DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

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ADITYA

Institute of Technology and Management

(An autonomous institution)

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ADITYA

Institute of Technology and Management

(An autonomous institution)

Department of Civil Engineering

Vision and Mission of the Institute

Vision

To evolve into a premier engineering institute in the country by continuously enhancing the range of our competencies, expanding the gamut of our activities and extending the frontiers of our operations.

Mission

Synergizing knowledge, technology and human resource, we impart the best quality education in Technology and Management. In the process, we make education more objective so that efficiency for employability increases on a continued basis.

Vision and Mission of the Department

Vision

To become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit professional ethics.

Mission

•Provide quality knowledge and advance skills to the students in order to expertise theoretically and practically in the areas of civil engineering.

•Improve the professional potentiality of the students and staff through educational programs to expand the knowledge in the field of civil engineering

•Inculcate healthy competitive spirit towards the higher education and successful career in the field of civil engineering to serve the nation ethically.

•Provide students and faculty with opportunities to create, disseminate and apply knowledge by maintaining a state of the art research.

Chairman's Message

At AITAM, we are committed to excellence in everything we do. We strive to mould the students in balancing intellectual and practical skills to become leaders in all the fields of Technical know-how and Management. We have created the finest facilities for the students to make the most of their scholastic pursuits. We are closely aligned with the corporate world which ensures exchange of ideas and experiences that keep our curricula focused on current developments and challenges in the field of engineering. We are firmly committed to research and consulting activities to contribute to the development of the discipline of engineering. Our vitality lies in our spirit of innovation. Our strength lies in our pragmatic approach. Our success lies in our will to do.

Dr. K. Someswara Rao
CHAIRMAN

Secretary's Message

Aditya Institute of Technology and Management is founded to meet the increasing demand for competent engineering graduates. Within a short span of its inception, AITAM has grown to be a premier engineering college of its kind and has won laurels and kudos from the industry. The faculty and staff in AITAM are dedicated to providing first-class education that instills strong and potent basic knowledge for sound practice in science and engineering for the well-being of the society. The Institute offers curricula that nurtures creative thinking and prepares students for productive and rewarding careers. The Institute offers programmes that deepen learning experiences of our students and prepare them for successful careers as engineers.

Sri L.L. Naidu
SECRETARY

Director's Message

Engineering education at AITAM is indeed a rewarding intellectual experience. The Institute prepares the engineering professionals of tomorrow imbued with insight, imagination and ingenuity to flourish as successful engineers. Our programs are attuned to the needs of the changing times. The classrooms are ultra-modern; the library and labs are cutting-edge; and all the members of the faculty are workaholic professionals and masters in their fields. Not surprisingly, our students are recruited by such renowned organizations as HCL, Satyam, WIPRO, INFOSYS, TCS, Visual Soft, Innova-Solutions and InfoTech. The exceptional dedication of our students, faculty and staff, and our collaborations with Industry and other institutions ensure that the Institute is well-poised to create a unique niche in the horizons of engineering education.

Prof. V.V. Nageswara Rao
DIRECTOR

Principal's Message

It is only through knowledge that man attains immortality. Knowledge has to expand or grow to remain as knowledge. The road to excellence is toughest, roughest and steepest in the Universe. The world requires and honors only excellence. Available information has to be directed by wisdom and intelligence to create new knowledge. Promotion of creativity is the new role of education. It is only through creative thinking that the present and future problems can be addressed to find dynamic solutions. Technology should be used to help remove poverty from the world. In fact forty per cent of the world's poor are in India. Confidence leads to capacity. It is faith in oneself that produces miracles. Education at AITAM helps build character, strengthen the mind, expand the intellect and establish a culture of looking at problems in a new perspective. The student is put through rigorous training so that he can stand on his own feet after leaving the portals of the Institute.

Dr. K.B. Madhu Sahu
PRINCIPAL

HOD's Message

Welcome to the Department of Civil Engineering at AITAM, Tekkali. Our journey started in the year 2011. Over the past 6 years we have grown our competency and expertise in core Civil Engineering curriculum and research. Vision of the department is to become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit and professional ethics.

The primary focus of our curriculum is to impart technical know-how to students, improve their problem skills combined with innovative thoughts. The department is well equipped with state of the art laboratories for academics and research purpose. With funding from Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP) and AICTE, special purpose lab equipment and software have been procured to support the research activities. Faculty members have excellent academic credentials possessing Doctorates and experienced staff from academics, research and core industry.

Dr.Ch. Kannam Naidu

HOD CIVIL DEPARTMRNT

Contents of Technical Magazine

Technical Magazines (July- June)

1. Name of the magazine
2. Vision & Mission of the Institute
3. Vision & Mission of the Department
4. Chairman's message
5. Secretary's message
6. Director's message
7. Principal's message
8. HOD's message
9. Abstracts of Sponsored research projects
10. Project abstracts (B. Tech & M. Tech)
11. Abstracts of journals/conferences abstract (students and faculty)

ABSTRACTS OF SPONSORED RESEARCH PROJECTS

B.TECH PROJECT ABSTRACTS

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
1	G. PRASANNA KUMAR	13A51A0165	MAHESH MOTHIKAVALASA	PLANNING, ANALYSIS, DESIGN AND DETAILING OF AUDITORIUM
		13A51A0126	BYPOTHU NIRANJAN KUMAR	
		14A55A0106	DAVALESWARAPU SNEHA	
		13A51A0110	ARUNKUMAR PANDA	
		14A55A0110	GORRELA SHANMUKA RAO	

Abstract: This project deals with the analysis and design of the Auditorium in AITAM College of Engineering with special emphasis on Slabs, Beams, Columns, Footing and Staircase. Analysis is carried out using Substitute Frame Analysis. Concrete mix used for the RCC members is M25 and steel used is high yield strength deformed bars of grade Fe415. Limit State Method is adopted for the design of all structural members in the building. Safe bearing capacity of soil is taken by conducting the Direct shear test. Footing is designed as Isolated type. Plan and detailing of reinforcement are enclosed in this report. It was designed to accommodate nearly 1000 people. We have taken 1000 sq.m area (including stage, green room, control room and rest rooms.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
2	MR.S.RAMLAL	13A51A0133	DEGALA KIRAN KUMAR	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON USE OF SOLID WASTE MATERIALS AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF COARSE AGGREGATE IN CONCRETE MIX
		13A51A0134	GURUGUBELLI RAVI TEJA	
		13A51A0135	BISHAL THEBE	
		13A51A0136	GOLLANGI MANIKANTA	
		13A51A0137	KAVITI SANTOSH KUMAR	

Abstract: concrete is most widely used building material in the world, as well as the largest user of natural resource with annual consumption of 12.6 billion tons. Basically it consists aggregates which are bonded together by cement and water. The major part of concrete besides the cement is the aggregate. Aggregate include sand and crushed stone/gravel. Due to environmental and economic crisis, this study focus on generating product using agricultural waste as well develop an alternative construction material that will lessen the social and environmental issues. The high cost of conventional building materials is a major factor affecting housing delivery in the world. This has necessitated research into alternative materials of construction.

As a hole, the study main concern is the environment and the construction and building technology to enhance natural world as well as building materials. Aggregate takes major role in concrete to improve the strength characteristics. The present project aims at providing cost effective and durable light weight concrete by substituting the aggregates i.e. fine and coarse with rubber and coconut shell. In this study, coconut shell is used as light weight aggregate in concrete.

The properties of coconut shell and coconut shell aggregate concrete is examined and the use of coconut shell aggregate in construction is tested. Rubber which is generated in large quantities as waste does not

have useful disposal till now. But rubber is found to process properties that are required for viable replacement of fine aggregate in concrete. The project paper also aims at analyzing compressive strength characteristics of which partial replacement using M20 grade concrete. The project also aims to show that coconut shell aggregate and rubber tire aggregates are a potential construction material and simultaneously reduces the environment problem of solid.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
3	MR G.DURGA RAMA NAIDU	13A51A0123 14A55A0112 13A51A0132 13A51A0144 13A51A0164	BONGU APPALA NAIDU KORADA BHARAT KUMAR DARLAPUDI BHARGAVA RAMA SHARMA GUDLA GEETH SANTOSHI HARIKA MADDI SAIPRAKASH	COMPARISON BETWEEN MANUAL AND STAAD PRO DESIGN OF A COLD STORAGE BUILDING

Abstract: In order to compete in the ever growing competent market it is very important for a structural engineer to save time. As a sequel to this an attempt is made to analyse and design a cold storage building by using a software package STAAD pro. For analysing a cold storage building one has to consider all the possible loadings and see that the structure is safe against all possible loading conditions. There are several methods for analysis of different frames like kani's method ,cantilever method, portal method, Matrix method. The present project deals with the analysis of a cold storage building consisting of 5 floors. The dead load & live loads are applied and the design for beams, columns, footing is obtained.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
4	MR. G.GOWRISANKARA RAO	14A55A0105 13A51A0142 14A55A0101 13A51A0166 14A55A0107	CHIGULLA SANKARA RAO GIDUTURI SRINIVAS SWAROOP ANDAVARAPU ESWARA RAO MAHESH YADAV DEVARASETTI INDUSEKHAR	ANALYSIS AND DESIGNING OF T- BEAM GIRDER BRIDGE

