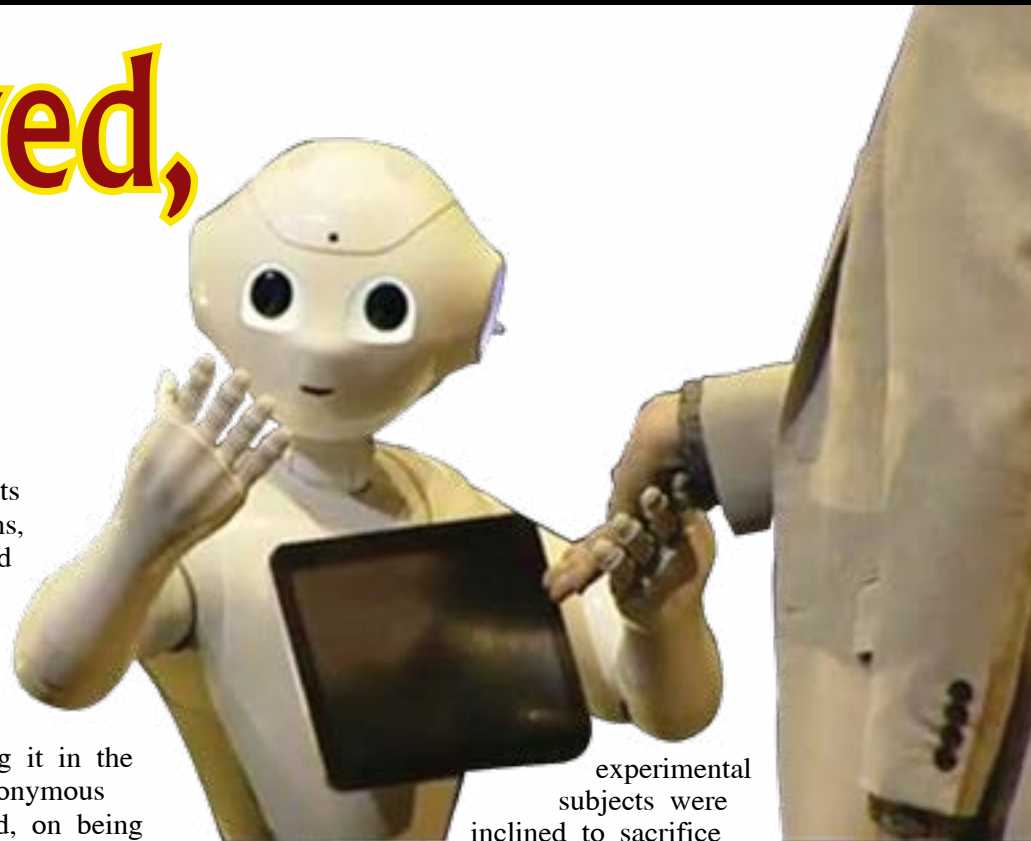


Psychology: Robot saved, people take the hit



Robots are now being employed not just for hazardous tasks, such as detecting and disarming mines. They are also finding application as household helps and as nursing assistants. As increasing numbers of machines, equipped with the latest in artificial intelligence, take on a growing diversity of specialized and everyday tasks, the question of how people perceive them and behave towards them becomes ever more urgent.

A team led by Sari Nijssen of Radboud University in Nijmegen in the Netherlands and Markus Paulus, Professor of Developmental Psychology at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitaet (LMU) in Munich, have carried out a study to determine the degree to which people show concern for robots and behave towards them in accordance with moral principles.

According to Sari Nijssen, the study set out to answer the following question: "Under what circumstances and to what extent would adults be willing to sacrifice robots to save human lives?" The participants were faced with a hypothetical moral dilemma: Would they be prepared to put a single individual at risk in order to save a group of injured persons? In the scenarios presented the intended sacrificial victim was either a human, a humanoid robot with an anthropomorphic physiognomy that had been humanized to various degrees or a robot that was clearly recognizable as a machine.

