



15/09/2025

ASCE INSIGHTS

"Without Sight there is no Insight"

ASCE CET STUDENT CHAPTER



Special Edition

NATIONAL

ENGINEERS

DAY

Every year on September 15th, we celebrate National Engineers Day in India, a day dedicated to honoring the incredible contributions of engineers to our society. This date marks the birth anniversary of Bharat Ratna Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, a visionary engineer and statesman whose innovations in engineering and infrastructure development continue to inspire generations.

From the bridges that connect our cities to the software that powers our world, engineers are the creative minds who transform ideas into reality. They are problem-solvers, innovators, and builders who work tirelessly behind the scenes to make our lives safer, easier, and more efficient. Their dedication and ingenuity are the driving forces behind technological advancements and progress.

On this special day, let's take a moment to appreciate the relentless spirit of engineers everywhere. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the engineers for their invaluable role in building a better and more sustainable future for us all. Happy National Engineers Day!

Every year on September 15, India pauses to remember Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, not just as an outstanding engineer, but as a man whose vision helped shape modern India. Born in 1861 in a small village called Muddenahalli in Karnataka, Visvesvaraya's journey from modest beginnings to becoming a Bharat Ratna awardee is a story of brilliance, discipline and service.

Armed with a degree in civil engineering from the College of Engineering, Pune, he made his mark early. His innovative flood protection system for Hyderabad in 1908 saved the city from recurring disasters and cemented his reputation as a problem solver. He was the kind of engineer who didn't just build structures. He built confidence in the power of technology to transform lives.

The Krishna Raja Sagara Dam in Mysuru remains his most iconic work. At the time of its construction, it was among the largest dams in India, and it continues to supply water to fields, homes and industries even today. For farmers, it meant dependable irrigation; for cities like Bengaluru, it meant reliable drinking water. For Visvesvaraya, it was proof that engineering was not merely technical, it was social service.

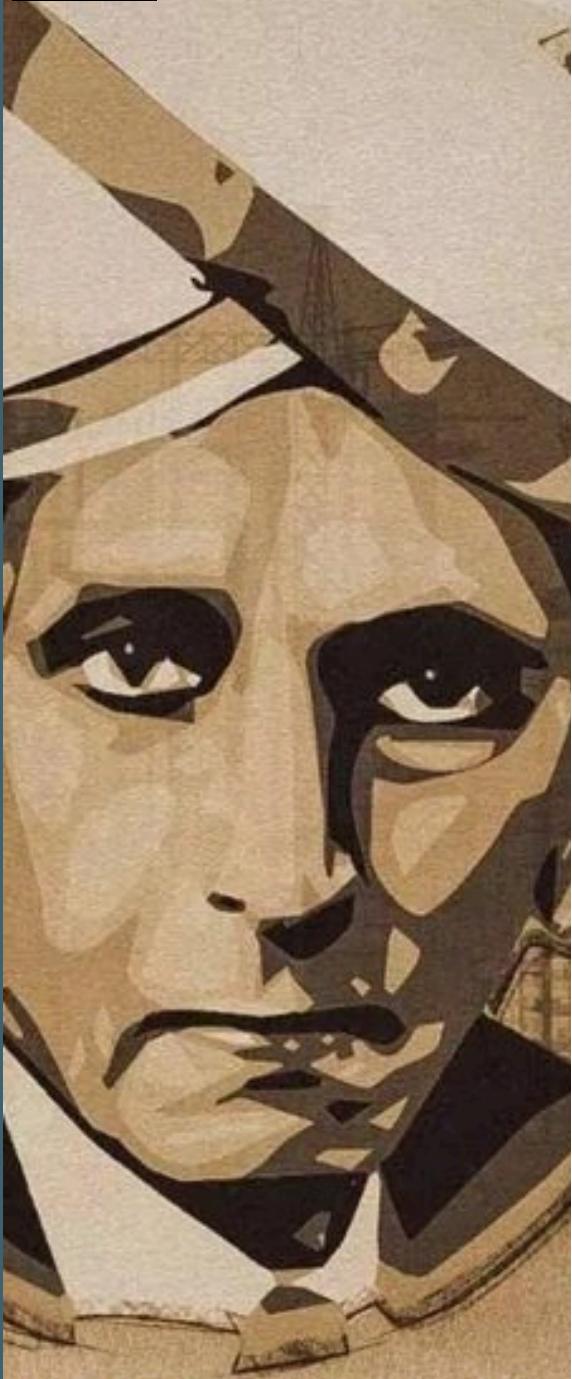
But his genius wasn't confined to engineering alone. As Diwan of Mysore from 1912 to 1918, he pushed the state into a new era of industrialisation and education. He set up the Mysore Soap Factory, the State Bank of Mysore, and encouraged industries like iron and steel works. He also invested in higher education, laying the foundation for institutions that would later nurture generations of scientists and engineers. His administration was marked by efficiency, foresight and an unwavering belief in progress.

