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Animals can be entertaining and educational. But children, especially children under 5 years of age, are more likely to get sick from germs animals can sometimes carry. Children can learn a lot from animals, and it’s important to make sure they stay safe and healthy while they’re learning. If you plan to have an animal in your classroom, whether it’s a class pet or for a hands-on learning experience, be aware of the risks and how to prevent illness. You can help kids enjoy and learn from animals while staying healthy. Animals can sometimes spread germs Animals can sometimes carry germs that can make people sick, even if they look clean and healthy. You don’t have to touch an animal to get sick – the germs can spread to cages, bedding, and wherever animals roam. There have been disease outbreaks from hatching eggs and chicks in the classroom and from contaminated animal products used for hands-on learning, such as owl pellets for dissection. Salmonella and E. coli are common germs spread by animals. How to prevent germs from spreading in the classroom Do not bring reptiles, amphibians, poultry, rodents, or ferrets into schools, daycare centers, or other settings with children under 5 years of age. Adults should always supervise children’s contact with animals. Never allow children to put their hands or objects (including pacifiers) in their mouth while around animals. Create specific areas for interaction with animals. Do not allow animals to roam freely around the classroom, especially in areas where food or drink is prepared, served, or eaten. Do not dissect animals or other animal products where food for people is prepared, served, or eaten. Thoroughly clean and disinfect surfaces used for dissection. Consult with parents to determine special considerations for children who have allergies, asthma, or other illnesses. Students should wash their hands with water and soap right after handling animals, their food, or their habitats (for example, cages, terrariums, aquariums, water bowls, and toys). When around animals, also wash hands after removing dirty clothes or shoes, before eating and drinking, and before preparing food or drinks. Adults, including teachers, should always supervise handwashing for young children. Use hand sanitizer if running water and soap are not available. If you only use hand sanitizer, be sure to wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible. Clean and disinfect all areas where animals have been. Do not clean tanks, feeders, water containers, and other equipment in sinks or areas where food is prepared, served, or eaten. Reptiles, amphibians, poultry, rodents, and ferrets are not suitable for settings with children under 5 years of age. Nonhuman primates, such as monkeys and apes. Wild animals more likely to spread rabies, such as bats, raccoons, skunks, foxes, and coyotes. Stray animals and aggressive or unpredictable animals. Venomous or toxin-producing spiders, insects, and reptiles. Frogs, snakes, lizards, and other amphibians also may be venomous. Check that animals are healthy before bringing them into school Animals can look clean and healthy and still spread germs. Make sure all animals have appropriate and regular veterinary care, and proof of rabies vaccination for dogs and cats, according to local or state requirements. If the animal comes from a different state or country, it may need a health certificateexternal icon issued by a veterinarian to travel across state lines or to enter the United States. Check local regulations, as well as school policies, before bringing animals into schools. If the animal becomes sick or dies: Contact your veterinarian. Take extra precaution when handling a sick animal because a sick or stressed animal is more likely be shedding harmful germs that can make people sick or to bite while can cause injury or spread germs. Inform the pet store or breeder about the animal’s illness or death as soon as possible. Consider waiting before purchasing another pet from the same source. Clean and disinfect the cage before reusing with another animal. If the animal bites someone. Wash wounds with warm soapy water immediately. Seek medical attention if: The animal appears sick. You don’t know if the