



SRI VASAVI ENGINEERING COLLEGE(Autonomous)
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
APPROVED BY AICTE, PERMANENTLY AFFILIATED TO JNTU KAKINADA



Feedback

SCUD

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ARSENAL

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SMART CARD

Walking around college campuses and universities it is commonplace to see students walking to and from classes, studying in the library, and now playing Fortnite in the student center with their free time. What you don't see anymore which used to be commonplace are students utilizing a magnetic stripe or barcode to access their dorm, buy food, or check out books from the library.

Many schools have discovered that using these technologies, especially for door access, are fraught with security vulnerabilities and expensive to maintain over time. It's becoming increasingly difficult to find these types "dumb" ID badges that are personalized with only a color photo, black text, mag stripe or barcode that function simply to help others visually verify that we are who we say we are. No longer a novelty, contactless smart cards are now a large part of daily life on campus for many of colleges and universities. Today's smart IDs serve not only as photo identification, but also as access cards, debit cards and even mass transit passes in major cities across the world. These cards contain volatile memory and micro-

processor components. The card is made of plastic, generally PVC, but sometimes ABS. The card may embed a hologram to avoid counterfeiting.

While the cards themselves have become smarter often times the process to issue these contactless smart cards has become more complex and challenging for campus card offices. This is in large part due to the makeup of the smart card, which although they very much resemble the cards of old in size and shape, are quite different on the inside. Smart cards have an embedded chip which has memory to store data, such as a card number for door access, and also has an antenna allowing the card to be read using an RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) reader.

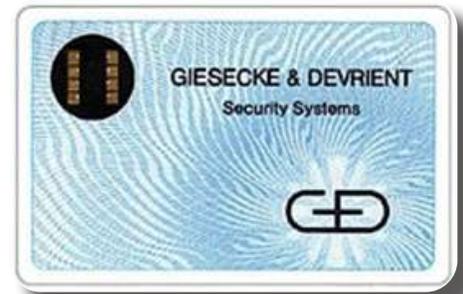
These chips allow for additional security as the card data is encrypted and typically requires authentication to read the data from the card. As a result, the process to issue or enroll these contactless smart cards into the credential management solution is quite different than that of a barcode or mag stripe card.

For many years, the technology to read or write the data from these contactless smart cards wasn't readily available making for a cumbersome process that frequently resulted in card enrollment errors. Typically, the card data in a contactless smart card comes preprogrammed on the chip of the card with the value printed on the outside of the card. The campus card office will then ensure that the student's card gets printed with their personal data onto the outside of the card properly and that it's synced to the card data on the inside of the card. Specifically, within a school's database, student record containing a photograph, name and ID number gets updated to include a unique card ID number that was pre-programmed into a chip of the contactless smart card.



First Smart Card Prototype

One of the first smart card prototypes, created by its inventor Roland Moreno around 1975. The chip has not yet been miniaturized. On this prototype, one can see how each pin of the microchip (center) is connected to the exterior world by a copper connector.



Where do we Apply it...? 🤔

Stored Value

The primary use of smart cards is stored value, particularly loyalty programs that track and incentivize repeat customers. Stored value is more convenient and safer than cash.

Securing Information

In addition to information security, smart cards achieve greater physical security of services and equipment, because the card restricts access to all but the authorized user.

E-Commerce

Smart cards make it easy for consumers to securely store information and cash for purchasing. The card can carry personal account, credit and buying preference information that can be accessed with a mouse click instead of filling out forms.

Personal Finance

Customers can use secure smart cards for fast, 24-hour electronic funds transfers over the internet

Health Care

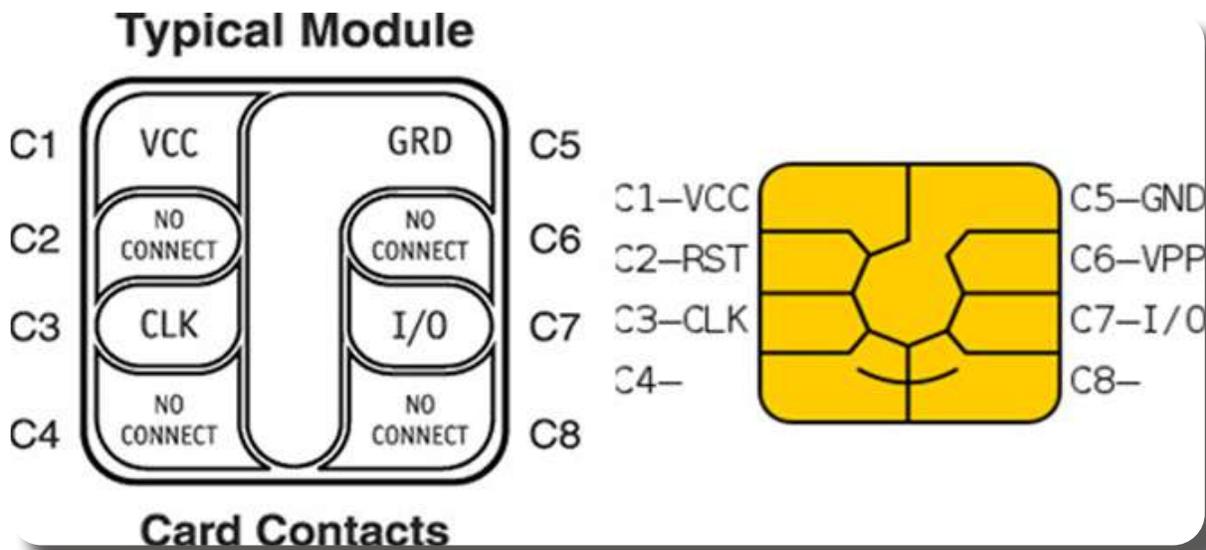
Rapid identification of patients; improved treatment. A convenient way to carry data between systems or to sites without systems. Reduction of records maintenance costs

Smart Card Reader



The Card reader is used to interfaces with a PC for the majority of its processing requirements. Both readers and terminals read and write to smart cards. Readers come in many form factors and in a wide variety of capabilities. Contact smart cards have a contact area, comprising several gold-plated contact pads, that is about 1 cm square. When inserted into a reader, the chip makes contact with electrical connectors that can read information from the chip and write information back. The cards do not contain batteries; energy is supplied by the card reader.

Smart card chip



- » **VCC:** Power supply input
- » **RST:** Used itself or in combination with an internal reset control circuit.
- » **CLK:** Clocking or timing signal
- » **GND:** Ground
- » **VPP:** Programming voltage input
- » **I/O:** Input or Output for serial data to the integrated circuit inside the card.

