



# THE PULSE OF HBTU

## Fortnightly Newsletter

Year I  
COVID-19 Edition

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## HBTU STANDS FIRM AGAINST COVID-19

*"We have a chance to do something extraordinary. As we head out of this pandemic, we can change the world. Create a world of love. A world where we are kind to each other. A world where we are kind no matter what class, race, sexual orientation, what religion or lack of or what job we have. A world we don't judge those at the food bank because that may be us if things were just slightly different. Let love and kindness be our roadmap."*

-Johnny Corn

The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020, originating from China. As of 25 May 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed a total of 138,845 cases, 57,721 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 4,021 deaths in the country. India currently has the fourth largest number of confirmed cases in Asia with number of cases breaching the 100,000 mark on 19 May 2020. India's case fatality rate is relatively lower at 3.09%, against the global 6.63% as of 20 May 2020. Six cities account for around half of all reported cases in the country – Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Pune and Kolkata. As of 24 May 2020, Lakshadweep is the only region which have not reported a case.

Our Government is taking necessary precautions and asking people to do the same. On 24th March 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi ordered a nationwide Lockdown for 21 days, limiting movement of the entire 1.3 billion population of India as a preventive measure against the Covid-19 pandemic in India. It was extended till 31 May by National Disaster Management Authority. If all Indians keep themselves safe and follow the Government's orders to stay at home, we may soon be free from the contagious shackles of this virus.

Amidst the Corona pandemic, when havoc and terror are overshadowing our minds, the only thing we can do, is to keep calm, spread positivity and offer help to the needy. All over India, people are extending their helping hands to the poor, famished, homeless, travellers, and the labourers. These are the people who are affected the most during this crisis. Hence, it becomes our moral duty to distribute our resources to them. HBTU also took a step forward to fight this pandemic for the safety and betterment of the entire college.

To begin with, HBTU gathered funds and started its own Community kitchen, which fed around five hundred people on a daily basis. We contributed to the CM Relief Fund and our vice chancellor, Prof. N. B. Singh, gave his consent to use our campus in dire need of quarantine centres. Hence, HBTU proved that it can provide all the required support and more, to the government in these crucial times of utter need. We collected database of our students, encouraging them to install the 'Aarogya Setu app', which comes in handy to have knowledge of Covid-19 patients around you.

When it comes to online interaction, HBTU conducted the mid semester examinations of all batches in a disciplined and coordinated manner, minimising the possible problems faced by its students.

Continuous interaction with students were maintained in order to erase all genuine problems raised by the students. the things in a smooth and efficient manner.

All the guidelines were strictly followed by teachers and students during the online examinations and no stone was left unturned to carry all the things in a smooth and efficient manner. Even during this Lockdown, our faculty members are taking regular classes and attendance to cover syllabus and clarify the queries of students through online platforms. Students are provided with study materials and assignments to help them learn effectively. We organised webinars to maintain constant interaction with our students and help them to learn more in every way possible.

At this time of crisis, where people are barely managing to keep their jobs, HBTU is working hard to retain the job offers made during the entire season. We have been nearly successful in securing jobs for our students. Taking necessary precautions, we are providing our students with trainings as well under our faculty members, to make maximum use of this quarantine session. This will refrain students from applying for internships in other areas, thereby, ensuring safety and diminishing the spread of this contagious disease as much as is in our hands.

Several meetings were conducted in the campus to discuss matters of urgent importance. Time tables and schedules were prepared and provided to the students from time to time, about re-suming activities when this Lockdown comes to an end. Schedules with estimated dates of end semester examinations were released to the students, to help them get a better idea and escalate their level of preparations.

We continuously remind our students and faculty members that we are in this together. We have all the support and coordination of our dear members, who are working hard to keep us safe and away from the evil hands of this virus. We thank all of you for your patience, endurance and helping hands, always to our rescue. Irrespective of the Lockdown extensions, we will be patient and cautious at our homes. We will make complete use of this Lockdown to our benefits and work regularly to become better persons. We will fight together and do whatever it takes to curb this pandemic and emerge as winners in flamboyant colours.

