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Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Author	Title of the Paper	Name of the Journal	ISBN / ISSN Number	Volume / Month	URL / DOI
1.	R. Ramya Swetha	Studies of Nitric Acid Attack on Rice Husk Ash Concrete	International Journal Of Civil Engineering & Technology, Scopus Indexed Journal Engineering And Technology	0976-6308	8 / September	https://iaeme.com/MasterAdmin/Journal_uploads/IJCIET/VOLUME_8_ISSUE_9/IJCIET_08_09_103.pdf
2.	Dr. G.G. RATHNAM	Studies of Nitric Acid Attack on Rice Husk Ash Concrete	International Journal Of English Language Literature Andtranslation Studies	2395-2628	4 / July	http://www.wijer.in/4.3.17a/548-553%20G%20G%20RATNAM.pdf
3.		An aspect of unintelligibility in engineering students communication skills on the basic of segmental features a case study	International Journal Of Multy Disciplanary Educational Reserch (IJMER)	2277-7881	5 / September	http://s3-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/ijmer/pdf/volume6/volume6-issue9(4)-2017.pdf
4.	Dr. K. Rajesh	Supra Segmental Feature Spoken By The Engineering In West Godavari:A Perspective Case Study On Unintelligibility	Archive Of Mechanical Engineers	0004-0738, 2300-1895	14 / December	https://journals.pan.pl/Content/103889/PDF/Rajesh-fin.pdf



STUDIES OF NITRIC ACID ATTACK ON RICE HUSK ASH CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this paper is to study the influence of partial cement replacement with rice husk ash in concrete subjected to different curing environments. Experimental investigation was carried out to assess the acid resistance of concrete in HNO_3 solution. The variable factors considered in this study were concrete grade of M_{40} and curing periods of 7 days, 28 days, 60 days, 90 days, and 180 days of the concrete specimens. The parameter investigated was the time in days to cause strength deterioration factor of fully immersed concrete specimens in 2%, 3%, 5% HNO_3 solution. Rice husk ash has been chemically and physically characterized and partially replaced in the ratio of 0%, 5%, 10%, 15% and 20%. Fresh concrete tests like compaction factor test and hardened concrete tests like compressive strength at the age of 7 days, 28 days, 90, 180 days was obtained.


Key words: Compressive Strength, Deterioration factor, HNO_3 solution, Rice husk.

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1. INTRODUCTION

For a long time concrete was considered to be very durable material requiring a little or no maintenance. The assumption is largely true, except when it is subjected to highly aggressive environments, Building of concrete structures in highly polluted urban and industrial areas, aggressive marine environments, harmful sub-soil water in coastal area and many other hostile conditions, where other materials of construction are found to be non-durable. Since the use of concrete in recent years, have spread to highly harsh & hostile conditions, the earlier impression that concrete is a very durable material is being threatened, particularly on account of premature failure of number of structures in the recent past[1][2][3]. In the past only strength of concrete was considered in the concrete mix design procedure assuming



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AN ASPECT OF UNINTELLIGIBILITY IN ENGINEERING STUDENTS' COMMUNICATION
SKILLS ON THE BASIS OF SEGMENTAL AND SUPRA SEGMENTAL FEATURES
-A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study is to look at the word accent of the English cause's unintelligibility spoken by engineering students in India. Intelligibility is an important aspect in language learning. To assess one's language efficiency both segmental and supra segmental features will be considered to look into the intelligibility of a person. Students from Andhra Pradesh Engineering colleges have problems in pronunciation because of various reasons the major reason is mother tongue influence. Since these students are from Telugu language background which is syllable timed language but English is non phonemic language as it is produced by a combination of weak and strong syllables and word stress and sentence stress pattern moreover students are learning the second language from the local English teachers they have mother tongue influence too. According to Balasubramanian (1988, p. 131) "anyone using English should learn and acquire the supra-segmental features of native English. This variation between the first language and English causes many difficulties in acquiring the English language. The word stress and weak forms in English play a significant role for the language to sound natural and fluent. Telugu speaking students find a great difficulty in using word stress in their speech and this is one of the reasons for the unnaturalness and unintelligibility of the English spoken by them. This aims the present research and finds the common problems in uttering word stress in Engineering student's communication in West Godavari, AP, India. The research helps the students in gaining mastery over word stress and sentence stress in spoken communication that would result in proper pronunciation and intelligibility. It examines the word stress patterns and deviations of word stress from Received Pronunciation and its impact on intelligibility. No specific model of divergences in uttering the stress in words emerges which reflects the lack of explicit knowledge and awareness of English word stresses. To overcome difficulties in placing word stress in English, it is recommended that an organized course, involving the introduction of stress rules, ear training and production practice be given to engineering students and training them in this regard to attain 'Accent neutralisation'.

Keyword: Intelligibility, pronunciation, language, word stress Engineering, communication

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SUPRA SEGMENTAL FEATURES SPOKEN BY THE ENGINEERING STUDENTS IN WEST GODAVARI: A PERSPECTIVE CASE STUDY ON UNINTELLIGIBILITY

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Abstract

The objective of the study is to examine the word accent of the English spoken by engineering students in west Godavari in Andhra Pradesh, India since Indian English has emerged as one of the varieties of world Englishes. Speech samples of five engineering colleges were acquired to study the word stress patterns and deviations of word stress based on Received Pronunciation (RP) and its impact on intelligibility in Engineering students communication. In order to overcome difficulties in placing word stress in English, it is recommended that a systematic course, involving the introduction of stress rules, ear training and production practice be given to engineering students of West Godavari Andhra Pradesh in India.

The world is day by day becoming a global village and the English language is fetching the world together. There are historical, economic, political, and academic reasons that English has been established the de facto world language whatever may be the reason spread over of English, it is now evident that it has become the global lingua franca. The flexibility of the language has facilitated a tremendous growth in the field of communication all over the world. David Crystal (2003) considers English "the world's first truly global language."

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FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF MINDLIN PLATES RESTING ON PASTERNAK FOUNDATION USING COUPLED DISPLACEMENT METHOD

The authors developed a simple and efficient method, called the Coupled Displacement method, to study the linear free vibration behavior of the moderately thick rectangular plates in which a single-term trigonometric/algebraic admissible displacement, such as total rotations, are assumed for one of the variables (in both X,Y directions), and the other displacement field, such as transverse displacement, is derived by making use of the coupling equations. The coupled displacement method makes the energy formulation to contain half the number of unknown independent coefficients in the case of a moderately thick plate, contrary to the conventional Rayleigh-Ritz method. The smaller number of undetermined coefficients significantly simplifies the vibration problem. The closed form expression in the form of fundamental frequency parameter is derived for all edges of simply supported moderately thick rectangular plate resting on Pasternak foundation. The results obtained by the present coupled displacement method are compared with existing open literature values wherever possible for various plate boundary conditions such as all edges simply supported, clamped and two opposite edges simply supported and clamped and the agreement found is good.

Nomenclature

- θ assumed total rotation,
 w transverse displacement,
 G shear modulus,
 k shear correction factor,
 T total kinetic energy,

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