In recognition of his service, he was knighted by the British in 1915. Four decades later, in 1955, independent India honoured him with its highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. Yet, despite the accolades, Visvesvaraya remained a man of humility and strict discipline, known for working long hours and expecting the same dedication from those around him.

He lived to the age of 100, passing away in 1962, but his influence still lingers. National Engineers' Day, celebrated on his birthday each year, is not just about remembering him, it is about recognising the central role engineers play in building the nation. His life stands as a reminder that engineering, when combined with vision and integrity, can change the course of history.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya was more than an engineer. He was a builder of dams, industries and institutions but above all, he was a builder of modern India. His legacy continues to inspire, reminding us that progress is not the product of chance but of dedication, discipline and a belief in service above self.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA: THE ENGINEER WHO BUILT A NATION



SUCCESS THROUGH NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION



FACULTY ARTICLE

Every individual carries within them a passion, be it academics, entrepreneurship, arts, or sports. The first step toward success is to identify this passion and dedicate consistent effort to nurturing it. True happiness arises when we work on something that aligns with our genuine interests.

Equally important is the company we keep. Associating with people who share similar passions not only enriches our learning but also opens doors to new opportunities. Networking and collaboration serve as catalysts for personal and professional growth, helping us expand our wings and reach greater heights.

Networking in Academics and Research

In the academic world, staying updated with the latest technological advancements is vital. Research, by its very nature, is a deep exploration of a subject that generates new knowledge and contributes to the state of the art in a chosen field. This process involves:

- Identifying clear research objectives
- Collecting and organizing relevant data
- Cleaning and pre-processing data for analysis
- Applying appropriate analytical and modeling tools
- Evaluating and validating developed models
- Implementing findings in real-world contexts

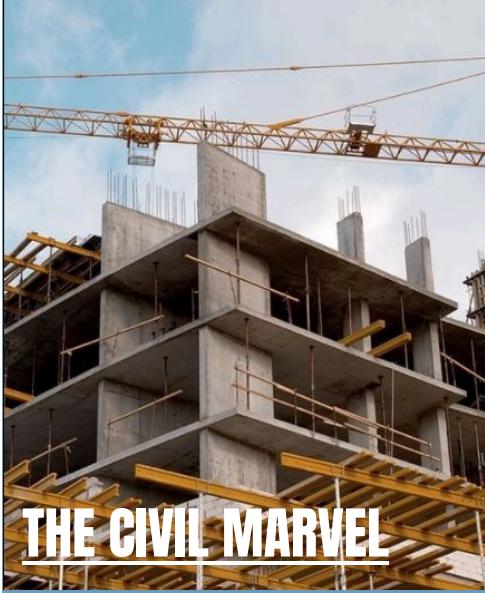
The culmination of research is not complete until it is shared. Publishing in reputed journals or presenting at conferences not only enhances the visibility of your work but also creates valuable opportunities for networking. Conference presentations, in particular, offer a dual advantage, they showcase your research while simultaneously allowing you to engage with the diverse works of others in your field. Such interactions foster meaningful connections, open pathways for collaboration, and help you position your work within the larger academic community.

The Power of Collaboration

Engaging with fellow researchers, both within and outside your institution, fosters the exchange of ideas and often leads to fruitful collaborations. Such collaborations may result in joint projects, cross-institutional research, or innovative problem-solving approaches that an individual alone might not achieve.

Ultimately, success in academia, and in life, thrives on passion, networking, and collaboration. By connecting with like-minded individuals, continuously upgrading skills, and sharing knowledge, one can achieve not only personal milestones but also contribute to the larger academic and professional community.