## W E B I N A R

This global pandemic caused by COVID -19 has shattered the whole world in every way either it is public health systems, economic status or mental stress to each individual. The fresh as well as processed food has been the basic need of the people always but due to this pandemic it has become more crucial to maintain the safety of food. It is now our moral responsibility as a food researcher or processor to ensure the food safety and make the common people aware of the food safety measures. A National Webinar on "Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Food Safety and future development" was organized by Harcourt Butler Technical University on May 15,2020 from 12:30 PM – 2:30 PM.

The theme of the webinar comprised of the topics like Food Safety & Food Quality, Preventive Food Safety and Security Systems, Precautionary Measures in Handling Fruits & Vegetables, Sanitation & Quality Standard etc.

The chief guest of this webinar was Smt. Kamal Rani Varun(Hon'ble Minister, Technical Education,U.P).

The webinar was started by Dr. Vivek Kumar who gave an introduction to the webinar to all the participants. He was followed by Prof. Alak Kumar Singh who addressed Online Education System on the behalf of Food Technology Department. Then,Prof. Deepak Srivastava informed the participants about the Online Approach to access the Continuing Education by School of Chemical Technology. After that Prof. Raghuraj Singh told about the Role of TEQIP III to Support the Online Education at HBTU. He was followed by our respected V.C. Sir who notified the Contribution of HBTU to Support the Growth of Society and Nation during COVID -19 After that Hon'ble Minister, Technical Education, UP Smt. Kamal Rani Varun addressed the webinar. This was followed by a vote of thanks by Dr. Vivek Kumar. After this, two technical sessions were held which were followed by question and answer session.

After the technical sessions the webinar was concluded by Dr. Vivek Kumar.The purpose of this webinar was to provide a single platform to the scientists/academicians/research scholars/ workers/ industrialists to share their problem and come to a solution after discussion to overcome this health crisis. So that,after gaining knowledge rather than spreading rumors related to the food safety measures, they will be able to aware others regarding the same. This webinar was a huge success.

## UPCOMING CHANGES

Professor Mr. Manoj Shukla sir announced that when the college will reopen, there will be slight changes due to Covid 19 pandemic to ensure safety of the students and the staff.

Among the various points he stated , there were a few points that were of great importance. He mentioned that the hostel will be made single seater. A Sanitization Tunnel for teachers, students and other staff members will be installed in the campus. All Security guards will be equipped with thermal scanners to test every person entering the campus.

Also, the parking spot will shift to the ground in front Lake view Boys' Hostel for students  
Classes might take place shift wise to make proper social distancing effective.

## HELPING HANDS

"To the hungry,god is bread ",truly said by Mahatma Gandhi".The father of our nation must had forseen the hunger problems the world was going to face someday.

The current COVID-19 situation is exactly similar where – because of the restrictions imposed due to the lockdown –the poor section of our society has been forced to starve to death and the only god they're looking for is bread to them.



So to help out the poor and the needy, our college Harcourt Butler Technical University came up with a Community Kitchen(Janta Rasoi) in campus premises. Janta Rasoi was started by our respected V.C. Sir on April 2nd,2020 which remained functional till May 3rd,2020. It remained active for a period of 32 days serving meals to 500 poor and needy persons per day on an average. The morning meal prepared by the Janta Rasoi included Puri,mix vegetables and lemon/pickle whereas the lunch meal comprised of Soya badi and Rice. Thus, providing a healthy and nutrition rich diet to the people in need. The food was prepared in the mess of Lake View New Boys' Hostel of our college keeping all the sanitary methods in consideration. The meals prepared were handed over to the policemen at work who in turn distributed them regularly in various areas around HBTU. The community kitchen was voluntarily funded by the staff,faculty, alumni as well as by the hostellers.

Hadn't there been the involvement of our V.C. Sir, Sanjay Mishra Sir, JKD Sir and mess workers,the success of Janra Rasoi wouldn't have been possible.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS IN HARD TIME TOO

Amidst the Global Pandemic Covid-19, various industrial internships of the students were cancelled. According to the intructions from the AICTE , the internships for the students of 2nd and 3rd year of HBTU Kanpur has been started within the campus itself with technical training, group formation of students under the supervision of faculty. Students are assigned industrial projects or real time problems and have been asked to work remotely from their places.