animal has been vaccinated against rabies. The wound is serious. The wound becomes red, painful, warm or swollen. It has been more than 5 years since your last tetanus shot. DogLeggs is dedicated to enhancing the quality of treatment and improving the lives of companion animals. Today, DogLeggs’ products are revolutionizing the companion pet industry by providing pet owners and veterinarians with innovative, effective, easy to use coverage and support solutions. The perfect alternative to many traditional bandaging methods. Read More » DogLeggs patented coverage and support solutions for companion animals are carried exclusively by Patterson Veterinary in the US. Endorsed by leading veterinarians, board certified veterinary surgeons and veterinary medical schools throughout the US, these 100% US made products are dramatically improving patient outcomes over traditional bandaging methods and providing solutions where none previously existed. Read More » This article is about the city in Andhra Pradesh, India. For other uses, see Eluru (disambiguation). City in Andhra Pradesh, IndiaEluru EluruCityClockwise from top: District Collector Office, Gautam Buddha Park, Police Quarters, and Eluru railway stationEluruCoordinates: 16°42′42″N 81°06′11″E﻿ / ﻿16.71167°N 81.10306°E﻿ / 16.71167; 81.10306CountryIndiaStateAndhra PradeshDistrictEluruFounded2nd centuryIncorporated (city)9 April 2005Government • TypeMayor–council• BodyEluru Municipal Corporation, EUDA • M.P.Kotagiri Sridhar (YSRCP) • M.L.AAila Kali Krishna Srinivas (YSRCP)[Area2] • City11.52 km2 (4.45 sq mi) • Urban154 km2 (59 sq mi) • Metro(3)3,328.99 km2 (1,285.33 sq mi)Elevation22 m (72 ft)Population (2011) • City214,414[1] • Rank12th (in state) • Metro2,760,160[3]Demonym(s)Eurian, Elurite, HelapuriteLanguages • OfficialTeluguTime zoneUTC+5:30 (IST)PINs34****Telephone code+91–08612Vehicle registrationAP–39 NEWWebsiteeluru.cdma.gov.in/en/Eluru is a city and the district headquarters of Eluru district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the 14 municipal corporations in the state and the mandal headquarters of Eluru mandal in the Eluru revenue division. The city is on the Tammileru river. The city is well known for its wool-pile carpets and hand woven products. As of 2011[update] Census of India, the city had a population of 214,414. Its history dates back to the second century CE. It is part of Kalinga Kingdom and later it was the capital of Vengi Kingdom.As on date Eluru urban agglomeration has a population of 3,80,000. Etymology It used to be part of the ancient Kalinga Kingdom and later became part of the Vengi Kingdom.[citation needed] During the rule of the Buddhist kingdom of Vengi, it was the capital city and was known as 'Ellore'.[4] It was also known as 'Ellore'.[5] To distinguish with Vellore, which was having same pronunciation during Nizam rule, Ellore was referred as Uppu Ellore (i.e. Salt Ellore), while the former one was referred as Ra Vellore or Raya Vellore.[6] History Map of Andhra Pradesh prior to Independence There were 25 inscriptions of Vengi Chalukyas found on these pillars of Mandapam at Kotadibba, (Eluru Fort Land) Ancient History The history of Eluru dates back to the second century CE and has great prominence in the history of Andhra. Vengi near Eluru was the capital of Andhra from the second century to the twelfth century, ruled by Salankayanas, Vishnukudinas, and Eastern Chalukyas. Vengi was the capital city of Andhradesa for more years than any other city in Andhra Pradesh. Eluru was part of the Buddhist kingdom of Vengi. Salankayanas Salankayana ruled from the third century CE to the fifth century CE.[7] They were known as Salankayana after the Gotra name and were the feudatories of Ikshvakus. They ruled near the Vengi area, with Vengi (Eluru) as the capital. Salankayana is another of the Phantom kingdoms of Andhra for Indologists. Their date is fixed based on Samudra Gupta inscription mention of Hastivaram of Vengi.[8] Vishnukundina Eluru was a major city of the Vishnukundinas.[9] Vishnukundin reign might be fixed between the end of the Salankayana and the rise of the Eastern Chalukyan power in 624 AD.