The study revealed that the more the robot was humanized, the less likely participants were to sacrifice it. Scenarios that included priming stories in which the robot was depicted as a compassionate being or as a

creature with its own perceptions, experiences and thoughts, were more likely to deter the study participants from sacrificing it in the interests of anonymous humans. Indeed, on being informed of the emotional qualities allegedly exhibited by the robot, many of the experimental subjects expressed a readiness to sacrifice the injured humans to spare the robot from harm.

"The more the robot was depicted as human - and in particular the more feelings were attributed to the machine - the less our

experimental subjects were inclined to sacrifice it. This result indicates that our study group attributed a certain moral status to the robot. One possible implication of this finding is that attempts to humanize robots should not go too far. Such efforts could come into conflict with their intended function - to be of help to us," says Paulus.

```
DIRTY_SOCK
(version 2)

//===== [ ] =====//
|| R&D || Initstring (@init_string) ||
|| Source || https://github.com/initstring/dirty_sock ||
|| Details || https://initblog.com/2018/dirty-sock ||
//===== [ ] =====//

[+] Slipped dirty sock on random socket file: /tmp/eiwlkzsemi;uid=0;
[+] Binding to socket file...
[+] Connecting to snapd API...
[+] Deleting trojan snap (and sleeping 5 seconds)...
[+] Installing the trojan snap (and sleeping 8 seconds)...
[+] Deleting trojan snap (and sleeping 5 seconds)...

*****
Success! You can now 'su' to the following account and use sudo:
username: dirty_sock
password: dirty_sock
*****
```

Hackers root into Linux system

Dubbed "Dirty_Sock" and identified as CVE-2019-7304, the vulnerability was discovered by security researcher Chris Moberly, who privately disclosed it to Canonical, the maker of Ubuntu, late last month.

The vulnerability resides in the REST API for snapd service, a universal Linux packaging system that makes an application compatible for various Linux distributions without requiring any modification.

Built by Canonical, snapd comes by default installed on all versions of Ubuntu and also used by other Linux distributions, including Debian, OpenSUSE, Arch Linux, Solus, and Fedora.

Snap packages are basically applications compressed together with their dependencies that also includes instructions on how to run and interact with other software on various Linux systems for desktop, cloud, and Internet of Things.

Snap locally host a web server (UNIX_AF socket) to offer a list of RESTful APIs that help the service perform various actions on the operating system. These REST APIs come with access control to define user-level permission for specific tasks. Some powerful APIs are only available to root users while others can be accessed by low-privileged users.

According to Moberly, a flaw in the way the access control mechanism checks the UID associated with any request made to a server allows attackers to overwrite the UID variable and access any API function, including those that are restricted for the root user.

"Snapd versions 2.28 through 2.37 incorrectly validated and parsed the remote socket address when performing access controls on its UNIX socket," Ubuntu explains in its advisory. "A local

attacker could use this to access privileged socket APIs and obtain administrator privileges."

However, it should be noted that since the Dirty Sock exploit leverages local privilege escalation flaw, it does not allow hackers to compromise a vulnerable Linux system remotely.

Moberly has also released two proofs-of-concept (PoC) exploits on GitHub today, one of which requires an SSH connection while the other is able to sideload a malicious snap by abusing this API.

Canonical has released snapd version Snapd 2.37.1 this week to address the vulnerability, and Ubuntu and other major Linux distributions have already rolled out a fixed version of their packages.

Linux users are highly recommended to upgrade their vulnerable installations as soon as possible.

Heart to pump power

Washington:

Scientists have developed a dime-sized device to capture and convert the kinetic energy of the heart into electricity to power a wide-range of life-saving implantable devices such as pacemakers.

The heart's motion is so powerful that it can recharge devices that save our lives, said researchers from the Dartmouth College in the US.

Millions of people rely on pacemakers, defibrillators and other live-saving implantable devices powered by batteries that need to be replaced every five to 10 years, they said.

Those replacements require surgery which can be costly and create the possibility of complications and infections, according to the study published in the journal Advanced Materials Technologies.

"We are trying to solve the ultimate problem for any implantable biomedical device," said John X J Zhang from the University of Texas in the US.

"Of equal importance is that the device not



interfere with the body's function," said Lin Dong, a research associate at Dartmouth.

"We knew it had to be biocompatible, lightweight, flexible, and low profile, so it not only fits into the current pacemaker structure but is also scalable for future multi-functionality," Dong said.