- M. LOKESH
19A81A0531

Smart Note Taker

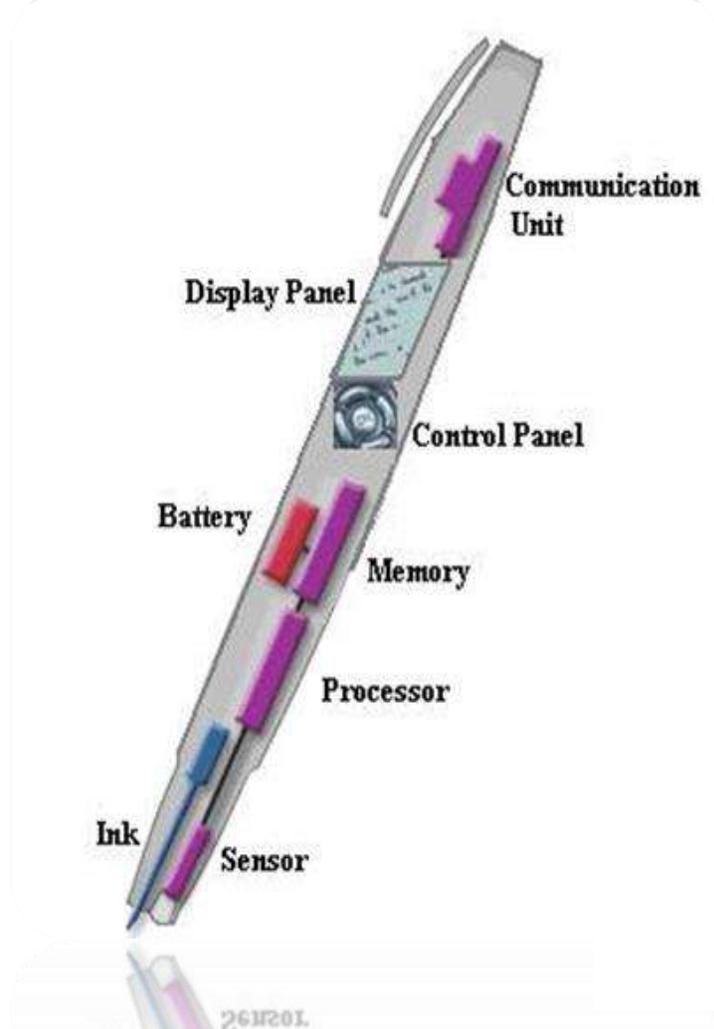
The Smart Note Taker is such a helpful product that satisfies the needs of the people in today's technologic and fast life. This product can be used in many ways. The Smart Note Taker provides taking fast and easy notes to people who are busy one's self with something. With the help of Smart Note Taker, people will be able to write notes on the air, while being busy with their work. The written note will be stored on the memory chip of the pen, and will be able to read in digital medium after the job has done. This will save time and facilitate life. The Smart Note Taker is good and helpful for blinds that think and write freely.



Another place, where our product can play an important role, is where two people talks on the phone. The subscribers are apart from each other while their talk, and they may want to use figures or texts to understand themselves better.

The instructors may not want to present the lecture in front of the board. The drawn figure can be processed and directly sent to the server computer in the room. The server computer then can broadcast the drawn shape through network to all of the computers which are present in the room. By this way, the lectures are aimed to be more efficient and fun

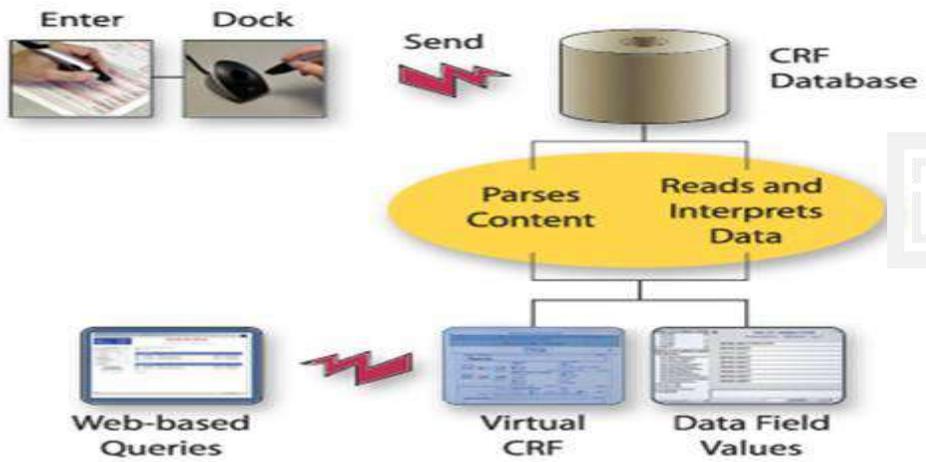




This product will be simple but powerful. The product will be able to sense 3D shapes and motions that user tries to draw. The sensed information will be processed and transferred to the memory chip and then will be monitored on the display device. The drawn shape then can be broadcasted to the network or sent to a mobile device.

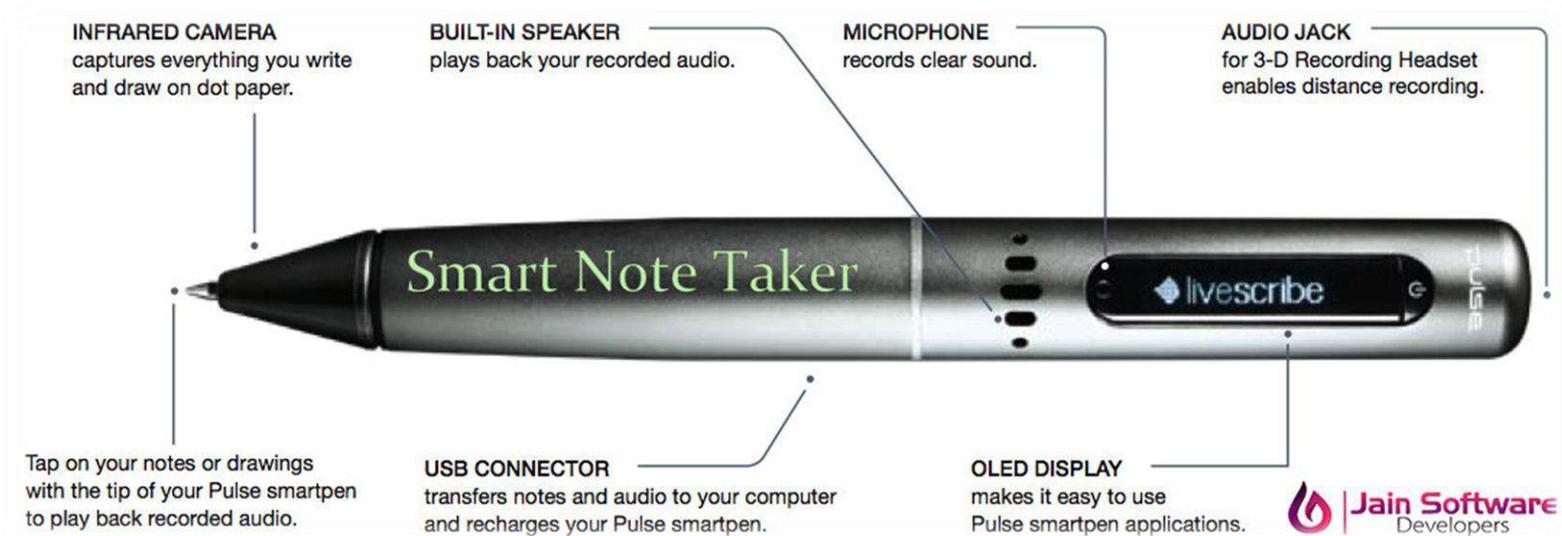
TECHNICAL
DEFINITION
OF THE
PRODUCT

In order to meet the technical requirements of the product we need Operating System Like Windows or Linux in order to implement software part of the project, Displacement Sensors to recognize the displacement of the pen in three dimensions, parallel cable to communicate with computer, software to solve the displacement data and finds the individual coordinate displacements in three axes and transform the data into text format, analog to digital converter to process analog displacement data and convert them into digital format, switch to control the pen and Rechargeable battery.