[10] In the late fifth century, the Salankayanas were conquered by Madhavarma II of the Vishnukundinas. During the reign of Madhava Varma the Great, they became independent and conquered coastal Andhra from the Salankayanas and might have shifted their capital to a place in coastal Andhra.[11] Eastern Chalukyas Eastern Chalukyas, or Chalukyas of Vengi, were a dynasty of South India whose kingdom was in the present day Andhra Pradesh. Their capital was Vengi near Eluru and their dynasty lasted around 500 years from the seventh century until c. 1130 C.E., when the Vengi kingdom merged with the Chola empire.[12] The Vengi kingdom continued to be ruled by the Eastern Chalukyas (Eastern Chalukyan kings) under the protection of the Chola empire until 1189 C.E., when the kingdom succumbed to the Hoysalas and the Yadavas. They had their capital originally at Vengi, now Pedavegi, near Eluru of the West Godavari district and was later changed to Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry). 13th century to 16th century Eluru was captured by the Kakatiyas and then became a part of the Kalinga Empire until 1471. Later, it fell into the hands of the Gajapatis. In 1515, Srikrishnadevaraya captured it. After the fall of the Vijayanagara Kingdom, it was taken by the Sultan of Golkonda, Kutub Shah. Mohammedans built the fort at Eluru from the ruins of Vengi.[13] Modern history Salabat Jung, the fourth Nizam of Hyderabad, granted, in 1753, the region including Eluru to the French East India Company. But, the French were forced to transfer it to the British within a few years. During British rule, Eluru was a military station and the capital of the Northern Circars, a division of the Madras Presidency.[14][15] In the Madras Presidency, the District of Rajahmundry was created in 1823.[16] It was reorganized in 1859 and was bifurcated into Godavari and Machilipatnam districts. Eluru was a part of Machilipatnam district after the division of the Northern Circars. In 1859, it was included in the Godavari district; later, it was made a part of the Krishna district. During British rule, Rajahmundry was the headquarters of the Godavari district, which was further bifurcated into East Godavari and West Godavari districts in 1925. When the Godavari district was divided, Eluru became the headquarters of West Godavari.[17] In early December 2020, a mystery illness in Eluru killed one person and injured 18.[18] Preliminary results indicate the cause to be water and milk contaminated by lead and nickel.[20] Geography Tammileru river at Ashok nagar during floods in 2020 Eluru is at 16°42′42″N 81°06′11″E﻿ / ﻿16.71167°N 81.10306°E﻿ / 16.71167; 81.10306 and has an average elevation of 22 m (72 ft). It lies on the Eastern coastal plains.[21] It is about halfway between the Krishna and Godavari rivers and about 50 kilometers inland from the Bay of Bengal. The Tammileru river and the Krishna and Godavari canals pass through the city, before the river. The Eluru canal from Krishna empties into Kolleru Lake near the city.[17] Climate Eluru experiences hot and humid climate due to its proximity to the shore of Bay of Bengal. It has an average annual temperature of 28.2 °C (82.8 °F). May is the hottest and December is the coolest month of the year. Temperature crosses 40 °C (104 °F) in summer.[22] July receives most precipitation and annually the city receives an average rainfall of 992 mm (39.1 in).[23] Climate data for Eluru, Andhra Pradesh Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Average high °C (°F) 29.1(84.4) 31.7(89.1) 34.5(94.1) 36.7(98.1) 38.6(101.5) 36.9(98.4) 32.4(90.3) 32.0(89.6) 32.2(90.0) 31.4(88.5) 29.8(85.6) 28.8(83.8) 32.8(91.1) Average low °C (°F) 18.9(66.0) 20.3(68.5) 22.6(72.7) 25.8(78.4) 27.9(82.2) 27.2(81.0) 25.4(77.7) 25.3(77.5) 24.3(75.7) 21.3(70.3) 18.8(65.8) 23.6(74.4) Average rainfall mm (inches) 3(0.1) 6(0.2) 14(0.6) 40(1.6) 123(4.8) 229(9.0) 186(7.3) 170(6.7) 166(6.5) 40(1.6) 9(0.4) 992(39) Source: en.climate-data.org Demographics Aerial view of R.R.Pet from Powerpet Religions in Eluru[24] Religion Percent Hindu 89.51% Muslim 7.02% Christians 2.74% Otherst 0.72% Includes Sikhs, Jains As of 2011[update] census of India, Eluru Municipal Corporation had a population of 214,414 of which 105,707 were male and 108,707 female.[11] whilst Eluru urban agglomeration had a population of 250,693.[25] The estimated city population during 2015–16, period was 350,000.