Abstract: Bridges range in length from a few meters to several kilo meters. They are among the largest structures built by man. The demands on design and on materials are very high. A bridge must be strong enough to support its own weight as well as the weight of the people and vehicles that use it. The structure also must resist various natural occurrences, including earthquakes, strong winds, and changes in temperature. Here we designed with span of 14 M, bridge having elastomer bearings, Trapezoidal pier, and abutment. Architectural drawing is planned or designed by the AutoCAD (2013), where we decided the plan of the particular positioning of the bridge such as T-beam deck, bearings, pier, abutment, wing wall. Thereafter, the loads are calculated and analysed its reaction by the help of IRC: 6-2010 code. Loads such as dead loads, the live loads, wind loads which is according to the IRC6-2010 and we followed other codes like IRC21, IS456, IS112 CODES OF PRACTICE FOR DESIGN OF T-BEAM BRIDGE and Stability analysis of abutment and pier.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
5	MR.J. SEKHAR RAJU	13A51A0119 14A55A0113 13A51A0106 14A55A0111 14A55A0104	BINOD KHATRI KORADA DHANUNJAYA ANANTAGIRI PRASANTI INALA SRIKANTH CHENCHALA SIREESHA	ANALYSIS OF SELF SUPPORTED STEEL CHIMNEY AND DESIGN

Abstract: Scientific discoveries have lead to the establishment of various types of industries. These industries supply smoke and harmful gases into the atmosphere. Due to rapid industrialization and installation of high capacity power plants together with the growing consciousness about pollution has led to the construction of tall chimneys. It has been undergone a considerable development of industrial chimney in past few years in terms of structural system as well as method of analysis. Also height of chimney has been increased for the better control of environment pollution in populated areas. With the increase in height, the wind forces have become predominant forces while analyzing and designing such structures. Here in this study, an attempt has been made to analyze the industrial steel chimney for the prevailing wind force considering self-supported steel chimney at various heights at various wind speeds. The chimney may be self-supported or guyed chimney.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
6	MR.P. MANOJ KUMAR	14A55A0115 13A51A0120 13A51A0115 13A51A0114 13A51A0104	KOYYANA MANIKANTA BINOD KUMAR SAH BARATAM MADHURI BANNA SATISH KUMAR AKUNDI RAVI KIRAN	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATES USING STEEL SLAG

Abstract: The primary aim of this research was to evaluate the strength of concrete made with replacement of fine aggregates with steel slag aggregates. It is shown that as the amount of steel slag is increased beyond 40% the workability of the concrete mixture became an important issue which requires larger amounts of water reducing admixtures to achieve a minimum slump. The results showed that replacing about 30 to 40% of steel slag aggregates by volume for natural aggregates will not do any harm to concrete and also it will not have any adverse effects on the strength.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
7	MR.P.RAM PRASAD	13A51A0102 13A51A0167 14A55A0102 13A51A0101 13A51A0111	AJAY KUMAR PANJIYAR MAJJI LOKESH BADABADLA LAXMANA ADDALA POOJA ATTADA BHARAT KUMAR	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON REPLACEMENT OF RCC STEEL BY BAMBOO REINFORCEMENT.

Abstract: The present paper deals with cost-wise comparison of steel reinforcement with bamboo reinforcement. The utilization of bamboo reinforcement as replacement of steel reinforcement is gaining immense importance today, mainly on account of the improvement in the economical aspect combined with ecological benefits. To study the effect of replacement of steel reinforcement by bamboo reinforcement, designs have been conducted on beam of 1000 mm length and 160 x 110 sq-mm. In this paper the designs are done on the basis of shearing and bending. Based on this study of cost vs strength provided results have been discussed in the paper.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
8	MR.B.ESWARARAO	13A51A0161 13A51A0128 13A51A0108 14A55A0108 13A51A0112 14A55A0109	KOTHAKOTA SARATH KUMAR CHETTU RAMYA ANNEPU BHUJANGA RAO DHARMANA KAVYA ATTADA CHINNABABU GEDELA BALARAJU	LABORATORY STUDY ON IMPROVEMENT OF EXPANSION SOIL WITH WASTE GRANITE DUST

Abstract: The growing cost of traditional stabilizing agents and the need for the economical utilization of industrial and agriculture waste for beneficial engineering purposes has prompted an investigation into the stabilizing potential of granite dust in highly expansive clay soil .index properties of the natural soil showed that it belongs to CL in the AASTHO classification system respectively .soils under these group of poor engineering benefit .the stabilization of black cotton soil with cashew ash is thus unattainable. however,granite dust shows progressive strength development with longer observations of un confined compressive strength of specimens .the safe disposal of industrial and agricultural waste products demands urgent and cost effective solutions because of the debilitating effect of these materials on the environment and to the health hazards that these wastes constitute the possible use of agricultural waste considerably reduce the cost of construction and as well as reduce or eliminate the environmental hazards caused by such waste.

In this project granite dust is used to improve the development strength of weak expansive soil which is available near the NH-16 and found that CBR value determined from the treated expansive soil with an optimum value of granite dust is adequate for design of subgrade of flexible pavement.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
9	MR.P.RAM PRASAD	14A55A0114 13A51A0122 13A51A0154 13A51A0130 13A51A0151	KOTTANA NAVEEN BOMMALI MANJUVANI KARANAM UPENDRA CHINTALAPUDI NANDINI KANAKAM GANESH	BEHAVIOUR OF STRIP FOOTING ON MULTI LAYERED GEOGRID REINFORCED SOIL

Abstract: Soil Reinforcement is defined as a technique to improve the engineering characteristics of soil. The reinforced soil or mechanically stabilized earth is a compacted soil fill, strengthened by the inclusion of tensile elements like geogrids, geotextiles, metal bars and strips. It is now well established in heavy construction industry for the construction of structures like retaining walls, embankments over soft soil, steep slopes etc. Several papers relating to the evaluation of the ultimate and allowable bearing capacities of shallow foundation supported by geogrid reinforced soil and saturated clay have been published. This thesis pertains to the study of the behavior of centrally loaded strip foundation on multi layered geogrid reinforced soil. Laboratory model test results for the bearing capacity of strip foundation supported by a soil layer reinforcement with layers of geo grids are subjected to central loading are presented. Only one type of geogrid Tensar BX1100 and one variety of soil at one relative density were used. Based on present model test results, the bearing capacity ratio with respect to the ultimate bearing capacity, and at levels of limited settlement of the foundation, has been determined.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
10	MR.K.RAJA SEKHARAM	13A51A0140 13A51A0141 13A51A0145 13A51A0135 13A51A0113 13A51A0140	GEDALA MEENA GEDALA VINOD KUMAR GUDLA PAVAN KUMAR DUNDU BHARATHI BALAKA DINESH KUMAR GEDALA MEENA	REDUCTION OF TENSILE AND COMPRESSIVE STRAIN FOR DESIGN OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT BY STABILIZATION WITH CEMENT AND FLYASH TO BLACK COTTON SOIL

Abstract: This project aims at increasing the strength of poorly graded soils by using fly ash and cement as admixtures. In first stage fly ash was added in percentages like 10,20,30 and 40%(by volume). All the geo technical properties of soil like liquid limit, plastic limit, shrinkage limit, grain size analysis,free swell index, OMC and MDD are tested. Cbr test is conducted for stabilized mix to determine the optimum mix of fly ash with soil. To obtain some more strength cement is added to the optimum mix in percentages like 2,4,6,8and 10. For these we conduct all tests and determine the optimum mix. Eventually that optimum mix was applied at the construction site.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
11	MR.K.RAJA SEKHARAM	13A51A0117 13A51A0155 13A51A0159 13A51A0124 13A51A0105	BEVARA SIVA YAMINI KARRI MADHAN MOHAN KORADA MANMADHA RAO BONTUPALLI KAMALDEV ALLU MANIKANTA	REDUCTION IN RUTTING AND FATIGUE FAILURES TO DESIGN OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT BY LIME STABILIZATION FOR SILTY SOIL : A CASE STUDY OF VADDI THANDRA VILLAGE AT SANTHABOMMALI.

