19TH EDITION

KL UNIVERSITY | KLH UNIVERSITY

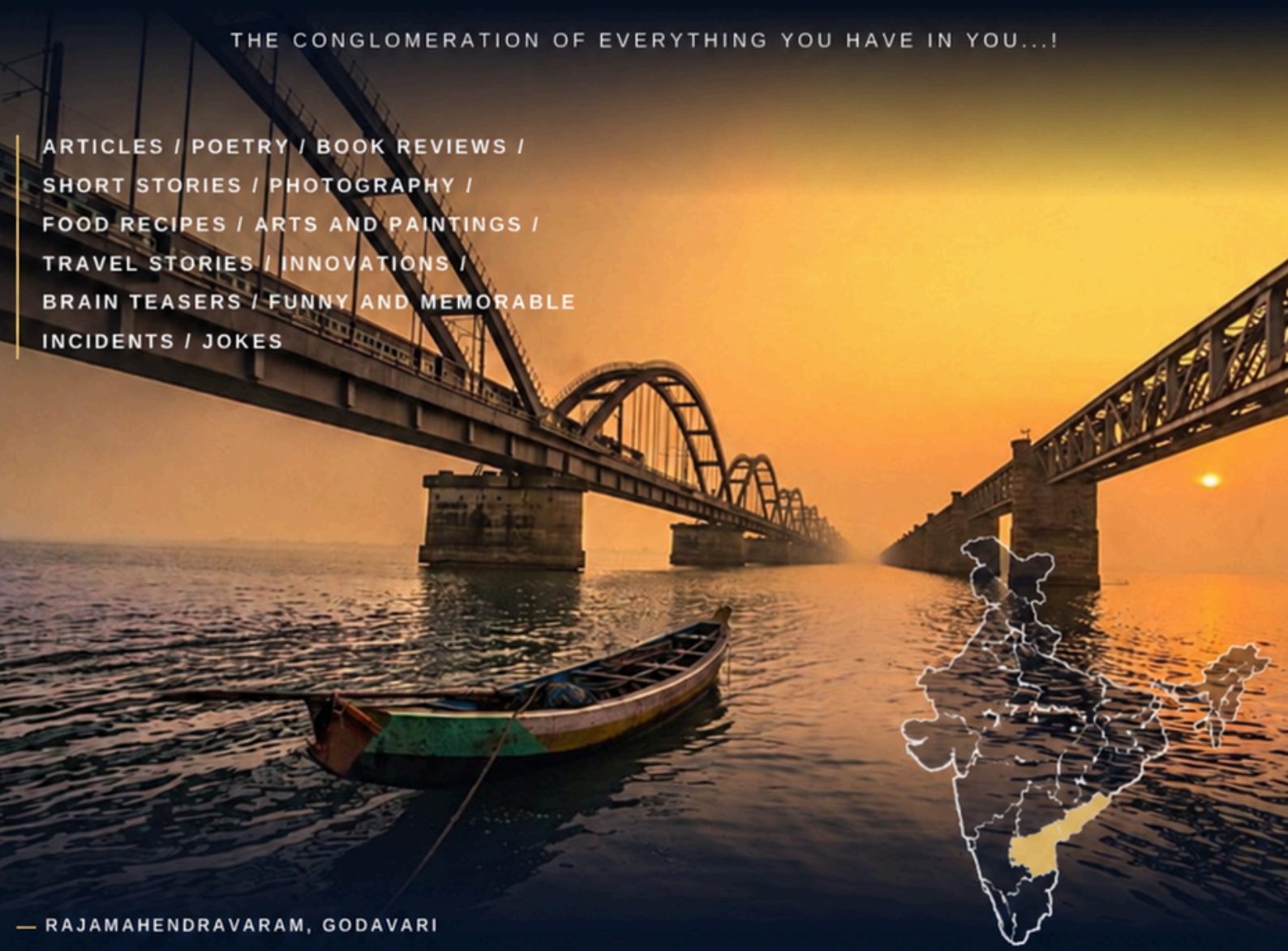
Vechas

KL

KL HORIZON

THE CONGLOMERATION OF EVERYTHING YOU HAVE IN YOU...!

ARTICLES / POETRY / BOOK REVIEWS /
SHORT STORIES / PHOTOGRAPHY /
FOOD RECIPES / ARTS AND PAINTINGS /
TRAVEL STORIES / INNOVATIONS /
BRAIN TEASERS / FUNNY AND MEMORABLE
INCIDENTS / JOKES



— RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM, GODAVARI

ANDHRA PRADESH FORMATION DAY — OCT 1,1953

KNOW YOUR STATE

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BEHIND THE HORIZON

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VOICES BEHIND US



Our heritage is more than what we inherit; it is what we preserve, enrich, and pass forward.

Er. Koneru Satyanarayana
President, KLEF

Every chapter of our journey carries a memory, and every memory becomes part of the story we continue to write.

Dr K.S. Jagannatha Rao
Pro Chancellor, KLEF





The strength of an institution lies not only in its achievements, but in the values that have guided them.

Dr. G Pardha Saradhi Varma
Vice Chancellor, KLEF

When we look back with gratitude, we find the courage to move forward with purpose.

Dr. N Venkatram
Pro-Vice Chancellor, KLEF





Years may transform the world around us, but the memories we create remain timeless.

Dr. K. Rajasekhara Rao
Pro-Vice Chancellor, KLEF

VOICES BEHIND US



The past gives us perspective, the present gives us purpose, and the future gives us something to strive for.

Prof.Indu Pavan Kumar Konduru
Registrar, KLEF

Behind every milestone lies a journey of people, perseverance, and moments worth remembering.

Mr. P Sai Vijay
Director Student Activity Center, KLEF





What we build today becomes the heritage that tomorrow's generation will remember.

Dr.K.R.S. PRASAD
Dean Student Affairs, KLEF

True legacy is not measured by what we leave behind, but by the lives and minds we inspire along the way.

Dr. M Kameswara Rao
Assoc. Dean, Publishing, KLEF

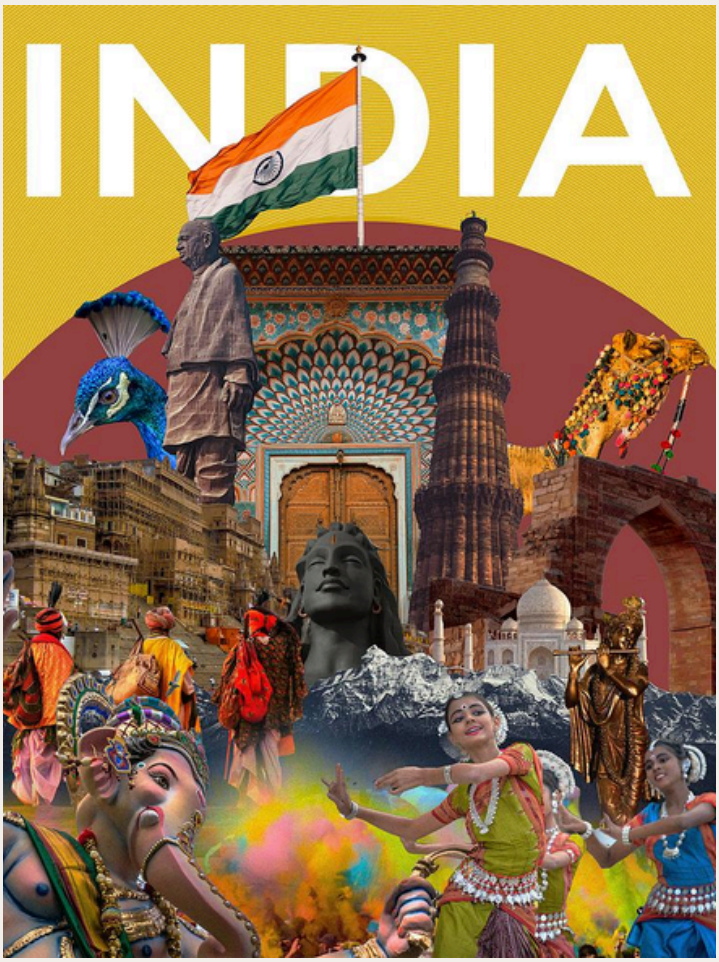




Nostalgia reminds us where we began, while vision reminds us how far we can go.

Dr. Shubhakar Raju
Liberal Arts Clubs Incharge, KLEF

EDITORIAL NOTE



We live in a country where every state tells a different story, yet together they form the identity of a nation. From its languages and traditions to its industries and innovations, India is a land of contrasts, where the past and present coexist in ways we often overlook. But how much do we truly know about the places we call home? Do we see beyond the familiar festivals, famous cuisines, and popular stereotypes?

This edition, Know Your State — Beyond the Borders You Think You Know, is an attempt to explore these questions. It looks beyond what each state is known for to uncover the stories, cultures, and developments that shape its identity today. From traditions passed down through generations to emerging technologies and industries transforming communities, every state holds a story that goes far beyond what meets the eye.

As students, we often recognise a state by its most familiar features, overlooking the many layers that make it unique. Yet, a state's identity is constantly evolving, shaped by its people, heritage, ideas, and aspirations. Understanding it means appreciating not only where it comes from, but also how it continues to grow and change.

Through this edition, we invite you to look beyond stereotypes, discover unfamiliar perspectives, and celebrate the diversity that makes India extraordinary. Every story offers a glimpse into a place, a people, and a way of life that deserves to be understood.

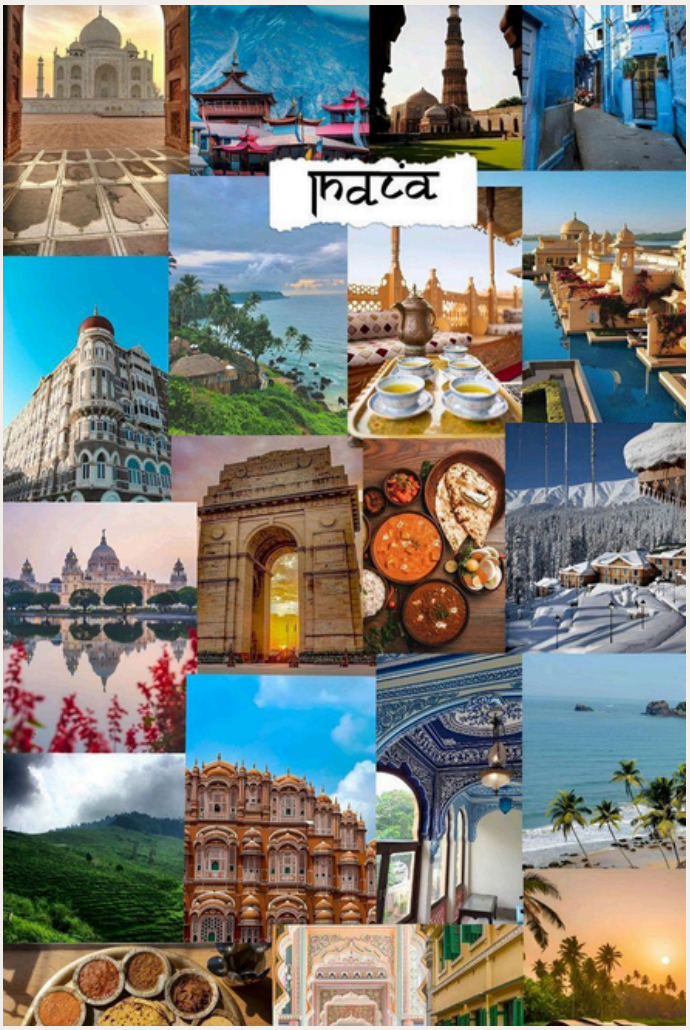
Because knowing a state is not just about knowing what it is famous for, but discovering everything that makes it what it truly is.



K.V.S.Karthikeya
2400010002
Dept. of Biotechnology

""India is not a single story, but a mosaic of countless voices — each state a chapter written in its own rhythm, shaped by its people, heritage, and dreams. To truly know this nation is to look beyond its borders and see how tradition and progress weave together to form the living identity of a land that is forever evolving"

KNOW YOUR STATE





K.V.S.Karthikeya
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Chinnam Bindu
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"Beyond landmarks and stereotypes lies the living story of India — a journey through traditions that endure, innovations that inspire, and identities that continue to evolve. To truly know a state is to look past its borders and discover the voices, cultures, and ideas that shape its present and future."

Welcome to the 19th edition of KL Horizon! This time, we invite you to explore a theme that looks beyond familiar boundaries — *Know Your State: Beyond the Borders You Think You Know.* With this edition, our vision was to discover India through the many layers that define its states, from traditions that preserve their past to innovations shaping their future. Each state holds a story far richer than the one we often know, shaped by its people, culture, heritage, and evolving identity.

In designing this issue, we focused on reflecting the coexistence of tradition and progress — how centuries-old customs continue to thrive alongside technological advancements, growing industries, and changing ways of life. Through this edition, we hope to move beyond familiar symbols and stereotypes to uncover the lesser-known details that make each region unique.

You'll discover the festivals, languages, and traditions that preserve a sense of belonging, alongside the industries and innovations redefining the present. These perspectives reflect how a state is never defined by its past alone, but remains a living story shaped by the people who call it home.

A heartfelt thank you to our contributors and design team for bringing these diverse perspectives together with creativity and curiosity. And to you, our readers, thank you for joining us on this journey across India's many identities. As you turn these pages, we hope you discover something familiar in a new light and something unexpected that challenges what you thought you knew. Because to truly know a state is to look beyond its borders and explore the stories within.

THE VACHAS NOTE

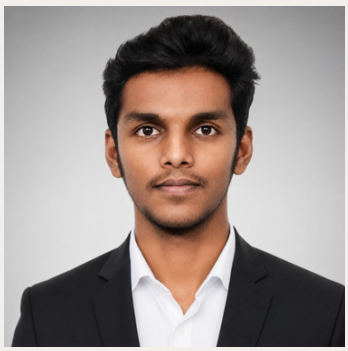


A state is more than a place on the map; it is a collection of stories, traditions, and evolving identities. For the 19th edition of KL Horizon, the coordinators bring these stories together through Know Your State: Beyond the Borders You Think You Know, exploring the lesser-known details that make each region unique while revealing the threads that connect India's diverse identities.

Bringing this vision to life meant looking beyond the obvious and making room for stories that deserve a closer look. Through the collective efforts of contributors, thoughtful coordination, and creative collaboration, this edition brings together glimpses of a country where heritage and progress continually shape one another. The coordinators' contribution lies in weaving these different voices into a shared narrative one that invites readers not merely to recognise India's diversity, but to see it with fresh eyes. After all, the most interesting discoveries often begin where our assumptions end.



M Bhavana
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P Shanmukha Ganesh
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Dept. of CSE

"The true identity of a state is not found in its borders, but in the stories that cross them — where heritage and progress weave together to reveal a nation seen with fresh eyes."

DESIGNER'S NOTE



P Shanmukha Ganesh



M Bhavana



Chinnam Bindu



N H R N Prasanna Savithru

With immense enthusiasm, we bring to you this edition of KL Horizon, "Know Your State — Beyond the Borders You Think You Know." India is a nation of diverse identities, comprising twenty-eight states and eight union territories, each with its own history, culture, aspirations, and evolving story. At Vachas, as a part of KL University, we believe that understanding a place goes beyond recognizing its landmarks, languages, cuisines, and traditions. It lies in discovering the people, ideas, and transformations that shape its identity.

Every state holds stories that extend far beyond what is commonly known. Beneath its celebrated festivals, traditional art forms, and regional delicacies lie histories of resilience, cultural exchange, and transformation. Alongside these rich traditions are industries powering economies, technologies reshaping cities, startups emerging from smaller towns, and innovations creating new opportunities. A state's identity is not defined by its past alone, but by how its heritage and aspirations come together to shape its future.

This edition, Know Your State — Beyond the Borders You Think You Know, explores the many dimensions of India's states and union territories. It invites us to look beyond familiar perceptions and discover the balance between tradition and progress. From customs preserved across generations to developments transforming communities, each story reveals a different aspect of what makes a region distinctive. It reminds us that culture is not something frozen in time, but a living expression that continues to evolve with its people.

Through articles, cultural narratives, historical insights, and explorations of regional achievements, this issue brings together perspectives that celebrate both the familiar and the overlooked. It highlights the languages that preserve generations of wisdom, the art forms that carry centuries of expression, the industries that drive development, and the people whose contributions shape their regions. Each contribution offers a glimpse into a place that cannot be understood through stereotypes or a single defining feature.

We extend our sincere appreciation to all contributors whose perspectives bring depth and diversity to this edition, celebrating India's many identities.

As you journey through these pages, we invite you to look beyond the familiar and discover the traditions, innovations, and untold stories that shape each region. For every state holds more than meets the eye, and understanding India begins with looking beyond the borders we know.

"To truly know a state is to see beyond its borders — to discover the living stories where heritage meets aspiration, and where identity is shaped not by what is remembered alone, but by what continues to evolve."

THE SAC COLLECTIVE



VACHAS

The Literature Club at KL University fosters creativity, critical thinking, and literary appreciation through poetry, creative writing, storytelling, book readings, and intellectual discussions.



CYBERSECURITY

The Cyber Security Club at KL University promotes cybersecurity, ethical hacking, and digital safety through hands-on labs, CTF challenges, technical workshops, and practical training in information security.



ELECTRIC VEHICLE

The Electric Vehicle Club at KL University promotes innovation in electric mobility and sustainable transportation through hands-on projects, workshops, and competitions focused on EV design, battery technology, and automotive systems.



QUANTUM COMPUTING

The Quantum Computing Club at KL University promotes learning, research, and innovation in quantum computing, quantum physics, and quantum technologies through technical sessions, hands-on projects, and collaborative exploration of emerging applications.



WebApps

The WebApps Club at KL University fosters web development and application-building skills through hands-on projects, workshops, coding sessions, and collaborative exploration of modern frontend, backend, and full-stack technologies.

THE SAC COLLECTIVE



AERO ELECTRIC

The Automation Club at KL University promotes innovation in robotics, intelligent systems, and industrial automation through hands-on projects, workshops, and competitions focused on programming, electronics, IoT, and control systems.



FORCE VEGA

Force Vega Racing (FVR) is KL University's student motorsport team dedicated to designing, building, and testing high-performance vehicles while developing expertise in automotive engineering, manufacturing, and competitive racing.



SWARA

Swara Music Club at KL University nurtures musical talent and creativity through singing, instrumental music, jam sessions, workshops, competitions, and live performances, fostering a vibrant musical culture on campus.



ESPORTS

KL eSports Club fosters competitive gaming, teamwork, and sportsmanship through esports tournaments, gaming competitions, and skill-development activities, building an inclusive gaming community at KL University.



MOVIE MAKERS

The Short Film Makers Club at KL University nurtures creativity and storytelling through short films, documentaries, and visual content, offering hands-on experience in filmmaking, acting, cinematography, and editing.

THE SAC COLLECTIVE



ADVENTURE CLUB

The Adventure Club at KL University brings students together through trekking, camping, road trips, outdoor exploration, and community events, fostering discovery, connection, and unforgettable experiences beyond everyday life.



ZeroOne

ZeroOne Code Club is a SAC-affiliated student community at KL University that promotes coding, software development, problem-solving, and innovation through workshops, hackathons, coding competitions, and hands-on projects.



NARTHANA

The Dance Club at KL University celebrates creativity and self-expression through diverse dance styles, workshops, performances, and competitions while fostering confidence, teamwork, and artistic excellence.



VASTRAA

Vastraa Fashion Club at KL University promotes fashion, styling, and creative self-expression through fashion shows, workshops, styling sessions, and collaborative projects that celebrate individuality and design.



ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Handicrafts Club at KL University nurtures creativity and craftsmanship through hands-on workshops, handmade art, exhibitions, and collaborative projects celebrating traditional and contemporary crafts.

THE SAC COLLECTIVE



ART

The Arts & Painting Club at KL University encourages artistic expression and creativity through sketching, painting, illustration, workshops, exhibitions, and collaborative projects that enrich campus art culture.



PHOTOGRAPHY

The Photography Club at KL University fosters visual storytelling and creative expression through photography workshops, photo walks, competitions, and exhibitions, helping students develop technical skills and capture meaningful moments.



SMART VILLAGE REVOLUTION

The SVR (Smart Village Revolution) Club at KL University empowers rural communities through sustainable development, social innovation, and technology-driven solutions in education, healthcare, agriculture, and digital literacy.



YUVA TOURISM

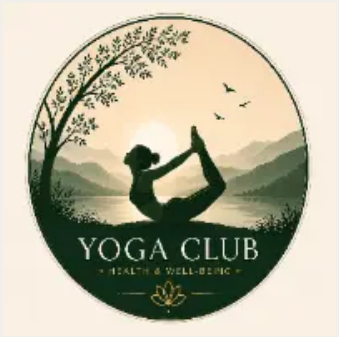
The Yuva Tourism Club at KL University promotes cultural exploration, heritage appreciation, and responsible tourism through travel activities, awareness programs, and experiences that encourage learning beyond the classroom.



YOUTH POLICY LAB

KL Youth Policy Lab empowers students to engage in public policy, governance, and social issues through youth-led discussions, innovative solutions, and leadership-driven initiatives.

THE SAC COLLECTIVE



YOGA

The Yoga Club at KL University promotes physical fitness, mental well-being, and mindfulness through yoga sessions, meditation, breathing exercises, and wellness activities that encourage a balanced and healthy lifestyle.



SAFE LIFE

The SafeLife Club at KL University promotes safety awareness, emergency preparedness, and responsible living through workshops and initiatives focused on personal safety, road safety, first aid, and social responsibility.



360 DEGREES

The 360° Degree Club at KL University promotes holistic student development through practical challenges, workshops, and interactive experiences that strengthen confidence, communication, leadership, adaptability, and financial awareness.

Student *Articles*



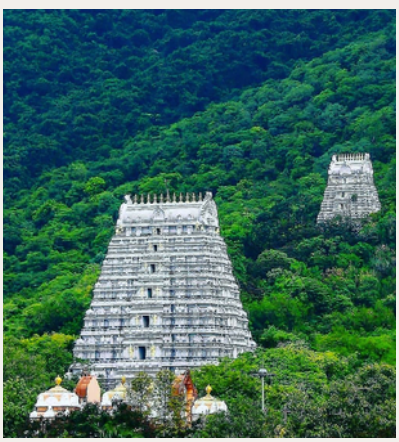


"IN THE SMILE OF A CHILD, THE COLORS OF A NATION FIND THEIR PUREST FORM — HOPE PAINTED IN COURAGE, AND PRIDE CARRIED BY INNOCENCE

Beyond the Postcards

How Andhra Pradesh Actually Runs

If you stand on the Prakasam Barrage in Vijayawada at 5:30 AM, right before the traffic gets heavy, you're looking at two entirely different eras colliding. Upstream to the west, the Krishna river sits completely flat under the morning fog. It slips quietly through the sluice gates into the brick canals Arthur Cotton mapped out back in the 1850s - channels that still keep the delta green all the way to the coast. But turn around toward the highway, and the illusion breaks. The air smells heavily of diesel and quarry dust. Heavy freight trucks rattle the bridge joints on their way to the ports. That brief, five-minute window at dawn tells you more about Andhra Pradesh than any glossy tourism ad ever could.



Where the hills rise in silence, faith finds its home — Tirumala.



At Prakasam Barrage, the old and the new meet.

Talk to anyone from outside the state, and you realize how shallow their perspective usually is. At college hackathons or tech internships, people always box us into three lazy stereotypes: waiting in massive lines at Tirumala, burning your tongue on Guntur chilies, or staring at a photo of a Kuchipudi dancer. Then comes the political pity. Ever since the 2014 bifurcation, people from Pune or Gurgaon tilt their heads politely, asking what we even have left now that Hyderabad is gone. They honestly assume our ambition stayed behind in the office towers of Cyberabad.

Honestly? It gets exhausting.

A state isn't a corporate real estate portfolio. It's an everyday, working machine run by people who don't have time to sit around mourning 2014. Understanding Andhra today means throwing out those dated assumptions. We have nearly a thousand kilometers of coastline and a massive industrial setup running entirely on its own terms.

Kuchipudi is where devotion finds rhythm, stories find movement, and tradition comes alive.



Outsiders love to treat our culture like one giant, identical block. They assume that because we share a single script and watch the same Friday movies, everyone across the districts thinks, talks, and eats the exact same things. That illusion breaks down the moment you step onto a regional bus. The state splits naturally into three distinct zones: the fertile river delta, the rugged north coastal hills, and the dry southern tableland of Rayalaseema.

You hear the difference right on the street.



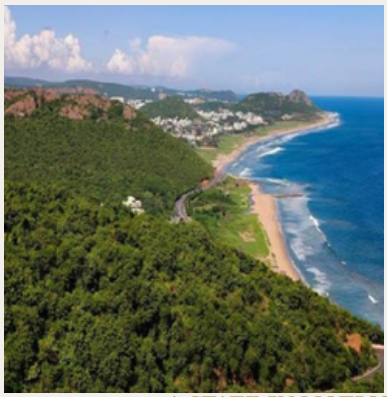
THE RIVER DELTA
Where agriculture shapes the rhythm of everyday life.



RAYALASEEMA
Food shaped by a drier landscape and simpler ingredients.

Centuries ago, European travelers called Telugu the "Italian of the East" because of its soft vowel endings. But daily life isn't classical poetry. Ride a local bus through delta towns like Tanuku or Rajahmundry, and you'll hear a drawn-out, affectionate lilt that sounds almost like a relaxed song. Even when two auto drivers argue over small change at a vegetable stall, it sounds like an invitation to sit down for tea. That warmth came from generations of reliable river water and harvests that didn't fail.

Take an overnight train into the dry, rocky plains of the south - places like Kadapa, Kurnool, and Anantapur - and all that coastal sweetness vanishes. Sentences turn clipped, dry, and tough. When an elder asks what on earth you're doing, the words hit you like a cracked whip with zero filter. It's a way of speaking born out of failed monsoons and rocky ground, where people had to be tough to survive.



A STATE IN MOTION
Tradition and ambition continue to move together.

Then head northeast toward Vizianagaram and Srikakulam. Out there, speech turns into a rapid sprint full of hill accents rolling down from the Eastern Ghats. It has an earthy pulse all its own.

Our kitchens tell the exact same story.

Outside food writers treat our meals like some macho dare to see who can swallow the most ground chili without crying. That's just lazy stereotyping. Delta cooking is actually about sourness, fresh river catch, and cold-pressed sesame oil. A good coastal fish curry gets its punch from sliced raw green mangoes and sour tamarind pulp simmered in unglazed clay pots.

Down in Rayalaseema, food is pure fuel for manual work under brutal heat. Everything revolves around Ragi Sangati which is a dense, iron-rich finger-millet balls you break apart with your fingers and dunk into fiery country fowl gravy. Walk around Anantapur at daybreak, and you'll find people gathered around roadside carts eating uggani made out of seasoned puffed rice tossed with roasted chickpea flour and lemon, grabbed alongside smoking chili bajji straight from hot groundnut oil.Up in the northeast, cooking turns sweet and comforting, loaded with tender root vegetables and sweet harvest rice boiled with raw sugar.

And holding every hostel room together across the state is Gongura pachadi. Those sour sorrel leaves, fried down and mashed with garlic, rock salt, and dried red chilies, are our ultimate regional passport.Read standard tourism flyers, and you'd think our customs begin and end with Sankranti. Sure, everyone loves the doorstep muggulu chalk designs, morning bonfires, and Haridasu singers. But our deepest traditions never make it onto television.



Anantapur - Tholu Bommalata shadow puppets

Take the Sirimanotsavam procession that happens once a year up in Vizianagaram. This isn't a quiet prayer behind carved sanctuary doors. The chief priest climbs sixty feet into the air, strapped to the tip of a stripped neem tree trunk mounted on a massive wooden cart. As thousands of devotees pack the streets chanting in the humid night, that sixty-foot timber sways crazily across the sky while the priest flings blessings over the crowd below.

Our crafts survive the exact same way—through sweat, not glass display cases.

In arid villages out in Anantapur, leather-crafting families sit on open porches cutting, punching tiny holes, and painting translucent goat skins with natural tree dyes to build Tholu Bommalata shadow puppets. But these artists don't just retell ancient battle scenes from the Ramayana. If you watch a show today, they slip in sharp, funny arguments about falling groundwater tables, solar pump subsidies, and village politics.Further east along delta rivers, handloom printers wash long bolts of Kalamkari cotton right in the moving river current, pressing carved teak blocks dipped in natural fermented dyes or sketching epics freehand using split bamboo pens. And in dance hamlets of the Krishna district, Kuchipudi is just an ordinary routine where children practice footwork on dirt verandas before opening their school homework books.

Yet heritage is only half the picture. The myth that our state got left behind as a helpless agricultural backwater after 2014 completely falls apart on the docks.

With nearly a thousand kilometers of shoreline on the Bay of Bengal, Andhra is the uncontested giant of Indian commercial aquaculture. Brackish water ponds stretching across the coastal belt churn out billions of dollars in white shrimp exports, shipping frozen containers straight to supermarkets across North America, Japan, and Western Europe.

These aren't old-school farms; they run on digital oxygen monitors, automated feeders, and cold-chain fleets running nonstop to the docks.

In the dry interior, industrial manufacturing moved into districts that once lived in fear of drought. Out on the red dirt of Anantapur, Kia's massive automotive complex runs robotic welding arms, rolling out hundreds of thousands of cars for Indian highways and overseas shipping ports.

Down near the southern border in Tirupati, an industrial metropolis has grown into a massive electronics manufacturing zone. Consumer technology giants assemble smartphones here, international rail manufacturers build metro train cars running on transit tracks in Sydney and Montreal, while Japanese machinery plants work around the clock. Up north, Visakhapatnam pairs its natural harbor with heavy research: a major steel plant, the Eastern Naval Command headquarters, and a massive pharmaceutical industrial corridor.

What feels most real to us as students is how technology moved out of the big, bloated capital cities.

Inside our own campus incubator here at KL University, you see this change every single day. Students who grew up in small agricultural towns aren't wasting their time writing another app to deliver groceries in ten minutes. They're building rugged drone frames that can spray paddy crops without poisoning the farmer, low-cost sensor boxes that monitor salinity in shrimp ponds, and automated machinery for local small businesses. They're solving the real, frustrating headaches they watched their parents wrestle with back home.

To really know our home today, you have to look past the old state partition, political arguments, and glossy postcards. You see it on crowded fishing docks at dawn, in the steady clatter of village looms weaving gold thread into heavy Mangalagiri silk, on robotic factory floors, and right here in our university labs where students debug code late into the night.

We aren't waiting around for a capital city to define our worth. We are building the future with our own hands, right where we stand.



A. Srijani
2300670001
Food Technology





WHERE THE RIVER WHISPERS SOFTLY, A FISHERMAN CASTS HIS HOPES INTO THE ENDLESS BLUE.

Odisha – The Unseen Equation



Raghurajpur — where tradition continues to live.

Where heritage is not preserved behind glass, but lived every day.

When Odisha is mentioned, the things come in to most people's mind are the Jagannath Dham-Puri, the Ratha yatra, Odissi, Pattachitra paintings. I agree these are important parts of the state's identity, but these represent only one side of Odisha, many corners are unknown.

Odisha is a place where the old and the new exist together. Walk through Odisha and you will find sacred handlooms, quiet artisan villages, and thousand-year-old prayers breathing comfortably beside steel towns, smart cities, and packed sport arenas. Odisha is much more than the picture often we see.

HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION

To understand Odisha today, I think it is important to know where it comes from. Odisha has a history of more than two thousand years, shaped by the Kalinga region, ancient maritime connections with Southeast Asia. The region has been known as Kalinga, Utkal and Odradesha.

The emperor Ashoka promoted Buddhism. Later in the ruling of Kharavela, Jainism raised. His reign saw public works, water facilities and encouragement of art. The Hati Gumpha inscriptions at Udayagiri record aspects of his reign.

Odisha's ancient seafaring merchants the Sadhabs, travelled by Boita (larger boats and ships that were built in ancient Kalinga kingdom) to distant lands such as Java, Sumatra, Bali and Borneo carrying the merchandise across the Bay of Bengal. The region later ruled by many rulers including the Mughals, Marathas and British. Odisha became a separate province in 1936 with Cuttack as its capital. After independence, Bhubaneswar became the state capital.

Raghurajpur, the country's very first heritage craft village, recognised by Government of India. It is a must visit village, because trust me it is a living museum. The amount of art, the amount of dedication is like insane.

Because the whole village have the old brick and mud houses and that too painted with mythological characters, like Rama, Krishna, Jagannath, Subhadra and Balabhadra. Those are vibrant. Over three hundred master Chitrakaras live there and many of them are national award and Padmashri awardees.

Alongside Thalapatrachitra is also seen in this village where, artisans etch on palm leaves with precision and they are very delicate and imagine the amount of patience it requires. The pattachitra got the GI tag in 2008.

THE TEXTILE OF ODISHA

Odisha's handloom variety is majorly influenced by the tribal communities. Odisha has the second largest weaver population in the world. This state is known for Ikat weaves. This stands out due to its vibrant colours and patterns which include Rudraksha beads, temple shikharas, animals, birds, fishes and seashells.

Tassar silk is produced here in Sambalpur, Nuapatna, Behrampur. White, black, yellow and red are major colours and green is also added here and there. These are chosen according to Vedas as it describes these colours as past, present and future.

Sambalpuri Ikat, Bomkai silk, behrampuri silk, Kandua silk, kotpad cottons are originated from the Odisha. All the textiles got their GI tags.

Sambalpuri ikat has my heart because of the fabric. The model and pattern are same as colours. To make a Sambalpuri saree no machinery is used at any of the stage, and the Kotpad cotton is famous for the natural colours it is dyed with.

In every possible aspect we see existence of nature in Odisha, be it food, festivals, rituals and even textiles. There is a reason behind everything.

THE CUISINE OF ODISHA

I personally believe the culinary practices followed here are really thoughtful. Every native of Odisha cannot say no to 'PAKHALA'. Its usually fermented rice with curd and water. It is very good to gut microbiota and also reduces heat in the body.We worship the pot in which the boiled rice water is fermented as goddess Lakshmi. Maximum all the foods here are with less oil, and as it is a coastal state major population eat fishes, and greens (Saga) as well.

Dalma is stew of different lentils and vegetables like every vegetable you name it, you put it that's it. It is beneficial because the vegetables used help in breaking down the amino acids in the lentils improve the digestion.

Santula usually different vegetables boiled together and tampered with ghee which is modern day's zero oil cooking.

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Now the not very known part,

Raja Parba, a 3-day June festival celebrating womanhood and letting Mother Earth rest before monsoon farming. Digging stops, girls are freed from chores, everyone enjoys swings and Poda Pitha.

Nuakhai, western Odisha's harvest thanksgiving. they offer the first harvested rice to local deities

Prathamashtami: A ritual to bless the firstborn child. We eat Enduri Pitha, steamed inside fresh turmeric leaves so the essential oils help fight off winter sickness.

Boita Bandana: On Kartik Purnima, we float miniature paper boats before dawn to remember ancient Kalinga merchants voyaging to Bali and Java, which I mentioned earlier in history part.

MORE THAN MINIG....

Odisha is often associated with minerals and heavy industries, as the state has significant mineral resources and a major industrial base. It contains major reserves of iron ore, bauxite, chromite, coal. Deep-water ports like Paradip handle high-tonnage cargo, serving global supply chains.

Bhubaneswar has grown into eastern India's main tech hub and research hub. It has Infovalley, Infocity and also educational institutes like IIT Bhubaneswar, AIIMS, and NISER.

Over the past decade Odisha has build a global sport ecosystem, it is sponsoring Indian National hockey team. The Kalinga Stadium which is a multi-purpose international sports complex built in Bhubaneswar, this gave the name the 'Sports capital of India' to the city

Odisha's coastline has always influenced the lives of its people. The Bay of Bengal supports fishing, coastal agriculture, ports and tourism. Over the years, Odisha has experienced several severe cyclones. These events have influenced the state's approach to disaster preparedness, including early-warning systems, evacuation planning, cyclone shelters and community participation.

THE ASSETS

Odisha is known for its Kalinga style architecture. The 12th-century Jagannath Temple in Puri is known for its sacred wooden deities, who are replaced through a special ritual, as well as its famous community kitchen. The 13th-century Sun Temple at Konark is designed like a massive stone chariot, with carved wheels, we can measure movement of the sun. the 11th-century Lingaraj Temple, brings Shivas and Vaishnavas together. At Hirapur, the 9th-century circular Chausath Yogini Temple reflects Odisha's ancient Tantric traditions.

Odisha offers diverse experiences, from Deomali's green hills and Chilika's waters to Satkosia's forests, Bhitarkanika's mangroves and Chandipur's unique coastline, showcasing its natural beauty beyond famous temples and beaches alone.

What makes Odisha especially interesting is that much of this history is not confined to monuments or museums. Ancient customs, rituals, crafts, and especially food habits are still part of life today.



Sambalpuri ikat



Kotpad cotton



K. Supriya
2300670018
Food Tecchnology



IN EVERY GAZE, A NATION BREATHES.

Telangana: A State That Refuses To Whisper

Some places are easy to describe.
You can name-drop its history, mention a few notable places, talk about the food, and you're done.
I don't think that Telangana is one of them.
Perhaps it is the place I grew up hearing before ever thinking about meaning.
I grew up with a Telugu that carried its emotions openly, a way of speaking that could seem a little too blunt, a little too loud, or even a little confrontational to an unfamiliar ear, when to me, it had always felt ordinary , more like a home.
And I understood it only after leaving.
When I came to Andhra Pradesh, there were times when I found myself being accused of being rude for speaking this way, and I think what surprised me was that I wasn't angry, that I wasn't trying to be disrespectful, I was just speaking this way that had been mine all along.
Something I realized was that we judge people on certain traits before ever taking the time to understand the sound of their voice.
And I think Telangana is the same way.
If you look at us from a distance, you see Hyderabad, you see the IT companies, traffic, cafes, restaurants, the glass towers and a conglomerate of people rushing past them.



Look somewhere else and you see temples, forts, old neighborhoods, Bathukamma, Bonalu, folk customs, family gatherings and the culture that had been here long before the appearance of the glass towers.
And between all of it, a story that is much bigger than a list of things a state is known for.
Telangana is a state that fought to exist.
The demand for a separate state was not just about drawing a line and naming a new place, but for the people who fought it then against Razakars and now against injustice, it was a matter of identity, representation, opportunity, resources and the right of their region to stand as itself.
The students were there, the employees, the activists, the families and the common people who carried it in different ways.
Protests, sacrifices, anger and hopes, the belief that their demand would not simply fade away.
And then, on June 2, 2014, Telangana became a separate state.
Sometimes I wonder how strange it must be for a place to have asked so loudly to be heard, and then finally to have had its voice recognized.
Perhaps it does not fall silent.
Perhaps it grows louder, determined to build and shape itself into something that will not be forgotten.
Because Telangana today is a place that is constantly trying.
Hyderabad serves as a reminder that one can be traditional and cutting-edge at the same time and in the same space.
You can go from a centuries-old monument to a technology hub with just one city in between, you can have traditional celebrations and young people working on startups, hackathons and preparing for interviews, apps and their next big idea.

And then five minutes later, someone is arguing about cricket, someone is looking for the best biryani, someone is late to class, someone is planning their night out, someone is worrying about their future, someone has just fallen in love, someone is trying to figure out how to make their first million.

It is a place that is messy and exciting and sometimes completely chaotic and I think that is why I enjoy Telangana.

It is a teenager.

One who wants to do it all.

It wants its culture, its technology, its traditions and change, its job and not for life, its startups and music, its festivals and its cafes, its parties and its friendships, its independence.

It is an everything-aholic and I'm using that as a compliment.

There is something to young people that I find exciting, not having to wait for opportunities to come, but creating them.

Hyderabad has a technology and startup scene that gives students and young entrepreneurs more opportunities to try, learn and grow.

Organizations and initiatives dedicated to technology, entrepreneurship, innovation and employability have helped foster an environment where young people can dream beyond just getting a degree and getting a job.

Not everyone will become an entrepreneur.

Not everyone wants to.

But the opportunity is there.

And sometimes, that is enough to change someone's perspective on what a future can be.

That is what I like about the Telangana I see today.

It does not try to bury the past in service of proving itself to be modern.

It is a place that carries the past with it.

You can have Bathukamma and a coding competition, a centuries-old tradition and a conversation about artificial intelligence, a meal your grandmother has been making for years and an evening spent talking about startups.

It does not have to choose.

Why would it?

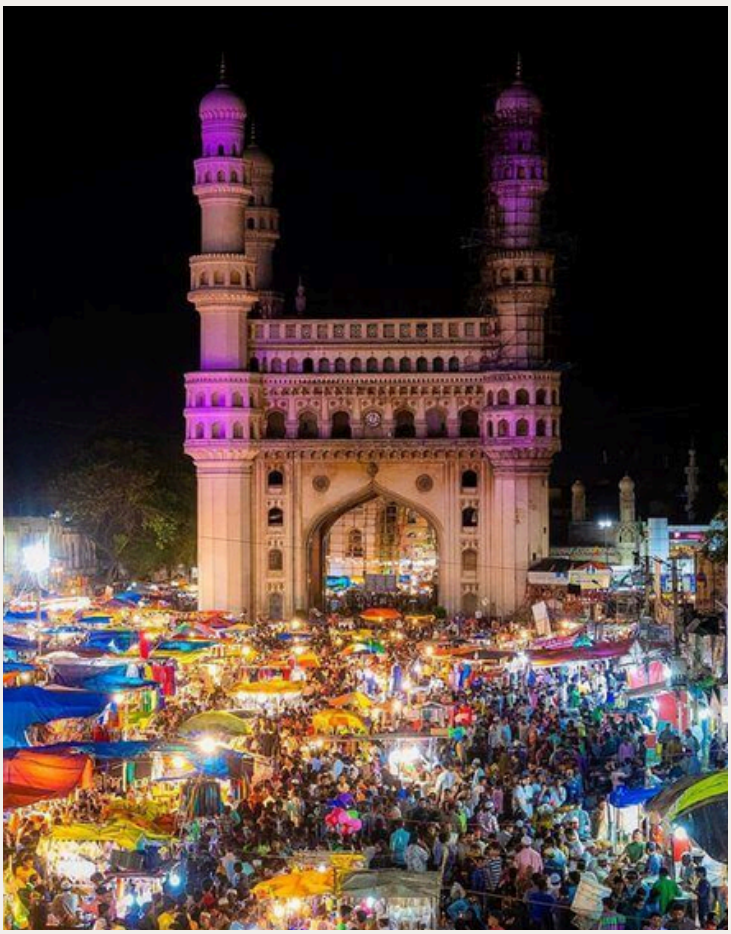
Perhaps development is not about becoming someone completely different.

It is about growing without shedding the parts of yourself that made you want to grow in the first place.

And back to the sound of Telangana again.

I used to think about my slang after people called it rude.

But now, after thinking about it, I find that it is people who know the dialect that do not hear anger, they hear familiarity and affection, home.





It has spent enough time fighting for its voice.
Let it speak.
Let it build and shape itself into something that will not be forgotten.
Let it be traditional and modern and ambitious and emotional and loud and imperfect.
Because perhaps the most interesting thing about Telangana is not what it has become.
It is what it is trying to become.
A young state with an old memory, a place carrying yesterday while chasing tomorrow, the kind where language can sound like an argument and mean love.
And so if my Telangana Telugu ever sounds a little too blunt to you, don't decide what it means immediately.
Listen to it again.
Maybe you'll hear the history behind the voice.
Maybe you'll hear the pride and the ambition and the affection.
And after listening long enough,
perhaps you'll realize it was never rude.
It was just Telangana.

Sometimes love does not sound soft, it sounds like someone teasing you, like your friend yelling 'ra!' across the room, like your mother scolding you and asking whether you've eaten, like being blunt because no one bothered to put a filter between their emotions and what is said.
Perhaps it is okay.
I do not think Telangana needs to make itself quieter in order to make itself easier to understand on a universal scale.



2400031113
V.SRIJA RAJ
CSE

Seven Sisters of India: The Neglected States

Seven sisters. One nation. Countless stories that remain unheard.

When we think of Northeast India, we imagine green mountains, beautiful waterfalls, vibrant traditions and extraordinary biodiversity. But beyond these postcard-perfect landscapes lies another reality—one of conflict, displacement, natural disasters and unequal opportunities.

Assam watches its land disappear beneath recurring floods. Manipur carries the scars of ethnic violence. Arunachal Pradesh struggles with the challenges of its rugged terrain. Meghalaya faces the delicate balance between development and environmental protection. Mizoram navigates humanitarian pressures along its borders. Nagaland continues its search for lasting political peace, while Tripura works through questions of indigenous identity and development.

These are not merely problems belonging to distant states. They are challenges faced by fellow citizens whose hopes and aspirations are as important as those of anyone living elsewhere in India. Yes, roads are being built, connectivity is improving and development initiatives are underway. But a highway cannot replace lasting peace, a development announcement cannot guarantee employment, and national unity cannot exist without mutual respect.

Perhaps that is why the phrase “The Neglected States” resonates. It asks whether we pay attention to the Northeast only when conflict erupts or disaster strikes. Do we celebrate its cultures as much as we celebrate its landscapes? Do we recognise its people as fully as we recognise its geographical importance?

The Seven Sisters are not asking to be treated as separate from India. They are asking to be recognised as an equal part of it.

“A sister should never have to raise her voice repeatedly to be heard by her own family. And in a nation of 1.4 billion people, no region should have to struggle for the attention, dignity and opportunities that every citizen deserves.”





HER FACE PAINTED WITH DREAMS, SHE REACHES FOR THE SKY - WHERE INNOCENCE MEETS INFINITE POSSIBILITY

The State That Chose Itself

Before Karnataka ever owned a border, it had already claimed a soul.

Karnataka was not handed to anyone. It was argued into existence, joined together from territories once governed by several different administrations, and it has been rebuilding itself ever since.

Long before cartographers drew neat lines around its perimeter, this land had mastered a secret art: coaxing cold granite into living memory, breathing life into sheer stone and human spirit.

It began with Mayurasharma, founder of the Kadamba dynasty, who helped establish Kannada in the formal ledgers of statecraft. Down south, the Western Ganga rulers gave Chamundaraya the vision to free the serene giant Gommateshwara from the living rock at Shravanabelagola. Soon, the Chalukyas were cracking open raw sandstone cliffs at Badami to show how divinity could be housed in geometry. Farther north, the Rashtrakutas pulled off a miracle at Ellora—instead of stacking stone skyward, they carved downward into the dark heart of a mountain until the Kailasa temple stood liberated from bedrock. The Hoysalas treated solid soapstone like delicate lace at Belur and Halebidu, and Vijayanagara transformed a wilderness of silent boulders into a river-nourished empire. From the Persian arches of the Deccan Sultanates and Tipu's iron-skinned rockets roaring across Srirangapatna to the life-giving canals built by the Wodeyars, history here was never merely recorded in books—it was hammered straight into the crust of the earth.

Then the fragments chose each other. For decades, a unification movement argued that people who shared a language should share a government. On 1 November 1956, under the States Reorganisation Act, regions once split among Mysore, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, and the former state of Coorg came together as Mysore State. On 1 November 1973, the state took the name Karnataka, commonly associated with Karunadu, "the elevated land" (though some read it as "black soil"). Every autumn, Kannada Rajyotsava celebrates the union under the unofficial yellow and red flag of Kannada pride.



Those are the colours of Arishina and Kumkuma, turmeric and vermilion: blending the warmth of blessing with the fire of courage, passion, and sacrifice.

The joins show in the kitchen, because this land cooks in every dialect. Kannada's literary lineage spans more than a thousand years and has produced eight Jnanpith laureates, more than any Indian language except Hindi. Along the coasts and misty peaks, sister tongues like Tulu, Konkani, Kodava Takk, and Beary murmur their own stories, while Urdu, Marathi, Telugu, and Tamil weave through the busy streets and borderlands. On the plate, geography transforms into argument and poetry. The golden fold of a classic Mysore Masala Dosa, the rich cloud of a Davangere Benne Dosa, Bisi Bele Bath, and coconut-rich Udupi Sambar carry the flavours inland and back toward the coast. Travel farther, and you find the fiery, dark spice of Coorgi Pandi Curry, paper-thin Neer Dosa, pillow-soft Banana Buns, Mangalorean Kori Rotti, delicate steamed Patrode leaves, fragrant Bhatkal Biryani, and the smoky sear of Anjal Ghee Roast. The same variety shapes the land. In the west lies Karavali, where the green wall of the Western Ghats spills into the waves across Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi. Dense teak forests give way to waterfalls like Jog, Magod, and Unchalli, whose rivers eventually wind toward quiet coastal estuaries.





Faith lives along this shore: at Gokarna's sacred Atma-Linga, Murudeshwara's colossal ocean-facing Shiva, the towering stone pillars of Yana, and the ancient shrines of Udupi, Dharmasthala, and Kukke Subrahmanya. After dark, the air explodes into vibrant life with the spirit-invoking trance of Daivaradhane (Bhuta Kola) and the flickering colours of Yakshagana.

Inland, the mountains fold into Malenadu, a lush landscape where the mountains feed great rivers such as the Kaveri, Tunga, and Sharavathi. Up on the misty slopes of Chikkamagaluru, tradition says the saint Baba Budan planted the first seven coffee seeds brought from faraway shores. Plantations there thrive near the Bhadra sanctuary. Southward in Kodagu, coffee slopes lie beside the tiger-trodden forests of Nagarhole and neighbouring Bandipur.

Then the green hills melt into the open horizons of Bayaluseeme, vast plains of cotton and millet. Life there is sustained by rustic Jolada Rotti and grounded in the revolutionary, heart-opening 12th-century Vachana poetry of Basavanna, while Chitradurga Fort watches over the fields with silent pride. Crowning it all, 900 metres above sea level on the Deccan Plateau, is Bengaluru. What began as a fortified town founded by Kempe Gowda in 1537 used its gentle weather and sharp minds to become the beating heart of India's scientific ambitions—housing ISRO, HAL, DRDO, BEL, and IISc. That pool of talent anchored home-grown giants like Infosys and Wipro. Backed by the pioneering 1997 IT Policy alongside frameworks for Biotech, Startups, and Global Capability Centres, it bloomed into India's defining technology hub, stretching across Indiranagar, Koramangala, Electronics City, Outer Ring Road, and Whitefield.

Modern services account for roughly two-thirds of the state's economy. Gliding through the metropolis is Namma Metro, operated by BMRCL. Its Purple, Green, and Yellow lines form a living circulatory system, their elevated tracks and underground tunnels tying shaded old avenues to sleek, glass-clad towers.

Yet the seams still show. The wealth runs lopsided: Bengaluru Urban's per capita income is nearly six times that of Kalaburagi, the state's lowest-income district, and the Kalyana Karnataka region received special constitutional provisions under Article 371(J) to address its historical underdevelopment. Bengaluru's roads and water strain under the weight of its own success. The Kaveri dispute with Tamil Nadu returns with every dry season. And the state keeps asking itself whether Kannada should be guarded more firmly or whether a multilingual capital is the point. Holding it all together are 31 districts and two legislative homes, the Vidhana Soudha in Bengaluru and the Suvarna Soudha in Belagavi.

Karnataka was never meant to fit neatly inside a line on a map. It chose to be one state, and choices need upkeep. From the first strike of a chisel on ancient stone to the silent hum of a silicon chip, the same hands that freed a giant from granite now write code for satellites. The work never changed, only the material. This is a land that didn't just inherit a border. It chose one, and it is still choosing.

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Vijayawada: Where The Krishna Flows And Culture Lines

There are cities that impress us with their buildings, cities that attract us with their history, and cities that win our hearts through their culture. Vijayawada, one of Andhra Pradesh's most vibrant cities, brings all three together. Situated on the banks of the mighty Krishna River and surrounded by the scenic Indrakeeladri Hills, Vijayawada is a place where ancient traditions coexist with the rhythm of modern urban life

Known historically as Bezawada, the city has long been an important centre of religious devotion, trade, transportation, and cultural activity. Its identity is deeply connected to the Krishna River, which has supported agriculture, shaped the surrounding landscape, and influenced the lives of generations. Today, Vijayawada stands as a symbol of Andhra Pradesh's rich heritage and its aspirations for the future.

A City Blessed by the Goddess

At the heart of Vijayawada's spiritual identity stands the renowned Sri Kanaka Durga Temple, situated on Indrakeeladri Hill. Dedicated to Goddess Kanaka Durga, the temple attracts devotees from across India, particularly during the grand celebrations of Dasara. During this festival, the city takes on a special vibrancy, with prayers, rituals, colourful decorations, and a deep sense of devotion filling the atmosphere.

The temple is more than a place of worship; it is a symbol of faith that connects people across generations. For many residents, the goddess represents strength, protection, and hope. The panoramic views of the Krishna River and the surrounding city from the hill add to the temple's remarkable setting, making it one of Vijayawada's most recognisable landmarks.

The Krishna River: The Lifeline of the City

The story of Vijayawada would be incomplete without the Krishna River. Flowing beside the city, the river is both a natural treasure and an important part of the region's economic and cultural life.

One of the city's most iconic landmarks is the Prakasam Barrage, which stretches across the Krishna River. Beyond its engineering significance, the barrage offers beautiful views, especially when the evening lights reflect on the flowing water. It also plays an important role in regulating water for irrigation in the surrounding agricultural regions.

The river reminds us that nature and human progress are closely connected. From supporting farmers to shaping the city's landscape, the Krishna continues to influence the region's identity.

A Journey Through History

Vijayawada has witnessed the influence of several dynasties, including the Satavahanas and Chalukyas, as well as later rulers and the British. Its location made it an important route for trade and travel, helping it develop into a significant commercial centre in South India.

The city's historical character can also be explored through its nearby heritage attractions. The Mogalrajapuram Caves, known for their ancient rock-cut features, offer a glimpse into the region's artistic and religious past. Gandhi Hill, with its memorial and panoramic views, adds another dimension to the city's historical landscape.

These places reveal that Vijayawada is not simply a modern city built around roads and commercial districts. It is a place where the past continues to leave its mark on the present.

A Celebration of Andhra's Culture

The cultural identity of Vijayawada reflects the warmth, creativity, and traditions of Andhra Pradesh. Telugu is the language of everyday conversation, literature, cinema, and cultural expression for many residents. Festivals, traditional music, classical dance, and regional cuisine continue to bring communities together.

The wider Krishna region is closely associated with Kuchipudi, one of India's celebrated classical dance forms. Traditional crafts such as Kondapalli toys, known for their distinctive wooden figures and colourful designs, further illustrate the artistic richness of the surrounding region.

Food is another essential part of the local experience. From spicy Andhra meals and tangy pickles to street-side snacks and traditional sweets, the region offers flavours that reflect its distinctive culinary heritage. These everyday traditions remind us that culture is not preserved only in monuments and museums; it lives in homes, markets, festivals, and shared meals.





"Vijayawada is not merely a city on the banks of the Krishna; it is a living reflection of Andhra Pradesh itself."

P Shanmukha Ganesh
2400031615
CSE-1

నా ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్
ఒక నేల కథ కాదు... ఒక జాతి జీవనగీతం

మట్టిలో చరిత్రను దాచుకున్న నేల,
మనుషుల గుండెల్లో మమకారాన్ని నింపుకున్న నేల!

కృష్ణమ్మ పరవళ్లలో పచ్చదనం,
గోదారమ్మ గలగలల్లో జీవనం,
సముద్రపు కెరటాల్లో సాహసం,
రైతు చెమట చుక్కల్లో ఈ నేల వైభవం!

శిలలపై శిల్పాలై నిలిచిన కళ,
నాట్యమై అడుగుల్లో పలికిన కళ,
కొండపల్లి బొమ్మల్లో ఒదిగిన అందం,
కలంకారీ రంగుల్లో విరిసిన సంప్రదాయం!

అక్షరానికి ఆత్మనిచ్చిన తెలుగు,
అనుబంధానికి అర్థం చెప్పిన తెలుగు,
పద్యమై పరిమళించిన తెలుగు,
ప్రజల ఆత్మగౌరవానికి ప్రతీకైన తెలుగు!

పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు త్యాగంలో సంకల్పం,
ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ఆవిర్భావంలో ప్రజల ఆకాంక్ష,
గతం మనకు అందించినది వారసత్వం,
భవిష్యత్తు మనల్ని కోరేది బాధ్యత!

కానీ...
మన రాష్ట్రం అంటే నదులేనా?
మన సంస్కృతి అంటే పండుగలేనా?
మన గర్వం అంటే గత చరిత్రేనా?

కాదు!
రైతు ముఖాన మెరిసే చిరునవ్వే మన అభివృద్ధి,
విద్యార్థి కలలకు రెక్కలే మన ప్రగతి,
కళాకారుడి కృతికి గుర్తింపే మన సంస్కృతి,
ప్రతి మనిషికీ అవకాశమే మన రాష్ట్ర ఔన్నత్యం!

మన నేలను తెలుసుకుందాం,
మన మూలాలను గుర్తించుకుందాం,
మన వారసత్వాన్ని కాపాడుకుందాం,
మన చేతులతో రేపటి ఆంధ్రాన్ని నిర్మించుకుందాం!

ఎందుకంటే...

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఒక పేరు కాదు - మన గుర్తింపు!
ఒక చరిత్ర కాదు - తరతరాల స్ఫూర్తి!
ఒక భూభాగం కాదు - మన భావోద్వేగం!

ఈ నేల మనకు వారసత్వాన్ని ఇచ్చింది...
దాని భవిష్యత్తుకు మనం చరిత్ర కావాలి!



N H R N PRASANNA
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Palnadu: A Land Of Valour, Heritage And Transformation

Tracing the journey of Palnadu from its glorious past to its promising future

Introduction

Every region has a story, but some lands carry the spirit of an entire civilization within them. Palnadu, located in the heart of Andhra Pradesh, is one such region. Known for its legendary history, vibrant Telugu culture, agricultural traditions and remarkable craftsmanship, Palnadu represents a unique blend of courage, heritage and progress. Its identity is deeply rooted in the past, yet its aspirations are firmly directed towards the future.

Today, Palnadu is not merely a geographical region; it is a living symbol of the resilience, cultural richness and evolving aspirations of its people.

A Glorious Chapter in History

Palnadu occupies a significant place in the historical narrative of Andhra Pradesh. Its history is particularly remembered through the famous Battle of Palnadu, fought in the twelfth century. This conflict, associated with prominent historical figures such as Brahma Naidu and Nalagama Raju, became one of the most celebrated episodes in Telugu historical tradition.

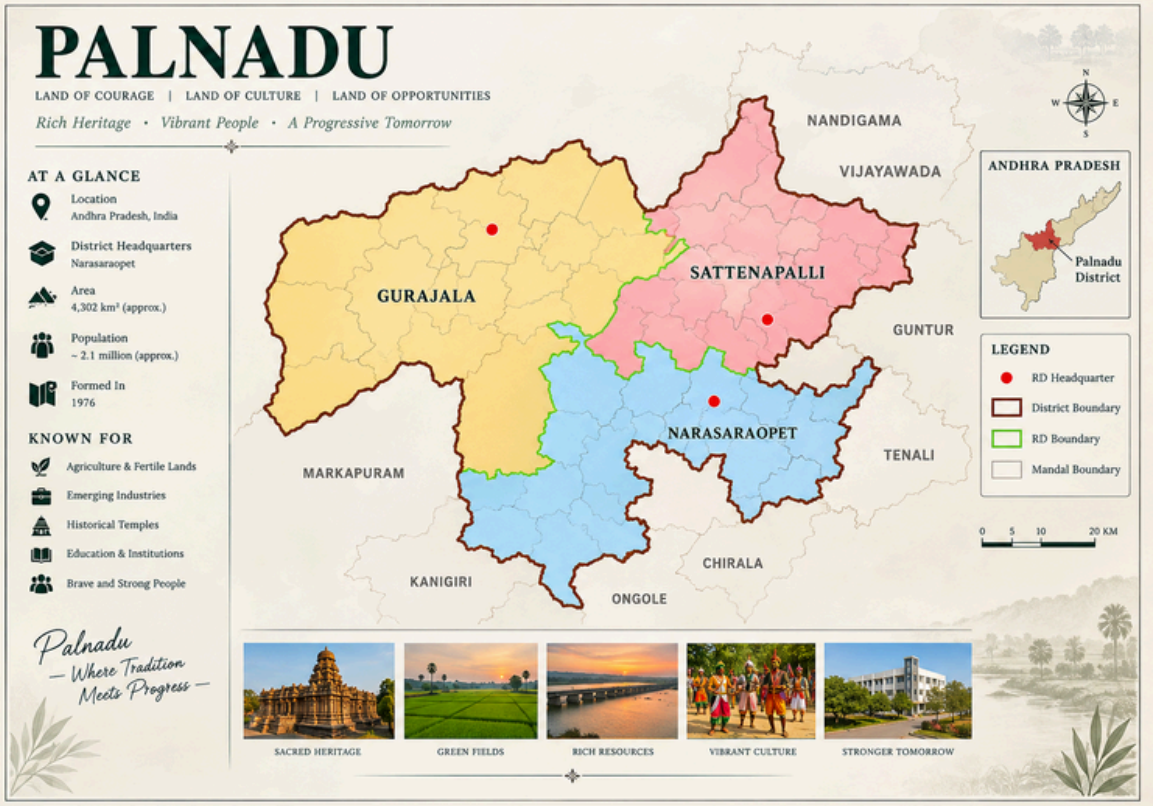
The story of Palnadu is remembered for its themes of loyalty, political rivalry, leadership and social values. Brahma Naidu is especially associated with progressive ideas and the promotion of social equality. Although historical accounts and literary retellings sometimes differ, the legacy of Palnadu continues to inspire discussions about courage, justice and the responsibilities of leadership.





Beyond its legendary battles, the wider region has connections with ancient Buddhist heritage. Nagarjunakonda, associated with the Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna and the development of Buddhist learning, stands as an important reminder of the region's intellectual and spiritual past. The archaeological heritage of this area reveals the historical significance of Buddhist art, architecture, and philosophy in the Krishna River valley.

Thus, Palnadu's past is not defined by warfare alone. It also reflects intellectual achievement, artistic excellence, and the interaction of different cultural traditions.



Culture: The Soul of Palnadu

The cultural identity of Palnadu is closely connected to the Telugu language, literature, folk traditions, and community life. Telugu is the primary language of everyday communication, while oral storytelling, local expressions and traditional celebrations help preserve the region's collective memory.

