



D.N.R. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
Balusumudi, Bhimavaram-534202

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**Number of Books and Chapters in Edited Volumes/Books Published and Papers Published In
National/ International Conference Proceedings**

Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Author	Title of the Paper	National/ International Conference	Name Of The Conference
1.	Dr. D. Venkatapathi Raju	Significance Of Paradigm Shift From Management To Leadership A Review Of Literature	National	IETCP
2.		Demonetization –Its impact	National	IETCP
3.	R. Ramya Swetha	Durability Studies On Concrete With Acid Attack On Rice Husk	International	ICRAMMCE
4.	R. Ramya Swetha	Studies Of Nitric Acid Attack On SCBA Concrete	National	RICE
5.	Dr. M. Anjan Kumar	Cyclic Loading Response Of Off-Lane Test Track Laid On Expansive Soils Subgrade	National	Indian Geotechnical Conference

National Seminar on
**INDIAN ECONOMIC TURNAROUND :
CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS (IETCP)**

9th & 10th FEBRUARY 2017

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SIGNIFICANCE OF PARADIGM SHIFT FROM "MANAGEMENT TO LEADERSHIP" A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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The purpose of writing this paper was to establish the significance of Paradigm shift from traditional and old management concept towards the very innovative concept of leadership. Researches of very eminent scholars and contemporary leader were analyzed to understand the very need of this unavoidable shift. Now some organization or individual if is found slag to understand and implement this Paradigm shift of a 'Manager to a Leader', shall certainly bear the consequences of backwardness thus being lacking in core business. Because latest literature has termed a manager just a maintainer performing a routine job but a leader is a charismatic person who has the solution of each of the organizational, administrative or technical issue. Every manager now has to learn some requisite competencies to transform him into a leader. A manager after going through this article will not only well understand the significance to adopt this Paradigm shift but shall also learn the basic concept and ingredients of becoming a contemporary leader. This is not need of every individual but the organization as well as of the country.

Whenever an analysis of a system changes the perception about its function then Paradigm shift occurs. Now Paradigm shifting is seen as paramount towards progress. Core competencies which are really contributing towards the transformation of manager towards a leader are vision, communication empowerment, strategic thinking and patience. Recent organizational revolution has rejected traditional bureaucratic approach and embraced enlighten and flexible leadership techniques. Shared leadership i.e. leaders at all level-policy making executive and middle management is considered the most effective model for facilitating very high impact volunteer involved within organization. Now managers have to prove as leaders with the willingness to lead by personal example and dynamic interaction of minute by minute basis.

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DEMONETIZATION – ITS IMPACT**Dr D.VENKATAPATHI RAJU***Principal, DNR School of Business Management, Bhimavaram***V.S.K.CHATURYA***Asst. Professor, DNR School of Business Management, Bhimavaram*

At the stroke of the hour on midnight of 9th November 2016, India lost 86% of its money base. The print, electronic and social media has been praising Prime Minister's mastery by which he has reportedly destroyed the base of corruption in India. In this single move Government has attempted to tackle all the three issues affecting the economy i.e. a weak economy, counterfeit currency in circulation and terror financing. There is no doubt that Prime Minister has pulled out a major coup and substantially enhanced his reputation as a great leader.

DEMONETIZATION IMPACT ON TERRORISM**K.DILEEP KUMAR***III BA, Govt. Degree College, CHINTALAPUDI, W.G.Dist.***D.BALAJI***III BA, Govt. Degree College, CHINTALAPUDI, W.G.Dist.*

The government has said one of the reasons to demonetize notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 was to curb the circulation of fake currency, but there seems to be no definite estimate of the amount of such notes in circulation. As per a study done by the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, in 2015, the only concrete work done on the subject, at any given point of time, Rs. 400 crore worth fake notes were in circulation in the economy. This is merely 0.025% of the total budget outlay of Rs. 19.7 lakh crore as announced this fiscal.