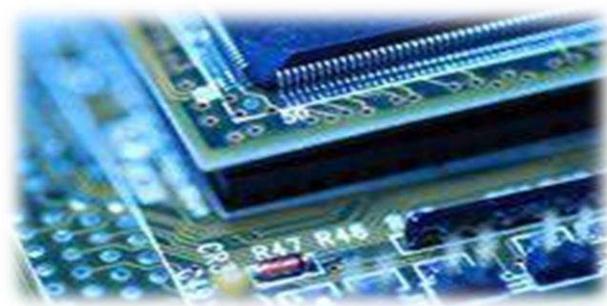
PC NOTE TAKER

PC Notes Taker is the world's first device that captures natural handwriting on any surface onto a PC in real time. Based on a revolutionary electronic pen, PC Notes Taker displays the user's handwritten notes, memos or drawings on the computer, and stores the image for future use. PC Notes Taker is ideal for markets where handwritten input is essential, such as health, educational and financial sectors. Supplied with user-friendly software, PC Notes Taker is compatible with PCs and notebooks.



A.D.S.DURGA PRAVEEN
19A81A0567

EMBEDDED WEB TECHNOLOGY



Embedded Web Technology is the merging of Embedded Systems with the World Wide Web. Embedded Web Technology decreases the cost of developing and maintaining the user interface by allowing the user to interface to the embedded system through a web browser running on a standard personal computer.

EMBEDDED WEB SERVER

Web server software that is built into hardware. Almost all network devices have **embedded Web servers (HTTP servers)**, which provide a control panel for configuring the device. ... An **embedded Web server** is like a mini website, except that it is not on the **Web**.

ACCESING OF EMBEDDED WEB SERVER

At your computer, open a **Web** browser. In the address field, type the IP address of the device, then press **Enter** or Return.

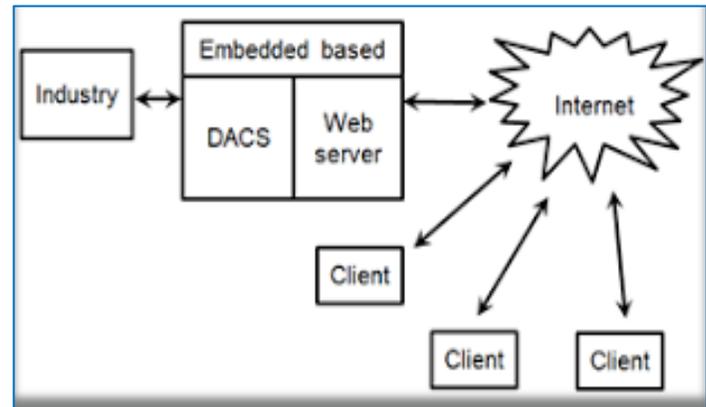
ADVANTAGES

- Ubiquit
- Low development cost
- High maintainability
- Easy maintenance of web development



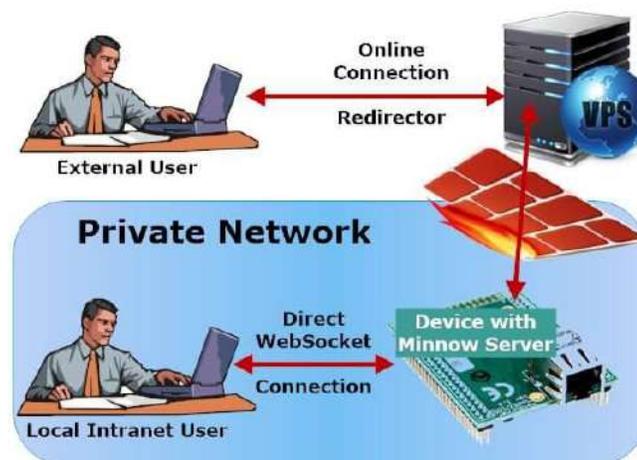
APPLICATIONS

- Home appliances
- Office automation
- Security
- Telecommunication
- Instrumentation



SOFTWARE

The software and operating system requirements of an embedded system are also different from a traditional computer based system. Typically embedded systems use basic embedded system software such as C, C++, ADA, etc. Some specialized embedded systems may use OS such as Windows CE, LINUX, **Treadx**, **Nucleus RTOS**, OSE, etc.



HISTORY

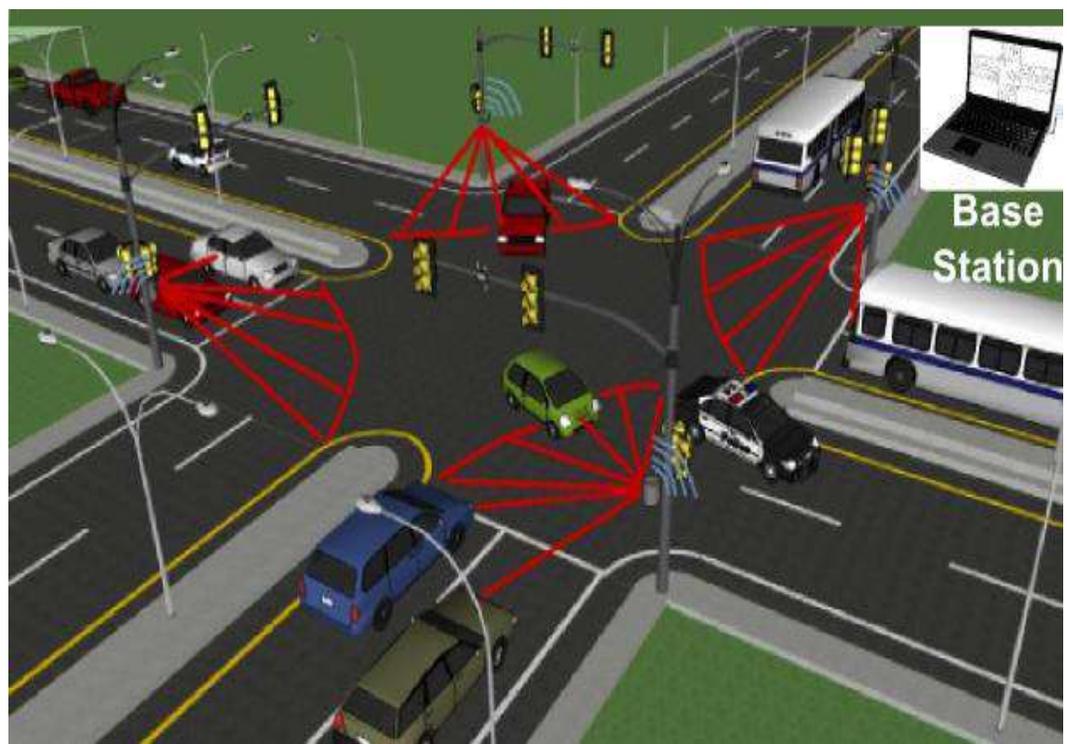
- One of the first recognizably modern embedded system was the Apollo Guidance computer, developed by Charles Stark Draper at the MIT instrumentation laboratory.
- In 1978 National Engineering Manufacturers Association release





An **embedded system** is a computer system—a combination of a computer processor, computer memory, and input/output peripheral devices—that has a dedicated function within a larger mechanical or electrical system.^{[1][2]} It is *embedded* as part of a complete device often including electrical or electronic hardware and mechanical parts. Because an embedded system typically controls physical operations of the machine that it is embedded within, it often has real-time computing constraints. Because an embedded system typically controls physical operations of the machine that it is embedded within, it often has real-time computing constraints. Embedded systems control many devices in common use today. Ninety-eight percent of all microprocessors manufactured are used in embedded systems.

