

Volume: 3  
July'2014

# *Sagar Samachar*

A Quarterly News Letter



# EDITORIAL NOTE

## Dear Readers

The publication of this Sagar Samachar is a major milestone in the progress and development of the college, just like an army marching on its stomach. The magazine opened a window of opportunity to many people who recognized that as an institution, we are destined to the bright future. It ignites pleasure and satisfaction in me to ensure about the great stride gained by Sagar Samachar in the short period of its existence. We are creating a future full of optimism and enthusiasm, a future where every endeavor will succeed and ineptitude and disillusionment will be something of the past.

To all readers, a little patience and sobriety will help to see us through. Remember, you never get the chicks by breaking the eggs; they hatch. Where there is life, there is hope. I thank all the contributors and participants for the current issue.

Time management refers to numerous techniques and skills that can help a person to make use of the available time in the most efficient way and to accomplish goals, tasks and projects within the predetermined period of time. Time management skills vary from, but are not limited to, prioritizing tasks, planning, scheduling, organizing and the delegation of functions. However, it also includes an analysis of the time spend for different activities as well as close monitoring that allows one to improve his time management skills.

An individual that applies time management techniques can improve his productivity, which allows this person to get more work done within shorter amounts of time. Time management allows us furthermore to take control over our professional as well as personal life, as it helps us to know what needs to be done and what goals need to be accomplished on a daily basis. Effective time management can be a true advantage for a student as it allows him to meet deadlines of task without having to delay the completion of it. Time management is a very important tool for a student's tool belt, and it can be applied by using a few simple steps: Organization is key when it comes to time management. The more organized the student is, the better he or she will be able to apply time management skills. The first step in this organization is to create an assignment calendar. An assignment calendar is a blank calendar in which the student can write all of his or her assignments for the month. It is important to include all assignments, quizzes, and exams. This calendar should be posted where the student can easily see it. The assignment calendar provides a visual aid for the student so he or she can easily reference it and know what tasks need to be done.

This list can be made by using the assignment calendar. It helps the student see the smaller "chunks" that need to be accomplished during the week. Oftentimes, the student will look at the assignment calendar and feel overwhelmed at the amount of work he or she has to do. The student is too focused on the "big picture." By creating the weekly task lists, the student is better able to see that the tasks are manageable in smaller pieces. From the weekly task list, the student can create daily "to-do" lists; lists of what the student plans to accomplish each day. These daily "to-do" lists break down the tasks even further for the student.

At this point, the student may be wondering why he or she created all of these lists and calendars. The answer is simple – now the student can assign these tasks to the available time identified earlier. As mentioned before, it is important to not ignore the one-hour time blocks; many tasks can be complete during this time. Reading a chapter, completing a math assignment, starting an outline, and many other tasks can be completed in only an hour. The student will start to realize there is enough time in the day for studies and everything else; time management skills just need to be fine-tuned.

Time management is an important skill to learn and use while in school. Many obligations and activities can start to get in the way of a student's educate work and needs. A student may simply think there is not enough time for everything and quit studies. By implementing time management skills while in education, students will realize there is enough time in the day; they have to identify it and use it wisely.

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# Contributions

## LESSONS FROM RAMAYANA

**The Ramayana is the world's one of the greatest epics, is not just a story, but also an educational medium to demonstrate the importance of values such as loving and respecting your family, keeping your promises, protecting the weak and so on. One can follow the Ramayana as a medium to teach your child about values and ethics here.**

The Ramayana is written by the Hindu sage Valmiki. The Ramayana depicts characters that we should aspire to be like, such as the ideal father, ideal son, ideal brother, ideal leader, ideal wife, etc. You can teach values and ethics to your child by way of storytelling. The Ramayana and Mahabharata especially, preach a lot of values that we would want our children to imbibe. Not for nothing, are they the most commonly taught epics since ancient times. Instead of simply commanding your child to respect elders, you can use examples from favourite epics to teach them the same. Learn how you can use one of the greatest gems of Hindu Mythology, namely the **Ramayana** to teach your children moral values and ethics with the following suggestions.

### **Sibling Relationships**

If your child has any siblings, focus on the love the brothers had for each other. Why did Lakshman, who was used to all the worldly luxuries due to a prince, decide to give all of that up voluntarily to live with his elder brother for 14 years of hardship in a forest? Because he loved his brother and could not bear the thought of having to live 14 years without him.