Abstract: Design of the various pavement layers is very much dependent on the strength of the sub grade soil over which they are going to be laid. Sub grade strength is mostly expressed in terms of CBR (California Bearing Ratio). Weaker sub grade essentially requires thicker layers whereas stronger sub grade goes well with thinner pavement layers. The pavement and the sub grade mutually must sustain the traffic volume. The Indian Road Congress (IRC) encodes the exact design strategies of the pavement layers based upon the sub grade strength which is primarily dependant on CBR value for a laboratory or field sample soaked for 4 days. The sub grade is always subjected to change in its moisture content due to rainfall, capillary action, overflow or rise of water table. For an engineer, it's important to understand the change of sub grade strength due to variation of moisture content. This project is an attempt to understand the strength of sub grade in terms of CBR values subjected to different days of soaking and the corresponding variation in moisture content. Hence the taken soil is silt soil as fine grained soil as sub grade when stabilized by using different percentage of hydrated lime for design thickness of pavement structural system. A series of physical tests in terms of Free swell index, sieve analysis, specific gravity , liquid limit (LL), plastic limit (PL) and plasticity index (PI) as well as dry density, moisture content relationship also mechanical tests in term of and CBR test was conducted before and after adding percentages of lime 10%, 20% and 30% by volume of silt soil with curing time of 24 hour to evaluate the effect of hydrated lime on behaviour of fine grained soil as sub grade on thickness of flexible pavement structural system. It is observed that the CBR decreases and the moisture content increases for high degree of soaking. The strengths were checked in both Un soaked and soaked conditions and at various curing periods like 4days.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
12	MRS.CH.MOUNICA	13A51A0103 14A55A0103 13A51A0146 13A51A0131 13A51A0109	AKKALAPOTU JAGADEESWARA RAO BODDANA ANIL GUDLA TARUN KUMAR DAMULURI MANIKANTA ARAJANGI TEJASWINI	BEHAVIOUR OF CONCRETE WITH PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF SAND BY USING GRANITE DUST

Abstract: As it is a fine material, it will be easily carried away by the air and will cause nuisance causing health problems and environmental pollution. The major effect of air pollution are lung diseases, inhaling problems, the people who are living in and around are suffering from these problems. The waste disposal problem is becoming serious. In this present work, it is aimed at developing a new building material from the granite scrap, an industrial waste as a replacement material of Granite powder partial replacement of sand. By doing so, the objective of reduction of cost construction can be met and it will

help to overcome the environmental problem associated with its disposal including the environment problems.

The advancement of concrete technology can reduce the consumption of natural resources and lessen the burden of pollutants on environment. Presently large amounts of granite powder are generated in industries with an important impact on environment and human health. In recent years, many researchers have established that the use of supplementary cementitious materials (SCM'S) like granite powder (FA), not only improve the various properties of the concrete- both in its fresh and hardened states, but also can contribute to economy in construction costs. The use of granite powder n concrete formulations as a supplementary cementatious material was tested as an alternative to traditional concrete. This project work describes the feasibility of granite powder in concrete world. Granite powder was collected from Tekkali in Srikakulam. The sand has been replaced by granite powder in various dosages such as 10, 20, 30 and 40 percentages by weight of sand for M20 mix. Concrete mixtures were produced, tested and compared in terms of compressive strength with the conventional concrete. These tests were carried out to evaluate the mechanical properties and compressive strengths at various curing periods such as 3, 7, 14 and 28 days. Tests conducted for fresh concrete are workability tests like slump, vee-bee consistometer and compaction factor and for hardened concrete compressive strength is done. The 28 days cured concrete cubes of all proportions were cured in accelerated curing tank for 3 hours in boiled water (at 100^0C) to obtain 28days curing strength at earlier stage. From the experimental investigations it has been observed that the compressive strength of the concrete is optimum at 20% granite powder replacement with sand.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
13	MR.CH.CHANDRAMOULI	13A51A0107 ANAPU MUKESH 13A51A0153 KARAGANA BALA MURALI KRISHNA 13A51A0160 KOTHA SUMANTH 13A51A0137 DURRU VIJAYAKUMAR 13A51A0129 CHINTADA DILEEP	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY ON WASTE MANAGEMENT IN GVMC AND TRANSFORMATION OF VEGETABLE WASTE INTO VALUE ADDED PRODUCT THROUGH COMPOSTING

Abstract: The aim of this work was to study the effect of the composting that commonly adopted for treatment of organic wastes or for production of organic/natural fertilizers that is introduced to relative technique, called composting. The system resulted in a product that was more stable and consistent, had less potential impact on environment and for compost system; the product met the pathogen reduction requirement.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
14	MS.P.PUSPA LATHA	13A51A0125 BURRA SAI GUNA SEKHAR 13A51A0138 ERRA MANOJ KUMAR 13A51A0163 MADAPALA KHAGESH 13A51A0134 DORA PRUDHVI RAJ 13A51A0139 GARA MANIKANTA	HYDRO-GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF WETLAND'S WATER USING FLAME PHOTOMETRY AND ITS CONSERVATION

Abstract: Wetlands of India, estimated to be 58.2 million hectares, are important repositories of aquatic biodiversity. The diverse eco-climatic regimes extent in the country resulted in a variety of wetland systems ranging from high altitude cold desert wetlands to hot and humid wetlands in coastal zones with its diverse flora and fauna. The review deals with the status and distribution of wetlands and causes and consequences of wetland losses. It also provides an overview of the use of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools in mapping and monitoring of the wetland located around the area of the study. Water quality analysis and modelling, change analyses and in mapping of surface water bodies and wetlands.

Most problems pertaining to India's wetlands are related to human population. India contains 16% of the world's population, and yet constitutes only 2.42% of the earth's surface. The current loss rates in India can lead to serious consequences, where 74% of the human population is rural (Anon. 1994) and many of these people are resource dependent. Indian landscape has contained fewer and fewer natural wetlands over time. Restoration of these converted wetlands is quite difficult once these sites are occupied for non-wetland uses. Healthy wetlands are essential in India for sustainable food production and potable water availability for humans and livestock. They are also necessary for the continued existence of India's diverse populations of wildlife and plant species; a large number of endemic species are wetland dependent.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
15	DR. CH.KANNAM NAIDU	13A51A0150 JAMI GOWTHAM 13A51A0148 HANUMANTHU VENKAT NARAYA 13A51A0158 KODAMANCHALI DEVENDRANAT 13A51A0136 DUPPALAPUDI PRADEEP 13A51A0149 JALLI CHANIKYA	"REMOTE SENSING, GIS AND SCS CURVE NUMBER TECHNIQUES FOR ESTIMATING THE RUNOFF OF PEDDA KEDARI. RESERVEFOREST, TEKKALI, SRIKAKUKAM, ANDHRA PRADESH"

Abstract: The primary source of water is rainfall for the generation of runoff over the land surface. Runoff or overland flow is the flow of water that occurs when excess storm water flows over the earth's surface. Satellite remote sensing and GIS techniques coupled with conventional filed investigations were used for mapping of land use/land cover (LU/LC) features of the study area towards estimating the runoff of the area. The SCS-CN method (SCS, 1985) method involves the use of a simple empirical formula and readily available tables and curves. Determination of SCS curve number depends on the soil and land cover conditions, which the model represents as hydrologic soil group, cover type, treatment and hydrologic condition. Soils are classified into hydrologic soil groups (HSG) to indicate the minimum rate of infiltration obtained for bare soil after prolonged wetting. Runoff computed from a given rainfall event was integrated with the data of land use treatment, curve numbers and hydrological soil groups by

using SCS-CN method. The estimated runoff contributes more than 28% of total rainfall received in the study area. The suitable locations of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures are suggested to increase the groundwater levels for sustainable development of water resources in the Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
16	MR. S.RAM LAL	13A51A01B3 13A51A01C3 14A55A0117 13A51A01A5 13A51A0189	SHAMBHU KUMAR YADAV VALLURI CHANDU MOOKALLA VASUDEVARAO SAMANTHO RAHUL ROY POTNURU RAMESH	PLANNING, DESIGNING AND ESTIMATION OF AITAM AUDITORIUM

Abstract: An Auditorium is very essential building for organizing seminars, lectures, conducting meeting, cultural programmers etc. Considering this uses we selected this project. It can be used as a multiple building whenever required to meet the need. The seating arrangement for 1000 people is provided with obvious visibility from all areas of building. The other facilities are provided with required amenities. All structural elements such as beam, column, slab, foundation etc. are designed as per IS 456-2000 by limit state method. All imposed loads are taken from the code IS 875(part-2) 1987.All structural elements are analyzed by using STAAD PRO. Drawings are prepared by using AUTO CAD. Structural design, plan and structural drawings are enclosed in this volume. Loads such as dead loads, the live loads, wind loads which is according to the IS875 and we followed other codes like IS2526-1963 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR ACOUSTICAL DESIGN OF AUDITORIUMS AND CONFERENCE HALLS and NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF INDIA 2005 for fire and life safety, Lighting and Ventilation. Estimation of the structure is done by using MS Excel.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
17	MR. G.GOWRISANKAR ARAO	13A51A0177 13A51A01D1 13A51A01D3 13A51A01A7 14A55A0122	NALLA VENKATA SATYA MADHURI DEVI YEDURI PREM KUMAR MAJJI DURGA PRASAD SANKAR NEPAK SANCHANA NIKHIL	DESIGN&ANALYSIS OF A COOLING TOWER