The team proposes modifying pacemakers to harness the kinetic energy of the lead wire that is attached to the heart, converting it into electricity to continually charge the batteries.

The added material is a type of thin polymer piezoelectric film called "PVDF" and, when

designed with porous structures - either an array of small buckle beams or a flexible cantilever - it can convert even small mechanical motion to electricity.

The same modules could potentially be used as sensors to enable data collection for real-time monitoring of patients, researchers said.

"We have completed the first round of animal studies with great results which will be published soon," said Zhang.

"There is already a lot of expressed interest from the major medical technology companies," said Andrew Closson, one of the study's authors.

Graphene biosensor sniffs tumour

London:

Scientists have developed a graphene-based biosensor that could 'sniff' out evidence of lung cancer from a person's breath, paving the way for low-cost, early diagnosis systems.

Researchers from University of Exeter in the UK developed a new technique that could create a highly sensitive graphene biosensor with the capability to detect molecules of the most common lung cancer biomarkers.

The new biosensor design could revolutionise existing e-nose devices, that identify specific components of a specific vapour mixture - for example a person's breath - and analyses its chemical make-up to identify the cause.

The device, described in the journal Nanoscale, displays the potential to identify specific lung cancer markers at the earliest possible stage.

It will be both cost-effective and highly beneficial for health service providers

worldwide, researchers said.

The new biosensors which we have developed show that graphene has significant potential for use as an electrode in e-nose devices.

For the first time, we have shown that with suitable patterning graphene can be used as a specific, selective and sensitive detector for biomarkers.

We believe that with further development of our devices, a cheap, reusable and accurate breath test for early-stage detection of lung cancer can become a reality.

The quest to discover viable new techniques to accurately detect early-stage lung cancer is one of the greatest global health care challenges.

Although it is one of the most common and aggressive cancers, killing around 1.4 million people worldwide each year, the lack of clinical symptoms in its early stages means many patients are not diagnosed until the latter stage, which makes it difficult to cure.

Due to the unrestrainable nature of the abnormal cancer cells, while they begin in one or both lungs, they are prone to spread to other parts of the body rapidly.

There are currently no cheap, simple, or widely available screening methods for early diagnosis of lung cancer.

Using multi-layered graphene, the team suggest that current e-nose devices - which combine electronic sensors with mechanisms for pattern recognition, such as a neural network - could revolutionise breath diagnostic techniques.

Using patterned multi-layered graphene electrodes, the team were able to show greater sensing capabilities for three of the most common lung-cancer biomarkers - ethanol, isopropanol and acetone - across a range of different concentrations.

The team believes this could be the first step towards creating new, improved and cheaper e-nose devices that could give the earliest possible lung-cancer diagnosis.





Online dating scams to be foiled

London
Scientists have developed new artificial intelligence (AI) based computing algorithms for dating apps and websites that 'think' like humans to pinpoint fake profiles designed to con victims out of thousands of pounds.

The researchers led by the University of Warwick in the UK developed the algorithms as part of wide-ranging research into combating online fraud.

The new algorithms have been designed specifically to understand what fake dating profiles look like and then to apply this knowledge when they scan profiles submitted to online dating

services.

They automatically look out for suspicious signs inadvertently included by fraudsters in the demographic information, the images and the self-descriptions that make up profiles, and reach an overall conclusion as to the probability of each individual profile being fake.

When tested, the algorithms produced a very low false-positive rate - the number of genuine profiles mistakenly flagged up as fake - of around one per cent.

The aim is now to further enhance the technique and enable it to start being taken up by dating services within the next couple of years,

helping them to prevent profiles being posted by scammers.

"The news that these AI capabilities have the potential to help thwart so-called 'rom-con' scams will be very welcome to the millions of people who use online dating services in the UK and worldwide," researchers said.

In these scams, fraudsters target users of dating websites and apps, 'groom' them and then ask for gifts of money or loans which will never be returned.

In 2017, over 3,000 Britons lost a total of 41 million pounds in such incidents, with an average loss of 11,500 pounds, researchers said.