This effort to indulge students in internship keeping in mind the social distancing norms shall be beneficial for the students. Students will be able to enhance their skills and and gain knowledge in their respective fields.

## PLACEMENTS

There has not been much significant increase in placements during this period, owing to both the pandemic as well as the low number of students remaining. But the students of Harcourt Butler Technical University always make efforts to carve a niche for themselves. There were two companies whose process was executed, Cargill Co and Berger Paints. Cargill has completed its recruitment process and has selected two candidates, Shruti Sahu Final OT and Tarang Rastogi, Final ME and has offered a package of 4.5 lacs per annum. There have been four more surprising placements in HBTU Kanpur. Ritika Gupta, Final CSE Supriya Singh, Final CSE and Anita Jaiswal, Final CSE have been recruited to AMAZON with a package of 28-30 lacs per annum. Swapnil Mahajan, Final CSE has been offered a package of 60 lacs per annum in GOOGLE.

This has been a great achievement for the students, as well as for the college.

The focus of Training and Placement Cell during this period has been to retain the offers made during the entire session so that none fall prey to the pandemic and by God's grace we've been able to do so up until now.

## EDUCATION: AMIDST COVID-19



Education is the means of transfer of knowledge from one source to another, so it's a continuous process. Knowledge is the key to growth on the globe. In the time of pandemic education would remain same but the methodology needs to be modified through the means of technology. It is not easy to cope up with such situation but the educational field is the one which should lead the path of transformation by taking inspiration from the words of hon'ble Prime Minister, "We have to take this Crisis as an opportunity". In present times knowledge can flow without any boundaries, University expert in a specific field can provide knowledge and share it with students of other university without any boundation. Yes there are some difficulties, which can be eradicated by motivation of the teachers and an uniform enforcement policy over the whole nation. We have to train our knowledge providers and make them more familiar with the online education process. I can proudly say that many of our teachers are trying various methods to enhance their teachings, furthermore recording and studio tools are a necessity to promote online teaching.

Universities with the specialisation in specific field should come up to share the knowledge through ONLINE PLATFORM although such practices have already been undertaken like NPTEL and MOOC, which should be updated as soon as possible. This is the time to utilize the resources like National digital library, E-Journals, knowledge channels, online courses and specially the use of Virtual labs for the practical knowledge. Demonstration of the practical's can be done through online forum and the student can use various software for their skill development.

For the field of R&D there should be application based research with bare minimum facilities, and the research scholar should schematically plan their research to utilize the time in this pandemic. Recruitment can be enhanced by switching to total online mode. Recruiters can take their tests online using various resources and the interview process can be digitalized which has been taken in practice. The basic need is to expand education field through ONLINE PLATFORM with more AI based tools for practical and other processes like Assessment. We cannot halt our learning process due to this pandemic so we should practise social distancing and develop an habit of sanitization and educate others about Personal Hygiene and Immunity at mass level.

I would like to complete this by a line of Sanskrit –  
परिवर्तन स्थिरमस्ति

**COVID-19 : ARE MORTALITY STATS ALSO A MAJOR CONCERN ?**

The problems start with identifying the cause of death and attributing it—or not—to COVID-19. Countries such as ourselves count only those individuals who died in the hospital after testing positive for the virus and the European countries are doing this too.

To be included in a country's national count, each death must be registered locally and then recorded in a more centralized accounting system or systems. Different places do this in their own way too. At the start of the outbreak, UK government figures presented only deaths recorded electronically in the National Health Service (NHS) hospital network. At the end of April, they were extended to include a separate set of figures collected by the Office of National Statistics of community deaths, chiefly in care homes.

Reports of community deaths tend to take longer to collate than those from hospitals do. The major problem is that in India they are based on the counts from the Municipal Councils and sub-municipal councils that are provided which are quite numerous and that too the number of deaths recorded per municipal corporation in our country is very high. We can imagine how fast they can get mortality information, collect it, code it, and report it. It takes a while to roll this information up. "Sometimes it can take several days to identify and inform family members, who tend to be told first, before the death report is processed. And in some countries—England, for example—any coroner-led inquiries opened to determine cause of death, common when a healthcare worker dies, must reach a conclusion before the death is officially recorded. Such a procedure can take weeks, months, even years.