Abstract: Cooling towers are one of the most important industrial utilities used to dissipate the unwanted process heat to the atmosphere through the cooling water in the heat exchangers across the plant site. Cooling tower is one of the most expensive utility in terms of power consumption and water circulation. Maintaining water quality in the circulation loops is one of the major challenges in process optimization for most efficient performance. To identify the key performance parameters with respect to perspective of the operations' team, the water chemistry is the most crucial level and demands proper understanding to maintain complete control over the variations. Latest technological developments have made the water conservation more efficient and use of chemicals more limited by introducing "Recycling / reusing water practices" and "Chemical free platforms". With limited options available to the designed and operating cooling tower, these areas could be explored for better and cost effective performance and environment friendly impact.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
18	G. PRASANNA KUMAR	13A51A01C1 13A51A01B9 13A51A0178 13A51A0192 13A51A0179	TOGARANA VAMSI TELUKULA JAGADEESH NIRMAL ADHIKARI RABIN SHARMA PACHIPENTA PURNIMA	AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON CONCRETE WITH CRUSHER DUST AS PARTIAL AND FULLY REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE

Abstract: The purpose for taking up this analysis owing to the fact that now a days natural sand confirming to Indian Standards is becoming scarcer and costlier due to its non availability in time because of Law of Land, illegal dredging by sand mafia, accessibility to the river source during rainy season, non confirming with IS 383-1970. Hence the present investigation was taken up with a view to verify the suitability, feasibility and potential use of crusher dust, a waste product from aggregate crushing plant in concrete mixes, in context of its compressive strength and workability and in terms of slump, compaction factor respectively. In view of above discussion, an attempt is made to replace the natural sand in concrete control mixes of M25 grade designed at replacement levels of 0%, 50% and 100% using Crusher Dust. There were in all 3 mixes in one mix is control mix and two mixes with crusher dust as a partial replacement of natural sand. In view of above discussion, an attempt is made to replace the natural sand in concrete control mixes of M25 grade designed at replacement levels of 0%, 50% and 100% using Crusher Dust. There were in all 3 mixes in one mix is control mix and two mixes with crusher dust as a partial replacement of natural sand.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
19	MR G.DURGA RAMA NAIDU	14A55A0119 14A55A0123 13A51A0172 13A51A0191 14A55A0121	PALLA JHANSI SUNKARI YUGANDHAR MATURI SWAROOP KUMAR PRASHANT SHARMA SAMANTHULA DURGA PRASAD	A PRESENTATION ON REPLACEMENT OF FULLY COARSE AND FINE AGGREGATES OF M25 CONCRETE WITH CONCRETE DEBRIS AND CRUSHER DUST

Abstract:

Recycling of concrete debris can make a contribution of reduce the total environmental impact of building sector. To increase the scope for recycling in future aspects, recycling have to be included in the design phase. Besides, aggregate sources near metro manila are almost depleted. So, aggregates have to be brought from far quarries. Consequently, reclaiming aggregates from concrete debris would lead to environmental and economic benefits. This experimental study aimed to use to concrete debris as alternative coarse aggregate in concrete mixture. Now-a-days in India 12-14.7 million tones demolition waste is producing per annum. For land filling of this material, we require more land and this land fill pollute the surroundings of the land and the environment. By recycling the coarse aggregate from concrete debris, we can reduce the production of CO_2 due to less crushing of stones from quarries. By using this debris we can save the natural resources too.

We have obtained the concrete mixture with 100% replacement of coarse aggregates from concrete

debris. With this material, concrete cubes are moulded as per mix design. The concrete cubes were tested for compressive and flexural strengths at the time of 7 days and 28 days after curing period. The results were checked and analyzed.

The purpose for taking up this analysis owing to the fact that now-a-days natural sand confirming to Indian standards is becoming scarcer and costlier due to its non availability in time because of low of land, illegal dredging by sand mafia, accessibility to the river source during rainy season, non confirming with IS 383-1970. Hence the present investigation was taken up with aggregate crushing plant in concrete mixes, in context of its compressive strength and work ability and in terms of slump, compacting factor respectively.

In view of above discussion, an attempt is made to replace the natural sand in concrete control mixes of M25 grade designed for 100 to 120mm slump at replacement 100% using Portland cement. There were in all 3 mixes in one mix in control mix and two mixes with crusher dust as a replacement of natural sand and recycling of concrete debris aggregate.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
20	MR.J. SEKHAR RAJU	13A51A0195	RAJASEKHAR NAIDU CHUKKA	A PRESENTATION ON "DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF MULTI-STORIED BUILDINGS
		13A51A01D4	SAMPATH TINGA	
		13A51A0197	RAYI SANTHOSHA	
		13A51A0193	MUDADLA SANTOSH KUMAR	
		13A51A01B4	SIMMA DEVAGIRI	
		13A51A0170	MANDIP YAULI	

Abstract: In last few decades, trend of people moving toward cities has caused scarcity of living space within cities. Thus demanding them to grow upwards i.e. triggering the construction of taller and taller structures. Traditionally, the primary concern of the structural engineer designing a building has been the provision of a structurally safe for buildings. Analysis & Design of the building is done using the software STAAD PRO 2006. Seismic analysis for multi-storied building is to be done separately to understand the effect of seismic force on each components of building. The total intensity of load is experienced by a building during an earthquake and high intensity storms dependents on its natural period, the seismic force distribution, wind velocity are dependent on the distribution of stiffness and mass along the height. Our project is based on the linear Analysis and Design of the multi-storied buildings(G+7) by comparing moments and deflections of the structure. In conclusion we will discuss about the variation of bending moments and shear forces with respect to height of the buildings for both wind analysis and seismic analysis.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
21	MR.P. MANOJ KUMAR	13A51A0174 13A51A0173 13A51A01B2 13A51A01A6 14A55A0118 13A51A01A3	MOJJADA KARTHIK ESWAR BABU MD AFFAN BIN HASSAN SHAMBU KUMAR CHAUDHARY SANJEEVI PRASANTH PALAVALASA GANANAD SAKETI CHAKRAPANI	REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATES WITH STEEL SLAG AND STUDIES OF REPLACED FINE AGGREGATES IN ACID

Abstract: Aggregates are the important constituents in concrete. Steel slag is a waste product generated during the production of steel. These wastes are disposed in the form of landfills causes an enormous amount of land pollution. So for the increasing demand to protect the normal environment, especially in build-up areas, the needs to use these wastes are very important. Therefore, replacing all or some portion of natural aggregates with steel slag would lead to considerable environmental benefits. The present work is to use steel Slag as replacement for fine aggregate. The M20 grade concrete with high volume steel slag replacement for fine aggregate are examined in the present study.. The results showed that replacing about 0% to 50 of steel slag aggregates by volume for natural aggregates.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
22	MR.B.ESWARARAO	13A51A01B6 13A51A01A4 13A51A01C6 13A51A0182 13A51A01C0	SRUTHI SMITHA PANDA SALINA SUNDARA RAO VOODHA SANYASI RAO PATTA RATNA KUMARI THURALA VAMSI KRISHNA	STUDY OF EXPANSIVE SOIL TREATED WITH SILICA FUMES

Abstract: Due to rapid growth of urbanization and industrialization, minimization of industrial waste is serious problem in present days. To encounter this innovative and nontraditional research on waste utilization is gaining importance now a days. Soil improvement using the waste material like slags Rice husk ash, Silica fume etc., in geotechnical engineering has been recommended from environmental point of view. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the feasibility of using Silica fume as soil stabilization material. In this paper the effect of Silica fume on engineering characteristics of expansive clay like Black Cotton Soil has been presented. A series of laboratory experiment has been conducted on black cotton soil blended with Silica fume content from 5% to 20% by weight of dry soil. The experimental results showed a significant increase in California bearing ratio and Unconfined compressive strength. The Differential free swell of the clay is reduced from 50% to 7% with increase in Silica fume content from 0% to 20% respectively. The Proctor compaction results showed a small decrease in Maximum dry density and increase in Optimum moisture content. From this investigation it can be concluded that the Silica fume as a potential to improve the characteristics of black cotton soil.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
23	MR.P.RAM PRASAD	13A51A01A0 13A51A0169 13A51A0181 13A51A0176 13A51A0184 11A51A0133	RONANKI POORNACHANDRA RAO MANDALA KHAGESWARA RAO PALLE BHARGAVI NADUPURU SATISHKUMAR PEDDINTI TIRUPATHI RAO PATRUNI NAVEEN KUMAR	IMPROVEMENT OF EXPANSIVE SOILS WITH CEMENT AND SEA SHELLS

Abstract: Expansive soils are the soils which can expand when the moisture content of the soil is increased. Structures built on such soils may experience cracking and damage due to differential heave.so our aim is stabilise the expansive soil by using cement and sea shells. The study of the expansive soil is taken from **Pedda Sana** bridge construction. So the object is first we perform index and engineering properties of expansive soil and make it show the result as highly expansive and less shear strength, unconfined compressive strength, bearing capacity. Next we add the proposed stabiliser to the soil that means we add cement+sea shell stabiliser to the soil in trial and error process and we make it show that after adding stabiliser there will be significant improvement in the properties of soil. That means we show that the strength properties will be improved.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
24	MR.B.ESWARARAO	13A51A01C5 14A55A0116 13A51A0183 14A55A0120	VELAMALA SRINIVAS METTA RAJESH KUMAR PEDADA DHANALAKSHMI PEDDANI PRAVEEN	A LABORATORY STUDY ON IMPROVEMENT OF EXPANSIVE SOIL WITH CASHEW NUT SHELL ASH