Festivals bring communities together through devotion, music, food and shared customs. Religious traditions associated with temples and pilgrimage centres form an important part of local life. Kotappakonda, near Narasaraopet, is one of the region's notable religious destinations and attracts devotees, particularly during Maha Shivaratri.

Palnadu is also known for its traditional craftsmanship. Durgi stone carving is a distinctive artistic tradition in which skilled artisans transform locally available soft limestone into sculptures, religious figures and decorative objects. This craft connects contemporary artisans with a long artistic heritage and demonstrates how traditional knowledge can survive across generations.

Folk performances, local songs and traditional storytelling preserve stories of heroes, communities and historical events. Together, these cultural expressions ensure that Palnadu's heritage remains an active part of everyday life rather than a memory confined to history books.

Natural Beauty and Economic Foundations

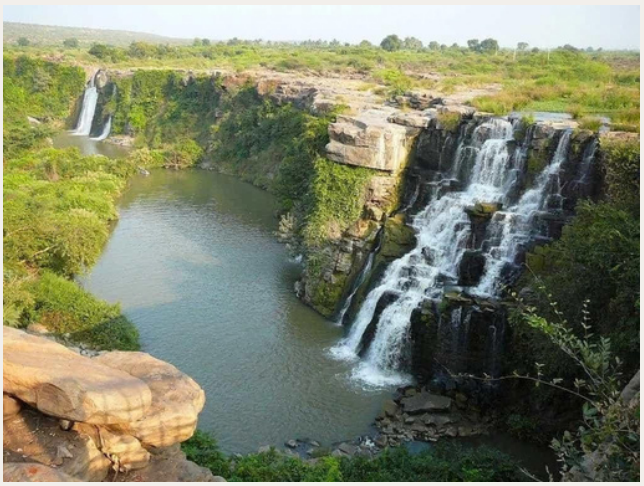
The landscape of Palnadu combines agricultural fields, rocky terrain, riverine surroundings and scenic destinations. The Krishna River plays an important role in the wider region, while irrigation infrastructure, including the Nagarjuna Sagar Project, supports agriculture and contributes to regional development.

Palnadu in the Modern Era



Agriculture remains a major foundation of the local economy. Paddy, pulses, cotton, chillies and other crops contribute to agricultural livelihoods and local trade. The region's limestone resources have also supported cement-related industries, particularly around Macherla and neighbouring areas.

Places such as Ethipothala Falls, Kotappakonda and the Nagarjuna Sagar–Nagarjunakonda area offer opportunities for tourism and heritage education. These destinations demonstrate the potential to connect environmental conservation, cultural awareness and economic development. Responsible tourism can create employment, support local businesses and encourage younger generations to appreciate their heritage. Protecting these natural and historical assets is therefore essential to the region's long-term prosperity.



A significant administrative milestone occurred on 4 April 2022, when Palnadu became a separate district of Andhra Pradesh, with Narasaraopet as its headquarters. The district was formed as part of the state's administrative reorganisation, bringing a distinct regional identity into the modern governance framework.

The creation of the district offers opportunities to strengthen public administration, improve access to government services and focus development planning on local needs. Roads, educational institutions, healthcare services, irrigation facilities and digital connectivity are important areas for continued progress.



For the younger generation, education and skill development are particularly important. Students from Palnadu can contribute to fields such as engineering, biotechnology, information technology, agriculture, entrepreneurship and public service. Combining modern scientific knowledge with local experience can help address challenges related to water management, agricultural productivity, sustainable industries and rural employment.

At the same time, development must be inclusive. Farmers need reliable support, traditional artisans need access to wider markets, and young people



need opportunities that allow them to build careers without losing their connection to their hometowns.

Palnadu's future will depend not only on infrastructure and investment but also on the quality of education, environmental responsibility, social harmony and the active participation of its citizens.

Challenges and Opportunities

Like many developing regions, Palnadu faces challenges involving water availability, agricultural uncertainty, employment and the reservation of traditional practices. Climate variability and pressure on natural resources make sustainable planning increasingly important.



However, these challenges also create opportunities. Modern agricultural technologies can improve resource efficiency; digital platforms can help artisans reach wider audiences; heritage tourism can support local livelihoods; and educational institutions can encourage research and innovation.

Universities and student organisations have an important role in this transformation. Through research projects, community outreach, entrepreneurship initiatives and cultural documentation, students can help connect academic knowledge with real-world regional needs.

Progress becomes meaningful when it improves people's lives while protecting the heritage and natural resources that make a place distinctive.

Challenges and Opportunities

Palnadu is a region where history continues to shape identity, culture strengthens community bonds, and modern aspirations create new possibilities. From the enduring memory of the Battle of Palnadu to the artistic excellence of Durgi stone carving, from the spiritual significance of Kotappakonda to the agricultural importance of the Krishna River region, its story reflects the many dimensions of Andhra Pradesh's heritage.

For today's students, Palnadu offers a valuable lesson: true progress does not require abandoning the past; it requires building upon it.By preserving its history, empowering its people, promoting sustainable development and embracing innovation, Palnadu can transform its rich legacy into a foundation for a brighter future.

Palnadu's story is still being written, and its next chapter belongs to the generations who have the courage to preserve its identity while creating new opportunities for the world to see.

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The Next Chapter Belongs to Us: Young India Between Roots and Reinvention

For India's young generation, identity is no longer a choice between preserving the past and embracing the future. It is the challenge of making room for both.

A student might spend the morning attending a lecture on artificial intelligence, the afternoon building a start-up prototype and the evening celebrating a regional festival with family. On the same phone, there may be an English-language research paper, a Telugu song, a message from a friend in another state and a video explaining a centuries-old tradition.

This is not a contradiction. It is the ordinary reality of a generation growing up in an increasingly connected India.

For a long time, the identity of a state was explained primarily through inherited markers: language, food, dress, religion, festivals and historical achievements. These remain important, but young people are adding new dimensions to the picture. They are also identifying with universities, professional communities, scientific interests, digital cultures and ambitions that cross geographical boundaries.

A student from a small town can participate in an international coding competition. A local artist can find an audience through social media. An entrepreneur can develop a business around a regional product and reach customers across the country. Someone studying biotechnology, engineering or design can apply modern tools to problems rooted in their own community.

The result is a broader understanding of what it means to represent a state.

Representation does not have to mean wearing traditional clothing at a cultural event or speaking about a famous monument. It can mean researching a local environmental problem, documenting a disappearing craft, developing technology for regional-language users or helping a small business adapt to a changing economy.



The most valuable contributions often emerge when local understanding meets new knowledge. A person who understands the challenges faced by farmers in their district may be better positioned to identify useful agricultural technologies. Someone familiar with a regional art form may recognise opportunities for responsible digital archiving or contemporary design. A student who understands the healthcare needs of a community may help explore how data and technology can improve access to services.

This intersection of heritage and innovation offers young Indians an opportunity to move beyond simply celebrating their states. It allows them to participate in shaping them.

However, modernisation also raises difficult questions. As young people move to larger cities for education and employment, what happens to the communities they leave behind? As regional languages compete for attention in digital spaces, how can they remain relevant? As industries expand, how can economic development be balanced with environmental responsibility? And how can the opportunities associated with technological progress reach people who have limited access to quality education or infrastructure?

There are no simple answers. But asking these questions is itself an important part of belonging to a place.

Love for one's state should not require ignoring its shortcomings. A meaningful connection can include pride in its achievements alongside a willingness to question its inequalities, improve its institutions and challenge practices that cause harm. Patriotism at the state level, like national pride, becomes more substantial when it includes responsibility.

Universities can play an important role in this process. A campus brings together students whose experiences may differ enormously, even when they share the same state or country. Conversations about regional history, local industries, language, public policy and cultural practices can reveal how much remains unknown about places students believe they already understand.

Such conversations can also challenge stereotypes. A student from a metropolitan city may discover the scientific or entrepreneurial ambitions of a smaller town. Someone from one linguistic background may learn why another community attaches significance to a particular festival or custom. These encounters do more than expand knowledge; they build the capacity to understand people without reducing them to labels.

The theme Beyond the Borders You Think You Know is especially relevant to this generation because many of the borders that shape our understanding are invisible. They exist in assumptions about which regions are progressive, which languages are prestigious, which professions promise success and which traditions deserve attention.

Crossing these borders begins with curiosity. It means asking questions instead of relying on familiar descriptions. It means recognising that no state is defined by a single achievement, a single problem or a single generation.

India's next chapter will be influenced by young people who can work with advanced technology without losing sight of human needs, build global careers without dismissing local roots, and question inherited assumptions without treating everything inherited as worthless.

The future does not ask us to choose between where we come from and where we want to go. It asks us to understand both well enough to connect them.

Every generation inherits a state shaped by those before it. Every generation also leaves something behind—an institution improved, a tradition sustained, a problem addressed, a new idea introduced.

For today's students, knowing a state is therefore not the end of an enquiry. It is the beginning of a responsibility.

We are not merely the audience for India's changing story. We are among its authors. And the next chapter will depend on what we choose to understand, what we choose to preserve and what we have the courage to change.

2400100004
Sai Murali Ganesh Veeranki
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EVERY TRADITION CARRIES A HEARTBEAT - A RHYTHM OF COLORS, STORIES, AND SPIRIT THAT KEEPS A CULTURE ALIVE BEYOND TIME

Beyond the Postcard: The New Geography of Indian Progress



If our understanding of a state ends with its most famous festival, food or landmark, we may be looking at its past while overlooking the forces shaping its future.

Ask someone to describe Karnataka, and Bengaluru's technology industry will probably enter the conversation. Mention Gujarat, and manufacturing and entrepreneurship may come to mind. Kerala is frequently associated with literacy and tourism, while Rajasthan is recognised for its forts, deserts and royal history.

These descriptions contain elements of truth. Yet they reveal an interesting limitation in how we understand India's states: we often reduce complex economies and societies to a handful of familiar images.

The India beyond these images is far more interesting.

Karnataka is not simply a collection of technology campuses in Bengaluru. Its identity also includes agricultural communities, silk production, aerospace and manufacturing, research institutions and diverse regional cultures. Bengaluru may dominate headlines, but it is not the entirety of Karnataka's economic or social story.

Likewise, Gujarat's industrial strength cannot be understood through business headlines alone. Its textile clusters, diamond-processing industry, ports, chemical industries and manufacturing networks illustrate how different activities contribute to a state's economy. The state is simultaneously a landscape of long-standing trading traditions and modern industrial development.

Andhra Pradesh offers another perspective. Its long coastline supports ports, fisheries and maritime trade, while agriculture remains important to many communities. Its aquaculture industry connects coastal districts to domestic and international markets. Food processing, logistics, renewable energy and emerging technology-related initiatives also form part of the state's changing economic landscape. The story is not simply about what Andhra Pradesh produces, but how production, infrastructure, skills and markets interact.

Similar contrasts can be found across the country. Tamil Nadu combines a major automobile and manufacturing base with a rich tradition of classical arts and literature. Odisha's mineral resources and industrial activity coexist with extensive cultural traditions and an important natural heritage. Assam's tea industry remains internationally recognised, while its economy and identity extend into agriculture, energy, education, biodiversity and contemporary enterprise.

These examples reveal a crucial distinction between a state's reputation and its reality. Reputation is built around a few recognisable features; reality is a network of industries, institutions, communities, opportunities and challenges.

Technology is changing that network. Digital services can connect businesses in smaller cities to wider markets. Online education can make specialised learning more accessible. Digital payments have changed how many small businesses operate, while data-driven methods are influencing agriculture, logistics, healthcare and manufacturing.

Yet the benefits of change are not distributed evenly. A thriving technology hub does not automatically mean that every district enjoys the same opportunities. Industrial growth can create employment while also raising questions about environmental sustainability, labour conditions and access to resources. Start-up success stories are worth celebrating, but so is the less visible work of building reliable infrastructure, improving education and supporting small enterprises.

For students, this broader perspective matters. Understanding a state today means asking more than which companies operate there or which industries generate revenue. It means examining how economic activity affects ordinary lives. What skills are young people acquiring? Which local problems are entrepreneurs trying to solve? Are opportunities reaching smaller towns? How are traditional occupations adapting to changing markets?

These questions transform the idea of knowing a state from memorising facts into understanding a living system.

They also challenge the assumption that innovation belongs exclusively to metropolitan India. A solution developed in a smaller town to improve fisheries, preserve a local craft, manage water or strengthen agricultural supply chains can be as meaningful to its community as an application developed in a major technology centre.

The next chapter of Indian development will not be written by cities alone. It will emerge from the interaction between local knowledge, skilled people, public institutions, technology and enterprise across different regions.

To know a state, therefore, is to look beyond its postcard image and understand what makes its present work—and what might shape its future.

India's states are not static identities waiting to be described. They are constantly changing economies and communities, each navigating its own combination of heritage, ambition and uncertainty.

The real map of India is not just geographical. It is also a map of ideas, industries, aspirations and possibilities that are still taking shape.





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The Evolution Of Excellence

From Freshman Ambition to Final-Year Mastery

INTRODUCTION

Every university journey begins with a mixture of excitement, uncertainty, and ambition. At KL University, the first year opens doors to new friendships, unfamiliar challenges, and countless opportunities. What begins as an attempt to find one's place gradually becomes a journey of self-discovery, growth, and transformation.

University life, however, extends far beyond classrooms, examinations, and grades. It is about discovering interests, building relationships, developing skills, and learning to turn possibilities into achievements.

FROM FIRST STEPS TO BIGGER GOALS

The first year is a period of exploration. Students learn to navigate campus, adapt to academic expectations, participate in clubs, and build their first networks. Every new experience—whether joining an event, collaborating on a project, or learning from a senior—contributes to their development.

As the semesters progress, priorities begin to change. Curiosity becomes direction, participation becomes leadership, and learning becomes application. Students start recognising their strengths, identifying career goals, and seeking meaningful opportunities through internships, research, competitions, and student organisations.

The difference between a fresher and a final-year student is not merely academic experience. It is the confidence to make decisions, the ability to solve problems independently, and the willingness to take responsibility.

THE POWER OF CONNECTIONS AND EXPERIENCE

A university becomes meaningful through the people and opportunities that shape it. Friendships create a sense of belonging, mentors offer guidance, and collaborative experiences teach lessons that textbooks alone cannot provide.

At KL University, students can make the most of campus life by balancing academics with extracurricular activities, pursuing practical projects, and learning from their peers. These experiences strengthen communication, teamwork, adaptability, and leadership—skills that remain valuable long after graduation.

For freshers, the message is simple: explore fearlessly, ask questions, and start building good habits early. For final-year students, the challenge is to refine their skills, share their knowledge, mentor juniors, and prepare to apply what they have learned in the wider world.





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The journey begins with ambition, grows through experience, and finds its purpose in the difference we make.

The Past Is Not Past: How India's Traditions Continue to Shape Its Future

Somewhere in India, a grandmother is teaching a recipe that has survived generations. A young dancer is rehearsing movements perfected centuries ago. An artisan is shaping a craft that the modern world nearly forgot. These are not fragments of a disappearing past. They are evidence that India's heritage is still alive.

There is a familiar way of introducing a state in India. We mention its language, name its most famous dish, recall a festival, perhaps identify a monument, and believe we know it. Kerala becomes Onam and backwaters. Punjab becomes bhangra and mustard fields. Andhra Pradesh becomes Kuchipudi and spicy cuisine. Rajasthan becomes palaces and desert landscapes.

These associations are not necessarily wrong. They are simply incomplete.



A state's identity is not contained in its most recognisable traditions. It lives in the ordinary practices that rarely appear in tourist brochures: the songs sung during harvest, the expressions used by grandparents, the rituals surrounding a wedding, the craft practised in a small town, and the stories that families preserve without ever writing them down.

Consider Andhra Pradesh's *Kuchipudi*, a classical dance tradition that originated in the village of the same name. It is a sophisticated performance tradition involving rhythm, expression, storytelling and disciplined training. Yet its significance extends beyond the stage. It represents a community's decision to preserve an artistic language and pass it to another generation. The dance survives not because it belongs to a museum, but because people continue to learn and perform it.

The same principle can be seen in Odisha's Pattachitra paintings, Assam's handloom traditions, Kashmir's intricate crafts and Tamil Nadu's classical music and temple architecture. Each tradition carries specialised knowledge, regional history and a distinctive understanding of beauty. The hands that weave a textile or paint a traditional motif are doing more than producing an object; they are sustaining a cultural vocabulary.

However, heritage should not be romanticised as something untouched by change. Traditions have always evolved. Materials change, audiences change, and younger generations reinterpret what they inherit. Digital platforms now allow artisans and performers to reach audiences far beyond their hometowns. Traditional recipes appear in contemporary kitchens, regional music finds new listeners online, and indigenous crafts increasingly enter modern design.

The challenge is ensuring that visibility becomes meaningful preservation. A craft may become popular on social media while the artisans who sustain it remain economically insecure. A regional language may receive ceremonial recognition while younger speakers gradually abandon it in everyday life. A festival may attract enormous crowds while its deeper community significance receives little attention.

Preserving heritage, therefore, requires more than celebrating it once a year. It requires supporting practitioners, documenting oral histories, teaching regional languages, creating sustainable markets for traditional crafts and allowing young people to participate in cultural life without being expected to reproduce the past exactly as it was.

Perhaps the most important question is not whether tradition can survive modernity, but whether we can imagine modernity without cultural amnesia.

India's future will be shaped by artificial intelligence, scientific research, urbanisation and new industries. None of these developments requires us to discard the knowledge that came before them. Progress can expand the possibilities of a society while heritage provides continuity, context and a sense of belonging.

A state is not defined only by what it has inherited. It is also defined by what it chooses to carry forward.

The next time we speak about a state's culture, we should look beyond the festival, the monument or the famous performance. We should ask who keeps the tradition alive, what knowledge it contains, how it has changed, and what it might become in the hands of the next generation.

Because heritage is not merely a record of where we came from. It is an ongoing decision about what deserves to travel with us into the future.

2400090091
PARSHA KUMARA VEERA KOWSHIK
CSIT

आख़िरी दस्तक

दस्तक आई घर पर एक,
मैंने खोला नहीं।
आई वो एक बुलावा लेकर मगर मैं
भागती रही।
मेरे लिए था जो बुलावा वो लेके लौट गई,
मगर वापस आई अगली शाम को।
इस बार बंद दरवाजा उसे नहीं रोका,
पूछा उसने दरवाजे के उस पार से—
खुश हो जिंदगी से?
मैंने भी जवाब दिया— नहीं तो।
फिर आवाज़ आया,
परेशान जिंदगी से हो मगर बदनाम,
बदनाम करा सुकोन देने वाली मुझको?
कड़वी सच्ची थी, अब दिमाग नहीं दिल सोचने लगा,
भाग चली फिर से मैं, वक्त को नकारते।
दस्तक अगली सुबह फिर से आई,
इस बार दरवाजा बंद रहा मौत के लिए फिर से,
मैं तैयार थी जवाब के साथ आज, कहाँ—
डर तो खोने से है...
मौत की आवाज़ फिर से जवाब लेके तैयार थी—
कहाँ, क्या खोने का डर है?
क्या है तुम्हारा यहाँ? क्या रहेगा आख़िरी पल तक?
जो कभी तुम्हारा ना रहा, जो तुम्हारा रहेगा
इस बात की कोई यकीन नहीं,
उसको खोने का डर कैसा?
मौत कभी किसी का दरवाज़ा नहीं खोल देता,
मौत बस दस्तक देता है, कभी सब समझाने को।

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EVERY JOURNEY TELLS A STORY — OF RESILIENCE, COMPANIONSHIP, AND THE QUIET POETRY FOUND IN EVERYDAY ROADS

The India That Speaks Between the Lines

Every language carries more than words. It carries a way of remembering, a way of belonging and a way of seeing the world.

A language is often the first thing we associate with a state. Telugu belongs to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; Tamil is central to Tamil Nadu; Kannada to Karnataka; Malayalam to Kerala. These associations are useful, but they cannot capture the full linguistic landscape of India.

Within every major language are regional dialects, local expressions, changing accents and words whose meanings become clear only to those who grew up hearing them.

A person may speak the same language as someone from another district and still recognise a difference in vocabulary, rhythm or pronunciation within a few sentences.

This is where the idea of knowing a state becomes more intimate.



In Andhra Pradesh, for instance, Telugu spoken across different regions can carry distinctive accents and expressions. Rayalaseema, Coastal Andhra and the northern districts have their own linguistic and cultural nuances. These differences are not flaws to be corrected; they are part of the richness of a shared language.

A state may have an official language, but its people do not speak in a single uniform voice. Their speech is shaped by geography, migration, occupation, community, education and generations of contact with other languages. Border regions are particularly revealing, as people may move comfortably between linguistic worlds in everyday life

The same is true across India. Assamese, Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi and other languages contain regional varieties that tell stories about the places where they developed. India's linguistic diversity also extends beyond state boundaries. Tribal languages, minority languages and the languages of migrant communities contribute to the everyday life of cities and villages alike.

Language preserves information that dictionaries cannot always explain. A word used by a farmer may describe a local practice with a precision that a more general term lacks. A proverb may compress generations of experience into a single sentence. A lullaby may preserve a melody, a memory and a sense of home long after the place itself has changed.

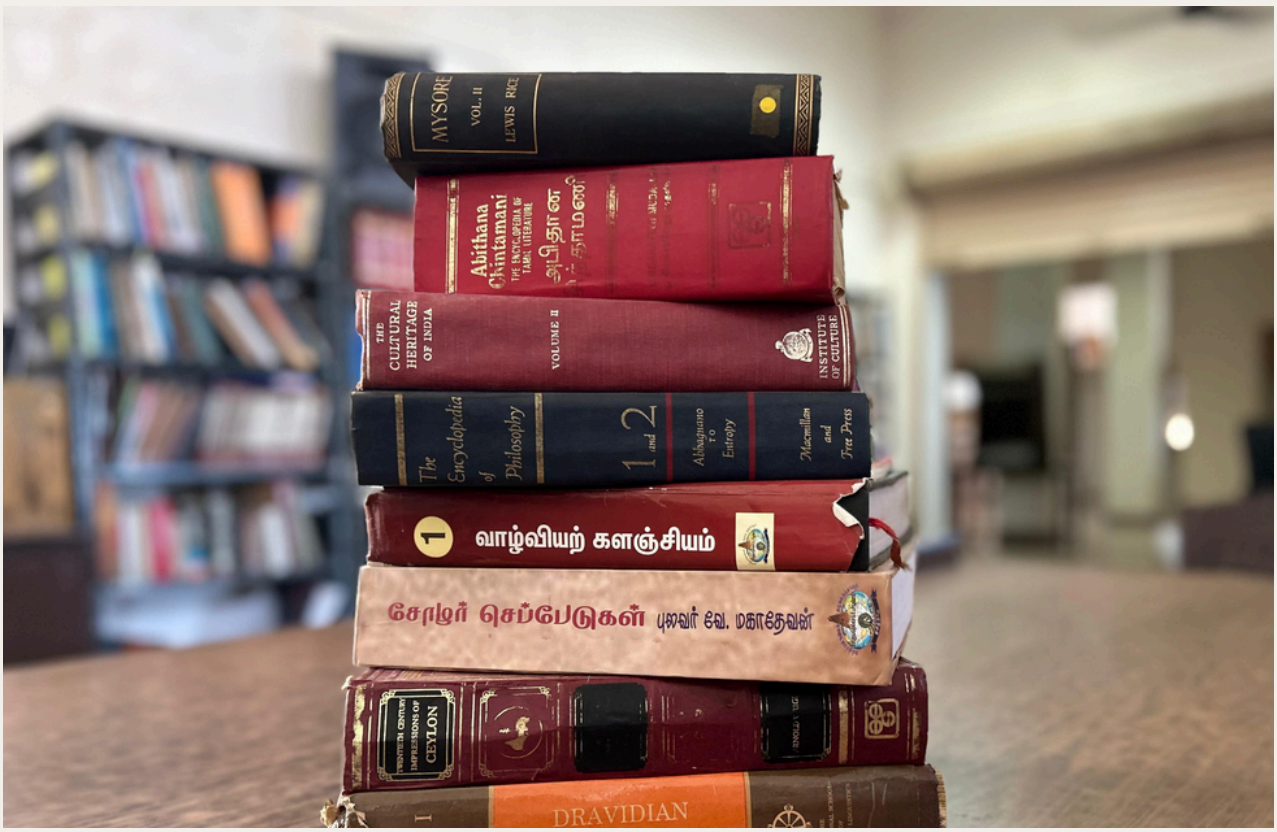
Even food has a vocabulary of belonging. The name of a dish, the word used for a particular ingredient, or the expression describing how a meal should be shared may reveal differences that outsiders rarely notice. The same applies to kinship terms, wedding customs, seasonal celebrations and the ways people address elders or neighbours.

Yet languages are not preserved simply because we admire their beauty. They survive when people use them—at home, in schools, in public life, in literature, in music and in conversations with younger generations.

Urbanisation and migration can alter these patterns. Children may grow up understanding a family language without feeling confident enough to speak it. Some languages have limited representation in formal education or digital spaces. Others are increasingly used in films, podcasts, social media and online communities, opening new opportunities for expression.

Technology presents both a challenge and an opportunity. When digital tools support only a narrow range of languages, speakers of less-represented languages can find themselves excluded from important resources. But recording oral histories, creating digital dictionaries, publishing regional literature online and developing language technologies can help communities document and share their linguistic heritage.

For students, preserving language need not mean rejecting other languages. Learning English, Hindi or another language does not require abandoning one's mother tongue. Multilingualism can expand opportunities while allowing people to maintain connections with their families and communities.



Nor should regional identity become a reason to rank languages or mock accents. Every language has its own history and expressive possibilities. The purpose of celebrating linguistic diversity is not to create new boundaries between people, but to understand how different experiences coexist within the same country.

Perhaps the most revealing question we can ask about a state is not simply, "Which language do you speak?" It is, "What can your language tell me about the place you come from?"

The answer might be found in a phrase that has no exact translation, a song remembered by an elder, a dialect heard in a village market, or a story that has never appeared in a textbook.

India's unity does not require every voice to sound the same. It asks us to recognise that different voices can belong to the same national conversation.

Sometimes, to know a state, we must listen beyond its most widely spoken language—to the words spoken at home, the expressions found in its smaller communities and the voices that rarely reach the national stage.

Because a state is not only a place on a map. It is also a conversation that has been going on for generations, and one that the next generation must decide whether to continue.

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Vidyā Dharma: The Dharma of Education

Learn. Transform. Serve. Liberate.

In an age where education is often measured by marks, degrees, placements and salaries, Vidyā Dharma - the Dharma of Education offers a deeper perspective. Education is not merely the accumulation of information or a pathway to employment; it is a force that transforms the mind, builds character and guides a person toward responsible and meaningful living.

"Knowledge transforms. Character elevates. Dharma liberates."

Vidyā - The Supreme Wealth

The ancient wisdom of India regards knowledge as the highest form of wealth:

न चौरहार्यं न च राजहार्यं
न भ्रातृभाज्यं न च भारकारि।
व्यये कृते वर्धत एव नित्यं
विद्याधनं सर्वधनप्रधानम्॥

Knowledge cannot be stolen, seized, divided or become a burden. The more it is shared, the more it grows.

Unlike material wealth, knowledge increases through sharing. For a university student, this means that education should be valued not simply as a qualification, but as a lifelong intellectual and personal asset.

From Education to Happiness

True education follows a transformative path:



Knowledge should cultivate Vinaya, or humility; humility develops Pātratā, or worthiness; worthiness creates the foundation for prosperity. But prosperity finds its true purpose only when guided by Dharma, leading ultimately to Sukham, lasting happiness.

Thus, education is not simply about becoming successful; it is about becoming worthy of success.

Honour Before Wealth

The pursuit of wealth is not condemned, but it should never become the sole measure of achievement. True success requires integrity, dignity and honour.

A university education should therefore encourage students to ask not only "What can I earn?" but also "What kind of person am I becoming?" and "How can my knowledge benefit others?"

Character must come before career, and honour before wealth.

The Six Enemies of Success

Excellence requires mastery over the habits that weaken discipline. Traditional wisdom identifies six obstacles:



These remain remarkably relevant to student life. Talent and intelligence can achieve little without consistent effort, emotional discipline and purposeful action.

Discipline today, destiny tomorrow.

Knowledge, Character and Service



This is why a university is more than a place for earning degrees. It is where individuals develop their intellectual identity, encounter different perspectives, learn from failure and discover their responsibilities toward society.

Learn. Transform. Serve. Liberate.

This is
Vidyā Dharma.

This is the Dharma of Education.



- DR. B.V.L.S.Prasad
Dept. of Biotechnology

Education Must Liberate

Technical skills are essential for professional life, but education must go beyond employability. Skill enables livelihood; true education liberates the mind.

A truly educated person learns to question, reason, think independently, recognise bias and understand responsibility. Education should therefore produce not merely competent professionals, but thoughtful human beings capable of using their knowledge wisely.



The Swacch Manas - A Clear Mind

The ideal of Vidyā Dharma can be distilled into a simple pledge:

- *Education is a public trust, not a commodity.*
- *Knowledge is for liberation, not exploitation.*
- *Character comes before career.*
- *Honour comes before wealth.*
- *Truth comes before rankings.*
- *Service comes before selfishness.*
- *Vidya exists for humanity.*
- *Dharma must guide our actions.*

These principles do not reject ambition. They give ambition direction and purpose.

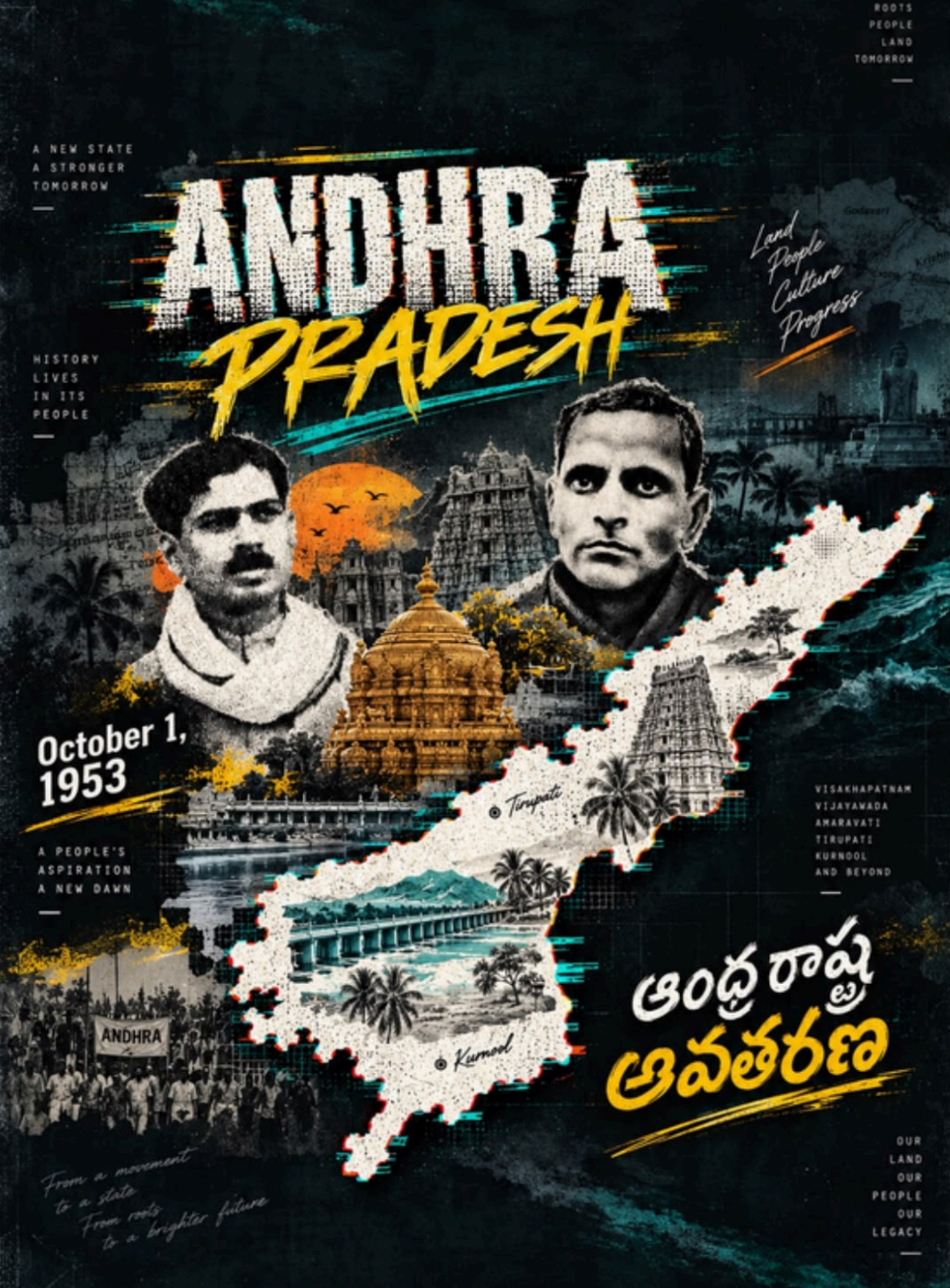
The True Measure of Vidyā

In today's world of artificial intelligence, automation and unlimited access to information, merely possessing information is no longer enough. What matters increasingly is the ability to think wisely, act ethically and use knowledge responsibly.

