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Kethanakonda (V), Ibrahimpatnam (M), Vijayawada, AMARAVATI - AP - 521456



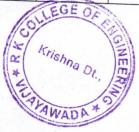


DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

Course Outcomes (COs) describe what students can able to do after completion of the course.

Year-	Course	Course N	Course Outcomes
Sem	Code	Course Name	After completion of the course student can able to
11-1	BSC301	Mathematics -III	cor: Interpret the physical meaning of different operators such as gradient, curl and divergence CO2: estimate the work done against a field circulation and flux using vector calculus CO3: apply the Laplace transform for solving differential equations CO4: find or compute the Fourier series of periodic signals CO5: know and be able to apply integral expressions for the forwards and inverse Fourier transform to a range of non-periodic waveforms CO6: identify solution methods for partial differential equations that model physical
11-1 F	PCC301		CO1: The student will be able to understand the basic materials behavior under the influence of different external loading conditions and the support conditions CO2: The student will be able to draw the diagrams indicating the variation of the key performance features like bending moment and shear forces CO3: The student will have knowledge of bending concepts and calculation of section modulus and for determination of stresses developed in the beams and deflections due to various loading conditions CO4: The student will be able to assess stresses across section of the thin and thick cylinders to
	II-I	Sem Code	Sem Code Course Name II-I BSC301 Mathematics -III Strength of materials-I





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Internal pressure using Lame's equation COI: Understand the various properties of fluids and their influence on fluid motion and analyses a variety of problems in fluid statics and dynamics CO2: Calculate the forces that act on submerged planes and curves CO3: Ability to analyses various types of fluid flows CO4: Apply the integral forms of the three fundamental laws of fluid mechanics to turbulent and laminar flow through pipes and ducts in order to predict relevant pressures, velocities and forces. CO5: Able Measure the quantities of fluid flowing in pipes, tanks and channels. CO6: Apply the knowledge to calculate angles, distances and levels CO2: Identify data collection methods and prepare field notes CO3: Understand the working principles of survey instruments, measurement errors and corrective measures CO4: Interpret survey data and compute areas and volumes, levels by different type of equipment and relate the knowledge to the modern equipment and methodologies CO6: Determine Highway alignment and design highway geometrics. CO6: Design Intersections and prepare traffic management plans CO4: Judge suitability of pavement materials and design flexible and rigid pavements CO1: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine setting times of cement CO3: Determine sypecific gravity and soundness of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine worksability of cement copposets					
Surveying and Geometrics Surveying and Geometrics 11-1					arrive at optimum sections to withstand the internal pressure using Lame's equation
Fluid Mechanics CO4: Apply the integral forms of the three fundamental laws of fluid mechanics to turbulent and laminar flow through pipes and ducts in order to predict relevant pressures. Velocities and forces. CO5: Able Measure the quantities of fluid flowing in pipes, tanks and channels. CO1: Apply the knowledge to calculate angles, distances and levels CO2: Identify data collection methods and prepare field notes CO3: Understand the working principles of survey instruments, measurement errors and corrective measures CO4: Interpret survey data and compute areas and volumes, levels by different type of equipment and relate the knowledge to the modern equipment and methodologies CO1: Plan highway network for a given area. CO2: Determine Highway alignment and design highway geometrics. CO3: Design Intersections and prepare traffic management plans CO4: Judge suitability of pavement materials and design flexible and rigid pavements CO1: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete.					col: Understand the various properties of fluids and their influence on fluid motion and analyses a variety of problems in fluid statics and dynamics co2: Calculate the forces that act on submerged planes and curves
4 II-I PCC302 Surveying and Geometrics CO2: Identify data collection methods and prepare field notes CO3: Understand the working principles of survey instruments, measurement errors and corrective measures CO4: Interpret survey data and compute areas and volumes, levels by different type of equipment and relate the knowledge to the modern equipment and methodologies CO2: Determine Highway alignment and design highway geometrics. CO3: Design Intersections and prepare traffic management plans CO4: Judge suitability of pavement materials and design flexible and rigid pavements CO6: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine setting times of cement CO3: Determine setting times of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete	3	11-1	PCC302	Fluid Mechanics	flows
GO1: Apply the knowledge to calculate angles, distances and levels CO2: Identify data collection methods and prepare field notes CO3: Understand the working principles of survey instruments, measurement errors and corrective measures CO4: Interpret survey data and compute areas and volumes, levels by different type of equipment and relate the knowledge to the modern equipment and methodologies CO1: Plan highway network for a given area. CO2: Determine Highway alignment and design highway geometrics. CO3: Design Intersections and prepare traffic management plans CO4: Judge suitability of pavement materials and design flexible and rigid pavements CO3: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine setting times of cement CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete.					and laminar flow through pipes and ducts in order to predict relevant pressures, velocities and forces. CO5: Able Measure the quantities of fluid flowing
4 II-I PCC302 Surveying and Geometrics Surveying and Geometrics For II-I PCC302 Surveying and Geometrics Surveying and Geometrics Surveying and Geometrics CO3: Understand the working principles of survey instruments, measurement errors and corrective measures CO4: Interpret survey data and compute areas and volumes, levels by different type of equipment and relate the knowledge to the modern equipment and methodologies CO1: Plan highway network for a given area. CO2: Determine Highway alignment and design highway geometrics. CO3: Design Intersections and prepare traffic management plans CO4: Judge suitability of pavement materials and design flexible and rigid pavements CO2: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete.					CO1: Apply the knowledge to calculate angles.
Geometrics Geometrics Geometrics Geometrics Geometrics CO4: Interpret survey data and compute areas and volumes, levels by different type of equipment and relate the knowledge to the modern equipment and methodologies CO1: Plan highway network for a given area. CO2: Determine Highway alignment and design highway geometrics. CO3: Design Intersections and prepare traffic management plans CO4: Judge suitability of pavement materials and design flexible and rigid pavements CO1: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine setting times of cement CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete			PCC302		CO2: Identify data collection methods and prepare field notes
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6 II-I PCC304 Concrete Technology Lab CO1: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine setting times of cement CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete	5	11-1	PCC303		CO3: Design Intersections and prepare traffic management plans
6 II-I PCC304 Concrete Technology Lab CO1: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine setting times of cement CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete					design flexible and rigid pavements
Technology Lab CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete			PCC304		CO1: Determine consistency and fineness of cement
CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete	6	11-1			CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement
by compaction factor, slump and Vee – Beetests					
CO6: Determine specific gravity of coarse					