Abstract: The growing cost of traditional stabilizing agents and the need for the economical utilization of industrial and agriculture waste for beneficial engineering purposes has prompted an investigation into the stabilizing potential of cashew nut shell ash in highly expansive clay soil. Index properties of the natural soil showed that it belongs to CL in the AASTHO classification system respectively. soils under these group of poor engineering benefit .the stabilization of black cotton soil with cashew ash is thus unattainable. In this project cashew nut shall ash is used to improve the development of strength of weak expansive soil which is available near the Gatlapadu and found that CBR value determined from the treated expansive soil with an optimum value of Cashew nut shall ash is adequate for design of subgrade of flexible pavement.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
25	MRS .CH. MOUNICA	13A51A01B8	SURU YAMINI	PROJECT ON PARKING STUDIES
		13A51A01B0	SASANAPURI SRILEKHA	
		14A55A0124	YERNENA ADIRTYA KUMAR	
		13A51A0168	MANCHALA SITA RAMA SIRISHA	
		13A51A01A9	SARATH CHANDRA SAVIRIGANA	

Abstract: The main aim of this project is to reduce the traffic in the parking places. In cities the problem of parking vehicles is becoming more and more acute day by day. The purpose of this project is to estimate the existing private and public parking supply in the downtown, to collect and analyze parking demand and utilization data in the downtown, to identify whether or not there is an observed shortfall of parking in the downtown, and to identify sub-areas that may need additional parking spaces due to development projects in the pipeline.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
26	MR K.RAJA SEKHAR	13A51A0180	PADHI SRUTHI	PERFORMANANCE APPRAISAL AT MID BLOCK SECTION DUE TO MOVEMENT OF ON STREET PARKING : A CASE STUDY AT SRIKAKAULAM URBAN
		13A51A0187	PONDARI TARUN BHASKAR	
		13A51A0175	MUKALLA PRAVEEN KUMAR	
		13A51A01C8	YANDAVA SRI HARSHAVARDHAN	
		13A51A01D0	YEDILLA SANTHOSHI	

Abstract: In India, condition of traffic due to various kind of vehicles maneuvering with different lane behavior and driver behavior resulting in supremely heterogeneous nature due to their static and dynamic features. Currently the traffic on the road rises rapidly and traffic volume overdoes normal limit. Study of several features of highway traffic is essentially required for preparation, design and maneuver of roadway facilities. For the improved vehicular road traffic it needs better roadway structure with greater capacity. An intension of this work is to analyze capacity for urban roads in heterogeneous condition. For the capacity estimation it is relatively tough to estimate traffic volume on the road. The problem of measuring flow may addressed by using Dynamic PCU values. The Capacity of urban roads is find out by green shield model and the results are compared with Microscopic simulation model. The sudden increase in width of lane on the road is checked and result shows that with the increase in road width Capacity of road also increases.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
27	MS. P.PUSPALATHA	13A51A0199 ROHIT KUMAR JHA 13A51A0194 RAHUL CHAUDHARY 13A51A01A2 ROUTHU BHARATH KUMAR 13A51A01A8 SANTOSH KUMAR YADAV	HYDRO-GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF WETLAND'S WATER USING FLAME PHOTOMETRY AND ITS CONSERVATION

Abstract: Wetlands of India, estimated to be 58.2 million hectares, are important repositories of aquatic biodiversity. The diverse eco-climatic regimes extent in the country resulted in a variety of wetland systems ranging from high altitude cold desert wetlands to hot and humid wetlands in coastal zones with its diverse flora and fauna. The review deals with the status and distribution of wetlands and causes and consequences of wetland losses. It also provides an overview of the use of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools in mapping and monitoring of the wetland located around the area of the study. Water quality analysis and modelling, change analyses and in mapping of surface water bodies and wetlands.

Most problems pertaining to India's wetlands are related to human population. India contains 16% of the world's population, and yet constitutes only 2.42% of the earth's surface. The current loss rates in India can lead to serious consequences, where 74% of the human population is rural (Anon. 1994) and many of these people are resource dependent. Indian landscape has contained fewer and fewer natural wetlands over time. Restoration of these converted wetlands is quite difficult once these sites are occupied for non-wetland uses. Healthy wetlands are essential in India for sustainable food production and potable water availability for humans and livestock. They are also necessary for the continued existence of India's diverse populations of wildlife and plant species; a large number of endemic species are wetland dependent.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
28	Dr. B. VISWESWARA REDDY	13A51A0185 PITTALA MURALIDHAR 13A51A01C7 YALLA SRAVAN KUMAR 13A51A01D2 YEGIREDDI PAWAN KALYAN 13A51A0190 POTNURU RAVI TEJA 12A51A0114 BOMMALATA VIVEK VARDAN	GEOSPATIAL APPROACH FOR WETLAND MAPPING AND CHANGE DETECTION ANALYSIS-A CASE STUDY ON SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT COAST, ANDHRA PRADESH

Abstract: Coastal wetlands, the places where the sea water meets the land are unique places in our global geography. They are endowed with a very wide range of coastal ecosystem like mangrove, coral reef, lagoon, sea grass, salt marsh and estuary. Wetlands offer myriad ecological benefits like flood control, ground water recharge and shoreline protection besides being cradles of biodiversity and habitats for waterfowl. So monitoring and conservation is essential to protect the coastal wetlands.

Geospatial technology which includes Global Positioning System (GPS), Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) in recent years have proved to be of great importance for effective mapping & monitoring the coastal wetlands.In the present study, an attempt has been made to be delineated land use/ land cover features for change detection analysis in and around of coastal wetlands along the Srikakulam district coast.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
29	DR. CH.VASUDEVA RAO	13A51A0186 13A51A01C4 13A51A0188 13A51A0171 13A51A01B7	POLAKI HEMANTHA KUMAR VARISA KIRAN KUMAR POTNURU KIRAN KUMAR MANYALA MADHU BHAVANI SANKAR SUNKARA VENKATESH	LAND USE LAND COVER MAPPING USING GPS REMOTE SENSING AND GIS TECHNOLOGIES A CASE STUDY ON AITAM COLLEGE, TEKKALI , AP.

Abstract: Land use/land cover has become crucial basis work to carry out the prediction to the dynamical change of land use, prevention to natural disaster, environment production, land management and planing.with rapid development of remote sensing technology, espicially deeply studies in remote sensing, remote sensing land use/land cover classification has become the most credible, rapid and effective measure to monitor the condtion and changing of land use/land cover in the global surface. Data land use/land cover is necessary for the environment policy as well as for other policies such as regional development and agriculture. At the same time it provides one of the basic input for the production of more complex information on other themes. The study is a step forward towards having a better planning od environmental policy as well as a better land use and land resource management. An area of 39.54 acres located at aitam college was selected for this investigation. Two softwares(erdas and arc gis) were used for this investigation. The land use/land cover map several major units such as; buld up area, roads waste lands,vegetaion, orchards have been recognized.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
30	DR. CH.KANNAM NAIDU	13A51A01C9 13A51A0196 13A51A0198 13A51A01B1	YARRAPATI RAKESH RAMBHUKTA ARAVIND REDDI RAJKUMAR SEEPANA PRUDVI RAJ	REMOTE SENSING, GIS AND PUMPING TESTS FOR ASSESSING GROUNDWATER POTENTIAL OF PEDDA KEDARI RESERVE FOREST, TEKKALI, SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

Abstract: The study is to assessing the groundwater potential of the Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest area, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh State. The assessing of groundwater potential is achieved through GIS, Remote Sensing and Pumping tests. The data for this study include GeoEye-1 Imagery, Well data, Pumping Test data, Toposheet. Based the groundwater potential map, lineaments, slope map and drainage network, artificial zones will be suggested.

Enhancement of CBR of Weak Soil Using Flyash and Cement as Admixtures

Ch.V. Hanumantha Rao

Department of Civil Engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (AITAM) Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Fly Ash is the waste material, which is obtained after burning coal in Thermal Power Plants. It can be used as a stabilizer for soil due to its pozzolanic effect or an inherent self-hardening property under favourable conditions of moisture and compaction. This project aims at increasing the strength of poorly graded soil by using Fly Ash and cement as admixtures in various proportions. Some percentage of Fly Ash without any additives was utilized so as to reduce the cost of construction and this is a good method for disposal of it. Fly Ash was added in various percentages like 10, 20, 30 and 40 (% by volume). Initially all basic Geotechnical properties of the soil such as liquid limit, plastic limit,Grain Size Analysis, Specific Gravity, Free Swell Index, Unconfined Compressive Strength, OMC and MDD were determined. Later on the stabilized mixes were tested for CBR (California Bearing Ratio) which is an indirect measurement of strength. After the detailed experimental investigation it is observed that 30% addition of Fly Ash has shown optimum values, same investigation was continued with addition of cement in 2, 5, 8 and 10 percentages to the optimum mix of Fly Ash with soil. The strengths were determined in both Unsoaked and soaked conditions and at various curing periods such as 7 and 28 Days. Among all proportions of mixes 30% Fly Ash+8 % of the cement has shown maximum strengths, so that it was decided as optimum mix. Maximum strengths were obtained at 28 days curing period for all proportions of mixes so that this period is decided as optimum curing period. Eventually this project work facilitates aneconomical, strong and durable construction material for Flexible Pavements.