Technology tells us what can be done. Education must also teach us what should be done.

Degrees may open doors; character determines what we do after entering them.

The ultimate purpose of Vidyā is therefore not simply income, status or recognition. It is to transform knowledge into character, character into service, and service into a contribution to humanity.


ROOTS
PEOPLE
LAND
TOMORROW
A NEW STATE
A STRONGER
TOMORROW
ANDHRA
PRADESH
Land
People
Culture
Progress
HISTORY
LIVES
IN ITS
PEOPLE
October 1,
1953
A PEOPLE'S
ASPIRATION
A NEW DAWN
VISAKHAPATNAM
VIJAYAWADA
AMARAVATI
TIRUPATI
KURNOOL
AND BEYOND
Tirupati
Kurnool
ANDHRA
ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర
ఆవతరణ
From a movement
to a state
From roots
to a brighter future
OUR
LAND
OUR
PEOPLE
OUR
LEGACY

The Language I Had to Learn, the History We Are Forgetting

A personal reflection on Telugu identity, cultural amnesia, and the future of a generation

The first thing that both shocked and deeply unsettled me when I came to Vijayawada was not its traffic, its crowded streets, or the pace of its urban life. It was something far more ordinary, yet far more revealing: people around my age struggling to read the Telugu text displayed on APSRTC buses.

For a moment, I found it difficult to comprehend what I was witnessing. Here I was, someone who had grown up outside Andhra Pradesh for most of my childhood, having deliberately worked to learn Telugu, and yet I was encountering young people who had grown up in the very linguistic environment I was trying to reconnect with but could not comfortably read their own mother tongue.

I am a native of East Godavari by family roots, as both my parents belong to that region. However, I grew up in Bengaluru from infancy because my father had been living there even before I was born. Kannada became part of the environment in which I grew up, while English was an essential part of my education. When I moved to Hyderabad at the age of ten, my father taught me Telugu over a period of two years. What began as a process of learning a language gradually developed into something much larger: a conscious attempt to understand Andhra Pradesh, Telugu history, its literature, its culture, and the civilisation to which I belonged through my ancestry.

Over time, I continued developing my linguistic abilities, learning about the region's past and discovering the intellectual and historical depth that lay behind a language I had initially struggled to master. Along the way, I learned Hindi, English, Kannada, and Telugu. Each language offered a different way of understanding people and the world around me.

Yet, when I reached Vijayawada, I encountered a contradiction that I have continued to think about ever since.

I had made an effort to learn the language of my own people, despite growing up away from its principal linguistic environment. Some of the people who had grown up surrounded by it seemed to have made remarkably little effort to acquire even basic reading proficiency.

I do not share this experience to suggest that I am superior to anyone, nor to claim that every young Telugu person faces the same problem. Rather, it left me with an uncomfortable question: *How did a generation that inherited its language begin to treat learning it as optional, while someone who grew up away from it came to see learning it as a responsibility?*

That question eventually led me beyond language and towards something more fundamental: the relationship between cultural identity, historical memory, psychology, and the development of a society.

The Prestige of Knowing Every Language Except Our Own

There is an undeniable advantage to learning multiple languages. My experience in Bengaluru and Hyderabad has taught me that linguistic diversity can expand one's perspective, improve communication, and create opportunities that might otherwise remain inaccessible.

Sri Sri brought a modern, progressive sensibility to Telugu poetry, giving literary expression to questions of class, labour, and social transformation. Outside literature, reformers such as Kandukuri Veeresalingam challenged entrenched social practices and advocated reform, including widow remarriage and women's education. Alluri Sitarama Raju became a prominent figure in the Rampa Rebellion against British colonial authority. Potti Sriramulu's sacrifice during the movement for a separate Andhra State helped bring linguistic identity to the centre of a defining political moment in post-independence India. These people were not simply historical personalities. They were individuals who confronted the problems of their times, questioned prevailing arrangements, and attempted to change the circumstances around them. Their stories raise an important question for us today: how can we expect a generation to develop a meaningful sense of responsibility towards its region if it has little understanding of the people who shaped it? A historical figure becomes useful not when their name is memorised, but when their actions encourage us to think. What made a reformer challenge society? Why did a revolutionary resist colonial power? What social conditions made a linguistic movement necessary? What can we learn from the failures, limitations, and contradictions of these movements? These are questions that transform history from a collection of dates into a framework for understanding the present. Unfortunately, our engagement with history can sometimes stop at the surface. We know the names of kings but not the institutions they built. We recognise statues but have never read about the people represented by them. We celebrate anniversaries without exploring the ideas that made those lives significant.

In such circumstances, historical pride risks becoming an inherited emotion without an intellectual foundation.

The Political Consequences of Historical Amnesia

The connection between language and politics is particularly important in the history of Andhra Pradesh. The movement for a separate Andhra State demonstrated that linguistic identity was not merely a matter of cultural sentiment. It became a question of political representation, administrative recognition, and the organisation of public life. The creation of Andhra State in 1953, followed by the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, formed part of the larger transformation of India's federal structure along linguistic lines. The movement reminds us that language can provide a community with a shared basis for political expression. It can connect people across geographical distances and create a common vocabulary through which they articulate aspirations. Yet a shared language does not erase regional differences. Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema, and Telangana possess distinct historical experiences, dialects, cultural practices, and political trajectories. Understanding Telugu identity responsibly requires recognising these differences rather than reducing them to a single, uncomplicated narrative. This is precisely why historical awareness matters. A person who understands the circumstances that shaped a region is better equipped to examine its present challenges. Questions about employment, irrigation, education, infrastructure, agricultural livelihoods, and regional inequalities cannot be understood fully without considering their historical and institutional contexts. Historical knowledge does not determine which policies are correct. Instead, it allows citizens to scrutinise public decisions with greater depth.

English can connect us to global research and professional networks; Hindi can help us communicate across large parts of India; Kannada can connect us to the society in which we live and work. None of these languages deserves to be dismissed. What troubles me, however, is the possibility that we have begun to confuse the utility of a language with its cultural worth. Somewhere along the way, the ability to speak English fluently became, in many environments, a visible marker of sophistication, while proficiency in a regional language could be treated as less prestigious or less useful. The issue is not that young people learn English. It is that some are encouraged, implicitly or explicitly, to regard English as the language of ambition and their mother tongue as the language of domestic familiarity. This creates a peculiar hierarchy in the mind. A student may spend years improving their English vocabulary, learning technical terminology, and refining professional communication, yet never feel compelled to read a Telugu book independently. They may know how to navigate complex software but struggle with the language printed on a public bus. The distinction between these abilities is obvious. The social priorities that produce the contrast deserve closer examination. From a psychological perspective, people often adopt the values that appear to be rewarded by their surroundings. If parents, educational institutions, employers, and peer groups consistently associate English proficiency with success, young people naturally invest time in developing it. If Telugu literacy receives little recognition outside examinations or cultural occasions, it can gradually be relegated to the margins. This does not necessarily mean that young people consciously reject their identity.

But the consequences remain significant. When a language is used primarily for informal conversation rather than reading, writing, learning, and intellectual exploration, the depth of a person's engagement with that language can diminish. A mother tongue should not have to compete with English for its children's affection. It should be able to coexist with every other language they choose to learn. Multilingualism is an achievement. Forgetting the language that connects us to our own cultural inheritance is not a prerequisite for it.

A Civilisation We Inherited but Rarely Examine

My interest in Telugu developed alongside my growing curiosity about the history of Andhra Pradesh. The more I learned, the more I realised that a language is not merely a vocabulary to be mastered. It is an entry point into a much larger world of ideas, political struggles, literary achievements, social reform, and collective memory. The history of the Telugu-speaking regions stretches across different kingdoms, administrative systems, social movements, and cultural traditions. The Satavahanas, the Kakatiyas, and the Vijayanagara Empire represent important chapters in the region's historical landscape. The architectural achievements of the Kakatiyas, the development of water-management systems, and the literary contributions associated with different historical periods reveal societies that were far more complex than the simplified narratives we sometimes inherit. The literary tradition is equally remarkable. Nannaya, Tikkana, and Yerrapragada played foundational roles in the Telugu rendering of the Mahabharata. Gurajada Apparao used literature to question social conventions and hypocrisy.

When people lack that knowledge, political participation can become overly dependent on personalities, slogans, and inherited loyalties. Citizens may recognise the names of political leaders without understanding the movements, institutions, and social conditions that shaped the political landscape. This is not a problem exclusive to Telugu society, nor is it evidence that people who lack historical knowledge are incapable of civic engagement. It is a broader challenge for any democracy in which public debate moves faster than public understanding. For Telugu-speaking communities, the answer is not to manufacture a romanticised past or insist that one historical narrative explains everything. It is to encourage the study of history in all its complexity, including achievements, failures, conflicts, and unresolved questions. A society that understands its history can question its present more intelligently. A society that forgets its history risks repeatedly encountering familiar problems without recognising their origins.

Modernisation Without Cultural Disconnection

It would be unfair to describe Telugu society solely through what it may have forgotten. Telugu-speaking people have achieved considerable success in technology, medicine, business, education, research, cinema, and entrepreneurship. Hyderabad's technology and pharmaceutical sectors, in particular, illustrate how regional cities can participate in global economic networks. Young Telugu professionals are building companies, contributing to scientific research, working across international markets, and taking advantage of educational opportunities that earlier generations could scarcely imagine. These achievements deserve recognition.

They represent ambition, adaptability, and the ability to participate in an increasingly interconnected world. But they also present an opportunity to ask a more interesting question: why should technological progress and cultural preservation be treated as separate ambitions? A computer science student could work on improving Telugu optical character recognition, speech recognition, translation, or digital archives. A business student could investigate how traditional crafts can reach new markets while protecting the livelihoods of artisans. A management student could explore heritage tourism and sustainable local entrepreneurship. A researcher could document regional dialects, oral histories, inscriptions, and folk traditions before valuable knowledge becomes inaccessible.

The same generation that learns to build applications for global audiences could develop tools that make Telugu more accessible to its own speakers. Imagine a future in which a student can use a high-quality digital platform to learn Telugu script, explore the history of their district, read annotated classical literature, or discover the lives of reformers and historical figures through engaging, well-researched content. There is no inherent conflict between technological ambition and cultural responsibility. Indeed, technology can make preservation more accessible and more effective.

The challenge is to ensure that modernisation does not become a process in which everything local is regarded as outdated simply because something global appears more commercially valuable. We should not ask young people to abandon the future in order to honour the past. We should encourage them to use the tools of the future to understand, preserve, and improve what they have inherited.

What Does It Mean to Develop Our Own Region?

One of the most consequential things a person can lose through historical and cultural disconnection is a sense of responsibility towards the place from which their family comes. I do not believe that every Telugu person must live in Andhra Pradesh or Telangana to demonstrate loyalty to their roots. Migration can create opportunities, support families, expand professional networks, and contribute to economic development. The freedom to study and work wherever one chooses is valuable. Nor should people be judged for pursuing opportunities outside their home regions. In many circumstances, leaving is a practical necessity rather than a rejection of one's identity. The more important question is whether we remain curious about the places we come from, even when our careers take us elsewhere. For someone with roots in East Godavari, that curiosity might begin with the history of the Godavari region, its agricultural systems, its literary traditions, its coastal communities, or the challenges facing its rural economy. For someone from Rayalaseema, it might involve understanding the region's water constraints, historical institutions, local industries, or distinctive cultural traditions. For someone from Telangana, it might involve exploring the region's literary history, social movements, folk traditions, and development challenges. Knowledge of a region does not automatically translate into its development. Economic growth requires investment, infrastructure, public institutions, education, effective governance, and opportunities for people to build sustainable livelihoods.

Nevertheless, knowledge can influence the questions we ask and the opportunities we recognise. A student who understands the economic history of their district may begin to investigate why certain industries developed there while others did not. Someone who studies traditional agricultural practices may identify opportunities for innovation. Someone who understands the history of a local craft may see potential for ethical entrepreneurship. A sense of belonging can provide motivation, but it must be accompanied by competence and practical action. The objective should not be to make young people feel guilty for leaving their hometowns. It should be to ensure that distance does not turn into indifference. We can build successful careers elsewhere and still contribute to the places that shaped our families. We can support local businesses, document regional knowledge, mentor students, invest in promising initiatives, and participate in informed discussions about development.

Our roots need not dictate where we go. They can, however, remind us that the world extends beyond where we happen to be.

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నడక నేర్పిన పాదాలు
నీరసించి పోయాయి

ముద్దలు పెట్టిన చేతులు
ముడతలు పడిపోయాయి

బరువులు మోసిన దేహం
బుక్కెడు మెతుకులు మింగలేకపోతుంది

నిన్ను కనిపెట్టుకున్న కనులు
కూలిపోతున్నాయి

అమ్మ, నాన్న అని విన్న చెవులు
సాగిలపడిపోతున్నాయి

తడవకుండా ఉంచిన గుడిశ
తునికిసలిపోతున్నై

చేతి కర్ర కావలసిన కొడుకు
చెయ్యి అయిన ఇస్తలేదు

మెట్టినింటికి పోయిన బిడ్డ
మాటైనా ముచ్చట లేదు

నులక మంచాల మజిలికి
అలవాటు పడ్డ ఆ దేహాలు

సాగిలపడి పట్టుకున్నాయి
ఆ బిడ్డల పాదాలు

చావు కొరకు ఎదురు చూస్తున్న
ఆ ముసలి దేహాలు.



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The Price of Perfection

The roof once leaked during the monsoon—
water traced maps on the ceiling.
We slept closer then, voices overlapping;
Now the roof is repaired,
each of us lives under a different one.
The leakage kept us together.

The house was once a glorious mess—
toys under tables, crumbs in unlikely corners,
crayon suns shining on the walls.
Today it is painfully spotless,
waiting for footsteps that won't return tonight.
My children have left home.

My son who once counted
coins from my pocket,
eyes shining as if stray coins were pure gold.
He is grown up and balances ledgers with me—
calculating our shared tomorrows,
affection translated into numbers.

A friend and I once spoke
in unfinished sentences,
laughter doing the translation—no grammar, no borders.
Today I draft an email,
formal, polite, spell-checked,
asking for an appointment.

I once rested my head
on her shoulder without asking,
sleep arrived before thought.
Now I pause, measuring the moment,
and ask permission
to enter her room.

At school, the teacher punished me—
a ruler on the palm,
I learned, I cried, I moved on.
Today no one scolds me,
yet somewhere inside, a quieter punishment continues,
without an end bell.

The garden of my childhood was wild—
uninvited plants growing everywhere.
We ran through thorny passages carelessly,
bleeding a little, laughing a lot.
Now it is groomed with blooming flowers;
I bend to touch them—I feel the sting.

The buses I once travelled in
were crowded, noisy, impatient—
friends pressed close, stories exchanged between stops.
Today I own a luxury car,
polished, silent, the seat remembers my shape.
I arrive on time; I arrive alone.

We spent a lifetime mending every leak,
taming the wild vines, sweeping away the sacred clutter.
Now everything is in its proper place,
and the silence is complete.
We built the comfort we prayed for,
only to find we already lived, and now merely exist.

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A Life Too Figured Out?



I always thought that perhaps if I had everything figured out, happiness and contentment would eventually find their way to me. However, this perspective of mine was deeply challenged when I posed myself a question. It was just an ordinary Sunday with me unapologetically embracing my couch potato side, until it wasn't. As I was scrolling through Social media, my thoughts wandered– one led to the other, and finally it revealed itself: what if I indeed had everything figured out?

Instead of envisioning a life filled with satisfaction, all I was left with was an image of a mundane, boring life. And given who I am, having everything known would make me feel cozy initially, wrapped in the blanket of comfort. But that blanket would soon begin to suffocate me; my life would become monotonous, welcoming boredom. And all of this would happen because of the absence of something so trivial; Nevertheless, its insignificance was rather superficial.

Because of its absence, I would feel a tiny hole in my perfect frame of life. Now that tiny hole is powerful enough to overpower the bigger picture at times. And that trivial thing is what I call curiosity.

What if I really had everything figured out? Then what would I be anticipating? What would keep me awake at night? Moreover, what would give me the adrenaline of the journey towards my goals?

I realized we could never really have everything figured out. Because the definition of everything was never static but subjective and dynamic–constantly evolving and molding itself.



Because in the process of having everything figured out, life would introduce us to novel obstacles, surprises, opportunities, and interests to figure out, adding to our never-ending list.

I still am in the pursuit of having everything checked off my list, and my definition of everything is a collection of what I'm pursuing, what I wish to pursue, and all the things I would love to pursue in the journey of having it all figured out. So in this life of mine, I want to make space for a tiny bit of curiosity–something that would act as a small room to breathe when the warmth of comfort becomes suffocating.

And this was never meant to give an answer—only to leave you with a question.

Because your curiosity was never mine to define, but yours to discover.

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The Phantom Vibration: What Happened When I Locked My Phone Away for 48 Hours

Let's be honest: most of us can't even go to the bathroom without scrolling through Instagram or watching a random reel. We wake up to a smartphone alarm, check our notifications before our eyes can properly adjust to the morning light, and plug in our earbuds for the morning commute just to avoid eye contact on the bus or train.

Last week, after realizing I had spent four hours scrolling through videos I couldn't even remember anymore, I decided to do something insane: a 48-hour total digital detox. No phone, no laptop, no social media, and no streaming. Just me, my thoughts, and a whole lot of empty time.

Here is what actually happens when you force a college student to go cold turkey on the internet for a weekend.

Hour 1 to 12: The Pocket Twitch

The experiment started on Friday night at 8:00 PM. The second my phone screen went black and I locked it inside my desk drawer at home, a weird panic set in.

The biggest shock was the "phantom vibration." Every twenty minutes, I swore I felt my phone buzzing in my pocket. I reached for it constantly. Waiting for my dinner to heat up? Hand went to my pocket. Sitting on the couch during a commercial break? Hand went to my pocket. Sitting alone at the canteen for five minutes before class? Hand went to my pocket.

It made me realize how much we use our phones as a shield. The moment we feel even three seconds of boredom, we pull out a screen just to look busy or avoid looking lonely.

Hour 12 to 36: The World in High Definition

By Saturday afternoon, the constant urge to check my screen started to fade. That's when things got interesting.When you aren't staring down at a five-inch piece of glass, you actually start seeing the place you live in. On my way to campus, instead of burying my face in music on the commute, I actually looked out the window. I noticed the cool old architecture of the campus library that I usually breeze past. I actually listened to the funny, chaotic conversations happening around me in the common room instead of blocking them out with a Spotify playlist.

The coolest part? My brain started working again. I picked up a physical book that had been gathering dust on my shelf at home. For the first ten minutes, my mind was screaming, "Switch tabs! Check a notification!" But I forced myself to keep reading. By Saturday night, I had finished fifty pages without looking away once. It turns out our attention spans aren't permanently broken; they're just buried under a mountain of digital clutter.

Hour 36 to 48: The Myth of Being Important

The scariest part of going offline is FOMO—the Fear of Missing Out. You convince yourself that the moment you log off, the group project will collapse, your college friends will forget you exist, and you'll miss the most important news of the century.

The reality? The world keeps spinning just fine without you.

When I finally turned my phone back on at 8:00 PM on Sunday, my screen exploded with 247 notifications. But as I scrolled through the mountain of WhatsApp pings, Instagram tags, and emails, a hilarious truth hit me: 95% of it didn't matter. The "urgent" texts weren't life-or-death, the memes were already old news, and the group chats were just people typing to fill the silence.

The Verdict

The point of a digital detox isn't to become a monk or pretend we don't need technology. As day scholars especially, we need our phones to coordinate travel, pass our classes, and stay connected with friends. But there is a huge difference between using a tool and being controlled by it.

We are letting algorithms steal our ability to focus, think deeply, and just relax. If we can't handle being bored for five minutes, we lose the space our brains need to be creative.

You don't have to lock your phone in a drawer for a whole weekend to fix this. But tomorrow, during your commute or when you walk across campus, try leaving your phone inside your bag. Look up at the trees, make eye contact with the people walking past, and just let your mind wander. You might be surprised by how interesting the real world is when you finally log out.



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Freedom - What Does It Really Mean

Nowadays, in almost every home, one of the first words we hear from youngsters, even from children in the 6th or 7th standard, is "freedom" or "privacy."

"I want freedom."

"I need privacy."

"It's my life. I should be allowed to decide."

We hear these words so often that perhaps we have stopped asking what they actually mean.

What is freedom?

Does freedom mean being able to do whatever we want? Does it mean nobody has the right to question us? Or does freedom carry a meaning much greater than our individual choices?

To understand that, we don't have to look very far.

We come from a land whose history is filled with people who sacrificed their lives for freedoms that we now experience as ordinary.

Alluri Sitarama Raju fought against colonial rule and stood with tribal communities.

Kandukuri Veeresalingam challenged social practices and worked for women's education and reform. Durgabai Deshmukh fought for India's independence and later dedicated herself to women's welfare and education.

And then there was Potti Sriramulu.

His 56-day fast for a separate Andhra State ended with his death in 1952. His sacrifice became a defining moment in the creation of Andhra State in 1953.

Today, we simply say "I am from Andhra Pradesh."

We speak our language. We celebrate our traditions. We study, work, and build our lives with an identity that feels natural to us.

But behind things that feel ordinary today are people who once struggled for them.

That is what makes freedom so easy to take for granted.

The people before us did not sacrifice so that future generations could simply say, "Nobody can tell me what to do."

They fought for dignity. They fought for identity. They fought for opportunity. They fought so that the next generation could have choices. And now, those choices are ours.

We can choose what to study, what career to pursue, what to create and what opinions to express. A student today can learn from anywhere in the world, build something from a laptop and reach thousands of people with a few clicks.

We have freedoms that previous generations could only dream about.

We have freedoms that previous generations could only dream about.

But with greater freedom comes greater responsibility.

Privacy does not mean being answerable to nobody.

Freedom does not mean freedom from consequences.

And independence does not mean that we stop caring about the people around us.

Perhaps true freedom is not the ability to do everything we want.

Perhaps it is having the wisdom to choose, the courage to question, and the maturity to accept the consequences of our choices. So the next time we say, "I want freedom," perhaps we should pause for a moment. And ask ourselves: *What does freedom actually mean to me?* Because we inherited a freedom that others paid a price for. We may not have fought for it. But we are responsible for what we do with it.

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BETWEEN THE RIVER AND THE HORIZON LIES A QUIET STRENGTH — THE KIND THAT ROWS FORWARD EVEN WHEN THE WORLD STANDS STILL

CORPO: The Starter Kit Nobody Hands You Before Your First Job



An unconventional guide to corporate life, office politics, and the art of playing the long game

~By Khandavilli Venkata Sai Karthikeya

We spend years preparing for our first job. We earn degrees, build résumés, collect certificates, practise interview questions, and try to become the kind of candidates companies want to hire. Yet, somewhere between the final semester and the first day at work, there is a rather inconvenient realisation: knowing how to do a job and knowing how to navigate the world around it are two entirely different things.

Nobody really teaches you how trust works in an office, why being good at your job does not always guarantee recognition, or how a seemingly harmless conversation can influence the way people perceive you. You learn the technicalities of a profession, but the unwritten rules of the environment you are entering? Those usually come at a price.

That gap is precisely where CORPO: The Starter Kit Nobody Hands You Before Your First Job begins.

Written by Khandavilli Venkata Sai Karthikeya and published independently in 2026, CORPO is a field guide for students, fresh graduates, and anyone preparing to step into the corporate world. Available on Amazon, Kindle, and Pothi, the book explores a side of professional life that rarely makes it into classroom discussions: the subtle interplay of power, perception, ambition, relationships, and reputation.

But this isn't your conventional motivational book promising that hard work will automatically make everything fall into place. It takes a more uncomfortable, arguably more useful approach. What if working hard is only one part of the equation? What if competence gets you into the room, but judgement determines how well you navigate it?

The story behind the book

The idea for CORPO is deeply personal. Its roots lie in observing my father's experiences with office politics, professional setbacks, and the cost of being consistently kind in an environment that does not always reward kindness fairly.

He was a hardworking, genuinely good man who experienced the consequences of workplace decisions that had little to do with his ability to do his job. Yet, through those difficult circumstances, one thing endured: the reputation he had built over the years.Even when circumstances turned against him, the people who knew him could not easily be convinced of a version of him that contradicted their experience.



Watching this unfold shaped the questions that eventually became the foundation of the book. Why do capable people sometimes lose out? Why does loyalty not always travel both ways? And how does one remain decent without becoming vulnerable to every situation that demands something in return?

CORPO emerged from an attempt to examine these questions honestly, combining personal observation with independent thinking and lessons drawn from history, philosophy, and strategy. It is not written from the perspective of someone claiming decades of corporate experience. Rather, it comes from someone preparing to enter that world with his eyes open, having seen enough to know that preparation should extend beyond a résumé.

Five parts. Thirty-three lessons. One larger idea.

The book unfolds across five parts, each addressing a different dimension of professional life.

The Armor Within begins with the individual. It examines disciplined decision-making, long-term vision, experimentation during one's twenties, solitude, energy management, and the importance of understanding how one presents oneself to the world. Before attempting to navigate other people, the argument goes, one must first learn to govern oneself.

The Theatre of Others moves into the complexities of human relationships. Silence, discretion, carefully calibrated trust, shifting interests, and the difference between proximity and genuine loyalty all come under scrutiny. It challenges the assumption that spending eight hours a day with someone automatically makes them a friend.

The Architecture of Power turns towards building professional value. It explores continuous learning, becoming genuinely useful rather than merely visible, taking calculated risks, cultivating meaningful alliances, and recognising the value of professional networks. In a world where skills and circumstances evolve, standing still is rarely a sustainable strategy.

The Patient Game focuses on timing, adaptability, strategic withdrawal, ambition, and the boundaries of professional loyalty. Not every battle deserves to be fought, not every opportunity deserves to be taken, and not every sacrifice made for an organisation will be returned in kind.

Finally, The Name That Outlives You brings these ideas together around a single enduring asset: reputation. Communication, negotiation, generosity, personal financial independence, and the discipline to protect one's name become part of a much larger conversation about building a career that extends beyond any one organisation.

Each of the thirty-three chapters opens with a piece of historical or philosophical wisdom, drawing from thinkers and traditions that include the Bhagavad Gita, Chanakya, Sun Tzu, Aristotle, and others. These ideas are then connected to examples from history, politics, and business, giving the book a perspective that reaches beyond contemporary workplace trends. At first glance, some of the book's lessons may sound rather unforgiving. Keep your plans private. Do not mistake friendliness for loyalty. Learn when to walk away. Protect your energy. Understand the interests at play before committing yourself to a situation.But the underlying argument is not that everyone should become manipulative, distrustful, or perpetually calculating. Quite the opposite: it is that sincerity becomes more sustainable when accompanied by judgement.

There is a distinction between being kind and being careless with your own interests. Between trusting people and assuming trust without evidence. Between working hard and allowing your entire identity to become dependent on an organisation that may not reciprocate your commitment.

The book repeatedly returns to the importance of genuine helpfulness, thoughtful relationships, and a reputation built through consistent conduct. Its message is not to abandon one's values, but to understand the environment in which those values must operate.After all, strategy without character can become manipulation, while kindness without discernment can leave a person repeatedly exposed to the same avoidable mistakes. The challenge is learning to hold both.

Not cynical. Just conscious.

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A conversation worth having before graduation

For university students, CORPO arrives at an interesting point in the journey. Campus life often encourages us to measure progress through marks, placements, achievements, and the next milestone on the list. These things matter. But they do not necessarily prepare us for every conversation, disagreement, negotiation, or difficult decision that follows.

The transition from student to professional involves more than learning new tools or adapting to a dress code. It requires learning how to listen before speaking, how to disagree without making an enemy of everyone in the room, how to remain adaptable without losing one's identity, and how to recognise when a situation calls for patience rather than reaction.

No book can guarantee success in such an unpredictable environment, and CORPO does not pretend otherwise. Its purpose is simpler: to introduce possibilities that a newcomer might otherwise overlook until experience makes them painfully obvious.

Writing and publishing this book has been my attempt to turn observation into something useful for people standing at the beginning of their own professional journeys. If even one reader enters their first workplace a little more prepared to think independently, protect their boundaries, build meaningful relationships, and make decisions with greater clarity, the effort has served its purpose.

Because the real objective is not to become the most intimidating person in the office, the loudest voice in the meeting, or the individual who wins every argument.

It is to build a professional life on your own terms, without losing sight of the person you were before you entered the room.

And perhaps that is the most important lesson of CORPO: be kind, but be conscious; be ambitious, but be patient; and never let the pursuit of a position cost you the reputation that will outlast it.



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A Second Chance at Life: How Stem Cell Transplantation Is Changing the Fight Against Blood Cancer

Understanding how stem cell transplantation, the immune system, and personalized medicine are helping doctors treat acute myeloid leukemia

When Blood Cells Turn Against the Body

Our blood performs several essential functions. Red blood cells carry oxygen, white blood cells help fight infections, and platelets help stop bleeding. These cells are produced in the bone marrow, a soft tissue found inside certain bones.

But what happens when the process of blood cell production goes wrong?

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a type of blood cancer in which abnormal immature cells multiply rapidly in the bone marrow and interfere with the production of healthy blood cells. This can lead to anemia, infections, and excessive bleeding. Although chemotherapy and other treatments can help many patients achieve remission, the disease may return, particularly in patients with high-risk genetic features.

One important treatment option is hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). This procedure aims to restore healthy blood cell production and, in some cases, use the donor's immune system to help eliminate the remaining leukemia cells

What Is Stem Cell Transplantation?