A.USHA DEEPIKA
19A81A05C9





Ref. No.SVEC/CSE/Reports/2020-2021/02

CSE Progress Report from 1st September 2020 to 30th November 2020

**1) Details of faculty attended FDPs, Workshops, Seminars, Conferences / Certification Courses etc.,
outside the college as well as in the college:**

a) FDPs, Workshops, Seminars, Conferences attended by Faculty: 21

S.No.	Name of the faculty	Name of Workshop/Seminar/ FDP/SDP Attended	Location	No. of Days	From Date	To Date
1.	P.Bhavani Shankar	Machine Learning	AICTE Sponsored STTP at Manav Rachana International of Research and Studies	06	23.11.2020	28.11.2020
2.	Dr G.Loshma	Augmented Reality(AR)/Virtual Reality(VR)	AICTE Training And Learning (ATAL) Academy at Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College, Ludhiana	05	23.11.2020	27.11.2020
3.	P.Bhavan Shankar	Recent Trends in Artificial Intelligence and Soft Computing	R.M.D. Engineering College	06	16.11.2020	21.11.2020
4.	M. Satyanarayanna Reddy	Simulation and Emulation of Self-Organized Networks	Kongu Engineering College	05	06.11.2020	10.11.2020
5.	P.Bhavan Shankar	STTP on IOT based WSN using COOJA Network Simulator	IFET College of Engineering	07	05.11.2020	11.11.2020
6.	P.Bhavan Shankar	Machine Learning and its Applications(Phase-I)	Lendi Institute of Engineering and Technology	06	02.11.2020	07.11.2020
7.	P.Bhavan Shankar	Machine Learning and IOT Technologies for Environmental Issues –Phase-II	Prasad V.Potluri Siddhartha Institute of Technology	06	26.10.2020	31.10.2020

8.	P.Bhavan Shankar	Professional Morals,Work Ethics and Accountability	Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College	13	19.10.2020	31.10.2020
9.	D. AnjaniSuputri Devi	Design Thinking	AICTE Training And Learning (ATAL) Academy at National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chandigarh	05	12.10.2020	16.10.2020
10.	D. Sasi Rekha	Design Thinking	AICTE Training And Learning (ATAL) Academy at National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chandigarh	05	12.10.2020	16.10.2020
11.	K.David Raju	Cyber Security	E&ICT Aademics,NIT Patna and MNIT Jaipur	07	05.10.2020	11.10.2020
12.	M.Babu Rao	Cyber Security	E&ICT Aademics,NIT Patna and MNIT Jaipur	07	05.10.2020	11.10.2020
13.	D. AnjaniSuputri Devi	Data Science	AICTE Training And Learning (ATAL) Academy at National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chandigarh	05	05.10.2020	09.10.2020
14.	D. Sasi Rekha	Data Science	AICTE Training And Learning (ATAL) Academy at National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chandigarh	05	05.10.2020	09.10.2020
15.	Dr G.Loshma	Global Summit on Artificial Intelligence	Ministry of Electronics and Information	05	05.10.2020	09.10.2020

			Technology (NITI Aayog)			
16.	P.Bhavani Shankar	Machine Learning and IOT Technologies for Environmental Issues	PVP Siddhartha Institute of Technology	06	21.09.2020	26.09.2020
17.	D.SasiRekha	Machine Learning	JNTUK	05	21.09.2020	25.09.2020
18.	M. Anantha Lakshmi	Machine Learning	JNTUK	05	21.09.2020	25.09.2020
19.	P.Bhavani Shankar	Advanced Teaching Tools, Techniques and Methodologies for outcome based Engineering Education	JNTUK	03	09.09.2020	11.09.2020
20.	P.Bhavani Shankar	R Programming	Skill AP	20	07.09.2020	05.10.2020
21.	M. Nageswara Rao	Robotics	AICTE Training And Learning (ATAL) Academy at National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chandigarh	05	07.09.2020	11.09.2020

(b) Conferences attended by the faculty: 01

S.No	Name and Designation of the Faculty	Name of conference Attended	Paper Entitled with	Location	No. of days	From Date	To Date
1	Dr. K.Shirin Bhanu	Smart Computing and Informatics(SCI-2020)	Contribution and dedication is invaluable in safeguarding the quality and high standard of academic integrity	Vasavi College of Engineering(Autonomous), Hyderabad	02	09.10.2020	10.10.2020

C) Guest Lecture talks by Faculty: 01

S.No.	Name of the faculty	Name of Workshop/Seminar/ FDP/SDP Attended	Location	No. of Days	From Date	To Date
1.	Dr G. Loshma	Delivered a lecture on "Data Science"	Narula Institute of technology	01	02.09.2020	02.09.2020

2) Papers Published/ Presented In Conferences: 06

S.No.	Name of the Staff	Designation	Title of the Publication	Publication Details	INDEXING SCI/SCOPUS/ UGC LISTED/ OTHERS
1	Mr S Kumar Reddy Mallidi	Assistant Professor	Feature Reduction and Optimization of Malware Detection System Using Ant Colony Optimization and Rough Sets	International Journal of Information Security and Privacy Volume 14 • Issue 3 • July-September 2020	SCOPUS
2	Dr.O. Sri Nagesh	Assistant Professor	An efficient classifier for detecting Malicious facebook applications	JOURNAL OF CRITICAL REVIEWS (JCR) Volume 7 Issue 17, June 2020	SCOPUS FREE
3	Dr V. S Naresh	Associate Professor	Internet of Things in Healthcare: Architecture, Applications, Challenges, and Solutions	International Journal of Computer Systems Science & Engineering Comput Syst Sci & Eng (2020) 6: 411–421 © 2020 Tech Science Press, vol 35 no 6 November 2020	SCI
4	Dr V. S Naresh	Associate Professor	Blockchain privacy-preserving smart contract centric multiple multiparty key agreement over large WANETs	wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/ett, Trans Emerging Tel Tech. 2020;e4165, 8 October 2020	SCI
5	Mr P Bhavani Sankar	Assistant Professor	Alcohol detection system in vehicle for human safety	International Journal For Modern Trends In	UGC

				Science and Technology.IS SN:2455-3778 Online,October 2020	
6	Mr P Bhavani Sankar	Assistant Professor	Blockchain: The Essential future of modern internet	International Journal For Modern Trends In Science and Technology.IS SN:2455-3778 Online,October 2020	UGC

3) Student Achievements:

a) Certification Details (UDEMY, COURSERA, E-Boxetc.)

