SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)
Vatluru (Post), Pedapadu Mandal, West Godavari Dist., (A.P)

Coaching for competitive exams

Date: 02-08-2021 to 14-09-2021

Time: 5.30 to 6.30 pm

Venue:Sreedhar'sCCE NR peta

Eluru

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE &PLACEMENT CELL

2020-2021

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About programme

About program on Competitive Coaching Classes

The program organized by the Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR R College for Women, in collaboration with Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center, focused on providing competitive coaching classes for students pursuing III B.Sc./B.Com courses. The key points about the program are:

Program Focus:

- **Target Audience:** Students enrolled in III B.Sc./B.Com courses seeking preparation for competitive examinations.
- **Objective:** Equipping participants with comprehensive preparation strategies and subject knowledge crucial for excelling in competitive tests.

Program Details:

- **Duration:** A 60-day coaching program conducted from 2August 2021 to 14 September2021 after the completion of college hours i.e., from 5:30pm to 6:30 pm
- **Venue:** Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center hosted the sessions, providing a conducive learning environment.

Structure and Curriculum:

- **Structured Schedule:** Meticulously planned sessions aligned with the participants' academic schedules to ensure maximum engagement.
- **Focused Curriculum:** Tailored curriculum covering essential subjects and exam-specific strategies for various competitive tests.

Approach and Outcomes:

- **Active Participation:** Encouraged enthusiastic involvement of students throughout the duration of the program.
- **Assessment Methods:** Conducted regular assessments and mock tests to evaluate progress and understanding.
- **Skill Enhancement:** Emphasized enhancing problem-solving skills, time management, and depth of subject knowledge among participants.

Impact and Conclusion:

- **Engagement and Response:** Witnessed active participation and a positive response from students eager to excel in competitive examinations.

- **Collaborative Success:** Highlighted the successful partnership between the Career Guidance and Placement Cell and Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center in creating a conducive learning environment.

- **Future Prospects:** The success of this program paved the way for future collaborative efforts to further support students' academic pursuits.

Appreciation:

- Acknowledgment extended to the instructors and staff at Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center for their dedicated efforts that significantly contributed to the success of the coaching program.

This program aimed to empower students with the necessary skills, knowledge, and strategies to excel in competitive examinations, providing them with a valuable edge in their academic pursuits.

Permission Letter

o/c

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Estd : 1987)

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

An ISO-9001:2015, 14001:2015, 50001:2018 Certified Institution

ELURU (VATLURU POST), ELURU Dist., A.P. - 534 007

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OFF : 08812 - 231192
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Fax : 08812 - 253421

Date:19-07-2021

Eluru

To,
The Director
Sreedhar's Coaching for Competitive Exams
N R pet,Eluru.

Subject: Request for Competitive Coaching for III B.Sc./B.Com Students

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to formally propose a collaboration between our college and Sreedhar's Coaching for Competitive Exams (NR Pet Eluru)

We believe that providing our III B.Sc./B.Com students with access to your esteemed institution's competitive coaching services will significantly impact their academic growth and career prospects.

Recognizing the pivotal role of competitive coaching in shaping our students' academic journeys, we are eager to explore this partnership. We kindly request your institution to conduct coaching sessions for our III B.Sc./B.Com students at your center as in previous years. The envisaged duration for this program spans 40 days, scheduled to commence from December 02-AUG-2021 to 14-Sep-2021. Preferably, these sessions would be conducted after college hours, between 5:30 PM and 6:30 PM.

We firmly believe that the expertise and guidance provided by your institution will greatly contribute to our students' academic excellence and fortify their competitive acumen in their respective fields.

Your willingness to accommodate this request within the specified timeframe and schedule would be immensely appreciated.

Thank you for considering our proposal. We eagerly anticipate a positive response and remain available for further discussions or clarifications, if required.

Warm regards,

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Notice to Staff and Students

NOTICE

Date:26.07.2021
Eluru

It is to announce you all that Career Guidance and placement Cell arranged competitive coaching classes at Sreedhar's CCE, designed to enhance your skills and prepare you for upcoming challenges. These sessions will be held from 02-Aug-2021 to 14-Sep-2021, running from 5:30 PM to 6:30 PM.

The aim of these classes is to equip you with the necessary tools and knowledge to excel in competitive examinations. Whether you're aiming for entrance exams or any competitive assessments, these sessions will provide valuable insights and guidance.

We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this opportunity to boost your preparation and performance.

Venue: SREEDHAR's CCE
NRPET,Eluru
Date: 02-Aug-2021 to 14-Sep-2021
Time: 5:30 PM to 6:30 PM

Signature of the Principal
Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Course Structure

Program: Coaching for all competitive exams

Duration: 60day's **Time:** 5.30 pm to 6.30 pm

TEST OF ENGLISH 1:

Reading Comprehension, Common Errors in Parts of Speech, Tenses, Conditional Sentences, Prepositions, Phrasal Verbs, Voice, Direct and Indirect Speech, Degrees of Comparison, Simple Complex and Compound Sentences, Error Location.

TEST OF ENGLISH 2:

Cloze Test, Phrase Replacement, Fill in the Blanks, Jumbled Words, Jumbled Sentences, Spelling or In-Appropriate Words, Synonyms & Antonyms, Idioms &Phrases, One Word Substitutes, Words Often Confused, Foreign Words.

ARITHEMATIC ABILITY:

Basic Mathematics, Percentages, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Compound Interest, Ratio and Proportion, Partnership, Averages, L.C.M and H.C.F, Problems on Numbers, Approximation, Mixtures & Alligations, Inequalities, Time and Distance, Trains, Boats and Cisterns, Areas, Volumes, Permutations and Combinations, Probability, Data Analysis, PRACTICE EXCERCISES, Answers.

VERBAL REASONING:

Number Series, Wrong Number Series, Number Analogy, Number Classification (or) Oddman Out, Coding and Decoding , Problems Based on Alphabets, Time sequence, Number, Ranking and Miscellaneous, Directions, Sitting Arrangements, Blood Relations, Analytical Reasoning, Logical Statements and Conclusions, Coded Inequalities, Data Sufficiency, Input and Output, Decision Making, Statements and Conclusions, Statements and Assumptions, Strong and Weak Arguments, Statements Course of Action, Cause and Effect , Answers.

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE:

Computer Concepts Over View, Computer Concepts, System Software, Data Communications and Networks, Database Management Systems, Systems Development Process.

BANKING AWARENESS:

Indian Banking System, Reserve Bank Of India, Regulatory Authorities In Indian Financial System, Important Financial Institutions In Indian Financial System, Different Types Of Banking Activities, Different Types Of Bank Deposit Products, Different Types Of Loan Products, Digital Banking Initiatives, RBI's Monetary Policy, Govt. Of India Schemes Related To Financial Services, Money Market & Its Products, Securities Market & Its Products, Non-Performing Assets, Priority Sector Lending,Basel Norms, Basics Of Insurance,

Introduction To Economics, Inflation, Economic Planning In India, Abbreviations -Finance, Imp Committees Related To Indian Financial System.

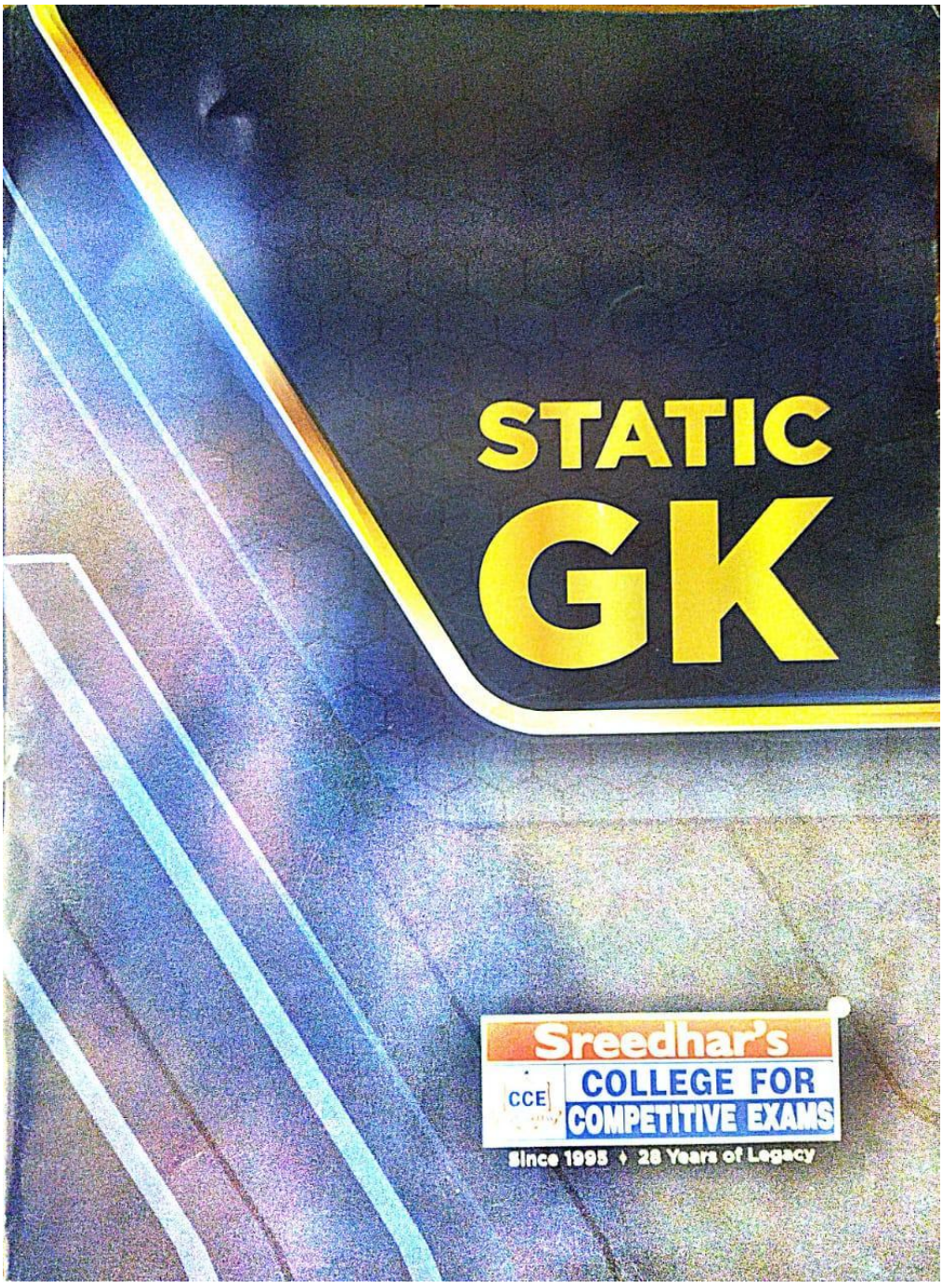
BANKING AWARENESS OBJECTIVE:

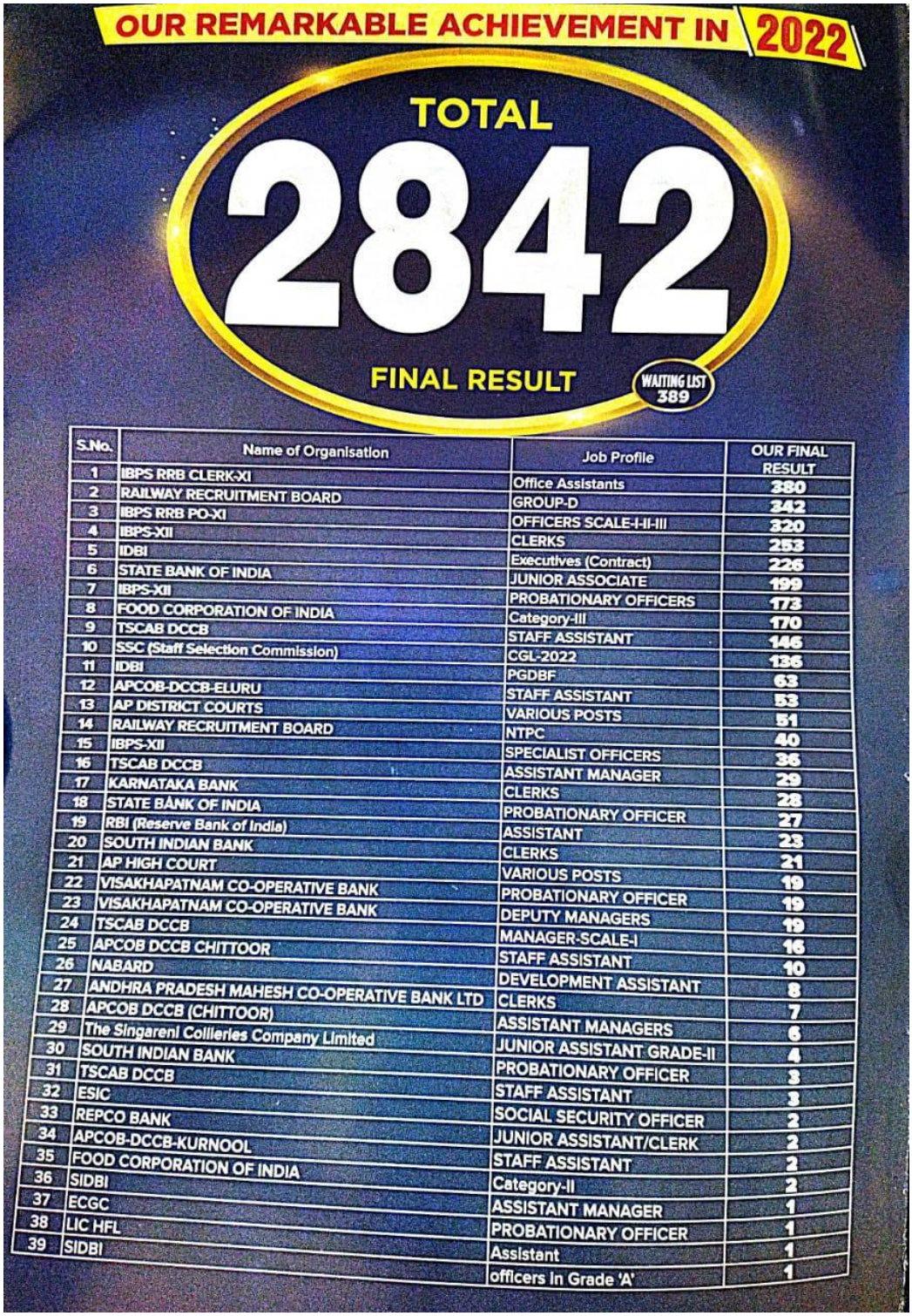
Indian Banking System, Reserve Bank Of India, Regulatory Authorities In Indian Financial System, Important Financial Institutions In Indian Financial System, Different Types Of Banking Activities, Different Types Of Bank Deposit Products, Different Types Of Loan Products, Digital Banking Initiatives, RBI's Monetary Policy, Govt. Of India Schemes Related To Financial Services, Money Market & Its Products, Securities Market & Its Products, Non-Performing Assets, Priority Sector Lending,Basel Norms, Basics Of Insurance, Introduction To Economics, Inflation, Economic Planning In India, Abbreviations –Finance.

GENERAL STUDIES:

Polity-Making of the Indian Constitution, 12 Schedules & Articles of Indian Constitutions, Fundamental Rights and Duties & state Official Languages, Parliament of India, Supreme Court Of India & High Courts, Panchayathi Raj and Municipalities, Statewise MP and MLA Count in India, Indian States and their Statehood Date, Lokpal, Important Comities in India, Right to information Act in India, Emergency-Articles 352,356 and 360, Important Cases in India, CJI, CAG, Governors, Lt.Governers, administrators and Chief Ministers List , president and Vice Presidents, Prime ministers, List of Speakers of Lok Sabha, chief Minister, Vidhana Parishad, Vidhana sabha, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Governor, National Symbols of India, Countries and Parliament Names, Regulatory bodies in India, Major Amendments in Indian Constitutions, Indian Economy-Meaning, Branches of Economics &Economic Growth ,Economic Development,Economic Planning in India, Planning Commission and Five Year plans in India, Niti Ayog, Reserve Bank of India and GST, Agriculture, Maharatna and Navaratna Companies &Census-2011, Government Schemes, General Science-Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Space Technology, Environmental Issues

Course Material





S.No.	Name of Organisation	Job Profile	OUR FINAL RESULT
1	IBPS RRB CLERK-XI	Office Assistants	380
2	RAILWAY RECRUITMENT BOARD	GROUP-D	342
3	IBPS RRB PO-XI	OFFICERS SCALE-I-II-III	320
4	IBPS-XII	CLERKS	253
5	IDBI	Executives (Contract)	226
6	STATE BANK OF INDIA	JUNIOR ASSOCIATE	199
7	IBPS-XII	PROBATIONARY OFFICERS	173
8	FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA	Category-III	170
9	TSCAB DCCB	STAFF ASSISTANT	146
10	SSC (Staff Selection Commission)	CGL-2022	136
11	IDBI	PGDBF	63
12	APCOB-DCCB-ELURU	STAFF ASSISTANT	53
13	AP DISTRICT COURTS	VARIOUS POSTS	51
14	RAILWAY RECRUITMENT BOARD	NTPC	40
15	IBPS-XII	SPECIALIST OFFICERS	36
16	TSCAB DCCB	ASSISTANT MANAGER	29
17	KARNATAKA BANK	CLERKS	28
18	STATE BANK OF INDIA	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	27
19	RBI (Reserve Bank of India)	ASSISTANT	23
20	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	CLERKS	21
21	AP HIGH COURT	VARIOUS POSTS	19
22	VISAKHAPATNAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	19
23	VISAKHAPATNAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK	DEPUTY MANAGERS	19
24	TSCAB DCCB	MANAGER-SCALE-I	16
25	APCOB DCCB CHITTOOR	STAFF ASSISTANT	10
26	NABARD	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT	8
27	ANDHRA PRADESH MAHESH CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD	CLERKS	7
28	APCOB DCCB (CHITTOOR)	ASSISTANT MANAGERS	6
29	The Singareni Collieries Company Limited	JUNIOR ASSISTANT GRADE-II	4
30	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	3
31	TSCAB DCCB	STAFF ASSISTANT	3
32	ESIC	SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICER	2
33	REPCO BANK	JUNIOR ASSISTANT/CLERK	2
34	APCOB-DCCB-KURNOOL	STAFF ASSISTANT	2
35	FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA	Category-II	2
36	SIDBI	ASSISTANT MANAGER	1
37	ECGC	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	1
38	LIC HFL	Assistant	1
39	SIDBI	officers in Grade 'A'	1

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Contents

1.AWARDS & HONOURS

S.NO.	Award	Related Field
1	Bharat Ratna – (1954)	Art, Science, Public Services, Sports
2	Padma Vibhushan – (1954)	Exceptional & distinguished service in any
3	Padma Bhushan – (1954)	Distinguished service in any field
4	Padma Shri – (1954)	Distinguished service in any field
5	Param Vir Chakra – (1947)	Military Service
6	Ashok Chakra – (1952)	Indian Military award for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice in the
7	Kalinga Prize – (1952)	Science
8	Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award– (1958)	Science
9	Jnanpith Award – (1961)	Literature
10	Vyas Samman – (1991)	Literature
11	SaraswatiSamman – (1991)	Literature
12	Sahitya Akademy Award – (1954)	Literature
13	Jawaharlal Nehru Award – (1965)	Outstanding contribution in the promotion of international understanding good will & friendship
14	Dhanwantri Award– (1970)	Medical Science
15	Dada Saheb Phalke Award – (1969)	Film
16	Arjuna Award – (1961)	Sports
17	Rajiv Khel Ratna – (1992)	Sports
18	Dronacharya Award– (1985)	Sports Coaching
19	VachaspatiSamman – (1991)	Sanskrit Literature
20	Nobel Prize – (1901)	Peace, Literature, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, & Economics
21	Pulitzer Prize – (1917)	Journalism
22	Booker Prize – (1969)	Literature
23	Academy Award / Oscar Award-(1929)	Film
24	Golden Globe Award – (1944)	Film & Television
25	Grammy Award – (1959)	Music
26	Emmy Award – (1949)	Television
27	Ramon Magsaysay Award – (1957)	Government Services, Social Service, Journalism, Literature, Communication & International Understanding
28	Borlaug Award – (1972)	Agriculture
29	Able Prize – (2002)	Mathematics
30	Palme Prize – (1987)	Individuals fighting for democratic & international values
31	Sakharov Prize – (1988)	Human Rights & Freedom of Thought
32	Whitley Award – (1994)	Wildlife Conservation
33	Tyler Prize – (1973)	Environment Science, Environmental Health & Energy
34	Folio Prize – (2014)	Literature

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. 'The Dada Saheb Phalke Award' is associated with which of the following field?
   1) Journalism 2) Literature **3) Film**
   4) Music 5) Sports
2. 'The Grammy Awards' are **given in the field of**_____
   1) Literature 2) Economics 3) Film
   4) Music 5) Journalism
3. 'Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize' is associated with_____.
   1) Maths **2) Science** 3) Literature
   4) Economics 5) English
4. 'Booker Prize' is given in which of the following fields?
   1) Sports 2) Film **3) Literature** 4) Arts 5) Music
5. 'The Abel Award' is associated with_____.
   1) Science 2) Economics **3) Mathematics**
   4) History 5) Films
6. 'The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award' is is associated with which of the following field?
   1) Economics 2) Agricultural 3) Medical
   4) Sports 5) Military Service
7. 'The Dhanwantri Award' is given in the field of_____
   1) Physical Science 2) Agricultural Science
   3) Medical Science 4) Robotic Science 5) Environment Science
8. 'Emmy Award' is associated with which of the following field?
   1) Journalism **2) Television** 3) Poetry
   4) Music 5) Directors
9. 'Borlaug Award' given in which of the following fields
   1) Professors **2) Agriculture** 3) Military Captains
   4) Marshals 5) Journalism
10. 'Param Vir Chakra' is associated with which of the following field?
    1) Economics 2) Agricultural 3) Medical 4) Sports **5) Military Service**
11. Which is the highest gallantry award in India?
    1) Param Vishishtat Seva Medal **2) Param Vir Chakra**
    3) Kirti Chakra 4) Vir Chakra 5) Sourya Chakra
12. 'Ashoka Chakra' is awarded for
    1) acts of gallantry in the presence of enemy 2) gallantry by children
    3) outstanding contribution to literature
    4) the most conspicuous bravery or self sacrifice on land, air or sea but not in the presence of the enemy
    5) Exceptional service in emergency
13. Arjuna Award is given for
    1) Exceptional service in emergency 2) Bravery on battlefield
    3) Outstanding performance in sports
    4) Exceptional service in slum dwellers
    5) outstanding contribution to literature

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- It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
- It was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on **Jan 22, 1947.**
- Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution.

Changes by the Independence Act :

- The representatives of the Princely States, who had stayed away from the Constituent Assembly, gradually joined it.
- On **April 28, 1947**, representatives of the six States were part of the Assembly.
- After the acceptance of the **Mountbatten Plan** of **June 3, 1947** for partition of the country, the representatives of most of the other Princely States took their seats in the Assembly.
- The members of the Muslim League from the Indian Dominion also entered the Assembly.
- The **Indian Independence Act of 1947** made the following three changes in the position of the Assembly

1) The Act empowered the Assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India.
2) The Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, **two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, that is, making of a constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country.**

- These two tasks were to be performed on separate days.
- Thus, the Assembly became the **first Parliament of free India** (Dominion Legislature).
- Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by **Dr.Rajendra Prasad** and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by **G V Mavlankar.**
- These two functions continued till November 26, 1949, when the task of making the Constitution was over.

3) The Muslim League members (hailing from the areas included in Pakistan) withdrew from the Constituent Assembly for India.

- Consequently, **the total strength of the Assembly came down to 299 as against 389 originally fixed in 1946** under the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- The strength of the Indian Provinces (formerly British Provinces) was reduced from **296** to **229** and those of the Princely States from **93** to **70.**

Other Functions Performed :

- In addition to the making of the Constitution and enacting of ordinary laws, the Constituent Assembly also performed the following functions:
  1) It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in **May 1949.**
  2) It adopted the **National Flag** on **July 22, 1947.**
  3) It adopted the **National Anthem** on **January 24, 1950.**
  4) It adopted the **National Song** on **January 24, 1950**
  5) It elected **Dr.Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India** on January 24, 1950.

Committees of Constituent Assembly :

- The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making.

- Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees.
- The names of these committees and their chairmen are given below:

Major Committees :

1) **Union Powers Committee**
   - Jawaharlal Nehru
2) **Union Constitution Committee**
   - Jawaharlal Nehru

3) **Provincial Constitution Committee** - Sardar Patel
4) **Drafting committee** - Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
5) **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities** - Sardar Patel

This committee had two sub-committees.

a) **Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee** - J.B.Kripalani
b) **Minorities Sub-Committee** - H.C.Mukherjee
6) **Rules of Procedure Committee** - Dr.Rajendra Prasad
7) **States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)** - Jawaharlal Nehru
8) **Steering Committee** - Dr.Rajendra Prasad

Minor Committees :

1) Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly - **G.V.Mavalankar**
2) Order of Business Committee - **Dr.K.M.Munshi**
3) House Committee - B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya
4) Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag - **Dr.Rajendra Prasad**
5) Special Committee to Examine the Draft Constitution - **Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar**
6) Credentials Committee - **Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar**
7) Finance and Staff Committee - **Dr.Rajendra Prasad**
8) Hindi Translation Committee
9) Urdu Translation Committee
10) Press Gallery Committee
11) Committee to Examine the Effect of Indian Independence Act of 1947
12) Committee on Chief Commissioners' Provinces - **B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya**
13) Commission on Linguistic Provinces - **B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya**
14) Expert Committee on Financial Provisions
15) Ad-hoc Committee on the Supreme Court - **S.Varadachariar**

❖ Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, **the most important committee was the Drafting Committee.**

Drafting Committee :

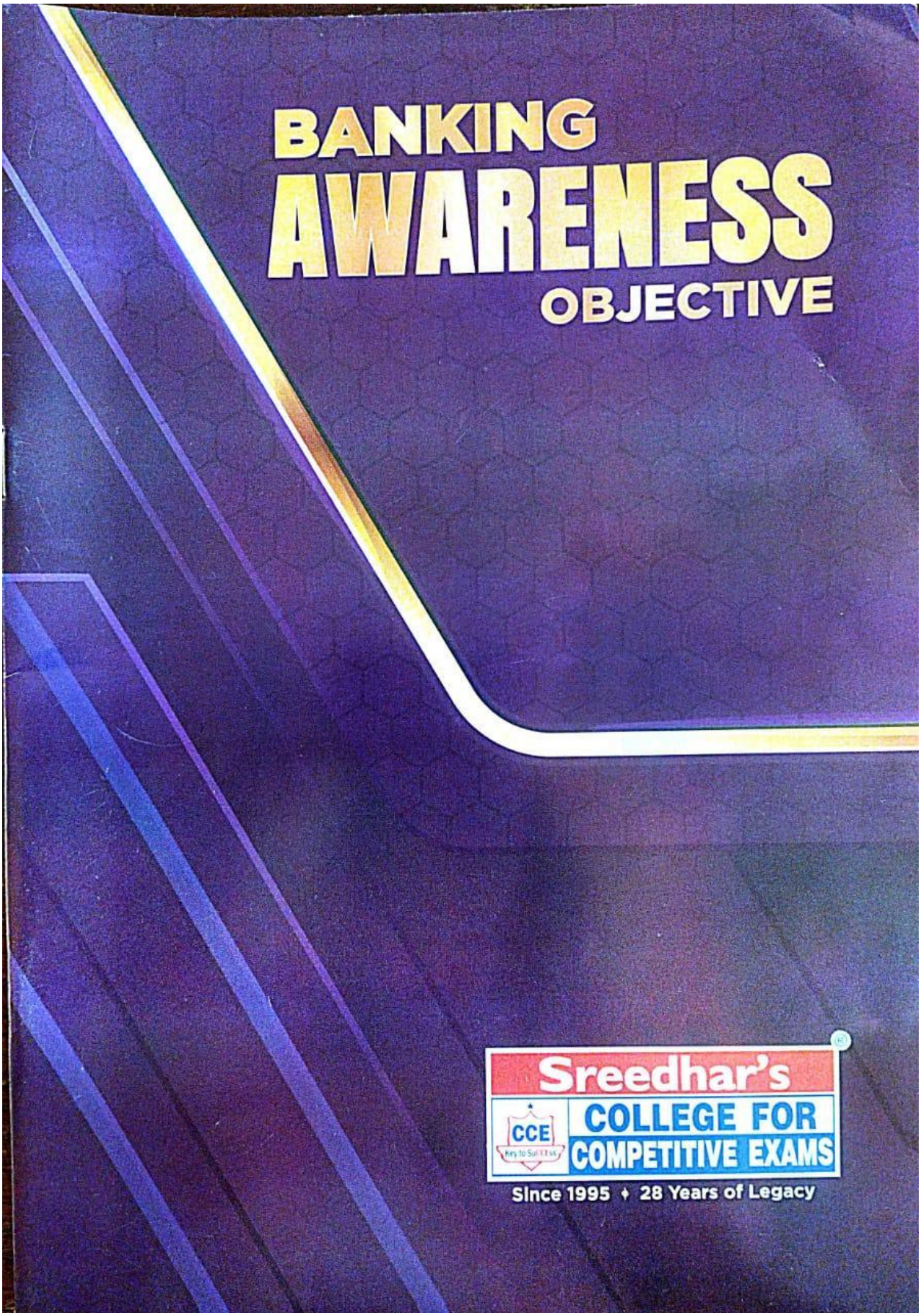
❖ Drafting Committee, which bore the responsibility of drafting the Constitutional document during the recess of the Constituent Assembly, from July 1947 to Sept 1948, was formed on Aug 29, 1947.