Some Studies on the Removal of Chromium from Electroplating Industry Waste by the leaf powder of Hibiscus mutabilis

Dr.M.Murali

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ABSTRACT

Several methods of treatment have been suggested for removal of chromium from wastewaters which include chemical precipitation, reverse osmosis, ion exchange, foam formation, etc. The main disadvantages of the above processes are that they produce large amounts of sludge and there are no possibilities of metal recovery as they are very costly. The use of plants and other plant materials for the removal of the heavy metals has already been reported in the literature as the non-conventional

adsorbents. In the present work, an attempt has been made to study the efficiency of removal of chromium using non-conventional adsorbents. Effluent from an electroplating industry was collected and analysed for pH value, acidity, suspended soils, dissolved solids and chromium. Batch experiments were conducted using the diluted effluent to facilitate the comparison of the results with control sample. Hibiscus mutabilis (commonly known as hibiscus plant) leaves were collected locally and were dried, powdered and sieved through standard sieve (I.S. no. 0.075mm). Batch experiments were carried out using this sieved leaf powder. Variation of chromium removal with contact period and dosage of adsorbent is studied using Freundlich plots.

Geophysical Techniques and Pumping Tests for Delineation of Groundwater Potential Zones of Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest of Srikakulam District, A.P. India.

Ch. Kannam Naidu

Department of Civil engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (AITAM) Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The geospatial techniques and pumping tests were used in this research for delineating the groundwater potential zones through intersection, Lineament frequency, Lineament density, Groundwater level, Transmissivity, Permeability and Storage Coefficient. All the thematic layers have been extracted from the remote sensing satellite data (i.e. GeoEye-1 & LANDSAT ETM+), well inventory data and pumping tests. For the extraction of thematic layers and analysis, the ERDAS Imagine 9.1 and ArcGIS 9.3.1 softwares have been used. The delineated groundwater potential zones map have been validated with the Vertical Electrical Soundings (VES) data which are surveyed through the Electrical resistivity meter.Weighted Index Overlay Analysis (WIOA). The following thematic layers have been integrated in GIS environment which include Land use/Land cover, Geomorphology, Geology, Drainage density, Lineament.

Comparison of Compressive Strength of M25, M30 Grades of Concrete by Partially Replacement of Fly Ash with Normal and Accelerated Curing

Gowri Sankara Rao. G, Anil kumar. G
Lakshmi Ganesh. S

Department of Civil Engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (AITAM) Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The advancement of concrete technology can reduce the consumption of natural resources and lessen the burden of pollutants on environment. Presently large amounts of fly ash are generated in thermal and steel

industries with an important impact on environment and human health. In recent years, many researchers have established that the use of supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) like fly ash (FA), blast furnace slag, silica fume, metakaolin (MK) and rice husk ash (RHA) etc. can, not only improve the various properties of concrete - both in its fresh and hardened states, but also can contribute to economy in construction costs. The use of fly ash in concrete formulations as a supplementary cementatious material was tested as an alternative to traditional concrete. This project work describes the feasibility of Fly Ash in concrete world. Fly Ash was collected from NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation) which is located at paravada in Visakhapatnam. The cement has been replaced by fly ash in various dosages such as 10, 20, 30 and 40 percentages by weight of cement for M25 and M30 mixes. Concrete mixtures were produced, tested and compared in terms of compressive strength with the conventional concrete. These tests were carried out to evaluate the mechanical properties and compressive strengths at various curing periods such as 3, 7 and 28 days. Tests conducted for fresh concrete are workability tests like slump, vee-bee consistometer and compaction factor and for hardened concrete compressive strength is done. The 28 Days Cured concrete cubes of all proportions were cured in Accelerated Curing tank for 3hours in boiled water (at 1000C) to obtain 28 days curing strength at earlier stage. From the experimental investigations it has been observed that the compressive strength of the concrete is optimum at 20% fly ash replacement with cement.

GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS OF FILARIASIS RISK IN VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA (OCT, 2016)

Dr. B Visweswara Reddy

Department of Civil engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (AITAM) Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Mapping of geographical distribution and identification of disease-prone areas is an important element in disease management efforts. The present study demonstrates the significance of geospatial mapping in identifying the risk zones of vector-borne diseases by taking a case study of *lymphatic filariasis* in Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh. Data on filarial cases recorded during 2017-2014 from 62 primary health centers in the district and the land use/land cover map prepared from the satellite images from 2012 were spatially correlated. About 2.7 percent of people have been affected by *filariasis* during 2007-2014 in the district with spatial variations at regional and mandal (*tehsil*) levels. Location quotient analysis has revealed that hilly region with dense forest cover is relatively less vulnerable, whereas the plain region characterized by large number of water bodies and extensive irrigated cropland besides urban environment is more vulnerable to *filariasis*.

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

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Vision

To evolve into a premier engineering institute in the country by continuously enhancing the range of our competencies, expanding the gamut of our activities and extending the frontiers of our operations.

Mission

Synergizing knowledge, technology and human resource, we impart the best quality education in Technology and Management. In the process, we make education more objective so that efficiency for employability increases on a continued basis.

Vision and Mission of the Department

Vision

To become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit professional ethics.

Mission

•Provide quality knowledge and advance skills to the students in order to expertise theoretically and practically in the areas of civil engineering.

•Improve the professional potentiality of the students and staff through educational programs to expand the knowledge in the field of civil engineering

•Inculcate healthy competitive spirit towards the higher education and successful career in the field of civil engineering to serve the nation ethically.

•Provide students and faculty with opportunities to create, disseminate and apply knowledge by maintaining a state of the art research.

Chairman's Message

At AITAM, we are committed to excellence in everything we do. We strive to mould the students in balancing intellectual and practical skills to become leaders in all the fields of Technical know-how and Management. We have created the finest facilities for the students to make the most of their scholastic pursuits. We are closely aligned with the corporate world which ensures exchange of ideas and experiences that keep our curricula focused on current developments and challenges in the field of engineering. We are firmly committed to research and consulting activities to contribute to the development of the discipline of engineering. Our vitality lies in our spirit of innovation. Our strength lies in our pragmatic approach. Our success lies in our will to do.

Dr. K. Someswara Rao
CHAIRMAN

Secretary's Message

Aditya Institute of Technology and Management is founded to meet the increasing demand for competent engineering graduates. Within a short span of its inception, AITAM has grown to be a premier engineering college of its kind and has won laurels and kudos from the industry. The faculty and staff in AITAM are dedicated to providing first-class education that instills strong and potent basic knowledge for sound practice in science and engineering for the well-being of the society. The Institute offers curricula that nurtures creative thinking and prepares students for productive and rewarding careers. The Institute offers programmes that deepen learning experiences of our students and prepare them for successful careers as engineers.

Sri L.L. Naidu
SECRETARY

Director's Message

Engineering education at AITAM is indeed a rewarding intellectual experience. The Institute prepares the engineering professionals of tomorrow imbued with insight, imagination and ingenuity to flourish as successful engineers. Our programs are attuned to the needs of the changing times. The classrooms are ultra-modern; the library and labs are cutting-edge; and all the members of the faculty are workaholic professionals and masters in their fields. Not surprisingly, our students are recruited by such renowned organizations as HCL, Satyam, WIPRO, INFOSYS, TCS, Visual Soft, Innova-Solutions and InfoTech. The exceptional dedication of our students, faculty and staff, and our collaborations with Industry and other institutions ensure that the Institute is well-poised to create a unique niche in the horizons of engineering education.

Prof. V.V. Nageswara Rao
DIRECTOR

Principal's Message

It is only through knowledge that man attains immortality. Knowledge has to expand or grow to remain as knowledge. The road to excellence is toughest, roughest and steepest in the Universe. The world requires and honors only excellence. Available information has to be directed by wisdom and intelligence to create new knowledge. Promotion of creativity is the new role of education. It is only through creative thinking that the present and future problems can be addressed to find dynamic solutions. Technology should be used to help remove poverty from the world. In fact forty per cent of the world's poor are in India. Confidence leads to capacity. It is faith in oneself that produces miracles. Education at AITAM helps build character, strengthen the mind, expand the intellect and establish a culture of looking at problems in a new perspective. The student is put through rigorous training so that he can stand on his own feet after leaving the portals of the Institute.