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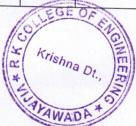
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				aggregate and fine aggregate by Sieve analysis.
				CO7: Determine flakiness and elongation index of
				aggregates
				CO8: Determine bulking of sand.
				CO9: Understand non-destructive testing
				procedures on concrete
				CO1: Test aggregates and judge the suitability of
				materials for the road construction
				CO2: Test the given bitumen samples and judge
				their suitability for the road construction.
				CO3: Obtain the optimum bitumen content for
				Bituminous Concrete
7	11-1	PCC305	Highway	CO4: Determine the traffic volume, speed and
	11-1	PCC305	Engineering Lab	parking characteristics.
				CO5: Draw highway cross sections and
				intersections
				CO1: apply Cauchy-Riemann equations to
				complex functions in order to determine whether
				a given continuous function is analytic
				CO2: find the differentiation and integration of
				complex functions used in engineering problems
8	II-II PC40	PC401	Complex Variables	CO3: make use of the Cauchy residue theorem to
0	11-11	PC401	and Statistical	evaluate certain integrals
			Methods	CO4: apply discrete and continuous probability
				distributions
				CO5: design the components of a classical
				hypothesis test (L6)
				CO6: infer the statistical inferential methods based
				on small and large sampling tests
				CO1: The student will be able to understand the
				basic concepts of Principal stresses developed in a
				member when it is subjected to stresses along
9	11-11	PC402	Strength of	different axes and design the sections.
		. 0102	Materials -II	CO2: The student can assess stresses in different
			Materials -II	engineering applications like shafts, springs,
				columns and struts subjected to different loading conditions
				CO1 6.1
				armorni and non-uniform open
			Hydraulics and	channel flow problems.
10	11-11	ES401	Hydraulic	CO2: Apply the principals of dimensional analysis
	The state of the s	SA COLUMN	Machinery	and similitude in hydraulic model testing.
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	1			
				CO3: Understand the working principles of
				various hydraulic machineries and pumps
				CO1: Select a source based on quality and quantity
				and Estimate design population and water
				demand
		25100	Environmental	CO2: Design a water treatment plant for a
11	11-11	PC403	Engineering	village/city
				CO3: Design a sewer by estimating DWF and
				Strom water flow and plumbing system for
				buildings
				CO4: Design a Sewage Treatment Plant for a
				town/city
				CO1: The Learner is equipped with the knowledge
				of estimating the Demand and demand elasticity's
				for a product
				CO2: The knowledge of understanding of the
				Input-Output-Cost relationships and estimation of
				the least cost combination of inputs.
			Managerial	CO3: The pupil is also ready to understand the
12	11-11	PC404	Economics &	nature of different markets and Price Output
		10101	Financial Analysis	determination under various market conditions
			Titlaticiai Aliatysis	and also to have the knowledge of different
				Business Units.
		1.0		CO4: The Learner is able to prepare Financial
				Statements and the usage of various Accounting tools for Analysis
				CO5: The Learner can able to evaluate various
				investment project proposals with the help of
				capital budgeting techniques for decision making.
				CO1: Estimate some important characteristics of
				water, wastewater and soil in the laboratory
				CO2: Draw some conclusion and decide whether
				the water is suitable for Drinking/Construction /
				Agriculture/ Industry.
				CO3: Estimate Chloride, EC and Salinity of Soil
				and suggest their suitability for
				Construction/Agriculture
13	11-11	PC405	Environmental	CO4: Estimation of the strength of the sewage in
			Engineering Lab	terms of BOD and COD and Decide whether the
				water body is polluted or not with reference to
				the stated parameters in the list of experiments
	EGE			CO5: Demonstration of various instruments used