No more shoe repairs! self healing rubbers on the rise

Los Angeles

Scientists have 3D-printed rubber material that can repair itself if it becomes fractured or punctured, paving the way for self healing car tires or shoes.

The material, developed by researchers from University of Southern California in the US, could be game-changing for soft robotics and even electronics, decreasing manufacturing time while increasing product durability and longevity.

It is manufactured using a 3D-printing method that uses photopolymerisation. This process uses light to solidify a liquid resin in a desired shape or geometry.

Photopolymerisation is achieved through a reaction with a certain chemical group called thiols. By adding an oxidiser to the equation, these transform into another group called disulphides.

It is the disulphide group that is able to reform when broken, leading to the self-healing ability.

When the oxidant is gradually increased, the self-healing behaviour becomes stronger, but the photopolymerisation behaviour becomes weaker.

There is competition between these two behaviours. And eventually it was found the ratio that can enable both high self-healing and relatively rapid photopolymerisation.

In just 5 seconds, they can print a 17.5-millimetre square, completing whole objects in around 20 minutes that can repair themselves in just a few hours.

In their study, published in NPG Asia Materials, they demonstrate their material's ability on a range of products, including a shoe pad, a soft robot, a multiphase composite, and an electronic sensor.

After being cut in half, in just two hours at 60 degrees Celsius they healed completely, retaining their strength and function. The repair time can be decreased just by raising the temperature.

Under different temperatures - from 40 degrees Celsius to 60 degrees Celsius - the material can heal to almost 100 per cent.

By changing the temperature, we can manipulate the healing speed, even under room temperature the material can still self-heal.

New tech advances study of marine organisms

Washington

An artificial intelligence (AI) programme that can automatically provide species-level identification of microscopic marine organisms has been developed by researchers, including one from India.

The next step is to incorporate the AI into a robotic system that will help advance our understanding of the world's oceans, both now and in our prehistoric past, said researchers, including Ritayan Mitra, a former postdoctoral researcher at North Carolina State University in the US.

Specifically, the AI programme has proven capable of identifying six species of foraminifera, or forams - organisms that have been prevalent in Earth's oceans for over 100 million years, according to the study published in the journal Marine Micropaleontology.

Forams are protists, neither plant nor animal. When they die, they leave behind

their tiny shells, most less than a millimetre wide. These shells give scientists insights into the characteristics of the oceans as they existed when the forams were alive.

For example, different types of foram species thrive in different kinds of ocean environments, and chemical measurements can tell scientists about everything from the ocean's chemistry to its temperature when the shell was being formed.

However, eval-



uating those foram shells and fossils is both tedious and time consuming.

At this point, the AI correctly identifies the forams about 80 per cent of the time, which is better than most trained humans. But this is only the proof of concept.

We also plan to expand the AI's preview, so that it can identify at least 35 species of forams, rather than the current six.

The current system works by placing a foram under a microscope capable

of taking photographs. An LED ring shines light onto the foram from 16 directions while taking an image of the foram with each change in light.

These 16 images are combined to provide as much geometric information as possible about the foram's shape. The AI then uses this information to identify the foram's species.

The scanning and identification takes only seconds, and is already as fast or faster than the fastest human experts.

Forams are ubiquitous in our oceans, and the chemistry of their shells records the physical and chemical characteristics of the waters that they grew in.

These tiny organisms bear witness to past properties like temperature, salinity, acidity and nutrient concentrations. In turn we can use those properties to reconstruct ocean circulation and heat transport during past climate events.

Unclonable tag help combat counterfeits

London

Scientists have created an "unclonable" tag that is based on random patterns that can not be replicated even by the manufacturer, an advance that could help prevent identify counterfeit products.

Researchers from University of Copenhagen in Denmark have created an "unclonable" tag that can never be replicated, even by the manufacturer.

Each year, counterfeit goods cost billions of dollars in economic losses. These knock-offs, typically of inferior quality, often masquerade as luxury brands.

Manufacturers have tried to incorporate unique tags or bar codes on their products so that store owners and consumers can verify a product's authenticity, but counterfeiters often figure out how to copy these.

The researchers developed an authentication system using physical unclonable functions (PUFs) - tags based on random processes that are impossible to replicate.