The lag in mortality data poses more of a problem for policy makers who want to, say, ease or enforce lockdown restrictions at short-notice based on real-time information on rising or falling death rates. Confirmed new cases of the disease aren't much use for that either, because those figures are heavily influenced by the numbers of tests carried out from week-to-week.

We can easily see the variation in mortality data provided by the central and the state governments, even in the one provided by the print and the electronic media.

So, there is a big chance that most of the deaths due to Covid-19 haven't been recorded and that's a major concern for the whole world.

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First B.tech  
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**SOCIAL SECURITY - IS IT TOO LATE TO DISCUSS ?**

The Novel Corona Virus Pandemic has made this one point very clear, that the unexplored and highly neglected dimension of Social Security needs to be looked into. Social Security refers to the principle or practice or a program of public provision (as through social insurance or assistance) for the economic security and social welfare of the individual and his or her family. India has had social security norms, but unfortunately they are limited to formal sector only. With the recent upheaval, it is evident that this system needs to be extended to the unorganized sector as well. Generally, India's social security schemes cover the following types of social insurances: Pension, Health Insurance, Disability Benefit and Maternity Benefit. How could these services be extended to the unorganized sector still remains a question in front of the Indian policy-makers. It is not that the attempts have not been made, there exists several Labour Laws, which have enabled various segments of the unorganized sector and empowered them to an extent, where at least they can spend their age of retirement in no grievances. But still a country as large as India needs more to do than 'something'. What lies ahead is not going to be a pushover. In order to facilitate the investment these "Labour Laws" have time to time been changed. This time, its turned something really serious. With most of the Lower and Lower-Middle class suffering from the financial and physical distress during the peak of the pandemic outbreak, the upcoming months wont be as easy as they seem to be in some fancy allocation of funds. So what could be a proper solution? First of all we need to realize that we have a responsibility as a human to protect the human rights, to do everything which is possible for the upliftment of the needy that includes paying your taxes well. Secondly, those who are part of upper echelon need to realize that their works are possible due to those working in lower ones and thus they should be the first and most prevailing in protecting these people from abuse. Lastly, equal opportunities for all the people need to be assured by the public servants. Following these measures may not exactly curtail the existing or upcoming panic for the economically disadvantaged but in a way would alleviate that.

Shashwat Gupta  
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**MIGRANT LABOUR CRISIS**

Though India managed to avoid high fatalities due to COVID-19 outbreak by imposing a nationwide lockdown, it has suffered a great economic and humanitarian loss. The daily wage workers and migrant labourers have continued to travel long distances mostly on foot in the scorching heat to reach their native places. While earlier government responses seemed to offering little or nothing, it has been showing its concerns by announcing a rupees 3500 crores food support programme and has been making arrangements to provide temporary shelter homes with basic necessities. Though there is nothing clear about the implementation of the programme, the government aims at collecting data and establishing identity of most of them. Reports have shown that thousands prefer to travel miles to avoid further suffering. Some migrant workers are forced to stay in metropolitan cities with no work since factories and other working units are shut amid lockdown. More than 100 million workers have lost employment and livelihoods all of a sudden. Their hard earned money is wiped out. But, it is an inevitable fact that labourers do not require mercy. They should be made to believe that this country is for all. Since these migrant workers have been contributing towards nation building by their sheer hardwork, it is our duty to provide them with food, shelter and conveyance to reach their abodes. A rough estimate shows that about 10% of India's GDP is a result of contribution of these migrants, it is a shocking affair that there is little political commitment to improve their state of living. It has become vital to help these migrant workers who face acute financial crisis, not only because it is a moral duty, but also because not doing so can result into long term impact on economic growth. It is unlikely that these migrants who survive the pandemic will forget the treatment they received during the crisis and are unlikely to return to their areas of work which would directly effect the informal economy. Allowing migrant travel with precautions has thus become extremely necessary and appropriate necessities must be created for them. Therefore, in order to have a better focus on their affairs, at all times, it is best to have separate ministry of migrant affair

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S O C I A L   D I S T A N C I N G

**AN INVISIBLE PANDEMIC : AFTERMATH**

Even before the onset of Covid19, The Indian Economy was plummeting and was expected to grow with a GDP growth of 4.7% in the first Quarter of FY20.