You can also teach your child the importance of standing up for his siblings with the example of Surpanakha. When Surpanakha was insulted by Lakshman, her brothers Khaara and Dooshan rushed to avenge her not caring of the fact that it could lead to their death. When Rama and Lakshmana did indeed vanquish her brothers, Surpanakha sought her other brother Ravana's aid, setting the wheels for the grand battle between Rama and Ravan, good and evil, into motion.

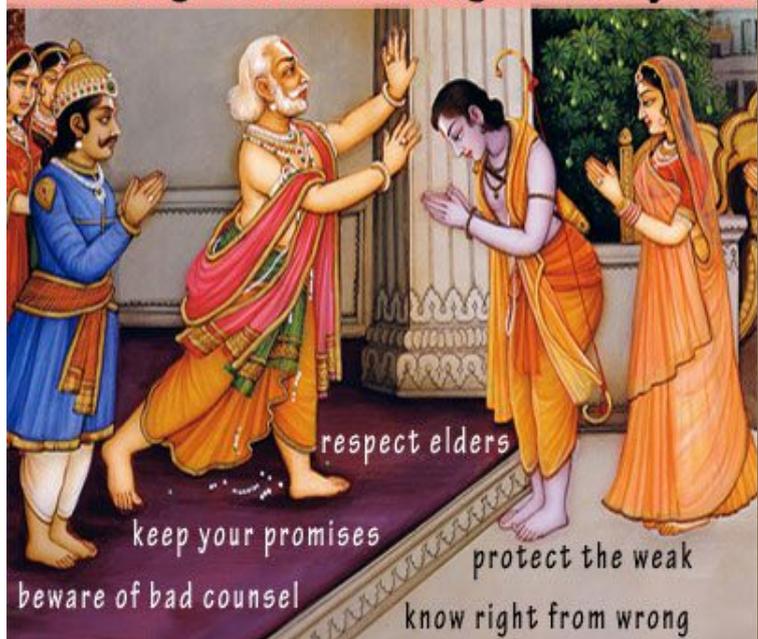
In today's materialistic world where disputes between siblings are commonplace, stories like these need to be extolled and repeated time and

again. Parents need to encourage their children to not only spend time with their siblings, but also stand up for each other and be there for each other when required. Such deep affection can be cultivated only when parents encourage such growth, and keep emphasizing the importance of love amongst siblings.

### **Differentiating between Right and Wrong**

You can teach your child to choose right over wrong even when wrong may feel more right by giving him the example of Bharat, who was awarded the honour of ruling the mighty kingdom of Ayodhya. Bharat could have just accepted the throne and the absolute power and luxury that came with it but his sense of right and wrong would not permit him to do what most others would greedily do. Instead, upon learning that his mother Kaikeyi had unjustly managed to get Rama banished from Ayodhya, he immediately went into the forest to look for Rama and offer him his rightful position as ruler of Ayodhya. So great was his devotion to his brother and so strong was his desire to be fair and just, that when Rama refused to return to Ayodhya before completing his 14 years in exile, Bharat placed Rama's footwear on the throne and ruled Ayodhya in the name of Rama – as Rama's emissary until he returned to regain his rightful position.

### **Teaching Values through Ramayana**



### The Value of a Promise

This epic also emphasizes more on the value of a promise. Dashrath had granted Kaikeyi two boons when she had saved his life on the battlefield. The day before Dashrath was to retire and crown his eldest son Rama as king, Kaikeyi demanded that Dashrath grant her the boons she desired as promised. Her first desire was that Rama should be exiled to the forest for fourteen years, and the second, that her son, Bharat, be crowned King in his stead. Dashrath was naturally heartbroken at the prospect of having to send his son into exile for fourteen years, but for this noble hearted clan, honouring one's word is the highest duty. Even when Dashrath began to falter at the prospect of actually following through on his promises due to his love for his first born and pleaded with Rama not to leave, Rama reminded his father of the value of a promise given and left Ayodhya to keep his father's word. When Bharat begged Rama to return to Ayodhya, Rama once again reminded Bharat that he could not and would not dishonour his father by breaking the promise he had made to Kaikeyi.