❖ Its members were :

1) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar - **Chairman**
2) N.Gopalaswami Ayyangar
3) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar (a distinguished jurist)
4) K.M.Munshi (a distinguished Jurist)
5) Syyed Mohammad Sadulla
6) N.Madhav Rao (in place of B L Mittal, who resigned due to ill-health)
7) D.P.Khaitan (replaced by T Krishnamachari, after Khaitan's death in 1948).

❖ **Sessions of the Constituent Assembly**

Session	Held
First	9th-23rd December, 1946
Second	20th-25th January, 1947
Third	28th April - 2nd May, 1947
Fourth	14th-31st July, 1947
Fifth	14th- 30th August, 1947
Sixth	27th January, 1948
Seventh	4th November, 1948 - 8th January, 1949
Eighth	16th May - 16th June, 1949
Ninth	30th July - 18th September, 1949
Tenth	6th - 7th October, 1949
Eleventh	14th - 26th November, 1949


BANKING
AWARENESS
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INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM

1. Ujjivan Small Finance Bank is a bank licensed under Sec 22 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 to carry out small finance bank business in India. Its headquarters located in _____
   1) Chennai 2) Mumbai 3) Ahmedabad 4) Bengaluru 5) Jaipur
2. Goldman Sachs Group is a leading global investment banking, securities & investment management firm. It was originated in which country?
   1) United States of America 2) United Kingdom 3) Switzerland
   4) Germany 5) France
3. Jio Payments Bank Limited is a joint venture between the Reliance Industries Limited and _____ with the stake of 70:30.
   1) ICICI Bank 2) State Bank of India3) AXIS Bank
   4) YES Bank 5) HDFC Bank
4. First Micro Finance Institution converted in to new private sector bank in India is Bandhan Bank. It was founded by _____
   1) Hasmukhbhai Parekh 2) S P Hinduja 3) Chandra Sekhar Ghosh
   4) Vijay Sekhar Sharma 5) Sunil Mittal
5. As per Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Act 2015, RRBs were permitted to raise capital from sources other than Central Government, State Government & Sponsor Bank. In such instance, the combined shareholding of Central Government & the Sponsor Bank should not be lower than what per cent?
   1) 55% 2) 49% 3) 74% 4) 51% 5) 40%
6. Lead Bank Scheme was introduced in 1969 and it is designed to _____
   1) Providing credit to weaker section
   2) Have more concentrated effort of a bank in a particular district
   3) Issue loans to agriculture & allied activities
   4) Dispense high value loans through consortium mechanism
   5) Extend credit services to Unemployed youth in remote location across India
7. Identify an incorrect match in the context of Bank and its origination country?
   1) Wells Fargo – US 2) Standard Chartered Bank – UK
   3) DBS – Singapore 4) Mizuho Bank – China 5) J P Morgan Chase – US
8. Six Banks were nationalised in 1980 i.e. 1980 having Net Demand & Time Liabilities – NDTL more than Rs. 200 crore. Which among the following bank not nationalized in 1980?
   1) Corporation Bank 2) Oriental Bank of Commerce 3) Andhra Bank
   4) Indian Bank 5) Punjab & Sind Bank
9. United Western Bank was founded in 1936. It was acquired by which bank in 2006 in a rescue?
   1) IDBI Bank 2) Bank of Baroda 3) Canara Bank
   4) Bank of India 5) Union Bank of India
10. Capital Small Finance Bank is the first Small Finance Bank established in India. It's headquarters located in _____
    1) Chennai (Tamil Nadu) 2) Jaipur (Rajasthan) 3) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
    4) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) 5) Jalandhar (Punjab)
11. Regional Rural Banks established under the recommendations of Narasimham Committee. When was the first RRB set up in India?
    1) 1969 2) 1955 3) 1982 4) 1975 5) 1980
12. As per guidelines for licensing of Universal Banks in Private Sector, The initial minimum paid up capital for a bank shall be Rs. 500 crore. The promoter shall hold a minimum of 40 % of the paid-up equity capital of the bank which shall be locked-in for a period of _____ years from the date of commencement of business of the bank.
    1) 3 Years 2) 10 Years 3) 6 Years 4) 5 Years 5) 8 Years

13. How many banks were nationalized in 1st Phase [1969] & 2nd Phase [1980] respectively?
1) 12 & 8 2) 15 & 5 3) 11 & 9 4) 14 & 6 5) 13 & 7

14. The establishment of Payments Bank is being allowed in India to promote Digital Payments. Which of the following statements is/are correct in this context?
1. Payments Banks can issue credit card
2. These banks cannot give loans
3. Payments Bank can become Business Correspondent of another bank.
4. These type of banks are not allowed to accept more than Rs. 1 lakh in a particular account.
1) 1, 3 & 4 only 2) 1, 2 & 3 only 3) 2, 3 & 4 only 4) 1 & 2 only 5) 1, 2 & 4 only

15. The minimum paid-up equity capital for Small Finance Bank stands at Rs. 200 crore. Equitas Small Finance Bank headquartered in which of the following city?
1) Bengaluru 2) Mumbai 3) Jaipur 4) Chennai 5) Ahmedabad

16. As per guidelines issued by RBI for Payments Banks, Maximum balance per customer is restricted up to Rs. ____ lakh.
1) Rs. 25,000 2) Rs. 50,000 3) Rs. 10,000 4) Rs. 1,00,000 5) Rs. 2,00,000

17. In 2010, Bank of Rajasthan merged with which among the following Banks?
1) ICICI Bank 2) HDFC Bank 3) Axis Bank 4) IndusInd Bank 5) Yes Bank

18. Which of the following banks has taken over the Centurion Bank of Punjab in 2008?
1) ICICI Bank 2) IDBI Bank 3) HDFC Bank 4) AXIS Bank 5) Yes Bank

19. Which was the first Foreign Bank started its operation in India?
1) Standard & Chartered Bank 2) Citi Bank 3) Barclays Bank
4) BNP Paribas Bank 5) Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

20. Which among the following banks was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1919?
1) Bank of India 2) Union Bank of India 3) Central Bank of India
4) Canara Bank 5) Bank of Baroda

21. Credit Suisse Bank is one among the major foreign banks in the world. It originated in which country?
1) Germany 2) Switzerland 3) Netherlands 4) France 5) United Kingdom

22. The main objective of setting up of Payments Bank is to ensure the Financial Inclusion by providing Payments / Remittance services. Which of the following operation cannot be performed by Payments Bank?
1) Can distribute Insurance, Mutual Fund, Pension Fund products etc.
2) Can Issue Debit Card
3) Can become Business Correspondent of another Banks
4) Can accept Demand Deposits 5) Can provide Loan Products

23. Foreign Direct Investment is an investment in the form of controlling ownership in a business in one nation by an entity based in another nation. FDI in Small Finance Bank has been capped at what per cent?
1) 51% 2) 26% 3) 20% 4) 74% 5) 100%

24. In which Indian city South Indian Bank headquarters situated?
1) Kochi, Kerala 2) Mangalore, Karnataka 3) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
4) Trissur, Kerala 5) Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

25. Wholesale & Long Term Finance Banks will focus on lending to the Corporate Sector, MSME and Infrastructure sector. What is the minimum capital requirement to set up a WLTF Bank?
1) Rs. 100 crore 2) Rs. 200 crore 3) Rs. 300 crore
4) Rs. 500 crore 5) Rs. 1000 crore

26. MFIs are equipped to reach the unbankable masses and make financial services accessible to them. In the acronym MFI, letter M stands for _____
1) Marginal 2) Market 3) Micro 4) Mutual 5) Money

27. Regional Rural Banks have been created with a view of serving primarily the rural areas of India with basic banking and financial services. The chairman of a Regional Rural Bank is to be appointed by _____
1) Central Government 2) State Government
3) Sponsor bank in consultation with NABARD
4) Reserve Bank of India 5) NABARD in consultation with RBI

28. As per RBI Guidelines what % of its ANBC at least should be allocated to Priority Sectors by Regional Rural Banks?
1) 40 % 2) 55 % 3) 65 % 4) 60 % 5) 75 %

29. Customer Day is observed on _____ of every month in banking industry.
1) First working day 2) 10th 3) 15th
4) 20th 5) Last working day

30. Which among the following is correct in the context of Payments Banks?
1) Payments Banks can accept Demand Deposits as well as Term Deposits
2) They are not eligible to function as a business correspondent of another commercial bank
3) Payments Banks are allowed to distribute non-risk sharing & simple financial products like mutual funds, insurance & pension fund products etc.
4) Payments Banks are allowed to accept deposits from NRI customers
5) They can offer secured loans like home loan, gold loan, vehicle loan etc. to its customers.

31. As per the guidelines of Payments Banks, Maximum up to what per cent of demand deposit balances of Payments Banks can be held in current & fixed deposits with other commercial banks for operations and liquidity management?
1) 10% 2) 25% 3) 50% 4) 5% 5) 35%

32. As per latest policy guidelines Foreign Direct Investment in Payments Banks in private sector allowed up to a maximum of _____ % of the paid up capital of the bank.
1) 20% 2) 26% 3) 49% 4) 74% 5) 100%

33. RBI permitted on-tap licencing of new entities to float universal banks. The universal bank has to get its shares listed on stock exchanges with in how many years from commencement of business?
1) 3 Years 2) 1 Year 3) 10 Years 4) 4 Years 5) 6 Years

34. In 2006 – 07, banks were allowed to raise capital from the public through equity issues. The relevant acts were amended to permit that public sector banks raise capital to a level not exceeding what per cent of their equity base?
1) 10% 2) 49% 3) 26% 4) 55% 5) 33%

35. Identify incorrect statement among the following in the context of Small Finance Banks?
1) SFB can be established by individuals / professionals with 10 years' experience in banking & finance industry.
2) Minimum paid up equity capital required to set up a SFB is Rs. 2 billion.
3) At the time of establishing SFB promoter's minimum initial capital contribution should be 40%.
4) SFBs would require to follow all prudential norms & regulation applicable to commercial banks including maintaining CRR & SLR
5) Equitas Small Finance Bank is the first SFB established in India.

36. According to RRB (Amendment) Act 2015, what is the authorized capital of a Regional Rural Bank (RRB)?
1) Rs. 1000 crore 2) Rs. 2000 crore 3) Rs. 500 crore
4) Rs. 300 crore 5) Rs. 100 crore

37. _____ % is the maximum ceiling on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the equity of Public Sector Bank?
1) 20% 2) 26% 3) 49% 4) 51% 5) 74%

38. As per RBI norms, Small Finance Banks are required to maintain a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of _____ % of the loans on a continuous basis.
1) 7% 2) 8% 3) 10% 4) 12% 5) 15%

39. LABs were introduced in 1996, these type of banking entities are restricted to operate maximum in three contiguous Districts. What does letter L represents in the term LAB?
1) Local 2) Lead 3) Limited 4) Liability 5) Lending

40. As per RBI guidelines, which of the following incorrect statement regarding Payment Bank?
1) Maximum Balance per customer is restricted up to Rs.1 Lakh
2) Liabilities of Payment Bank should not exceed 33 times of its net worth
3) Payment Banks are required to invest at least 75% of their deposits in Government Securities
4) Payment Banks are eligible to mobilize Demand Deposits
5) The minimum equity capital for setting up of these banks stands at Rs. 100 Crore

41. New Private Sector Banks are being given licenses by RBI since _____
1) 1991 2) 1993 3) 1996 4) 1999 5) 2001

42. Federal Bank's Headquarters located in which among the following cities?
1) Kochi, Kerala 2) Chennai, Tamil Nadu 3) Mangalore, Karnataka
4) Trichy, Tamil Nadu 5) Mysore, Karnataka

43. Choose the incorrect statement (s) among the following in the context of Regional Rural Banks
1. RRBs were created for rural credit delivery & to ensure financial inclusion
2. RBI is the banking regulator, while NABARD is monitoring RRB's with limited supervisory powers
3. Creation of RRBs conceptualized by B Shivaraman Committee to meet the need of rural areas for institutional credit.
4. Capital base of RRBs is held by the Central Govt., relevant State Govt. & the Sponsor Bank
5. According to RRBs (Amendment) Bill 2015, Authorised capital of RRBs raised from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 500 crore to strengthen these banks & further deepen financial inclusion.
1) 3, 4 & 5 only 2) 4 only 3) 5 only 4) 4 & 5 only 5) 3 & 5 only

44. Which among the following Banking entity is the largest Bank in the world by total assets?
1) Citi Bank 2) BNP Paribas 3) Barclays 4) UBS 5) ICBC

45. Monte Dei Paschi Di Siena considered as oldest bank in the world still operating. It was originated in which country?
1) France 2) United Kingdom 3) Italy
4) Netherlands 5) Germany

46. Who among the following holds major shareholding in India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)?
1) Life Insurance Corporation 2) State Bank of India 3) Government of India
4) Unit Trust of India
5) National Bank for Agriculture And Rural Development

47. Prathama Bank is the first RRB in India established on 2ndOctober 1975. It was sponsored by which of the following Bank?
1) Canara Bank 2) Punjab National Bank 3) Syndicate Bank
4) Bank of Baroda 5) Union Bank of India

48. Which of the following having maximum shareholding in Punjab National Bank?
1) Reserve Bank of India 2) Government of India
3) Life Insurance Corporation 4) Unit Trust India 5) State Bank of India

49. Among the other requirements, a top rated Non - Banking Finance Company (NBFC) should have a minimum net worth of what amount to be converted into a Private Sector Banking entity?
1) Rs. 100 Crore 2) Rs. 200 Crore 3) Rs. 300 Crore
4) Rs. 500 Crore 5) Rs. 1000 Crore

50. The D-SIB is a term used to describe banks whose business failures may widely impact the economy. What does letter I denotes in an acronym D-SIB?
1) International 2) Investment 3) Institutional 4) Integrated 5) Important

51. Apart from Bharatiya Mahila Bank, how many associate banks of SBI got merged with parent firm State Bank of India on 1st April, 2017?
1) 3 2) 6 3) 8 4) 5 5) 2

52. In 2000, Times Bank got merged with which of the following Bank?
1) ICICI Bank 2) Kotak Mahindra Bank 3) HDFC Bank
4) AXIS Bank 5) Yes Bank

53. In 1969, Govt. of India Nationalised 14 major Private Banks. Which among the following bank not nationalized in 1969?
1) Union Bank of India 2) Bank of Baroda 3) Corporation Bank
4) Canara Bank 5) Central Bank of India

54. 6 Banks were Nationalised in 1980 i.e. Phase – II. Which among the following bank not nationalized in 1980?
1) Corporation Bank 2) Oriental Bank of Commerce 3) Andhra Bank
4) Punjab National Bank 5) Punjab & Sind Bank

55. Lead Bank Scheme introduced in _____, envisages assignment of lead roles to individual banks for the districts allocated to them.
1) 1962 2) 1969 3) 1978 4) 1993 5) 1998

56. State Bank of India came into existence on 1st July 1955. Under Which committee recommendations State Bank of India was established?
1) Hilton Young Commission 2) C.D. Deshmukh Committee
3) A.D. Gorewala Committee 4) Narasimham Committee
5) Shivaraman Committee

57. Match the following with respect to Target Bank & Acquirer Bank.

a. Centurion Bank of Punjab	1. Oriental Bank of Commerce
b. Bank of Rajasthan	2. Kotak Mahindra Bank
c. Global Trust Bank	3. HDFC Bank
d. ING Vysya Bank	4. ICICI Bank

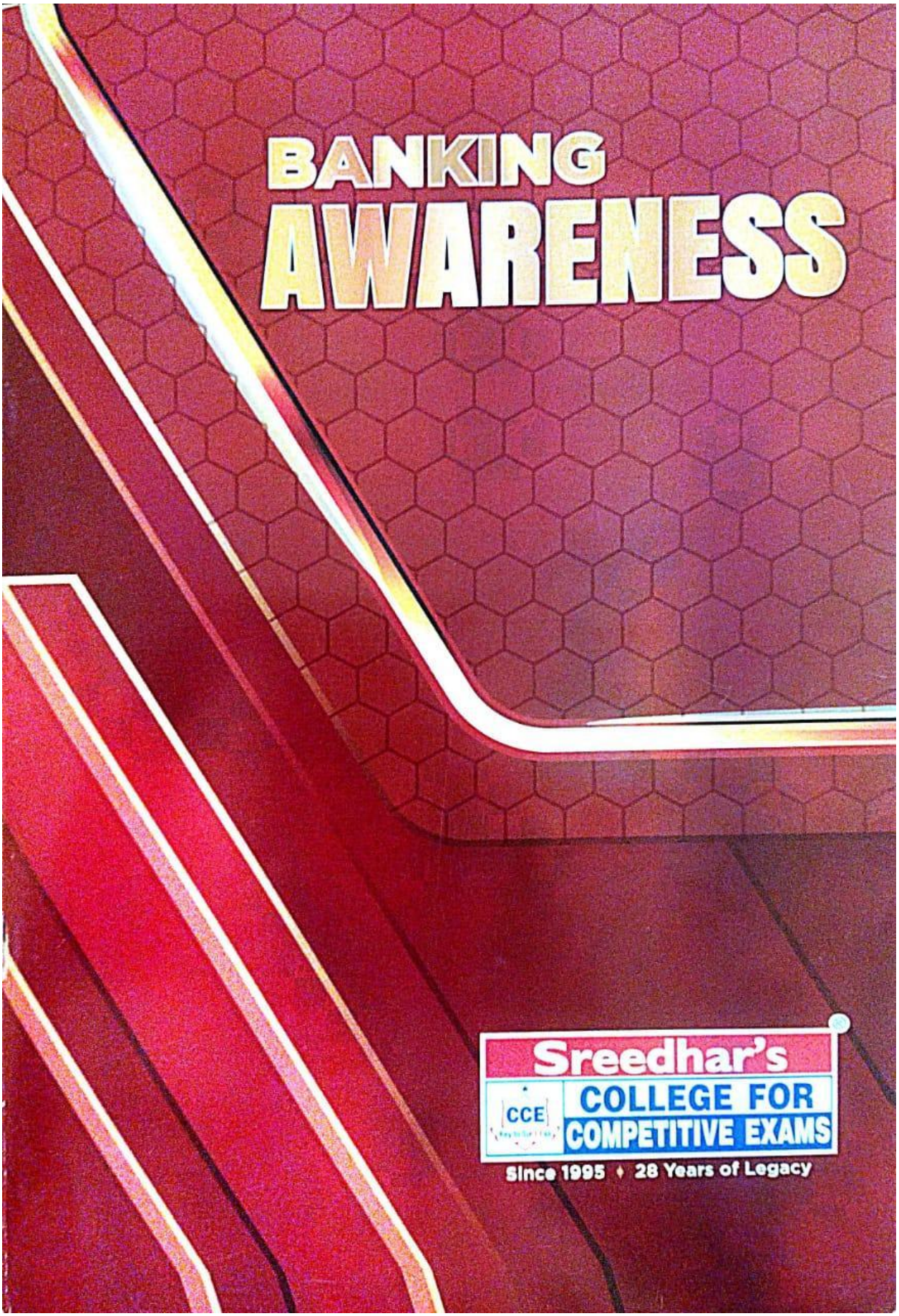
1) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3 2) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 3) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
4) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 5) a-1, b-4, c-2, d-3

58. Identify incorrect match in the context of Bank and its origination country?
1) BNP Paribas – France 2) Barclays Bank Plc – UK
3) UBS AG – Switzerland 4) Deutsche Bank – Germany
5) Commonwealth Bank – Netherlands

59. Union Bank of India was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919. Headquarters of Union Bank of India located at _____
1) New Delhi 2) Kolkata 3) Chennai 4) Mumbai 5) Bengaluru

60. The objective of Small Finance Bank is extend banking services to underserved and unserved population through savings instruments, and providing credit to small business units and other unorganised sector. In which city Utkarsh Small Finance Bank headquartered?
1) Jaipur 2) Varanasi 3) Bengaluru 4) Trissur 5) Chennai

61. The main objective of Payments Bank is to widen the spread of Payments and Financial Services to small business, low income households, migrant labour workforce in secured technology driven environment. Payments Bank entities have not been allowed to _____
1) Accept demand deposits 2) Issue debit card to its customers
3) Accept deposits from NRI customers
4) Distribution of financial products such as Insurance, Mutual Fund & Pension Fund etc.
5) Invest depositor's money in Government Securities.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INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM

Bank

- A Bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credit.
- Banking entity bring the savers and the borrowers together.

Role of a Bank

- Bank encourages savings habit amongst people.
- It acts as intermediary between people having surplus money & those requiring money.
- It helps in national development by providing credit support to various economic activities.
- It helps in raising the standards of living of people.

Functions of a Bank

Primary Functions

- Accepting Deposits
- Granting Loans / Advances

Secondary Functions

- Agency Functions
- Utility Functions

Apart from creating credit, banks are also allowed to invest some portion of accepted deposits.

Banking Regulation Act, 1949 allows banking entities to invest accepted deposits in Liquid Assets i.e. Gold or Government Securities.

Accepting Deposits

- Demand Deposits
- Time Deposits

Demand Deposits

- Savings Bank Account
- Current Account

Savings Bank Account

- Savings Bank Account is most suitable product for Individuals.
- Savings Bank Account Holder will enjoy the benefit of principal security, reasonable interest, & high degree of liquidity.

Current Account

- Current Account is specially designed for business entities.
- Banks created this product with an aim of performing business transactions smoothly.

Time Deposits

- Fixed Deposit Account
- Recurring Deposit Account

Fixed Deposit Account

- If a depositor wants to park his / her surplus money for a specific tenure with a view to earn higher interest on deposited money, he / she can consider Fixed Deposit product.

Recurring Deposit Account

- In Recurring Deposit Account, a certain amount of savings are required to be compulsorily deposited at specific time intervals for a particular time period.

Granting Loans

- Secured Loan
- Unsecured Loan

Collateral

- Collateral is an asset that a lender accepts as security for extending a loan.

Secured Loan

e.g. Home Loan, Vehicle Loan & Gold Loan etc.

Unsecured Loan
e.g. Personal Loan & Credit Card etc.
Agency Functions
Fund Transfers, Bill Payments & Collection of Cheques etc.
Utility Functions
Locker Facility & Foreign Exchange transactions etc.
Evolution of Banking in India

- Banking in India originated in the last decades of the 18thcentury.

Bank of Hindustan

- Bank of Hindustanwas the first bank established in India.It was founded in 1770 in Calcutta by Alexander & Co. and bankrupted in the year 1832.
- **General Bank of India** was established in 1786 but failed in 1791.
- **Presidency Banks**Bank of Bengal -1806, Bank of Bombay -1840&Bank of Madras -1843

These 3 Presidency Banks were amalgamated to form a single banking entity called Imperial Bank of India.
Imperial Bank of India -1921

- Imperial Bank of India came into existence on 27th January, 1921. Later, it was transformed into State Bank of India in 1955.

Amalgamation

- An Amalgamation is a combination of two or more entities into a new entity.

Amalgamation A + B = C
e.g.State Bank of Bikaner + State Bank of Jaipur = State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
IDFC Bank + Capital First = IDFC First Bank
Merger

- A Merger refers to a mutually binding contract in which two or more entities join together to form one entity.

Merger A + B = A / B
State Bank of Hyderabad + State Bank of India = State Bank of India
Dena Bank + Vijaya Bank + Bank of Baroda = Bank of Baroda
Bank of Upper India -1863

- Bank of Upper India was the oldest Joint Stock Bank of the country. This bank failed in 1913.

Oudh Commercial Bank -1881

- Oudh Commercial Bank was the first Limited Liability Bank inIndia. It was failed in 1958.

Limited Liability is a corporate structure whereby the members of the company cannot be held personally liable for the company's debts.
Punjab National Bank -1894

- It was first Bank purely managed by Indians.Oldest bank in India still functioning today.

Central Bank of India – 1911

- It was first Truly Swadeshi Bank, Wholly owned and managed by Indians.

Banking

- Banking Section 5(b) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, defined the term Banking.
- Definition of Banking Accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise, and withdrawal by cheque, draft, order of otherwise.

Reserve Bank of India

- RBI is India's a central banking institution, which controls the monetary policy of the Indian Rupee.
- It was established under the recommendations of Hilton-Young Commission.
- It was established on 1st April, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the RBI Act, 1934.
- Initially RBI was constructed as a Private Share Holders' Bank with fully paid-up capital of Rs. 5 cr.
- Head Office of RBI was initially established in Calcutta (now Kolkata) & permanently moved to Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1937.

- RBI was nationalized on 1st January 1949.
- RBI's logo consists of Tiger & Palm Tree.
- RBI also acted as Central Banking Institution for Burma (Now known as Myanmar) up to 1947 &Pakistan up to 1948.

Banking Regulation Act, 1949

- The Banking Regulation Act 1949, Provides the legal framework for regulation of the Banking System in India.It was enacted on 10th March, 1949.

Scheduled Commercial Bank

- An Organization which is included in the 2nd schedule of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is known as Scheduled Commercial Bank.

Oldest Bank in the World still operating

- **Bank Monte Dei Paschi Di Siena -Italy** was founded in 1472. Since then the bank has been operation without interruption to the present day.

Largest Bank in the World by total assets

- **Industrial & Commercial Bank of China** was founded in 1984. It's headquarters located in Beijing, China.

Banking entities in India

- Public Sector Banks
- Private Sector Banks
- Foreign Banks
- Regional Rural Banks
- Co-operative Banks
- Local Area Banks
- Payments Banks
- Small Finance Banks

Public Sector Bank

- Public Sector Bank is bank where a majority stake is held by a Government of India.
- Government of India's Shareholding in the equity of PSB does not fall below **51%** at any point of time.

Public Sector Bank

- State Bank of India
- Nationalized Banks
- Other Public Sector Banks

Private Sector Bank

- Focus on Urban Areas
- Doing banking business to generate profits
- Higher charges / fees to avail various banking services

Public Sector Bank

- Focus on urban areas as well as rural areas
- Doing banking business with an aim of welfare of society
- Affordable charges / fees to avail various banking services

State Bank of India

- State Bank of India was established on 1st July 1955.
- It was set up under the recommendations of All India Rural Credit Survey Committee also known as A.D. Gorewala Committee.
- SBI was formerly known as Imperial Bank of India.
- Its headquarters located in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

SBI –Associates

- Total 8 Associates acquired originally in 1959.
- State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur came into existence in 1963 when two banks namely, State Bank of Bikaner & State Bank of Jaipur were amalgamated.
- In 2008, State Bank of Saurashtra got merged with State Bank of India.
- In 2010, State Bank of Indore got merged with State Bank of India.
- Remaining 5 associate banks named State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur merged with State Bank of India with effective from 1st April 2017 along with 5 Associates of SBI, BharatiyaMahilaBank also got merged with SBI.

SBI –Subsidiaries

SBI Cards
SBI Life Insurance
SBI General Insurance
SBI Mutual Fund

- SBI Cards is a joint venture between SBI & The Carlyle Group-US
- SBI Life Insurance is a joint venture between SBI & BNP Paribas Cardiff -France
- SBI Mutual Fund is joint venture between SBI & Amundi Asset Management - France

Nationalized Bank

- Nationalization is a process by which a government can take over a private entity and convert it to a publically held entity.
- Nationalization of Banks in India was done in 2 phases.
- Total 20 private banks were nationalized in India under the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertaking) Bill in a phased manner.
- 14 bank entities were nationalized in 1969 and another 6 were nationalized in 1980.