-Dr.Anusha S P
Faculty Advisor
ASCE CET



THE CIVIL MARVEL

The Massif Central is a beautiful, rugged mountainous terrain that covers about 15 percent of the country. It also separates France into two. These same gorges, rivers, and forests make it a hard landscape for anyone to cross, coming from the north to south of the country, or from northern Europe to Spain. For centuries, this has divided Europe and meant that central France could not develop due to a lack of adequate transportation links. Geologists and specialists worked for years to figure out where on Earth this bridge could go. The valley was wide and steep and prone to landslides. Engineer Michel Virlogeux and his team then had a lightbulb moment: "What if the road did not go into the valley at all? What if the bridge went over it entirely?" French government thought Virlogeux was insane, and the bridge was put to rest. Years later, Pont de Normandie was completed in 1994, an incredible cable-stayed bridge that crosses the Seine right before it empties into the ocean. Seeing this bridge convinced the government Millau viaduct was possible. Massif Central had a scenic landscape, and the government wanted the addition of the bridge to increase its beauty, which is where the world-

How would you define a marvel? Is it something that makes you wonder, "How did they do that?". This bridge should not have been possible. For decades, critics said that it could never be built.

The world's tallest bridge changed the map of Europe. Millau Viaduct is so tall that there are only four skyscrapers taller than it. Often swathed by mist, so that it feels like crossing through clouds, it is so famous that it has its own visitors centre, and people plan trips to the area solely to drive across it. The bridge can even be easily seen from space. Cantilevered high over the Tarn gorge in southern France, and yawning 2,460 meters (8,070 feet) in length and with a structural height of 336.4 meters (1,104 feet).

Soaring across the scenic landscape, it's indisputably one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. The Millau Viaduct is the perfect example of where engineering meets art.

Millau viaduct is an engineering marvel that was questioned repeatedly of its practicality, but if created, it would change the history of Europe.

renowned Architect Lord Norman Foster came in.

Everything about the Viaduct was to minimise its visual impact; it felt like a pathway through the clouds.

Norman Foster designed the bridge with such excellence that it forms an arc allowing the travellers to experience the scenic beauty at a shelf with all the safety and protection. So, it is the closest you can get to flying when that is literally above the clouds.

The road opened this area of France and changed the map of Europe. Within three years, the bridge paid for itself. On December 14, 2001, trucks and cranes invaded the Tarn valley, and construction of the viaduct was launched. Several hundred workers were hired to meet the 3-year deadline. Before the "deck" could be laid, i.e., where the cars would travel, the 7 piers had to be built. The pylons are 342m apart, that is, we can easily insert an Eiffel tower in between them and still have space. On May 28, 2004, the junction of the deck was completed, no less than 18 jetting operations having been carried out to make the operation a success.

On December 16, 2004, the viaduct went into service. It now takes just 20 minutes to cross the Tarn valley.

The Millau Viaduct has significantly contributed to the development of Europe by improving connectivity and reducing journey times on a vital north-south corridor, which in turn has boosted local and regional economies through increased tourism and trade. While a national infrastructure project, its iconic design and functional success have also enhanced France's national pride and provided valuable lessons in engineering and project management for future European infrastructure developments.

Lord Foster said that "When you look at it. It's not a work of architecture, not a work of engineering. It is a work of Classic infrastructure. It is unique. You cannot compare it with anything else. I mean, you can talk about buildings and you can say this building or that building, but there is only one Millau Viaduct."

After two decades Millau Viaduct stands ignoring all the doubts and criticism as a gateway through clouds, making everyone wonder "How did they do that?"

ANAKKAMPOYIL-MEPPADI TUNNEL:

REDEFINING CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN KOZHIKODE AND WAYANAD



The Anakkampoyil-Kalladi-Meppadi Tunnel Road, inaugurated in August 2025, is Kerala's most ambitious infrastructure project, aiming to provide a safer and faster alternative to the traffic-heavy and landslide-prone Thamarassery Ghat road. Designed as an 8.73 km twin-tube tunnel, with 8.11 km underground, it will be the longest road tunnel in South India, reducing the distance between Kozhikode's Anakkampoyil and Wayanad's Meppadi from 42 km to 22 km. Executed by Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. with a budget of ₹2,134 crore, and constructed by Dilip Buildcon Ltd., the project promises advanced features such as modern ventilation, firefighting systems, CCTV surveillance, traffic management, and cross-passages every 300 meters for safety. Once completed in about four years, it is expected to boost trade, tourism, and agriculture in Wayanad by cutting travel time, reducing transport costs, and improving year-round connectivity. However, concerns remain over its ecological impact as the route passes through fragile Western Ghats terrain, home to rich biodiversity and landslide-prone slopes. Environmental clearance was granted with strict conditions including vibration monitoring, landslide detection, and elephant corridor safeguards, yet critics warn of risks to habitats and question procedural lapses in the environmental review. Ultimately, the project represents both an engineering milestone and a challenge of balancing development with sustainability, holding the potential to transform Malabar's future while testing Kerala's ability to preserve its unique environment.