As they explain in the study published in the journal ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces, an example of a PUF would be throwing a handful of sand on a surface.

Each throw generates a random pattern that cannot be copied. To develop their anti-counterfeiting system, the researchers laser-printed QR codes on paper and then sprayed the PUF pattern on the surface.

The PUF inks contained micro particles, which formed random patterns

that showed up as white spots on a black background when magnified.

To validate their system, the team generated 10,000 tags and imaged them with a smart phone camera to establish a registry. Then, they re-imaged the tags with different smart phone readers and tried to match them to the registry.

The system correctly identified 76 per cent of the PUF tags. None of the tags were identified incorrectly, but some codes that were dirty or out-of-focus required an additional scan.



First picasso in robot world

British gallery owner Aidan Meller hopes to go some way towards answering that question with Ai-Da, who her makers say will be able to draw people from sight with a pencil in her bionic hand.

He calls Ai-Da - named after British mathematician and computer pioneer Ada Lovelace - the world's first "AI ultra-realistic robot artist", and his ambition is for her to perform like her human equivalents.

She's going to actually be drawing and we're hoping to then build technology for her to paint.

But also as a performance artist she'll be able to engage with audiences and actually get messages across; asking those questions about technology today.

Her skeletal robotic head may stand disembodied on a workbench, but her movements are very much alive.

Cameras in each of her eyeballs recognise human features - she will make eye

contact and follow you around the room, opening and closing her mouth as you do. Get too close and she'll back away, blinking, as if in shock.

Ai-Da's makers say she will have a "RoboThespian" body with expressive movements and she will talk and answer questions.

There's AI (artificial intelligence) running in the computer vision that allows the robot to track faces to recognise facial features and to mimic your expression. Ai-Da's makers are using "Mesmer" life-like robot technology for her head, and once finished she will have a mixed race appearance with long dark hair, silicone skin and 3D printed teeth and gums.

(Mesmer) brings together the development of software mechanics and electronics to produce a lifelike face with lifelike gestures in a small human sized package.

No more unwanted noise at home

The system consists of three parts: an inter-layer sound detector, an information management server and an application.

The sound detector continuously measures the impact of vibrations and sends out shock vibration data to the server via Wi-Fi networks.

When the server receives the data, it checks the noise generating furniture and sends an alert to the residents through the smartphone application. The residents in question can send and receive warnings through their smartphone when they generate a certain level of noise.

The researchers from LH plan to develop a series of devices to commercialize the existing noise detector. By the first half this year, LH is planning to select 80 households to carry out a pilot project.

While many families leave for their hometown to visit their families during the Lunar New Year holiday, there are many houses full of people gathered to meet relatives and families.

Children gathered at their grandparents' house run around with their cousins filled with joy after receiving pocket money. For this reason, disputes over floor noise in apartment complexes are inevitable.

The noise between floors itself is very stressful, but the attitude of the upper and lower apartments to deal with any disputes is bound to deepen the conflict between neighbors.

In the end, most either make an angry call to the security office or have a face to face confrontation with neighbors.

Much attention is being paid to the Korea Land & Housing Corp. (LH) as it is searching for a solution to noise conflicts between neighbors.

According to LH on Sunday, it has started developing a system for communication between floors.

LH already developed a device that can detect vibration last year, and researchers plan to apply it to specific sites and conduct a pilot project.



As machine era begins, new jobs may emerge

Dubai:

The OECD has estimated creation of over 133 million new jobs by 2022 in the shake-up between humans and machines.

At the same time, 75 million jobs, however, may be displaced, it was revealed at the World Government Summit here.

The Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) called on governments and institutions around the world to collaborate far more closely around the Fourth Industrial Revolution to harness opportunities of technological change to end poverty, curb inequalities, confront discrimination and ensure that people are not left behind.

Addressing a plenary session, The Future of the Economy in the Age of 4IR, at the seventh World Government Summit (WGS 2019) here in Dubai, OECD Secretary-General Jos Angel Gurría said it was vital that

countries use digital technologies as a great equalizer.

He cautioned governments against creating a situation where they have to look after people who are unable to participate in a new digitally-driven economy.