Objective of Banks Nationalization

- To raise public confidence in banking system.
- Expansion of banking activities in rural and semi urban areas.
- To reduce the monopoly of large industrial houses on the banking system.
- To increase credit flow to the Priority Sectors i.e. Agriculture, MSME, Education etc.

1st Phase

- On 19thJuly 1969, the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) ordinance resulted in the ownership of 14 banks being transferred to the Govt. of India.
- 14 major banks having NDTL of more than Rs. 50 crore were nationalized in 1stPhase.
- Net Demand & Time Liabilities shows the difference between the sum of Demand and Time Liabilities of a bank and the deposits in the form of assets held by the other bank.

Banks Nationalized inPhase –I

Bank Name & Headquarters

- Bank of Baroda – Vadodara, Gujarat
- Central Bank of India – Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Bank of Maharashtra – Pune, Maharashtra
- Punjab National Bank – New Delhi
- UCO Bank – Kolkata, west Bengal
- Canara Bank – Bengaluru, Karnataka
- Indian Bank – Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- Bank of India – Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Dena Bank – Mumbai, Maharashtra (Merged with Bank of Baroda in 2019)
- Union Bank of India – Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Allahabad Bank – Kolkata, West Bengal (Merged with Indian Bank in 2020)
- United Bank of India – Kolkata, West Bengal (Merged with Punjab National Bank in 2020)
- Syndicate Bank – Manipal, Karnataka (Merged with Canara Bank in 2020)
- Indian Overseas Bank – Chennai, Tamil Nadu

2ndPhase

- On 15thApril 1980, 6 more banks having NDTL of more than Rs. 200 crore were nationalized in 2nd Phase.

Banks Nationalized in Phase –II

Bank Name & Headquarters

- Andhra Bank – Hyderabad, Telangana (Merged with Union Bank of India in 2020)
- Punjab& Sind Bank – New Delhi
- Corporation Bank – Mangalore, Karnataka (Merged with Union Bank of India in 2020)

- Oriental Bank of Commerce – New Delhi (Merged with Punjab National Bank in 2020)
- Vijaya Bank – Bengaluru, Karnataka (Merged with Bank of Baroda in 2019)
- New Bank of India – New Delhi (Merged with Punjab National Bank in 1993)

Achievements after Nationalization of Banks

- Taken banking service to rural and remote areas.
- Awaken the rural people about the need and importance of banking service.
- Made credit available to neglected people at affordable interest rate.
- Helped to free the rural poor population from the clutches of moneylenders.
- Ensured adequate and timely credit for agricultural activities and farming operations.
- Helped export sector to obtain cheap credit.
- Helped implementation of various welfare measures formulated by Government.

Mergers in Nationalized Banks

- 1993: Punjab National Bank & New Bank of India
- 2019: Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank & Vijaya Bank
- 2020: Union Bank of India, Andhra Bank & Corporation Bank
- 2020: Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce & United Bank of India
- 2020: Indian Bank & Allahabad Bank
- 2020: Canara Bank & Syndicate Bank

Other Public Sector Bank

- India Post Payments Bank wholly owned by Government of India, started operations in 2018.
- It's Headquarters located in New Delhi.
- 20% is the maximum ceiling on Foreign Direct Investment in the equity of Public Sector Bank
- A Foreign Direct Investment is an investment made by a firm or individual in one country into business interests located in another country.

Private Sector Bank

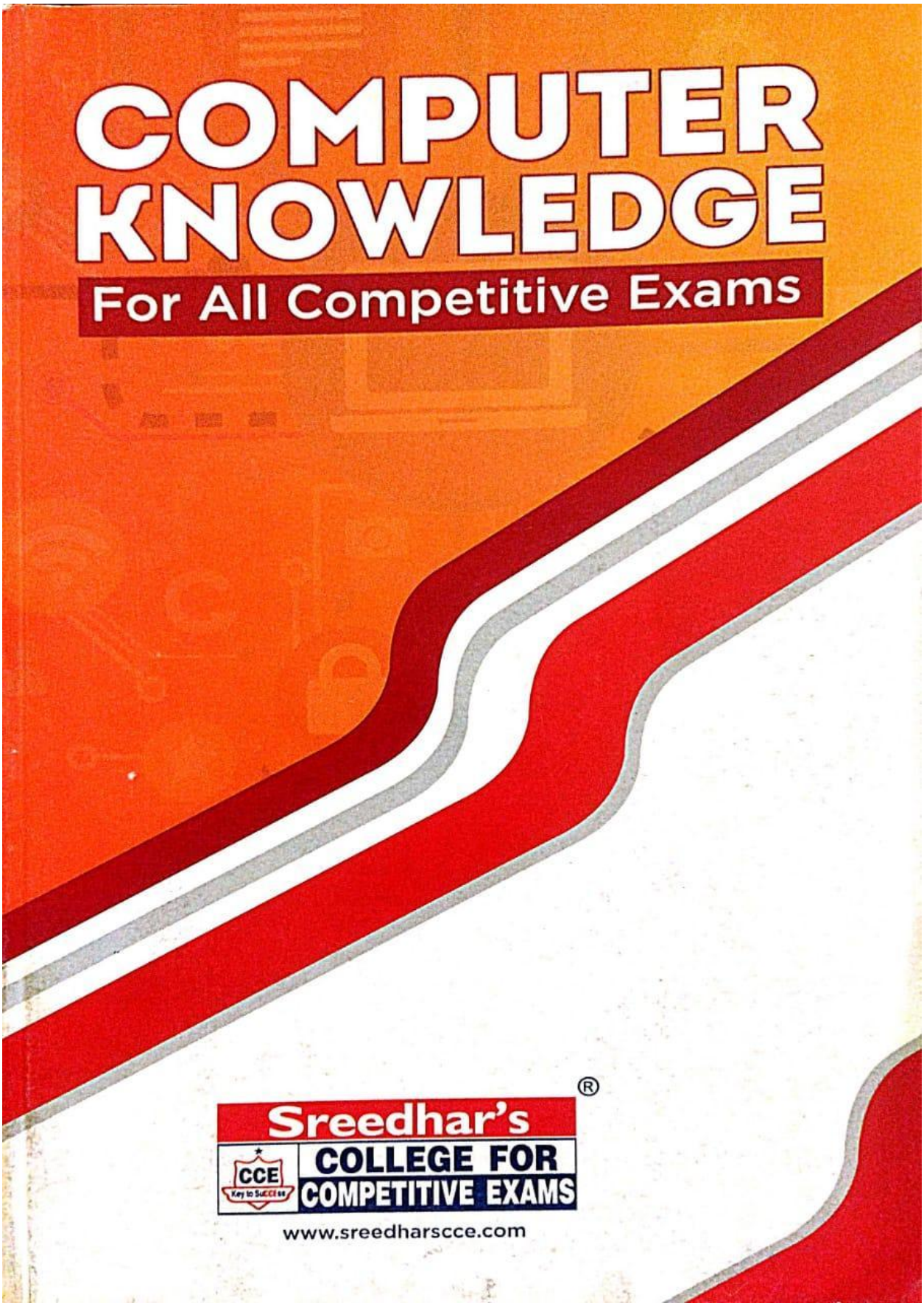
- Banks having greater part of equity held by the private shareholders are called as Private Sector Banks.
- In 1993, RBI started issuing new Private Sector Bank licenses.
- As per guidelines for licensing of Universal Banks in Private Sector, The initial minimum paid up capital for a bank shall be Rs. 500 crore.
- Internal Working Group headed by Dr. P.K. Mohanty committee recommended that the initial minimum paid up capital for Universal Banks in Private Sector should increase to Rs. 1,000 crore from existing Rs. 500 crore and it is accepted by Reserve Bank of India.
- The promoter shall hold a min. of 40% of the paid-up equity capital of the bank which shall be locked-in for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of business of the bank.
- As per latest policy guidelines Foreign Direct Investment, In Private Sector Bank FDI allowed up to a maximum of 74% of the paid up capital of the bank.
- First Micro Finance Institution converted into private sector bank in India is Bandhan Bank.

Foreign Bank

- A Foreign Bank is one, whose head office is located in another country.
- These Banks are mainly concerned with financing foreign trade.
- Foreign Banks are allowed to operate in India through Branches and Representative Offices.
- The initial minimum paid up capital for setting up the Wholly Owned Subsidiary by a Foreign Bank is Rs. 500 Crore.
- SBM Bank (Mauritius) is the first foreign bank in India obtained license from RBI to operate as Wholly Owned Subsidiary –WoS.
- Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is the first foreign bank started operations in India.

Regional Rural Bank

- Narasimham Committee on Rural Credit recommended the establishment of Regional Rural Bank's to meet the needs of rural areas.
- The objective of the RRB's is to develop the rural economy by providing credit facility.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1. COMPUTER CONCEPTS OVER VIEW

☞ **What is Computer?**

An electronic device which is capable of receiving information (data) in a particular form and of performing a sequence of operations in accordance with a predetermined but variable set of procedural instructions (program) to produce a result in the form of information or signals.

☞ **What are Characteristics of Computer?**

☞ **1. Speed:-**

As you know computer can work very fast. It takes only few seconds for calculations that we take hours to complete. You will be surprised to know that computer can perform millions (1,000,000) of instructions and even more per second.

☞ **2. Accuracy:-**

As computers work on inbuilt software programs, there is no scope for human errors and are hence, highly accurate.

☞ **3. No IQ:-**

Computer is a dumb machine and it cannot do any work without instruction from the user. It performs the instructions at tremendous speed and with accuracy. It is you to decide what you want to do and in what sequence. So a computer cannot take its own decision as you can.

☞ **4. Storage:-**

A computer can store a large amount of data or instructions in its memory which can be retrieved at point of time.

☞ **5. No Feelings:-**

It does not have feelings or emotion, taste, knowledge and experience. Thus it does not get tired even after long hours of work. It does not distinguish between users.

☞ **ONE LINERS:-**

1. Father of Computer - CHARLES BABBAGE
2. Father of Modern Computer Science - ALAN TURING
3. First Un Programmable Digital Computer - ATANASOFF BERRY COMPUTER (ABC)
4. First Electronic Digital Computer - ENIAC
5. ENIVAC stands for - ELECTRONIC NUMERIC INTEGRATOR AND CALCULATOR
6. World'S Fastest Computer - Sunway TaihuLight, in China.
7. India's Fastest Computer -ParamYuva II
8. ParamYuva II developed by - Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC)

☞ **GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS :**

1.First Generation - (1940-56) - Vacuum tubes - Batch processing OS
2.Second Generation - (1956-63) - Transistors - Multi bag / Time sharing OS
3.Third Generation - (1964-71) - Integrated Circuits - Timesharing/ Real time OS
4.Fourth Generation - (1971-80) - Microprocessors - Real time/ Multi programming OS
5.Fifth Generation - (1980- present) - Semi conductors - Real time/ Multi programming OS

☞ **Languages according to Generations:-**

☞ **GENERATION LANGUAGES**

1st - Machine and Assembly language
2nd - Assembly language and high level languages (FORTRAN , COBOL)
3rd - High level languages (FORTRAN II - IV , COBOL , PASCAL , BASIC, ALGOL68)
4th - High level languages(FORTAN 77 , PASCAL , COBOL)
5th - High level languages(C , C++ ,JAVA , .NET)

☞ **Types of Computers**

☞ **Five Types:**

. Personal Computer
. Mini Computer
. Mainframes
. Super Computer
. Micro computer

☞ **1. Personal Computer:**

A PC can be defined as a small, relatively inexpensive computer designed for a individual user. PCs are based on the microprocessor technology that enab manufacturers to put an entire CPU on one chip. Businesses use perso computers for word processing, accounting, desktop publishing, and for runn spreadsheet and database management applications. At home, the most popu use for personal computers is playing games and surfing the Internet.

☞ **2. Mini Computer:**

It is a midsize multi-processing system capable of supporting up to 250 use simultaneously.

These were designed for specific tasks but have now lost popularity due to th advent of Pcs.

☞ **Popular Minicomputers:**

- K-202
- Texas Instrument TI-990
- SDS-92
- IBM Midrange computers

☞ **3. Mainframes:**

Mainframe is very large in size and is an expensive computer capable of suppor hundreds or even thousands of users simultaneously. Mainframe executes man programs concurrently and supports many simultaneous executions of progra

☞ **Popular Mainframe computers:**

- Fujitsu's ICL VME
- Hitachi's Z800

☞ **4. Super computer:**

Supercomputers are one of the fastest computers currently availa Supercomputers are very expensive and are employed for specialized applicatio that require immense amount of mathematical calculations (number crunchi For example, weather forecasting, scientific simulations, (animated) graph fluid dynamic calculations, nuclear energy research, electronic design an analysis of geological data (e.g. in petrochemical prospecting).

☞ **Popular Supercomputers:**

- IBM's Sequoia, in United States
- Fujitsu's K Computer in Japan
- IBM's Mira in United States
- IBM's Super MUC in Germany
- NUDT Tianhe-1A in China

☞ **5. Microcomputer:**

Desktop computers, laptops, personal digital assistant (PDA), tablets & smartphone are all types of microcomputers. The micro-computers are widely used & th fastest growing computers. These computers are thecheapest among the othe three types of computers. The Micro-computers are specially designed for genera usage like entertainment, education and work purposes. Well know

manufacturers of Micro-computer are Dell, Apple, Samsung, Sony&Toshiba. Desktop computers, Gaming consoles, Sound & Navigation system of a car, Net books, Notebooks, PDA's, Tablet PC's, Smart phones, Calculators are all type of Microcomputers. All types of computers follow the same basic logical structure and perform the following five basic operations for converting raw input data into information useful to their users.

Functions of Computer:

The computer are used today for an almost unlimited range of applications. However, irrespective of the application for which a computer is used we can identify a few basic functions that are performed by all computers.

All the computer applications are make use of these basic function of computers in different ways and combinations.There are basically for basic functions of computers - input, storage, processing and output. These are described below:

Input:

Receiving or accepting information from outside sources. The most common way of performing this function is through the information entered through the keyboard and the click of mouse. Of course there are many other type of devices for receiving such information - for example, the web cam. Computers are also able to receive information stored in other devices like DVD disks and pen drives. Computers are also able to receive information from other computers and similar devices. When we use computers for automatic control of machines and processes, computers are also receive information directly from such equipments and processes.

Storage:

Store information in the computer. The memory is stored in computer in in several different ways depending on how the information is used. For simplicity we will classify in two broad categories. First is the memory in the central processing unit of the computer, and second is the auxiliary memory. The auxiliary memory includes devices such as fixed hard drives. The information stored in computer can also be divided broadly used in two categories. The user data and the instructions used for internal operation and processing in the compute. These instruction are what we call computer programs or software.

Processing:

This is really the core of computer operation. The computer processes the data that is fed to the computer by various means and the data already contained in internal memory to produce the results that is the core of all computer application.

Output:

The results of the processing are made available for use by any user or other devices. The most common ways of producing such outputs are through computer monitor, speakers, and printers. When a computer is connected to other devices, including through Internet, this output is in the form of electrical pulses. The output data can also be recorded on to an external recording medium such as a DVD disk.

Computer Architecture

Computer architecture defines the components and the relationship between them. It also describes how different components interact with software to form a computer system.

The best known computer architecture is known as ?John Von Architecture or Princeton Architecture introduced in 1948 by John Von Neumann. This architecture is still used by most of the computers today. Here is the diagram of Architecture.

☞ **A basic computer system consists of the following components:-**

☞ **1. CPU:**
Central processing unit is that core element of a computer system that carri out instructions of a computer program by performing basic arithmetic, logica control and I/O operations.

☞ **2. Memory:**
Every computer has 2 types of main memories - RAM and ROM
Random Access Memory can be read and written to anytime the CPU instructs i Contents of RAM are erased when the computer is turned off whereas Read On Memory is pre-loaded with data and software that never changes. ROM is typical used to store computer's initial start up instructions.

☞ **3. I/O unit:**
I/P refers to the communication between a computer and outer world. Input a signals/data received by system and Output are signals sent by it. Peripher devices provide input/output to the system. Peripherals include input
devices like keyboard, mouse and output devices like display screen or printe Hard disk and optical disk devices act as both input and output devices.

☞ **4. Arithmetic and Logical Unit (ALU):**
It is the most important component of a microprocessor that performs th arithmetical and logical operations like AND, OR, NAND, NOR, Addition an Subtraction.

☞ **5. Control Unit:**
Its the circuit that controls the flow of information through processor an coordinates the activities of other units within it. With a regular processor, contr unit performs tasks of fetching, decoding, managing execution and

☞ **6. Register Sets:**
Register sets temporarily store data and program codes until they are sent ALU or control section. More registers percpu results in programming tasks easil Registers are measured by no of bits i.e 8 bit, 16 bit, 32 bit.

☞ **Important Terms**

☞ **Mother Board-**
It is the main Printed circuit board mounted the CPU. It is also known as Log Board, Planar board and System Board. It is found in general purpose as well special purpose systems. It allows communication between different componen of the system such as memory, CPU, and other peripherals. It uses differe buses to connect
different components.

☞ **BUS A**
bus is a set of wires used to connect different components of the system so th data/information can move from one component to other component, where ea wire can carry only a single bit.
There are two types of BUS according to connectivity:-

☞ **1) Internal Bus** – It is also known as system bus, local bus, front side bus Memory bus. It connects all the internal components such as CPU and memory the motherboard. It is also known as local bus as they are intended to conne local

☞ **2) External Bus** – It is also known as the expansion bus. It connects differe external components like peripherals, expansion slots, I/O Port and dri connections to the rest of the computer.

☞ **There are three types of bus according to their work:-**

☞ **1) Data Bus**- The data that is to be transferred is carried by data

- **2) Address Bus**– The addresses of I/O devices and memory is carried by address bus
- **3) Control bus**– The instructions/commands to access the memory or I/O devices are carried by control
- **Hardware and Software**
- **What is HARDWARE?**

All the things you can see & touch in a computer, called hardware e.g. keyboard, Mouse, Monitor, Printer, Disk and Chips etc

- **What are different types of HARDWARE COMPONENTS?**
- **Internal hardware components:**
  - CPU
  - Mother Board
  - RAM
  - Sound Card
  - Video Card
  - Hard Drive
  - DVD
- **External Hardware components:**
  - Keyboard
  - Mouse
  - Printer
  - Scanner
  - Monitor
  - Speakers
- **What is SOFTWARE?**

All the things you can't see & touch but can feel &operate, called software. e.g. set of instructions that tell the hardware what to do like web browser to access internet, games, MS-Office, Antivirus programs etc.

- **Types of software - Mainly two type of software are there**
- **1- System Software**
- **2- Application Software**
- **What is System Software?**

System software sits directly on top of your computer's hardware components (also referred to as its bare metal). It includes the range of software you would install to your system that enables it to function. This includes the operating system, drivers for your hardware devices, linkers and debuggers. Systems software can also be used for managing computer resources. Systems software is designed to be used by the computer system itself, not human users.

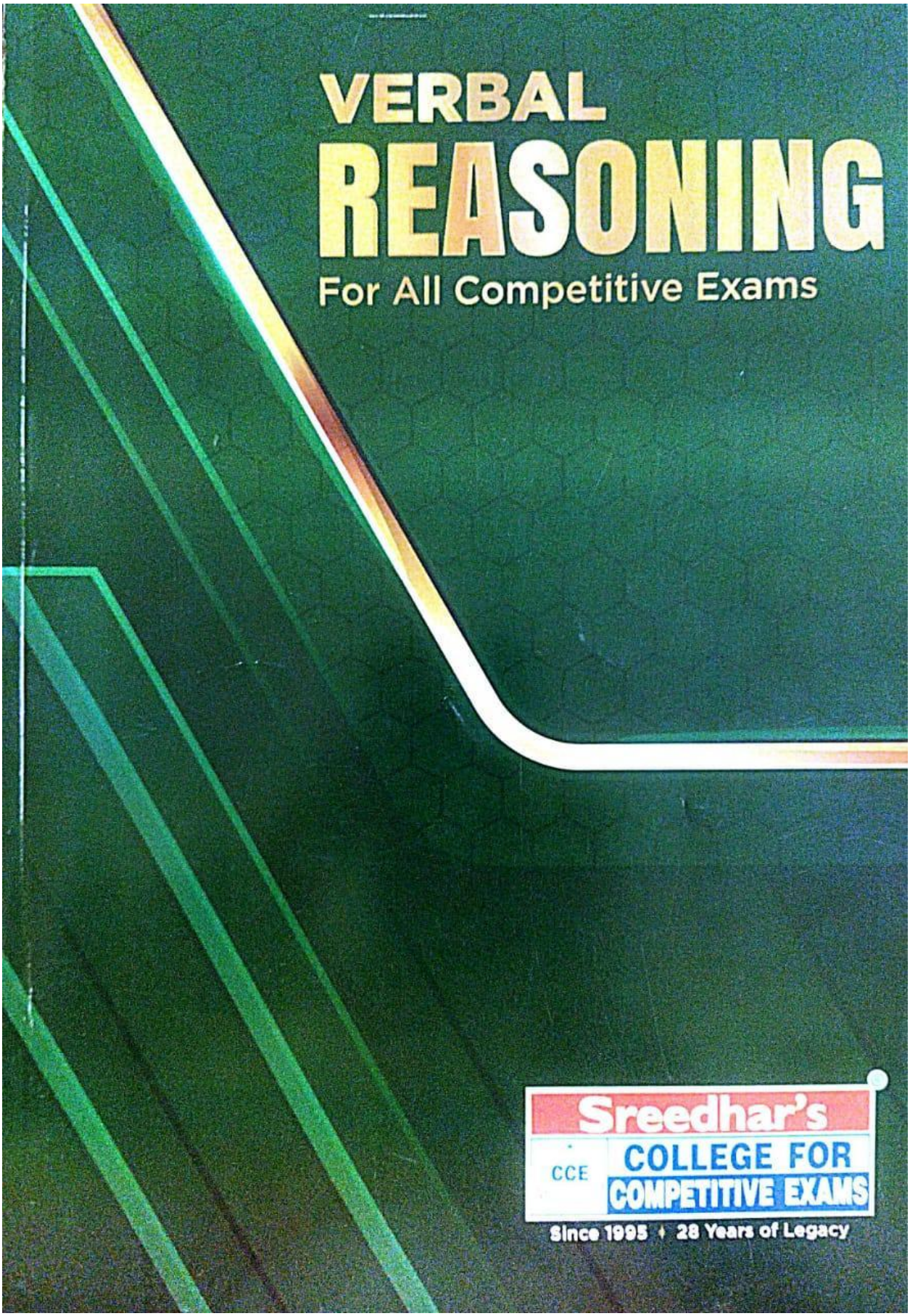
System software is designed to operate the computer hardware and to provide a platform for running application software. Application software are designed to help the user to perform specific tasks like MS Word, Notepad, Google Chrome, and Calculator.

e.g. Window XP, Window 7, Sound Drivers etc

- **Application Software:**

Unlike systems software, applications software is designed to be used by end-users. Applications software, in essence, sits on top of system software, as it is unable to run without the operating system and other utilities.

Applications software includes things like database programs, word processors and spreadsheets, e-mail applications, computer games, graphics programs and such. Generally, people will refer to applications software as software.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1. NUMBER SERIES

EXERCISE

Direction(1-90) : What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given number series?

1. 441, 529, ?, 729, 841, 961, 1089
   1) 625 2) 576 3) 644 4) 682 5) 688
2. 216, 343, 512, ?, 1000, 1331, 1728
   1) 729 2) 991 3) 625 4) 676 5) 529
3. 2401, 1296, 625, ?, 81, 16, 1
   1) 343 2) 216 3) 125 4) 512 5) 256
4. 18, 83, 258, 627, ?, 2403
   1) 1298 2) 1728 3) 843 4) 961 5) 1444
5. 2, 12, 30, ?, 90, 132
   1) 56 2) 48 3) 52 4) 42 5) 58
6. 504, ?, 990, 1342, 1716, 2210
   1) 644 2) 738 3) 884 4) 824 5) 724
7. 8, 64, 216, ?, 1000, 1728, 2744
   1) 361 2) 441 3) 529 4) 512 5) 784
8. 24, 120, ?, 720, 1320, 2184
   1) 442 2) 423 3) 386 4) 224 5) 336
9. 4, 27, ?, 125, 36, 343, 64
   1) 16 2) 64 3) 36 4) 49 5) 81
10. 7, 9, 21, 51, 107, ?
    1) 192 2) 211 3) 215 4) 197 5) 188
11. 11, 19.9, 28.1, 35.6 ? 48.5
    1) 43.2 2) 41.6 3) 40.6 4) 42.4 5) 39.8
12. 17, 22, 33, 52 ? 122
    1) 83 2) 72 3) 81 4) 85 5) 77
13. 7, 12, 18, 32, ?, 178
    1) 78 2) 87 3) 76 4) 73 5) 82
14. 15 27 37 45 51 ?
    1) 80 2) 58 3) 65 4) 55 5) 74
15. 19 20 16 25 9 ?
    1) 55 2) 01 3) 34 4) 45 5) 59
16. 700 457 376 349 340 ?
    1) 307 2) 304 3) 329 4) 337 5) 266
17. -6 -5 3 ? 94 219 435
    1)15 2) 13 3) 30 4) 49 5) 216
18. 4, 8, 24, 60, ?, 224
    1) 178 2)96 3) 109 4)141 5) 124
19. 6,9,15, 27, 51, ?
    1)84 2)99 3)123 4)75 5) 100
20. 235 237 243 255 275 ?
    1) 305 2) 289 3) 322 4) 297 5) 315
21. 16 37 62 96 146 ?
    1) 217 2) 232 3) 213 4) 221 5) 229
22. 18 19 24 37 66 ?
    1) 219 2) 192 3) 224 4) 127 5) 158
23. 19 1 9.6 20.8 23.2 28 ?
    1) 35.7 2) 37.6 3) 39.8 4) 31.8 5) 38.2
24. 38 12.4 25.2 18.8 22
    1) 247 2) 20.4 3) 23.6 4) 26.5 5) 25.3
25. 0.5 1 5 40 440
    1) 3460 2) 2480 3) 6160 4) 1840 5) 5640