-Devananda K P (S5-C2)

DIGITAL ENGINEERING:

HOW TECHNOLOGY IS REDEFINING CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN

In today's rapidly evolving world, digital engineering is transforming the way we design, build, and manage infrastructure. Technologies like Building Information Modeling (BIM), digital twins, drones, 3D printing, and Artificial Intelligence are revolutionizing the construction industry by improving accuracy, reducing costs, and enhancing efficiency. Unlike traditional methods, digital engineering allows engineers to visualize entire projects before construction begins, enabling better planning, faster decision-making, and safer execution. From smart cities to sustainable green buildings, digital tools are empowering engineers to create structures that are not only strong and functional but also environmentally responsible. As India moves toward massive infrastructure growth, the role of digital engineering becomes more critical, bridging the gap between imagination and reality. On this Engineers' Day, celebrating the power of technology reminds us that the future of construction lies in innovation, and today's engineers hold the key to designing a smarter, safer, and more sustainable world.

-Devananda K P (S5-C2)

Drilling a tunnel through the western ghats at 800 feet to connect two villages sounded like a wild dream three decades ago. But today It is on verge of becoming a reality

Anakkampoyil- kalladi twin project connecting thirumbadi in Kozhikode district and meppadi in wayanad is expected to be completed in few years .Nestled in the western ghats, Anakkampoyil- Kalladi Twin Tunnel four lane road project is set to redefine the travel between Kozhikode and wayanad.

Kerala chief minister Pinarayi Vijayan on Sunday , August 31 officially launched the construction of Anakkampoyil-Kalladi Twin Tunnel four lane project, a long awaited infrastructure initiative aimed at transforming connectivity between Kozhikode and wayanad. Once completed, this Twin Tunnel will not only be longest in kerala but also be the third longest in India .

This 2,134.5 crore project stretches 8.73 km with 5.58 km falling in wayanad and 3.15 km in Kozhikode. Of this ,8.1 km will be developed as Twin tube tunnel capable of carrying four lane road. The new link will cut the travel distance 42 km between Anakkampoyil and meppadi to 22 km ,significantly reduce travel time. Designed as kerala's longest Twin Tunnel, this ambitious infrastructure project promises smoother journey and a boost to regional development, trade and tourism.

-Parvathy manoj (S1-C2)

ANAKKAMPOYIL-KALLADI **TWIN TUNNEL:** **PAVING THE WAY FOR** **FOUR LANE FUTURE**



BEYOND THE TEXTBOOK: STUDENT ENGINEERS PAVE THE WAY FOR A BETTER CAMPUS

"Anyone who can solve the problems of water will be worthy of two Nobel prizes-one for peace and one for science," says the 35th president of America, John F Kennedy. Today, proudly, we can say that civil engineering students of Karnataka Government Polytechnic College can hold such a prize.

From ancient times, since we used and understood the usages of water, human beings have been facing a big crisis – drainage management. Since the Indus Valley civilisation, we have also been bringing solutions to practical aspects. During the Indus Valley civilisation period, they developed a drainage system that was integrated with city planning and pavement.

From the walls of classrooms to daily life issues, the ignited minds of engineers are growing day by day. The paved path project of Karnataka Government Polytechnic College's civil engineering students proved it in the right way. By solving their daily problems, they built a new world for the practical application of engineering.

Students of Government Polytechnic College, Karnataka, were facing severe issues related to drainage. During the monsoon season, frequent rainwater accumulation turned the pathway to the girls' washroom muddy and hazardous to travel. By facing this problem frequently, the civil engineering department of this college planned to rewrite the issue. Leveraging their academic knowledge and hands-on skills to devise a sustainable and cost-effective solution. Their approach involved constructing a proper drainage system and building a new interlocked paver walkway using recycled materials.