Hematopoietic stem cells are special cells that can develop into different types of blood cells. During HSCT, patients receive treatment to reduce leukemia and prepare the bone marrow for transplantation. Stem cells are then infused into the bloodstream, where they can establish themselves in the bone marrow and begin producing blood cells.

There are two major approaches to transplantation: autologous and allogeneic HSCT.

Autologous transplantation: Using the patient's own cells

In autologous HSCT, stem cells are collected from the patient, stored, and returned after intensive chemotherapy. Because the cells come from the same person, this method avoids graft-versus-host disease, a complication in which donor immune cells attack the recipient's tissues.

However, autologous transplantation does not provide the same donor-derived immune attack against leukemia that occurs with allogeneic transplantation. There is also a concern that residual leukemia cells may remain in the collected stem cell product.

Allogeneic transplantation: Receiving cells from a donor

In allogeneic HSCT, stem cells come from another person, such as a suitably matched sibling or an unrelated donor. The transplanted cells can restore blood production, while donor immune cells may recognize and destroy remaining leukemia cells.

This immune response is known as the graft-versus-leukemia (GVL) effect. It is one of the main reasons allogeneic transplantation can provide strong protection against relapse in selected high-risk AML patients.However, the procedure also carries risks, including infections, organ toxicity, graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), and transplant-related mortality.The Immune System: A Powerful Ally

One of the most remarkable aspects of allogeneic transplantation is its ability to use the body's own immune defenses against cancer.

After transplantation, donor-derived T cells and natural killer (NK) cells can recognize and attack residual leukemia cells. This immune activity can help maintain remission even after the initial chemotherapy has ended.

But there is a challenge: the donor immune system may also attack healthy tissues. This causes GVHD, which can affect organs such as the skin, liver, and gastrointestinal tract.

Doctors and researchers are therefore working toward an important goal: *strengthening the graft-versus-leukemia effect while reducing graft-versus-host disease.*

Research into immune-cell therapies, donor lymphocyte infusions, and more selective immune treatments may help improve this balance. However, these approaches have different levels of evidence and are not all established treatments for every AML patient.

Choosing the Right Treatment for the Right Patient

Stem cell transplantation is not suitable for every person with AML. The decision depends on several factors, including the patient's genetic profile, age, overall health, response to earlier treatment, and risk of relapse.

Understanding the genetic risk

AML is not a single, uniform disease. Different patients may have different chromosome changes and gene mutations, which can influence how the cancer responds to treatment.

Doctors use cytogenetic testing and molecular profiling to classify patients into favorable-, intermediate-, or adverse-risk groups.

Patients with adverse-risk AML may be more likely to benefit from allogeneic transplantation during their first complete remission because their risk of relapse with chemotherapy alone may be high. Patients with favorable-risk AML may often be treated with chemotherapy without immediate allogeneic transplantation, unless other features indicate a greater risk of relapse.

For intermediate-risk patients, the decision can be more complicated. Doctors must carefully weigh the possible reduction in relapse against transplant-related complications.

The importance of measurable residual disease

Even when tests show that a patient is in remission, small numbers of leukemia cells may remain. This is called measurable residual disease (MRD).

Sensitive laboratory methods, including multiparameter flow cytometry and molecular tests, can detect these cells in some patients.

MRD status helps doctors assess the likelihood of relapse and refine treatment decisions. Persistent MRD before transplantation is generally associated with a higher risk of relapse after the procedure.

Researchers continue to investigate how MRD results should guide conditioning intensity and post-transplant treatment. The best approach may differ depending on the patient's disease characteristics and overall condition.

Making Transplantation Possible for More People

In the past, the availability of a suitable donor was a major limitation. Advances in transplantation have expanded the available options.

- *Matched sibling donors:* A brother or sister whose human leukocyte antigen (HLA) markers match those of the patient sufficiently well.
- *Matched unrelated donors:* Suitable donors identified through donor registries.
- *Haploidentical donors:* Family members who share half of the relevant HLA markers with the patient.
- *Umbilical cord blood:* Blood collected from the umbilical cord and placenta after birth, which contains blood-forming stem cells.

Modern transplantation techniques, including post-transplant cyclophosphamide in appropriate protocols, have helped make haploidentical transplantation a practical option for many patients.

Reduced-intensity conditioning has also expanded access to transplantation for some older adults and people with other medical conditions. Unlike traditional high-intensity conditioning, it uses less intensive chemotherapy or radiation and relies more heavily on the donor immune system's anti-leukemia activity.

However, reduced-intensity conditioning may be associated with a greater risk of relapse in some patients. The appropriate approach must be selected individually.

Preventing Cancer From Returning

Although transplantation can lead to long-lasting remission, relapse remains a major challenge.

Some leukemia cells survive treatment or develop ways to avoid recognition by donor immune cells. For this reason, research increasingly focuses on what happens after transplantation, not just on the transplant procedure itself.

Post-transplant maintenance therapy may involve targeted medicines, such as FLT3 inhibitors for appropriate patients with FLT3-mutated AML. Hypomethylating agents and other targeted treatments are also being investigated or used in selected clinical settings.

Cellular approaches, including donor lymphocyte infusions and therapies involving NK cells or engineered T cells, are being explored to strengthen the anti-leukemia response. Their suitability depends on the patient's circumstances, and many approaches remain under investigation.

Regular MRD monitoring can help identify patients who may need closer follow-up or additional treatment. The challenge is to control leukemia without causing excessive toxicity or increasing GVHD risk.

The Challenges That Remain

Despite significant advances, HSCT is still a complex procedure.

Relapse can occur even after successful transplantation. GVHD may cause serious complications and affect long-term quality of life. Infections, organ damage, and treatment-related mortality are additional concerns.

Furthermore, not every patient has the same access to donor registries, specialized transplant centers, or long-term follow-up care.

Future research aims to improve donor selection, refine conditioning regimens, personalize maintenance treatment, and develop immune therapies that target leukemia more precisely. Large clinical studies are also needed to establish the best approaches for patients with persistent MRD and other high-risk features.

Looking Ahead: A More Personalized Future

The future of AML treatment is moving toward personalized medicine. Rather than choosing treatment based only on the general diagnosis, doctors increasingly consider genetic information, MRD results, age, health status, and individual relapse risk.

Allogeneic and autologous transplantation each have a role in selected clinical situations, but they offer different benefits and risks. The most appropriate choice depends on the biology of the leukemia and the needs of the patient.

Stem cell transplantation demonstrates how advances in medicine can combine intensive treatment with the power of the immune system. Although important challenges remain, continued research is helping doctors refine treatment strategies and improve the chances of long-term remission.

The goal is not simply to treat leukemia, but to give each patient the best possible chance of living longer and living well.



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A Study of Cybersecurity and Risk Management in Financial Institutions

In an era where money moves faster than ever, financial institutions are no longer defined solely by their physical branches, customer relationships, or financial strength. They are equally defined by the security of their digital infrastructure. From mobile banking and online transactions to digital payments and investment platforms, technology has transformed the financial sector into a highly interconnected ecosystem. However, this digital transformation has also introduced a new set of challenges, making cybersecurity and risk management essential pillars of modern financial institutions.

The Digital Revolution and Its Hidden Risks

The banking and financial services industry has witnessed a remarkable transition from traditional banking practices to technology-driven financial operations. Today, customers can transfer funds, apply for loans, manage investments, and access financial services within seconds. While these advancements have improved convenience and operational efficiency, they have also expanded the scope of cyber threats.

Cybercriminals increasingly target financial institutions because of the sensitive information and substantial monetary assets they manage. Threats such as phishing, ransomware, identity theft, data breaches, and payment fraud have become significant concerns. A seemingly harmless email or a fraudulent website can expose confidential information, potentially resulting in financial losses and reputational damage.

The implications extend beyond the institution itself. A successful cyberattack can compromise customer privacy, interrupt essential services, weaken public confidence, and, in severe cases, threaten the stability of interconnected financial systems. Consequently, cybersecurity is no longer merely a technical responsibility; it is a fundamental business priority.



Understanding Cybersecurity in Financial Institutions

Cybersecurity refers to the measures, technologies, and practices used to protect computer systems, networks, applications, and sensitive information from unauthorised access, misuse, or disruption.

In financial institutions, cybersecurity involves safeguarding customer accounts, transaction records, payment systems, employee credentials, and confidential financial data. Common protective measures include multi-factor authentication, data encryption, firewalls, continuous system monitoring, and regular security assessments.

For instance, when a customer completes a digital banking transaction, several security mechanisms may operate in the background to verify identity, identify suspicious activity, and protect the transfer of information. These measures help reduce the likelihood of fraud and unauthorised access.

Nevertheless, even advanced technological safeguards cannot eliminate every threat. Human error, outdated software, weak passwords, and insufficient employee awareness can create vulnerabilities. Therefore, effective cybersecurity requires a combination of technological investment, employee education, and responsible organisational practices.

Risk Management: Beyond Preventing Cyberattacks

While cybersecurity focuses on protecting digital assets, risk management adopts a broader perspective. It involves identifying potential threats, evaluating their likelihood and impact, and developing strategies to prevent, minimise, or respond to losses.

Financial institutions face several categories of risk, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and cybersecurity-related risk. These categories may overlap, particularly when a cyber incident disrupts financial operations or compromises transaction data.

An effective risk management framework generally follows four essential stages:

1. Risk Identification: Recognising vulnerabilities, potential cyber threats, weaknesses in internal processes, and external risks.

2. Risk Assessment: Evaluating the probability of an incident and estimating its potential financial, operational, and reputational consequences.

3. Risk Mitigation: Implementing appropriate controls, such as access restrictions, employee training, secure backups, fraud detection systems, and incident response procedures.

4. Monitoring and Review: Continuously evaluating security controls, reviewing emerging threats, and updating policies as technology and criminal tactics evolve.

This process demonstrates that risk management is not a one-time activity. It is an ongoing responsibility that requires strategic planning, accountability, and adaptability.

The Indian Financial Sector: Opportunities and Challenges

India's rapid adoption of digital payments, mobile banking, and financial technology has created significant opportunities for financial inclusion and economic development. At the same time, the expansion of digital financial services has increased the importance of protecting customers against cyber fraud.

Fraudulent calls, deceptive messages, fake customer-care numbers, malicious links, and social engineering techniques can persuade individuals to disclose confidential information or authorise transactions without understanding the consequences.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) plays an important role in strengthening the security and resilience of the banking system through regulatory requirements, cybersecurity guidance, and supervisory measures. Financial institutions must also pay attention to applicable data protection requirements, maintain appropriate internal controls, and establish procedures for reporting and responding to security incidents.

However, institutional safeguards alone are insufficient. Customers must also practise digital vigilance. Verifying payment requests, avoiding suspicious links, protecting authentication credentials, and never sharing one-time passwords (OTPs) are simple yet valuable precautions. In a digital economy, security is a shared responsibility between financial institutions, regulators, technology providers, and customers.

The Business Perspective: Why Cybersecurity Matters to Management

From a business administration perspective, cybersecurity is much more than an information technology issue. It directly influences profitability, customer retention, operational continuity, regulatory compliance, and long-term organisational sustainability.

Consider a financial institution that experiences a major data breach. Apart from the immediate cost of investigating the incident and restoring systems, it may face legal expenses, regulatory scrutiny, compensation claims, and a decline in customer confidence. Even after the technical problem is resolved, rebuilding the institution's reputation may require considerable time and resources.

This is where management becomes crucial. Business leaders must ensure that cybersecurity receives adequate funding, risks are communicated effectively, employees understand their responsibilities, and contingency plans are established before an incident occurs.

Cyber risk should therefore be integrated into enterprise risk management and strategic decision-making rather than treated as an isolated technical concern. Boards and senior management must understand not only the likelihood of a cyberattack but also its potential consequences for the institution's overall objectives.

For BBA students, this connection between technology, finance, and managerial decision-making offers an important insight: business success in the digital age depends not only on identifying opportunities but also on understanding and managing uncertainty.

Emerging Technologies and the Future of Financial Security

Artificial intelligence, machine learning, cloud computing, and biometric authentication are increasingly influencing financial security. AI-powered systems can help detect unusual transaction patterns, identify potential fraud, and support faster threat analysis. Biometric verification and behavioural analytics may also strengthen identity verification and fraud prevention.

However, these technologies introduce new challenges. Criminals can use sophisticated impersonation techniques, including deepfakes, to deceive customers and employees. AI systems may also be manipulated, and greater dependence on third-party technology providers can create additional vulnerabilities.

Financial institutions must therefore adopt innovation responsibly. Investing in advanced security tools is important, but equally important are human oversight, regular testing, transparent governance, and well-defined accountability. The objective should not simply be to implement the newest technology, but to ensure that technological progress strengthens rather than compromises financial trust.

Conclusion

Cybersecurity and risk management have become indispensable to the functioning of modern financial institutions. As financial services continue to migrate towards digital platforms, protecting sensitive information and maintaining operational resilience will remain critical priorities.

An institution's strength cannot be measured exclusively by its assets, profits, or customer base; it must also be evaluated by its ability to anticipate threats, respond effectively to disruptions, and preserve the confidence of those who depend on it.

Ultimately, cybersecurity is not merely about defending systems against criminals. It is about protecting trust, safeguarding financial well-being, and ensuring that innovation can progress without compromising security. For future business professionals, understanding this relationship between digital technology and risk management is an essential step towards becoming responsible, informed, and forward-thinking leaders in an increasingly digital financial world



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STILLNESS BY THE RIVER — WHERE MEMORIES REST AND TIME FLOWS QUIETLY ONWARD

The Digital Guardian: How AI Is Making Digital Payments Safer in India

From scanning QR codes at local shops to transferring money through UPI, artificial intelligence is helping strengthen the security of India's growing digital payment ecosystem.

A New Era of Digital Payments

Imagine buying groceries, paying your college fees, or sending money to a friend with just a few taps on your smartphone. In India, digital payments have made these everyday activities faster and more convenient. UPI, mobile banking, and QR-code payments have become familiar parts of daily life.

However, the growth of digital payments has also created opportunities for cybercriminals. Fake payment requests, phishing links, identity theft, and fraudulent transactions can put people's money at risk.

To address these threats, financial institutions are increasingly using artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to identify suspicious activities and strengthen payment security. AI is becoming an important tool in India's efforts to build a safer and more trusted digital payment environment.

What Is the Role of AI in Digital Payment Security?

Artificial intelligence enables computer systems to analyze information, recognize patterns, and identify unusual activities. In digital payments, AI-based systems can examine transaction details and help banks identify payments that may be fraudulent.

For example, if an account normally makes small payments but suddenly begins transferring unusually large amounts to several unfamiliar accounts, a fraud-monitoring system may flag this activity for further checks.

AI does not automatically mean that every suspicious transaction will be stopped. Instead, it supports banks and payment providers by helping them identify risks and respond more quickly.

How Does AI Help Protect Digital Payments?

1. Real-Time Fraud Detection

One of the major applications of AI is identifying potentially fraudulent transactions. Machine learning models can analyze patterns such as transaction amounts, frequency, location-related information, and previous account activity.

When a transaction appears unusual, the system can generate an alert or support additional security checks. This can help banks respond before further suspicious transactions occur.

2. Detecting Suspicious Accounts

Some cybercriminals use fake or compromised accounts, often called mule accounts, to receive and transfer money obtained through fraud.

AI can help identify connections between suspicious accounts by analyzing transaction networks and repeated patterns of money movement.

These insights can help financial institutions investigate possible fraud networks.

3. Strengthening UPI Security

UPI has made it possible to transfer money conveniently between bank accounts. However, scammers may exploit users through fake collect requests, impersonation, and social engineering.

AI-based monitoring can help identify unusual UPI transaction patterns. The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) provides banks with AI- and ML-based fraud-monitoring capabilities that can generate alerts and support action against suspicious transactions.

AI works alongside other safeguards, such as authentication procedures, transaction limits, and security checks. It does not replace these protections.

4. Identifying Unusual User Behaviour

AI can help detect activity that differs from a user's normal payment behaviour. For instance, repeated failed authentication attempts or an unusual sequence of transfers may indicate a possible security threat.

Such alerts can help banks investigate activity and, where appropriate, request additional verification. However, unusual behaviour does not always mean fraud, so systems must avoid unnecessary restrictions on genuine users.

5. Improving Customer Protection

AI can also support customer protection by helping banks prioritize suspicious cases and detect emerging fraud patterns.

Automated systems may assist with handling routine queries and directing customers toward relevant support services.

When combined with effective complaint-handling procedures and rapid reporting, these technologies can help improve the response to suspected payment fraud.

AI in India's Digital Payment Security System

India's digital payment security depends on cooperation between banks, payment networks, regulators, technology providers, and users.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has established digital payment security requirements for regulated financial institutions. NPCI supports UPI fraud monitoring through AI- and ML-based systems. In addition, the government has highlighted initiatives such as MuleHunter.AI, which uses AI and machine learning to help banks identify suspected mule accounts.

These efforts show how data analysis and technology are being incorporated into the wider system for detecting and preventing digital financial crime.

The Challenges: Is AI Enough?

Although AI can improve fraud detection, it cannot eliminate every threat.

False alerts: Legitimate transactions may sometimes be flagged as suspicious, causing inconvenience to customers.

Data privacy: Fraud detection may involve sensitive transaction information, which must be handled securely and responsibly.

Changing fraud techniques: Criminals continually develop new methods, requiring detection systems to be updated and monitored.

AI-based scams: Criminals can also misuse AI to create convincing fake messages, voices, or identities that trick people into transferring money.

Human oversight: Automated systems can make errors. Banks need appropriate review procedures, clear accountability, and ways for customers to report and challenge problems.

These challenges demonstrate that AI must be supported by strong security practices, responsible data use, and human supervision.

How Can People Protect Themselves?

Technology is only one part of digital payment security. Every user has a role in preventing fraud.

- Never share your UPI PIN, OTP, or banking password with anyone.
- Verify the recipient's name and payment details before sending money.
- Remember that scanning a QR code to make a payment does not mean you will receive money.
- Avoid suspicious links and unverified payment applications.
- Enable transaction notifications and check bank statements regularly.
- Report suspected financial cybercrime promptly. In India, you can call 1930 or visit the official *National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal*.

Simple precautions, combined with stronger fraud-monitoring technology, can reduce the risk of financial loss.

What Does the Future Hold?

As digital payments continue to evolve, AI may help financial institutions recognize new fraud patterns, investigate suspicious networks, and respond to threats more efficiently. Improvements in machine learning, network analysis, and secure data processing may further strengthen fraud prevention.

However, the future of digital payment security will depend on more than advanced technology. Cooperation between banks, regulators, law-enforcement agencies, and the public will remain essential.

Conclusion: A Smarter Path to Safer Payments

Artificial intelligence is playing an increasingly important role in protecting India's digital payment ecosystem. From monitoring UPI transactions to identifying suspicious accounts, AI-based tools help financial institutions recognize potential threats and make informed security decisions.

Yet, technology alone cannot guarantee safety. Effective security requires reliable systems, responsible use of data, human oversight, and informed users.

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Impact of AI in financial planning

Smart Money, Smarter Decisions: How AI Is Transforming Financial Planning

Discover how artificial intelligence is changing the way people save, spend, invest, and plan for their financial future.

A New Era of Managing Money

Managing money has always been an important part of everyday life. From paying bills and saving for emergencies to planning for education, buying a home, or preparing for retirement, financial planning helps people make better decisions about their future.

Traditionally, people depended on financial advisers, calculators, spreadsheets, and personal experience to manage their finances. Today, artificial intelligence (AI) is bringing a new approach to this process. By analyzing financial information, identifying patterns, and generating personalized insights, AI is helping individuals and businesses understand their money more effectively.

But how exactly is AI changing financial planning, and what does this mean for the future?

What Is AI in Financial Planning?

Artificial intelligence refers to computer systems that can perform tasks such as analyzing data, recognizing patterns, making predictions, and generating recommendations.

In financial planning, AI can examine information such as income, expenses, savings, spending habits, and investment performance. Based on this information, it can help users create budgets, track expenses, estimate future financial needs, and explore investment options.

For example, an AI-powered budgeting application may identify that a person spends a large portion of their income on food delivery or subscriptions. It can highlight these spending patterns and suggest areas where savings may be possible.

Rather than replacing every financial decision, AI acts as a tool that can make financial information easier to understand and use.

How Is AI Changing Financial Planning?

1. Smarter Budgeting and Expense Tracking

One of the most useful applications of AI is automated expense management. AI-powered tools can categorize transactions, monitor spending habits, and identify unusual expenses.

Instead of manually recording every purchase, users may receive a clearer picture of where their money goes. This can help them set realistic budgets, reduce unnecessary spending, and work toward their savings goals.

2. Personalized Financial Advice

Every individual has different financial needs. A student may want to save for higher education, a working professional may plan to buy a house, and a retired person may focus on managing regular expenses.

AI systems can analyze financial details and provide suggestions tailored to a user's stated goals and circumstances. These suggestions may include setting savings targets, adjusting budgets, or comparing financial scenarios.

However, AI-generated advice is only as reliable as the information and assumptions behind it. Important financial decisions may still require guidance from a qualified financial professional.

3. Better Investment Analysis

Investing can be complicated because markets are influenced by many factors, including economic conditions, company performance, and investor behavior.

AI can process large amounts of financial data, identify patterns, and help investors compare possible investment scenarios. Some platforms also use AI to support portfolio monitoring and automated investment management.

However, AI cannot predict the stock market with certainty. Predictions can be wrong, and investments always carry risks. Users should not treat AI-generated recommendations as guaranteed returns.

4. Planning for Future Financial Needs

Financial planning is not only about managing today's expenses; it is also about preparing for tomorrow.

AI-powered tools can help users estimate future expenses, explore retirement savings scenarios, and understand how changes in income or spending may affect their goals.

For example, a person planning to purchase a house can compare different savings amounts and timelines to understand how much they may need to set aside each month.

These estimates can make long-term financial goals easier to visualize and plan for.

5. Detecting Fraud and Unusual Transactions

AI is also helping financial institutions identify suspicious activities. By analyzing transaction patterns, some systems can flag unusual purchases or behavior that may indicate fraud. Early detection can help banks and customers respond more quickly to potential threats. Nevertheless, AI systems can sometimes flag legitimate transactions or fail to identify certain fraudulent activities, so monitoring and human review remain important.

The Benefits of AI in Financial Planning

AI offers several potential advantages:

- **Speed:** It can analyze large amounts of financial information quickly.
- **Convenience:** It can automate repetitive tasks such as expense categorization.
- **Personalization:** It can provide insights based on individual financial goals and spending patterns.
- **Accessibility:** Digital tools can make basic financial planning support available to more people.
- **Early warnings:** It can help identify unusual transactions or changes in spending.
- **Scenario planning:** It can help users compare different financial choices before making a decision.

Together, these benefits can make financial management more organized and accessible.

The Challenges Behind Smart Finance

Although AI offers many advantages, it also introduces important concerns.

Data privacy: Financial applications may process sensitive personal and transaction data. Users should understand what information is collected and how it is protected.

Inaccurate recommendations: AI systems can make errors, rely on outdated information, or produce misleading predictions. Their outputs should be checked before important decisions are made.

Bias and fairness: If a system is trained on incomplete or biased data, its recommendations may not work equally well for everyone.

Limited human understanding: AI may not fully understand a person's emotions, family responsibilities, unexpected expenses, or changing priorities.

Overdependence on technology: Relying entirely on automated recommendations may cause people to overlook risks or make decisions they do not fully understand.

These challenges show why transparency, responsible data handling, and human judgment are essential when using AI in finance.

Will AI Replace Financial Advisers?

AI is changing the role of financial advisers, but it does not necessarily eliminate the need for them.

AI can assist with calculations, data analysis, budgeting, and financial projections. Human advisers can provide context, understand personal circumstances, explain risks, and help clients make difficult decisions.

The most useful approach may be a combination of both: AI for speed and data analysis, supported by human expertise, professional responsibility, and individual judgment.

What Does the Future Hold?

As AI technology develops, financial planning tools may become more interactive, personalized, and capable of analyzing different financial scenarios. They may help users understand the consequences of financial decisions and identify opportunities to improve their saving and spending habits.

At the same time, future progress will depend on how effectively developers and financial institutions address privacy, accuracy, security, and fairness.

Financial literacy will remain essential. People need to understand basic financial concepts so that they can evaluate AI recommendations instead of following them blindly.

Conclusion: Technology Is a Tool, Not a Substitute for Judgment

Artificial intelligence is reshaping financial planning by making data analysis faster, budgeting more convenient, and financial insights more accessible. From tracking everyday expenses to exploring long-term investment and savings goals, AI can help people make more informed financial decisions.

However, technology alone cannot guarantee financial success. Sound decisions still depend on realistic goals, an understanding of risk, reliable information, and responsible money management.

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- Avoid suspicious links and unverified payment applications.
- Enable transaction notifications and check bank statements regularly.
- Report suspected financial cybercrime promptly. In India, you can call **1930** or visit the official National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal.

Simple precautions, combined with stronger fraud-monitoring technology, can reduce the risk of financial loss.

What Does the Future Hold?

Technology As digital payments continue to evolve, AI may help financial institutions recognize new fraud patterns, investigate suspicious networks, and respond to threats more efficiently. Improvements in machine learning, network analysis, and secure data processing may further strengthen fraud prevention.

However, the future of digital payment security will depend on more than advanced technology. Cooperation between banks, regulators, law-enforcement agencies, and the public will remain essential.

Conclusion: A Smarter Path to Safer Payments

Artificial intelligence is playing an increasingly important role in protecting India's digital payment ecosystem. From monitoring UPI transactions to identifying suspicious accounts, AI-based tools help financial institutions recognize potential threats and make informed security decisions.

Yet, technology alone cannot guarantee safety. Effective security requires reliable systems, responsible use of data, human oversight, and informed users.

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AWaRe Classification of Antibiotics

What Every Pharmacist Should Know

Abstract

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) threatens the effective prevention and treatment of bacterial infections. Inappropriate antibiotic selection, unnecessary exposure and non-adherence to treatment guidance accelerate this problem. The World Health Organization (WHO) developed the Access, Watch and Reserve (AWaRe) classification to support antibiotic stewardship, monitor consumption and preserve the effectiveness of essential medicines. Access antibiotics are preferred options for many common infections; Watch antibiotics require careful monitoring because of their greater resistance-selection potential; and Reserve antibiotics are protected for selected infections caused by multidrug-resistant organisms. This article summarises the categories and highlights the practical responsibilities of pharmacists in evidence-based antibiotic use.

Introduction

Antibiotics have transformed modern medicine, but antimicrobial resistance can make infections harder to treat, prolong hospital stays and increase healthcare costs. Unnecessary antibiotic use—including treating viral infections, using broad-spectrum agents without clear need, dispensing without a valid prescription and failing to review therapy—creates selection pressure favouring resistant organisms.

WHO introduced AWaRe in 2017 and updates the classification periodically. It groups antibiotics according to their importance in treatment and their potential impact on resistance. The framework helps healthcare professionals and policymakers review prescribing patterns, guide stewardship interventions and monitor antibiotic consumption. The 2025 WHO classification continues to support evaluation and monitoring of antibiotic use

The Three AWaRe Categories

Access: These antibiotics are generally preferred options for common bacterial infections when clinically indicated. They usually have lower resistance-selection potential and should be reliably available. Examples include amoxicillin, ampicillin, cefazolin and metronidazole, depending on the infection and current guidance. Access does not mean suitable for every patient: indication, allergy history, dose, route and duration must still be checked.

Watch: These antibiotics have comparatively higher resistance-selection potential and are recommended for a more limited range of infections. Examples include azithromycin, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone and amoxicillin–clavulanate. Their use should be justified and monitored. Pharmacists can help identify avoidable use, duplicate therapy and unnecessarily prolonged courses.

Reserve: These are last-resort options for selected patients, particularly when serious infections are caused or strongly suspected to be caused by multidrug-resistant organisms and other appropriate treatments are unsuitable. Examples include colistin, linezolid and selected uses of meropenem, according to the current classification and local guidance. Reserve antibiotics require close clinical oversight and microbiological evaluation where possible.

AWaRe is not a simple ranking of “good” and “bad” drugs. The appropriate choice depends on the suspected or confirmed pathogen, infection site, severity, patient factors, local resistance patterns and current treatment recommendations

Global and Indian Perspective

WHO has set a global target that at least 70% of total human antibiotic use should come from the Access group by 2030. Surveillance through the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) helps countries understand antibiotic-use patterns and monitor progress. The target does not mean Access drugs should be used when clinically unsuitable; it promotes appropriate use of recommended Access options.

Community pharmacy practice is important in India, where non-prescription antibiotic supply remains a concern. A study of 389 responding to retail pharmacies in coastal and central districts of Andhra Pradesh reported that 78% dispensed antibiotics over the counter, while 22.1% reported dispensing only against a valid prescription. These findings support stronger prescription checks, public education and pharmacist training, although they should not be assumed to represent every pharmacy in India

The Pharmacist's Role

Before dispensing, pharmacists should verify prescription validity and completeness, and check indication where possible, allergies, interactions, dose, route, frequency, duration and relevant renal or hepatic considerations. Unclear or potentially inappropriate therapy should be discussed with the prescriber.

During dispensing, explain how to take the medicine, the importance of following the prescribed regimen, relevant adverse effects and when to seek help. Patients should not share antibiotics, use leftover medicines or expect antibiotics for likely viral illnesses such as uncomplicated colds. They should not stop or extend treatment without appropriate clinical advice.

In hospitals, pharmacists can contribute to stewardship rounds, culture-and-susceptibility review, de-escalation when justified, intravenous-to-oral switch assessment, dose optimization and duration review. They can also monitor adverse reactions, reinforce adherence and support surveillance of antibiotic consumption by AWaRe category. Collaboration with prescribers, microbiologists, nurses and infection-control teams strengthens these activities

Conclusion

AWaRe translates antimicrobial stewardship principles into a practical framework for antibiotic selection and monitoring. Access antibiotics should be used appropriately for common infections, Watch antibiotics require heightened scrutiny, and Reserve antibiotics must be protected for carefully selected situations. Pharmacists can apply AWaRe during dispensing, clinical review, patient counselling and surveillance. Responsible dispensing and clear public communication can reduce avoidable antibiotic exposure and help preserve effective treatment options.



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CRISPR TECHNOLOGY

Can Gene Editing Defeat Antibiotic Resistance?

Abstract

Antibiotic resistance is a major global health challenge that makes common bacterial infections increasingly difficult to treat. It develops when bacteria acquire or evolve mechanisms that allow them to survive medicines designed to kill them or stop their growth. CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) technology, especially CRISPR-Cas systems, offers a promising approach for precisely targeting bacterial genetic material. Guided by a programmable RNA sequence, the Cas enzyme can recognize a selected DNA target and cut it. In principle, this ability can be used to disrupt antibiotic-resistance genes, remove resistance plasmids, or selectively target resistant bacterial strains. Such approaches may restore susceptibility to existing antibiotics and could complement conventional antimicrobial treatment. This article outlines the scientific basis of CRISPR-based strategies, potential applications, experimental workflow, key challenges, and future prospects. Although early research is encouraging, delivery into bacteria, unintended genetic effects, bacterial evolution, and safety considerations remain important barriers. CRISPR should therefore be viewed as a developing research strategy rather than an established replacement for antibiotics. Continued laboratory evaluation and carefully designed clinical studies will determine whether it can become a practical tool against antimicrobial resistance.