### Love and Respect for Parents

Rama's insistence on keeping the promise made by his father also shows the deep love and devotion that he had for his parents. He willingly chose to spend 14 years in exile in a forest to protect his father's much respected honour. Such was the regard he paid to his father. Dashrath too loved his child so deeply that when Rama left for the forest, Dashrath could not bear the thought of being away from his son for 14 years and breathed his last.

This demonstrates the love and respect Rama had for his parents. He listened to every command his parents made, he honoured their promises and ensured that no one could accuse them of being unfair. He did not go against his parents' wishes even though being passed over for the throne was unfair to the firstborn son of the ruler of a mighty kingdom. He obeyed his parents and is immortalised for doing so. It also showcases the love parents have for their children. Hopefully, the

fact that Dashrath died pining for his son will make them aware of the attachment you have for them and will make them more respectful of and more devoted to you.

### Protecting the Weak

Jatayu, an aged demigod in the form of a vulture, witnessed Ravana kidnapping Sita and taking her forcefully to Lanka. Disregarding his old age, Jatayu tried to save Sita by fighting Ravana valiantly but failed. Rama and Lakshman came across him where he was lying breathing his last. Jatayu informed Rama about Sita's whereabouts and Ravana's plans before breathing his last. Moved to tears by the gallantry and courage of the aged Jatayu, Rama gave the bird its last rites as though the bird was his father.

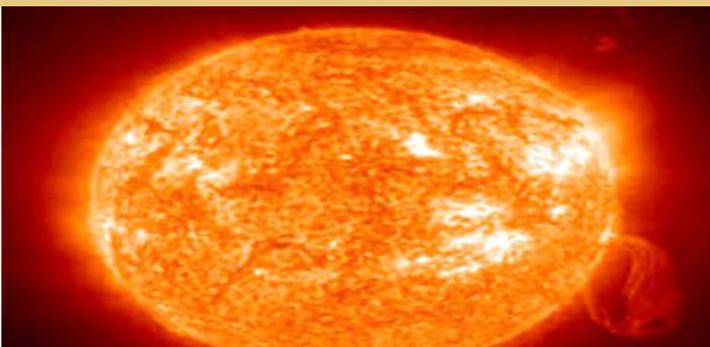
This teaches your child that he must always stand up for the weak. If his friends begin bullying a younger child, your child's moral code will not allow him to just stand by as a meek spectator. The fact that Jatayu was so old and still tried to take on the powerful Ravana single-handedly, teaches your child to be courageous and be unafraid to take on any challenge that comes his way and accomplish it to the best of his ability.

Since the Ramayana focuses on many gunas therefore, retell the Ramayan to your children not just for its piety, but also because the magnum opus teaches your children to have strong morals and live a life of righteousness. The Ramayana will enrich their lives and help you mould your children to be the leaders of tomorrow with strong cultural and traditional influences.



**Dr.S.Dwarakanath**  
Associate professor, FABS

## Sun's heat



Fire does not exist in the absence of air but how is it possible for the sun to have immense heat and chemical reactions in the absence of air?

Fire is a chemical reaction that needs a fuel and oxygen present in air to exist. It is called a chemical because it involves the electrons present in both the fuel and oxygen. These electrons interact with each other resulting in the formation of new compounds that either escape in the form of smoke or settle down as ash. Mass is conserved in this reaction i.e. total mass of the reactants is equal to the total mass of products at the end of the reactions. This reaction is exothermic, releasing energy as heat and light.

An atom consists of a dense positively charged nucleus and negatively charged electrons going around the nucleus. Reactions involving only electrons are called chemical reactions, while those involving the nucleus are called nuclear reactions. The latter type is the one occurring in the sun.

The sun mainly consists of two gaseous elements: hydrogen and helium. In the nuclear reaction occurring in the sun, called a fusion reaction, four hydrogen nuclei combine to form one helium nucleus and also release a large amount of energy. However, a tiny amount of mass from the four hydrogen nuclei is converted to a large amount of energy, given by Einstein's equation  $E=mc^2$ , here "c" stands for the velocity of light, and this is a large quantity, so as small mass (m) can lead to large amount of energy (E).

In conclusion the reactions occurring in the sun and that of fire are very different from each other. Fire needs fuel, oxygen and a little initial heat to start a reaction; remove any of them and fire ceases to exist. The sun doesn't need any oxygen and can continue to produce heat by the continuous conversion of hydrogen to helium.