26. 3 5 13 43 177
1) 550 2) 891 3) 645 4) 920 5) 723

27. 6 4 5 11 ? 189
1) 65 2) 39 3) 96 4) 44 5) 82

28. 9, 62, ?, 1854, 7415, 22244
1) 433 2)309 3) 406 4) 371 5) 361

29. 4 11 36 129 ? 2755
1) 574 2) 516 3) 528 4) 582 5) 544

30. 541 269 133 65 ? 14
1) 31 2) 35 3) 29 4) 33 5) 36

31. 1, 4, 11, 36, ?, 738, 4431
1) 143 2) 152 3) 224 4) 147 5) 288

32. 24, 25, 38.5, 78, 196 ?
1) 569 2) 553 3) 597 4) 589 5) 571

33. 11 ? 50 109 234 493
1) 23 2) 24 3) 21 4) 27 5) 22

34. 7 15 27 ? 111 231
1) 55 2) 54 3) 57 4) 51 5) 59

35. 1 7 ? 199 661 1447
1) 39 2) 43 3) 41 4) 56 5) 28

36. 3 9 21 ? 93 189 381
1) 53 2) 48 3) 51 4) 41 5) 45

37. 1 2 6 21 88 ?
1) 445 2) 395 3) 295 4) 425 5) 475

38. 9 13.5 27 67.5 ? 708.75
1) 300 2) 215.5 3) 220 4) 202.5 5) 300.5

39. 19 10 11 18 38 ?
1) 110 2) 115 3) 99.5 4) 124.5 5) 97.5

40. 3 15 ? 421 1681 5041 10081
1) 75 2) 85 3) 81 4) 105 5) 93

41. 11 25 53 ? 221 445 893
1) 132 2) 122 3) 117 4) 109 5) 113

42. 23 15 22 58 224 ?
1) 1168 2) 1076 3) 984 4) 1208 5) 1112

43. -1 0 2 21 340 ?
1) 10 2) 200 3) 2150 4) 8505 5) 8510

44. 144 72 48 36 ? 24
1) 24.9 2) 28.8 3) 36.5 4) 30.2 5) 27.5

45. 7 5 7 13 29 ? 232
1) 76 2) 86 3) 82 4) 72 5) 68

46. 6 13 ? 44.5 97 254.5 805.75
1) 23.5 2) 27 3) 26.25 4) 25.5 5) 22

47. 5 46 117 250 509 ? 2045
1) 1188 2) 1088 3) 1018 4) 1122 5) 1022

48. 8000, 1600, 320, 64, 12.8, ?
1)2.56 2)3.5 3)3.2 4)2.98 5) 6.4

49. 28 16 28 76 274 ?
1) 1269 2) 1211 3) 1351 4) 1079 5) 1243

50. 606 201 66 21 6 ?
1) 2 2) 5 3) 0.5 4) 1 5) 3

51. 5760 ? 1440 160 10
1) 5760 2) 3800 3) 1800 4) 4440 5) 2400

52. 6 7 13 20 33 53 ?
1) 86 2) 83 3) 103 4) 130 5) 96

53. 24 26 20 32 12 ?
1) 42 2) 64 3) 54 4) 56 5) 46

54. 2 9 35 98 222 ?
1) 324 2) 486 3) 484 4) 322 5) 437

55. 13 16 25 40 ? 88
1) 54 2) 75 3) 45 4) 70 5) 61

56. 3 10 31 80 171 ?
1) 364 2) 298 3) 224 4) 336 5) 318

57. 10 18 51 200 ? 5964
1) 875 2) 995 3) 1225 4) 885 5) 2425

58. 3 4.5 18 135 ? 28350
1) 1702 2) 1515 3) 1864 4) 1620 5) 1980

59. 330 331 336 355 420 ?
1) 631 2) 551 3) 610 4) 623 5) 581

60. 2 2.4 3.3 4.9 7.4 ?
1) 13.6 2) 9.8 3) 14 4) 11 5) 12.4

61. 5 10 31 76 153 ?
1) 280 2) 270 3) 240 4) 255 5) 265

62. 15 20 45 140 565 ?
1) 2830 2) 2812 3) 2914 4) 2724 5) 2729

63. 260 257 266 239 320 ?
1) 113 2) 401 3) 239 4) 563 5) 77

64. 2 4 11 25 48 ?
1) 78 2) 82 3) 108 4) 96 5) 112

65. 200 102 157 400.5 ? 6411
1) 1270.75 2) 1417.75 3) 1580.25 4) 1750 25 5) 1361.5

66. 147 148 153 167 197 ?
1) 290 2) 252 3) 280 4) 260 5) 275

67. 80 42 24 16 13 ?
1) 8.25 2) 9 3) 12 4) 10.25 5) 12.5

68. 4.5 4 6 13.5 ? 217.5
1) 54 2) 38 3) 52 4) 46 5) 42

69. 125 372 581 752 885 (?)
1) 890 2) 860 3) None 4) 980 5) 960

70. 9256 7059 5728 4999 4656 (?)
1) 4535 2) None 3) 4531 4) 4451 5) 4125

71. 134 234 -278 -242 -306 (?)
1) None 2) -298 3) -302 4) -324 5) -276

72. 23 35 56 88 133 (?)
1) 189 2) None 3) 182 4) 193 5) 197

73. 156 253 332 393 436 (?)
1) 491 2) 478 3) 466 4) 461 5) None

74. 4 12 45 98 166 ?
1) 244 2) 248 3) 232 4) 236 5) 252

75. 3 4 16 75 ? 1945
1) 348 2) 376 3) 384 4) 352 5) 364

76. 13, 16, 22, ?, 38, 62, 74, 102
1) 26 2) 24 3) 34 4) 32 5) 36

77. 12, 15, 21, ?, 30, 33. 39, 51
1) 24 2) 23 3) 26 4) 25 5) 22

78. 93 106 199 305 ? 809
1) 493 2) 608 3) 404 4) 504 5) 604

79. 999 729 126 12 ?
1) 2 2) 4 3) 6 4) 3 5) 0

80. 14 25 49 169 256 ?
1)169 2)225 3) 256 4) 324 5) 144

81. 101 ? 81 72 63 54 45
1) 90 2) 99 3) 94 4) 98 5) 96

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49	183032	III BSC MSCS	CHITIKALA PRASANTHI	Ch. Prasanthi
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73	186034	III BSC MCCS	PASAGADI NAGA MALLESWARI	P. N. Malleswari
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93	186055	III BSC MCCS	UDATHA AKHILA RANI	U. Akhila rani
94	186056	III BSC MCCS	VARADA BUJJI	V. Bujji
95	186057	III BSC MCCS	IDDUM YAMINI	IDDum Yamini
96	186058	III BSC MCCS	Matta Anusha	M. Anusha.

97	186059	III BSC MCCS	Matta Anusha	M. Anusha
98	185028	III BSC MECS	KOKKIRAPATI SAI LAKSHMI	K. Sai lakshmi
99	185029	III BSC MECS	KOLLI CHANDINI	K. Chandini
100	185030	III BSC MECS	KOTHA SANDHYA	sandhya
101	185031	III BSC MECS	MANAM BALA KUMARI	M Bala kumari
102	185032	III BSC MECS	MAREEDU RUCHITHA SAI PRIYA	M. Ruchitha Sipriya
103	185033	III BSC MECS	METTAPALLI LAKSHMI SRI	M. Lakshmi sri
104	185034	III BSC MECS	MUNGARA DEEVENA	M. Deevena
105	185035	III BSC MECS	MUSUNURU ESWAR VALLI	M. eswar Valli
106	185018	III BSC MECS	KADALI KEERTHI SAI DURGA BHAVANI	K. K. S. D. Bhavani
107	185037	III BSC MECS	NALLURI KRISHNA PRIYA	N. Krishna priya
108	185038	III BSC MECS	NANIPALLI MAHA LAKSHMI	N. Maha lakshmi
109	185039	III BSC MECS	NAVEENA MATTA	Naveena matta
110	185040	III BSC MECS	NUNNA LEELA PRAVALLIKA	N. Leela pravallika
111	185041	III BSC MECS	PALLAGANI SIRISHA	P. Sirisha
112	185042	III BSC MECS	PALLE BALA BHAVYA	P. Bala SirisHa
113	185043	III BSC MECS	PENTA MONICA SRI	P. monica SRI
114	185044	III BSC MECS	PERUMALLA NANDINI DEVI	P. nandini Devi
115	185045	III BSC MECS	PUTHI POOJITHA	P. Poojitha
116	185046	III BSC MECS	PYDA MOUNIKA	P. Mounika
117	185047	III BSC MECS	RANGISETTY NAGA SAI MRUDHULA	P. Mounika
118	185048	III BSC MECS	REDDI VEERA VENKATA JNANA MANJARI	R.V.V.J. Manjari
119	185049	III BSC MECS	SAKALABATHULA SRI LAKSHMI	Sri Lakshmi
120	185050	III BSC MECS	SAMMETA GEETHANJALI	S. Geethanjali
121	185051	III BSC MECS	SHAIK MAHABUB MASTAN BEE	S.M. Mastan Bee
122	185052	III BSC MECS	SINGIREDDY JAHNAVI	S. Jahnavi
123	185053	III BSC MECS	TANGELLAPALLI TEJASWI	T. Tejaswi
124	185054	III BSC MECS	THAMMANA CHAYA SATWIKA	T. chaya satwika
125	185056	III BSC MECS	THOKALA NAVYA	T. Navya
126	185057	III BSC MECS	VILLA RAMA TULASI	V. Rama Tulasi
127	185058	III BSC MECS	Y KRISHNA PRASANNA	Y. krishna prasanna
128	185059	III BSC MECS	YANNAMANENI VENKATA CHARISHMA	Y.V. charishma
129	185060	III BSC MECS	YARRA BHARGAVI	Y. Bhargavi
130	185061	III BSC MECS	Karanam reddy Meghana lakshmi	K.R.M. Lakshmi
131	184029	III BSC CBZ	PACHALA VINEELA	Vineela
132	184030	III BSC CBZ	PALADUGU CHATURYA	P. chaturya
133	184031	III BSC CBZ	PAMIDI SAI NAGA DURGA	P. Sai naga durga
134	184032	III BSC CBZ	PANCHAKARLA LAKSHMI DURGA	P.L. Durga
135	184033	III BSC CBZ	PANDUGA BHAVYA	P. Bhavya
136	184034	III BSC CBZ	PEDAKAM MERCY SUPRIYA	P. Mercy Supriya
137	184035	III BSC CBZ	PEDDIBOINA BALA VIJAYA DURGA	P. B.V. Durga
138	184036	III BSC CBZ	PENDURTHI VISALATHA	P. VISALATHA
139	184037	III BSC CBZ	PINNAMANENI PAVITRA SESHU	P. pavitra seshu
140	184038	III BSC CBZ	PULAGALA SAI SUSHMA	P. sai sushma
141	184039	III BSC CBZ	PUTHINEEDU MARY RATHNAM	P. Mary Rathnam
142	184040	III BSC CBZ	SAMMANGI NAGA VENKATA DURGA SOWMYA	SNV.D. Sowmya
143	184041	III BSC CBZ	SAYALA SHALINI	S. Shalini
144	184042	III BSC CBZ	SHAIK DINEESHA BEGAM	S. Shalini
145	184043	III BSC CBZ	SHAIK SUFIYA MOMENA	SK. momena
146	184044	III BSC CBZ	SWARNALA MALAVIKA	S. Malavika

147	184045	III BSC CBZ	THALLURI RATNA KUMARI	T. Ratna kumari
148	184046	III BSC CBZ	TONDARAPU ANITHA CHANDRA	T. Anitha chandra
149	184047	III BSC CBZ	UNDAPALLI HARSHITHA	U. harshitha
150	184048	III BSC CBZ	VADAVALLI HARSHITHA	V. Harshitha
151	184049	III BSC CBZ	VALASAPALLI KAVYA	V. Kavya.
152	184050	III BSC CBZ	VANGARI RUCHITHA	V. Ruchitha
153	184051	III BSC CBZ	VUYYURU PURNA CHANDRIKA	V. P. chandrika
154	184052	III BSC CBZ	PUTTA SHEEBA RANI	P. Sheeba Rani
155	184053	III BSC CBZ	Taidala Naga Madhuri	T. Naga madhuri
156	184054	III BSC CBZ	Shaik Sakin Sabhi	S. Sakin Sabhi
157	187030	III BCOM VOC	JORIGE MEGHANA	J. Meghana
158	187031	III BCOM VOC	JUVVALAPALEPU KEERTHI SEETHA	J. keerthi seetha
159	187032	III BCOM VOC	KADHULURI HARITHA	K. Haritha
160	187033	III BCOM VOC	KADIYAM VANDANA	K. Vandana
161	187034	III BCOM VOC	KAILA MAHIMA	K. Mahima
162	187035	III BCOM VOC	KALEY RAMYA	K. Ramya
163	187036	III BCOM VOC	KALLEM SINDHU	K. Sindhu
164	187037	III BCOM VOC	KAMPASATI ANURADHA	K. Anuradha.
165	187038	III BCOM VOC	KANDULA BHAVYA SRI KRISHNA LATHA	K. B. S. K. Latha
166	187039	III BCOM VOC	KANTREDDI LALITHA	K. Lalitha
167	187040	III BCOM VOC	KAPALAVAI NAGA DURGA AMBICA DEVI	K. N. D. Ambicadevi
168	187041	III BCOM VOC	KARETI JYOTHI	K. Jyothi
169	187042	III BCOM VOC	KARUKOTI SONALIKA	K. Sonalika
170	187043	III BCOM VOC	KESAPRAGADA GIRIJA NANDINI	K. G. Nandini
171	187044	III BCOM VOC	KOLLAPUREDDY KAVYASRI	K. Kavyasri
172	187045	III BCOM VOC	KOMATI SANTHI PRIYA	K. santhi priya
173	187046	III BCOM VOC	KOMMIREDDY ROJA RAMANI RUPA	K. Roja Ramani
174	187047	III BCOM VOC	KORUKONDA RATNA SAI SANGHAVI	K. Ratna sai
175	187048	III BCOM VOC	KOTARI SRIVALLI	K. Srivalli
176	187049	III BCOM VOC	KUDIGANI RISHITHA	K. Rishitha
177	187050	III BCOM VOC	KUKKALA ANANTHA LAKSHMI	K. Anantha lakshmi
178	187051	III BCOM VOC	LAM MOUNIKA	L. Mounika
179	187052	III BCOM VOC	MADDALA KALYANI	M. Kalyani
180	187053	III BCOM VOC	MADHYANNAPU KALPANA	M. KALPANA
181	187054	III BCOM VOC	MAMIDISETTI BYULA KEERTHI	M. Byula keerthi
182	187055	III BCOM VOC	MAREEDU SRAVANI	M. Sravani
183	187056	III BCOM VOC	MARGANI SAI BALA	M. Sai Bala
184	187057	III BCOM VOC	MATTA NAGARANI	M. Nagarani
185	187058	III BCOM VOC	MEDEPALLI VAISHNAVI DEVI	M. vaishnavi devi
186	187059	III BCOM VOC	MEDISETTI SATYA SAHITHI	M. Satya sahithi
187	187060	III BCOM VOC	MEKALA RENUKA DEVI	M. Renuka Devi
188	187061	III BCOM VOC	MENDEM KRUPARANI	M. Krupa Rani
189	187062	III BCOM VOC	MISRA LAKSHMI SUPRIYA	M. Lakshmi Supriya
190	187063	III BCOM VOC	MOTAPARTHI VARSHITHA	M. Varshitha
191	187064	III BCOM VOC	NAGABATHULA HARSHA PRIYA	N. Harsha priya
192	187065	III BCOM VOC	NARADALA MEENAKSHI	N. Meenakshi
193	187066	III BCOM VOC	NEELAM PRASANNA BHARATHI	N. Prasanna Bharathi
194	187067	III BCOM VOC	NELLI ANURADHA	N. Anuradha.
195	187068	III BCOM VOC	NODAGANI THARAKA PRABHA	N. Tharaka prabha
196	187069	III BCOM VOC	NUKALA HIMABINDU	N. Himabindu

197	187070	III BCOM VOC	NUNNA SIVA SAI KEERTHI	N. Siva Sai Keerthi
198	187071	III BCOM VOC	PALAKONDA KEERTHANA	P. keerthana
199	187072	III BCOM VOC	PALLAGANI NIKHITHA	P. Nikhitha
200	187073	III BCOM VOC	PALLAPU SAI KEERTHI	P. Sai keerthi
201	187074	III BCOM VOC	PALLEVADA HARSHITHA	P. Harshitha
202	187075	III BCOM VOC	PAMARTHI MOUNIKA	P. Mounika
203	187076	III BCOM VOC	PARISE APARNA	P. Aparna
204	187077	III BCOM VOC	PATAN KARISHMA	P. KARishma
205	187078	III BCOM VOC	PEDDA LEELA DEVI	P. Leela Devi
206	187079	III BCOM VOC	PEDDIREDDY GIRI PRAVALLIKA	P. G. pravallika
207	187080	III BCOM VOC	PEDDISETTI NAGA ANUSHA	P. Naga Anusha
208	187081	III BCOM VOC	PILLI APARNA	P. Devi monika
209	187082	III BCOM VOC	PINISETTY DEVI MOUNIKA	P. Devi monika
210	187083	III BCOM VOC	PUSARLA LAVANYA RAMADEVI	P. L. Ramadevi
211	187084	III BCOM VOC	PUSHADAPU PAVANI	P. Pavani
212	187085	III BCOM VOC	RANGALA MOUNIKA	R. Mounika.
213	187086	III BCOM VOC	RASURI AKSA	R. Aksa
214	187087	III BCOM VOC	ROY HEMALATHA	R. Hemalatha
215	187088	III BCOM VOC	SABBE MANISHA	S. MANISHA
216	187089	III BCOM VOC	SAGI SINDHU SAILAJA	S. Sindhu sailaja
217	187090	III BCOM VOC	SAVALAM LAVANYA	S. Lavanya
218	187091	III BCOM VOC	SAYALA RAMYA	S. Ramya
219	187092	III BCOM VOC	SAYALA VIJAYA GLORI	S. Vijaya Glori
220	187093	III BCOM VOC	SEELAMSETTY ROJA SUSMITHA	S. R. Susmitha
221	187094	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK NASRIN	S. Nasrin
222	187095	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK SAMEERA	S. Sameera
223	187096	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK SEEMATHA THABASSUM	S. Seematha thabassum
224	187097	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK SHAHIDA MUNNY	S. Shahida munny
225	187098	III BCOM VOC	THOTAKURA HARIKA VENKATA NAGADEVI	T. H. V. Nagadevi
226	187099	III BCOM VOC	THUMMALAPALLI RAMYA	T. Ramya
227	187100	III BCOM VOC	TUMATI SRESHTA	T. Sreshta
228	187101	III BCOM VOC	VANJARAPU SANTHOSHI	V. Santhoshi
229	187102	III BCOM VOC	VEERAVALLI SRILEKHA	V. Srilekha
230	187103	III BCOM VOC	VEERAVARAPU JYOTHI KUMARI	V. Jyothi kumari
231	187104	III BCOM VOC	VISSA VENKATA JAAHNAVI	V. V. Jaahnavi
232	187105	III BCOM VOC	YERRA LEELA VENKATA DURGA SAI RAJESWARI	Y. L. V. D. S. Rajeswari
233	188010	III B.COM GEN	CHODAVARAPU SAI DURGA BHAVANI	Ch. S. D. Bhavani
234	188011	III B.COM GEN	DEVARAPALLI DIVYA TEJA	D. Divya Teja
235	188012	III B.COM GEN	DOKALA DEVI	D. Devi
236	188013	III B.COM GEN	DOKALA RAGHAVA RAJESWARI	D. R. Rajeswari
237	188014	III B.COM GEN	DUKKIPATI THIRUMALA	D. Thirumala
238	188015	III B.COM GEN	GORTHI SAI PRASANNA	G. Sai prasanna
239	188016	III B.COM GEN	JEERU DURGA	J. Durga
240	188017	III B.COM GEN	KAMIREDDI DURGABHAVANI	K. Durga bhavani
241	188018	III B.COM GEN	KANDUKURI AMULYA	K. Amulya
242	188019	III B.COM GEN	KOVVALI MANGARANI	K. mangarani
243	188020	III B.COM GEN	MANGALAGIRI VARALAKSHMI	M. Varalakshmi
244	188021	III B.COM GEN	MOGALLA SAI RAMYA SRI	M. Sai Ramya Sri
245	188022	III B.COM GEN	MULASA GAYATHRI NAGA DEVI	M. Gayathri naga Devi
246	188023	III B.COM GEN	MUNUPARTHI ANUSHA DEVI	M. Anusha Devi

197	187070	III BCOM VOC	NUNNA SIVA SAI KEERTHI	N. Siva Sai Keerthi
198	187071	III BCOM VOC	PALAKONDA KEERTHANA	P. keerthana
199	187072	III BCOM VOC	PALLAGANI NIKHITHA	P. Nikhitha
200	187073	III BCOM VOC	PALLAPU SAI KEERTHI	P. Sai keerthi
201	187074	III BCOM VOC	PALLEVADA HARSHITHA	P. Harshitha
202	187075	III BCOM VOC	PAMARTHI MOUNIKA	P. Mounika
203	187076	III BCOM VOC	PARISE APARNA	P. Aparna
204	187077	III BCOM VOC	PATAN KARISHMA	P. Karishma
205	187078	III BCOM VOC	PEDDA LEELA DEVI	P. Leela Devi
206	187079	III BCOM VOC	PEDDIREDDY GIRI PRAVALLIKA	P. G. pravallika
207	187080	III BCOM VOC	PEDDISETTI NAGA ANUSHA	P. Naga Anusha
208	187081	III BCOM VOC	PILLI APARNA	P. Devi monika
209	187082	III BCOM VOC	PINISETTY DEVI MOUNIKA	P. Devi monika
210	187083	III BCOM VOC	PUSARLA LAVANYA RAMADEVI	P. L. Ramadevi
211	187084	III BCOM VOC	PUSHADAPU PAVANI	P. Pavani
212	187085	III BCOM VOC	RANGALA MOUNIKA	R. Mounika.
213	187086	III BCOM VOC	RASURI AKSA	R. Aksa
214	187087	III BCOM VOC	ROY HEMALATHA	R. Hemalatha
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216	187089	III BCOM VOC	SAGI SINDHU SAILAJA	S. Sindhu Sailaja
217	187090	III BCOM VOC	SAVALAM LAVANYA	S. Lavanya
218	187091	III BCOM VOC	SAYALA RAMYA	S. Ramya
219	187092	III BCOM VOC	SAYALA VIJAYA GLORI	S. Vijaya Glori
220	187093	III BCOM VOC	SEELAMSETTY ROJA SUSMITHA	S. R. Susmitha
221	187094	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK NASRIN	S. Nasrin
222	187095	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK SAMEERA	S. Sameera
223	187096	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK SEEMATHA THABASSUM	S. Seematha thabassum
224	187097	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK SHAHIDA MUNNY	S. Shahida munny
225	187098	III BCOM VOC	THOTAKURA HARIKA VENKATA NAGADEVI	T. H. V. Nagadevi
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229	187102	III BCOM VOC	VEERAVALLI SRILEKHA	V. Srilekha
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239	188016	III B.COM GEN	JEERU DURGA	J. Durga
240	188017	III B.COM GEN	KAMIREDDI DURGABHAVANI	K. Durga Bhavani
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245	188022	III B.COM GEN	MULASA GAYATHRI NAGA DEVI	M. Gayathri naga Devi
246	188023	III B.COM GEN	MUNUPARTHI ANUSHA DEVI	M. Anusha Devi

297	181052	III BSC MPC	GORIPARTHI SWATHI	G. Swathi
298	181053	III BSC MPC	GORRELA AKHILA	G. Akhila
299	181054	III BSC MPC	GORRELA AMBICA	G. Ambika
300	181055	III BSC MPC	GORRELA SRI PUJITHA	G. Sri Pujitha
301	181056	III BSC MPC	GUJJALA SRI AKHILA	G. Sri Akhila
302	181058	III BSC MPC	Gunnje Bhavani	G. Bhavani
303	181066	III BSC MPC	KADIYALA JAHNAVI	K. Jahnavi
304	181067	III BSC MPC	KANDAVALLLI GRACE ANGEL	K. Grace Angel
305	181068	III BSC MPC	KANDUKURI SUBBA LAKSHMI	K. Subba Lakshmi
306	181069	III BSC MPC	KANDULA KUSUMITA SIVANI	K. Subba Lakshmi
307	181071	III BSC MPC	KESARAPU DURGA	K. Durga
308	181072	III BSC MPC	KILLARI JAHNAVI	K. Jahnavi
309	181073	III BSC MPC	KOCHARLA JAYASRI	K. Jayasri
310	181074	III BSC MPC	KORADA VENKATA NAGAPRIYA	K. V. Nagapriya
311	181075	III BSC MPC	KOTA RANJITHA	K. Ranjitha
312	181076	III BSC MPC	KUNCHAM PARVATHI LAKSHMI PRIYANKA	N. P. L. Priyanka
313	181078	III BSC MPC	MENENI VIJAYARANI	M. Vijayarani
314	181080	III BSC MPC	NACHUKA KRUPA JYOTHI	N. Krupa jyothi
315	181081	III BSC MPC	NARRA OM SRI	Narra Om Sri
316	181082	III BSC MPC	PAMARTHI KOMALI	P. Komali
317	181083	III BSC MPC	PANCHIREDDY SOWJANYA	P. Sowjanya
318	181084	III BSC MPC	PANDI ANITHA	P. ANITHA
319	181085	III BSC MPC	PANJAGALA DHANA LAKSHMI	P. D. Lakshmi
320	181086	III BSC MPC	PATNALA HEMANJALI	P. Hemanjali
321	181087	III BSC MPC	PAGOTI HYMAVATHI	P. hymavathi
322	181088	III BSC MPC	PULI MUTYALAMMA	P. Mutyalamma
323	181097	III BSC MPC	TALLA SRAVANI	T. Sravani
324	181098	III BSC MPC	TANTRI LAVANYA	T. Lavanya
325	181099	III BSC MPC	TATINA NAVYA	T. NAVYA
326	181100	III BSC MPC	TATINA PAVANI	T. Pavani
327	181101	III BSC MPC	TELLAM SUBHASHINI	T. Subhashini
328	181102	III BSC MPC	YARRAMALLA RENU LAVANYA SATYAVANI	Y. R. L. Satyavani
329	181141	III BSC MPC	SURISETTI VANDANA	S. Vandana
330	181142	III BSC MPC	TADIKONDA DEDEEPYA RAMANI	T. Dedeepya Ramani

T. Dedeepya Rani

SIGNATURE

Report

Career Guidance and Placement cell in collaboration with Sreedhar's CCE has successfully organized Competitive Coaching Classes for final B.Sc and B.Com students from 02-08-2021to 14-09-2021 after the completion of college hours from 5:30pm to 6:30 pm at Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center. These classes were aimed at enhancing their skills and preparing them for various competitive examinations.

The primary goal of these classes was to provide comprehensive coaching for competitive examinations and to empower students with necessary knowledge and skills required to excellent competitive exams relevant to their chosen fields.

The coaching classes covered a wide range of subjects i.e., quantitative aptitude, reasoning, Communication skills, Analytical skills, for competitive exams ensuring students received a holistic preparation for the challenges posed by diverse examinations.

The classes adopted an innovative and dynamic teaching methodology. They have encouraged interactive sessions and active participation.Regular practice tests power integrated to assess student's progress.

The competitive question classes organized through the collaboration between our college and Sreedhar's CCE have played an important role in shaping the academic and professional trajectories of participating students. The positive feedback underscores the effectiveness of this initiative, reinforcing our commitment to providing high quality coaching for competitive exams. We look forward to building on the success and further enhancing the educational experience of our students.

Photo Gallery

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

Vatluru (Post), Pedapadu Mandal, West Godavari Dist., (A.P)

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

For

M.Sc., (CHEMISTRY)

Date: 02-July-2021 to 31-July-2021

Time: 8:30 am to 9:30 am

&

4.30pm to 5.30pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2020-2021

INDEX

About Programme

The Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women organized PG entrance coaching classes for AP PGCET 2021 in CHEMISTRY,. These classes were conducted by senior faculty members who specialize in the respective subjects at the college.

Program: PG Entrance Coaching for M.Sc.(CHEMISTRY)

Subjects Covered:

- CHEMISTRY

Target Audience:

- III B.Sc. CBZ, MPC, MCCS students aspiring for postgraduate studies (M.Sc.)

Duration:

- July 2nd , 2021, to July 31st , 2021 (30 days)

Time:

- 8:30 AM to 9:30 AM & 4.30PM to 5.30PM

Organized By:

- Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women.

Resource Person:

- Coaching by Mrs.K..Sujatha

Program Overview:

- Specifically designed coaching program focusing on AP PG CET 2021 for M.Sc. CHEMISTRY aspirants.
- Conducted by seasoned faculty members from Sir CR Reddy College, each specializing in CHEMISTRY.
- Comprehensive curriculum comprising subject-specific lectures, problem-solving sessions, practice tests, and exam strategy workshops.
- Tailored content to acquaint students with the AP PGCET exam pattern, syllabi, and effective preparation methodologies.

Benefits for III B.Sc. Students:

- Early guidance and preparation assistance for M.Sc. entrance exams.
- Exposure to exam patterns, aiding in better preparedness.
- Access to experienced faculty for subject-specific guidance and doubt resolution.
- Enhanced readiness for M.Sc. studies by initiating preparation in advance.

This coaching program aims to support B.Sc. students in their aspirations for pursuing postgraduate studies by providing structured coaching specifically aligned with the requirements of the AP PGCET 2021 examination.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes

Learning Objectives:

1. Subject Mastery: To facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the core concepts and subject-specific knowledge required for M.Sc. entrance exams.
2. Exam Familiarity: To familiarize students with the exam pattern, question types, and syllabi specific to AP PGCET 2021.
3. Problem-Solving Skills: To enhance problem-solving abilities and critical thinking necessary to tackle complex questions in the entrance exams.
4. Time Management: To equip students with effective time management strategies for the exam and optimize their performance within the stipulated time frame.
5. Exam Strategy: To provide guidance on effective exam strategies, including question selection, prioritization, and efficient answering techniques.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Strong Foundation: Students are expected to build a strong foundational understanding of their respective subjects, providing a basis for advanced studies.
2. Improved Performance: Enhanced problem-solving skills and a better grasp of exam patterns can result in improved performance in mock tests and the actual entrance exam.
3. Confidence: Through regular practice and guidance, students are likely to gain confidence in handling diverse questions and scenarios during the examination.
4. Effective Preparation: Students should be better prepared to face the challenges of the entrance exams by utilizing learned strategies and subject-specific knowledge.
5. Readiness for Postgraduate Studies: The coaching program aims to prepare students adequately for the rigors of postgraduate studies in their chosen fields.