Introduction

Antibiotics have transformed modern medicine, making many bacterial infections treatable and enabling procedures such as surgery, transplantation, and cancer chemotherapy. Their effectiveness is threatened by antimicrobial resistance (AMR), which occurs when microorganisms no longer respond adequately to medicines. Resistant bacteria can spread between people, animals, and the environment, while inappropriate antibiotic use and inadequate infection prevention can accelerate the problem. Resistance may arise through enzymes that inactivate a drug, changes to the drug's target, reduced drug entry, active efflux, or acquisition of resistance genes from other bacteria.

CRISPR-Cas systems are part of the adaptive defence mechanisms used by many bacteria and archaea against invading genetic elements. Researchers have adapted these systems as programmable tools for genome editing. In a typical CRISPR-Cas9 system, a guide RNA directs the Cas9 nuclease to a matching DNA sequence, where the enzyme creates a targeted break. This precision has inspired approaches to interfere with resistance determinants and selectively reduce resistant populations.

How CRISPR Could Counter Resistance

One strategy is to design guide RNAs against genes that confer resistance, such as selected beta-lactamase genes or other validated resistance determinants. Disrupting such a gene may reduce the bacterium's ability to withstand a particular antibiotic. A second approach targets plasmids—small DNA molecules that can carry and transfer resistance genes between bacteria. A third strategy aims to selectively target resistant strains while sparing susceptible bacteria and, potentially, beneficial members of the microbiome. The outcome depends on the target, bacterial species, delivery method, and genetic context; editing does not automatically restore antibiotic sensitivity in every case.

. General Research Workflow

A research programme typically begins by identifying and confirming the resistance determinant in the bacterial strain of interest. Researchers then design and evaluate a guide RNA that matches the selected DNA sequence. CRISPR components must be delivered into the target cells, for example using a suitable vector or a delivery system under investigation. After treatment, experiments assess whether the intended genetic change occurred and whether it changes the bacteria's response to antibiotics. Common evaluation measures include molecular confirmation of the target, sequencing where appropriate, and antibiotic susceptibility testing such as minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) assessment. Proper controls are essential to distinguish a genuine editing effect from unrelated changes in growth or survival.

Potential Benefits and Research Findings

The main attraction of CRISPR-based antimicrobial approaches is specificity. Unlike broad-spectrum antibiotics, a carefully designed CRISPR system may act on a defined resistance gene or bacterial sequence. If effective delivery and targeting can be achieved, it may help remove resistance determinants, resensitize selected bacteria to existing drugs, or limit the transfer of resistance genes. Combining a CRISPR-based approach with an antibiotic could be useful when gene disruption makes the organism more vulnerable to the medicine.

Results must nevertheless be interpreted carefully. A reduction in resistance-gene expression is not the same as proof that the gene has been eliminated, and a change in a laboratory susceptibility test does not establish clinical benefit. Strong studies should report appropriate controls, confirm the genetic target, test reproducibility, and assess whether resistance returns or alternative mechanisms emerge. Any numerical values or gel images should be presented only when supported by actual experimental data.

Challenges and Limitations

Delivery is one of the largest obstacles. The CRISPR machinery must reach the intended bacteria in sufficient quantities, including bacteria located in complex communities or infection sites. A system that works in a laboratory strain may not work equally well in clinical isolates. Off-target activity, unintended effects on bacterial fitness, immune or ecological consequences, and the possibility of selecting escape variants also require investigation. Bacteria may mutate the target sequence, alter delivery pathways, or acquire other resistance mechanisms. In addition, a highly specific treatment may need to be tailored to the pathogen and resistance profile, which can complicate rapid treatment decisions.

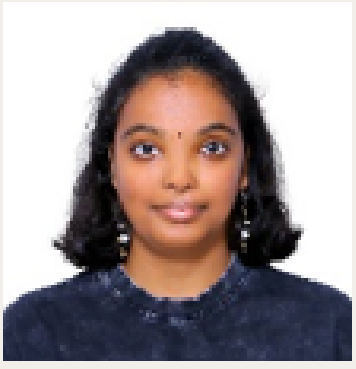
Safety and regulation are equally important. Researchers must consider whether genetic material could spread to unintended organisms, how the delivery vehicle behaves, and whether the intervention could disturb the microbiome. Manufacturing consistency, stability, dosing, cost, and access will also influence whether a future therapy is practical. CRISPR-based methods are not currently a general substitute for clinically approved antibiotics, and they should not delay appropriate treatment.

Future Prospects

Future work will need to improve delivery systems, broaden target coverage where appropriate, and develop rapid diagnostic methods that identify the pathogen and its resistance determinants. Combining CRISPR approaches with conventional antibiotics, bacteriophages, or other antimicrobial strategies may offer advantages, but these combinations require rigorous testing. Studies should evaluate effectiveness across diverse bacterial strains, monitor unintended effects, and establish clear criteria for success. Well-designed preclinical research followed by carefully controlled clinical trials will be necessary before routine use can be recommended.

Conclusion

CRISPR technology provides a promising and highly adaptable way to investigate and potentially disrupt the genetic basis of antibiotic resistance. By targeting resistance genes or the DNA elements that carry them, it may one day complement existing antimicrobial therapies and help address selected resistant infections. Significant challenges—especially delivery, specificity, bacterial escape, safety, and clinical validation—remain. For now, CRISPR-based antimicrobial strategies are best understood as an active area of research with substantial potential, rather than a proven solution to antibiotic resistance. Progress will depend on transparent evidence, responsible development, and integration with antibiotic stewardship, infection prevention, and public-health measures.



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From Crash Prediction to Occupant Survival: A 10,000-Scenario Simulation of an AI-Integrated Vehicle Safety Controller

What if a car could do more than apply its brakes? An integrated artificial intelligence system could help predict collisions, prepare passengers for impact, and coordinate emergency responses when accidents cannot be avoided.

A Split Second Can Make a Difference

Imagine driving along a busy road when another vehicle suddenly enters your path. You press the brakes, but there is not enough distance to stop. In that fraction of a second, could your car do something more to protect you?

This question is at the heart of a new approach to automotive safety: using artificial intelligence (AI) to connect collision prevention, passenger protection, and post-crash emergency response.

Traditional vehicle safety systems generally focus on two major goals. Active safety technologies, such as automatic emergency braking, try to prevent accidents. Passive safety systems, including seat belts and airbags, protect occupants when a collision occurs.

But there is a critical period between recognizing an approaching crash and the moment of impact. Even when a collision cannot be completely avoided, the remaining time may still be valuable.

An integrated AI controller aims to use those precious milliseconds to make the vehicle and its occupants better prepared for what comes next.

From Preventing Crashes to Protecting Lives

Automatic emergency braking (AEB) is already an important automotive safety technology. Using information from sensors such as cameras and radar, these systems can detect potential collisions and apply the brakes when necessary.

However, braking has physical limitations. A vehicle travelling at high speed may not stop in time, particularly on slippery roads or when an obstacle appears suddenly. Side impacts, rollovers, and certain angled collisions can also be difficult to avoid through braking alone.

This is where an integrated safety controller could offer another layer of protection.

Instead of treating collision avoidance and passenger protection as separate tasks, the system would monitor the developing situation and change its response as the risk increases. It would first attempt to avoid or reduce the severity of a crash. If avoidance became physically unrealistic, it would shift its attention toward protecting the occupants.

The objective is not simply to prevent every collision, but to reduce the harm that may result when a crash becomes unavoidable.

How Does an AI-Integrated Safety System Work?

The research explored a controller that operates across three stages: before impact, during the crash sequence, and after impact.

1. Before Impact: Predicting Danger

The first task is to recognize a developing collision before it happens.

The proposed controller repeatedly evaluates information such as the estimated time until impact, vehicle speed, possible collision paths, distance from obstacles, and confidence in sensor measurements.

For example, if a vehicle ahead suddenly slows down, the system could estimate how quickly the distance is closing and whether emergency braking might prevent a collision.

When the risk becomes high, it can issue warnings and prepare safety systems. It may then apply emergency braking or attempt an evasive manoeuvre if sufficient space and control authority remain.

The earlier a dangerous situation is recognized, the more opportunities the system may have to respond.

2. Before Impact: Preparing Passengers

What happens when the system determines that braking or steering away will probably not prevent the collision?

Rather than continuing to focus only on avoidance, the controller can enter what the research calls survival mode.

In the simulation, this stage involved searching for suitable combinations of seat-belt pretension and load limiting, airbag deployment timing, and seat position.

Seat-belt pretensioners can remove slack from the belt, helping restrain the occupant more effectively. Airbags provide additional cushioning during impact, while seat position can influence how the occupant interacts with the restraint system.

Importantly, stronger restraint settings are not always safer in every situation. The appropriate response depends on factors such as the direction and severity of the crash and the occupant's position.

The simulated controller therefore attempted to select combinations that reduced a group of estimated injury measures rather than simply maximizing restraint force.

These decisions would require extensive physical testing before they could be used in real vehicles.



3. After Impact: Responding to the Emergency

The work also explored what a vehicle might do immediately after a crash.

A collision can create hazards beyond the initial impact. Damaged electrical systems or fuel systems may present fire risks, while injured occupants may be unable to call for help.

The proposed controller included functions to isolate relevant energy sources, check whether occupants responded, look for detectable vital signals, initiate an emergency message, and provide basic guidance about leaving the vehicle when appropriate.

Such functions could complement existing emergency-call systems.

However, the system must be cautious. Failure to detect a vital signal does not prove that a person has died, and an automated system should not make medical decisions. Similarly, guidance to exit a vehicle must account for dangers such as traffic, fire, and structural damage.

The broader idea is to make the vehicle an active part of the emergency response rather than treating safety as something that ends when the airbags deploy.

Testing the Idea With 10,000 Simulated Crashes

Testing a new safety technology on real roads would be expensive and potentially dangerous. Researchers can instead use computer simulations to explore how a system behaves under different conditions.

In this study, the researcher created 10,000 synthetic crash scenarios using Python. The scenarios included frontal collisions, impacts with fixed objects, near-side and far-side impacts, rear collisions, rollovers, and angled crashes.

Each scenario was evaluated twice: first under conventional fixed safety settings and then using the proposed AI-integrated controller. The same scenario identifiers and underlying vehicle and occupant conditions were used for both runs, allowing a paired comparison.

The simulation examined several outcomes, including predicted fatality risk, estimated serious-injury risk, changes in vehicle speed during impact, modeled fire risk, and the controller's ability to identify dangerous situations.

The results suggested that coordinating collision avoidance, occupant preparation, and post-crash actions could improve several safety-related outcomes within the model.

What Did the Simulation Find?

The reported results were encouraging, but they must be interpreted carefully.

- *1,756 simulated collisions were avoided in the AI-controlled scenarios compared with the baseline.*
- *43.30% lower expected fatality risk was estimated by the model.*
- *34.97% lower expected risk of serious injury (MAIS3+) was estimated.*
- *34.09% lower mean change in vehicle speed during impact (delta-V) was reported.*
- *73.04% lower modeled fire risk was reported under the study's assumptions.*

The collision-risk classifier achieved 93.08% accuracy on the synthetic evaluation dataset. The simulated decision pipeline had a median decision latency of 68.4 milliseconds.

These numbers help illustrate why an integrated controller deserves further investigation. However, they are computer-model results, not evidence that the system has already achieved the same improvements on public roads.

The fatality, injury, and fire outcomes depended on simplified equations and assumptions. Real vehicles, human bodies, sensors, and crash dynamics are considerably more complex.

An Important Weakness: Knowing When a Crash Cannot Be Avoided

The research also identified a limitation.

The controller was effective at detecting scenarios classified as unavoidable by its simulated ground truth, but it frequently classified avoidable situations as unavoidable.

Its unavoidable-crash classifier had 97.14% recall but only 29.37% specificity.

In simple terms, it detected most of the crashes labelled unavoidable in the simulation, but it also incorrectly treated many avoidable situations as unavoidable.

This matters because entering survival mode too early could trigger unnecessary seat adjustments or restraint preparation. Such actions might distract or disturb an occupant and could introduce new risks.

The next step is therefore not simply to make the controller react faster. It is to improve its judgment about when avoidance is genuinely no longer possible.

Researchers could investigate more advanced trajectory prediction, improved physical models, and methods that account more carefully for uncertainty in sensor measurements.

What Must Happen Before This Technology Reaches Roads?

A promising simulation is only the beginning of automotive safety development.

The research identifies several important next steps.

First, the model's assumptions about crash severity and injury risk must be calibrated against real-world crash data. Second, the scenarios should be tested using more advanced vehicle simulators and validated vehicle-dynamics models.

Selected crashes would then need to be evaluated using detailed occupant models or instrumented crash-test dummies. Hardware-in-the-loop testing could assess whether actual brakes, seat actuators, restraint controllers, and energy-isolation systems respond within the required time.

Engineers would also need to examine sensor failures, false warnings, cybersecurity, functional safety, and how the system behaves when several occupants have different needs.

Only after these stages could researchers begin making reliable estimates of real-world safety benefits.

The Future of Intelligent Vehicle Safety

AI is opening new possibilities for vehicles to understand dangerous situations and coordinate their responses. Instead of reacting to a collision as a single event, an integrated system could treat safety as a continuous process that begins before impact and continues afterward.

The most promising feature of this approach is its use of the time remaining when a crash cannot be avoided. Braking may reduce impact speed, adaptive restraints may help protect passengers, and coordinated emergency functions may support a faster response.

Yet, no algorithm can remove every physical limitation or guarantee survival in a severe crash. The technology must be developed and validated with the same care as any other safety-critical vehicle system.

Conclusion: Every Millisecond Matters

The 10,000-scenario study presents an important research direction: connecting collision prediction, impact preparation, and post-crash response within one supervisory controller.

Its simulated results indicate potential benefits, while its weaknesses show why further engineering and validation are necessary.

The real achievement will not be a promising percentage in a computer model. It will demonstrate that an integrated safety system can operate reliably in real vehicles, under unpredictable conditions, and protect people without introducing new dangers.

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Voices of Department



Inside the Department of Biotechnology
A Centre of Research, Innovation and Student Growth at KL University

Science · Innovation · Community

FOREWORD

It gives me immense pleasure to present this semester-wise magazine, reflecting the vibrant academic, scientific, and co-curricular activities of the Department of Biotechnology, KL University. Our department is committed to nurturing scientific curiosity, innovation, research, and a spirit of lifelong learning among our students. Through hands-on experiences, industry exposure, and collaborative initiatives, we strive to prepare our students to address emerging challenges in biotechnology. I congratulate the students and faculty for their enthusiasm and contributions, and wish the department continued success in the months ahead.

Dr. Vemuri Praveen Kumar · Head Of the Department

Every cell has a command centre; ours switched on in 2002–03. Since then, the Department of Biotechnology at KL University has woven science, technology and innovation into a single living tissue, solving real-world problems while keeping classroom, laboratory and industry in constant conversation. Here the double helix is not memorised. It is read, edited and put to work. That constant conversation is the department's organising principle. A concept met in a lecture is tested at the bench and then recognised at work in industry, so theory never stays abstract and practice never runs ahead of understanding. For a student of biotechnology this loop is more than a teaching method. It is the habit of mind that separates someone who knows biology from someone who can use it.

The energy comes from the laboratories. Dedicated research centres and specialised laboratories hum with scholars and faculty working across biomedical research, biofuels, genomics, proteomics, bioinformatics, food biotechnology and bioprocess technology: one bench decodes genes, the next coaxes microbes into making fuel, the third scales a process for industry

Read together, these seven areas trace the whole journey of a biological idea. Genomics reads the code and proteomics studies the molecular machines it builds; bioinformatics turns oceans of data into insight, and biomedical research carries that insight toward human health. Biofuels and food biotechnology take the same biology to the questions of energy and nourishment, while bioprocess technology supplies the craft of taking a promising result from a flask to something the world can use.



Of all these areas, bioinformatics may be the one that best explains the age we live in. Modern biology no longer struggles to produce data; it struggles to understand it. A single human genome is a text of roughly three billion letters, and one experiment in genomics or proteomics can yield more readings than a team of researchers could examine in a lifetime. Bioinformatics is the discipline that answers this abundance. Where the bench produces the evidence, bioinformatics supplies the grammar, the dictionary and, increasingly, the literary criticism. In practice, that means building the computational tools to store, compare and interrogate biological information: aligning sequences to see how closely two organisms are related, scanning genomes for the genes that matter, predicting how a protein folds and which molecules might fit into it, and mapping the networks through which thousands of genes and proteins converse. Algorithms separate signal from noise, statistics decide which patterns are real, and visualisation turns a table of ten thousand rows into a picture a human being can reason about. It is a field in which a biologist must think a little like a programmer, and a programmer a little like a biologist. Within this department, bioinformatics is never an island. It sits at the crossing of the department's own commitments: computational biology and AI, which supply the methods for learning from large datasets; genomics and proteomics, which supply the data; and drug discovery, where, as the event Design a Drug shows, molecular docking asks a computer to test how a candidate compound might bind its target before anyone lifts a pipette. A model on a screen can narrow thousands of possibilities to the handful worth carrying to the laboratory, saving time, reagents and, ultimately, hope.

Within this department, bioinformatics is never an island. It sits at the crossing of the department's own commitments: computational biology and AI, which supply the methods for learning from large datasets; genomics and proteomics, which supply the data; and drug discovery, where, as the event Design a Drug shows, molecular docking asks a computer to test how a candidate compound might bind its target before anyone lifts a pipette. A model on a screen can narrow thousands of possibilities to the handful worth carrying to the laboratory, saving time, and hope



The bench generates the evidence. Bioinformatics teaches it to speak.

The department then does what ribosomes do: it translates instructions into products. Its patents span wastewater treatment, itaconic acid production, environmental monitoring, plant microbiomes and biomedical applications, standing beside a strong record of high-quality publications. Look closely at that list and every entry answers a problem the world genuinely has: cleaner water, greener chemistry (itaconic acid is a versatile bio-based chemical made by fermentation), sharper tools for watching over the environment, healthier crops through the microbial communities that live with plants, and better medicine. Patents and publications are two halves of one commitment, discovery that is shared with the scientific community so that it can be carried into use.





Yet a good membrane is selective, never sealed. Biotechnology here mingles freely with computational biology, AI, environmental science, biomedical engineering and nanotechnology, and the reasons are practical as much as philosophical. Computational biology and AI find patterns in data too vast for any one mind; environmental science widens the frame from the cell to the ecosystem; biomedical engineering turns biological understanding toward devices and therapies; and nanotechnology works at the scale of the very molecules biology is built from. Faculty carry that openness outward through Springer book chapters that travel beyond the campus, international collaborations that bring in fresh perspectives, and the DST-supported.

AVISHKAR innovation programme, proof that the openness is practised and not merely preached. Inside this open, research-driven culture, students are grown like cultures in a rich medium: through industrial exposure, guest lectures and certificate programmes, and through direct conversations with alumni, entrepreneurs and experts in clinical research, healthcare and industrial R&D. Each element adds a different lens. Industrial exposure shows how ideas behave once they leave the laboratory, guest lectures bring the frontier into the classroom, and certificate programmes add skills that can be named and carried forward. The conversations may be the most valuable of all, because an alumnus who has walked the same corridors or an expert from the clinic or the factory floor can make a career feel concrete and a distant ambition suddenly reachable.

Every great laboratory guards a secret ingredient, and in this department it is not a reagent but a relationship. The bond between students and faculty here is one rarely matched elsewhere: open, generous and alive well beyond the lecture hall. A professor's door is an invitation rather than a boundary, and a conversation about a half-formed idea, a stubborn experiment or a career still taking shape often teaches more than any slide. Faculty mentoring is truly top-notch. Each student's interest is read with the care of a researcher reading a gel, and the guidance that follows is tailored to that domain, with the right skills introduced at the right moment and practised until they become instinct. The wider environment shares this philosophy: every laboratory, programme and routine is arranged so that a student drawn to one corner of biotechnology finds that corner already equipped and waiting. Growth here is a shared enterprise, and both sides of the partnership are visibly better for it.





This magazine's foreword speaks of hands-on experiences, industry exposure and collaborative initiatives. Nowhere is that promise easier to see than in the semester's calendar, where the department's philosophy leaves the page and walks into the room.

Science is not learnt in silence. It is argued, drawn, pitched, tested and celebrated.

Proof of that lies in the semester itself, where eleven reactions, planned and ongoing, are happening right now, each one sparked by **Bolt**, the department club. The first reaction begins where science meets the street. The Anaemia Awareness Camp teaches the community about prevention, symptoms and nutrition, championing early detection and healthy habits. Thyroid – The Silent Butterfly follows the quiet flutter of a gland that speaks in subtle symptoms, unfolding hormonal balance, diagnostic methods and ways to manage it well. And on International Microorganisms Day, the invisible majority takes a bow: a celebration of microbial diversity and of the essential work microbes do for health, industry and the environment, through interactive activities that show how deeply microbiology touches everyday life. These three share a quiet purpose: they remind everyone present that biotechnology lives not only in laboratories but in a blood test, a hormone and the microbes of daily life.

Then the pace quickens. Biotech Rapid Fire is a competitive trivia contest at lightning speed, an engaging platform that tests quick thinking and core biotechnology knowledge until recall holds steady under pressure. In Biotech Pictionary, teams sketch and guess complex biological terms, so scientific vocabulary sticks through laughter and teamwork. In Spot/Guess the Lab Equipment, every pipette and centrifuge must be named on sight, building wet-lab setup awareness and an understanding of how each instrument works. None of this is idle play. Recall, vocabulary and instrument familiarity are the quiet foundations beneath every later experiment, and learning them through competition and laughter is a way of making them last.



Precision in practice: a solution measured into a graduated cylinder beside cotton-plugged culture tubes

Next, the lab fills with voices, as three group discussions take the floor. You Are the Biotech Company is an interactive debate that puts students in the boardroom to make real-world decisions from a corporate perspective, analysing industry challenges, business strategy and market dynamics. The CRISPR Ethics Debate is a structured dialogue on how far we should go in rewriting genetic code, weighing the benefits of gene editing against its moral, safety and regulatory dilemmas. In The Outbreak Investigation, a collaborative case study, teams turn epidemiological detectives: they trace patient zero, read transmission patterns and plan containment, sharpening critical thinking for public health safety. What unites the three is that none has a single correct answer. Students must listen, argue, revise and decide, the very skills that turn a good scientist into a good colleague and, in time, a good leader. Finally comes the catalyst of courage. Design a Drug is a problem-solving event in which students pitch innovative therapeutic compounds against specific diseases, drawing on pharmacology, molecular docking and the drug-discovery workflow. Then Biotech Shark Tank arrives, an entrepreneurial pitch contest where viable, commercially scalable start-up ideas, bold bio-innovations and business plans are defended before a panel of judges. Together they follow an idea to its natural end, from a compound imagined on paper to a business plan stood up in front of judges. Taken as a whole, the eleven events sketch a complete scientist: informed, curious, articulate, ethical, inventive and enterprising. It is an ambitious portrait, and the calendar paints it with energy. What emerges from these pages is a simple equation.

A legacy that began in 2002–03, laboratories that translate, boundaries that stay open, mentors who invest in each learner's chosen path, and events that turn learning into experience add up to something larger than any one of them.

Curiosity + community + courage = biotechnology that matters

To see the full measure of Bolt, look at the shape of the calendar it has built. Eleven events fall into four distinct kinds of experience, and the club is the common thread running through all of them.

The department club that charges the semester

Every circuit needs a current, and this department's current is Bolt. The club conducts all of the events described in these pages, which means that the awareness camps, the quiz arenas, the debates and the pitch panels draw on one shared source of energy. That range deserves notice. It takes real versatility to move from a community health camp to a rapid-fire contest, from a debate on gene-editing ethics to a Shark Tank pitch, and to give each its own character.

Bolt gives the academic calendar its pulse. It is where lectures turn into experience, where a quiet idea finds an audience, and where the department's culture is felt as much as it is taught. If research is the department's mind and mentoring its heart, Bolt is its spark: brief, bright, and able to light up everything it touches.

Charged by curiosity. Powered by Bolt

THE TASTE OF INNOVATION: HOW KLEF'S FOOD TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT IS ENGINEERING THE FUTURE OF WHAT WE EAT

Every time you pick up a packaged snack off a supermarket shelf, sip a nutrient-dense functional drink, or check the ingredient label on a plant-based protein alternative, you are stepping directly into the intersection of biology, chemical engineering, and human health. In the modern era, food is no longer viewed simply through the lens of agriculture or culinary tradition; it has transformed into a high-tech science driven by advanced research, sustainable engineering, and complex global supply chains. Recognizing this critical shift in global priorities and the surging industrial demand for skilled technical professionals, KLEF (Deemed to be University), Vijayawada, launched its flagship Bachelor of Science in Food Technology program in 2022. What began as a visionary educational pathway designed to align with international academic and industry standards has rapidly grown into one of the university's most vibrant academic departments. Today, the department is bustling with four active student cohorts—the Y23, Y24, Y25, and Y26 batches. This rapid expansion reflects not only the program's strong academic reputation but also a clear recognition among students that food technology offers a future-proof, highly impactful career path in an increasingly health-conscious and quality-driven world.

BRIDGING THEORY AND PRACTICE: CURRICULUM ARCHITECTURE

The core philosophy of the B.Sc. Food Technology program at KLEF is built on experiential learning. Rather than relying solely on traditional lecture-based instruction, the curriculum is structured to immerse students in the practical, technical, and regulatory dimensions of the modern food industry from their very first year. The academic framework spans several critical domains designed to equip students with a complete toolkit for the modern market:

Food Science and Advanced Processing Technologies

Students begin by building a thorough foundation in the physical, chemical, and biological properties of raw food materials. They study processing techniques ranging from thermal preservation and freezing to modern non-thermal technologies. The goal is to understand how raw agricultural commodities can be processed into safe, shelf-stable, and high-value consumer products without compromising their natural taste or nutritional profile.

Food Engineering and Smart Packaging Innovation

In the modern food sector, engineering efficiency and packaging sustainability go hand in hand. Students gain hands-on experience with unit operations, processing machinery, and automation equipment used in modern manufacturing plants. Furthermore, the program places a strong emphasis on smart and sustainable packaging solutions—teaching students how to design eco-friendly materials that preserve freshness, extend shelf life, and minimize environmental impact.

Applied Nutrition and Quality Control Systems

Ensuring that food is both safe and nutritious is a non-negotiable standard in today's market. The program delivers thorough training in food chemistry, human nutrition, microbiological safety, and Quality Assurance (QA) protocols. Students learn how to conduct precise analytical testing in dedicated laboratories, mastering modern quality management frameworks such as HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) and ISO certifications.

Global Regulatory Frameworks and Compliance

Navigating the legal and compliance landscape is critical for any emerging food technologist. The curriculum covers national and international food safety standards, labeling laws, consumer rights, and policy frameworks set by regulatory bodies such as FSSAI and international Codex Alimentarius. This knowledge ensures that graduates understand not just how to create products, but how to bring them legally and safely to market.

HOLISTIC TRAINING AND INDUSTRY EXPOSURE

At KLEF, learning extends far beyond textbook reading. To ensure graduates are fully prepared for the expectations of the corporate and scientific worlds, the department integrates mandatory industrial training into its core roadmap. Throughout their academic tenure, students engage in hands-on product development challenges, where they design original food formulations from scratch, test their shelf life, conduct sensory evaluations, and create market-ready packaging mockups. These projects are complemented by industrial site visits, practical laboratory drills, and compulsory internships at commercial processing facilities, quality control labs, and food enterprise startups. By the time students approach graduation, they possess a professional portfolio demonstrating tangible experience in problem-solving and product design.

THE FOURTH-YEAR HONORS PATHWAY: DEDICATED TO ADVANCED RESEARCH

To cater to students who wish to pursue research, specialized corporate roles, or postgraduate studies abroad, the department offers an optional B.Sc. (Honors) Food Technology track in the fourth year.

This advanced pathway allows students to step into the role of independent researchers. Under the mentorship of specialized faculty, Honors candidates undertake advanced coursework, explore niche topics such as functional foods, nutraceuticals, and nano-packaging, and execute a comprehensive capstone research dissertation. This experience provides a major competitive advantage for graduates applying for Master's programs, R&D positions in multinational corporations, or specialized roles in government testing laboratories.



NATIONAL BENCHMARKS: STRATEGIC ACADEMIC ALLIANCES

A standout pillar of the Department of Food Technology at KLEF is its network of high-level institutional partnerships. To ensure that student training remains at the absolute cutting edge of scientific breakthrough, the university maintains formal Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with three of India's premier food research institutions:

NIFTEM (National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Thanjavur):

Through this partnership, students gain insight into pilot-plant operations, food processing innovations, and agricultural entrepreneurship, learning how academic research translates into commercial enterprise.

CFTRI (Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore):

As a pioneer in industrial food research, CFTRI provides a benchmark for technological advancement. This collaboration facilitates knowledge-exchange programs, joint technical workshops, and direct interaction with veteran scientists.

NIN (National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad):

Partnering with the country's top nutritional research body allows students to deepen their understanding of dietary health, public health nutrition, clinical trials, and bio-analytical testing protocols.

These strategic alliances elevate the academic environment at KLEF, providing both students and faculty members with access to expert guest lectures, collaborative research opportunities, and joint academic events that broaden their scientific perspectives.

LOOKING AHEAD: PREPARING LEADERS FOR TOMORROW'S FOOD SYSTEM

As global populations grow and environmental conditions shift, the challenges facing our food supply chains will only become more complex. Issues such as food waste reduction, sustainable protein sources, clean-label manufacturing, and climate-resilient processing require creative, well-trained minds who can merge scientific rigor with practical execution.

With the Y23 cohort advancing toward their senior research milestones and the newly admitted Y26 batch stepping into their first university laboratories, the Department of Food Technology at KLEF (Deemed to be University) stands out as a key hub of innovation and STEM excellence. By uniting rigorous academic training, extensive practical exposure, and elite national research partnerships, KLEF is actively preparing the next generation of food technologists, researchers, and industry pioneers to lead the future of global nutrition.



KL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Caring for Andhra Pradesh, One Community at a Time

On the KLEF campus at Vaddeswaram, in the heart of Andhra Pradesh's capital region, K L College of Pharmacy is preparing the next generation of pharmacists, clinical practitioners and pharmaceutical scientists. Our work begins in the classroom and the laboratory, but it also reaches the villages around us. There, our students learn what it truly means to serve the health of a state.

Who We Are

Our vision is "To serve and lead the future global healthcare professionals in promoting well-being of the community." Our mission is "To produce skilled pharmacy professionals and bridge the gap between academia and industry sectors through the use of innovative teaching and research ideas and progression with social ethics."

The college is approved by the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI). It offers B.Pharm, Pharm.D, M.Pharm (Pharmaceutics) and Ph.D. (full-time and part-time) programme. Together these cover the full journey from undergraduate learning to doctoral research.



Students creating awareness on obesity and healthy lifestyles during village outreach.

Knowing Our State Through Service

We believe a pharmacist must first understand the community they serve. Between July and September 2026, our NSS and YRC units and faculty mentors took health education directly to the people of our region:

- *Kolanukonda: Students ran an awareness programme on obesity, its risk factors and healthy lifestyle practices.*
- *Polkampadu, Undavalli and Tadepalli: An outreach programme on human values and professional ethics built a sense of social responsibility among our students.*
- *Ibrahimpatnam: A diabetes awareness and first-aid screening camp helped villagers identify health risks early and encouraged timely referral.*
- *On campus: A blood donation camp saw 30 students and 4 faculty members donate blood. A dental camp promoted oral-health awareness and preventive care.*



Students interacting with villagers at the diabetes awareness and first-aid screening camp, Ibrahimpatnam.