But, since W.H.O declared Covid19 a Pandemic our mind shifted its vision from covering up for the economy to fighting this deadly virus.

Scene after this Pandemic : For the Indian Economy there would be both supply and demand side disruption. On the demand side, sectors bearing the brunt include Trade, Transport, Tourism and also Financial Service Sector. While on the supply side, disruption are through supply chain breakdown from countries like China, Italy, Japan and Gulf countries.

What is in the Store? : Growth which was expected at a rate of approximately 5% for the FY20 is now expected to go in recession as per the IMF. Indian Government must need a proper strategy to revive the expected downturn of the Economy.

Likely Recovery Path : It is too difficult at the very moment to predict if the post Covid19 recovery will be V-shaped, U-shaped or the worst of all W or L-shaped. But what we can predict is recession is surely knocking at the Door.

Possible ways to revive the future :

RBI measures : To mitigate the impact, RBI announced reduction in repo rate. It gave a deep policy interest rate cut of 75 basis points and brought it down to 4.4%, lowest in the history of independent India.

Along with this, RBI injected the liquidity of 20,000 crores in the market. It brought down the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to 3% from 4%. This will infuse 1.37 lakh crores into banking system and will reduce cost of funds for banks.

Agricultural Backbone : Luckily for us, our agricultural backbone which accounts for almost 14% of our GDP can recover quickly and in fact, even grow next year. But they must be supported by logistics and storage. The average monsoon this year will help the sector to maintain its momentum.

Sectorial Boost : The Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) contributes to almost 30% of our GDP, almost all MSMEs are out of action due to the lockdown. They are unable to pay their employees and several don't have the financial resources to re-start their business.



Although government announced a relief package to the MSMEs but that seems to be bleak in front of the impact this pandemic gave. We need to have a more efficient and productive strategy to help them out.

Infrastructure : United States in 2009 Great Recession announced a relief package which laid more focus on investing in 'Clean Energy' and 'Public Transport' which created more jobs than traditional investment.

India too should take this opportunity to support renewable energy, particularly rooftop solar, through appropriate policies and business model.

Similarly, Scaling up the 'electrification of public transport' will be critically important to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution.

Last but not the least : Despite a deepening deficit, we cannot lose sight of the fact that our education and skill training systems are in desperate need of an overhaul. These will demand greater funds, but the first priority must be to improve access to good-quality education for children who are losing out right now. Children are not in school during the lockdown. While the middle- and upper-class have access to distance learning, those from disadvantaged households do not. So, this sets the children from disadvantaged backgrounds even further behind in their trajectories

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**GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES TO PREVENT COVID-19**

No one had ever wondered that a pandemic like that of COVID 19 could emerge and produce such devastating effects. There are currently more than 5 million cases with more than 3 lakh deaths in the entire world. It has engulfed the entire world and its repercussion on the economy of the entire world shall be seen shortly.

The advancement in technology to combat it is praiseworthy. The technocrats of different countries came forward to develop types of equipment or applications to become a helping hand to the medical authorities.

Big Tech companies have jumped into the fray, seeing a business opportunity in the current context, announcing that they will develop new apps for self-screening. This will only help them further amass data capital at the cost of privacy. From drones that monitor people in cities to Facial Recognition Technologies that can see through helmets, wristbands that trace the movement of those home-quarantined and AI based video analytics that capture number plates of vehicles to monitor mobility, national authorities have deployed surveillance technology, violating by a huge margin, the necessity, proportionality and legality tests needed to track citizens

Let us discuss out into some of them :

**MOBILE APPS :**

C-19 COVID Symptom Tracker app launched in UK, for people to self-report their symptoms and helps the individuals to identify high-risk areas. India too nudged in and launched an app named Aarogya Setu, that uses the user's location as well as short-distance

Bluetooth signals to inform the individual and the government about the patients who have been tested positive. It also allows self-assessment to keep the user informed of the risk of getting infected.