The digital transformation can change the world, but we have to create a level playing field. In OECD countries alone, we estimate up to half of all people will be displaced or affected by technology," he said.

"How do you empower the half of the workforce that will be affected? How do you provide the skills that will allow them to profit? What do you do with the hundreds of millions of youth who have not yet been incorporated into this new order?" Gurría asked, in response to questions by moderator Becky Anderson.

The OECD's projections suggest that one billion people worldwide lack the necessary

digital literacy and skills to participate in the digital economy, with Gurría pointing out that uneven broadband access means that less than half the world's population uses the internet.

Globally, 200 million fewer women are online than men. Gurría said countries across the world are at different stages of the digital revolution and some people will be left behind.

Even in developed countries like the UK, you have cities just a few miles apart, in which you have 10 years' difference in life expectancy. How do you deal with the responsibility to protect the vulnerable? How do you not create a situation where the state becomes a great provider of assistance? he asked. The Fourth Industrial Revolution will have its upsides and downsides. It's our challenge and duty to harness the upside, and mitigate the downside, he said.



Top affordable

GADGETS

and tech

accessories



Casio F91W digital watch:

No one understands digital watches better than Casio. Its F91W-1 is a quintessential classic digital watch which has an LCD screen, three buttons, and a light so you can check the time at night. Plus, the watch has a stopwatch, an alarm, and a calendar.

It's also water-resistant and the battery will last a decade. The main talking point is that you get this timepiece for less than Rs 1000. It may look old school now, but the technology ticking away inside was high tech when it launched back in 1991.

Price: Rs 995

All ultra thin webcam cover:

A few years back, a picture of Mark Zuckerberg went viral after a user noticed that a billionaire CEO had taped over his webcam and microphone. A couple of months later, FBI director James Comey admitted that all offices in the US government also cover up their web camera. Covering your laptop's webcam is a practical idea if you're concerned about your privacy being breached. While the standard duct tape will work, it makes your laptop sticky when you take it off. The ideal solution is to buy a webcam cover from Amazon or Flipkart. It's extremely simple to use; just place a web cover place over the lens of your PC, laptop, tablet, or phone.

Price: Rs 299 (piece of three)



Chronex Cable Winder Cord Organizer:

Earbuds become a tangled mess after constant use and it always seems to happen no matter how you keep the cable tidy. This earbud holder and cord organiser, made out of soft silicon, can help prevent the cable from becoming a tangled mess. This disk-like earbud holder has a slit that holds the earbuds' cable in place. It is priced at Rs 229 and can be purchased from Amazon. It's perfect for frequent travellers, or anyone who uses wired earbuds.

Price: Rs 229



Nokia 105:

Nokia 105 is perfect for the elderly or anyone who needs a simple device. The phone looks super-cool (available in black, white or blue finishes) and the battery lasts a month on standby. This little phone has a big-enough 1.8-inch screen, a built-in FM Radio, easy-to-navigate menu, a torch and support for games like Snake. The phone is available in both dual-SIM and single-SIM configurations.

Price: Rs 1000



Portronics 6 Ports 8A Home Charging Station:

Charging multiple devices at once can get annoying. If you've multiple phones, a tablet, and an iPod, then you should definitely check out this UFO-style USB charging station from Portronics. This way you can charge all your gadgets, organised on a desk/or bedside table. The Portronics charging station boasts six USB ports, with a maximum output for all six ports of 8A. The design is functional and there are six LEDs to indicate when the gadget is plugged in.

Price: Rs 695



Goqii Stride activity tracker:

Goqii Stride is the cheapest activity tracker in the market. At Flipkart, the activity tracker can be purchased in Black, Blue, Red and White for Rs 399. The Goqii Stride is slightly different from regular activity tracker. Instead of having the wristband design like most activity trackers are, the stride is meant to be clip onto your running shoes. There are no buttons or an LCD display. The Stride counts steps and calories, making it great for an entry-level tracker. Battery life is rated up to 180 days, though real-world results may vary. It has

Bluetooth built-in to sync data with the dedicated app on Android or iPhone.