Dr. K.B. Madhu Sahu
PRINCIPAL

HOD's Message

Welcome to the Department of Civil Engineering at AITAM, Tekkali. Our journey started in the year 2011. Over the past 4 years we have grown our competency and expertise in core Civil Engineering curriculum and research. Vision of the department is to become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit and professional ethics.

The primary focus of our curriculum is to impart technical know-how to students, improve their problem skills combined with innovative thoughts. The department is well equipped with state of the art laboratories for academics and research purpose. With funding from Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP) and AICTE, special purpose lab equipment and software have been procured to support the research activities. Faculty members have excellent academic credentials possessing Doctorates and experienced staff from academics, research and core industry.

Mr. Ch. Kannam naidu

HOD CIVIL DEPARTMRNT

Contents of Newsletter

News Letter (**JANUARY -JUNE)**

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

1. Dr. B. Visweswara Reddy, Assistant Professor Published a paper titled ***Geospatial Analysis Of Filariasis Risk In Vizianagaram District of Andhra Pradesh, India*** in Journal of Punjab Geographer, Volume- 12, Oct, 2016, ISSN 0973-3485

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES ATTENDED/ORGANIZED

S. No.	Name of The Faculty	Dates	Name of The Programme	Host Institution
1	Ch. Kannam Naidu	07-09-2016	One day Seminar on Engineering Education and Research	Novotel, Visakhapatnam
2	Dr. H. Rama Mohan	18-09-2016 to 23-09-2016	Six Day National Workshop on "Contemporary Perspectives of Mathematical and Physical Sciences Pertaining to Engineering and Technology, AITAM	AITAM
2	Ch. Chandra Mouli	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering (Convener)	AITAM
3	Ch. Kannam Naidu	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering (Co-Convener)	AITAM
4	Dr, M. Murali	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
5	Dr. V.B. Neela	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
6	G. Gowri Sankara Rao	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM

6	Dr, B. Visweswara Reddy	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
7	S. Ramlal	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
7	Dr. Ch. Vasudeva Rao	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
8	Dr. H. Rama Mohan	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
9	Ch. Hanumantha Rao	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
10	J. Sekhara Raju	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
11	B. Jyotshna	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
12	K. Rajaskharam	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
13	M. Chandini	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
14	V. Divya Sri	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
15	G. Narasimha Murthy	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
16	G.D.R. Naidu	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
17	U. Sravan Kumar	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM

18	G. Anil Kumar	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
19	B. Eswara Rao	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
20	N. Lakshmi Pravallika	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
21	P. Manoj Kumar	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
22	P. Ram Prasad	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
23	G. Prasanna Kumar	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
24	P. Puspa Latha	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
25	K. S. Biswal	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM
26	B. Govida Rajulu	17-10-2016 to 22-10-2016	Recent Developments in Structural Engineering	AITAM

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Publications and awards in inter-institute events by students of the programme of study

Events Organized under ISTE student chapter and Leadership Student Chapter

S. No	Event	Date	Faculty Coordinator	Student coordinator	Achievements
2016-17					
1					
2					•

Publications and awards in inter-institute events by students of the programme of study

S. No	Name of activity	Student name & Reg.no	Class	Name of event and venue	Date(s)	Awards
Academic Year 2016-17						
1	MODEL	V.PRASANTHI 15A55A0131	IV	ASPIRE 2K16 ADITYA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	26th - 27th Feb 2016	Participation
2	LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION	KRISHNA CHANDRA 16A51A0167	IV	CAMPUS AMBASSADOR PROGRAMME ADITYA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	6th AUG 2016	Participation
3	EASSY WRITING	U.VENKATRAMANA 16A51A0188	IV	DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGG ADITYA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	15th Sep 2016	Participation
4	SPARK PROGRAMME	U.VENKATRAMANA 16A51A0188	IV	INFOSYS	10th & 11th NOV 2016	Participation

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

(a) Events Organized under ISTE student chapter

S. No	Event	Date	Faculty Coordinator	Student coordinator
1	Engineers Day Celebrations	15.09.2016	Dr. G. Nageswara Rao Mr. G. Gowri sankara Rao	Silla Durga Prasad
2	Seminar on Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp	29.11.2016	Dr. G. Nageswara Rao	Gudla Pavan Kumar

(b) Events Organozed By Iste Chapter Aitam

S. No	EVENT	Dates	Faculty coordinators
1	Engineers Day Celebrations	15.09.2016	Dr. G. Nageswara Rao Sr. P. Sai Vijay Mr. G. Gowri sankara Rao Dr. b. Rama Rao Sri. T. Prabhakar Sri. D. Lokanadham Sri. M. Chaitantya
2	National Education Day	11.11.2016	Dr. G. Nageswara Rao Dr. KB Madhu Sahu Dr. D. Vishnu Murthy

STUDENTS PLACEMENTS

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Branch	Name of the Company/Organization	Package
1	10A51A0317	GOLIVI RAJU	ME	Tech Mahindra	3,06,000
2	10A51A0328	LALAM NAGA CHIRANJEEVI	ME	Tech Mahindra	3,06,000
3	10A51A0351	SIMHADRI KULADEEP RAJA	ME	Tech Mahindra	3,06,000
4	10A51A0345	RONGALI MEENA	ME	TCS	3,26,000
5	10A51A0324	K VENKATA RAMANA	MECH	UVIMAC	1,40,000
6	10A51A0312	B NAGESWAR	MECH	UVIMAC	1,40,000
7	10A51A0344	R RAJA SEKHAR	MECH	UVIMAC	1,40,000
8	10A51A0325	K RAJASEKHAR	MECH	UVIMAC	1,40,000
9	10A51A0349	S PRASANTH KUMAR	MECH	UVIMAC	1,40,000
10	11284M058	V SUNIL	DME	UVIMAC	1,40,000
11	11284M039	M KESAVARAO	DME	UVIMAC	1,40,000
12	11284M028	K CHAITANYA	DME	UVIMAC	1,40,000
13	11284M012	B ARUN KUMAR	DME	UVIMAC	1,40,000
14	11284M006	B SAI PRAVEEN	DME	UVIMAC	1,40,000
15	13A55A0308(L)	G SAI VENU MANOJ	DME	UVIMAC	1,40,000
16	10A51A0347	S AVINASH	MECH	SSEL	1,80,000

17	10A51A0309	B ANUDEEP	MECH	SSEL	1,80,000
18	11A55A0301	A NARASINGA RAO	MECH	SSEL	1,80,000
19	10A51A0351	S KULADEEP RAJA	MECH	SSEL	1,80,000
20	10A51A0334	TIRUMALA RAO	MECH	SSEL	1,80,000
21	10A51A0345	RANGOLI MEENA	MECH	SSEL	1,80,000

STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL VISITS

S.no	Date of visit	Batch	Year-seM, section	Industry visited

GUEST LECTURES

S. No.	delivered a guest lecture	Action taken	Date-Month-Year	Resource Person with designation
1				
2				

Editorial Board

STAFF:

SRI. G. GOWRI SANKARA RAO

DR. B. VISWESWARA REDDY

STUDENTS:

PAPPALA SOWJANYA

GUNTA PRASANTHI

BAGADI LOKESH

ADITYA

Institute of Technology and Management

(An autonomous institution)

Tekkali-532 201, Srikakulam Dist., AP

Tel: 0845-245666, 245266, 92466 57908
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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

A HALF-YEARLY NEWSLETTER

AY: 2015-16	Jan-June	Vol. 5	Issue - 1

ADITYA

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ADITYA

Institute of Technology and Management

(An autonomous institution)

Department of Civil Engineering

Vision and Mission of the Institute

Vision

To evolve into a premier engineering institute in the country by continuously enhancing the range of our competencies, expanding the gamut of our activities and extending the frontiers of our operations.

Mission

Synergizing knowledge, technology and human resource, we impart the best quality education in Technology and Management. In the process, we make education more objective so that efficiency for employability increases on a continued basis.

Vision and Mission of the Department

Vision

To become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit professional ethics.

Mission

•Provide quality knowledge and advance skills to the students in order to expertise theoretically and practically in the areas of civil engineering.

•Improve the professional potentiality of the students and staff through educational programs to expand the knowledge in the field of civil engineering

•Inculcate healthy competitive spirit towards the higher education and successful career in the field of civil engineering to serve the nation ethically.

•Provide students and faculty with opportunities to create, disseminate and apply knowledge by maintaining a state of the art research.

Chairman's Message

At AITAM, we are committed to excellence in everything we do. We strive to mould the students in balancing intellectual and practical skills to become leaders in all the fields of Technical know-how and Management. We have created the finest facilities for the students to make the most of their scholastic pursuits. We are closely aligned with the corporate world which ensures exchange of ideas and experiences that keep our curricula focused on current developments and challenges in the field of engineering. We are firmly committed to research and consulting activities to contribute to the development of the discipline of engineering. Our vitality lies in our spirit of innovation. Our strength lies in our pragmatic approach. Our success lies in our will to do.