Going with the flow many of the Countries like China, US have chipped in.

**SMART IMAGING:**

China is using AI-powered thermal cameras to identify those in a crowd who have a fever. Not only it enables them to trace people having fever rapidly but also without being in contact.

**ROBOTS AND DRONES:**

In many districts of India, Police is monitoring the situation of lockdown through drones that makes them easy to monitor without getting effected through this highly contiguous disease.

Singapore too using Robots to clean the hospitals assigned especially for COVID-19 patients. Wuhan, the epicentre of this virus using Robots to distribute medicines and food to the Covid19 patients.

**IITs IN THE RACE :**

From developing a cheaper testing kit, hand sanitizers, personal protective equipment, and an app to monitor quarantine violations, to proposing a cost-efficient hack to address the projected ventilator shortage — the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) across the country have been on their toes to ensure India is properly equipped in its battle against COVID-19.

DRDO CONTRIBUTED IN IT'S OWN WAY : Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed an Ultra Violet (UV) disinfection tower for rapid and chemical free disinfection of high infection prone areas. China too is using the same technology for disinfecting their local Buses and Hospital's Ward.



The global scientific community must continue to take part in the development of scientific and technological innovations not only to successfully combat the COVID-19 emergency, but also to contribute to knowledge societies that exist in harmony with nature and where individuals can lead prosperous and fulfilling lives. It is anticipated that the combined efforts of doctors, researchers, technocrats will help the world to come out of this life-threatening situation. It is a request to all the citizens to comprehend the paramountcy of social distancing and make the best possible use of the time that you have with yourselves with the technology that has made immense progress so far.

Nancy Singh  
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(Senior Editor, PSMSC)

## WAR BETWEEN THE VIRUSES & HUMAN CIVILIZATION

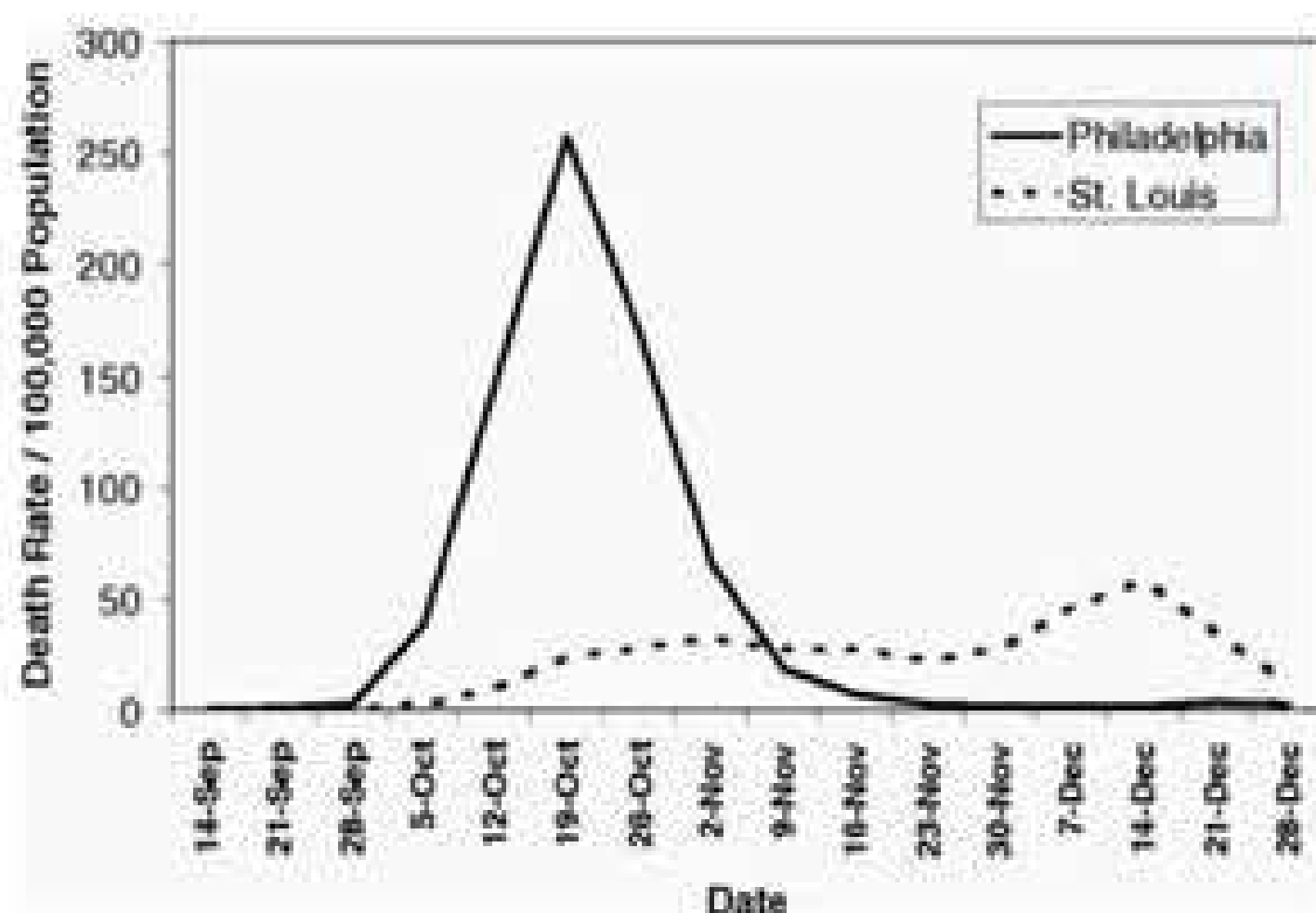
It is all about the race of survival, each and every individual from the creation of earth is looking for the survival of them and their loved ones. Life is all about survival of the fittest. Viruses are the much older than the humans. It is well evident from the past there is a war going on between Humans and Viruses. This war when become sever it is known as Pandemic.