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es, Effluen					
_onstruction,	in testing of water and soil and study of Drir water standards, WHO guidelines, Effl standards and standards for Construct Agriculture/Industry				
es due to the loads, acting at and shear ditions. using various hod, slope as for various es and Warren and spans are	deflection method, energy theorems. CO5: Draw the influence line diagrams for vary types of moving loads on beams/bridges CO6: Analyze the loads in Pratt and Wastrusses when loads of different types and spans passing over the truss	STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS	PC501	111-1	14
concrete concrete and viour in the nd hardened through lab l cial concrete understand	CO1: understand basic concepts of concrete. CO2: realize importance of quality of concrete CO3: familiarize basic ingredients of concrete their role in concrete and their behaviour in field CO4: test fresh concrete properties and harde concrete properties CO5: evaluate ingredients of concrete through tests. design concrete mix by IS method CO6: familiarize basic concepts of special conce and their production and applications, underst	CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY	PC502	111-1	15
hydrologic to several rology and quency and n hydraulic s and carry	consonents and apply key concepts to several practical areas of engineering hydrology related design aspects CO2: develop Intensity-Duration-Frequency appeth-Area Duration curves to design hydrastructures. CO3: ability to develop design storms and capacity appears of the control of the co	WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING - I	PC503	-	16
tt arditiousing hod. s for es and nd s crete concernication three th	on the structure. CO3: Estimate the bending moment are forces in beams for different fixity condition. CO4: Analyze the continuous beams using methods—, three moment method deflection method, energy theorems. CO5: Draw the influence line diagrams for types of moving loads on beams/bridges CO6: Analyze the loads in Pratt and trusses when loads of different types and spassing over the truss. CO1: understand basic concepts of concrete CO2: realize importance of quality of concrete in concrete and their behavious field. CO4: test fresh concrete properties and has concrete properties CO5: evaluate ingredients of concrete three tests, design concrete mix by IS method. CO6: familiarize basic concepts of special cand their production and applications, uncertained their production and applications. Uncomponents and apply key concepts to practical areas of engineering hydrolog related design aspects. CO2: develop Intensity-Duration-Frequent Depth-Area Duration curves to design hystructures. CO3: ability to develop design storms an out frequency analysis.	CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY WATER RESOURCES	PC502	111-1	15