Permission Letter

Permission Letter

26-06-2021
Eluru

To
The Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
Eluru

Subject: Request to grant permission to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes to final year students.

This is to bring to your kind notice that, Career Guidance and Placement Cell is planning to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce .

The coaching classes aim is to provide additional support and guidance to our ambitious students who aspire to excel in their respective fields and we believe that providing coaching classes with in our college will not only benefit our students but also contribute to the overall academic excellence of our institution. These classes will be conducted for about 30 days i.e., from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021. The duration of these classes will be from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. I kindly request your approval for this initiative, as it aligns with our commitment to fostering academic excellence and preparing our students for successful futures.

Thanking you Madam,

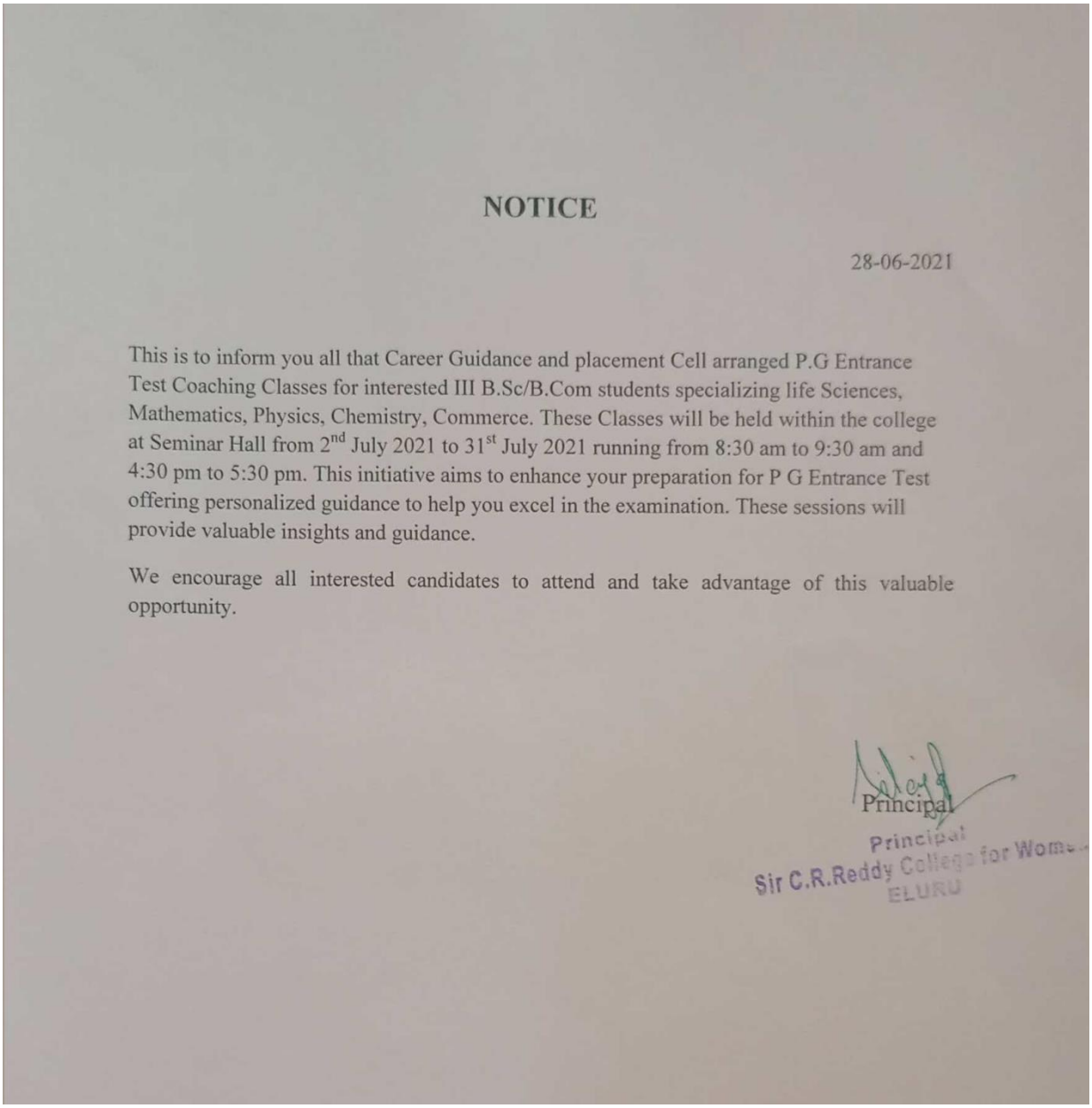
Permitted

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,

(Coordinator)
Career Guidance and Placement Cell

Notice to Students



NOTICE

28-06-2021

This is to inform you all that Career Guidance and placement Cell arranged P.G Entrance Test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce. These Classes will be held within the college at Seminar Hall from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021 running from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. This initiative aims to enhance your preparation for P G Entrance Test offering personalized guidance to help you excel in the examination. These sessions will provide valuable insights and guidance.

We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this valuable opportunity.

Principal

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Wome...
ELURU

Course Structure

Chemical Sciences

Inorganic Chemistry:

s-block elements, p-block elements,Chemistry of d block elements,f block elements, Organ metallic Chemistry, Organ metallic Chemistry, Spectral and Magnetic Properties of Metal Complexes,Stability of metal complexes

Organic Chemistry

Hydroxyl Compounds, Carboxylic acids and derivatives, Exercises in interconversion, heterocyclic compounds, Amino Acids and proteins.

Physical Chemistry

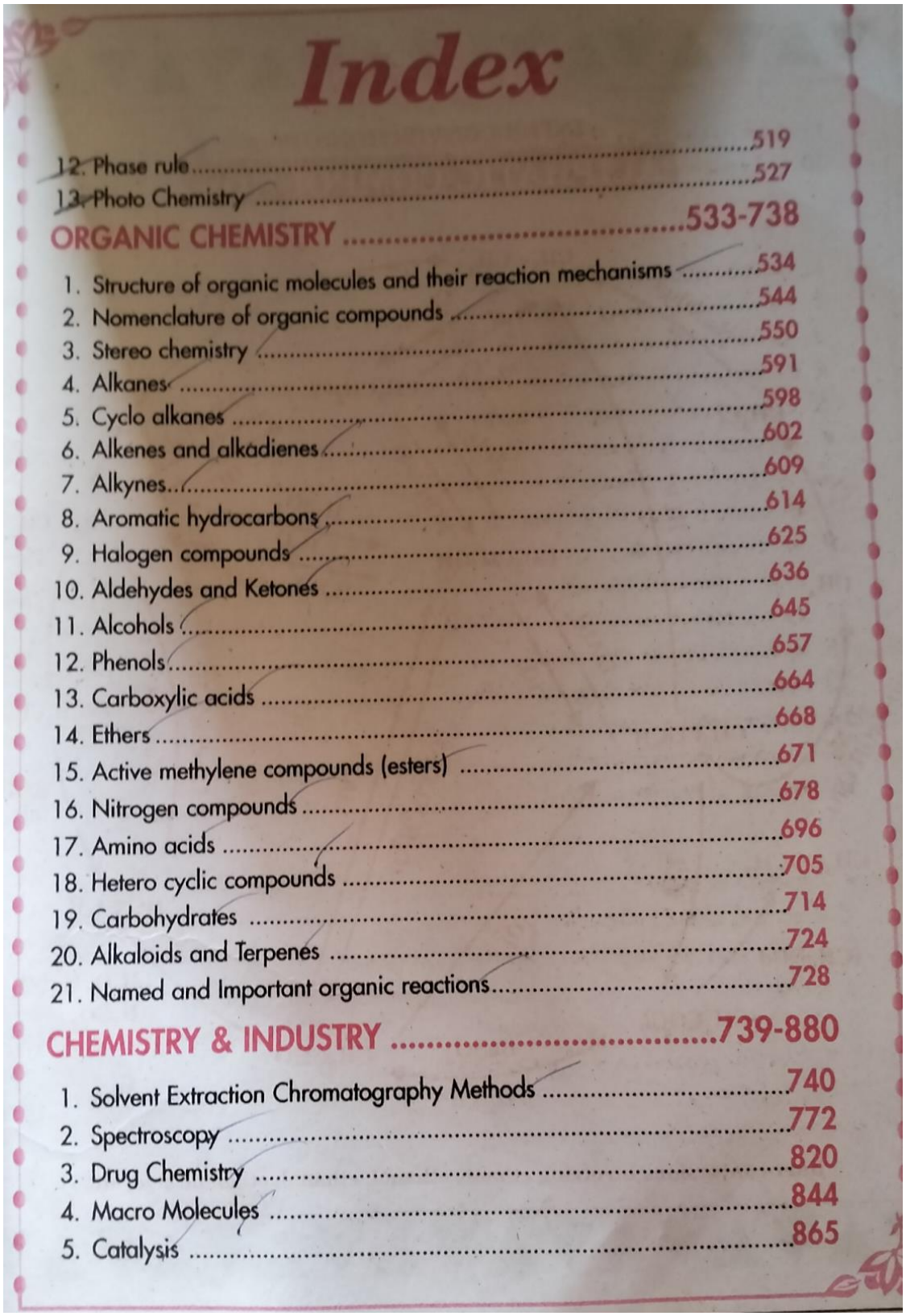
Liquid State, Gaseous State, Physical State, Electro chemistry, chemical kinetics.

General Chemistry

Theory of quantities analysis, Chemical Bonding, Molecular symmetry, Evaluation of analytical data

General principles of inorganic quantative analysis.

Course Material



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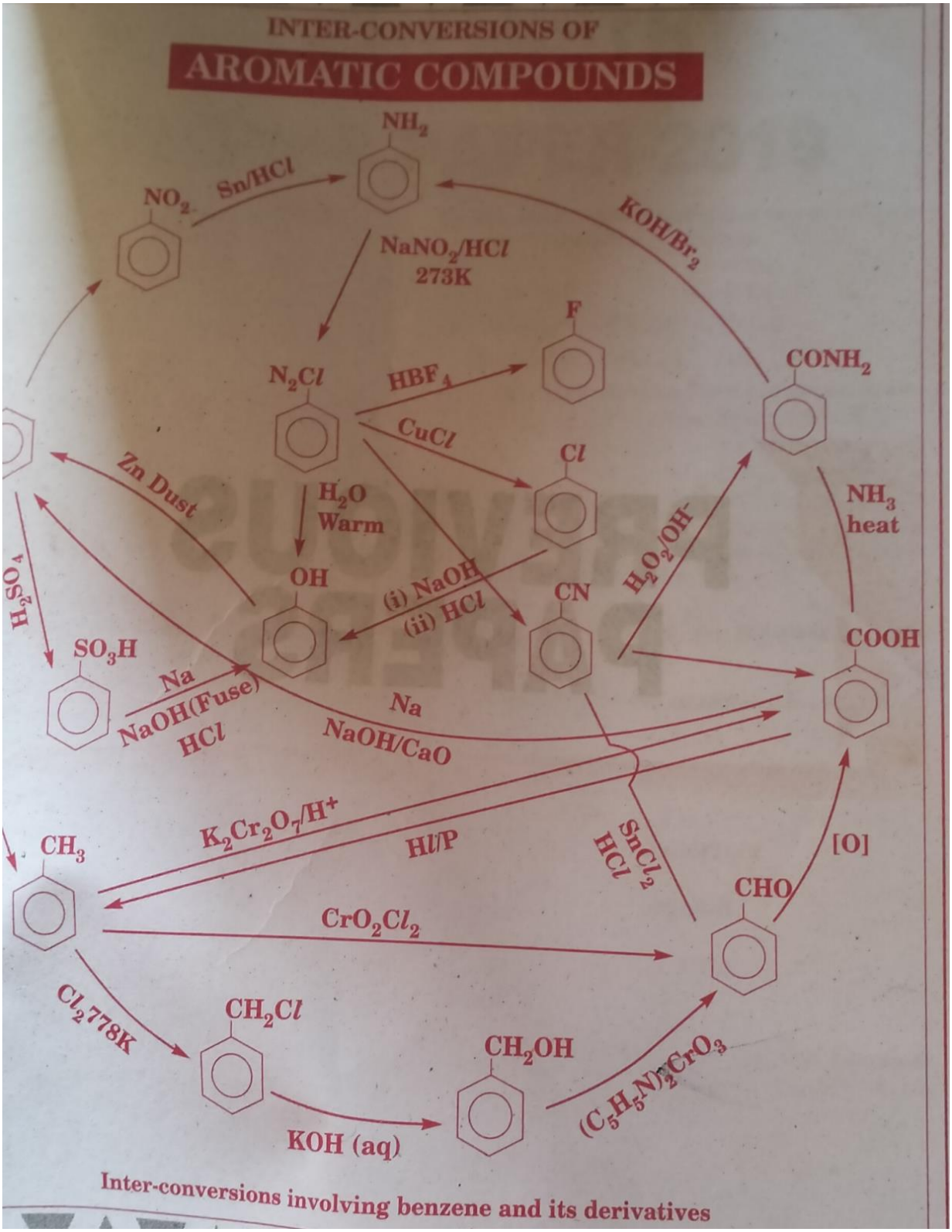
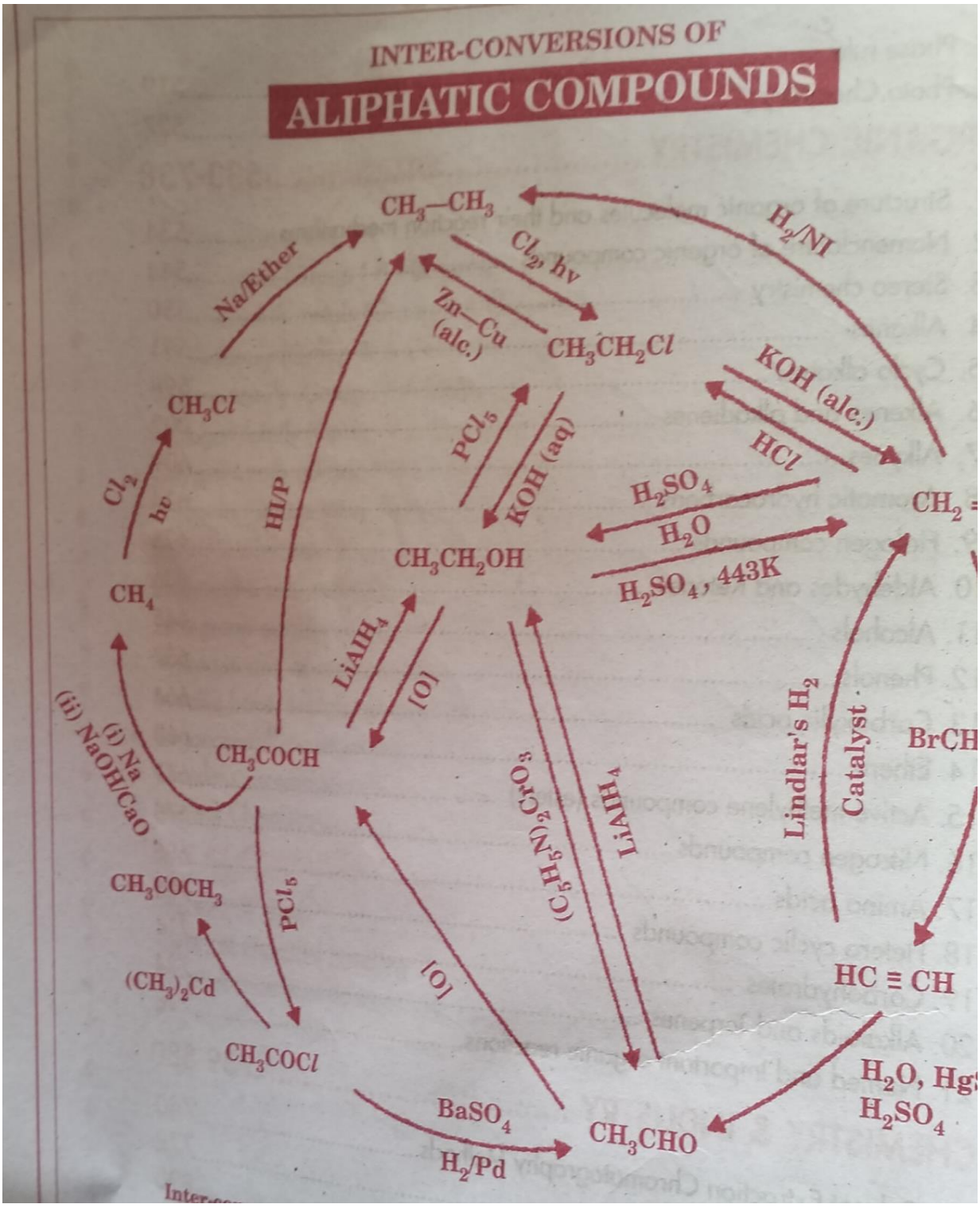


Inter-conversions involving benzene and its derivatives


INTER-CONVERSIONS OF
ALIPHATIC COMPOUNDS
CH3—CH3
H2/NI
Cl2, hv
Zn—Cu (alc.)
CH3CH2Cl
Na/Ether
CH3Cl
KOH (alc.)
HCl
PCl5
KOH (aq)
Cl2
hv
HI/P
H2SO4
H2O
CH2 =
CH3CH2OH
H2SO4, 443K
CH4
LiAlH4
[O]
(i) Na
(ii) NaOH/CaO
CH3COCH
(C5H5N)2CrO3
LiAlH4
Lindlar's H2
Catalyst
BrCH
CH3COCH3
PCl5
[O]
(CH3)2Cd
HC ≡ CH
CH3COCl
H2O, Hg
H2SO4
BaSO4
H2/Pd
CH3CHO

9. The number of possible geometrical isomers for $[Pt(NO_2)(C_5H_5N)(NH_2OH)]^+$ is

1. 2 2. 4 3. 3 4. 6

10. The order of stability of complexes Fe^{2+}, CO^{2+}, Ni^{2+}, Cu^{2+} for the given ligand is:

1. $Fe^{2+} > CO^{2+} > Ni^{2+} > Cu^{2+}$
2. Fe^{2+} $Ni^{2+} > CO^{2+} > CU^{2+}$
3. $Cu^{2+} > Ni^{2+} > CO^{2+} > Fe^{2+}$
4. $Cu^{2+} > CO^{2+} > Fe^{2+} > Ni^{2+}$

11. Which of the following complexes do not obey Effective atomic number rule ?

i. $[Cr(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ ii. $[Ni(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$
iii. $[CO(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$ iv. $[Pt(NH_3)_6]^{4+}$
1. ii, iv only 2. i,ii, iii only
3. iv only 4. i, ii only

12. The d orbital involved in hybridization of orbitals of Fe during the formation of $Fe(CO)_5$ is

1. $3d_z2$ 2. $3d_{x^2-y^2}$ 3. $4d_z2$ 4. $4d_{x^2-y^2}$

13. The pair in which both the molecules have same magnetic moment:

1. $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$, $[CoCl_4]^{2-}$
2. $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$, $[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$
3. $[Mn(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$, $[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$
4. $[COCl_4]^{2-}$, $[Mn(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$

14. Which one of the following is not coloured?

1. $[Ti(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ 2. $[CO(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$
3. $[Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ 4. $[Sc(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$

15. $HgR_2 + Mg \xrightarrow{solvent} MgR_2 + Hg$

The solvent used in the above reaction is:

1. Ethanol 2. Methanol
3. Benzene 4. Ether

16. The number of bridging carbonyls present in $Fe_3(CO)_{12}$ is

1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4

17. Which one of the following is nido-carborane ?

1. $C_2B_{10}H_{12}$ 2. $C_2B_4H_8$
3. $C_2B_7H_{13}$ 4. $C_2B_{10}H_{10}$

18. Which one of the following is correct?

1. VO_2^{2+} is hard acid 2. SC^{3+} is soft acid
3. CO is hard base 4. ROH is soft base

11. The crystal field stabilisation energy for high-spin d^4 octahedral complex is:

1. −6 Dq 2. −12 Dq
3. −18 Dq+P 4. −16 Dq + P

12. i. $[PtCl_4]^{2-} \xrightarrow{NH_3} X \xrightarrow{NH_3} Y$

ii. $[PtCl_4]^{2-} \xrightarrow{NH_3} X \xrightarrow{C_2H_4} Z$

In the above reactions Y and Z respectively are:

1. trans $[PtCl_2(NH_3)_2]$, trans $[PtCl_2(NH_3)(C_2H_4)]$
2. trans– $[PtCl_2(NH_3)_2]$, cis–$[PtCl_2(NH_3)(C_2H_4)]$
3. cis– $[PtCl_2(NH_3)_2]$, trans–$[PtCl_2(NH_3)(C_2H_4)]$
4. cis – $[PtCl_2(NH_3)_2]$, cis–$[PtCl_2(NH_3)(C_2H_4)]$

13. 'X' is an essential trace element. Its use in industry (particularly electroplating) causes severe water pollution. What is 'X' ?

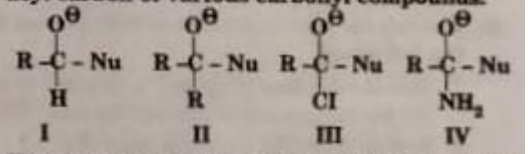
1. Fe 2. Cu 3. Co 4. Ni

14. Identify X and Y in the following reaction sequence

$$C_3H_8 \xrightarrow[H_2SO_4]{dil.H_2SO_4} PhCHOHMe \xrightarrow{X} PhCOMe \xrightarrow[H_2O^{\oplus}]{Br_2/NaOH} Y$$

X	Y
1. mCPBA	$PhCOCH_2Br$
2. H_2CrO_4	PhCOOH
3. H_2CrO_4	PhCOOBr
4. $KMnO_4$	PhBr

15. Observe the following tetrahedral intermediates that are formed when nucleophile attacks acyl carbon of various carbonyl compounds.



I II III IV

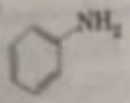
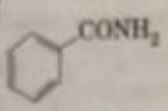
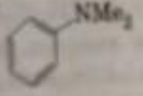
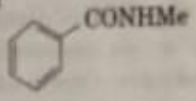
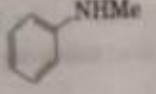
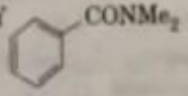
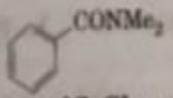
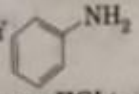
Which of these intermediates will lead to a substitution product ?

1. III, IV 2. I, III 3. II, IV 4. II, III, IV

16. The product of a nitro compound A ($C_3H_7NO_2$) and nitrous acid, does not dissolve in sodium hydroxide. Nitro compound A gave B when reacted with NaOH followed by H_2SO_4 isomer of A when reacted with $HCHO/NH_4Cl$ gave C. What are B and C ?

	B	C
1.	CH_3COCH_3	$CH_3CH_2CH(NO_2)CH_2NH_2$
2.	CH_3CH_2CHO	$(CH_3)_2C(NO_2)CH_2NH_2$
3.	CH_3COCH_3	$(CH_3)_2C(NO_2)CH_2NH_2$
4.	CH_3COCH_3	$CH_3CH_2CH=CH_2$

17. An organic compound X dissolves in dil. HCl but does not give IR absorption band in the range of 3500-3400 cm^{-1}, where as compound Y does not dissolve in dil. HCl but displayed IR absorption band at 3500-3400 cm^{-1}. Identify X and Y.

1. X:  Y: 
2. X:  Y: 
3. X:  Y: 
4. X:  Y: 

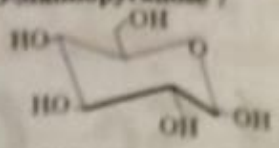
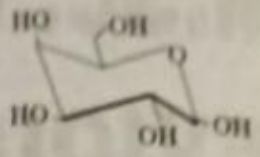
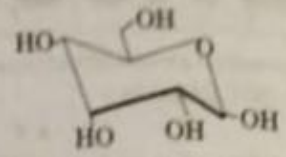
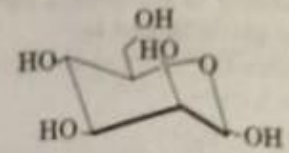
18. Solution of $ZnCl_2$ and conc. HCl turned cloudy on heating with an alcohol (A). A on reaction with PBr_3 and then with the reagent B is converted to C (major), which on reduction gave D. What are A, B and D ?

	A	B	D
1.	$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$	NaCN	$CH_3CH_2CH_2NHCH_3$
2.	$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$	AgCN	$CH_3CH_2CH_2NHCH_3$
3.	$CH_3CHOHCH_3$	AgCN	$(CH_3)_2CHNHCH_3$
4.	$(CH_3)_3COH$	NaCN	$(CH_3)_3CCH_2NH_2$

19. Identify the statement that is NOT correct from the following

1. Benzene free from thiophene is obtained by shaking the mixture containing both by conc. HNO_3
2. Pyrrole resembles aniline in reactivity
3. Furan is less aromatic than pyrrole.
4. Pyridine resembles nitrobenzene in reactivity towards electrophilic substitution

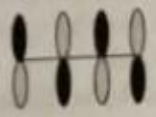
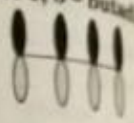
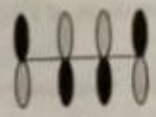
20. Which of the following represents the structure of D-Mannopyranose ?

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

21. The amino acid containing guanidine group

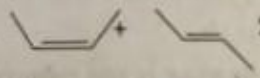
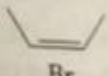
1. Lysine
2. Valine
3. Proline
4. Arginine

22. Which of the following molecular orbital represents excited state HOMO of 1, 3 - butadiene

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

23. The major producet from the following reaction is

Meso–2,3 – dibromobutane $\xrightarrow{I^{\ominus}}$?

1. 
2. 
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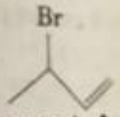
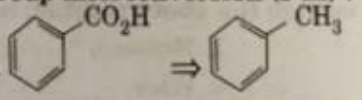
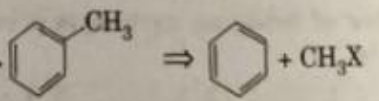
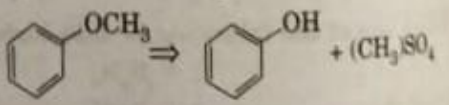
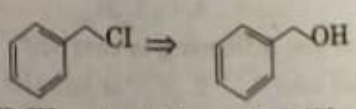
4. 

24. Which of the following represents functional group interconversion (FGI) ?

I. 

II. 

III. 

IV. 

1. II, III 2. I, III 3. I, IV 4. II, IV

25. **Which of the following will give doublet and a quartet in ^{1}H–NMR spectroscopy?**
1. Ethyl chloride 2. Acetic acid
3. Ethane 4. Acetaldehyde

26. **The number of carbon atoms present in a compound, whose mass spectrum showed M$^+$at m/z 86 (% RA 50) and M+1 at 87 (%RA 2.8)**
1. 3 2. 5 3. 2 4. 4

27. **Match the following**

List– I	List – II
A. PhCOCH3	I. 1725
B. PhCH2OH	II. 1760
C. PhCH2CHO	III. 3330
	IV. 1685

Correct answer is

	A	B	C
1.	IV	III	I
	A	B	C
2.	IV	III	II
	A	B	C
3.	I	IV	II
	A	B	C
4.	I	II	IV

28. **In a conductance cell. the dimensions of the electrodes are 1 cm and 1.5 cm and the two electrodes are separated by 0.5 cm, then the cell constant value in cm^{-1} is.**
1. 7.5 2. 0.4 3. 1.0 4. 0.33

29. **The molar conductances of sodium acetate, hydrochloric acid and sodium chloride at infinite dilution are 91.0 × 10^{-4}, 426.16 ×10^{-4} and 126.45 s.m^2. mol^{-1}, respectively at 25°C. The molar conductance at infinite dilution for acetic acid is**
1. 461.61 2. 390.71 3. 643.61 4. 210.70

30. **All electro chemical cell in construct by combining Ag and Cd electrodes. The standard eduction potentials of Ag and Cd at 25°C are + 0.80 and –0.40 V respectively. Which of the following statement is correct?**
1. In electrochemical cell reaction Ag becomes Ag^+ and Cd^{2+} becomes Cd
2. Both Ag and Cd electrodes undergo oxidation reaction
3. In electro chemical cell reacting Ag^+ reduces to Ag and Cd oxidises to Cd^{2+}
4. Both Ag and Cd electrodes undergo reduction reaction.