  
**Kumud Ranjan,**  
Mech SITECH

## THE GURU AND THE DISCIPLE

Among the students of certain gurukul was prince. One day the guru asked them, "Have you properly learnt the lesson I taught yesterday?" when everybody gave a positive answer, the Guru was surprised to see the prince was silent. "What about you?" asked the Guru?

The prince replied, "Oh! Guruji, I understood the first sentence; I also understood the second sentence" He did not say anything more.

The Guru was annoyed with him. In the height of anger, he picked up a cane and started beating him. "Did you learn only that much?" Asked the Guru sarcastically.

Suddenly he realized that he was beating none other than the prince of the land. He felt scared. Suppose the king came to know that he had punished the prince, what would be his punishment he would get from the king?

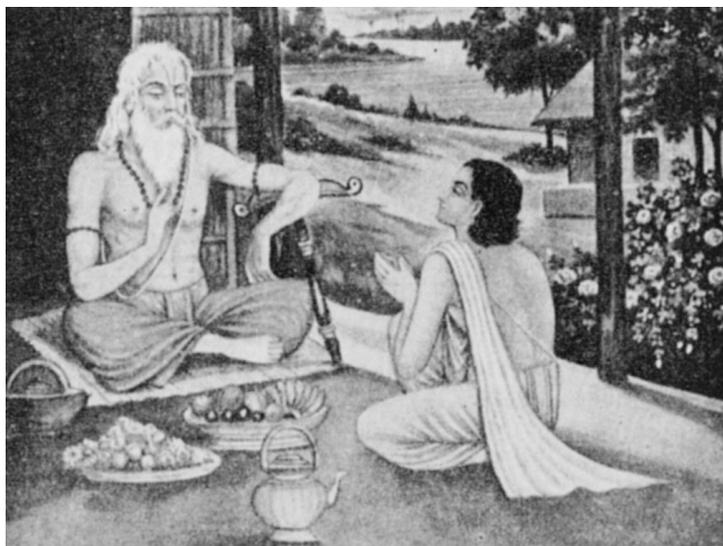
Struck with fear, the Guru asked the prince "You said you understood the sentences; what are they?"

The prince answered; "the first answer is, one should control one's anger." And the second sentence is "One should not tell a lie". The Guru realized that while he had taught the two virtues, he himself had not put them to practice.

Real education is not just learning something by heart: one must also learn how to put something to proper use.

**"IT IS NOT TRUTH THAT MAKES MAN GREAT  
BUT THE MAN WHO MAKES TRUTH GREAT"**

  
*N. Saikishore*  
2nd, Civil



# SOFT SKILLS IMPORTANCE FOR STUDENTS

Gone are the days when a Bachelor or Masters degree would act as a passport to a dream job for a young man or woman. Nowadays, employers want more from employees, particularly those that qualify as graduates. What they want are individuals who possess a good amount of 'soft skills'. What are these soft skills? They are aspects of your personality that are coming to the forefront as professional assets - problem solving, teamwork and adaptability to change. The truth is, we have transitioned to a society where it is important to have knowledge but also critical to have the skills to deal with people, find solutions to problems and be adaptable in a world that is shrinking rapidly to meld more multiculturalism at the work place. According to Debbie Hance of the Association of British psychologists, "There's a saying that hard skills will enable you to perform well in academia and in interviews, but its soft skills that get you the job." So, what are 'soft skills' and how might they be useful among the student population? "Employers want to select, retain and promote young individuals who are dependable, resourceful, ethical and good communicators who are willing to work under pressure."

Soft skills refer to a cluster of personal qualities, habits, attitudes that have the potential to make someone a good student and compatible with the requirements of academia. Put simply, they are the ways in which you talk, you move around, listen and present yourself. They are learned behaviors, which develop as a result of one's willingness and commitment to understanding the emotions of oneself and others. Emotional Intelligence is another term used in reference to soft skills. Students who possess such skills are more adept and academic savvy. They are able to gain a further understanding of tasks and successfully engage with them, enabling them to gain more control over their learning. As well as playing an important role in the development of students' overall personality and performance, soft skills also amount to good skills in communication; presenting information in a clear and concise manner; team-building ability; leadership; time management; group discussions; and interviews and interpersonal skills. All of which are important for students' academic development and growth. Because it allows us to engage with people in a more meaningful way.