Pandemic is the biggest threat to the human and the humanity. Millions of people die, Economies got devastated and in this modern age of globalization it would be easily spread across the globe. Leaving no country safe from its attack and even it break downs the morale of the governments and as well as normal citizens. Its outcomes are worst than any gigantic war, it is well proved, 1918 Spanish flu outcomes were more devastating than any world war.

According to study there are more than 1.5 million unknown Animal viruses any one of them can become Zoonotic Virus any day. An Animal Virus when enters in the human through any medium or direct known as Zoonotic Virus. Acc to the Journal of Royal Society, Nearly 2000 Zoonotic viruses were out break between years 2005-2010 and this rate of outbreak of zoonotic viruses increasing at very rapid rate.

Viruses are living things but not alive. Virus need host to survive and reproduce and one of the new corona virus is SARS-COV-2 and the disease because of this is Covid 19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019). This virus enters through the nose and mouth to the respiratory system in a Human. Mostly these virus first containments the human hands, due to the habit of touching the face which humans do 20 times in an hour on average it reaches the respiratory system very easily.

More than 100 animal corona viruses are known, out of which 7 converted to the zoonotic virus. HCoV-OC43, HCoV- 229E, HCoV-NL63, HCoV-HKU1, MERS-CoV (2012), SARS-CoV(2002), SARS-CoV-2 (2019). Out of these 7 viruses the last three are more deadly. SARS in 2002 outreached from Wuhan China animal market and got spread to 89 countries, Infected 8000 people and 747 died but the starting four are more dangerous as the every 1/3rd of Common flu Cases are because of these four.



A disease is analyzed on the two parameters-How deadly they are and how contagious they are. Lets analyze two disease 1918 farming flu and the Small pox 1918 farming flu the pandemic - In this 30% of world population get infected and out of which 3-20 % died, lasted for 2-3 years In Small pox which lasted for the long duration, In this 30% of Infected people dies due to this.1918 Spanish flu was more contagious and Small pox was more deadly but 1918 Spanish flu was more devastating and Covid 19 is more similar and near to 1918 Spanish flu in devastation.

In every war there is always a defense mechanism to every attack and we have in this war too. HERD Immunity and Vaccine played an important role in past in this war against viruses. HERD immunity acquired by humans against viruses whereas Vaccine helps to attain Immunity against virus artificially. First vaccine was developed for Small pox and eradicated it from the world.

