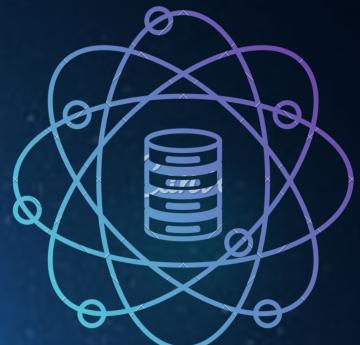


NEWSLETTER

APRIL 2020 VOL.1 ISSUE 3

THE LYCEUM

VOICE OF ECM



DATA
SCIENCE



COVID-19

[Instagram](https://www.instagram.com/essence_ecm/) [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/essence_ecm/) [Twitter](https://www.twitter.com/essence_ecm/) [Snapchat](https://www.snapchat.com/essence_ecm/) /essence_ecm



ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

Electronics and Computer engineering (ECM) is a course that aims to combine two separate fields of engineering to meet demands made by electronics and computer industries. This program has been developed in response to the industry demands to develop students' hardware and software engineering skills in an integrated way. Our curriculum focuses on many real-time applications, which includes smart homes, smart city, smart traffic management, smart agriculture, healthcare applications, web designing, cyber security, automotive electronics, environmental monitoring etc.

The undergraduate course mainly focuses on electronics courses like analog electronics, digital electronics, embedded system, communication system and computer courses like logical thinking, data structures and algorithms, DBMS, Web development, computer network, software engineering, Internet of Things (IoT), Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Deep Learning etc. Our department provides a specialization in Embedded Systems, Web Technologies, IoT (Internet of things), VLSI, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning etc. And department offering one Post Graduation programme, (Embedded Systems) which suits for industrial needs.

The Course helps the students to enter into various professions as Embedded Engineers, Firmware Engineers, Software Engineers, Software Developers, Web Application Developers, IoT Application Developers, Automobile Electronics Engineers, ICT (Information Communication Technology) Engineers, VLSI Engineers, Forensic Engineer etc. Many companies need engineers with hardware and software knowledge, and our students cater to their requirements. Our department provides proficiency in many aspects of the student's career like assistance for master degree program both in and out of the country through GATE, GRE, TOFEL, IELTS etc.

OUR VISION

To impart value-based, state-of-the-art education and motivate students to become socially committed professionals for their overall development

OUR MISSION

To promote innovation centric education and perform cutting edge research in interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary areas

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CONTENTS

WEBINAR ON EXAMINATION REFORMS TO COMPLEMENT OBE REQUIREMENTS

BY DR.M.SIVA GANGA PRASAD GARU

HOD OF ECM DEPARTMENT

A webinar on Examination reforms to complement OBE requirements was organized by Dr.M.Siva Ganga Prasad Garu HOD of ECM Department as on 24-04-2020 related to examination reforms . More than 130 participants registered and attended the webinar actively. The speaker of the day Dr.M.Siva Ganga Prasad Garu started to address the participants by 11.00 am saying that examinations/student assessments play a very important role in deciding the quality of education. They must not only assess student's achievements (and grades) but also measure whether the desired learning outcomes have been achieved. The achievement of objectives and program outcomes are crucial and needs to be proven through accurate and reliable assessments. The most important topics he has highlighted were:

- Drivers for Examination Reforms in Indian Engineering Education System
- Strategies for Assessment with desired Student Learning Outcomes (Proposed two Step method)
- Necessity of Designing Question Papers to test Higher order abilities & Skills

The detailed explanation on Adaptation of Outcome Based Education frame work has given lot of clarity to many listeners and the queries regarding this were cleared at the same time . The evaluation process block diagram has given clear idea on the outcomes. Some more topics covered in the session are :

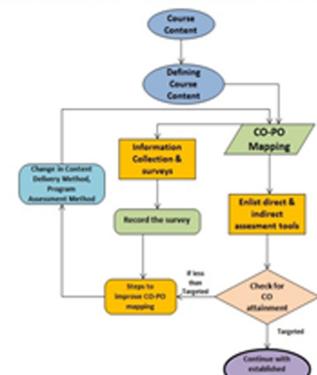
- Difficulty of PO achievement at Course level
- Identifying Competencies & Performance Indicators(PIs)
- Role of Written Examination
- Wide range of assessment methods
- Blooms Taxonomy for Assessment Design

The webinar was very helpful to all the viewers and given lot of weight to the participants carrier who has attended . The most likely suggestion given by most of the viewers was that if the webinar is to two days or the time extended to more it would be more advantageous .