Each of these visits taught our students something no textbook can: the real health needs of Andhra Pradesh's towns and villages.

Learning Beyond the Classroom



Hands-on Basic Life Support (BLS) training for students and faculty.

The college hosted a National Conference on "Emerging Realms on Health Care Technologies for Women Wellness" in association with the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) on 7–8 August 2026. Around 300 students from 15 colleges attended, along with faculty from several institutions. This was followed by an ICMR-sponsored workshop on Isoflurane Inhalational Anaesthesia, attended by 63 students from 5 colleges.

To keep teaching connected with industry, we organised an Industry Connect Lecture by Mr Jagadeeshwar K of Indian Immunologicals. Our Alumni Meet brought the B.Pharm 2021–25 batch back to campus to share career guidance and experiences with current B.Pharm and Pharm.D students.

Research and Innovation

Research is central to our identity. In this quarter alone, our faculty and scholars achieved:

- *10 research publications in national and international journals, including Bioorganic Chemistry, 3 Biotech, Mutagenesis, ChemistrySelect and the Indian Journal of Critical Care Medicine. The work spans neuroprotection, computational drug discovery for tuberculosis and heart failure, toxicology, green nanotechnology and analytical method development.*
- *2 published patents: a thermostable polymeric microneedle array for transdermal vaccine delivery, and an Oroxylin-A loaded solid lipid nanoparticle formulation for neuroprotection.*
- *An ICMR–DHR grant of ₹3.92 lakh, awarded to Dr G. Prasada Chowdari, to organize a national workshop.*
- *A Ph.D. thesis submission by Mrs Ramineni Sunitha (guided by Dr S. Praveen) on nanoparticulate systems of lapatinib and nintedanib for cancer treatment.*





Students and faculty at the World Pharmacist Day programme on combating Antimicrobial Resistance.

Looking Ahead

From 1 to 5 December 2026, the college will host the ICMR–DHR sponsored National Workshop "Translational Journey of Drug Repurposing in Neurodegenerative Diseases: From Computer to Clinic." Speakers will include experts from AIIMS Mangalagiri, NIMHANS, IIT BHU, NIN, IICT, MAHE and DIPSAR.

We remain committed to producing pharmacy professionals who are skilled, ethical and rooted in the communities of Andhra Pradesh, ready to serve the state and the world.



Dignitaries and faculty at the DBT-supported National Conference on Health Care Technologies for Women Wellness.

MIND MATTERS!

Mental health is as important as physical health because the two are closely connected. Think of a bicycle: the bike is your body and the rider is your mind. Both need to work together for you to move forward.

HOW STUDENTS REACH THE CENTRE

Students can access counselling through referrals from deans and professors, outreach by the counselling team, or self-referral after seeing information boards around campus. The team also meets first-year students and addresses entire classes.

WHAT STUDENTS ARE FACING

Common concerns include depression, anxiety, academic stress, relationship and family issues, and excessive mobile-phone use. Many students continue with their studies while silently struggling, making early support important.

FEELING OVERWHELMED DOESN'T MEAN YOU'RE FALLING BEHIND. HERE'S HOW THE UNIVERSITY'S COUNSELLING TEAM HELPS STUDENTS STAY HEALTHY, FOCUSED AND SUPPORTED.

CARE THAT GOES FURTHER

Counsellors help students manage emotional, academic and personal challenges. When additional care is needed, students may be referred to a psychiatrist while continuing counselling and academic support. Parents may also be involved when appropriate.

DON'T RELY ON AI ALONE

AI tools can provide general information, but they cannot fully understand an individual's emotions, family background, culture or personal history. Mental-health concerns require a complete understanding of the person, which is why professional guidance matters.

BEYOND THE COUNSELLING ROOM

Mental health is also becoming part of campus learning. Psychology-related courses are offered across different programmes, while students have even developed mental-health apps during hackathons with guidance from the counselling team.

KNOW YOUR SUPPORT

WHERE: R&D Room 502

WHEN: 7 a.m. – 8 p.m., in shifts

WHO: Every student — hostel residents and day scholars

HOSTEL SUPPORT: Counselling is also available in hostels.

AFTER HOURS: Emergency support can be arranged when needed.

TAKING CARE OF YOUR MIND IS PART OF TAKING CARE OF YOURSELF.

~Anonymous

psychology

WHERE COLOURS CAME TOGETHER

A blank canvas, a palette of colours, and a shared vision — that was where our 12 × 8 ft Ganesh artwork began.



The Department of Animation, Gaming & VFX brought students together for a large-scale Ganesh Painting Workshop that turned an expansive canvas into a space for creativity and learning. As colours came together to form Lord Ganesha, students explored the principles of colour theo21ary — from complementary colours and warm and cool tones to contrast, saturation, value, and tonal variation. Every colour had a purpose, contributing to the mood, depth, balance, and focus of the composition.

But a canvas this large demanded more than individual creativity. It called for scale, proportion, spatial planning, and teamwork. Students worked across different sections while constantly exchanging ideas and coordinating colours and styles to make every part feel connected. What began as many individual strokes gradually became one cohesive artwork.

The finished painting is more than a 12 × 8 ft canvas. It is a reflection of shared creativity, collaboration, artistic learning, and cultural expression. In bringing together traditional art and the principles of visual design, the workshop gave students an experience that went beyond simply creating a painting — they learnt how individual ideas can come together to create one visual story.

INTRODUCTION TO NEXT GENERATION PCB DESIGN

MODERN UX

From a circuit on the screen to a system ready for the real world, modern PCB design demands far more than simply connecting components.

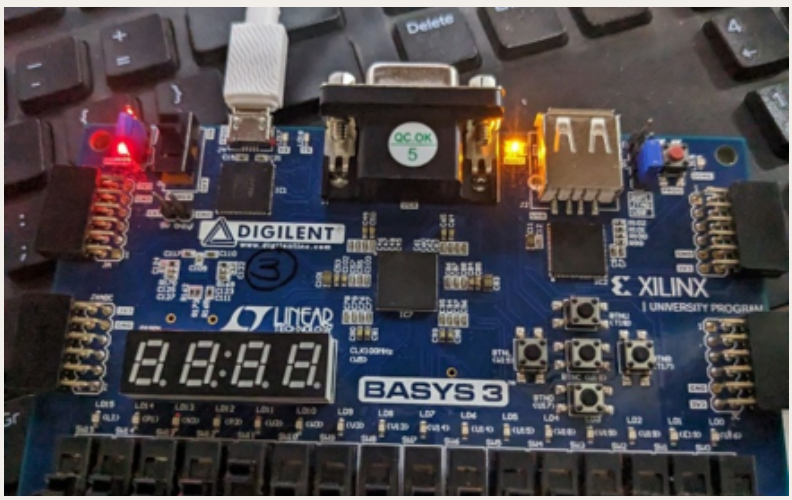
On 22 September 2026, the Always@VLSI Club, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, conducted a one-day workshop on “Introduction to Next Generation PCB Design (Modern UX)” for Y25 ECE students at R106. The session introduced students to contemporary PCB design methodologies and industry-oriented approaches for developing high-speed, high-density electronic systems.



STUDENTS ENGAGING WITH THE CONCEPTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS DURING THE WORKSHOP.

FROM DESIGN TO REAL-WORLD SYSTEMS

The workshop provided students with an overview of the complete PCB design flow, covering schematic development, component placement, routing, verification, and design analysis. Moving beyond conventional approaches, participants were introduced to essential concepts including signal and power integrity, EMI/EMC, transmission-line effects, TDR, and eye-diagram analysis.



DEMONSTRATION OF PROFESSIONAL PCB DESIGN AND ANALYSIS TOOLS.

A key highlight was the demonstration of Siemens EDA’s Xpedition and HyperLynx tools, giving students an insight into how professional engineers design, analyse, and optimise complex electronic systems. The demonstrations helped bridge theoretical concepts with practical industry applications.

BEYOND THE CIRCUIT BOARD

More than an introduction to advanced software, the workshop offered a glimpse into how engineers identify, analyse, and resolve design challenges before fabrication. By combining conceptual learning, demonstrations, and practical examples, the session strengthened students’ exposure to modern PCB design and encouraged them to explore opportunities in academic projects, research, and careers in electronic system development.

KL-CIIE: Turning Student Ideas into Entrepreneurial

From national-level entrepreneurship competitions to school-level mentoring initiatives, the KL-CIIE Student Chapter continues to nurture innovation, leadership, and the spirit of entrepreneurship.

In an era where innovation drives progress and entrepreneurial thinking shapes the future, the ability to transform an idea into a meaningful solution has become more important than ever. At KL University, the Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship (KL-CIIE) Student Chapter serves as a platform for students to explore this potential, encouraging them to move beyond conventional learning and engage with real-world problems, emerging opportunities, and startup development.

Through entrepreneurship-focused competitions, ideathons, innovation expos, mentoring programmes, and industry-oriented activities, KL-CIIE empowers students to develop the skills required to identify challenges, validate ideas, build solutions, and evaluate their entrepreneurial potential.



Building a Culture of Innovation

Entrepreneurship flourishes when students have the freedom to question existing approaches, explore unconventional ideas, and experiment with possible solutions. Recognising this, KL-CIIE has organised multiple *Ideathons, Design Thinking and Innovation (DTI) Expos, Startup Problem Validation Expos, and entrepreneurship pitch competitions.*

These initiatives provide students with opportunities to identify real-world problems, understand user needs, develop innovative concepts, showcase prototypes, and present their ideas before expert panels. By encouraging participants to evaluate feasibility, scalability, and potential impact, the activities introduce students to the practical considerations involved in building sustainable ventures.

The Problem and Product Validation Expo

further strengthens this approach by helping aspiring entrepreneurs assess whether their proposed solutions address genuine market needs. Through feedback, audience evaluation, and an understanding of target users, students can refine their concepts and make informed decisions about product development.

Such experiences reinforce an essential entrepreneurial principle: a promising idea becomes more valuable when it addresses a clearly defined problem and offers a practical, relevant solution.



Encouraging Innovation Beyond the Campus

KL-CIIE's contribution extends beyond entrepreneurship competitions and campus-based events. Through its involvement in the *Smart India Hackathon (SIH) internal rounds in 2024, 2025, and 2026,* the chapter played a key role in organising the university-level selection process. These efforts supported student participation, team coordination, and problem-statement selection, helping students prepare to develop solutions to real-world challenges.

The initiative also encourages interdisciplinary collaboration, bringing together students with different skills and perspectives. Such collaboration is particularly valuable when addressing complex problems that require technical knowledge, creativity, research, and practical implementation.

Another important dimension of the chapter's work is its contribution to the EDCC *Mentoring Programme* at Aravinda School from 2024 to 2026. Through three consecutive years of mentoring initiatives, students were guided and supported in developing their ideas and projects. By encouraging creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurial thinking at the school level, the programme helps introduce younger learners to the process of identifying problems and exploring possible solutions.

These efforts reflect a broader vision of entrepreneurship education—one that extends beyond launching startups to developing confidence, initiative, and the ability to think independently.

National Recognition Through Entrepreneurship

A significant highlight of the chapter's achievements was its participation in the *Entrepreneurship Development Drive (EDD) 2026 at IIT Madras*, where the team secured third place overall. The national-level initiative challenged participants to demonstrate entrepreneurial aptitude through business activities, strategic tasks, and startup-oriented challenges. Competing alongside students from multiple institutions, the achievement reflected the importance of strategic thinking, adaptability, teamwork, and practical business understanding.

Adding to this accomplishment, the chapter secured *first place and a cash prize of ₹10,000 at EDD Enigma 2026 during E-Summit 2026 at IIT Madras.* The case-based entrepreneurship challenge tested participants on strategic analysis, business decision-making, and problem-solving. The victory highlighted the ability to assess complex business situations, develop effective strategies, and translate analytical thinking into actionable decisions.

Together, these achievements demonstrate the value of experiential learning, where students strengthen their entrepreneurial capabilities by engaging with challenges that extend beyond the classroom.







Showcasing Student Potential

The chapter also contributed to the university's NAAC Expo, providing a platform to showcase student innovations, projects, and entrepreneurial initiatives. The exhibition highlighted the practical application of academic knowledge, student creativity, and problem-solving capabilities.

By bringing innovative projects into the spotlight, the expo helped demonstrate how experiential learning can connect academic concepts with practical outcomes. It also reflected the university's commitment to promoting innovation, entrepreneurship, and hands-on learning as important elements of student development.

Shaping Tomorrow's Entrepreneurs

The journey of KL-CIIE is defined not by a single competition or exhibition, but by its continued efforts to create opportunities for students to learn, experiment, collaborate, and grow. From earning recognition at IIT Madras to facilitating innovation challenges, supporting school-level mentoring, and showcasing student projects, the chapter contributes to an environment where entrepreneurial thinking can flourish.

More importantly, these initiatives help students understand that entrepreneurship is not limited to establishing a business. It begins with recognising a problem, asking the right questions, testing assumptions, learning from feedback, and developing solutions that create value.

As new challenges and opportunities emerge, KL-CIIE continues to encourage students to think critically, act creatively, and approach the future with an entrepreneurial mindset. By connecting ideas with action, the chapter reinforces a simple yet powerful belief: innovation begins with an idea, but its true impact lies in the difference it makes.





BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Understanding the Student Activity Center at KL University

A university experience is built on more than lectures, laboratories and examinations. It is also shaped by the opportunities students receive to explore their interests, develop skills, work with others, take responsibility and create an impact.

At KL University, this larger dimension of student life comes together through the Student Activity Center (SAC).

SAC is not simply an organisation that conducts events or manages clubs. It is a structured student development ecosystem that brings together clubs, student leadership, University-wide activities, innovation, creativity, social outreach, wellbeing and professional exposure.

At its heart, SAC answers a simple question:

How can a student use their University experience to become more than just a graduate?

SAC: MORE THAN CLUBS

The SAC ecosystem is organized around five major domains:

TEC — Technology

A platform for students interested in technology, engineering and digital skills, including areas such as coding, cybersecurity, web development, electric vehicles, automation and other emerging technologies.

LCH — Liberal Arts, Creative Arts & Hobby

A space for creativity, culture and self-expression through areas such as music, dance, photography, literature, fashion, arts and filmmaking.

ESO — Extension & Social Outreach

Focused on community engagement, social responsibility, outreach and initiatives that connect students with society beyond the campus.

HWB — Health & Wellbeing

Promotes physical, mental and overall wellbeing through activities related to health, fitness, yoga, awareness and healthy student life.

IIE — Innovation, Incubation & Entrepreneurship

Encourages students to move from ideas to innovation through ideation, projects, entrepreneurship, incubation and startup-oriented activities.

Together, these domains recognize that student development has many dimensions. A student can develop technical expertise, creativity, leadership, social responsibility, entrepreneurial thinking and wellbeing—all within the same University ecosystem.

THE SAC STRUCTURE

SAC operates through two closely connected components:

Central Clubs and the Central Student Council.

They have different purposes, but they work towards the same goal: student development.

Central Clubs — The Space to DO

Clubs are learning communities built around interests and competencies.

Their journey can be understood as:

Club → Activities → Skills → Projects → Outcomes

A student may join a club simply because they are interested in something. Through workshops, competitions, projects, performances, campaigns and other activities, that interest can gradually become a skill.

The student may then become part of a core team, take leadership responsibility, create projects and eventually represent the University.

This is why the University's governance framework emphasises that clubs are learning communities, not event-management committees. Their success should be measured by what students learn and create, not merely by how many events they conduct.

CENTRAL STUDENT COUNCIL — THE SPACE TO LEAD

If clubs are where students participate and create, the Central Student Council is where students represent, coordinate and lead.

The Council forms the student leadership and governance layer of SAC.

Its structure includes strategic student leadership, Vice Presidents, Council Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Coordinators and student teams. Different leaders are responsible for specific domains, divisions and strategic portfolios.

The current student leadership structure reflects this portfolio approach, with responsibilities covering areas such as:

- *Strategy, Operations & Student Engagement*
- *Technology and Innovation*
- *Internships & Career Development*
- *Student Engagement & Branding*
- *Documentation & Student Excellence*
- *Promotion & Broadcasting*
- *Website and Digital Platforms*
- *Innovation, Incubation & Entrepreneurship*
- *Domain-level activities and club coordination*



This creates an important distinction:

Clubs develop competencies. The Council develops leadership and representation.

FROM PARTICIPATION TO LEADERSHIP

SAC is designed as a journey rather than a collection of isolated activities.

A student can move through stages such as:

Student Member
↓
Active Participant
↓
Core Team Member
↓
Club Lead / Co-Lead
↓
Department Leadership
↓
Central Club / Student Council Leadership
↓
University Representation

The University's governance framework places emphasis on performance, contribution and documented achievement as the basis for leadership development.

This means that leadership is not simply about receiving a designation. It is about learning to take responsibility for people, programmes, projects and outcomes.



SO, WHAT DOES SAC REALLY DO?

The easiest way to understand SAC is to look beyond the word "event."

SAC provides students with opportunities to:

LEARN

Develop technical, creative, professional and interpersonal skills.

CREATE

Build projects, performances, campaigns, innovations and other tangible outcomes.

LEAD

Manage teams, clubs, activities and larger student portfolios.

CONNECT

Interact with industry professionals, experts, entrepreneurs, alumni and communities.

SERVE

Participate in social outreach, wellbeing initiatives and community-oriented programmes.

REPRESENT

Compete and participate at University, national and international platforms.

In other words:

SAC converts student interest into participation, participation into skills, skills into leadership, and leadership into impact.

BEYOND THE EVENT

One of the most important ideas behind the University's student activity framework is the shift from counting events to measuring outcomes.

A strong club is not necessarily the club that conducts the most programmes.

It is the club that can demonstrate what its students gained from those programmes.

The framework identifies five important areas of club output:

- *Flagship Activity*
- *Skill Development Programme*
- *Community / University Engagement*
- *Expert / Industry Interaction*
- *Innovation / Research / Creative Output*



This changes the question from:

"How many events did we conduct?"

to:

"What did our students learn, create, contribute or achieve?"

A workshop should produce learning.

A competition should develop capability.

A project should create something.

An industry interaction should provide exposure.

A social initiative should create impact.

The event is only the beginning.

ONE UNIVERSITY, ONE ECOSYSTEM

With hundreds of students, clubs and departments participating in activities, coordination becomes essential.

SAC therefore provides a common framework for activity planning, approval, registration, documentation and evaluation. A University-level activity calendar helps reduce duplication and scheduling conflicts while enabling departments and clubs to collaborate.

The governance framework describes this through seven principles:

One Structure.

One Classification.

One Calendar.

One Portal.

One Record.

One Evaluation.

One Leadership Pathway.

This does not mean every club must be the same.

Instead, it means that different student interests can exist within one coordinated University ecosystem.

FROM DEPARTMENT TO UNIVERSITY

SAC also connects department-level student activity with University-level opportunities.
A student may begin within a Department Club, develop skills and participate in department activities.
With experience and performance, that student can move towards Central Clubs or the Central Student Council.
This creates a larger pathway:
Department → SAC → University → External Platform
The goal is to ensure that student talent does not remain confined to one classroom, department or club.
A talented programmer can move from a club project to a national competition.
A creative student can move from a campus performance to representing the University.
An aspiring entrepreneur can move from an idea to a prototype and eventually a venture.
A student passionate about social service can transform a campus initiative into meaningful community impact.
SAC creates the platform through which these possibilities can become real.



THE DIGITAL STUDENT JOURNEY

SAC also places importance on documenting student participation.
Through the University's activity system, participation can be connected with records such as attendance, achievements, competencies, certificates, badges, activity evidence and leadership contributions.
This creates something more valuable than a collection of certificates.
It creates a record of development.
By the time a student graduates, their University journey can reflect not only what they studied, but also what they built, led, created, contributed to and achieved.

WHY SAC MATTERS

The greatest value of SAC cannot be measured simply by the number of clubs or activities.
Its value can be seen in the transformation of students.
A student who enters a club looking for an interest may leave with a skill.
A student who joins a team may discover leadership.
A student who participates in a competition may discover confidence.
A student who works on a project may discover a career direction.
A student who participates in outreach may develop empathy and social responsibility.
And a student who once hesitated to take responsibility may eventually stand before hundreds of peers and lead them.
That is the real purpose of SAC.

THE SAC PHILOSOPHY

At its simplest, SAC can be understood through four words:

DEVELOP

Build skills, confidence and competence.

CREATE

Turn ideas and interests into meaningful outcomes.

LEAD

Give students the opportunity to take responsibility.

REPRESENT

Prepare students to represent themselves, their teams and their University.
SAC therefore sits at an important intersection between education and experience.
Academics may teach students what to know.
SAC gives them opportunities to discover what they can do.

ONE STUDENT. MANY POSSIBILITIES.

Every student enters University with a different starting point.
Some arrive knowing exactly what they want to pursue. Others discover their interests only after trying something new.
SAC gives both kinds of students a place to begin.
A coder can become a project leader.
An artist can become a creative director.
A volunteer can become a social-impact leader.
An enthusiast can become a club lead.
A participant can become a representative.
And a student can gradually become the kind of professional—and person—they want to be.
That is why SAC is more than a collection of clubs and events.
It is a student development ecosystem built around participation, learning, creation, leadership and impact.
Because the University experience should not end with what happens inside a classroom.
It should also be about what students discover, build, lead and leave behind.

SAC: BEYOND THE CLASSROOM. BEYOND THE EVENT. BUILDING THE STUDENT.

APHMEL: Engineering Excellence in Heavy Machinery and Industrial Manufacturing

Bridging Engineering Knowledge with Industrial Practice

Industrial development depends on engineering organizations that transform technical knowledge into reliable machinery and practical industrial solutions. Our industrial visit to Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery & Engineering Limited (APHMEL), Kondapalli, provided us with an opportunity to understand the manufacturing processes, engineering facilities, and industrial services that support mining, power, and material-handling operations. The visit helped us connect theoretical knowledge with industrial applications and appreciate the role of mechanical engineering in large-scale manufacturing.

About APHMEL

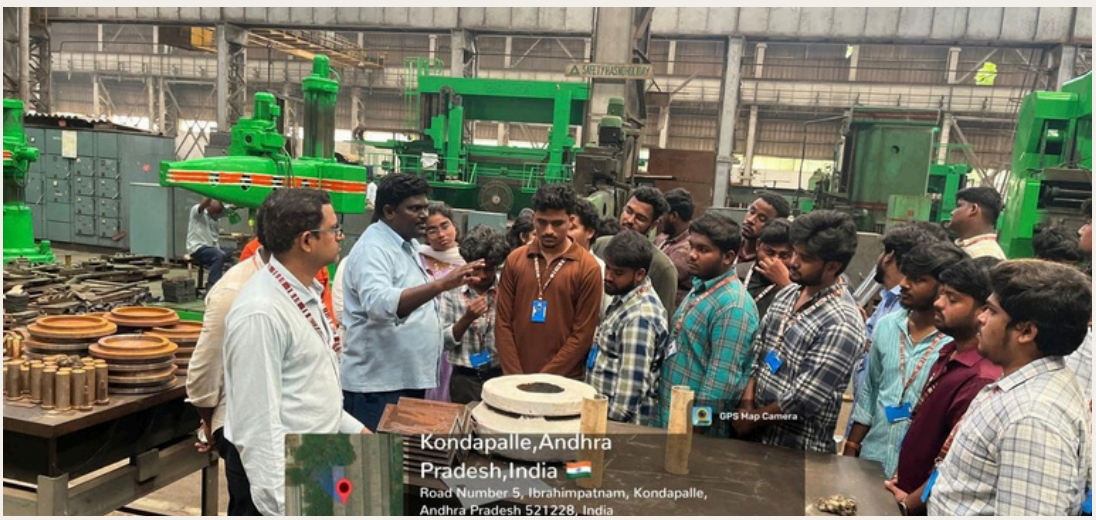
Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery & Engineering Limited was established on 1 September 1976 as a subsidiary of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (APIDC), a Government of Andhra Pradesh undertaking. In 1994, The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), a government company, took over APHMEL as its subsidiary.

Located at Kondapalli, approximately 25 kilometres from Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, the company specializes in the design, development, manufacture, and supply of engineering equipment for mining, power, material handling, machine tools, and allied industries. Its operations extend beyond manufacturing to include machinery repair and overhauling, fabrication, machining, assembly, testing, installation, commissioning, and spare-parts supply. APHMEL's quality management system is certified to ISO 9001:2015, reflecting its commitment to quality management and continual improvement within the certified scope. Its activities demonstrate the importance of combining manufacturing capabilities with quality assurance and customer-oriented engineering services.

Manufacturing Facilities and Technologies

During our industrial visit, we gained an understanding of the different facilities and processes involved in heavy engineering. APHMEL's infrastructure includes fabrication shops, light and heavy machine shops, assembly facilities, heat treatment units, sandblasting and painting facilities, and mechanical, chemical, and non-destructive testing (NDT) laboratories.

The fabrication facilities include press brakes, plate-bending machines, guillotine shearing machines, punching and shearing machines, and profile gas-cutting equipment. These machines perform operations such as cutting, bending, and forming metal plates to prepare components for fabrication



and assembly.

Welding is another important process in heavy machinery manufacturing. APHMEL's listed equipment includes automatic submerged arc welding machines, MIG welding machines, and CO_2 welding machines, MIG welding machines, and CO_2 welding machines. Welding rotators, positioners, and manipulators assist in handling and positioning components during welding operations. These technologies support the fabrication of structures and components required for industrial equipment. The company also has machining facilities for producing components to specified dimensions and surface finishes. Heat treatment can be used to modify material properties according to component requirements, while inspection and testing help assess material quality and component integrity. Together, these facilities illustrate how different manufacturing processes work in coordination to produce reliable engineering equipment.

Products and Their Industrial Applications

APHMEL manufactures a variety of equipment for mining and material-handling applications. Its major products include man-riding car systems, man-riding chairlift systems, belt conveyors, conveyor idlers and structures, haulers, chain conveyors, crushing equipment, roof bolts, W-straps, and heavy earth-moving machinery accessories. The company also lists pre-weigh loading systems for trucks and railway wagons.

These products perform essential functions in industrial operations. Belt and chain conveyors facilitate material transportation, while crushing equipment reduces large lumps to manageable sizes. Man-riding systems are designed to transport personnel in mining environments, and roof bolts and W-straps are associated with underground mine-support applications.

The design and manufacture of such equipment involve considerations including load capacity, material strength, wear resistance, dimensional accuracy, and operational safety. Understanding these applications helped us appreciate how mechanical engineering addresses the specific requirements of demanding industrial environments.

Supporting Industries Through Repair and Maintenance

An important aspect of APHMEL's operations is its involvement in machinery repair and overhauling. Industrial equipment operates under demanding conditions and may experience wear, deterioration, and mechanical failures over time. Regular maintenance, component replacement, and refurbishment are therefore important for maintaining operational performance.

APHMEL provides repair and overhauling services, fabrication, machining, assembly, testing, installation, commissioning, and spare-parts supply. These services are particularly relevant to mining operations associated with SCCL, where specialized machinery is required for transporting personnel and materials and supporting underground activities.

Repairing and overhauling machinery can help restore its functionality and extend its service life when technically and economically feasible. The availability of spare parts and engineering support can also help reduce equipment downtime. APHMEL's engineering capabilities extend to other industrial customers, demonstrating its wider role in supporting industrial operations.

This highlights an important principle of heavy engineering: manufacturing machinery is only one part of the process; maintaining its performance throughout its service life is equally important.



Connecting Industrial Practice with Mechanical Engineering



As mechanical engineering students, the visit helped us understand how academic subjects are applied in industrial environments. Manufacturing technology explains processes such as fabrication, machining, cutting, and welding, while materials science helps us understand material selection and component performance. Machine design addresses loading conditions, dimensions, and functional requirements, while maintenance engineering focuses on equipment reliability and service life.
The manufacturing facilities also highlighted the importance of coordination between fabrication, machining, assembly, and quality testing. Each process contributes to the performance and reliability of the finished product. Quality assurance, in particular, plays an important role in ensuring that manufactured components meet the required specifications.

The visit broadened our understanding of industrial production as an integrated system involving design, manufacturing, material selection, inspection, and maintenance. It reinforced the importance of practical exposure in complementing classroom learning and developing a broader understanding of the mechanical engineering profession.







Conclusion

Our industrial visit to APHMEL, Kondapalli, provided valuable insight into the facilities, processes, and services involved in heavy engineering. From fabrication and welding to machining, assembly, and quality assurance, the company's manufacturing infrastructure demonstrates the range of operations required to produce industrial machinery. Its repair, overhauling, and spare-parts services further highlight the importance of maintaining equipment reliability in mining and other industrial sectors.

For us as mechanical engineering students, the experience strengthened our understanding of the relationship between theoretical knowledge and industrial applications. It also highlighted the importance of manufacturing capabilities, technical expertise, quality management, and maintenance in supporting industrial productivity.

"THE VISIT REINFORCED OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EXTENDS BEYOND DESIGNING AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES; IT ALSO INVOLVES ENSURING THEIR RELIABILITY, MAINTAINING THEIR PERFORMANCE, AND SUPPORTING THE INDUSTRIES THAT DEPEND ON THEM"

Department of Civil Engineering: Engineering Ideas, Building a Sustainable Future

Building future-ready engineers through innovation, practical learning, and sustainable infrastructure.

Beyond Blueprints: Where Ideas Become Structures

Civil engineering is more than the science of constructing buildings, bridges, roads, and infrastructure. It is the discipline of transforming ideas into structures that serve society, withstand challenges, and shape the world around us. At the Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (KL University), this spirit of engineering is reflected in activities that encourage students to explore concepts, exchange ideas, develop technical confidence, and look beyond conventional classroom learning.

Recognizing that effective engineers must combine theoretical understanding with practical application, the department provides opportunities for students to engage with structural principles, present innovative concepts, collaborate with peers, and explore the growing importance of sustainable infrastructure. Through academic and co-curricular initiatives, students are encouraged to approach engineering not merely as a subject to study, but as a discipline to question, experiment with, and apply.

Two recent initiatives, the Structural Concept Challenge, organized by the Civil Engineering Association (CEA), and the Poster Presentation and Model Presentation on Future-Ready Sustainable Infrastructure, illustrate this approach. Together, they reflect a learning environment in which conceptual clarity, communication, collaboration, and sustainability are central to the student experience.



Structural Concept Challenge: Thinking Like an Engineer

Organized by the Civil Engineering Association on 23 September 2026, the Structural Concept Challenge introduced students to the fundamental principles that determine how structures function, distribute forces, and maintain stability. Conducted under the guidance of Dr. Jagarapu Durga Chaitanya Kumar, Head of the Department and Faculty Mentor of CEA, the session brought together 18 students for an engaging exploration of structural design.

At the heart of the activity was a deceptively simple idea: designing a bridge using ice-cream sticks and glue. Although the session focused on explaining the concept rather than constructing the physical model, it opened the door to some of the most important questions in structural

engineering. What makes a bridge stable? How are forces transferred through its members? Why do certain geometric arrangements perform better than others? Through discussions of truss and arch bridges, students explored the relationship between structural form and performance. Particular attention was given to tension, compression, load transfer, triangular bracing, and structural stability. The activity demonstrated how even a small model can represent the larger engineering challenges involved in designing safe and efficient structures.