Soft skills are representative of how emotionally intelligent and engaged we are. It is very difficult to separate the two, therefore, it is inevitable to expect there to be some interaction between soft skills and emotions, particularly in the case of learning. Learning is an emotional experience – what students retain from being academically exposed is very much influenced by past experiences of learning. Depending on the nature and content of these memories, new learning can cause individuals to experience spells of sadness as well as happiness. Equally, emotions can also impact students' approach and motivation to learn. Notice how when a student is undergoing personal difficulty, they show signs of distractibility, or may lack the ability to focus and stay on task. Much of this can be explained by the engineering behind important cognitive processes.

'Cognition' defines "the way in which we make sense of our environment, and process the information around us" (Eysenck, 2009). Learning, as one would imagine, expands a great deal of cognitive effort. However, cognitive effort is not fixed and fully functionally at all times – it is subject to changing circumstances. When we are feeling emotionally challenged, this interferes with our ability to process and comprehend information. For these reasons, it is

important for teachers to create a positive, emotionally safe learning environment to provide for optimal opportunities to learn. Learning how to manage feelings and relationships constitutes as emotional intelligence (a soft skill) that paves the way for academic growth.

Traditionally, hard skills were regarded as being the most important ingredient of academic success. Hard skills are academic skills, experience, and ones level of expertise. Research suggests that hard skills contribute a mere 15% to one's skill success, compared to 85% that comprises soft skills. It is at this point where 'hard' and 'soft' skills meet. Hard skills are often associated with general intelligence – there is an element to them that is fixed and consistent throughout a students' academic history. However, the same cannot be said in the case of soft skills – they are flexible and can be developed through commitment and systematic practice. Up until recently, soft skills were almost unheard of, and for many they were deemed as unimportant, particularly in terms of their use in academia. However, today, the student experience is richer and more varied than it has ever been. This is a reflection of the skills set that employers are searching for in employees to ensure their commercial survival in a ever changing and global world – it is the search for the right candidate, with the right skills, who is available at the right time!

Employers want to select, retain and promote individuals who are dependable, resourceful, ethical and good communicators who are willing to work. Ideally, it is a combination of soft and hard skills that helps individuals to develop and maintain sustainable careers. The 21st century alone has borne witness to a change in how soft skills are valued and perceived.

Despite the difference between soft and hard skills, the purpose of this article is not to narrow one's focus to distinguishing between these two skills, nor is it an aim to portray one as being more desirable than the other. Both are important for academic success! What is of importance, however, is to know how these two skills interact and serve to complement each other, and how this would benefit students'. For example, hard skills will help you to write well and construct well-founded and objective arguments; soft skills will equip you with, say the social skills and confidence to communicate your point across. Essentially employers want candidates who comprise a combination of both 'hard' and 'soft' skills.

Soft skills are important for fine tuning the student's attitude to learning, motives, values... and deal with different situations responsibly and diligently. Emotional intelligence and soft skills strengthen students from within, which makes them a good predictor of academic success.

These skills empower them to understand who they are and how best they can come across as competent individuals in any given situation. Because studying and gaining qualifications is often embarked upon to enhance employment prospects, it is inevitable that employers will factor this into their criteria when selecting suitable candidates. Thus, the skills that students are exposed to and expected to practice in academia should be representative of, and fulfill the requirements of the business world.

  
**N. Jayaprada**

Associate Professor, FABS

# PURPOSE OF LIFE

Every morning when we wake up, many of us think that life is just 'living' because we were born into this world, just do that 'routine job' and end the day somehow. A very few realize that they have a 'purpose' or a calling in specific. In a true sense, I am convinced to say that every human has a beautiful purpose to fulfill and find the meaning of 'being alive'.

One unique purpose of every person is to excel in every way possible. A mother, a father, a husband, a wife, a sister, a friend, a teacher or a student all these roles are very specific to say. And each one is expected to excel every single day. As mentioned, excellence is the undeniable unique purpose of all no matter what role we play. Say, a student's role; a student has to excel in his or her academics. How does it happen? A student has to attend classes regularly, work on the subjects taught on a daily basis, prepare in advance for the upcoming exams with great enthusiasm and perform on the whole; a student has to excel to become a better student. During schooling or in the college years, the one purpose of every student is to excel in order to catch up with the right endeavor eventually. A teacher has his/her role to play to excel. A good teacher feels responsible for his/her dealings with the students. A teacher acquires true satisfaction when he sees that spark in the eyes of the student meaning that he has done good job in rendering his services.