S.No	Regd. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	NAME OF THE COURSE	Month-Date
1.	19A81A0582	Gullapudi Kumari sri Anusha	Google cloud platform fundamentals: Core infrastructure	30.10.2020
2.	19A81A05P4	SOLASA SRIYA	Python for Beginners-Basic to Adavanced	10.10.2020
3.	19A81A05P4	SOLASA SRIYA	The Complete Public Speaking Course: Become a great Speaker	04.10.2020
4.	19A81A05K9	KANUMILLI BHANU SRI	Write Professional Emails in English	29.09.2020
5.	19A81A05K9	KANUMILLI BHANU SRI	Excel Skills for Business: Essentials	29.09.2020
6.	19A81A05K9	KANUMILLI BHANU SRI	C for Everyone: Programming Fundamentals	26.09.2020
7.	19A81A05P4	SOLASA SRIYA	Introduction to HTML	25.09.2020
8.	19A81A05A1	Mada lakshmi sowjanya	Introduction to HTML	25.09.2020
9.	19A81A0582	Guggilapu Kumari Sri Anusha	Programming for everybody(getting started with python)	16.09.2020
10.	17A81A05D7	Lingampalli Posi Ratna Kumari	Introduction to HTML5	14.09.2020

11.	19A81A05P4	SOLASA SRIYA	Write Professional Emails in English	13.09.2020
12.	19A81A05P4	SOLASA SRIYA	C for Everyone: Programming Fundamentals	13.09.2020
13.	19A81A0582	Guggilapu Kumari Sri Anusha	Introduction to Virtual Reality	11.09.2020

b) Other Certifications:

S.No	Regd.No.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	NAME OF THE COURSE	Institution	Month-Date
1.	19A81A05P4	SOLASA SRIYA	Cyber security foundation	Apponix	Sep-2020

c) APSSDC_Certifications

S.No	Regd.No.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	NAME OF THE COURSE	DURATION
1.	19A81A0567	A.Dileep sri durga praveen	Python Programming	05.10.2020- 24.10.2020
2.	19A81A0601	A.S.Venkata satya narayana raju	Python Programming	14.09.2020- 03.10.2020
3.	19A81A0623	Gunupudi Lakshmi Iswarya	Python Programming	14.09.2020- 03.10.2020
4.	19A81A0624	Jayavarapu thoshik sai hurudhay	Python Programming	14.09.2020- 03.10.2020
5.	18A81A05K9	Kotha. Dhana lakshmi	Web Development using django	14.09.2020- 03.10.2020
6.	19A81A05P4	Solasa sriya	Python Programming	14.09.2020- 03.10.2020
7.	19A81A0528	Kuna Kiran Maruthi	Advanced android application development	14.09.2020- 26.09.2020
8.	18A81A05H0	T. Leesha pallavi	Life cycle of software- Building end to end project	24.08.2020- 20.09.2020
9.	18A81A05E7	Makka. Prasanna Lakshmi	Life cycle of software- Building end to end project	24.08.2020- 20.09.2020
10.	18A81A05E0	Kata Ambika	Life cycle of software- Building end to end project	24.08.2020- 20.09.2020

11.	19A81A0528	Kuna Kiran Maruthi	Android App Development course	24.08.2020-12.09.2020
12.	17A81A0537	PENTAPATI S D V SATYA VARA PRASAD	Machine learning using python	03.09.2020-12.09.2020
13.	18A81A05M1	RAJULAPATI YOGANANDA MADHU GOPAL	AWS cloud computing	24.08.2020-06.09.2020
14.	18A81A0551	SIVATHATHA REDDY	AWS cloud computing	24.08.2020-06.09.2020
15.	18A81A0577	Inumarthi Sravya	AWS cloud computing	24.08.2020-06.09.2020
16.	18A81A0582	Maddimsetti Rupa sri	AWS cloud computing	24.08.2020-06.09.2020
17.	18A81A0566	Chitakana Harsha Vardhan	AWS cloud computing	24.08.2020-06.09.2020

d) Project Based Online Certifications

S.No	Regd.No.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	NAME OF THE COURSE	Institution	DURATION
1.	19A81A05P4	Solasa Sriya	Full stack development program demo session	edureka	05.10.2020

4) Placements:

- We are very glad to announce our 2021 passing out student **N. NAGA VENKATA SRI LALITHA (17A81A0530)** selected in big MNC **VMWARE WITH PACKAGE OF RS 20 LAKHS PER ANUM.**



- The following 4 students selected for intern at VMWARE from Jan –May 2021.

S. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student
1.	17A81A0530	N. NAGA VE NKATA SRI LALITHA
2.	17A81A05G7	Y.SRI GANGA SWETHA SRI BHAVANI
3.	17A81A0549	V. KAVYANJANA
4.	17A81A0598	R.AKANKSHA



The following students have been placed in the A.Y:2020-21.

S.No	Roll Number	Name	Company
1	17A81A0501	AMISETTI N V VAMSI KRISHNA	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
2	17A81A0521	KONAKALLA SRIGANDHA	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
3	17A81A0530	NANDURI NAGA VENKATA SRI LALITHA	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
4	17A81A0533	PABOLU TEJA SURYA SRI	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
5	17A81A0534	PANDURI PRANATHI	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
6	17A81A0583	MANDRU HARINI	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
7	17A81A0594	PEDAMALLU KANYAKA ALEKYA	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
8	17A81A05A7	SUNKAVALI TEJASWINI	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
9	17A81A05E4	MUDUMBAI NAGA SATYA AMRUTHA VARSHINI	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
10	17A81A05E8	PERUMALLA DHANALAKSHMI NAGA ANUSHA	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
11	17A81A05F1	POKALA SAHITHI	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
12	17A81A05F9	MERAPUREDDY VENKATA DURGA SAI VARDHAN	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
13	17A81A05H5	BURUGULA UMASRI SRAVYA	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
14	17A81A05J6	MANEPALLI GEETHA MADHURI	HEXAWARE Technologies Ltd
15	17A81A0506	BOLISETTY NAGA VENKATA MANASA	DXC Technology
16	17A81A0512	SREELAKSHMI GANGA	DXC Technology
17	17A81A0516	B S Y VASUDEVA RAO GOTETI	DXC Technology
18	17A81A0519	KANDIKONDA KUMARA RAMA MARUTHI	DXC Technology
19	17A81A0537	S D V SATYA VARA PRASAD PENTAPATI	DXC Technology
20	17A81A0540	LAKSHMI SUPRIYA SATTI	DXC Technology
21	17A81A0542	SHEIK VAHIDA	DXC Technology
22	17A81A0543	SIMHADRI TEJA SRI	DXC Technology
23	17A81A0548	PHANI TEJA VADALI	DXC Technology
24	17A81A0549	KAVYANJANA VANKAYALA	DXC Technology
25	17A81A0555	VYSHNAVI AGARWAL	DXC Technology
26	17A81A0563	TEJASWINI DASARI	DXC Technology
27	17A81A0565	PREM CHANDU GHANTA	DXC Technology
28	17A81A0567	MOUNIKA GOLISETTI	DXC Technology
29	17A81A0589	PALAPARTHI MARY JONES	DXC Technology
30	17A81A0590	PANDIRIPALLI MANJU SHA	DXC Technology
31	17A81A05A0	SAI MADHURI MANEPALLI	DXC Technology
32	17A81A05A6	JASWANTH SUNKARA	DXC Technology
33	17A81A05A8	KRISHNA SUDHEER TADI	DXC Technology
34	17A81A05B5	NEHA RATAN AKULA	DXC Technology
35	17A81A05B8	LAVANYA BOBBA	DXC Technology
36	17A81A05C5	DAMISETTI DEEPIKA NAGA RATNAM	DXC Technology
37	17A81A05D4	LALITHA KUMARI KODURI	DXC Technology
38	17A81A05D8	SAI PRANEETHA MANTHENA	DXC Technology