Thanking you



Evaluation process of attainment of Course outcomes in OBE



WEBINAR
on
Examination reforms to
complement OBE requirements



11.00 am to 12.00 pm
24/04/2020

Dr. M. Siva Ganga Prasad
Professor & HOD, Dept. of ECM

Register At:

<https://forms.gle/3wspHjpswKHDDGFr>



MAIN
ART
ICAL

A 4-DAY FDP ON DATASCIENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING USING PYTHON

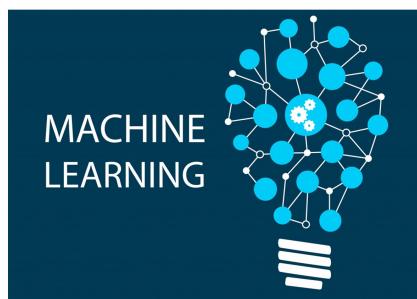
Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering organized four day faculty development (FDP) on “Data Science and Machine Learning using Python” from 20th April to 24th April 2020. This FDP was organized in online mode. This FDP was blessed with eminent persons like Honorable Chairman KL University Mr Koneru Satyanarayana , Dr Siva Ganaga Prasad HOD ECM, Dr M.Suman HOD ECE and the resource person Dr Ramesh Kumar Mojjudha Assistant Professor ECM. This FDP was started with addressing of the participants by Dr Siva Ganaga Prasad in his speech he addressed all the participants by his precious words. He started with importance of the emerging technologies like AI,ML and Data Science .He continued to revise the change in technology and its importance. Later he discussed the needs of latest programming languages such as Python and the later session was continued by Dr Ramesh Kumar Mojjudha who started the FDP with the basics of Python language.

The day 02 of FDP started with the introduction of data structures of python lists, tuples and dictionaries The session included properties of each of the sequence type and commonly used functions on all these sequences .

The day 03 of FDP started with discussion session with participants about the doubts . As per schedule the concepts of data frames were introduced and the accessing those, expanding that is adding columns and rows to data frames etc. Python modules for machine learning numpy was introduced

On day 04 complete hands on training was provided . In this data cleaning , loading preprocessing these tasks were demonstrated using real time data. Training data set and testing data set splitting concept was taught There are around 200 participants across India participated in the FDP. Most of the participants are very enthusiastic and learnt the concepts with full of attention. Every day many queries were asked through mails . The resource person answered all queries with pleasure . with the effort of all the members of KL university this FDP was conducted successfully .

In the final session Dr Siva Ganga Prasad HOD ECM he addressed all the participants . His motivational words impressed all the participants.



WEBINAR REPORT ON AI & ML - CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND EMERGING APPLICATIONS

The main focus of the webinar was introducing some of the importance aspects of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning and various Emerging Opportunities. The talk also addressed certain key issues related to financial impact, challenges in the field of AI & ML and Applications which are widely used in the field of Education, Healthcare, Agriculture and Entrepreneur. 135 participants utilized the opportunity of watching this webinar.



OKL | **ECM** | **Engineering and Computer Technology**

WEBINAR
on
AI&ML-Challenges,
Opportunities and Emerging Applications

11:30 AM to 12:30 PM
30/04/2020

Dr. Ali Hussain
Professor, Dept. of ECM

Register at:
<https://forms.gle/xwepNjxoviKHDGCF6>

MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

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Machine learning is the subfield of artificial intelligence (AI) that provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed. The primary aim is to allow the computers learn automatically without human intervention or assistance and adjust actions accordingly. Mainly three types of learnings are there, supervised learning, unsupervised learning and reinforcement learning. Supervised learning algorithms can apply what has been learned in the past to new data using labeled examples to predict future events. Starting from the analysis of a known training dataset, the learning algorithm produces an inferred function to make predictions about the output values. The system is able to provide targets for any new input after sufficient training. Classification and regression comes under supervised learning. Classification is the process of predicting discrete class labels or categories whereas regression is the process of predicting continuous values.