Similarly, a doctor, a son, a daughter, or a friend needs to excel in accomplishing their respective responsibilities - we need to assess or analyze our performance while living our roles. Like in ecosystem, every component has its own important role to play irrespective of its size, shape, color, etc.: if any of the - components does not perform its respective function, the system becomes highly imbalanced and its existence is uncertain.

Therefore dear reader, let's start redefining our purpose & toil accordingly to excel to the maximum level, all because, excellence defines our true purpose.



Life Purpose?

Edith Joy. C  
Faculty SITECH

## EDUCATION

Swami Vivekananda said "Man has infinite energy and nothing succeeds like success". A student's life is in his hands. He can always mould it for better. For instance MutyalaRaju, a civils topper comes from a very poor background but education has eventually transformed his life from his humble state to very honorable position. Not only education exalted him, also he reached to a level where he can also uplift others and is a source of inspiration to many a people. When we consider business, politics and education, relatively education gives more satisfaction. It is a perfect weapon of human to out beat ignorance. A poor man cannot invest money to establish business but he can achieve his goals through education. Education brings illumination in human life. Without education everything is gloomy that's because education enhances one's knowledge and knowledge enlightens one's mind. Education is the manifestation of true existence in the world. In other words I can say that education keeps the human mind stable.

Education gives character and good behavior; In this regard we know that if money is lost, nothing is lost, if time is lost, something is lost but if character is lost, everything is lost because true education alone brings out good character in a human.



K. Srishylam  
HOD-ECE

# POEM

## Tongue Twisters and fun with words

India is one of the greatest countries in  
the world.  
I guess our future generations will only  
read it but not believe it.

People think 100 times before  
assembling their personal computer.  
But not at times, when they go for  
electing the people in the assembly.

Everybody wants no one to comment on  
their sisters.  
But, they keep their sisters in space when  
they comment on someone else's.

They neither change, nor keep quite.  
But, they always say that, what we do is  
not right!

A country is never made up of states.  
But, can always be built by public's mind's  
state.

People never buy, or keep it because it's a  
newspaper.

But, it's always in their mind that  
someday, it can be used as a wrapper.

Nobody knows what the tax to be paid  
this annual is.  
But, most know, what the bribe to be paid  
at which signal is.

Politics has become a weapon.  
Religion became bullets.  
But, innocents became targets.

India is one of the greatest countries in  
the world.

I guess our future generations will only  
read it but not believe it.

1. I thought a thought. But the thought I thought  
wasn't the thought I thought I thought. If the  
thought I thought I thought had been the thought  
I thought, I wouldn't have thought so much.
2. Of all the felt I ever felt, I n ever felt a piece of felt  
which felt as fine as that felt felt, when first I felt  
that felt hat's felt.
3. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. A  
peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked. If  
Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. How  
many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?
4. If one doctor doctors another doctor Does the  
doctor who doctors the doctor Doctor the doctor  
the way the doctor he is doctoring doctors? Or  
does the doctor doctor the way The doctor who  
doctors doctors?
5. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Johnson, After great  
consideration, Came to the conclusion, That the  
Indian nation, Beyond the Indian Ocean, Is back in  
education, Because the chief occupation is  
cultivation.
6. Betty Botter had some butter, "But," she said,  
"This butter's bitter. If I bake this bitter butter, it  
would make my batter bitter. But a bit of better  
butter – that would make my batter better." So she  
bought a bit of butter, better than her bitter butter,  
and she baked it in her batter, and the batter was  
not bitter. So 'twas better Betty Botter bought a bit  
of better butter.
7. A NOTABLE DOCTOR WAS NOT ABLE TO  
PERFORM AN OPERATION BECAUSE HE HAD NO  
TABLE.

**Sivacharan**  
Faculty SITECH,  
Dept. Of Civil

**K. Ravikanth**  
Faculty SITECH  
Dept. Of CSE

## The Emerging Power of the World: BRICS

The term BRIC was initially coined by economist Jim O'Neill in his publication, Building Better Global Economic BRICs in 2003 which speculated that by 2050 these four countries (Brazil, Russia, India & China) would be wealthier than most of the current major economic powers the huge countries which having highest population, work forces, developing social, industrial & economic environment. As of 2014 all the five BRICs countries represent 3 billion people which are nearly 40% of the world's population, 20% of GDP and 18% of world economy.