39	17A81A05F8	UMA ALEKYA TUMMALAPALLI	DXC Technology
40	17A81A05G6	SRI SNIGDHA CHANDRA YAMALA	DXC Technology
41	17A81A05G7	SRI BHAVANI YALLAVULA	DXC Technology
42	17A81A05G9	N V S S L RAMYA ATYAM	DXC Technology
43	17A81A05H1	SUDHEER DURGA NAGENDRA BANDARU	DXC Technology
44	17A81A05H2	SIVA RAMA KRISHNA BETHU	DXC Technology
45	17A81A05I1	PRAVEENA VARDHINI GARRE	DXC Technology
46	17A81A05I3	YAMINI GUNNAM	DXC Technology
47	17A81A05I5	PRAGATHISREE JAKKI	DXC Technology
48	17A81A05J7	DHARANI MANIKIREDDI	DXC Technology
49	17A81A05J8	SIRI CHANDANA MUDRAGADA	DXC Technology
50	17A81A05K0	JAYANTH NEPALA	DXC Technology
51	17A81A05K2	TRIVENI ORUGU	DXC Technology
52	17A81A0501	AMISETTI N V VAMSI KRISHNA	TCS CODEVITA
53	17A81A0503	B SWATHI	TCS CODEVITA
54	17A81A0516	B S Y VASUDEVA RAO GOTETI	TCS CODEVITA
55	17A81A0521	KONAKALLA SRIGANDHA	TCS CODEVITA
56	17A81A0542	SHEIK VAHIDA	TCS CODEVITA
57	17A81A0565	PREM CHANDU GHANTA	TCS CODEVITA
58	17A81A0594	PEDAMALLU KANYAKA ALEKYA	TCS CODEVITA
59	17A81A05A6	JASWANTH SUNKARA	TCS CODEVITA
60	17A81A05A8	KRISHNA SUDHEER TADI	TCS CODEVITA
61	17A81A05G7	SRI BHAVANI YALLAVULA	TCS CODEVITA
62	17A81A05K2	TRIVENI ORUGU	TCS CODEVITA
63	17A81A0530	NANDURI NAGA VENKATA SRI LALITHA	VMWare
64	17A81A0549	VANKAYALA KAVYANJANA	VMWare
65	17A81A0598	REDDY AKANKSHA	VMWare
66	17A81A05G7	YELLAVULA SRI GANGA SWETHA SRI BHAVANI	VMWare
67	17A81A05G7	YELLAVULA SRI GANGA SWETHA SRI BHAVANI	INFOSYS
68	17A81A05F1	POKALA SAHITHI	VIRTUSA
69	17A81A0530	NANDURI NAGA VENKATA SRI LALITHA	INFOSYS
70	17A81A05I1	PRAVEENA VARDHINI GARRE	INFOSYS
71	17A81A0579	KUNIREDDY DEVI SAI DURGA	TELAVERGE COMMUNICATIONS
72	17A81A05F4	RAYABARAPU SAI KIRAN	TELAVERGE COMMUNICATIONS
73	17A81A0514	GAVARA NAGENDRA SAI KUMAR	VAYATRONICS
74	17A81A05B0	VEERAVALLY LAKSHYA	VAYATRONICS
75	17A81A0527	MALLIDI CHANDINI	INFOSYS
76	17A81A05E9	PINDI JESSICA	INFOSYS
77	17A81A05J4	KUKUNURI AMRUTHA VARSHINI	INFOSYS



"life of little ones are destroy, when child labour is employed."

What is child labour?

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives them of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. In villages, it is a common sight to see children of poor families working in fields or elsewhere to contribute to the family income. Such children are deprived of opportunities of education and are also prone to health risks.

In a sense, child labour is open exploitation as it deprives children of education and pushes them into exploitative situations. The side-effects of working at a young age are risks of contracting occupational diseases like skin diseases, diseases of the lungs, weak eyesight, TB etc.; vulnerability to sexual exploitation at the workplace; deprived of education. They grow up unable to avail development opportunities and end up as unskilled workers for the rest of their lives.

It has been observed that in villages especially, representatives of various industries lure children with promises of jobs and wealth and bring them to the city where they are employed as bonded labour in factories. Many children are also employed as household help where they are paid minimum wages and are made to do maximum physical work.

Indian Constitution and Child Labour

Article 23 of Indian Constitution prohibits the trafficking in human beings and forced labor. And Article 24 prohibits the employment of children in factories. It says that No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Role of panchayat members mitigating child labour

- Generate awareness about the ill-effects of child labour,
- Encourage parents to send their children to school
- Create an environment where children stop working and get enrolled in schools instead
- Ensure that children have sufficient facilities available in schools
- Motivate Village Education Committees (VECs) to improve the conditions of schools.

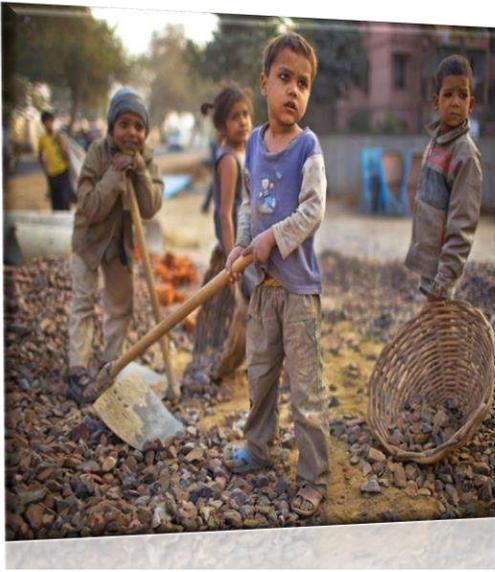
"The child is a soul with a being, a nature and capacities of its own, who must be helped to find them, to grow into their maturity, into a fullness of physical and vital energy and the utmost breadth, depth and height of its emotional, intellectual and spiritual being; otherwise there cannot be a healthy growth of the nation."

Child labour in India

India accounts for the second highest number where child labour in the world is concerned. Africa accounts for the highest number of children employed and exploited. The fact is that across the length and breadth of the nation, children are in a pathetic condition.

Child labour in India is a human right issue for the whole world. According to the statistics given by Indian government there are 20 million Child laborers in the country, while other agencies claim that it is 50 million.