Single layer feed forward neural networks (SLFN) have been extensively used to solve different problems such as regression, classification, and nonlinear system identification because of their universal approximation proficiency. Conventional techniques such as back-propagation are used to train SLFN. These methods deteriorate because of slow convergence, getting captured in a local minimum and overfitting problem. This method is very sensitive to learning rate setting. To overcome all these problems we can use two machine learning algorithms, Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) and Random vector functional link network. ELM is basically a SLFN containing a huge number of non-linear processing nodes at its hidden layer. The hidden layer can be any type of continuous computational functions including sigmoid, radial, trigonometric, polynomial, wavelet etc. All the weights connect the input layer to the hidden layer are randomly taken and maintained throughout the learning process. The experimental results based on a few artificial and real benchmark function approximation and classification problems including very large complex applications show that ELM can produce good generalization performance in most cases and can learn thousands of times faster than conventional popular learning algorithms for feed-forward neural networks. A randomized interpretation of the functional link is called Random Vector Functional Link Networks (RVFLN), which shows that certain values of the weights can be randomly generated from the input layer to hidden layer. RVFLN overcomes the demerits of the SLFN. There are many techniques present in the literature belongs to an artificial neural network where the weights are random in nature. But in case of RVFLN method, there is a direct link present between the inputs and the outputs which increase the generalization capability of RVFLN. There is no direct link present in case of SLFN. The proficiency and the generalization capability of ELM and RVFLN have been discussed in many research papers.



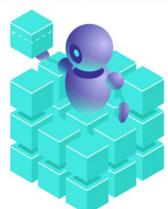
Electronic and Computer Engineering



WEBINAR

on

Machine Learning Techniques for detection and classification



11:30 AM to 12:30 PM

25/04/2020

Register At:

<https://forms.gle/xwepNjxoviKHDGCF6>

Dr. Tatiana Chakravorti
Assistant Professor, Dept. of ECM



TECHNICAL ARTICLE :

JAVA COLLECTIONS FRAME WORK

Array: An array is a collection of homogeneous objects.

Limitations of arrays:

- 1). Arrays are fixed in size i.e once we create an array there is no chance of increasing or decreasing the size .
- 2). Arrays can hold only homogeneous objects.

Example: Student[] s=new Student[100];

s[0]=new Student();

s[1]=new Customer(); //incompatible types

// found: Customer required : Student

We can solve this problem by using Object type array

Example: Object[] x=new Object[100];

x[0]=new Student();

x[1]=new Customer();

Arrays concept is not implemented based on some standard data structure and hence ready made method support is not available. For every requirement we have to write the code explicitly which increases complexity of programming. To overcome the above problems of arrays we should go for collections concept.

- 1). Collections are grow able in nature i.e based on our requirement we can increase or decrease the size.
- 2). Collections can hold both homogeneous and heterogeneous elements.
- 3). Every collection class is implemented based on some standard data structure . hence for every requirement method support is available.

Differences between arrays and collections

Arrays	Collections
1). Arrays are fixed in size. i.e once we create an array we can not increase or decrease the size based on our requirement.	1). Collections are grow able in nature i.e based on our requirement we can increase or decrease the size.
2). Arrays can hold only homogeneous objects	2). Collections can hold both homogeneous and heterogeneous objects
3). There is underlying data structure for arrays and hence ready made method support is not available . for every requirement we have to write the code explicitly which increases complexity of programming	3). Every collection class is implemented based on some standard data structure and hence for every requirement ready made method support is available being a programmer we can use those methods directly and we are not responsible to implement those methods.
4). Arrays can hold both primitives and objects	4). Collections can hold only objects but not primitives



DR.RAMESH KUMAR MOJJADA
ASST.PROFESSOR.ECM

NON- TECHNICAL ARTICLE

నీవు చెప్పేది నిజం
బయటంతా కరోనా మయం
ఇంట్లో ఉంచే లేదు మనకు భయం
ఆందరూ పాటించాలి
సంయమనం
అప్పుడే ఈ గొలుసుకట్టు తెగడం భాయం
కలసి కట్టుతోనే నిలుస్తుంది. ప్రాణం
నీవు చెప్పేది నిజం నిజం
ఆందరికీ శుభోదయం..