The concept of BRICs comes true in 16 Jun 2009 when four BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India & China) countries get together in first summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia. That effort was taken by the foreign ministers & diplomat of BRIC states in 2006 and 2008 to make the global emerging economies together. Latter in 24th Dec, 2010 South Africa joined to the BRIC and latter it turn out to be in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa) and attended 2011 summit.

Frist summit focused on improving global economic situation, reforming financial institution and discussed on the better co-operation among each other in near future. After first summit BRIC nations announced need for Global reserve currency to diminish the dominance of US Dollar.

In 2014 BRICS summit was at Brasilia, Brazil where member countries announced BRICS Development Bank will establish in 2015 at China and money will allocated by the all member country equally \$ 20 billion for each and 1st CEO of Bank will be from India.

There are some other countries which are interested to join BRICS like Argentina,

Nigeria, Egypt, Syria and Iran whereas Indonesia and Turkey have been mentioned as candidate for full membership.

From the resent news of Investopedia, The BRIC thesis posits that China and India will become the world's dominant suppliers of manufactured goods and services, respectively, while Brazil and Russia will become similarly dominant as suppliers of raw materials. It's important to note that the Goldman Sachs thesis isn't that these countries are a political alliance (like the European Union) or a formal trading association - but they have the potential to form a powerful economic bloc. BRIC is now also used as a more generic marketing term to refer to these four emerging economies.

Due to lower labour and production costs, many companies also cite BRICS as a source of foreign expansion opportunity.

References: - Investopedia, TOI, Loksatta newspaper and Wikipedia

**Written By: - Ashish Sarnaik FABS  
2ND year F13039**



# Events

## JOB FAIR



Sagar Group of Institutions in association with Trade and Industry national b2b portal has organized “**Sagar Mega Industrial Job Fair 2014**” on June 14, 2014 at Sagar Group of Institutions, Chevella, RR District, Telangana, where 30 MNC's have participated in the Event.

The Job Fair was organized for 1500 vacancies in various sectors inclusive of IT, Marketing and Retail. Job seekers from M.Tech, B.Tech, MBA, MCA and other graduates have participated. This Job Fair has provided best platform for companies to recruit fresh graduates from technical and non-technical streams.

Noted organizations like IBM, HCL Career Development Centre, Kun United Hyundai Motors Ltd, Kun Chevrolet Motors Ltd, Kushmanv Information Technologies, HDFC, Minacs Aditya Birla, Adventura, Shell Lubricants, NSR Housing Private Limited, Reliance, Asa Bhanu Technical Solutions Limited, Vasantha Tools, ING Vyshya, ShivGnany IT Solutions, Aarya HR Solutions, Big C Mobiles, Eureka Forbes Limited, Sanchan Info Solutions Pvt. Ltd, India Infoline Limited, TMle2E Academy, Global InnoveSource, Kedia Infotech Limited, Sree Aditi Group of Companies, Idea Cellular Limited, e-Seva World, Varun Motors, The New Indian Express, Lemon Media, TonSmiles EduSolutions Pvt. Ltd, IGroup and many other companies have participated in the Job Fair.

The Job Fair was inaugurated by Dr.WR Reddy, Secretary, SVVR Educational Society, Dr.VV Satyanarayana, Principal SITECH, Dr. Ashok Kumar Kedia, Chairman-FAPCCI, MR.Jaffrey, HCL Business Partner, Mr.Rahul Shah KUN Vice-President, HUNDAI, Mr.MAsahaBanu-GM, Mr.Kishore, IBM Campus Lead, Mr.Anand Suri, CEO, StonSmiles, Mr.Venkat, Director, FAPCCI.

More than 2500 students have participated across PAN INDIA in the JobFair for 29 companies & 657 offers have been issued as part of Mega JobFair 2014.



Japanese Delegates team visit to SITECH



"Farewell was organized for FABS 2012-2014 batch at campus on 2nd April, 2014. Our honourable secretary Dr.W.R.Reddy presided over the function"

## Industrial Visit

### **MBA DEPARTMENT**

COCA -COLA Industrial visit was organized for MBA Ist & IId year students on April 24th 2014, apart from regular academic curriculum.