The situation of Child laborers in India is desperate. Children work for eight hours at a stretch with only a small break for meals. The meals are also frugal and the children are ill nourished. Most of the migrant children, who cannot go home, sleep at their work place, which is very bad for their health and development. Seventy five percent of Indian population still resides in rural areas and are very poor. Children in rural families who are ailing with poverty perceive their children as an income generating resource to supplement the family income. Parents sacrifice their children's education to the growing needs of their younger siblings in such families and view them as wage earners for the entire clan.



National framework to eliminate child labour :

Our Constitution provides special provisions for the protection of children. Some Articles are as follows – 15(3), 31, 2132, 21-A, 33, 2334, 2435, 39 (e), 36, 39 (f), 37, 4338, 4539 and 51-A (k), 40. In relation with the above mentioned Conventions and Constitutional provisions, we have enacted special laws to eliminate the child labour; some important ones are as follows.

- The Children (Pleading of Labour) Act, 1933.
- The Factories Act, 1948.
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- Plantation Labour Act, 1951.
- The Mines Act, 1952.
- The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
- The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
- The Apprentices Act, 1961.
- The Schools and Establishments Act, 1961.
- The Beedi Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

Causes of child labour:

- Overexploitation of population.
- Decrease of resources.
- Decrease in literacy.
- Increase of poverty.
- Increase of unemployment.
- Lack of schooling and daily care.
- Limited choices for women.

Conclusion:

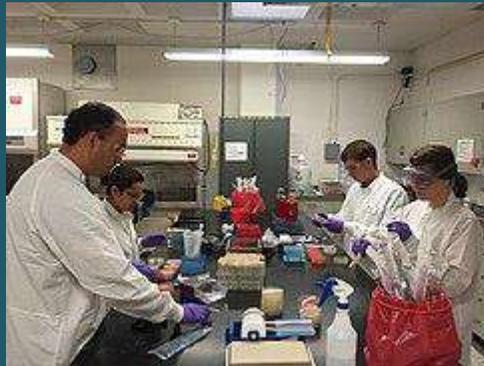
CHILD LABOUR IS A CURSE TO THE INDIAN SOCIETY AS WELL AS OUR ECONOMY. ALONG WITH THE GOVERNMENT WE ALSO HAVE TO KNOW ABOUT OUR RESPONSIBILITIES AND SHOULD TAKE CORRECTIVE MEASURES TO STOP CHILD LABOUR SO THAT WE CAN HAVE A BETTER AND DEVELOPED INDIA.

“A CHILD IS MEAN TO LEARN, NOT TO EARN”

--A. Surya kala

19A81A0503

Food engineering is a scientific, academic, and professional field that interprets and applies principles of engineering, science, and mathematics to food manufacturing and operations, including the processing, production, handling, storage, conservation, control, packaging and distribution of food products.



HISTORY

Although food engineering is a relatively recent and evolving field of study, it is based on long-established concepts and activities. The traditional focus of food engineering was preservation, which involved stabilizing and sterilizing foods, preventing spoilage, and preserving nutrients in food for prolonged periods of time. More specific traditional activities include food dehydration and concentration, protective packaging, canning and freeze-drying. The development of food technologies were greatly influenced and urged by wars and long voyages, including space missions, where long-lasting and nutritious foods were essential for survival. Other ancient activities include milling, storage, and fermentation processes. Although several traditional activities remain of concern and form the basis of today's technologies and innovations, the focus of food engineering has recently shifted to food quality, safety, taste, health and sustainability.

APPLICATIONS AND PRACTICES

The following are some of the applications and practices used in food engineering to produce safe, healthy, tasty, and sustainable food:

REFRIGERATION AND FREEZING:

The main objective of food refrigeration and/or freezing is to preserve the quality and safety of food materials. Refrigeration and freezing contribute to the preservation of perishable foods, and to the conservation some food quality factors such as visual appearance, texture, taste, flavor and nutritional contents. In addition, freezing food slows down the growth of bacteria that could potentially harm consumers.



EVAPORATION

Evaporation is used to pre-concentrate, increase the solid content, change the color, and reduce the water content of food and liquid products. This process is mostly seen when processing milk, starch derivatives, coffee, fruit juices, vegetable pastes and concentrates, seasonings, sauces, sugar, and edible oil. In addition, evaporation is used in food dehydration processes. The purpose of dehydration is to prevent the growth of molds in food, which only build when moisture is present. This process can be applied to vegetables, fruits, meats, and fish, for example.

ENERGY FOR FOOD PROCESSING

To increase sustainability of food processing there is a need for energy efficiency and waste heat recovery. The replacement of conventional energy-intensive food processes with new technologies like thermodynamic cycles and non-thermal heating processes provide potential to reduce energy consumption, reduce production costs, and improve the sustainability in food production.

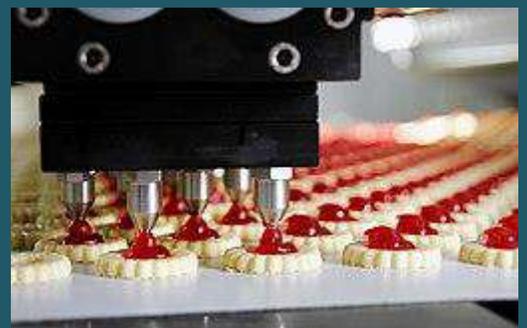
HEAT TRANSFER IN FOOD PROCESSING

Heat transfer methods include induction, convection, and radiation. These methods are used to create variations Heat transfer is important in the processing of almost every commercialized food product and is important to preserve the hygienic, nutritional and sensory qualities of food. in the physical properties of food when freezing, baking, or deep frying products, and also when applying ohmic heating or infrared radiation to food. These tools allow food engineers to innovate in the creation and transformation of food products.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

THREE-DIMENSIONAL FOOD PRINTING

Three-dimensional (3D) printing, also known as additive manufacturing, is the process of using digital files to create three dimensional objects. In the food industry, 3D printing of food is used for the processing of food layers using computer equipment. The process of 3D printing is slow, but is improving over time with the goal of reducing costs and processing times. Some of the successful food items that have been printed through 3D technology are:



chocolate, cheese, cake frosting, turkey, pizza, celery, among others. This technology is continuously improving, and has the potential of providing cost-effective, energy efficient food that meets nutritional stability, safety and variety.

Biosensors

Biosensors can be used for quality control in laboratories and in different stages of food processing. Biosensor technology is one way in which farmers and food processors have adapted to the worldwide increase in demand for food, while maintaining their food production and quality high. They help track and analyze food quality during several parts of the supply chain: in food processing, shipping and commercialization. Biosensors can also help with the detection of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), to help regulate GMO products. With the advancement of technologies, like nanotechnology, the quality and uses of biosensors are constantly being improved.

Milk pasteurization by microwave

When storage conditions of milk are controlled, milk tends to have a very good flavor. However, oxidized flavor is a problem that affects the taste and safety of milk in a negative way. To prevent the growth of pathogenic bacteria and extend the shelf life of milk, pasteurization processes were developed. Microwaved milk has been studied and developed to prevent oxidation compared to traditional pasteurized milk methods, and it has been concluded that milk has a better quality when it has microwaved milk pasteurize.



MASS MEDIA

Means used to communicate to the general public



What Is Mass Media?