The emphasis on triangular arrangements was especially valuable in understanding how structural members work together to resist deformation and distribute loads. Rather than viewing engineering principles as isolated definitions in a textbook, students were encouraged to connect them with a recognizable real-world application.

Beyond technical learning, the challenge promoted conceptual thinking, teamwork, and presentation skills. Explaining a structural idea requires more than knowing the terminology; it demands the ability to communicate why a design works and how its components contribute to overall stability.

The session concluded with a foundation for the next stage of the activity: practical model construction. This progression from understanding a concept to eventually testing it captures an essential feature of engineering education, first understand the principle, then apply it, evaluate it, and improve the design. This progression from understanding a concept to eventually testing it captures an essential feature of engineering education, first understand the principle, then apply it, evaluate it, and improve the design.

Future-Ready Sustainable Infrastructure: Ideas for Tomorrow

Extending the same spirit of exploration to a broader engineering challenge, the Department of Civil Engineering organized a Poster Presentation and Model Presentation on 15 September 2026, under the theme Future-Ready Sustainable Infrastructure. Conducted in collaboration with the Rotary Club Mangalagiri, the event brought together students from different institutions to present their ideas and demonstrate their understanding through posters and models.

Held at the Soil Mechanics and Transportation Laboratory, the event featured 16 participating teams comprising third- and fourth-year B.Tech students and first- and second-year M.Tech students. Institutions represented included KL University, VRSEC, LBRCE, and others, creating an opportunity for students to engage with perspectives beyond their own academic environment.

The event transformed the laboratory into a space for technical exchange and evaluation. Participating teams arranged their posters and models, explained their concepts to evaluators,









and responded to questions about their work. Members of the Rotary Club Mangalagiri evaluated the presentations, after which the results were finalized.

The presence of an external collaborating organization added an important dimension to the experience. Presenting an engineering concept before evaluators challenges students to articulate their ideas clearly, defend their reasoning, and demonstrate an understanding of the principles behind their proposed solutions. It also encourages them to consider how engineering ideas can be communicated to audiences beyond the classroom.

The theme of future-ready sustainable infrastructure highlighted the importance of thinking about infrastructure not only in terms of construction, but also in terms of its long-term relevance and responsibility. As the demands on the built environment evolve, civil engineers must be prepared to consider how infrastructure can respond to changing needs while remaining functional, efficient, and sustainable.

The event also celebrated student achievement. Harini and Harshini secured first place, receiving ₹6,000; Swaroop and Varun Reddy won second place, receiving ₹5,000; and Tejasvi and Zunairah Hasnaat secured third place, receiving ₹4,000. The winners were presented with merit certificates, prize-money cheques, and mementos in recognition of their performance.

More than a competition, the presentation offered a platform for students to share ideas, develop confidence, and experience the importance of explaining and defending engineering solutions.

Building More Than Structures

The future of civil engineering depends on innovative ideas, responsible decisions, and sustainable solutions. Through interactive initiatives, students develop technical knowledge, creativity, and collaboration. Events like the Structural Concept Challenge foster practical thinking and engineering confidence. At KL University, students are encouraged to build not just structures, but a better future for society.

Because every remarkable structure begins with an idea, and every future-ready engineer begins by learning how to turn that idea into something that matters.

Building Andhra's Water Future: KL University Students Explore the Polavaram Irrigation Project

An industrial field visit offering practical insights into large-scale water infrastructure and modern civil engineering.

The Department of Civil Engineering at K.L. Deemed to be University organised an industrial field visit to the Polavaram Irrigation Project and the Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme on September 22, 2026. The visit brought together B.Tech students from the second, third and fourth years, M.Tech students, and Ph.D. scholars, providing them with an opportunity to explore major water infrastructure projects and understand the practical applications of civil engineering principles.

Accompanied by faculty members Dr. J. D. Chaitanya Kumar, Mr. K. Shyam Chamberlin, Dr. B. Kameswara Rao, Dr. N. Lingeshwaran, Dr. A. Aravindan, Mr. K. Hemanta Raja and Dr. K. J. Brahma Chari, the students experienced how engineering concepts studied in classrooms translate into large-scale infrastructure development.

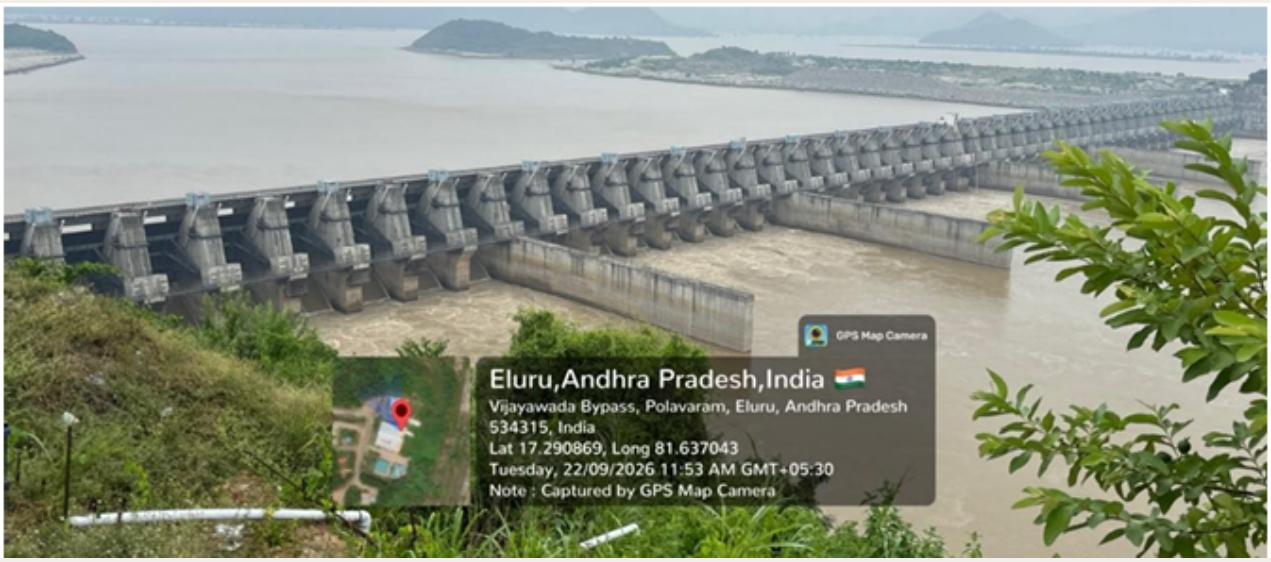
The field visit began at the Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme, where students were introduced to the project's overall layout and functioning. A detailed model helped them visualise the movement of water through the irrigation system and understand the arrangement of its major components. Students also observed pumping machinery, valves and pipe connections used for water conveyance.

The visit offered valuable insights into the engineering systems involved in lifting and transporting water, highlighting the importance of hydraulic equipment and coordinated infrastructure in irrigation projects.

Exploring the Scale of the Polavaram Project

The students subsequently proceeded to the Polavaram Project, where an elevated viewpoint offered a broader perspective of the project area and its spillway region. Observing the site from above helped them appreciate the scale of the infrastructure and the layout of its various components within the surrounding water system.

Engineers and project officials interacted with the students, explaining the project plan, its major components and its overall development. These discussions enabled students to gain a clearer understanding of the planning and coordination required to execute a large-scale water resources project.





required to execute a large-scale water resources project.

A detailed project model provided further insights into the surrounding terrain, river system and principal engineering structures. Through the model-based technical briefing, students could visualise the relationships between different components and develop a more comprehensive understanding of the project's design and functioning.

A Closer Look at Spillways and Hydraulic Structures

One of the important highlights of the visit was the observation of the Polavaram spillway and its gate arrangements. Students examined the large concrete structure, the associated structural components and the flow of water through the spillway.

The experience connected theoretical concepts of hydraulics and hydraulic structures with actual field conditions.It also demonstrated the significance of structural design and water-discharge systems in major water infrastructure projects.

The students also visited a major construction and excavation area, where they observed extensive rock excavation, reinforced concrete construction, structural columns and heavy construction equipment. The site offered a practical view of the scale and complexity of civil engineering operations, from excavation to concrete construction.

Observing the Right Main Canal Head Regulator

The visit also included the Polavaram Right Main Canal Head Regulator, an important component of the irrigation project. Students observed the large hydraulic structure and the movement of water through the regulator, gaining exposure to the infrastructure involved in canal regulation and water distribution. This site visit further reinforced their understanding of how individual hydraulic structures contribute to the functioning of a broader irrigation system.

Learning Beyond the Classroom

The industrial visit served as a valuable experiential learning opportunity, allowing students to move beyond textbook diagrams and observe engineering structures in their actual operating environments. From pumping machinery and canal regulators to spillways, excavation sites and reinforced concrete structures, each location offered a different perspective on the technical and practical

dimensions of civil engineering.

The interaction with project engineers and officials also helped students understand the importance of planning, design, construction and coordination in developing large-scale water infrastructure.

By connecting academic knowledge with real-world observations, the visit strengthened students' understanding of hydraulic engineering, irrigation systems and construction practices. It also highlighted the role of field exposure in developing technical awareness and preparing future engineers to engage with complex infrastructure challenges.

The visit to Pattiseema and Polavaram was a meaningful step towards bridging the gap between theoretical learning and professional practice. For the participating students, it offered not only a closer look at major engineering projects but also a deeper appreciation of the scale, precision and coordination involved in shaping the infrastructure that supports water management and irrigation.

Organised by the Department of Civil Engineering, K.L. Deemed to be University | September 22, 2026



Bodhipath 2.0: Exploring Mindfulness, Wisdom, and Purposeful Living at KL University

In an age defined by academic competition, technological advancement, and the constant pursuit of achievement, the importance of inner well-being, self-awareness, and meaningful living has become more significant than ever. Recognising the value of holistic education, KL University had the privilege of hosting Singha Thekchen Namdrol Rinpoche for an enriching and thought-provoking interaction with students on the occasion of Bodhipath 2.0. The session provided a valuable opportunity for students to explore perspectives on mindfulness, wisdom, inner development, and the pursuit of a purposeful life.

The interaction served as a reminder that education extends beyond textbooks, examinations, and professional aspirations. While academic learning equips students with knowledge and technical skills, personal growth requires a deeper understanding of oneself, one's thoughts, emotions, and responsibilities. Through the session, students were encouraged to reflect on the importance of cultivating a balanced outlook towards life and developing the inner clarity necessary to navigate its challenges.

Beyond Academic Excellence: The Importance of Inner Growth

University life is often a defining period in an individual's journey, marked by new experiences, evolving ambitions, and important personal decisions. Students are continually challenged to balance academic expectations, career goals, relationships, and their own well-being. In such an environment, mindfulness and self-reflection can offer valuable perspectives on managing challenges with greater awareness and composure.

The session at Bodhipath 2.0 highlighted the significance of looking inward while navigating the demands of the external world. Mindfulness encourages individuals to become more conscious of their thoughts, emotions, and actions rather than responding to every situation impulsively. This awareness can help students approach difficulties with patience, respond to uncertainty with greater clarity, and develop a more thoughtful understanding of themselves and others.





The interaction also brought attention to the role of wisdom in everyday life. Knowledge enables individuals to understand information, but wisdom lies in applying that understanding with discernment, empathy, and responsibility. For students preparing to enter an increasingly complex professional and social landscape, this distinction offers an important lesson: success becomes more meaningful when accompanied by sound judgement, ethical conduct, and consideration for others.

The Journey Towards Self-Discovery

Inner development is not a destination achieved overnight; it is an ongoing process of learning, reflection, and personal transformation. It involves recognising one's strengths and limitations, understanding one's motivations, and developing the ability to approach life's experiences with openness and humility.

The interaction with Singha Thekchen Namdrol Rinpoche offered students an opportunity to engage with these broader dimensions of personal development. By creating space for reflection beyond conventional academic discussions, Bodhipath 2.0 encouraged students to consider questions that are equally relevant to their personal and professional journeys: What defines a meaningful life? How can individuals respond to challenges without losing perspective? How can ambition coexist with inner peace and a sense of responsibility?

Building a Holistic Educational Experience:

The programme reflected the importance of creating educational spaces where intellectual development and personal well-being can progress together. As institutions prepare students for careers in rapidly changing fields, the ability to think critically, adapt to uncertainty, collaborate effectively, and make responsible decisions remains essential.

Initiatives such as Bodhipath 2.0 contribute to this broader educational vision by encouraging students to explore perspectives that may not always emerge within a conventional classroom. Interactions with distinguished spiritual and intellectual figures can introduce learners.

For a university community, this approach reinforces the understanding that education is not merely about preparing individuals for employment; it is also about preparing them to participate thoughtfully and responsibly in society

A Closer Look at Spillways and Hydraulic Structures

The value of an enriching interaction lies not only in the ideas encountered during the programme but also in the reflections and practices that continue afterwards. Mindfulness can begin with small, deliberate actions: pausing before reacting, listening attentively during conversations, acknowledging emotions without being overwhelmed by them, and making time for quiet reflection amid a demanding schedule.

Similarly, purposeful living begins with understanding what matters most and aligning everyday choices with those values. It encourages individuals to pursue their ambitions without losing sight of their well-being, relationships, and responsibilities towards others. These practices may appear simple, yet their consistent application can contribute to a more considered and balanced approach to life.

Bodhipath 2.0 offered students an opportunity to consider these principles in the context of their own experiences and aspirations. The session underscored the continuing relevance of mindfulness, wisdom, and self-awareness in shaping individuals who are not only academically capable but also thoughtful, resilient, and socially conscious

An Experience Beyond the Classroom

The visit of Singha Thekchen Namdrol Rinpoche to KL University for Bodhipath 2.0 represented a meaningful opportunity for students to engage with ideas extending beyond conventional academic learning. By bringing attention to inner development, purposeful living, and the importance of reflection, the session contributed to a broader understanding of what it means to learn and grow.



Ultimately, education finds its fullest expression when knowledge is accompanied by wisdom, ambition is balanced with awareness, and achievement is guided by purpose. As students continue their journeys through university and beyond, the ideas explored during Bodhipath 2.0 serve as a reminder that while the pursuit of knowledge shapes what individuals can accomplish, the cultivation of inner clarity and understanding helps shape who they become.

THE PODIUM IS ONLY THE LAST PAGE

Before the medal comes the morning.
Before the applause comes the practice.
Before the record comes the decision to show up—again.

20	58	53	27
INTERNATIONAL MEDALS	NATIONAL MEDALS	STATE MEDALS	DISTRICT MEDALS



Where competition begins: KL's sporting community in action

That is where champions are made

There is a moment in every athlete's journey that nobody photographs. The empty court before the game begins. The track before the first sprint. The quiet gym before the first lift. The hundredth repetition that looks exactly like the first.

At KL, sport is not simply something students do after classes. It is a culture built around giving them the freedom to practise, the guidance to improve and the platform to compete.

FROM CAMPUS TO THE WORLD

Different sports. Different arenas. Different journeys. One university. One sporting spirit

The international achievements give this sporting culture a global address.

Mukesh Nelavalli secured gold in the 10m Air Pistol Mixed Team Junior event and gold in the 25m Standard Pistol Team Junior Men event at the Asian Rifle/Pistol Championship 2025–26, along with a silver in the 25m Standard Pistol Junior Men event.

Valishetty Shriyanshi, a first-year BBA student, won gold in badminton at the VI Mexican International Challenge in Mexico. Madira Shanoon earned bronze at the Asian Equipped Junior Powerlifting Championship 2026 in China, while Mogali Venkat Ram Reddy won gold at the Asian U20 Athletics Championships 2026 in Hong Kong, China.

MUKESH
SHOOTING
Precision under pressure

SHRIYANSHI
BADMINTON
From KL to Mexico.

SHANOON
POWERLIFTING
Strength beyond borders.

VENKAT RAM REDDY
ATHLETICS
Running onto the Asian stage



Mukesh Nelavalli — Asian Rifle/Pistol Championship 2025–26.

NOT A SCHEDULE. A SPACE TO GROW.

The best training time is not always 5:00 PM

A student may have a class at 3. An assignment at 5. A competition tomorrow. So why should sporting ambition fit inside a rigid timetable?
KL provides flexible practice timings, allowing students to train around their academic schedules. And when students arrive to practise, they are not left to figure everything out alone: faculty members and trainers are available to guide, support and help them improve.

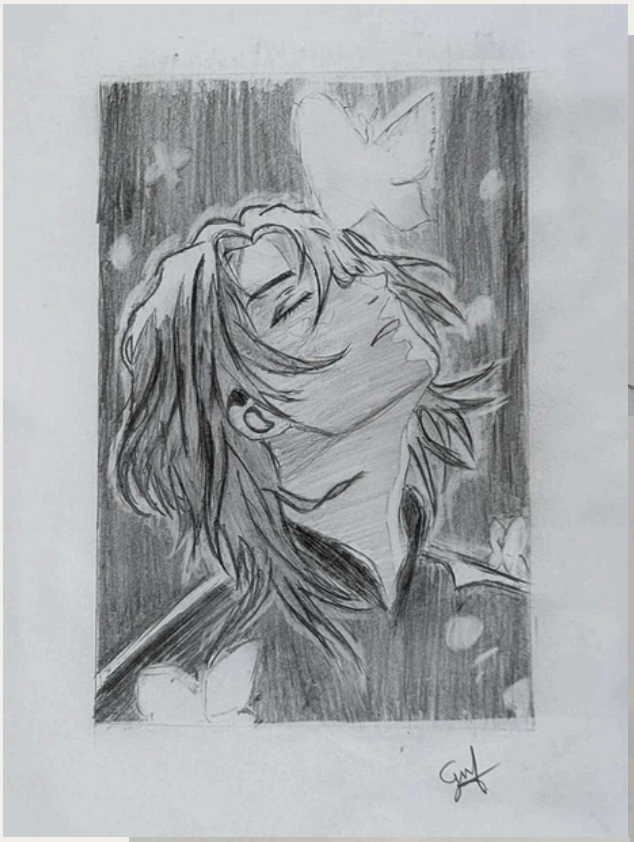
NO FIXED CLOCK.
JUST THE RIGHT TIME TO TRAIN.
NO ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL.
THE STUDENT COMES FIRST.
NO EMPTY PRACTICE FLOOR.
TRAINERS ARE THERE.

14 SPORTS. COUNTLESS WAYS TO COMPETE.

Athletics • Badminton • Basketball • Volleyball • Football • Cricket • Kabaddi • Kho-Kho • Lawn Tennis • Table Tennis • Throw Ball • Yoga • Swimming • Gym

YOU DON'T HAVE TO ARRIVE AS A CHAMPION. YOU JUST HAVE TO ARRIVE


Art
Showcase

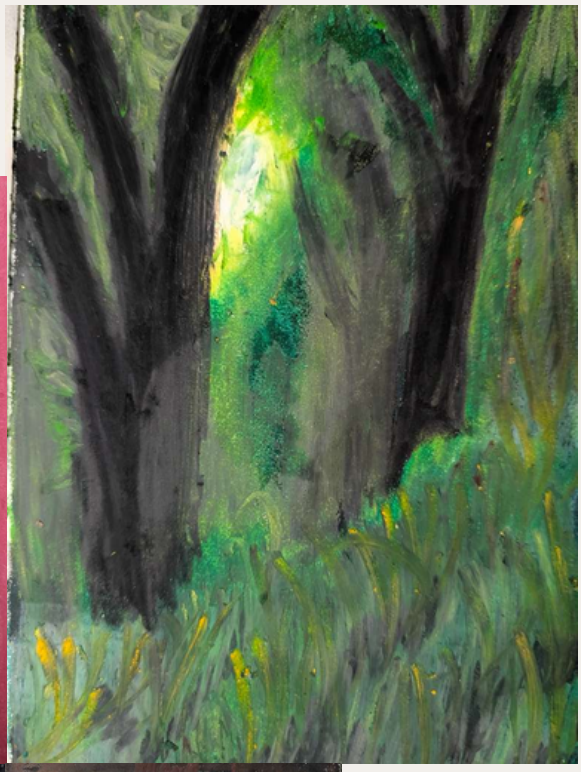




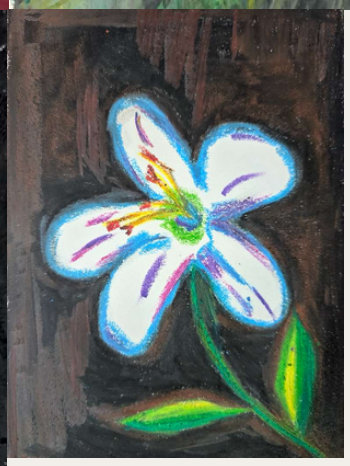












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ACHIEVEMENTS



VACHAS SHINES AT VAAD VIVAAD



Vachas, the Literature Club of KL University, has marked a significant achievement by participating in the semi-finals of Vaad Vivaad, held at VVIT. Showcasing exceptional debating skills, critical thinking, and eloquence, the team successfully secured its place in the finals, which will be held in Hyderabad. This accomplishment reflects the club's commitment to nurturing articulate voices, encouraging intellectual discourse, and fostering a culture of meaningful expression. As Vachas advances to the final stage, the team looks forward to embracing the challenge and representing KL University with pride and confidence.

Beyond the achievement itself, this milestone stands as a testament to the dedication, preparation, and collaborative spirit of the Vachas team. Every argument presented and every perspective explored reflects the power of language to inspire thought, challenge assumptions, and bring ideas to life. Their journey to the finals is not merely a competition milestone but also an opportunity to learn, grow, and engage with diverse viewpoints on a larger platform.



With determination and confidence, Vachas now looks forward to the grand finale in Hyderabad, carrying forward the spirit of eloquence, intellectual curiosity, and the pursuit of excellence. Their success serves as an inspiration to aspiring debaters and literary enthusiasts across the university, reaffirming that a powerful voice, backed by thoughtful reasoning, can make a lasting impact.

A Moment of Pride: Honouring Excellence in Archery



When an arrow leaves the bow, it carries more than speed and precision. It carries years of discipline, early mornings, and an unshakable belief in the target. For Ms. Vennam Jyothi Surekha, that belief has taken her from the training grounds of Andhra Pradesh to the biggest stages in world archery.

Recently, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu garu, extended his appreciation to this remarkable athlete, a moment that honours not just a champion, but the spirit of a state that celebrates its achievers.

Jyothi Surekha's journey reads like a masterclass in excellence. As an international archer, she has represented India with distinction across the globe. earned her place at the top under the sharpest pressure. And as an Arjuna Awardee, she holds one of the nation's highest sporting honours. Each achievement is a milestone, and together they show what consistency, courage, and focus can accomplish. Behind every champion stands an ecosystem that believes in them. As a proud alumna of KL University, Jyothi Surekha is a living example of what happens when academic support and sporting ambition grow side by side. The Chief Minister's appreciation carries a message that extends beyond one athlete.

Congratulations, Ms. Vennam Jyothi Surekha. You are the pride of Andhra Pradesh and of KL University.

Empowering Student Innovation for Public Impact



Under the visionary guidance of Mr. Pisini Sai Vijay, Director – Student Activity Centre (SAC), KL University continues to bridge the gap between academic learning and real-world impact. By providing young innovators with the necessary resources, technical mentorship, and platform support, SAC has cultivated an ecosystem where students solve high-priority public sector challenges. This commitment to practical technology and hands-on problem-solving was recently highlighted by the development of SafeStay AP and the Centralised Drone Management Portal—two student-led solutions engineered to meet critical state-level operational needs.



The official launch of both platforms by the Director General of Police (DGP), Andhra Pradesh, marks a major milestone for student entrepreneurship and civic tech innovation at KLEF. While the Centralised Drone Management Portal streamlines real-time aerial surveillance operations for law enforcement, SafeStay AP provides a robust framework for accommodation verification and enhanced public safety. This state-level endorsement underscores the caliber of technical talent nurtured at KL University and reaffirms SAC's dedication to empowering students to build technology that directly serves society.

From Campus to Nationals: KL eSports Makes Its Mark



From Campus to the National Stage, a proud moment for K L Deemed to be University as the KL eSports Team advances to the National Finals of the University eSports Championship, representing Andhra Pradesh at the national level. With the support of university leadership and guidance from the Student Activity Center (SAC), our team is ready to compete in Kolkata and make KL proud.



Ayyo Kadhaley - A Celebration of Cinema and Creativity

The Student Activity Center (KL SAC), in association with KL SAC Movie Makers, proudly hosted the successful screening and celebration of “Ayyo Kadhaley,” a beautiful musical and cinematic creation featuring Karthik and Sri Vidhya in the lead roles. Held at Peacock Hall on 31st August, the event brought together passionate student artists, creative minds, and cinema enthusiasts for a memorable evening.

The project was directed and cinematographed by K. Sai Mahesh, with Gowri Karthik contributing as Assistant Director and Assistant DOP. The editing was handled by Vamsi Krishna, while Yaswanthi and Jayanth brought the visuals to life through their choreography. Raagni and Sanjana contributed to the PR team and costume design, with Venkat A serving as Assistant Cameraman.



The extended crew, including K. Bhavesh, Umesh Chandra, Srinidhi, Yaswanthi, Raagni, Sanjana, Vamsi Krishna, Gowri Karthik, Venkat, and Jayanth, played an important role in bringing this creative vision to life. The event was a wonderful showcase of teamwork, dedication, artistic expression, and the power of student-led filmmaking. From planning and production to the final presentation, every contribution helped make the occasion a success. The enthusiastic participation and support of the students and organizers made the gathering truly special.

“Ayyo Kadhaley” stands as a testament to the creativity, passion, and collaborative spirit of KL University and KL SAC Movie Makers. With cherished memories and a successful event behind us, we look forward to creating many more stories worth celebrating!



A Grand Success: Mallepoola Pallaki Cover Song Event



KL Student Activity Center (KL SAC), in association with KL SAC Movie Makers, successfully organized the screening and celebration of the Mallepoola Pallaki cover song on October 8 at Peacock Hall, KL University. The event marked a memorable milestone for our passionate team of student filmmakers and artists. The cover song showcased our creativity, dedication, and love for Telugu music and cinema. The program brought together students, creators, and film enthusiasts to celebrate the beauty of music and visual storytelling.

The project was directed by K. Sai Mahesh, with Jayanth in the lead role. The technical team included Ajay (DOP and Assistant Director), Rohith (Assistant Cameraman), and Vamsi Krishna (Editor). Sanjana and Raagni handled the PR team, while G. Mukesh served as Production Coordinator. The event was supported by SAC President P. Rohith.

The crew members - K. Yaswanth, M. Karthik, S. Gowri Karthik, A. Venkat, K. Bhavesh, and D. Umesh - contributed their efforts to bring this creative vision to life. The event concluded successfully, filled with enthusiasm, appreciation, and unforgettable memories. It reflected the teamwork, talent, and commitment of KL SAC Movie Makers. We extend our heartfelt thanks to everyone who contributed to making this event a grand success.



Young Innovators, Big Achievements: Juniper CoE Project Challenge



Celebrating Innovation & Excellence Juniper CoE Student Project Challenge

Celebrating innovation, creativity, and technical excellence for the **Student Innovative Project Challenge** – Juniper Networks **Centre of Excellence (CoE)** at the **6th Edition of EduSkills Connect 2026**.

A huge congratulations to the winning team from KL University, Vaddeswaram, Andhra Pradesh, for securing the ₹30,000 **cash prize** and showcasing the power of student-led innovation!

This achievement highlights the importance of hands-on learning, technical expertise, and real-world problem-solving in nurturing the next generation of innovators.

We are proud to create platforms where students can transform ideas into solutions, demonstrate their capabilities, and gain recognition for their innovation.

Celebrating Young Innovators. Recognizing Excellence. Inspiring Tomorrow!



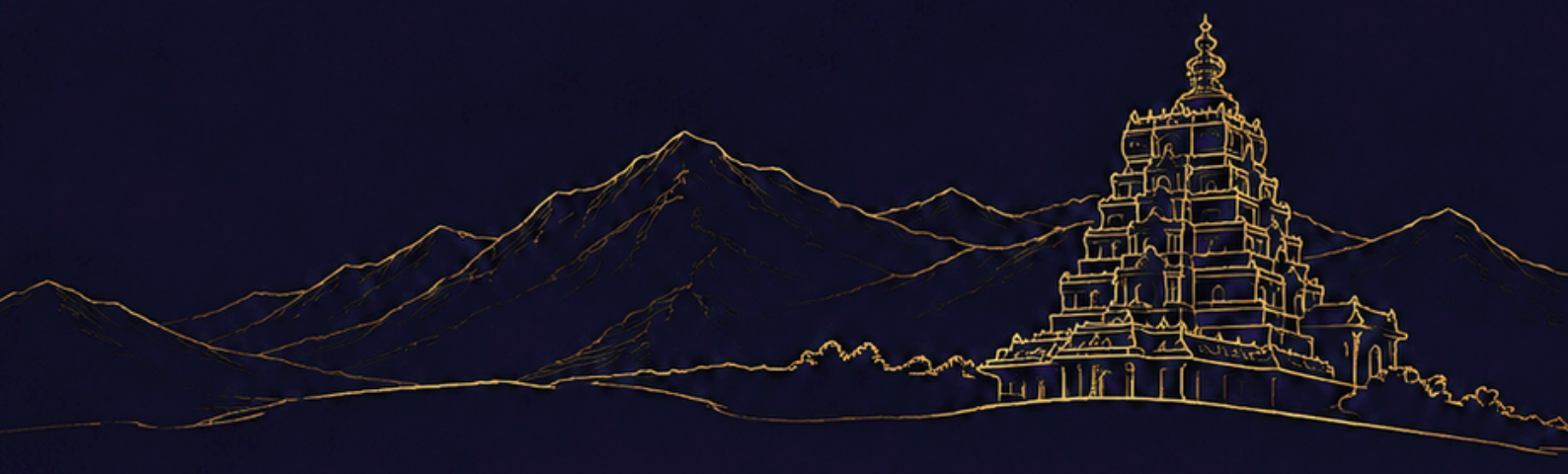
WINNERS:

Mandavalli Poorna Chandra Gupta
Gogala Rajkamal
Ponnampalli Pooja Preethi
Radhika Rani Chintala

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THE MINDS BEHIND THE STORIES

Ideas take many voices.
Here's a collective of curious minds who brought this edition to life through words.





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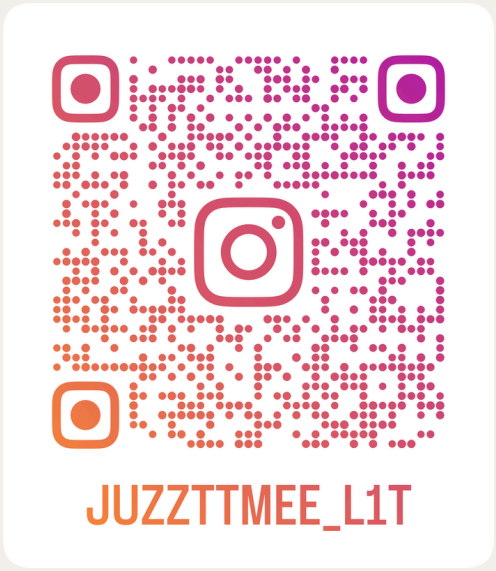
Every frame tells a story, and every photograph preserves a moment that words cannot fully express. A heartfelt appreciation to the KL Photography Club for capturing the beautiful memories, vibrant moments, and unforgettable experiences that make edition - 19 of KL Horizon special.

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VACHAS WRITES



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19TH EDITION



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It's an insider's account — yours.

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