31. **The rate constant value for the decomposition of gaseous $N_2O_5 \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2$ is 5×10^{-4} S^{-1}. Calculate the time required for the N_2O_5 concentration to be reduced to 10% of the original value.**
1. 4.6×10^3 2. 4.6×10^{-3}
3. 5.93×10^2 4. 5.93×10^3

32. **Persulphate – Iodide reaction follows second order kinetics. The units for the rate of the above reaction is**
1. dm^3.mol^{-1}.S^{-1} 2. mol.dm^3.S^{-1}
3. dm^6.mol^{-2}.S^{-1} 4. S^{-1}

33. **–3, 100 J.mol^{-1} work is done during the conversion of one mole of water at 100°C to steam at 1 atm. pressure. Heat of vapourisation of water at 100°C is 40,670 J.mol^{-1}. Change in internal energy during the process in J.mol^{-1} is**
1. 0 2. 43,770
3. –13.1 4. 37,570

34. **Joule – Thomas coefficient, $\mu_{J\text{-}T}$ is defined as**
1. $\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_V$ 2. $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_H$ 3. $\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial P}\right)_T$ 4. $\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V$

35. **The efficiency of an engine operating between 110°C and 25°C is**
1. 17.7% 2. 28.5% 3. 22.2% 4. 77.8%

36. **The molar extinction coefficient of phenanthroline complex of iron (//) is 12,000 dm^3.mol^{-1}. cm^{-1}. and the minimum detectable absorbance is 0.01. The minimum concentration of the complex in molarity that can be detected in a Lambert – Beer law cell of path length 1.00 cm is**
1. 8.33×10^{-7} 2. 120
3. 12×10^5 4. 0.01

37. **The quantum yield of the following reaction is $2HI \xrightarrow{h\nu} H_2 + I_2$**
1. < 1 2. 1×10^6 3. 1×10^2 4. 2

38. **The selection rules for spectral transitions in atomic spectra are (i)Δn= 1,2,3,4..... And (ii)Δℓ ±1. Using these selection rules, determine which of the following transitions are allowed**
I. 1s → 2p II. 2s → 3s III. 2p → 3s IV. 4p → 5f
1. I & II 2. I & III 3. II & IV 4. II & III

39. **Which of the following spectra are shown by molecules when vibrational motion is accompanied by a change in the dipolemoment of the molecule ?**
1. Microwave 2. Raman
3. I.R. 4. uv-visible

40. **The organic compound with molecular formula C_3H_6 shows only one NMR signal is**
1. cyclo propane 2. 1–propene
3. n–propane 4. cyclopropene

41. **With respect to all alkali matals, which of the following is not correct?**
1. react readily with water and liberate H_2
2. react with nitrogen and form nitrides
3. dissolve in mercury
4. soluble in anhydrous liquid ammonia

42. **In which of the following reactions of N_2H_4, N_2 is not evolved ?**

1. $N_2H_4 + Na \rightarrow$
2. $N_2H_4 + PtCl_4 \rightarrow$
3. $N_2H_4 + O_2 \rightarrow$
4. $N_2H_4 + IO_3^- \rightarrow$

43. **Zircon belongs to which type of silicates ?**

1. Chain silicates
2. Ortho silicates
3. Pyrosilicates
4. Cyclic silicates

44. **Which of the following metals react with dilute sulphuric acid and give H_2 gas ?**

i. Cu ii. Fe iii. Zn

1. i, ii
2. ii, iii
3. i, iii
4. i, ii, iii

45. **The number of amphoteric oxides in the following: CO_2, SnO_2, NO_2, ZnO, SnO, NO, CO, V_2O_5, Al_2O_3, CrO_3**

1. 5
2. 6
3. 3
4. 4

46. **Which of the following are the properties of interhalogen compounds ?**

i. Polar molecules ii. Reducing agents iii. Low thermal stability

1. i, ii only
2. i, ii, iii only
3. i, iii only
4. ii, iii only

47. **Which of the following are the common hydrolysis products of XeF_4 and XeF_6 ?**

i. Xe ii. HF iii. O_2 iv. XeO_3

1. i,ii,iii
2. ii, iv
3. ii, iii, iv
4. i, ii, iv

48. **The order of stability of +2 oxidation state of Cr, Mn, Fe and Co is:**

1. Mn > Fe > Cr > Co
2. Cr > Mn > Co > Fe
3. Co > Mn > Fe > Cr
4. Fe > Mn > Co > Cr

49. **Which of the following statements is correct?**

1. Titanium group metals form stable interstitial metal hydrides.
2. Cr(III) compounds are strong oxidizing agents
3. Mo, W differ in their properties
4. Ti(IV), is less acidic than Ti(III)

50. **Which pair of ions has same number of electrons ?**

1. La^{3+}, Ce^{3+}
2. Eu^{3+}, Gd^{3+}
3. Dy^{3+}, Sm^{2+}
4. Lu^{3+}, Yb^{2+}

51. **Which of the following reactions does not occur in liquid ammonia ?**

1. $KCl + AgNO_3 \rightarrow AgCl + KNO_3$
2. $Zn(NH_2)_2 + 2NaNH_2 \rightarrow Na_2Zn(NH_2) + 2NH_3$
3. $CuI + Na \rightarrow Cu + NaI$
4. $BF_3 + NH_3 \rightarrow BF_3 \cdot NH_3$

52. **The correct statement regarding Fajan's rules is:**

1. The cations with smaller size have lower polarizing power
2. For effective polarzation, there should be high charge on the cation or the anion or both
3. Cations with pseudo inert gas configuration have less polarzing power.
4. The anions with large size have less polarizability.

53. **Which of the following is paramagnetic nature?**

1. CO
2. CN^-
3. NO
4. NO_2

54. **The indicator which can be used to detect equivalence point in the titration of Na_2CO_3 with HCl is:**

1. Methyl red
2. Cresol red
3. Phenol red
4. Phenolphthalein

55. **Which of the following is not correct?**

1. Copper is better conductor than bismuth.
2. Osmium is so soft that it can be cut with a knife
3. Sodium metal is a good conductor of electricity
4. Tungsten melts at high temperatures.

56. **According to significant figure convention, the result obtained by adding 12.13, 19.0 and 2.01 is**

1. 33.144
2. 33.14
3. 33
4. 33.1

57. **The molecule having S_4 axis is :**

1. $SiCl_4$
2. $BeCl_2$
3. CCl_4
4. XeF_4

58. **Which of the following is insoluble in dilute nitric acid ?**

1. HgS
2. PbS
3. Bi_2S_3
4. CuS

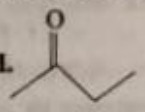
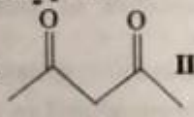
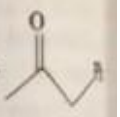
59. **The colour of $HgNH_2Cl$ is :**

1. Red
2. Yellow
3. Black
4. White

60. **Number of bonding electron pairs and number of lone pairs of electrons in ClF_3, SF_4 and BrF_5 respectively are:**

1. 3,1; 4,2 ; 5,1
2. 3,1; 4,1; 5,2
3. 3,2; 4,1; 5,1
4. 3,2; 4,2; 5,2

61. **Arrange the following in the correct acidic order of the α-CH_2 protons.**

I. 
II. 
III. 

1. I > III > II
2. III > II > I
3. I < II < III
4. I < III < II

62. **Heat of hydrogenations of three alkenes I, II respectively are –28,5, – 30.3 and –26.9 Kalm What are X, Y, Z ?**

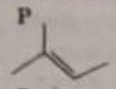
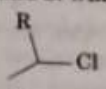
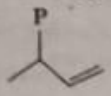
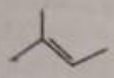
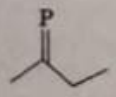
I. 2–Methyl –2–butene

II. 2–Methyl – 1– butene

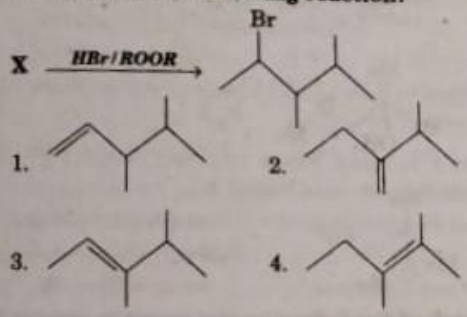
III. 3–Methyl –1–butene

	X	Y	Z
1.	II	III	I
	X	Y	Z
2.	II	I	III
	X	Y	Z
3.	I	II	III
	X	Y	Z
4.	I	III	II

63. An alkene $P(C_5H_{10})$ on HBr addition followed by reaction with Zn/H^+ gives Q, which can also be prepared from R and S. What are P, R and S ?

	P	R	S
1.			Me_2CuLi
2.		$(CH_3)_3CCl$	Et_2CuLi
3.			$(Me_2CH)_2CuLi$
4.		$(CH_3)_3CCl$	Me_2CuLi

64. What is X in the following reaction?



65. An alkene X C_8H_8 on bromination followed by reaction with alc-KOH and then $NaNH_2$ gave Y.Y on hydration yielded Z. What is Z ?

1. $PhCHOHCH_3$
2. $PhCH_2CHO$
3. $PhCOCH_3$
4. $PhCH_2CH_2OH$

66. Which of the following statements is NOT correct with respect to cyclohexane conformations?

1. Twist boat conformation is free from angle strain.
2. Chair conformation is free from torsional strain.
3. Boat form possess Pitzer strain.
4. Boat conformation is free from van der Waats strain.

67. What are X, Y, Z in the following conversion?

Benzene $\xrightarrow[\text{iii. Z}]{\text{i. X, ii. Y}}$ m- Nitrobenzoic acid

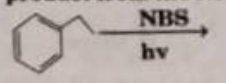
	X	Y	Z
1.	$CH_3Cl/AlCl_3$	$HNO_3+H_2SO_4$	$KMnO_4/OHH_3O^+$
2.	$CH_3Cl/AlCl_3$	$KMnO_4/OHH_3O^+$	$HNO_3+H_2SO_4$
3.	$HNO_3+H_2SO_4$	Sn/HCl	$CH_3Cl/AlCl_3$
4.	$HNO_3+H_2SO_4$	$CH_3Cl/AlCl_3$	RCO_3H

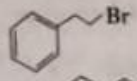
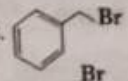
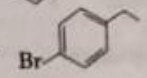
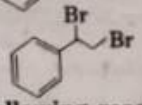
68. Identify the correct matched pair from the following

Substituent on benzene	Influence on benzene
I. –OMe	+M & –I
II. $-NO_2$	+M
III. $-NHCOCH_3$	–M
IV. –CHO	–M

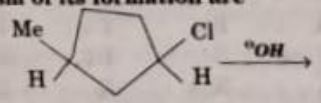
1. II, III 2. I, III 3. II, IV 4. I, IV

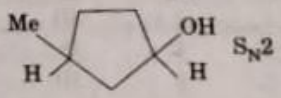
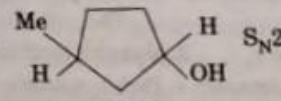
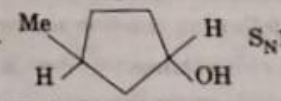
69. Major product from the following reaction is



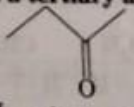
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

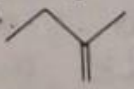
70. The product from the following reaction and mechanism of its formation are

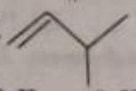


1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

71. 2-Methyl-2- butene on reaction with B_2H_6/H_2O_2, ^-OH gave an alcohol X. Which of the following reactions give isomer of X which is a tertiary alcohol ?

I.  + MeMgBr, H_3O^+

II.  + dil. H_2SO_4

III.  + dil. H_2SO_4

1. I, II 2. II, III 3. I, III 4. I, II, III

72. Which of the following conversions represe Kolbe reaction?

1. Phenol → Salicilaladehyde.
2. Penol → Anisole
3. Phenol → Salicylic acid
4. Phenol → Picric acid

Students List

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ELURU

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

2020-2021

SUB: CHEMISTRY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S.NO	ROLL.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
1	181063	J.NANDHANI	MPC	J.Nandhani
2	181045	D. DEVI MAHESWARI	MPC	D. Devi maheswari
3	181049	G. AKHILA	MPC	G. AKHila
4	181073	K. JAYA SRI	MPC	K. Jaya sri
5	181076	K.P.L PRIYANKA	MPC	K.P.L priyanka
6	181001	A.N.L.NAVYA SRI	MPC	A.N.L.Navya Sri
7	181071	K. RAMA DURGA	MPC	K. Rama durga.
8	181034	R.PUNITHA	MPC	R. Punitha
9	181035	K. RAMA DURGA	MPC	K Rama durga.
10	181036	CH.SRAVANI	MPC	CH. SRAVANI
11	181018	KONIJARLA KUNDANA GAYATRI SUPRAJA	MPC	k.k.G supraja
12	181080	NACHUKA KRUPA JYOTHI	MPC	N. krupa jyothi
13	181031	BORRA MOHANA ROOPA	MPC	B.M. Roopa
14	181004	BOMMA JYOTHSHNA VENKATA DATTA SATYA VANI	MPC	B.J.V.D.S vani
15	181008	CHILUKURI HARIKA	MPC	ch. Harika
16	181011	CHINTHAPALLI DEVI SREE	MPC	Ch. Devi Sree.
17	181029	VEERANKI RADHIKA	MPC	V. Radhika.
18	181015	V.P CHANDRIKA	CBZ	V.P chandrika

19	181018	B. DIVYA	CBZ	B. Divya
20	181037	R.BHAVYA	CBZ	R. Bhavya.
21	186037	L. JAHNAVI NAGA SAI	MCCS	L. Jahnavi naga sai
22	186010	N.DIVYA	MCCS	N. Divya.

SIGNATURE B.

ATTENDANCE LIST

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN , ELURU

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2020-2021

SUB: CHEMISTRY

S.NO	ROLLNO	GROUP	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	181049	MPC	G. AKHILA
2	184051	CBZ	V.P .CHANDRIKA
3	184005	CBZ	B.DIVYA
4	186041	CBZ	P.BHAVYA
5	186021	MCCS	L.JAHNAVI NAGA SAI
6	186010	MCCS	N.DIVYA
7	186018	MCCS	K.K GAYATHRI SUPRAJA
8	181063	MPC	J.NANDHANI
9	181045	MPC	D. DEVI MAHESWARI
10	181073	MPC	K. JAYA SRI
11	181076	MPC	K.P.L PRIYANKA
12	181001	MPC	A.N.L.NAVYA SRI
13	181071	MPC	K. RAMA DURGA
14	181034	MPC	R.PUNITHA
15	181035	MPC	K. RAMA DURGA
16	181036	MPC	CH.SRAVANI
17	181080	MPC	N. KRUPA JYOTHI
18	181031	MPC	B.MOHANA ROOPA
19	181004	MPC	DATTA SATYA VANI
20	181008	MPC	CHILUKURI HARIKA
21	181011	MPC	CH.DEVISRI
22	181015	MPC	VEERANKI RADHIKA

SIGNATURE

REPORT

PROGRAMME: PG Entrance COACHING FOR III B.Sc. Aspirants in Chemistry subject.

In association with IQAC &In accordance with the resolution made during the meeting and documented in the minutes, it was unanimously agreed to arrange PG entrance coaching classes for interested students pursuing IIIB.Sc (CBZ,MPC). This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the PG entrance coaching classes in **Chemistry** subject conducted from 02-july-2021 to 31 -july-2021 from 8:30 to 09:30 and4:30 to 5:30 pm .These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty from the concerned department.

Approximately motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions These meticulously organized classes aimed to prepare the students comprehensively for the upcoming PG entrance examinations scheduled in the month of May 2019. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 8:30 AM to 09:30AMand 4:30 to 5:30PM, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the examination.

22 members were participated in this coaching and out of 22 members 9 were qualified and secured good ranks.

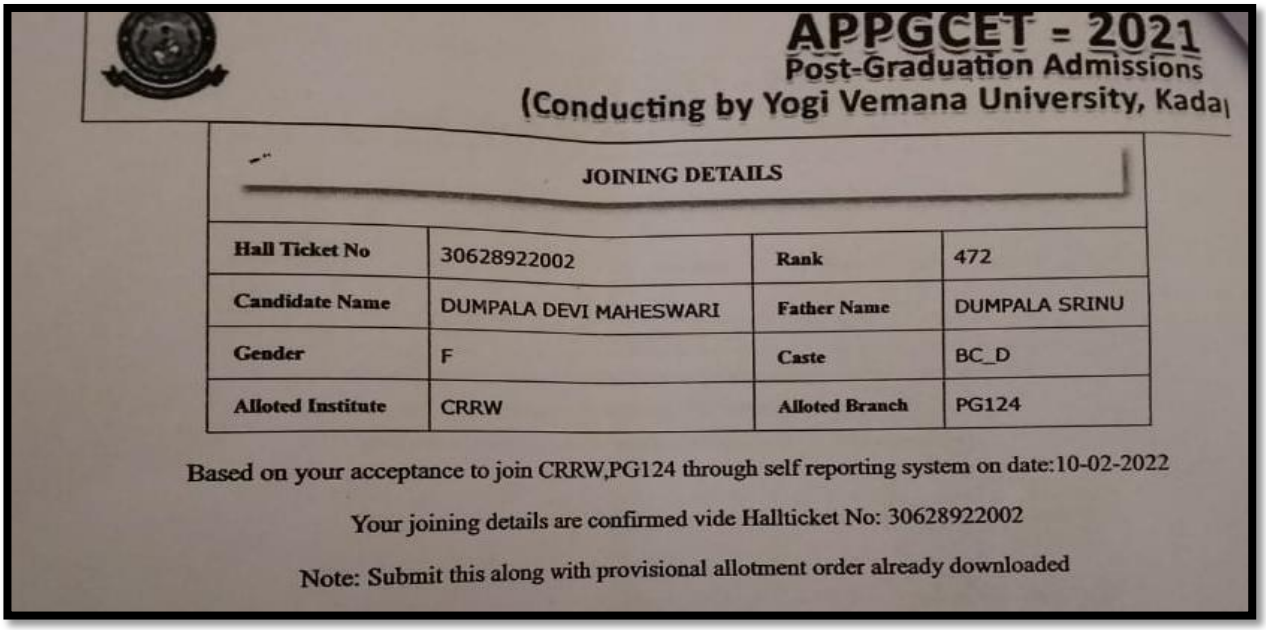
The outcomes of these coaching classes have been highly encouraging. Securing remarkable pg. ranks demonstrating both their commitment and the effectiveness of the coaching program. Furthermore,

The successful arrangement of these coaching classes aligns directly with the decision made during the meeting These sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, significantly contributing to the preparedness and success of the students preparing for the PG entrance examination.

A Standout achievement includes one of our students N.DIVYA Pursuing 3rd Bsc.MPC who distinguishing themselves by securing outstanding 23rd rank in APPG CET and secured more ranks like 472,1229,2642.

Their dedication has been instrumental in empowering our students for academic success

RANK CARDS



APPGCET - 2021
Post-Graduation Admissions
(Conducting by Yogi Vemana University, Kada

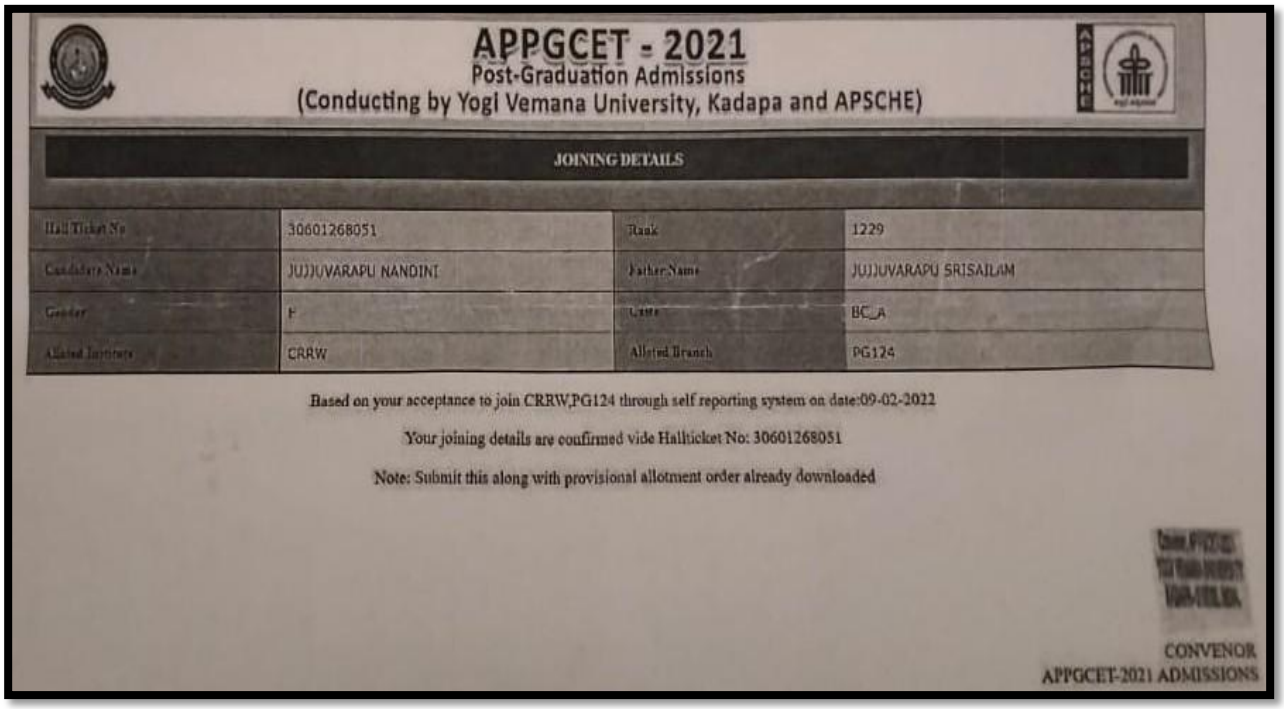
JOINING DETAILS

Hall Ticket No	30628922002	**Rank**	472
Candidate Name	DUMPALA DEVI MAHESWARI	**Father Name**	DUMPALA SRINU
Gender	F	**Caste**	BC_D
Alloted Institute	CRRW	**Alloted Branch**	PG124

Based on your acceptance to join CRRW,PG124 through self reporting system on date:10-02-2022

Your joining details are confirmed vide Hallticket No: 30628922002

Note: Submit this along with provisional allotment order already downloaded



APPGCET - 2021
Post-Graduation Admissions
(Conducting by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa and APSCHE)

JOINING DETAILS

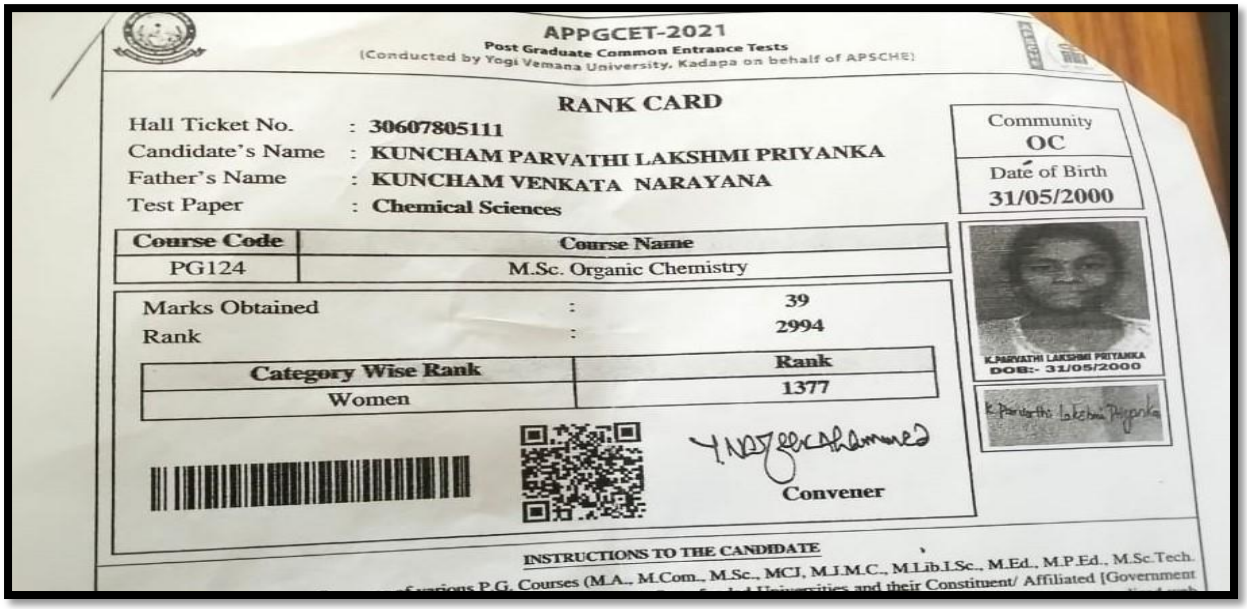
Hall Ticket No	30601268051	Rank	1229
Candidate Name	JUJJUVARAPU NANDINI	Father Name	JUJJUVARAPU SRISAILAM
Gender	F	Caste	BC_A
Alloted Institute	CRRW	Alloted Branch	PG124

Based on your acceptance to join CRRW,PG124 through self reporting system on date:09-02-2022

Your joining details are confirmed vide Hallticket No: 30601268051

Note: Submit this along with provisional allotment order already downloaded

CONVENOR
APPGCET-2021 ADMISSIONS



APPGCET-2021
Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : 30607805111
Candidate's Name : KUNCHAM PARVATHI LAKSHMI PRIYANKA
Father's Name : KUNCHAM VENKATA NARAYANA
Test Paper : Chemical Sciences