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				synthetic hydrograph.
				CO5: be able to estimate flood magnitude and
				carry out flood routing.
				CO6: be able to determine aquifer parameters and
				yield of wells.
		-		CO7: Ability to develop the hydrological models
				CO1: Plan and design the sewerage systems by
				estimating the flow
				CO2: Estimation of BOD and COD and Suggest a
				suitable disposal method with respect to effluent
				standards, and Identify the critical point of
				pollution in a river for a specific amount of
				pollutant disposal into the river
17		Dest		CO3: Analyze sewage and design suitable
17	111-1	PC504	ENVIRONMENTAL	treatment system for sewage treatment for a
			ENGINEERING - II	village/City.
				CO4: Design of sewage treatment systems like
				Septic tank soak pit system and FAB reactor for
				buildings and understanding tertiary treatment of
				sewage.
				CO5: Design of Plumbing for an apartment, Gated
-				community or Hotels or Individual houses and
				Select the appropriate appurtenances in the
				sewerage systems
10				CO1: Prepare EMP, EIS and EIA report, estimate
18	111-1	PE501	Environmental	cost benefit ratio of a project
			Impact Assessment	CO2: election of an appropriate EIA methodology
				CO3: Evaluation of impacts on environment
				CO4: Evaluation of risk assessment
				CO5: now the latest acts and guidelines of MoEF&
				CC
				CO1: Know the quality and quantity of water for
				various industries and Advanced water treatment
				methods
				CO2: Learn the common methods of treatment of
				wastewaters and Biological treatment methods
				CO3: Study of methods to reduce impacts of
19	111-1	OFFOI	\\\\\ CTF \\\\\\	disposal of wasters into environment and CETPs.
17	111-1	OE501	WASTE WATER	CO4: Study of methods of treatment of
			TREATMENT	wastewaters from specific industries like steel
				plants, refineries, and power plants, that imply
	r C	The same of the sa		biological treatment methods





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			than (m), Vijayawada, AMARAVA II - AP - 321436
			CO5: Study of methods of treatment of wastewaters from industries like Aqua, dairy, sugar plants, and distilleries that imply biological treatment methods
20 11	II-I PC506	CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY LAB	CO1: Determine consistency and fineness of cement CO2: Determine setting times of cement CO3: Determine specific gravity and soundness of cement. CO4: Determine compressive strength of cement CO5: Determine workability of cement concrete by compaction factor, slump and Vee – Beetests CO6: Determine specific gravity of coarse aggregate and fine aggregate by Sieve analysis CO7: Determine flakiness and elongation index of aggregates CO8: Determine bulking of sand. CO9: Understand non-destructive testing procedures on concrete
21 III	I-II PC601	DESIGN AND DRAWING OF REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES	CO1: Work on different types of design methods CO2: Carryout analysis and design of flexural members and detailing CO3: Design structures subjected to shear, bond and torsion • Design different type of compression members and footings CO4: Design different type of compression members and footings
22 -	-II PC602	Water Resources Engineering – II	CO1: be able to estimate irrigation water requirements ability to design irrigation canals and canal network CO2: plan an irrigation system CO3: design irrigation canal structures CO4: plan and design diversion head works CO5: analyses stability of gravity and earth dams CO6: design ogee spillways and energy dissipation work
			CO1: The student must know the definition of the various quantities related to soil mechanics and establish their inter-relationships.







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	1			
23	111-11	PC603	Geotechnical Engineering - I	CO2: The student should be able to know the methods of determination of the various index properties of the soils and classify the soils CO3: The student should be able to know the importance of the different engineering properties of the soil such as compaction, permeability, consolidation and shear strength and determine them in the laboratory. CO4: The student should be able to apply the above concepts in day-to-day civil engineering practice
24	111-11	H\$601	MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	CO1: The Learner is equipped with the knowledge of estimating the Demand and demand elasticity's for a product. CO2: The knowledge of understanding of the Input-Output-Cost relationships and estimation of the least cost combination of inputs CO3: The pupil is also ready to understand the nature of different markets and Price Output determination under various market conditions and also to have the knowledge of different Business Units CO4: The Learner is able to prepare Financial Statements and the usage of various Accounting tools for Analysis. CO5: The Learner can able to evaluate various investment project proposals with the help of capital budgeting techniques for decision making
25	111-11	PE601	Pre-stressed Concrete	CO1: Understand different methods of prestressing CO2: Estimate effective prestress including short and long term losses CO3: Analyze and design prestressed concrete beams under flexure and shear CO4: Understand the relevant IS Code provisions for prestressed concrete
26	111-11	OC601	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	CO1: appreciate the importance of construction planning CO2: understand the functioning of various earth moving equipment CO3: know the methods of production of aggregate products and concreting CO4: apply the gained knowledge to project