Mass media means technology that is intended to reach a mass audience. It is the primary means of communication used to reach the vast majority of the general public. The most common platforms for mass media are newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the Internet. The general public typically relies on the mass media to provide information regarding political issues, social issues, entertainment, and news in pop culture.

Types of Mass Media: The mass media has evolved significantly over time. Have you ever wondered how the latest news and information was communicated in the past? Well, before there was the Internet, television, or the radio, there was the newspaper. The newspaper was the original platform for mass media. For a long period of time, the public relied on writers and journalists for the local newspapers to provide them with the latest news in current events.

Forms of mass media

Broadcast

The sequencing of content in a broadcast is called a [schedule](#). With all technological endeavours a number of technical terms and slang have developed. Please see the [list of broadcasting terms](#) for a glossary of terms used.



FILM:

The term 'film' encompasses motion pictures as individual projects, as well as the field in general. The name comes from the [photographic film](#) (also called [filmstock](#)), historically the primary [medium](#) for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms for film exist, such as motion pictures (or just pictures and "picture"), the silver screen, photoplays, the cinema, picture shows, flicks, and most common, movies.



Video games:

A [video game](#) is a [computer](#)-controlled game in which a video display, such as a [monitor](#) or [television](#), is the primary feedback device. The term "computer game" also includes games which display only text (and which can, therefore, theoretically be played on a [teletypewriter](#)) or which use other methods, such as sound or vibration, as their primary feedback device, but there are very few new games in these categories.



AUDIO RECORDING AND REPRODUCTION

Sound recording and reproduction is the electrical or mechanical re-creation or amplification of sound, often as music. This involves the use of audio equipment such as microphones, recording devices, and loudspeakers. From early beginnings with the invention of the phonograph using purely mechanical techniques, the field has advanced with the invention of electrical recording, the mass production of the 78 record, the magnetic wire recorder followed by the tape recorder, the vinyl LP record.

INTERNET:

The Internet (also known simply as "the Net" or less precisely as "the Web") is a more interactive medium of mass media, and can be briefly described as "a network of networks". Specifically, it is the worldwide, publicly accessible network of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using the standard Internet Protocol (IP). It consists of millions of smaller domestic, academic, business, and governmental networks, which together carry various information and services, such as email, online chat, file transfer, and the interlinked web pages and other documents of the World Wide Web.

RSS FEED:

RSS is a format for syndicating news and the content of news-like sites, including major news sites like Wired, news-oriented community sites like Slashdot, and personal blogs. It is a family of Web feed formats used to publish frequently updated content such as blog entries, news headlines, and podcasts.



A.ISWARYA
19A81A0536

STRONG WOMAN

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SPECIAL POWERS...?



- SK. Ayesha Sulthana
19A81A0552

Many of us are fond of Spider man. He has a special Power that he can make a spider web by his own. Here is a similar story.

In a small street an old man is trying to pull a heavy cart in order to reach the end of the street. He is frail to pull it, but he is giving his best. Suddenly, the cart started moving by itself. The old man felt like he was pulling a toy car. There exists our strong woman pushing the cart with her index finger. She can even lift a big truck with her strength. She is kind hearted, pretty and little stupid too. Here the thing that we don't know is, she was cursed to loose her super power when an innocent get hurts with her power. Fortunately, our strong woman won't loose her strength easily as she is kind hearted and never think of hurting an innocent. She hides her power as normal people can't believe it.

One day our strong woman saw some men messing with an old man. She requested them to leave that old man. But in turn they started messing with our strong woman. What a pity! As they were not aware of the power of our strong woman, she was supposed to meet them in hospital on the very next day to convey her apologies as they got badly hit by her.

The next morning our strong woman came across a news that a teenage girl was kidnapped at her locality. She felt bad for her. After a few days she heard about kidnap of another girl from the same locality.

A few days later her sister went out in the night to buy some things. She wasn't back even after an hour. Our strong woman felt a little strange. She came out from her home to check what's wrong. About an half kilometer far from her home she saw a man beating her sister with an iron rod on her head. She ran into him and twisted the iron rod and punched him. He fell a few meters away. He was the one who has been kidnapping teenage girls. Our strong woman couldn't watch his face but heard his voice.

Her sister was taken to the hospital. After a couple of days he kidnapped her sister from the hospital in the absence of our strong woman.

Our strong woman found the place where he hide all the girls, with the help of his best friend who is a police and rescued them with her power. But the kidnapper didn't hide her sister there.

The kidnapper came to know that she was cursed. He planned to let her loose her power. He asked her to come to a lonely place to save her sister. She couldn't even inform to the police. The accuse trapped her and made her to hurt an innocent. Then her power disappeared. At that moment her police friend came and saved our strong woman and her sister. But he couldn't catch the kidnapper. The kidnapper ran away. She tried to accept the fact and live without her power but she couldn't.

The kidnapper wanted to take revenge on our strong woman. Our poor strong woman even lost her power and became helpless. The kidnapper went to the office of our strong woman and threatened all the employees by saying that he will blast the building. Everyone ran out of the building. Meanwhile he caught our strong woman and took her to the top of the building and tied her with big iron chains and fixed a time bomb to her and left the building. Our strong woman is no longer strong. She cried and screamed for help but no one came to help her. The bomb was about to blast in 30 seconds. Suddenly a ray of light from the sky fell on her. She felt like she regained her power. Yes, her power was back. She immediately broke the chain and threw the bomb into the sky and saved her life.

The kidnapper still wants to kill our strong woman. He asked her to meet once again. This time she wanted to close his chapter completely. Luckily she knows what he planned with the help of his police friend. The kidnapper planned to shoot her with a gun. She went to meet him and he shot her with the gun. She fell on the ground but she is pretending to be shot as she was wearing a bullet proof jacket. The kidnapper came close to her thinking that she was died. Then she woke up and caught him and the police arrested him.

Our strong woman continued her life by secretly helping others with her strength and facing little difficulties with her foolishness.

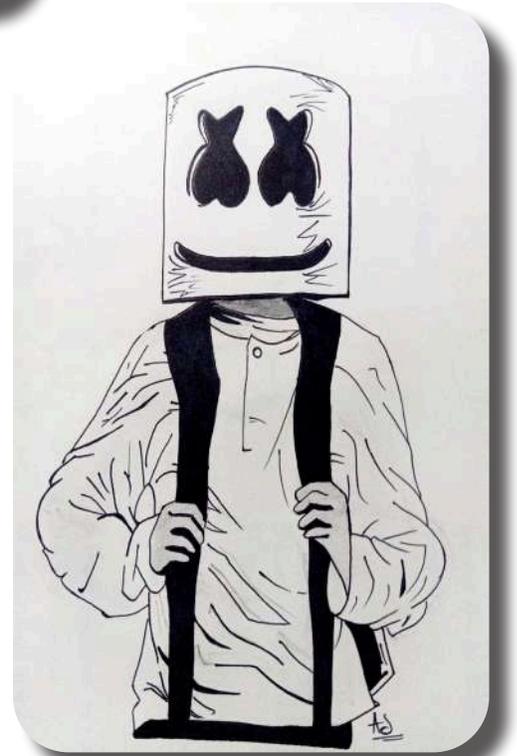
~ THE END~



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