Community: OC
Date of Birth: 31/05/2000

Course Code	Course Name
PG124	M.Sc. Organic Chemistry

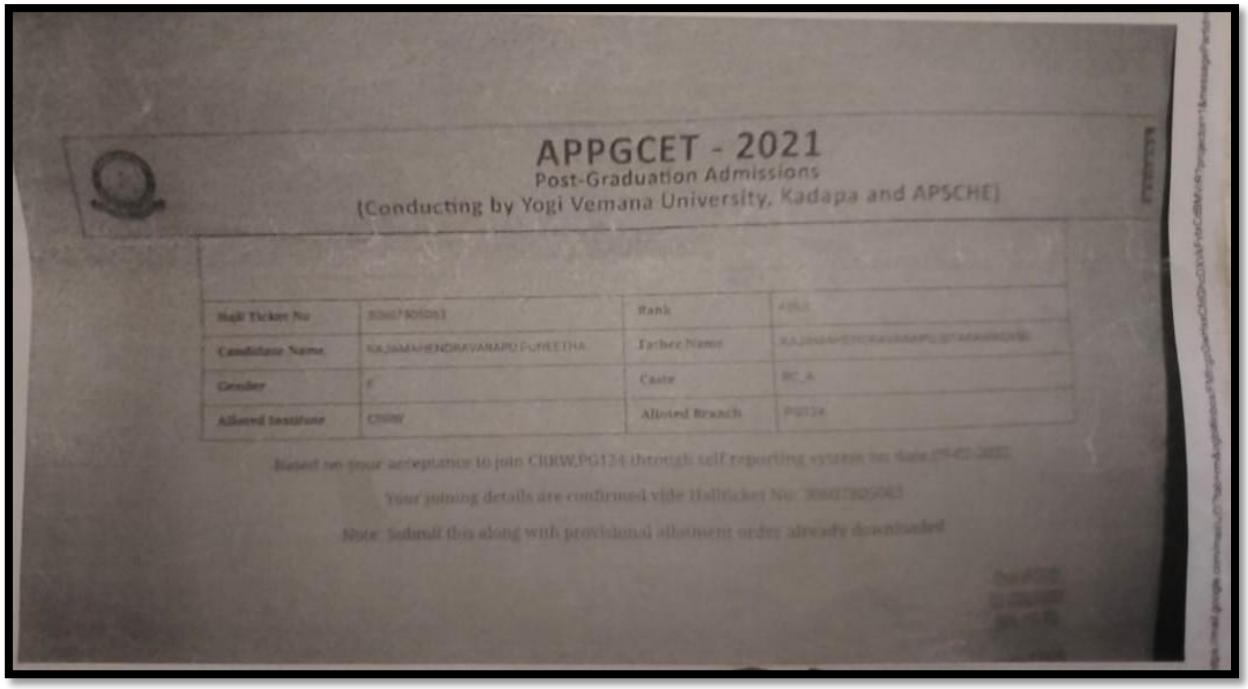
Marks Obtained : 39
Rank : 2994

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	1377

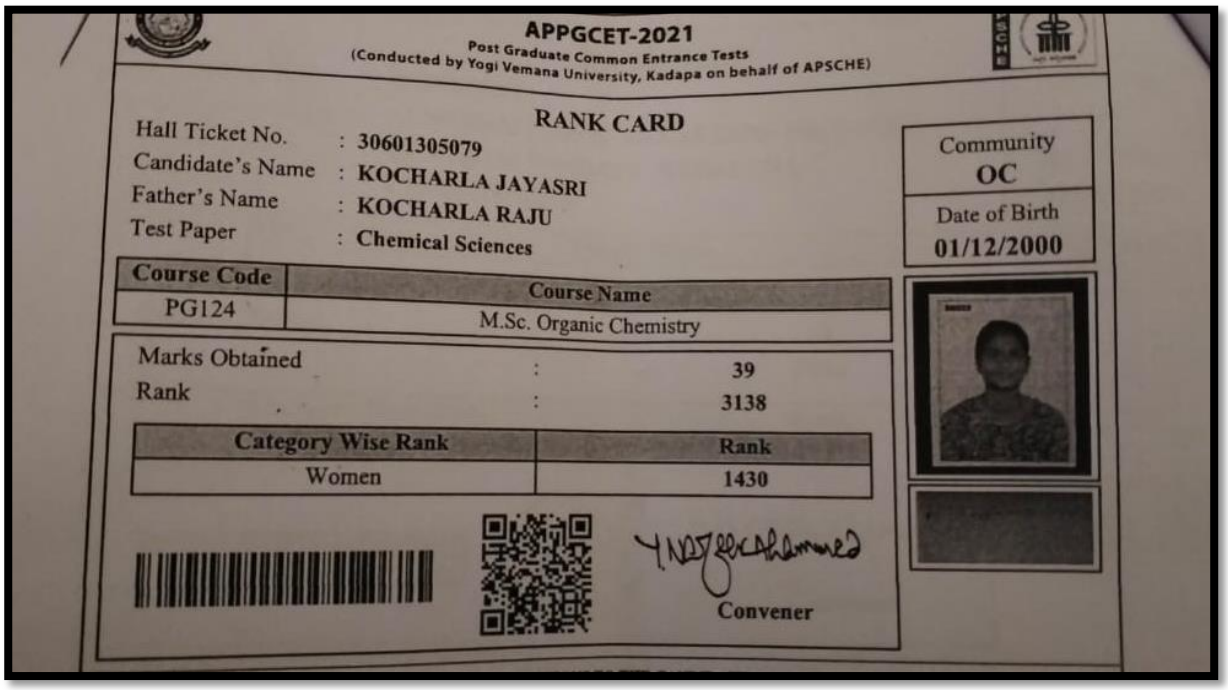
K.PARVATHI LAKSHMI PRIYANKA
DOB:- 31/05/2000

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE



APPGCET - 2021
Post-Graduation Admissions
(Conducting by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa and APSCHE)



APPGCET-2021
Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : 30601305079
Candidate's Name : KOCHARLA JAYASRI
Father's Name : KOCHARLA RAJU
Test Paper : Chemical Sciences

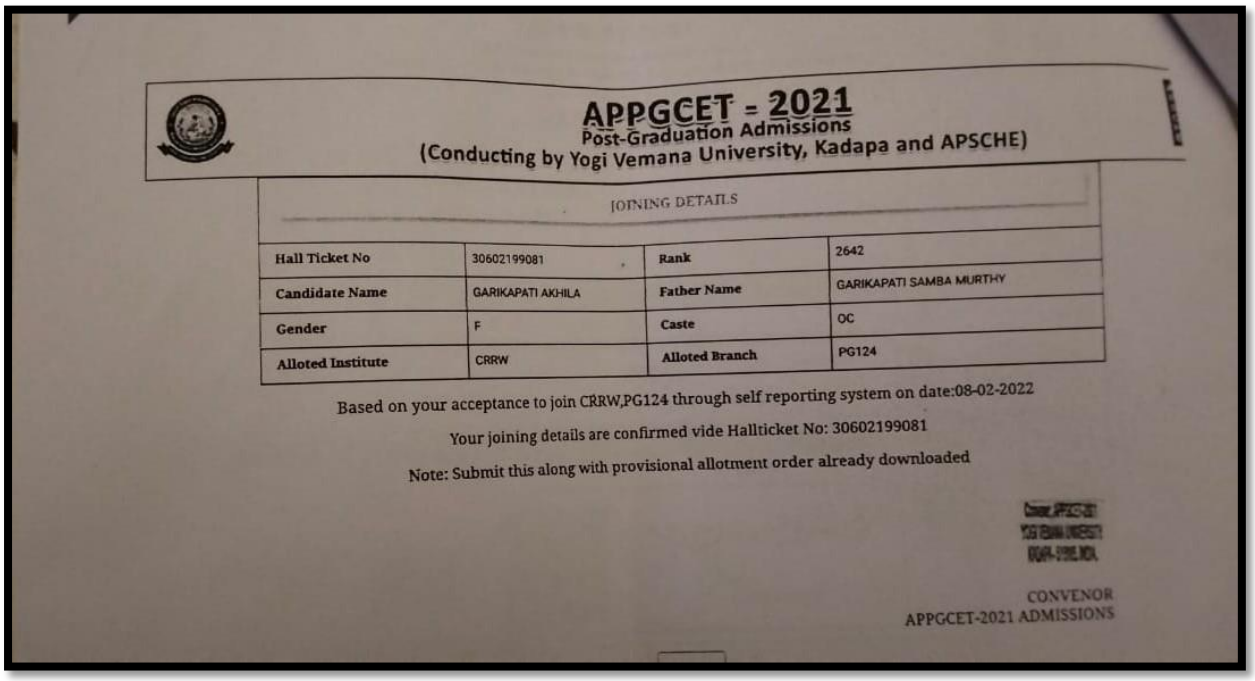
Community: OC
Date of Birth: 01/12/2000

Course Code	Course Name
PG124	M.Sc. Organic Chemistry

Marks Obtained : 39
Rank : 3138

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	1430

Convener



APPGCET - 2021
Post-Graduation Admissions
(Conducting by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa and APSCHE)

JOINING DETAILS

Hall Ticket No	30602199081	Rank	2642
Candidate Name	GARIKAPATI AKHILA	Father Name	GARIKAPATI SAMBA MURTHY
Gender	F	Caste	OC
Alloted Institute	CRRW	Alloted Branch	PG124

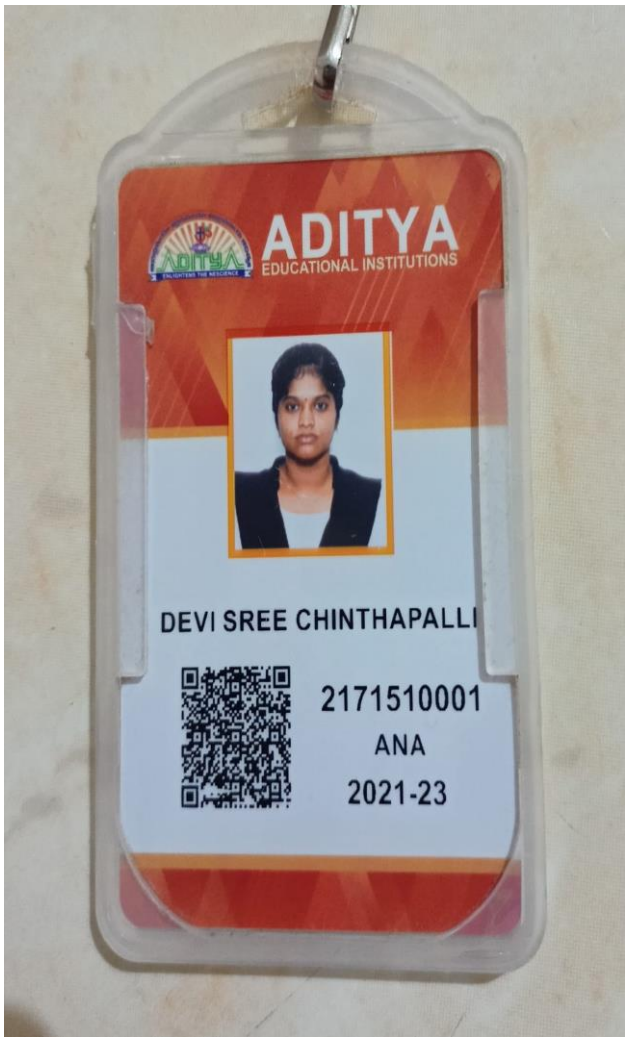
Based on your acceptance to join CRRW,PG124 through self reporting system on date:08-02-2022

Your joining details are confirmed vide Hallticket No: 30602199081

Note: Submit this along with provisional allotment order already downloaded

CONVENOR
APPGCET-2021 ADMISSIONS


Dr. LANKAPALLI BULLAYYA COLLEGE
(Accredited by NAAC)
D.No: 52-14-75, New Resapuvanipalem,
Visakhapatnam - 530 013.
Ph Nos. : +91 891 - 2551198, 2768405
STUDENT IDENTITY CARD
Website: www.lbc.edu.in
CHILUKURI HARIKA
Course :M.Sc (A.C)
Admn. No :12463
D.O.B. : 23-06-2001
Contact No : 9515749826
Year : 2021-2023
Principal
STMSAC210003


ADITYA
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
DEVI SREE CHINTHAPALLI
2171510001
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SIR C R R COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
VATLURU, ELURU - 534007 PH : 08812 232717
2021 - '23
NUVVULA DIVYA
Unique Id : 2021PGW593320769
Course & Group : M.Sc.Organic Chemistry
Mobile No. : 9553574179
Aadhaar No. : 561497748499
Father Name : N SAMBASIVA RAO
Date Of Birth : 01-10-2001
Principal

PHOTO GALLERY

PGCET entrance coaching chemistry 2020-2021

YEAR:2020-2021

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

Vatluru (Post), Pedapadu Mandal, Eluru Dist., (A.P)

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

For

M.Sc.,(PHYSICS)

Date: 02-July-2021 to 31 -July-2021

Time: 8:30 am to 9:30 am

&

4.30pm to 5.30pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2020–2021

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About Programme

The Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women organized PG entrance coaching classes for APPGCETCET 2021 in PHYSICS,. These classes were conducted by senior faculty members who specialize in the respective subjects at the college.

Program: PG Entrance Coaching for Subject

Subjects Covered:

- M.Sc. (PHYSICS)

Target Audience:

- III B.Sc. students aspiring for postgraduate studies (M.Sc.)

Duration:

- July2nd 2021to July 31st 2021 (30 days)

Time:

8:30 AM to 9:30 AM & 4.30PM to 5.30PM

Resource Persons:

Mrs.k.Sirisha (HOD),and CH.Anitha

Organized By:

- Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women

Program Overview:

- Specifically designed coaching program focusing on APPGCETCET 2021for M.Sc. aspirants.
- Conducted by seasoned faculty members from Sir CR Reddy College, each specializing in Physics.
- Comprehensive curriculum comprising subject-specific lectures, problem-solving sessions, practice tests, and exam strategy workshops.
- Tailored content to acquaint students with the APPGCETCET exam pattern, syllabi, and effective preparation methodologies.

Benefits for III B.Sc. Students:

- Early guidance and preparation assistance for M.Sc. entrance exams.
- Exposure to exam patterns, aiding in better preparedness.
- Access to experienced faculty for subject-specific guidance and doubt resolution.
- Enhanced readiness for M.Sc. studies by initiating preparation in advance.

This coaching program aims to support B.Sc. students in their aspirations for pursuing postgraduate studies by providing structured coaching specifically aligned with the requirements of the APPGCETCET 2021 examination.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes

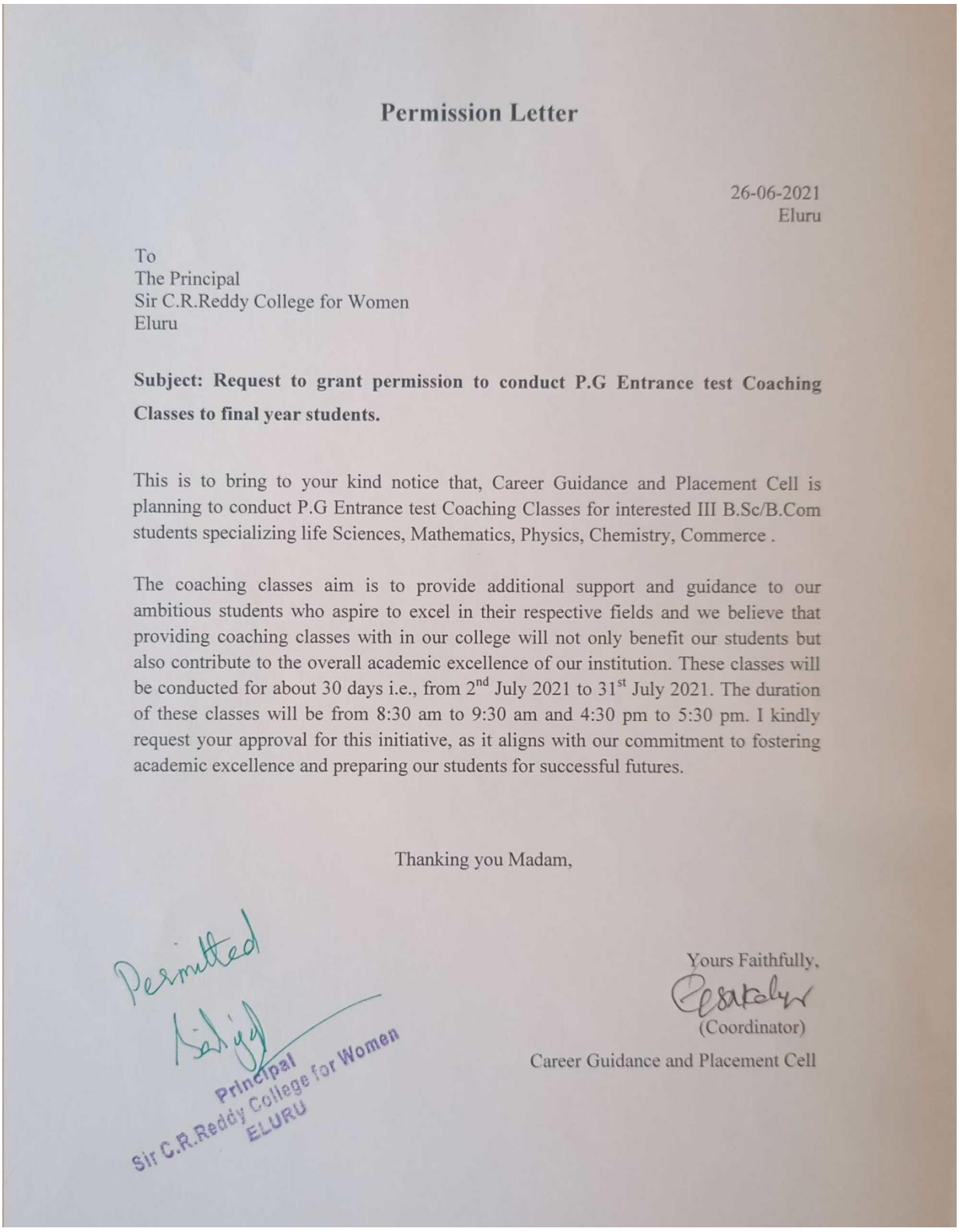
Learning Objectives:

1. Subject Mastery: To facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the core concepts and subject-specific knowledge required for M.Sc. entrance exams.
2. Exam Familiarity: To familiarize students with the exam pattern, question types, and syllabi specific to APPGCET 2021.
3. Problem-Solving Skills: To enhance problem-solving abilities and critical thinking necessary to tackle complex questions in the entrance exams.
4. Time Management: To equip students with effective time management strategies for the exam and optimize their performance within the stipulated time frame.
5. Exam Strategy: To provide guidance on effective exam strategies, including question selection, prioritization, and efficient answering techniques.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Strong Foundation: Students are expected to build a strong foundational understanding of their respective subjects, providing a basis for advanced studies.
2. Improved Performance: Enhanced problem-solving skills and a better grasp of exam patterns can result in improved performance in mock tests and the actual entrance exam.
3. Confidence: Through regular practice and guidance, students are likely to gain confidence in handling diverse questions and scenarios during the examination.
4. Effective Preparation: Students should be better prepared to face the challenges of the entrance exams by utilizing learned strategies and subject-specific knowledge.
5. Readiness for Postgraduate Studies: The coaching program aims to prepare students adequately for the rigors of postgraduate studies in their chosen fields.

Permission Letter



Permission Letter

26-06-2021
Eluru

To
The Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
Eluru

Subject: Request to grant permission to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes to final year students.

This is to bring to your kind notice that, Career Guidance and Placement Cell is planning to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce .

The coaching classes aim is to provide additional support and guidance to our ambitious students who aspire to excel in their respective fields and we believe that providing coaching classes with in our college will not only benefit our students but also contribute to the overall academic excellence of our institution. These classes will be conducted for about 30 days i.e., from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021. The duration of these classes will be from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. I kindly request your approval for this initiative, as it aligns with our commitment to fostering academic excellence and preparing our students for successful futures.

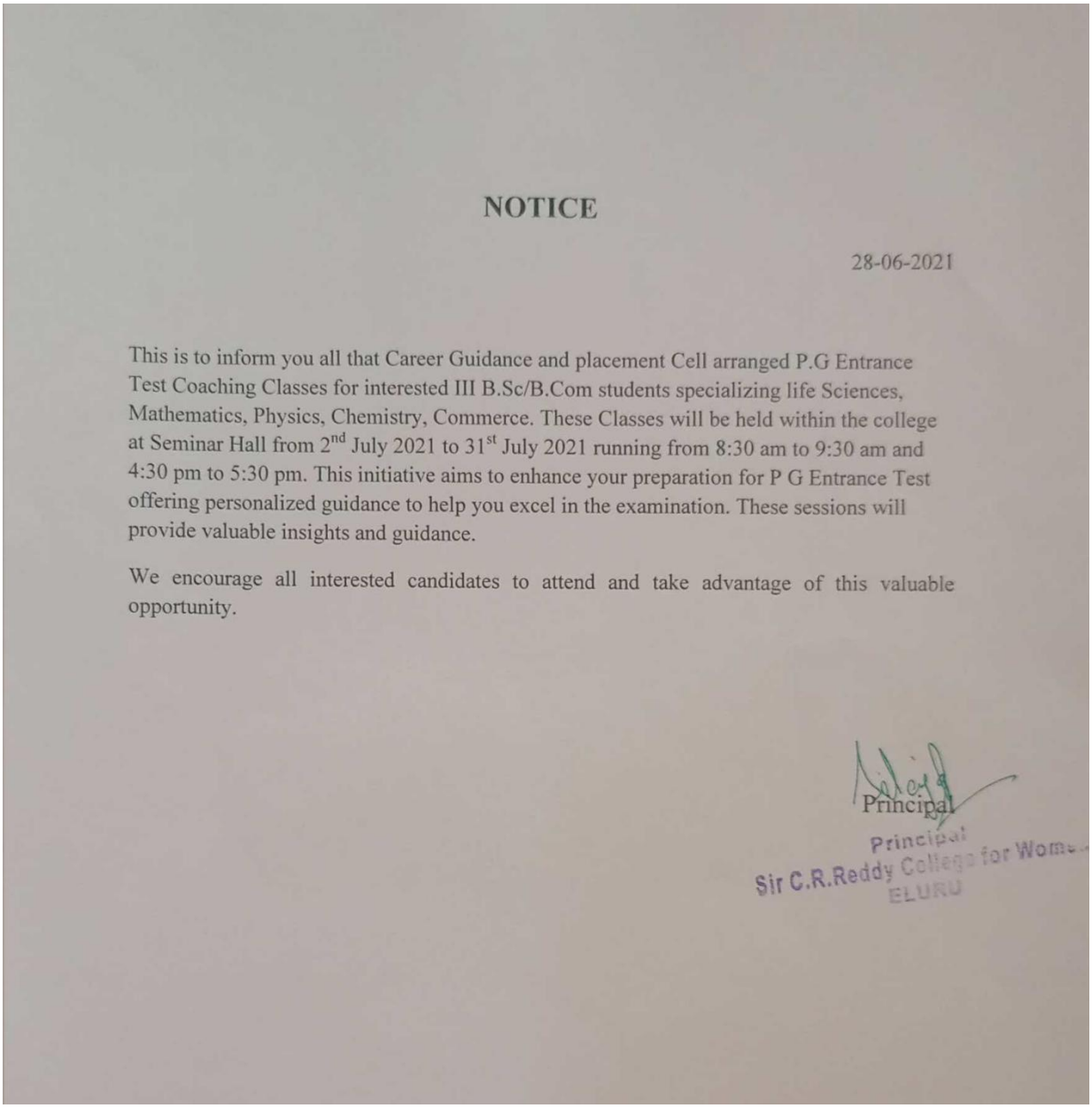
Thanking you Madam,

Permitted

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,
(Coordinator)
Career Guidance and Placement Cell

Notice to Students



NOTICE

28-06-2021

This is to inform you all that Career Guidance and placement Cell arranged P.G Entrance Test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce. These Classes will be held within the college at Seminar Hall from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021 running from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. This initiative aims to enhance your preparation for P G Entrance Test offering personalized guidance to help you excel in the examination. These sessions will provide valuable insights and guidance.

We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this valuable opportunity.

Principal

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Wome
ELURU

Course Structure

1.Thermodynamics

2.Low temperature physics

3.Quantum theory of radiation

4.Mechanics& oscillations

5.Vectors

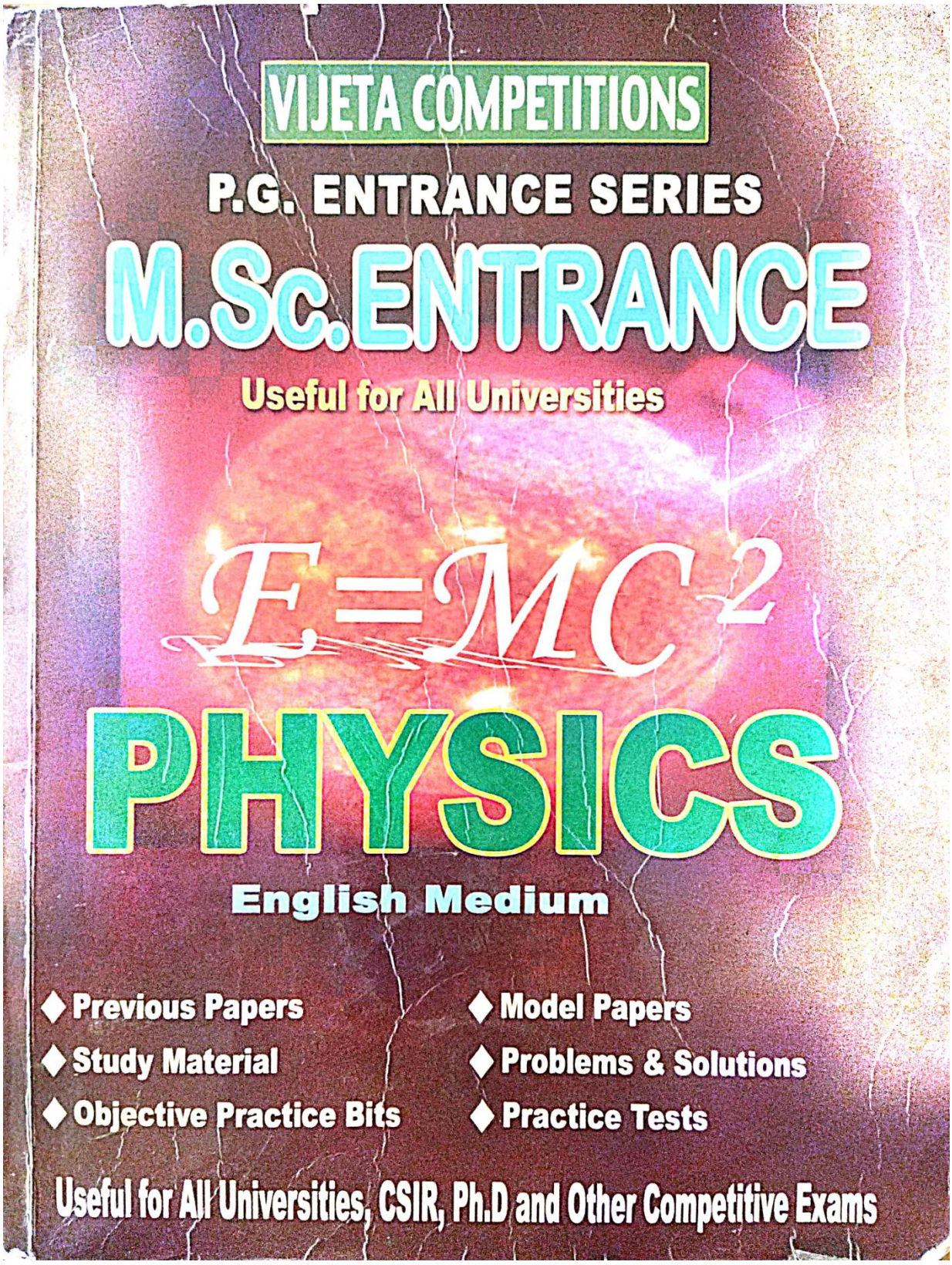
6.Optics

7.Electricity and Magnetism

8. Modern physics and Electronics

9.Fluid mechanics

10.Special theory of relativity


VIJETA COMPETITIONS
P.G. ENTRANCE SERIES
M.Sc. ENTRANCE
Useful for All Universities
$E=MC^2$
PHYSICS
English Medium
Previous Papers
Model Papers
Study Material
Problems & Solutions
Objective Practice Bits
Practice Tests
Useful for All Universities, CSIR, Ph.D and Other Competitive Exams

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1.5. FLUID DYNAMICS

STUDY MATERIAL

★ The fluids can be divided into two parts depends on pressure.

1. **Liquids:** which are incompressible (volume can't change)
2. **Gases:** which are compressible (volume can change)

★ **Characteristics of fluids:**

1. Fluids can flow may be steady or non-steady.
2. Fluids flow may be rotational or inrotational.
3. Fluids flow may be compressible or incompressible.
4. Fluids flow may be viscous and nonviscous.

★ **Stream line flow:** The fluid flow is such that velocity at any point of every particle is constant in time, the flow is known as steady or stream line flow.

★ **Turbulent flow:** The flow of fluid in which velocity of all particles crossing a given point is not same and becomes disorderly or irregular, is called turbulent flow.

★ **Viscosity:** The property of a fluid by virtue of which an opposing force comes into play whenever there is a relative flow between the different layers of the fluid or liquid is called viscosity.

★ **Coefficient of Viscosity:** Coefficient of viscosity of a liquid is defined as the viscous drag acting per unit area of the layer having unit velocity gradient perpendicular to the direction of the flow.

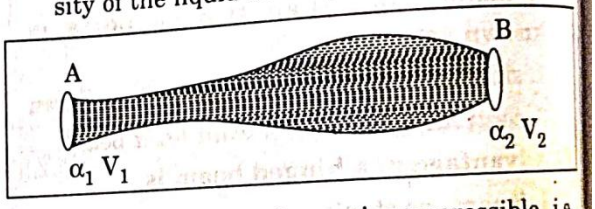
It is denoted by $\eta = {}^{F}/_{A}\frac{dV}{dn}$

Applications: Viscosity of various liquids and gases have the following applications.

1. Liquids at high viscosity are used in shock absorbers and buffers at railway stations.
2. Used to damp the motion at some instruments.
3. Used in determining the molecular weight and shape of the organic molecules.
4. Lubricants (different) are made depending upon season.

★ **Equation of continuity:** The velocity of the fluid is inversely proportional to the area of cross section i.e., larger is the cross sectional area smaller would be the velocity of flow and vice-versa.

Let α_1, V_1, and ρ_1 be the area of cross section of the tube, velocity of flow of the liquid particles and density of the liquid at point A, similarly α_2, V_2 and ρ_2 be the of cross section of the tube, velocity of flow of the liquid particles and density of the liquid at the point B.