- డా. శివ గంగ ప్రసాద్



**Dr.M.SIVA GANGA PRASAD
PROFESSOR & HOD of ECM**

FACULTY ARTICLE

కరోనా.. ఎందుకు నీకింత కారిన్యం
ఇక్కెన్నా.. చాలించు నీ మరణ మృదంగం
కరోనా.. ఇప్పటికే అయింది లోకమంతా కల్గొలం
అయినా.. దేనికీ వెరవం వెరవం
ఎ కోశానా.. విదువలేదు మా
కర్రవ్యం
కరోనా.. అయిందిగా మాకు ఆయుధం... అదే దృశ్య శవణ విద్యా వికాసం
అంతేనా.. నిర్వహిస్తున్నాం అంతర్లాల సహిత మూల్యాంకనం
కరోనా... తెలుసుకో మాదే అంతిమ విజయం.. అది నిశ్చయం
అందరికీ శుభోదయం

- డా. శివ గంగ ప్రసాద్

చాటావుగా భారత జీవన విధానాన్ని లోకానికి
తెలిపావుగా నమస్కార సమస్కారాన్ని ప్రపంచానికి
తడిసి ముద్దెందిగా భారతావని ప్రపంచ దేశాలై పశంశా జల్లులకి
చేరిందిగా మా సంస్కృతీ గుభాలింపు అందరి నాశికా రంధ్రాలకి
తెలిసిందిగా కొన్ని దేశాల డోల్లతనం జనులందరికి
ఎదురు చూస్తుందిగా ఆగ దేశం సైతం మా సహకారానికి
విల విల లాడుతుందిగా పాపం మందు బిళ్ళలకి
అపకారివైనా చేతులు జోడిస్తున్నా నీవు చేసిన ఉపకారానికి
తెలియజ్జేస్తున్నా నమస్కారాంజలి అందరికి

- డా. శివ గంగ ప్రసాద్

అయింది కరోనా విశ్వ వ్యాప్తం
అతీతమేం కాదు దీనికి శార్దూలం(వ్యాఘ్రమం)
ఒదిలేస్తే మిగలదు ఎ జంతు జాలం
ఆలోచించాలి నోరులేని జీవుల రక్షణకో మార్గం
ఆదమరిస్తే తప్పదు భారీ మూల్యం
అప్పతుంది జాతి అంతరానికి దో మార్గం
కార్యసిద్ధి కై కట్టాలి కంకణం
మనుములకు మందు స్వీయ గృహ నిర్వంధం
మరి వీటికేది ఉపాయం
అందరికీ శుభోదయం

- డా. శివ గంగ ప్రసాద్

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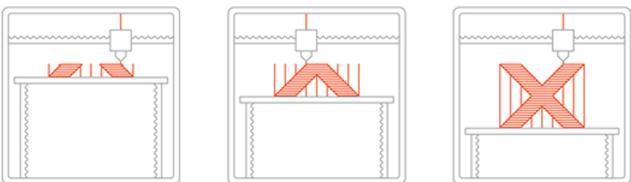
STUDENT CORNER

TECHNICAL ARTICLE :

COMMON MAN'S TECHNOLOGY

I call additive manufacturing or generally 3D Printing as common man's technology because each household is going to have a desktop 3D printer like the present printers in a distant future. It's the process of making an object from a geometrical representation by successive addition of materials i.e. layer by layer.

3D printing is here from a long time but it's not accessible to common man till now because of the patents on it. In the case of Fused Deposit-ion Modelling (FDM).The patent on FDM expired in 2009.As a result, prices for FDM printers dropped from over \$10,000 to less than



\$1,000, which caused consumer-friendly 3D printer manufacturers—like MakerBot and Ultimaker, Creality—to pop up and it'll change the way of manufacturing products they may a complete product or a spare part for you existing products. It's been 11 years since patents on FDM expired the costs are decreased a lot my 3d printer Creality Ender 3 cost me \$230 in 2018.