DEMONETIZATION IMPACT ON TRADE AND COMMERCE*** A. Balabindu, **N. Susmitha**

On 8th November 2016 prime minister Narendra modi's sudden announcement to demonetize Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes in circulation, though welcomed by people across the country. Demonetization is the latest buzz word in Indian economy. Perhaps the real impact of demonetization on various sectors and how far this has helped to curb the black money is yet clear so an attempt is made in this paper to understand the concept and its implementation, challenges and benefits for various sectors like Agriculture, Textile Industry, E-Commerce, Tourism, Restaurants, Real-estates etc....

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International Conference on Recent Advances in Materials, Mechanical & Civil Engineering organized by Departments of Mechanical & Civil Engineering

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that Mr./Ms./Mrs./Dr./Prof. R. RAMYA SWEETHA from I.A.B.E HYDERABAD Participated/ Presented paper in the "International Conference on Recent Advances in Materials, Mechanical & Civil Engineering" (ICRAMMCE-2017) held on 1st & 2nd June 2017 at Marri Laxman Reddy Institute of Technology & Management, Hyderabad.

Convenor Dr. P. Nageswara Rao

Chairman Dr. K. Venkateswara Reddy

Principal D.N.R. College of Engg. & Tech. BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

Durability Studies on Concrete with Acid Attack on Rice Husk Ash as a cement Replacement

¹Dr.G.Venkata Ramana, ²R.Ramya Swetha.

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Keywords: Rice Husk ash, compressive strength, Acid attack, deterioration factor, Hardened concrete.

ABSTRACT

Ordinary Portland cement is by far the most important type of cement. The most important benefit of ordinary Portland cement is faster rate of development of strength. The manufacture of ordinary Portland cement is decreasing all over the world in view of the popularity of blended cement on account of lower energy consumption, environmental pollution, economic and other technical reasons. In advanced western countries the use of ordinary Portland cement has come down to about 40% of the total cement production. Blended cements can generally be used where ordinary Portland cement is usable.

The best effective way to reduce the environmental impact is to use mineral admixtures, as a partial cement additive and replacement both in concrete and mortar, which will have the potential to reduce costs, conserve energy and minimizes the waste emissions. Agro wastes such as rice husk ash, Sugarcane Bagasse Ash (SCBA), wheat straw ash and etc. are used as pozzolanic materials for the development of blended cements. In this project, objective is to study the influence of partial cement replacement with rice husk ash in concrete subjected to different curing environments. Experimental investigations are on acid resistance of concrete in H_2SO_4 solution. The variable factors considered in this study were concrete grade of M40 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% H_2SO_4 solution. Rice Husk ash has been chemically & physically characterized & partially replaced in the ratio of 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%. Fresh concrete tests like compaction factor test and hardened concrete test like compressive strength at the age of 7days, 28 days, 90, 180 days was obtained.

INTRODUCTION

The increasing demand for producing durable construction materials is the outcome of the fast polluting environment. Supplementary cementitious materials prove to be effective to meet most of the requirements of durable concrete. Rice husk ash is found to be superior to other supplementary materials like slag silica fume and fly ash. Due to its high pozzolanic

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Two-day National Conference
on
RECENT INNOVATIONS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING
(RICE 2017)

15-16 December 2017

Organized by
Department of Civil Engineering
GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
Hyderabad, Telangana, India

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof. /Dr. / Mr. / Ms. R. Ranuja Suresha has participated as delegate/presented a technical paper in the Two-day National Conference on **RECENT INNOVATIONS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (RICE 2017)** organized by Department of Civil Engineering, **GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**, Hyderabad, Telangana, India on 15-16 December, 2017.

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Studies of Nitric acid Attack on SCBA Concrete

¹R Ramya Swetha¹
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 HNO₃ solution. The variable factors considered in this study were concrete grade of M₄₀ and curing periods of 7days, 28 days, 60 days, 90days, 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 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5% HNO₃ solution. Bagasse ash has been chemically & physically characterized & 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 7days, 28 days, 90, 180 days was obtained.

Keywords: Sugar cane baggase ash, compressive strength, Acid attack, durability, HNO₃ solution.

INTRODUCTION

Sugarcane production in India is over 300 million tons/year leaving about 10 million tons as unutilized and, hence, wastes material. The utilization of SCBA in concrete as a partial replacement of cement is gaining immense importance today; mainly it enhances the long term durability of concrete combined with ecological benefits. The use of SCBA in concrete as a supplementary cementitious material was tested as an alternative to traditional concrete.