[26][27] Governance Civic administration Eluru District Collector office Eluru District Collector is the civic body of Eluru. It was first constituted as a municipality in 1866.[28] It was upgraded to Municipal Corporation on 9 April 2005 from selection grade municipality.[4] It is spread over an area of 14.50 km2 (5.60 sq mi) with 50 wards.[2] The present Municipal Commissioner of the city is Y.Sai Sreekanth and the Mayor is Shaik Noorjahan.[29] In 2015, as per the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" of the Ministry of Urban Development, Eluru Municipal Corporation was ranked 249th in the country.[30] Eluru urban agglomeration is spread over an area of 23.85 km2 (9.21 sq mi) and its constituents include Eluru municipal corporation, census towns of Sanivarrupeta, Satrappadu, Gavaravaram, Tangellamudi, and partly out growths of Komadavole, Eluru (rural) villages.[31][32]:54 Law and order in Eluru is maintained with the help of eight police stations, which includes one woman and one traffic police station. These are under the jurisdiction of the 'Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate'.[33] A view of Police Quarters from Hotel Grand Arya Politics Eluru (Assembly constituency) is one of the constituencies for Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Alla Nani is the present MLA of the constituency from YSR Congress Party.[34] The constituency falls under Eluru (Lok Sabha constituency) which was won by Kotagiri Sridhar of the same party.[35][36] The city is going to be the head office for the Jana Sena Party.[37] Economy Central Plaza: A shopping mall in the city Since the 17th century, Eluru was known for rug weaving, derived from weavers of Iranian descendants.[15] R.R.Pet, Powerpet, Eluru 1-Town area are the commercial centres.[38] Tangellamudi, Sanivarrupeta and Lakshavarapupeta areas of the city are known for the wool pile carpet industry. The eco-friendly carpets are exported to countries like the United States, Australia, Germany and the United Kingdom.[39][40] Government allotted 1.416 km2 (0.547 sq mi) of land near Vatluru and Bhogapuram for a light combat aircraft manufacturing facility[41] which is estimated to cost about ₹2,135 billion (US\$27 billion).[42] Culture An antique museum is being set up in the city, that will preserve prehistoric tools, idols, and elements found in the archaeological excavations near the city.[43][44][45] Notable personalities The personalities from Eluru include Kommareddi Suryanarayana, a Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha member in Indian Parliament and Indian freedom activist; Murali Mohan, a member of parliament and Telugu film actor, producer and business executive; Davurri Subli Sarao, an Economist and the 22nd Governor of the Reserve Bank of India; Justice Muhammad Ali Khan, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of India; Kuma Venkata Reddy Naidu, a lawyer, professor, Justice Party leader, Governor and Chief Minister of Madras Presidency; Chodanani Ammanna Raja, Indian freedom movement activist and Rajya Sabha member; Mother Vedakumari, parliamentarian and singer; V. S. Ramadevi, the first woman to become Chief Election Commissioner of India; Pawan Kumar, former cricketer for Andhra and Hyderabad. People from film industry are L. V. Prasad, film producer, actor, director, cinematographer and businessman; Pasupuleti Kannamba, actress, playback singer and film producer of Telugu cinema; Vijaya Bapineedu, magazine editor, film screenwriter and director; V. N. Aditya, film director and screenwriter; Sekhar Kammla, film director, Tadeppalligudem , Kovvr , Kakinaada , Tuni , vizianagaram , Salur , Parvathipuram , Palakonda Kaikaluru , Bhimavaram , Palakollu , Narsapuram , Gudivada , Machilipatnam , Jangareddigudem , Nuzvid , Hanuman junction , Srisalain , Narsaraopeta , Ongole , and to other states (mostly Hyderabad , Khammam , Bhadrachalam, Aswaraopeta , Banglore , Gangavathi , Raichuru).[63] State Highway 43 and State Highway 44 connect Eluru with Sathupalli and Jangareddygudem respectively.[64] Eluru railway station is classified as an "A-category station" in the Vijayawada railway division of South Coast Railway zone.