The idea of solving their daily issue turned out to be a great application of academics and sustainable and ecologically concerned development. Civil engineering is not only for scoring good marks and shaping a good future in the corporate world... It is the art of applying skills practically. It is the art of social concern. It is the art of ecological concern. The students of Mangaluru proved it. Don't we have to mark a page on the legacy chart?

BUILDING EARTH WITH A VIEW FROM STARS

When we think of space science, we imagine rockets, satellites, and astronauts floating in zero gravity. Civil engineering, on the other hand, feels grounded—literally—focused on roads, bridges, and towering skyscrapers. At first, these two worlds seem galaxies apart. Yet, in today's high-tech era, space science is quietly revolutionizing civil engineering, giving builders a cosmic advantage in shaping the cities of tomorrow.

• The Eye in the Sky: Satellites as Surveyors

Civil engineers once relied on ground surveys and manual mapping, but today, satellites act as celestial surveyors. Orbiting high above, they scan landscapes, map terrain, and detect geological changes invisible to the naked eye. This data helps engineers select safe construction sites, design smarter infrastructure, and anticipate natural hazards long before they happen.

• GPS: Precision from Space

What started as military space technology is now every engineer's secret weapon. GPS systems provide pinpoint accuracy, making land surveys faster and construction layouts flawless. Whether it's building a highway across a desert or a bridge over a river, GPS ensures every structure is built to perfection, millimeter by millimeter.

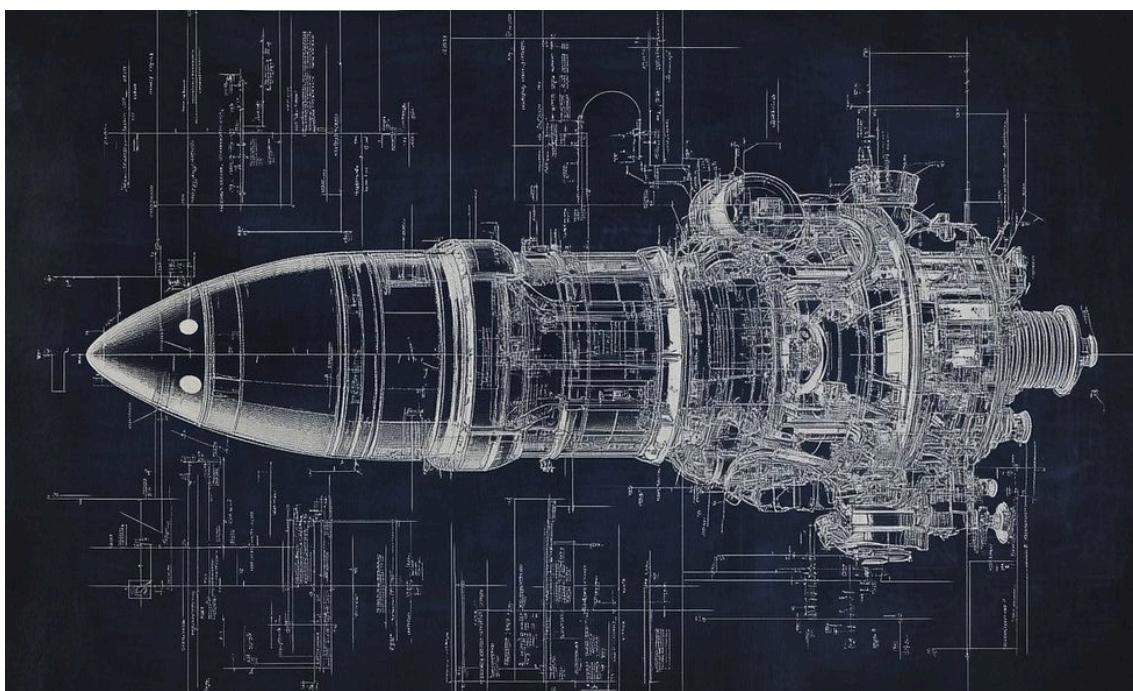
• Predicting Nature's Fury

Space science doesn't just help engineers build; it helps them protect. Weather satellites track storms, floods, and landslides, allowing engineers to design structures that can withstand disasters. Earthquake-resistant skyscrapers and flood-proof cities are the result of this cosmic foresight.

• Space-Age Materials for Earthly Marvels

From heat-resistant tiles to ultra-strong alloys, materials designed for spacecraft now fortify bridges, towers, and dams. Civil engineers are embracing lightweight composites and futuristic insulation—proof that innovation born in space can transform life on Earth.