Price: Rs 399



Belita luggage scale:

It's a common sight to see passengers removing extra stuff from their bags at the airport check-in counter. The reason: they have been asked to pay for excess baggage charges at the airport counter. Because most airlines have strict baggage rules, it is logical to weigh your bag before you head out to the airport. Thankfully with a digital luggage scale, you can easily readout of your luggage's weight. The Belita luggage scale comes with an adjustable strap and has an LCD screen for easy reading. The luggage scale has a maximum capacity of 50 kg or 110 pounds.

Price: Rs 649



Xiaomi Mi Power Bank 2i :

If your phone is always out of juice, it might be worth checking out the Mi Power Bank 2i. The 10000mAh power bank packs enough juice to recharge your phone multiple times. With its premium design and a price of Rs 899, it is hard to beat Xiaomi Mi Power Bank 2i. This is a great option when you need quick charges or when you'll be away from home for an extended period of time.

Price: Rs 899

"If you can DREAM it, you can DO it."
-Walt Disney

Future Bright

Cambridge way to learn in Sholinganallur

A different perspective of education, a different atmosphere of learning makes the Campus K School shine among others in Chennai.

It proves to be one such school which will never fail to build a student both in calibre and academic aspects.

I was awestruck at the well built infrastructure, well trained mentors, sophisticated class rooms which promise to provide the best and conducive environment for the students. The mentors have a personalised plan to mould the students to world standards.

Correspondent Yogin, Academics co-ordinator, Balamurali, Co-founder, Gautham talking to *Trinity Mirror* explained thus their system of learning:

This school will follow the IGCSE Board Cambridge International curriculum along with project based learning and personalised learning plan. The students span of learning of 14 years at Campus K is split up into three phases : k-Play, k-Discover, k-Lead.

From Kindergarten to grade II (ages:2.5 - 7.5 years) the children will undergo vigorous training for brain development through k-Play. Special attention will be given to each student apart from their normal curriculum, from what they eat to their day to day activities. Lunch and evening snacks will be provided by the school. Each student will be made to follow a specific diet to ensure that their body receives the necessary nutrients. In this phase the students are thought to imagine, explore and experiment through traditional playing techniques like allowing them to play with clay, water play, rope climbing, weaving, painting etc. This is the age when the brain develops rapidly so the children will be made to learn four different languages like English, Tamil, Spanish, Hindi.

From grade III to grade VII (7.5 to 12.5 years) the children will go through the phase k-Discover. Each student will be made to do 40 different types of projects in real time to gain a practical knowledge in 40 different fields. Few of the project genres are business, robotics, art, sewing, carpentry etc. They will be lead by mentors. This is done in addition to their academic curriculum. This k-Discover phase will help



Front view of Campus K school model



Correspondent of Campus K school, Yogin, Academics coordinator, Bala Murali, Co-founder of Campus K, Gautham presenting the prospectus of Campus K School.



Parents enquiring about the academic details, fees structures of Campus k school to Academic co-ordinator, Bala Murali.

For further details contact

Phone:
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878787

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online register:
connect@campusk.in,
www.campusk.in

the students to discover knowledge in various domains and thereby urging them to identify their area of interest by the time they reach grade III.

The final phase is k-Lead which will cover the classes VIII to XII (ages 12.5 - 16.5 years). During the summer vacation of grade VII the students will choose their passion and for the rest four years they will be trained individually to achieve their ultimate goal. For example if a student's aim is to become a doctor then he will be fully trained to crack NEET. This particular student will not be made to waste time learning other subjects which will not be necessary for his future. This phase ensures the students

prepare for admission to top colleges across the world.

They will work with mentors and would be made to do internships in industries based on their interest. They follow a 15:1, teacher student ratio so that no student is left out in providing personal care. The students will be exposed to games like football, basketball and tennis.

In addition, every Saturday they provide free k-Play classes for children from 10:30 to 12pm at the

campus which is open to the children below 7 years of age.

Colourful classrooms will allow the students to interact more with nature, versatile play platform space would boost the child's interest to play more thereby increasing their day to day physical activity.

AC class rooms, high tech libraries with internet facilities, laboratories add extra flowers to the garland. Campus K is the perfect destination for parents who are searching for an apt school for their children.



The construction of Campus k school is on the fast move