Whereas the temporary measures were also in tradition against viruses from past like Quarantine first time used in 7th Century at the time of Black Death and Lockdown first time introduced in 1918 Spanish flu by the St. Louis state of America.

Lockdown proved its effectiveness in past too, St. Louis completely lockdown the state whereas Philadelphia allowed a parade in 1918 and no lockdown was imposed.

A peak was observed in Philadelphia with more number of people die whereas in St.Louis it lasted for the long time, St. Louis removed the lockdown for a while in middle of November the cases started again to rise and the lockdown imposed once again similar happened in the case of Covid-19 too when China was in lockdown in February, Italy wasn't and it became the next epicenter, In march Italy was in lockdown, USA wasn't and became the next epicenter. It is very important to take lockdown technique very seriously. Another measure which came successful was testing and isolation model practiced by Korea in this pandemic of Covid-19.

The increasing rate of outbreak of Zoonotic Viruses is very dangerous for the human Civilization. It can be because of the human behavior and human practices of deforestation factory farming and specially the careless utilization of the Tropical forests and Tropical forests are the main sources of these viruses. Ideally we have to assess more viruses and live animal markets like in Wuhan should be treated carefully and with some SOPs.

"World prepares for the war between the Nations and Invest huge in their defense budgets, but no one prepares for the war between the Viruses and Human Civilization"

Anjaney Basedia  
3rd BTech, Oil Technology  
(Executive Editor, PSMSC)

## HOW COVID-19 WILL HAUNT THE FUTURE PROSPECTS OF GENERATIONS TO COME

As COVID-19 wreaks havoc on the world with millions in confirmed cases, it has turned life apart and thrown it off root for everyone. Job market is not left untouched either, as millions take a heavy cut in their paychecks, furthermore are at the risk of losing their jobs. New graduates are going to have a tough time finding a job in this uncertain environment with the highest rate of unemployment seen in the near history, they have to compete for the existing jobs with millions of newly unemployed professionals and another set of new graduates. With new graduates graduating in one of the worst economic downturn, they are looking at a long term of stagnated salary growth and ruined career prospects.

This might be the worse time to graduate. With exams cancelled (or postponed) and an already fragile economy pushed to the brink of collapse. Graduates of this year are now staring into the face of the worst economy since the Depression.

100 million and more Indian jobs will be at risk during and after the COVID-19 lockdown stage. CII, a leading industry association, asked industry bosses how they felt things would pan out—of the 200 CEOs surveyed one-third expected job losses of 15-30 per cent in their respective sectors. Another 47 per cent felt the figures might be slightly less than 15 per cent. But translated into actual numbers, the scenario still seems scary.

The overall hiring sentiment in the country is likely to witness an adverse impact in the short term with 60-65 per cent interviews getting delayed, especially in the services sector, following the slowdown across industries triggered by the coronavirus pandemic, industry experts said.



This will also lead to delay in joining dates if the current situation continues. Sectors including banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI), retail, logistics (delivery) where a lot of frontline-hiring takes place are likely to witness this delay. More and more companies will now depend on technology as an alternate channel to continue with the same pace of productivity.

Fresh graduates expecting lengthy training and getting paid during the period will fade away faster than expected. Fresh graduates will now make themselves ready for the job outside the system if they have to contest for a new job. The fresh graduates can also expect additional competition from the lateral and experienced people who will now be looking for new jobs and even ready to accept lower salaries.

If history is any guide, this grim start will haunt new graduates for years to come — the Institute for Fiscal Studies found that Britons who left school or university in a recession made less money five years later. In the US, the income declines lasted a full decade. The handicap feels particularly unfair because this recession was caused by lockdowns designed to prevent the spread of a disease that affects the elderly far more severely than the young.

What the future holds, no one knows, but, as of now it is covered with dark clouds of uncertainty. No one knows what is there in the store for them. It looks like the ongoing pandemic and an already fragile economy that was in a slowdown for a year is on a brink of collapse and new graduates might be staring into the worst ever time to graduate.

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