Space science and civil engineering are no longer separate realms; they're partners in progress. Together, they make construction smarter, cities safer, and planning more sustainable. In a world where satellites guide bulldozers and rockets inspire skyscrapers, civil engineers are not just builders of Earth—they're designers of the future, working with a blueprint drawn from the stars.



THE LEGACY OF A VISIONARY

Born on September 15, 1861, in present-day Karnataka, Sir M. Visvesvaraya is hailed as one of India's most distinguished engineers. His vision and contributions in civil engineering and nation-building earned him the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor, in 1955. He is often referred to as the "Father of Modern Mysore" for his transformative work during his tenure as the 19th Diwan of Mysore from 1912 to 1918.

The engineering profession is a dynamic force that combines scientific knowledge with creative problem-solving to address global challenges and build a better future. It is a field that touches almost every aspect of modern life.

Civil engineers play an instrumental and multifaceted role in building the modern world, making them the silent architects of the infrastructure that underpins society. Their influence extends beyond construction to urban planning, environmental stewardship, public health, and economic development.

The civil engineers contribute to our society by providing various foundational and structural development, urban and societal planning, public health and resource management, economic and social progress such as:

- ✓ Designing and building infrastructure
- ✓ Project management
- ✓ Shaping cities and towns
- ✓ Creating 'smart cities'
- ✓ Ensuring clean water and sanitation
- ✓ Managing water resources
- ✓ Driving sustainability
- ✓ Enhancing disaster resilience
- ✓ Bolstering economic growth
- ✓ Improving quality of life

As we celebrate Engineers' Day, it is a time to reflect on the immense impact this profession has on societal progress. It's also a time to inspire the next generation to pursue a career in engineering and build upon the foundation laid by visionaries like Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

The engineers of tomorrow are already at work, innovating for a sustainable world and embracing various rising challenges. By fostering an environment of innovation and dedication, we can ensure that the spirit of engineering continues to drive human advancement for generations to come.

-Achsah A S (S1-C2)



CHENNAI TO GET “SPONGE URBAN FLOODING



Chennai is set to pioneer an innovative approach to flood mitigation with the launch of a “sponge park” at the Mathur MMDA Colony. Conceived by the Greater Chennai Corporation under the Urban Flood Risk Mitigation Project and supported by the National Disaster Mitigation Fund, the ₹8.06-crore scheme seeks to combine recreation with stormwater management on about 1.9 acres of public land.

According to officials, the park will feature a network of large underground ecobloc tanks and tunnels capable of storing up to 12 lakh litres of rainwater. Above ground, residents can look forward to a Kabaddi court, a football pitch, a jogging track and tiered grass seating. “The idea is to build public spaces that double up as infrastructure during the monsoon,” a senior GCC engineer said. “Instead of rushing rainwater into drains, we slow it down and store it.”

The project builds on earlier rainwater harvesting initiatives, including 5-lakh-litre systems in city playgrounds and 3,000-litre tanks in many neighbourhood parks. Expansion of similar measures is planned in the Kosasthalaiyar and Kovalam river basins, which are among the city’s most flood-prone areas.

Construction began in July and is slated for completion within 12 months. Engineers involved say the design has been vetted to ensure the underground structures remain watertight, can withstand the loads from the sports facilities above and link seamlessly into existing stormwater networks. Maintenance protocols are being drawn up to prevent silt build-up and to ensure overflow is handled without damage.

Civic planners also highlight the social dimension of the project. Adequate lighting, security, and upkeep will be key to making the park safe and accessible, particularly for local residents. “We want this to be a community asset, not just a technical installation,” a Corporation spokesperson noted.

While the cost of the sponge park is modest compared with large flood-control works, urban experts see it as a potentially scalable model. By reducing surface runoff, improving groundwater recharge and increasing green cover, such parks can deliver environmental and public-health benefits beyond flood control. They also reflect a shift in civic engineering: moving away from purely hard infrastructure such as concrete drains towards hybrid designs that blend civil engineering, landscape architecture and environmental science.

With climate change bringing more intense downpours, Chennai’s vulnerability to flooding has become a recurring concern. If the Mathur sponge park performs as intended, it could offer a template for other Indian cities seeking affordable, resilient ways to cope with extreme rainfall while improving quality of life for residents.