Types of technologies and which is suitable for a household. We have Stereo Lithography (SLA), Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM), Selective Laser Sintering (SLS), Electron Beam Melting, Digital Light Processing, and some other technologies with materials like metal, plastic, ceramics. So, the most suitable technology for a household is FDM. It's a hassle-free process just load your desired filament and get started with your print from a digital file. One of the main issue in 3D printing is that it's cost driven. FDM is the cheapest so Chinese got their hands on it and made it a lot cheaper. Materials also play an important role, they should be easy to get, dealing with after product should be easy like without any post processing of the product. NASA used more than 100 3D printed parts in 2018. Bugatti 3D printed titanium brakes to stop its \$3 million Chiron supercar. Patient-specific implants and drug dosage designed to fit each patient are possible with 3D Printing where a doctor can print your medicine with required dosage. Human tissue for organs is also in research phases. COVID-19 And 3D Printing For those hospital workers on the front lines, this is a terrifying time. Hospitals have been overwhelmed by the volume of patients and the lack of personal protective equipment (PPE). PPE includes facemasks, gloves, eye protection, and clothing. The shortage of PPE has left these people at high risk for contracting COVID-19. Some hospitals are attempting to re-use equipment, as little protection is better than no protection. The 3D printing community is coming together with several initiatives to help. Many companies and organizations are taking aim at the shortages to quickly get materials in the hands of medical professionals, as well as the public. Here are a few examples of how 3D printing is saving lives during this pandemic.

I printed this Face shield and Mask from an open source library for digital files Thingiverse



B. HARSHA
170050008 III ECM

STUDENT CORNER

TECHNICAL ARTICLE :

TELEHEALTH RISE OF EXPANSION DUE TO THE PANDEMIC

Telehealth is the use of digital information and communication devices to access the health care services remotely and manage your health care. These services can also be told to be the bridges between the doctor and patient over a distance.

HOW DID THE PANDEMIC EFFECT TELEHEALTH

The pandemic has given out many restrictions which have made contact to be dangerous. Physical contact has proven to be a factor for the pandemic to continue its growth. Thus the patients who have been taken in for checkups and other related issues cannot have any physical care without



correct precautions. The scare which the pandemic caused is really effective. This is where telemedicine has proven its worth. Using a little device, the doctors can give out prescriptions, check up on the situation of their patients and also take other precautionary measures towards diseases. This field has been in the market since a long time and the pandemic has just given it a cause to come out and prove its worth. Things like the doctor giving out suggestions online, video sessions and therapies online and chat boxes may sound new right now. But in the AC (After Corona) age all of this might become the new normal. It is a proven fact that the hospitals are getting more and more patients which increases the burden on them. But this method can easily make life easier and also a lot simpler.



There are a lot of apps and other platforms for telemedicine. Currently they are supporting the cure and helping the doctors worldwide to fight the pandemic and its effects. Telemedicine is not something new since there's a society in India called Telemedicine Society of India that has been in operation since 18 years. The pandemic has just accelerated its purpose. Patients too would not want to return to the BC (Before Corona) age where they have to travel large distances and have to wait in line for their consultations. Doctors can also maintain group sessions to patients making their lives more comfortable.

This pandemic has been a wake-up call for many, a sign towards a healthier advancement in life. It has shown people how we can live life, better, safer and healthier. We in this lockdown have seen various new developments which were inevitable, but just took time. This era has accelerated many new innovations, many new methods and many new ways to live life. Let's start embracing life, the way we are now seeing it.



T.V.S. SRIVATSA
170050119 III ECM

The new Coronavirus, COVID-19

The first basic question is what's coronavirus? The coronavirus family i.e., Coronaviridae causes illnesses starting from communicable disease to more severe diseases like severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the geographic region respiratory syndrome (MERS), as per the WHO. The new coronavirus, the seventh known to affect humans, has been named COVID-19. It's more infectious than other coronaviruses like SARS and MERS-CoV. This disease emerged in Wuhan, the capital of China's Hubei province in late 2019, then spread to other parts of the globe in three months. The WHO declared the virus a plague on March 11 and said it had been "deeply concerned by the alarming levels of spread and severity" of the outbreak.