[65][66] Apart from the main station, other stations that serve the city include Powerpet, Denduluru and Vatluru. All these stations are on the Howrah-Chennai main line. Eluru is one of the top 100 booking stations of Indian railways. Nearest Airport to Eluru city is Gannavaram Airport which is 35 km from Eluru City[citation needed] Indian National Waterway 4 (NW-4) is under development. It runs along the Northern Circars through Kakinaada, Rajamahendravaram, Eluru, Communar, Buckingham Canal, and part of the Krishna and Godavari rivers in South India.[67] Sports ASR Stadium ASR Stadium was named after Alluri Sitarama Raju Cricket and soccer are the most popular sports in the city. Presently, the city has four stadium out of which Indoor Stadium and ASR Stadium hosted for Ranji Trophy in 1977. Other popular stadiums are Helapuri grounds, C.R. Reddy Cricket Stadium. Alluri Sitarama Raju Stadium ASR stadium is located at 16°43′3″N 81°6′58″E﻿ / ﻿16.71809°N 81.11611°E﻿ / 16.71809; 81.11611[68][69] It had earlier hosted a Ranji Trophy match, handball, football and hockey tournaments.[69] The ground first held a single first-class match in 1976 when Andhra Pradesh played Hyderabad in the 1976/77 Ranji Trophy,[70] which ended in a draw.[71] It held Finals of Football League of West Godavari Matches in 2016. Current DSDer is Syed Azeez.[72] Education Aerial view of Siddhanta school in Tangellamudi Eluru plays a major role in education for urban and rural students from nearby villages.[73] It has an average literacy rate of 83.90% with, according to the 2011 census, a total number of 155,894 who are literate. This includes, 80,434 men (88.13%) and 75,460 women (79.82%).[74] Primary and secondary school education is provided by government, aided, and private schools, under the School Education Department of Andhra Pradesh.[75] According to the school information report for the academic year 2016–17, the urban area has around 160 schools. These include government, residential, private, municipal, and other types of schools. There are more than 100 private schools and 49 municipal schools.[76] There are more than 30,000 students in these schools.[77] Instruction is in English, Urdu, and Telugu. Sri Chintalapati Varaprasada Murthy Raju was the founder of Chintalapati Satyavathi Devi College (St. Therisa College) and three high schools in the name of Indian freedom fighters: Kasturiba Girls High School, Balagangadhar Tilak Oriental for Sanskrit, Duggirala Gopal Krishnasha. Mouana Abdul Kalam Azad High School (the only school with Urdu as medium of instruction in the district).[73] The Central Board of Secondary Education, Secondary School Certificate, or the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education are the types of syllabus followed by schools. The government plans to set up Municipal Corporation Junior College in the city.[78] Eluru city has ASRAM Medical college, St Joseph Dental College, Sir C.R. Reddy Degree College, Sir C.R. Reddy College of Engineering,[79] Eluru College of Engineering and Technology, Ramachandra College of Engineering, Nova College, Helapuri Engineering College are Engineering colleges present in and around Eluru. Sir C.R. Reddy College, situated in Eluru, has had many famous celebrity graduates. A few of them are Ghattamaneni Krishna, an actor in Telugu cinema and also Member of Parliament, Kota Srinivasa Rao, also an actor in Telugu Cinema and Member of the Legislative Assembly, D Subbarao, the former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, etc. Research The city is home for Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research.[80] See also List of cities in Andhra Pradesh Kolleru Bird Sanctuary References ↑ "Cities having population 1 lakh and above" (PDF). Census of India 2011. Retrieved 8 September 2019. ↑ "Municipality Profile | Eluru Municipal Corporation". eluru.cdma.ap.gov.in. Archived from the original on 11 March 2017. Retrieved 2 April 2017. ↑ "a b Constitution of Eluru Urban Development Authority (EUDA) with Head Quarters at Eluru" (PDF). Amaravati: Government of Andhra Pradesh. 2019. p. 3. ↑ "a b Unnisa, Syeda Azeem; Rav, S. Bhupathii, eds. (2013). Sustainable solid waste management (Online-Ausg. ed.). Toronto: Apple Academic Press. p. 49. ISBN 978-1-926895-24-6. 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