A PASSAGE TO PROGRESS: THE WAYANAD-KOZHIKODE TUNNEL ROAD

Wayanad known for its undulating hills and rugged mountains poses significant challenges for transportation and infrastructure development. Roads here are often wind through hairpin curves, steep inclines and dense forests, which makes transportation time consuming and risky especially during monsoons. Due to the ecological sensitivity, major infrastructure projects face environmental restrictions and engineering hurdles.

With the aim of reducing travel time and increasing economic growth the Kerala government came up with this project the "Wayanad twin tunnel road project". The discussions to start this project have begun in the 1990s, but was dismissed because it was called anti-environmental. After more than 30 years, the government re-thought the project and decided to move on with it. Chief minister Pinarayi Vijayan inaugurated the construction of this project on 31st August at St Mary's School ground Anakkampoyil. The cost of this project is estimated as 2,134 crore rupees.

The new road will connect Kozhikode and Wayanad, starting from Anakkampoyil, Kozhikode and ends at Kalladi, Wayanad. Land acquisition for the tunnel in both the districts were completed with compensation given. The project is expected to finish in four years. This is a 8.11km long tunnel which will become the third longest in the country. It is a twin tube tunnel with four lane traffic. The Konkan railway corporation limited (KRCL) is the implementing agency. This will be the first project of KRCL in Kerala. Bhopal based Dilip Buildcon has been awarded the tunnel construction contract. Modern infrastructure systems such as tunnel ventilation, fire safety equipment, tunnel radio, telephone systems, escape route lighting, traffic signals, CCTV and emergency call systems will be integrated into the project. Cross passages will be provided at every 300m. After considering various concerns put forwarded by the environmentalists about the natural calamities in the ecologically sensitive areas, an expert committee had been formed and they came up with 60 conditions to reduce the environmental impact and concerns. These conditions include safe construction with proper mining according to the norms fixed by the national councils. Proper protection of the biodiversity in the project area is another major directive.

When this project comes into reality, it will bring life to Wayanad's long cherished vision of a ghat free alternative route. People of Wayanad will be able to quickly access the medical facilities in Kozhikode. Exporting of agricultural produce, including spices, will be easier which will lead to high economic growth of the place. This project also easily connects business, industrial, and tourism areas such as Bengaluru and Mysuru with Kerala. Tourism sector is also expected to benefit enormously.

This project is a bold step towards modernizing Kerala. If executed with care and sustainability, it could serve as model for development projects across the country. This tunnel would not be just a passage but also a gateway to a brighter future of the region.

-Ann sweda sunil (S1-C2)

Questions

Q1. National Engineers' Day in India is celebrated on whose birth anniversary?

- a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- b) Sir M. Visvesvaraya
- c) Homi J. Bhabha
- d) Vikram Sarabhai

Q2. In which year was Sir M. Visvesvaraya awarded the Bharat Ratna?

- a) 1955
- b) 1962
- c) 1947
- d) 1971

Q3. Which famous dam was designed by Sir M. Visvesvaraya in Mysuru?

- a) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- b) Hirakud Dam
- c) Krishna Raja Sagara Dam
- d) Sardar Sarovar Dam

Q4. Engineers' Day is celebrated every year on which date in India?

- a) September 5
- b) September 8
- c) September 15
- d) October 15

Q5. Apart from being an engineer, Sir Visvesvaraya also served as the Diwan of which princely state?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Mysore
- c) Baroda
- d) Travancore

Q6. What was Sir Visvesvaraya's age at the time of his passing in 1962?

- a) 85 years
- b) 90 years
- c) 95 years
- d) 100 years

Answers

Q1-b | Q2-a | Q3-c | Q4-c | Q5-b | Q6-d

OUR COMMUNITY

The ASCE CET Student Chapter is a dynamic platform that unites aspiring civil engineers under the banner of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). With a strong membership of over 300 students, the chapter serves as a bridge between academic knowledge and professional practice, nurturing technical expertise, leadership, and innovation.

Under the guidance of experienced faculty and practitioner advisors, our chapter regularly organizes impactful activities such as panel discussions, technical workshops, webinars, site visits, expert talks, and competitions. These initiatives provide members with practical exposure, teamwork opportunities, and industry readiness, equipping them to face the challenges of the civil engineering profession.

Together, the ASCE CET Student Chapter forms a vibrant community dedicated to shaping not only better engineers but also responsible leaders for the future of civil engineering.



ASCE CET STUDENT CHAPTER
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TRIVANDRUM

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