## Research & Publications

S.No	Author	Paper Title	Journal Name	ISSN/ISBN No	Publication Date
1	V.Sidda Reddy	Mining Frequent Itemsets (MFI) over Data streams: Variable Window Size (VWS) by Context Variation Analysis (CVA) of the Streaming Transactions	International Journal of Data Mining & Knowledge Management Process (IJDMP)	2230-9608	July 2014

# FORTH COMING EVENTS

## Department of ECE

### Academic Calendar 2014-2015 (Upcoming Events)

S. No	Event	Topic Schedule	Date
1	Guest Lecture /Seminar	Electronic devices And circuits (II ECE& EEE & CSE)	2nd week of September, 2014
2	Industrial Visit	For All ECE students To ECIL,Hyderabad	3rd Week of Sep 2014
3	Guest Lecture /Seminar	AWP III ECE	4th Week of Sep 2014
4	Workshop	Embedded Systems	4th week of October,2014

## DEPARTMENT OF Civil Engineering

### Planned Activities (Guest Lectures & Industrial Visits) Annexure -1 (2014-15)

Batch	Activity Planned	Activity held and tentative dates	Outcome
2014-15	Technical Quiz	July 18th 2014	By faculty of civil engineering SITECH
2014-15	Guest Lecture on Aqueduct construction	August 25th 2014	By Mr. Y. Sanjeeva Kumar AEE, AP,
2014-15	Industrial visit to Sagar Cements	August 15th and 16th	Visit for III year students interaction with experts of sagar cements Ltd., Mattampally, Nalgonda.
2014-15	Guest Lecture on barrage construction part-2	September 12th 2014	By Mr. Karimulla, Deputy Executive-AP Irrigation Department-Daral
2014-15	Two Days workshop in new Advances in concrete Technology	September 27th -28th 2014 (tentative)	Interaction with experts & hands on experience in concrete technology
2014-15	Industrial visit to Water treatment plant Hyderabad	October 11th 2014 (Second Saturday)	Hyderabad (Industry name is not yet confirmed)

## DEPARTMENT OF CSE

### Academic Calendar 2014-2015 (Upcoming Events)

S.No	Event	Topic Schedule	Date
1	Guest Lecture /Seminar	Data Structures 4th (II & III CSE)	First week of August, 2014
2	Guest Lecture /Seminar	DM & DW (IV CSE)	2nd week of September, 2014
3	Workshop	Information Security	4th week of September, 2014

## DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL

ACTIVITIES PLANNED IN 2014-2015

I SEMESTER

S.No	Proposed date	EVENT	TOPIC
1	16-08-2014	WORKSHOP	UN-CONVENTIONAL MACHINING & FORMING PROCESSES
2	22-08-2014	GUEST LECTURE	OPERATIONS RESEARCH
3	13-09-2014	MINI PROJECTS PRESENTATIONS	
4	04-10-2014	SEMINARS	POWER PLANT ENGINEERING
5	EVERY MONTH	STUDENT ACTIVITIES	GD, TECHNICAL QUIZ, JAM, TECHNICAL SEMINAR

### *Seminars*

- *Planning to Conduct Mini Project Review Meeting (IV B.Tech) on Sep 1st Week , 2014.*



Industrial Tour



Students at FOODBIZ 2014



Gubba Green Cold (P) Ltd, Industrial Visit



Coca-Cola, Industrial Visit



3rd Convocation FABS Students

# COURSES OFFERED

M-Tech	: Mechanical-CAD/CAM ECE-VLSI and EMBEDDED SYSTEMS DESIGN
B-Tech	: Computer Science Engineering (CSE) Electronics & Communication Engineering (ECE) Electrical & Electronics Engineering (EEE) Civil Engineering (CIV) Mechanical Engineering (MECH)
M.B.A	: Marketing, Finance, HR
PGDM	Marketing, Finance, HR, IT & Operations
PGDM-ABM	: Agri Business Management
SAP	: Two years Agri Diploma

- Best in class faculty, excellence in academics & research, alumni of IIT, IIM as faculty
- 50 acre integrated campus, wi-fi facility
- Interactive classroom learning, well equipped laboratories
- Uniquely designed central library with modern amenities
- Special focus on employable skill development through Global Academy of Life Skills Development (GOALS) & CRT
- Guidance for Civil Services
- Excellent hostels for boys & girls, gym, sports club and cafeteria
- International collaborations & industry interactions



Campus: Flame of forest, Chevella – Urella Road (PO),  
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