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	I	I.		T
				management and construction techniques
				CO1: Model the geometry of real-world structure
				Represent the physical model of structural
27	111-11	PC604	CAD LAB	element/structure
				CO2: Perform analysis
				CO3: Interpret from the Post processing results
				CO4: Design the structural elements and a system
				as per IS Codes
				CO1: Estimate some important characteristics of
				water, wastewater and soil in the laboratory
				CO2: Draw some conclusion and decide whether
				the water is suitable for Drinking/Construction /
				Agriculture/ Industry.
				CO3: Estimate Chloride, EC and Salinity of Soil
				and suggest their suitability for
28	111-11	PC605	EVIRONMENTAL	Construction/Agriculture
			ENGINEERING	CO4: Estimation of the strength of the sewage in
			LAB	terms of BOD and COD and Decide whether the
				water body is polluted or not with reference to
				the stated parameters in the list of experiments
				CO5: Demonstration of various instruments used
				in testing of water and soil and study of Drinking
				water standards, WHO guidelines, Effluent
				standards and standards for Construction/
				Agriculture/ Industry
				g
				CO1: Plan and design the sewerage systems
				CO2: Select the appropriate appurtenances in the
				sewerage systems
				CO3: Analyze sewage and suggest and design
29	IV-I	1	ENVIRONMENTAL	suitable treatment system for sewage treatment
			ENGINEERING -II	CO4: Identify the critical point of pollution in a
				river for a specific amount of pollutant disposal
				into the river
				CO5: Suggest a suitable disposal method with
				respect to effluent standards.
				CO1: estimate irrigation water requirements
				CO2: design irrigation canals and canal network
				CO3: plan an irrigation system
				CO4: design irrigation canal structures
	area.	Actives and the same		CO5: plan and design diversion head works

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30	IV-I	WATER RESOURCE ENGINEERING	by the specific and energy dissipation
31	IV-I	GEOTECHNIC ENGINEERING	
32	IV-I	REMOTE SENS AND GIS APPLICATION	CO1: be familiar with ground, air and satellited based sensor platforms. CO2: interpret the aerial photographs and satellited imageries CO3: create and input spatial data for GIS
33	IV-I	AIR POLLUTIC AND CONTRO	particulate and Educous Continui
34	IV-I	ENVIRONMEN' IMPACT ASSESSMENT A MANAGEMEN	CO1: Prepare EMP, EIS, and EIA report CO2: Identify the risks and impacts of a project CO3: Selection of an appropriate EIA methodology ND CO4: Evaluation the EIA report CO5: Estimate the cost benefit ratio of a project CO6: Know the role of stakeholder and public hearing in the preparation of EIA
	EG	MANAGEMEN	CO5: Estimate the cost benefit ratio of a pro CO6: Know the role of stakeholder and

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35	IV-I		GIS & CAD LAB	CO2: digitize and create thematic map and extract important features CO3: develop digital elevation model CO4: use structural analysis software to analyze and design 2D and 3D frames CO5: design and analyze retaining wall and simple towers using CADD software
36	IV-I		IRRIGATION DESIGN AND DRAWING	CO1: To design irrigation structures like Surplus weir CO2: To design irrigation structures Tank sluice with a tower head CO3: To design irrigation structures Canal drop-Notch type CO4: To design irrigation structures Canal regulator and Under tunnel
37	IV-II		ESTIMATION SPECIFICATION & CONTRACTS	CO1: The student should be able to determine the quantities of different components of buildings CO2: The student should be in a position to find the cost of various building components. CO3: The student should be capable of finalizing the value of structures.
38	IV-II		CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT	CO1: appreciate the importance of construction planning CO2: understand the functioning of various earth moving equipment CO3: know the methods of production of aggregate products and concreting and usage of machinery required for the works CO4: apply the gained knowledge to project management and construction techniques
39	IV-II		PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	CO1: Understand the different methods of prestressing CO2: Estimate effective prestress including the short- and long-term losses CO3: Analyze and design prestressed concrete beams under flexure and shear CO4: Understand the relevant IS Codal provisions for prestressed concrete
				CO1: Design the collection systems of solid waste of a town





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40 IV-II			SOLID AND HAZARDOUS	CO2: Design treatment of municipal solid waste and landfill	
	IV-II		WASTE	CO3: Know the criteria for selection of landfill	
		CO4: Characterize the solid waste and design a composting facility			
				CO5: Know the Method of treatment and disposal of Hazardous wastes	
				CO1: Apply all levels of Engineering knowledge in solving the Engineering problems.	
41		CO2: Work together with team spirit.			
				CO3: Use Civil Engineering software at least one.	

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