This SCBA is a great environment threat causing damage to the land and the surrounding area in which it is dumped. Lots of ways are being thought of for disposing them by making commercial use of this SCBA.

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CYCLIC LOADING RESPONSES OF OFF-LANE TEST TRACK LAID ON EXPANSIVE SOIL SUBGRADE

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ABSTRACT: The progressive deformation of expansive soil subgrade due to seasonal moisture changes may cause distresses to flexible pavements laid on them, in the form of cracking, uneven, rutting etc., during their service period. The problem could be solved by stabilizing the expansive subgrade with the help of different additives. The additives may be either natural, manufactured or waste products of different industrial processes. Many researchers have been making significant efforts in utilizing flyash and different chemicals for enhancing the properties of expansive subgrade soils. In the present work, an attempt has been made to study the cyclic loading responses of an off-lane test track laid on untreated and treated stretches of expansive subgrade. Flyash and aluminum chloride chemical contents were used in the process of stabilization and their combined effort on different engineering properties was evaluated through laboratory experimentation. The response of the pavement was studied by monitoring during dry and wet seasons followed by cyclic plate load testing. Results of this work revealed the effectiveness of additives in minimizing heaving of subgrade during wet season, reduction in settlements during cyclic plate load testing and variation of coefficient of elastic uniform compression, Elastic Modulus and Shear Modulus of the pavement section.

Keywords: Cyclic loading; Off-lane test track; expansive subgrade

1. Introduction

Expansive soils are most common in deltaic regions of Andhra Pradesh, India. These soils show peculiar swell shrink behavior during dry and wet seasons with fluctuations in moisture content. This is due to the presence of montmorillonite mineral having expanding lattice. These movement leads to the damage of flexible pavements laid on them. The expected retrofitting cost may exceed the loss due to natural hazards (Jones and Holtz 1973). In view of this different highway organizations have been making attempts to treat these soils using industrial by products like flyash, which may draw a dual purpose of its safe disposal and effective utilization.

In India nearly 100 million tonnes of flyash is being generated annually causing serious health and environmental problems (Mir and Sridharan 2013). It could be solved by utilizing it effectively in road projects, particularly in the stabilization of expansive subgrade soils. Engineering properties of expansive soils are conventionally improved through the use of additives such as fly ash, lime, and chemical additives (Puppala et al 2006). Laboratory testing conducted by Nalbantoglu (2004) indicated the effectiveness of flyash in ameliorating the texture and plasticity of expansive soil with respect to variation in cation exchange capacity values. Edil et al (2006) observed an appreciable increase in California bearing ratio, Resilient modulus values of expansive soil with flyash. Phani Kumar and Sharma (2007) studied the volume change behaviour of flyash stabilized expansive clays and found the swelling

properties reduced by nearly 50% with the addition of 20% flyash content. Buhler and Cerato (2007) investigated the native

Oklahoma expansive soils and suggested to use flyash to reduce linear shrinkage of soils. The combined addition of lime and flyash to the black cotton soil having montmorillonite mineral causes the effective increase in California bearing ratio resulted in reduced pavement thickness (Pankaj et al 2012). It was stated by Ferguson (1993) that flyash exhibits self-cementing characteristics making its usefulness in the stabilization of expansive soil. Gangadhara Reddy et al (2015) have investigated the influence of cation valance and mean particle diameter on swelling properties of expansive soil and the influence of cation valance in modifying engineering properties was illustrated. Matsuo and Kamon (1981) have studied the treatment of expansive soil using trivalent cations like Fe⁺³ and Al⁺³. Ramana Murthy and Hari Krishna (2006) evaluated the efficacy of CaCl₂ on plasticity and swell characteristics of an expansive clay bed. Stabilization of the subgrade soil using flyash may enhance the dynamic properties of the pavement constructed on it. Model tests were conducted on square footings supported on sand beds and the variation of relative density of soil with coefficient of elastic uniform compression was reported (Moghaddas et al 2008). These results point out the potential utilization of flyash and chloride chemicals in improving geotechnical properties of expansive soil. The present work is an attempt to examine the test track laid on untreated and