Dr. K. Someswara Rao
CHAIRMAN

Secretary's Message

Aditya Institute of Technology and Management is founded to meet the increasing demand for competent engineering graduates. Within a short span of its inception, AITAM has grown to be a premier engineering college of its kind and has won laurels and kudos from the industry. The faculty and staff in AITAM are dedicated to providing first-class education that instills strong and potent basic knowledge for sound practice in science and engineering for the well-being of the society. The Institute offers curricula that nurtures creative thinking and prepares students for productive and rewarding careers. The Institute offers programmes that deepen learning experiences of our students and prepare them for successful careers as engineers.

Sri L.L. Naidu
SECRETARY

Director's Message

Engineering education at AITAM is indeed a rewarding intellectual experience. The Institute prepares the engineering professionals of tomorrow imbued with insight, imagination and ingenuity to flourish as successful engineers. Our programs are attuned to the needs of the changing times. The classrooms are ultra-modern; the library and labs are cutting-edge; and all the members of the faculty are workaholic professionals and masters in their fields. Not surprisingly, our students are recruited by such renowned organizations as HCL, Satyam, WIPRO, INFOSYS, TCS, Visual Soft, Innova-Solutions and InfoTech. The exceptional dedication of our students, faculty and staff, and our collaborations with Industry and other institutions ensure that the Institute is well-poised to create a unique niche in the horizons of engineering education.

Prof. V.V. Nageswara Rao
DIRECTOR

Principal's Message

It is only through knowledge that man attains immortality. Knowledge has to expand or grow to remain as knowledge. The road to excellence is toughest, roughest and steepest in the Universe. The world requires and honors only excellence. Available information has to be directed by wisdom and intelligence to create new knowledge. Promotion of creativity is the new role of education. It is only through creative thinking that the present and future problems can be addressed to find dynamic solutions. Technology should be used to help remove poverty from the world. In fact forty per cent of the world's poor are in India. Confidence leads to capacity. It is faith in oneself that produces miracles. Education at AITAM helps build character, strengthen the mind, expand the intellect and establish a culture of looking at problems in a new perspective. The student is put through rigorous training so that he can stand on his own feet after leaving the portals of the Institute.

Dr. K.B. Madhu Sahu
PRINCIPAL

HOD's Message

Welcome to the Department of Civil Engineering at AITAM, Tekkali. Our journey started in the year 2011. Over the past 4 years we have grown our competency and expertise in core Civil Engineering curriculum and research. Vision of the department is to become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit and professional ethics.

The primary focus of our curriculum is to impart technical know-how to students, improve their problem skills combined with innovative thoughts. The department is well equipped with state of the art laboratories for academics and research purpose. With funding from Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP) and AICTE, special purpose lab equipment and software have been procured to support the research activities. Faculty members have excellent academic credentials possessing Doctorates and experienced staff from academics, research and core industry.

Mr. Ch. Kannam naidu

HOD CIVIL DEPARTMRNT

Contents of Newsletter

News Letter (**JANUARY -JUNE)**

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

1. Ch. V. Hanumantha Rao, Assistant Professor, Published a paper ***titled Enhancement of CBR of Weak Soil Using Flyash andCement as Admixtures*** in IJERD, Volume-12, Issue-1, January, 2016, e-ISSN *2278-067X*

2. Dr. M. Murali, Professor, Published a paper titled ***Some Studies on the Removal of Chromium from Electroplating Industry Waste by the leaf powder of Hibiscus mutabilis*** in NEPT, Volume- 15, Issue-2, June, 2016, ISSN 0972-6268

3. Ch. Kannam Naidu, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Geophysical Techniques and Pumping tests for Delineation of Groundwater Potential zones of Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest of Srikakulam District, A.P. India.*** in IJAR, Volume- 3, Issue-5(1), May, 2016, ISSN 2348-7666

4. G. Gowri Sankara Rao, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Comparison of Compressive Strength of M25, M30 Grades of Concrete by Partially Replacement of Fly Ash with Normal and Accelerated Curing*** in IJIRT, Volume- 3, Issue-1, June, 2016, ISSN 2349-6002

5. G. Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***Comparison of Compressive Strength of M25, M30 Grades of Concrete by Partially Replacement of Fly Ash with Normal and Accelerated Curing*** in IJIRT, Volume- 3, Issue-1, June, 2016, ISSN 2349-6002

6. G. Lakshmi Ganesh, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***Comparison of Compressive Strength of M25, M30 Grades of Concrete by Partially Replacement of Fly Ash with Normal and Accelerated Curing*** in IJIRT, Volume- 3, Issue-1, June, 2016, ISSN 2349-6002

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES ATTENDED

S. No.	Name of The Faculty	Dates	Name of The Programme	Host Institution
1	Dr. M. Murali	20-06-2016 to 22-06-2016	Faculty Development program on " Management capacity Enhancement"	IIM Tiruchirappalli
2	Ch. Kannam Naidu	23-06-2016 to 25-06-2016	Pedagogy and Management Capacity Enhancement Program for Teaching Staff	AITAM

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Publications and awards in inter-institute events by students of the programme of study

Events Organized under ISTE student chapter and Leadership Student Chapter

S. No	Event	Date	Faculty Coordinator	Student coordinator	Achievements
2016-17					

Publications and awards in inter-institute events by students of the programme of study

S. No	Name of activity	Student name & Reg.no	Class	Name of event and venue	Date(s)	Awards
Academic Year 2016-17						
1	Technical Quiz	Jammana Gayatri 12A51A0126	IV	STEPCONE-2016, GMRIT, Rajam	8th 9th 10th, 01.2016	1st
2	Poster Presentation	B Haneesha 12A51A0115	IV	STEPCONE-2016, GMRIT, Rajam	8th 9th 10th, 01.2016	2nd
3	PPT	Jami Gowtham 13A51A0150	III	STEPCONE-2016, GMRIT, Rajam	8th 9th 10th, 01.2016	3rd
4	Poster Presentation	B. Mounika 13A51A0150	II	SARABOTSAV-2016 Sarada Institute of Technology and Management, Srikakulam	18th 19th .03.2016	3rd
5	Technical Quiz	P. Jhansi Rani 12A51A0144	IV	SARABOTSAV-2016 Sarada Institute of Technology and Management, Srikakulam	18th 19th .03.2016	2nd
6	PPT	C. Nandini 13A51A0130	III	SARABOTSAV-2016 Sarada Institute of Technology and Management, Srikakulam	18th 19th .03.2016	2nd
7	Technical Quiz	G. Divya 14A51A0134	II	DAKSHATA-2016 Sri Sivani College of Engineering, Srikakulam	11th 12th .03.2016	3rd
8	Poster Presentation	B. Satish Kumar 13A51A0114	III	DAKSHATA-2016 Sri Sivani College of Engineering, Srikakulam	11th 12th .03.2016	2nd
9	PPT	C. Ramya 13A51A0128	III	DAKSHATA-2016 Sri Sivani College of Engineering, Srikakulam	11th 12th .03.2016	2nd

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

(a) Events Organized under ISTE student chapter

S. No	Event	Date	Faculty Coordinator	Student coordinator
1	Career Arena	09.01.2016	B.V.G. Murali Krishna G. Nagendar P. Manoj Kumar	Pachipenta Purnima
2	ASPIRE2K16	26 to 27th .02.2016	Dr. CJ. Rao Dr. BV Ramana Dr. B. Rama Rao Sri. P. Sai Vijay P. Manoj Kumar	Rajasekhar Naidu Chukka Palla Jhansi Suru Yamini
3.	ISTE-SRMC	27.03.2016	Dr. G. Nageswara Rao	Yedilla Santhoshi
4	Elocution	18.06.2016	Dr. G. Nageswara Rao	Samantho Rahul Roy

(b) Events Organozed By Iste Chapter Aitam

S. No	EVENT	Dates	Faculty coordinators

STUDENTS PLACEMENTS

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Branch	Name of the Company/Organization	Package
1					

STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL VISITS

S.no	Date of visit	Batch	Year-seM, section	Industry visited
1	23/01/2016	2014-2018	II-II-B	Andhra Cements Vishakapatanam
2	19/03/2016	2014-2018	II-II-A	Andhra Cements Vishakapatanam

Year-seM, section	Industry visited	
II/II A	Andhra Cements Vishakapatanam	

GUEST LECTURES

S. No.	delivered a guest lecture	Action taken	Date-Month-Year	Resource Person with designation
1	Theory of Failures on Materials	Guest lecture	17-03-2016	Dr. T.D. Guneswara Rao, Professor, Dept.of Civil Engineering, NITW

S. No.	Resource Person with designation	IMAGE IDENTITY
1	Dr. T.D. Guneswara Rao, Professor, Dept.of Civil Engineering, NITW	

Editorial Board

STAFF:

SRI. G. GOWRI SANKARA RAO

DR. B. VISWESWARA REDDY

STUDENTS:

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GUNTA PRASANTHI

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