The WHO recommends basic hygiene like regularly washing hands with soap and water, and covering your mouth together with your elbow when sneezing or coughing. It affects different people in several ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization. The foremost common symptoms are fever, dry cough, tiredness, and few serious symptoms are difficulty in breathing or shortness of breath, loss of speech or movement; on average it takes 5 – 6 days when someone is infected with the virus for symptoms to point out, however, it can take up to 14 days. As of now, researchers know that the new coronavirus is spread through droplets released into the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. The droplets generally travel over a foot, and they fall to the bottom (or onto surfaces) during a few seconds, this is why social distancing is effective in preventing the spread.

In the absence of a vaccine, human contact is one of the major ways of stopping the spread of the virus. The lesser the human contact the lesser the virus can spread. Given the rapid spread of the virus, social lockdown is urgent to bring overall transmission down, and see whether testing followed by isolation might be effective, this can be an endeavor to scale back infections and its spread. Since the new coronavirus can spread unnoticed so easily, many governments have felt the simplest thanks is to ensure that people have minimal contact with one another in order to have total lockdowns, with people only being allowed to go to induce food or medicine. Countries that had epidemics first, like China and other Asian countries have brought cases down dramatically through widespread testing and social distancing.

Protecting ourselves from the spread of COVID-19 is what we can do in this pandemic situation. We reduce our chances of being infected or spreading by taking some simple precautions. Regularly cleaning our hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water kills viruses that will air our hands. Maintaining a minimum of the 1-meter distance between ourselves so that when someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which can contain the virus. We must always avoid visiting crowded places as we are more likely to come back into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it's tougher to take care of physical distance. We must always avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth, as hands touch many surfaces and might devour viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose, or mouth. From there, the virus can enter our bodies and infect us. So, we must always take the mandatory precautions required and Stay Safe.



An Article by
Chavala Lalithya Rao (170050015)

AMARAVATHI – THE PEOPLE'S CAPITAL

Amaravathi being the geographical centre of the state was chosen to be the new capital of Andhra Pradesh after its division. In 2014 the divided Andhra Pradesh had to choose and form its new capital, as Hyderabad became the capital of Telangana. Under pressure to plan and build a capital city from scratch within this short timeframe, the new Andhra Pradesh looked to the world for inspiration and approached other countries for assistance. Singapore helped to initiate the development by producing masterplans. In response, Amaravati was founded by the visionary N. Chandrababu Naidu in the same year 2014 as the Greenfield administrative capital city of the Andhra Pradesh state, and its foundation stone was laid at Uddandarayunipalem by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 22 October 2015. The city is built on 217 square kilometres of riverfront designed to have 51% green space and 10% of water bodies.

As of October 2016, the majority of departments and officials of the Andhra Pradesh State Government are operating from the interim Andhra Pradesh Secretariat facilities located in the Velagapudi area of Amaravati, with only a skeleton staff remaining behind in Hyderabad. From April 2016, the office of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has operated from Velagapudi. The Andhra Pradesh Legislature remained in Hyderabad until March 2017, when it relocated to newly constructed interim legislative buildings in Velagapudi. Amaravati is envisioned to be the people-centric pioneer Smart City of India, built around sustainability and livability principles, and to be the happiest city in the world and known to be the people's capital. Amaravathi is the first planned capital of India to be built from scratch in the recent decades.

Through land pooling government acquired nearly 33,000 acres of land. Within just 60 days of implementation, the government managed to persuade 25,000 farmers to give up 30,000 acres of land. Without any pressure the farmers voluntarily gave their lands for the new capital. This is planned to be a self-financed project. Amaravathi has got a lot of people's support in its formation. Having its economic, geographic, historic, and cultural values into consideration along with the amenities and infrastructure it has got, it is clear that Amaravathi can be the best capital city in the country.

Amaravathi with the happy lives of its people had the glory as the new capital of Andhra Pradesh. But, with some political reasons the present government of Andhra Pradesh wanted to shift the capital from Amaravathi which can upset the future of the Andhra Pradesh state.



An Article by
Jasti Lalitha Sai (170050048)

STUDENT COORDINATORS



BANKA.V.S.SAI.RITHVIK
170050009 III ECM



JASTI LALITHA SAI
170050048 III ECM



T.V.S. SRIVATSA
170050119 III ECM



D.SEETHARAM DIVISH
170050026 III ECM



CHAVALA LALITHYA RAO
170050015 III ECM



B.HARSHA
170050008 III ECM



CH. RAM CHARAN
170050151 III ECM



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