★ The flow is steady or incompressible i.e., $\rho_1=\rho_2=\rho$. Therefore $\alpha_1 V_1 \rho_1 = \alpha_2 V_2 \rho_2$

αV= constant

Differential form of equation of continuity:

$\nabla.\vec{V}=0$

$\left[\vec{\nabla}=i\frac{d}{dx}+j\frac{d}{dy}+k\frac{d}{dz} \text{ and } \vec{V}=iV_x+jV_y+kV_z\right]$

The statement of equation of continuity for an incompressible fluid flow.

BERNOULLI'S THEOREM

★ When an incompressible and non-viscous fluid-flow in stream lined motion from one place to another, then at every point of its path.

The total energy per unit volume is constant. Pressure energy + kinetic energy + potential energy = constant.

$\rho+\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 + \rho gh$ = constant.

under low pressure, the tubes and fins get cooled

★ **Applications of low temperature:**

1. Production of high Vacuum.
2. Separation of constituents of air.
3. Vapourisation calorimeters.
4. O_2 and N_2 are being produced from liquid air.
5. It is also used in manufacturing explosives.
6. The liquid O_2 is stored up in cylinders for artificial respiration.

PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

1. A refrigerator works under a irreversible cycle between the temperatures 300k and 400K. Calculate i) the thermal efficiency ii) the coefficient of performance.

Sol: i. Thermal efficiency $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{300}{400}$

$= 0.25$ or 25%

ii. The coefficient of performance,

$$\beta = \frac{\theta_2}{W} = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{300}{400 - 300} = 3$$

2. For one mole of hydrogen, the Vander Waal's constants $a = 0.245 \frac{Lt^2 \times atoms}{mole^2}$; $b = 2.67 \times 10^{-1}$ lt $mole^{-1}$, calculate its temperature of inversion. R = 2 cal/mole K

Sol: The temperature of inversion T_i is

$$T_i = \frac{2a}{Rb}$$

$$T_i = \frac{2 \times 0.245 \times 10^{12}}{2 \times 4.2 \times 10^7 \times 26.7} = 220 \text{ K}$$

OBJECTIVE BITS

1. In the porous plug experiment, the temperature of the gas increases after throttling. The correct range for the initial temperature of the gas for this to happen is

1. Critical temperature to Boyle's temperature
2. Boiling temperature to critical temperature
3. Below inversion temperature
4. (2) and (3)

2. The equation $\left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_s = \frac{S}{V}$, where P is pressure, S is specific entropy of liquid helium and V is specific volume, is known as

1. Joule – Thomson effect equation
2. Joule – Kelvin effect equation
3. Fountain effect equation
4. (1) & (2)

3. Cooling is possible when

1. $T_i = \frac{2a}{2b}$
2. $T_i > \frac{2a}{Rb}$
3. $T_i < \frac{2a}{Rb}$
4. $T_i \leq \frac{2a}{2b}$

4. Joule–Thomson cooling is

1. Temperature independent
2. Temperature dependent
3. Inversely proportional to molecular weight
4. Dependent on the total mass of gas

5. The Clapeyron's equation $\frac{L}{V_2 - V_1} = T\left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)$, can be derived from

1. $\left(\frac{dS}{dV}\right)_T = \left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_V$
2. $\left(\frac{dP}{dV}\right)_T = \left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_V \left(\frac{dT}{dV}\right)_P$
3. $\left(\frac{dC_p}{dP}\right)_T = -T\left(\frac{dv}{dT^2}\right)$
4. None of the above

6. The following processes are used for cooling

1. Evaporation
2. Adiabatic demagnetization
3. Adiabatic expansion compressed gas
4. (2) & (3) only

7. The dimensions of the constant b in Vander waal's gas equation are that of

1. Volume
2. Pressure
3. Volume × Pressure
4. Volume / Pressure

8. According to Vander Waal's gas equation critical co-efficient $\frac{R T_c}{P_c V_c}$ is equal to

1. 1
2. 8/3
3. 8
4. 3:1

★ Sum of the static and dynamic pressure is constant. i.e., $P+\frac{1}{2}PV^2$ = constant; $\frac{1}{2}PV^2$ is constant.

★ **Applications:**

1. Lift of an airfoil
2. The sprayer
3. Spinning of a ball
4. Bunsen burner
5. Pitot tube
6. carburettor
7. Vacuum brake
8. Venturimeter
9. Torricelli's theorem

TORRICELLI'S THEOREM

★ The velocity of efflux of a liquid through an orifice is equal to that which a body would acquire in falling freely from the free surface of liquid to the orifice.

According to Bernoulli's theorem.

The sum of the pressure and the total energy per unit volume of the liquid must be the same at the free surface and at every point of the orifice.

$\Rightarrow P+0+PgH= P+{}^1/_2PV^2+Pg(H-h)$

$\Rightarrow {}^1/_2PV^2 = Pgh$

$\Rightarrow V= \sqrt{2gh}$

★ The rate of flow of water through circular orifice is $0.62\ a\sqrt{2gh}$. Where 'a' is area of cross section.

★ **Pitot tube:** To determine the velocity of flow of the liquid in tube, rivers and streams etc., it is measured by using $V=\sqrt{2gh}$, where 'h' is the height difference between arms of pitot tube and 'g' is acceleration due to gravity.

Venturimeter: Venturimeter is a guage put on a flow pipe to measure the rate of flow of a liquid through a pipe. According to Bernoulli's theorem, velocity of flow of liquid at point A is

$$V_1 = \left[\frac{2A_2^2(P_1-P_2)}{P(A_1^2-A_2^2)}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ and}$$

Velocity of flow of liquid at point B is

$$V_2 = \left[\frac{2A_2^2(P_1-P_2)}{P(A_1^2-A_2^2)}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

1. Water enters a horizontal pipe of non-uniform cross-section with a velocity of 0.4 m/s and leaves the other end with a velocity of 0.6 m/s, pressure of water at the first end is 1500 N/m². Then calculate the pressure of water at other end.

Sol: The horizontal flow of liquid.

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_1^2 = P_2 + 1/2\,\rho V_2^2$$

$$P_2 = P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho(V_1^2 - V_2^2)$$

Where, $P_1 = 1500$, $V_1 = 0.4$, $V_2 = 0.6$

$$P_2 = 1500 + \frac{1}{2}\times 10^3 \times (0.16 - 0.36)$$

$$P_2 = 1500 - 100 = 1400$$

$P_2 = 1400$ N/m²

2. A bent tube is lowered into a water stream. The velocity of the stream relative to the tube is equal to V = 2.5 m/s. The closed upper end of the tube located at the height h_o = 12 cm has a small orifice. To what height h will be the water jet spurt.

Sol: The K.E at the lower end is converted into pressure and again pressure energy converted into K.E.

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 = h_o\,\rho g + \rho(V^1)^2$$

$$\therefore\ V^1 = \sqrt{\frac{[\rho V^2 - 2h_o\rho g]}{\rho}}$$

$$\text{or } V^1 = \left[V^2 - 2gh_o\right]^{1/2} \quad \ldots\ldots (1)$$

$$h = \frac{(V^1)^2}{2g} \quad \ldots\ldots (2)$$

From (1) and (2) then we get

$$h = \frac{(V^1)^2}{2g} - h_o \quad \ldots\ldots (3)$$

$$h = \frac{(2.5)^2}{2\times 9.8} - 0.12$$

$h = 0.20$ m

9. Joule–Thomson co-efficient is given by

1. $\mu = \frac{1}{C_p}\left[T\left(\frac{dV}{dP}\right)_T - V\right]$

2. $\mu = \frac{1}{C_p}\left[T\left(\frac{dV}{dT}\right)_P + V\right]$

3. $\mu = \frac{1}{C_p}\left[T\left(\frac{dV}{dT}\right)_P - V\right]$

4. $\mu = J\,C_p\left[T\left(\frac{dV}{dT}\right) - V\right]$

10. The Vanderwaal's constants a and b for 1 gram molecule of hydrogen are a = 0.245 atm lt^2 $mole^{-2}$. Then calculate the critical, constants of the gas.

1. $T_c = 239°C$
   $V_c = 8.01 \times 10^{-2}$ kg
2. $T_c = -239.82°C$
   $V_c = 8.01 \times 10^{-2}$ kg
3. $P_c = 13.12$ Atm
4. (2) & (3) only

11. Calculate the critical temperature of helium given the following values for critical constants $a = 615 \times 10^{-5}$, $b = 995 \times 10^{-4}$; where the units of pressure is the atmosphere and the unit of volume, the gram molecular volume of gas at NTP.

1. –268°C
2. 5K
3. 5°C
4. (1) & (2)

12. The temperature of inversion of hydrogen and helium are

1. –80°C, –240°C
2. –80°K, –240°K
3. 80°C, 240°K
4. (1) & (2) only

13. In a porous-plug experiment, the change in temperature of the gas depends upon

1. Its thermal conductivity
2. The difference in pressure on either side of the plug
3. Its specific heat
4. None of the above

ANSWERS

1.4	2.3	3.3	4.2	5.1	6.4	7.1	8.2	9.3	10.4	11.4	12.1	13.2

1.1. VECTORS

STUDY MATERIAL

★ **Scalar quantity:** A physical quantity which has only magnitude is called scalar.

Ex: Mass, temperature, speed, etc.

★ **Vector quantity:** A physical quantity having both magnitude and direction.

Ex: Velocity, momentum, acceleration, force, etc.

★ **Sum of scalars:** The sum of two scalars is a scalar quantity.

★ **Null vector:** The vector whose origin and terminus, is same is called null vector or zero vector. Its magnitude is zero and direction is indeterminate.

★ **Unit vector:** The vector having unit magnitude is called unit vector.

If $\vec{A}$ is the vector, then its unit vector $\hat{a} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$

Note: 1. The unit vector which is perpendicular to the plane containing vectors $\vec{A}$ & $\vec{B}$ is

$$\hat{c} = \frac{\vec{A} \times \vec{B}}{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}$$

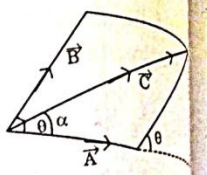
2. 'O' is origin, P(x, y, z) then the unit vector parallel to $\overrightarrow{OP} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

★ Displacement, velocity, acceleration, momentum, force, impulse, intensity of electric field, moment of magnetisation, magnetic induction .... etc., these vectors are called real or polar vectors.

★ Torque, angular momentum, angular velocity .... etc., these vectors are called axial vectors.

★ **Triangular law:** If two vectors are represented in magnitude and direction by the two sides of a triangle taken in order, the resultant vector is represented in magnitude and direction by the third side of triangle taken in reverse order.

★ **Parallelogram law:** If two vectors are represented in magnitude and direction by the two adjacent sides of a parallelogram drawn from a point, their resultant is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal passing through the same point.



Parallelogram

★ If the angle between two vectors $\vec{A}$ & $\vec{B}$ is θ then resultant vector,

$C^2 = A^2 + B^2 + 2AB\cos\theta$.

or $C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB\cos\theta}$

If the resultant $\vec{C}$ makes an angle α with the direction $\vec{A}$, then

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{B\sin\theta}{A + B\cos\theta}\right]$$

Cases:

i. If $\vec{A}$ & $\vec{B}$ are in same direction, $\theta = 0°$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| + |\vec{B}|$$

ii. If $\vec{A}$ & $\vec{B}$ are in opposite direction, $\theta = 180°$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| - |\vec{B}|$$

iii. If $\vec{A}, \vec{B}$ are in perpendicular directions and

$|\vec{A}| = |\vec{B}|$ then $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{2}\,A$

iv. $|\vec{A}| = |\vec{B}|$ then $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = 2A\cos\theta/2$

★ **Polygon law:** If no.of vectors are represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, the resultant is represented in magnitude and direction by the closing side of the polygon taken in reverse order.

★ **Scalar product of two vectors (DOT product)**

The scalar or DOT product of two vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ is defined as the product of the magnitude of the vectors and the cosine of the angle between them.

1. If A, B are two vectors then their dot product $\vec{A}.\vec{B} = |\vec{A}|.|\vec{B}|\cos\theta$

2. Commutative law $\vec{A}.\vec{B} = \vec{B}.\vec{A}$

9) A condenser of capacity 10μF is charged to a potential of 1000V, then the energy stored in the condenser
1) 5J 2) 10J 3) 15J 4) 20J

10) An infinitely long conductor carries a current of 100mA. What is the magnetic field a point 0.1m away from it.
1) 0.0795Amp/m 2) 0.1043Amp/m
3) 0.1591Amp/m 4) 2×10^{-7}

11) A coil wire of certain radius has 600 turns and self-inductance 100 mH. What will be the self-inductance of a similar coil with 500 turns.
1) 69.4 mH 2) 75 mH
3) 83.3 mH 4) 100 mH

12) The amount of field energy passing in unit time through unit area of the surface perpendicular to the direction of propagation of energy is called
1) Hall effect
2) Electromagnetic energy
3) Steady current 4) Poynting vector

13) In the experiment of determination of the charge on the electron in Millikan's method, oil used because
1) To eliminate error due to evaporation
2) Small drops can be formed
3) The surface tension is more for the oil
4) To eliminate error due to usage of stokes formula for bigger spheres also

14. The dielectric constant of a medium is 1, Electric field in the dielectric is 10^6 V/m then its polarization
1) 27×10^{-6} cm^{-2} 2) 36×10^{-6} cm^{-2}
3) 51×10^{-6} cm^{-2} 4) 0

15. A spherical drop of water carrying a charge of 3×10^{-6} C has a potential of 1000V at its surface. What is the radius of the drop
1) 108 m 2) 54 m
3) 27 m 4) 12 m

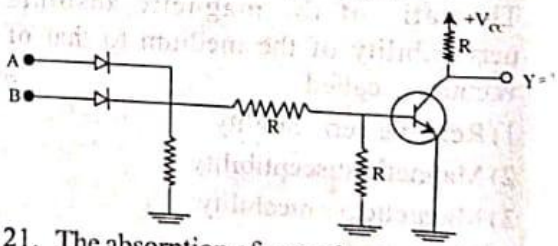
16. By using the laws of bodean Algebra
$AB - ABC + \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}C = 0$
1) B + AC 2) A(B + C)
3) A + BC 4) AB + BC + CA

17. The ripple factor of a bridge rectifier is
1) 1.21 2) 1.11 3) 0.812 4) 0.48

18. The minority and majority carriers p-type semi conductor are
1) Holes and Electrons
2) Electrons and Holes
3) Holes only 4) Electrons only

19. The process of getting back audio signa from modulated wave is–
1) Detection 2) Rectification
3) Amplification 4) Oscillation

20 In digital electronics, the following circui belongs to
1) Ex-OR gate 2) NAND gate
3) NOR gate 4) OR gate



21. The absorption of γ rays by matter at higher energies is almost
1) Compton absorption
2) Pair production
3) Photoelectric absorption
4) None of these

22. An alpha particle of mass 6.65×10^{-27} kg and positive charge twice that of an electron at right angles to a magnetic field with a velocity of 3×10^5 m/sec. If the flux density of field is 0.2 W/m^2. The force acting on the alpha particle is–
1) Zero 2) 6.65×10^{-27}N
3) 1.92×10^{-14}N 4) 8.32×10^{-28}N

23. Xenon having - Isotopes
1) 1 2) 3 3) 5 4) 9

24 The packing fraction is - for elements with mass number between 20 and 200
1) Positive 2) Negative
3) Zero 4) None of these

25. In a crystal, a lattice plane cuts intercepts of 2a, 3b and 6c along the three axes where a, b, c, are primitive vectors of the unit cell. The miller indeces of the given plane is
1) (3 2 1) 2) (2 3 6)
3) $(2\ \bar{3}\ 3)$ 4) (1 2 3)

26. Example of Anti Ferromagnetism
1) MnS 2) Zn 3) Fe_3O_4 4) Bi

27. The time independent schrodinger's wave equation is
1) $\nabla^2\psi + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E + v)\psi = 0$
2) $\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m}(\nabla^2 + v)\psi = \hbar\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t}$
3) $\nabla^2\psi + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - V)\psi = 0$
4) $\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m}(\nabla^2 + V)\psi = 0$

28. Positron is a
1) Anti-electron 2) Anti-proton
3) Anti-neutron
4) Anti-charged K meson

29. In the hydrogen spectrum Lyman Series lies in the
1) Visible region 2) UV region
3) Micro wave region
4) Infrared region

30. For a tricline Crystal system
1) $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^0$
2) $a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^0$
3) $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = 90^0$ and $\gamma = 120^0$
4) $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^0$

31. The thereshold wavelength of sodium is 5045 $\mathring{A}$ then its work function is–
1) 6.619×10^{-19} J 2) 3.936×10^{-21} J
3) 7.432×10^{-19} J 4) 12.495×10^{-19} J

32. If the uncertainity in the position of an electron is 2×10^{-10}m, then the uncertainity in its momentum is
1) 6.62×10^{-30} kg - m/sec
2) 4.32×10^{-30} kg - m/sec
3) 3.31×10^{-24} kg - m/sec
4) zero

33. The disintegration constant (λ) of radiactive element is 0.00231 per day, then its half-life
1) 5.3 years 2) 432.9 days
3) 300 days 4) 87 days

34. What is the compton shift for an X-ray photon if it is scattered at an angle of 60^0 by electron
1) 0.0121 $\mathring{A}$ 2) 0.0242 $\mathring{A}$
3) 0.0432 $\mathring{A}$ 4) 0.1041 $\mathring{A}$

35. Einstein equation of photoelectric effect is
1) $E = mc^2$ 2) $E = h\nu$
3) $E = (m - m_0)C^2$
4) $h\nu = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \phi$

36. The radius of Holmium (Ho^{165}) is 7.731 Fermi, then the radius of Helium (He^4) is
1) 26.71 Fermi 2) 18.24 Fermi
3) 15.71 Fermi 4) 2.23 Fermi

37. The dispersion of positive ions in Aston's mass spectrograph is due to the applied
1) Magnetic field 2) Electric field
3) Both electric and magnetic fields
4) None of these

Students List

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ELURU

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

2020-2021

SUB: PHYSICS

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S.NO	ROLL.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
1	181021	A ANNAPURNA	MPC	A. Annapurna
2	181022	ADDAGRLA SIVARANJANI	MPC	A. Sivaranjani
3	181023	ADIMALUPU SRAVANI	MPC	A. Sravani
4	181002	BHUKYA NAVYA	MPC	B. Navya
5	181029	BOMMANA DIVYA	MPC	B. Divya
6	181006	BUDDANA GNANESWARI	MPC	B Gnaneswari
7	181034	CHEBATTINA JYOTHIRMAYI	MPC	C. Jyothirmayi
8	181035	CHIDIBOMMA JEEVANA JYOTHI	MPC	C. Jeevana Jyothi
9	181037	CHIPPADA HIMANI	MPC	Ch. Himani...
10	181039	CHITTIBOMMA RAJYA LAKSHMI	MPC	Ch. Rajyalakshmi
11	181040	DASARI AHALYA	MPC	D. Ahalya
12	181044	DUKKIPATI SANDHYA	MPC	D. Sandhya
13	181049	G AKHILA	MPC	G. Akhila
14	181052	GORIPARTHI SWATHI	MPC	G. Swathi

15	181054	GORRELA AMBICA	MPC	G. Ambica
16	181059	GURUVELLI SRAVANI DURGA	MPC	G. S. Durga
17	181062	JOGINEEDI KRISHNA VENI	MPC	Jogineedi krishnaveni
18	181065	KALLA SWAPNA DEVI	MPC	K. swapna Devi
19	181016	KAMMA GREESHA SAI PANDU	MPC	K. Greesha sai Pandu
20	181068	KANDUKURI SUBBALAKSHMI	MPC	K. subbalakshmi
21	181069	KANDULA KUSUMITHA SIVANI	MPC	K. kusumitha Sivani
22	181073	KOCHARLA JAYASRI	MPC	K. Jayasri
23	181106	LUKALAPU ASHA SIVANI	MPC	L. Asha Sivani.
24	181108	MAHANKALI AKHILA	MPC	M. Akila.
25	181109	MAKINENI MALLIKA	MPC	Makineni Mallika
26	181113	MARRI NAVYA	MPC	M. Navya
27	181081	NARRA OM SRI	MPC	Narra OMSri
28	181118	SOWMYA NEELAM	MPC	Sowmya Neelam
29	181120	N.SITHA SUPRATHIKA	MPC	N. sitha suprathika
30	181124	PAJJURI DIVYA SRI	MPC	Pajjuri Divya Sri
31	181126	PALLAPOTHU NANDINI	MPC	P. Nandini
32	181082	PAMARTHI KOMALI	MPC	P. komali
33	181127	PAMARTHI MOUNIKA	MPC	P. mounika
34	181099	TATINA NAVYA	MPC	T. Navya
35	181100	TATINA PAVANI	MPC	T. Pavani
36	181101	TELLAM SUBHASHINI	MPC	T. subhashini
37	181154	JHANSI YARRAMSETTI	MPC	Jhansi. Yarramsetti

38	182005	BOLEM JEEVANA SANDHYA	MPCS	B. Jeevana Sandhya
39	182008	CHALLAGULLA PAVITHRA	MPCS	Ch. Pavithra.
40	182034	E.SHARMILA NAGA LAKSHMI	MPCS	E.S.N.Lakshmi
41	182063	PAMARTHI SAI KUMARI	MPCS	pamarthi sai kumari
42	182083	P.V. N.S.S.G.SUPRIYA	MPCS	P.V.N.S.S.G.Supriya
43	182087	PODURI SRIVIDYA	MPCS	P. Srividya
44	182065	S V P K H SRI HARSHINI	MPCS	SVPKH Sri Harshini
45	182096	SHAIK KARISHMA	MPCS	Shaik karishma
46	182100	SUNKARI PUNYAVATHI	MPCS	SUNKARI.PUNYAVATHI
47	182112	TALARI RAMYA	MPCS	T. Ramya
48	182072	TEJASREE MANNE	MPCS	TM. Tejasree
49	182111	YALAMARTHY SAI DURGA	MPCS	Y. Sai durga
50	182069	YALAMARTHI SAI VARSHITHA	MPCS	Y. Sai Varshitha
51	182114	A. PRASANNA LAKSHMI	MPCS	A. Prasanna lakshmi
52	182038	GODI NIKHILA PRIYA	MPCS	G. Nikhila Priya

Ch. Anilla

Signature

Students Attendance Register

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN , ELURU

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2020-2021

SUB: PHYSICS

S.NO	ROLL.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	181021	MPC	A ANNAPURNA
2	181022	MPC	ADDAGRLA SIVARANJANI
3	181023	MPC	ADIMALUPU SRAVANI
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6	181006	MPC	B. GNANESWARI
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14	181052	MPC	GORIPARTHI SWATHI
15	181054	MPC	GORRELA AMBICA
16	181059	MPC	GURUVELLI SRAVANI DURGA
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18	181065	MPC	KALLA SWAPNA DEVI
19	181016	MPC	KAMMA GREESHA SAI PANDU
20	181068	MPC	K.SUBBALAKSHMI

21	181069	MPC	K.KUSUMITHA SIVANI
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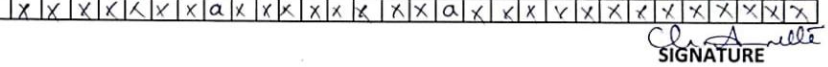
48	182072	MPCS	TEJASREE MANNE	
49	182111	MPCS	YALAMARTHY SAI DURGA	
50	182069	MPCS	Y. SAI VARSHITHA	
51	182114	MPCS	A. PRASANNA LAKSHMI	
52	182038	MPCS	GODI NIKHILA PRIYA	

SIGNATURE

REPORT

PROGRAMME: PG Entrance COACHING FOR III B.Sc. aspirants inPHYSICSsubject

In association with IQAC &In accordance with the resolution made during the meeting and documented in the minutes, it was unanimously agreed to arrange PG entrance coaching classes for interested students pursuing IIIB.Sc (PHYSICS) This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the PG entrance coaching classes in **PHYSICS**subject conducted from 02-July-2021 To 31 -July-2021 from 8:30am to 09:30am & 4.30pm to 5.30pm.These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty from the concerned department.

Approximately 52 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions These meticulously organized classes aimed to prepare the students comprehensively for the upcoming PG entrance examinations scheduled in the month of Oct 2021. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 8:30 AM to 09:30 AM& 4.30PM to 5.30PM, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the examination.

The outcomes of these coaching classes have been highly encouraging. 5 students were qualified in the exam.few students showcased exceptional performance, securing remarkable pg. ranks demonstrating both their commitment and the effectiveness of the coaching program. Furthermore, all participating students successfully qualified for the examination, marking a significant achievement resulting from our collaborative endeavor.

The successful arrangement of these coaching classes aligns directly with the decision made during the meeting These sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, significantly contributing to the preparedness and success of the students preparing for the PG entrance examination.

ID CARDS


COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
VISAKHAPATNAM-530 003
Ph Nos
0891-2844000
2844001
STUDENT IDENTITY CARD
Regd.NO : 721211936017
Name : G.SRAVANI DURGA
Course : MSc Physics
Department : PHYSICS
Batch : 2021-2023
Principal


ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM - 533296
GUJJALA SRI AKHILA
DEPARTMENT : Geophysics
COURSE : MSC. Geophysics
ADMIT .NO : 213903
ADMIT BATCH : 2021 - 2023
CELL. NO : 9182246593
Principal
vivo Y21


COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
VISAKHAPATNAM-530 003
Ph Nos
0891-2844000
2844001
STUDENT IDENTITY CARD
Regd.NO : 721211936028
Name : MAHANKALI AKHILA
Course : MSc Physics
Department : PHYSICS
Batch : 2021-2023
Principal
ANDHR

RANK CARDS

09/02/2022, 11:20 AM

APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : 30728922128
Candidate's Name : PODURI SRIVIDYA
Father's Name : PODURI POSU BABU
Test Paper : Physical Sciences

Community
BC-A
Date of Birth
07/01/2001

Course Code	Course Name
PG099	M.Sc. Physics

Marks Obtained : 42
Rank : 976

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	608
BC-A	122

P. Srividya

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites: **www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in**
2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.
3. The candidates called for certificate verification must have the following original certificates /documents to upload for verification.
   I. Rank Card and Hall Ticket of APPGCET - 2021.
   II. Transfer Certificate (T.C) from the institution where the candidate has last studied.
   III. Degree certificate and complete memorandum of marks or consolidated memo of qualifying examination (the downloaded memos are not allowed). The candidate should ensure that he / she has passed the qualifying examination with requisite percent of marks without which his / her admission will not be entertained.
   IV. Secondary School or 10th std. Certificate.
   V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local \ Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force.
   VI. Community / Caste Certificate, if applicable.
   VII. Latest Income Certificate issued by Tahsildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable.
   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests

(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : 30728922045

Candidate's Name : GODI NIKHILA PRIYA

Father's Name : GODI NICOLAS

Test Paper : Physical Sciences

Community
SC
Date of Birth
30/10/2000

Course Code	Course Name
PG099	M.Sc. Physics

Marks Obtained : 41

Rank : 1067

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	673
SC	166

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites: www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in
2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.
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   VII. Latest Income Certificate issued by Tahsildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable.
   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
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4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

Photo Gallery

PG ENTRANCE COACHING CLASSES BYCH.ANITHA

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

For

M.Sc., (MATHEMATICS)

Date: 02-July-2021 to 31 -July-2021

Time: 8:30 am to 9:30 am

&

4.30pm to 5.30pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2020–2021

INDEX

About Programme

The Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir C R Reddy College for Women organized PG entrance coaching classes for APPGSET 2021 in Mathematics, these classes were conducted by senior faculty members who specialize in the respective subjects at the college.

Program: PG Entrance Coaching for Mathematics Subject

Subjects Covered:

- M.Sc. (Mathematics)

Target Audience:

- III B.Sc. students aspiring for postgraduate studies (M.Sc.)

Duration:

- July2nd, 2021, to July 31st, 2021 (30 days)

Time:

- 8:30 AM to 9:30 AM & 4.30PM to 5.30PM

Resource Persons:

- Mrs. V. D. Ratna Kumari (HOD)
- D. Tejaswi

Organized By:

- Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir C R Reddy College for Women

Program Overview:

- Specifically designed coaching program focusing on AP PGCET 2021for M.Sc. aspirants.
- Conducted by seasoned faculty members from Sir CR Reddy College, each specializing in Mathematics.
- Comprehensive curriculum comprising subject-specific lectures, problem-solving sessions, practice tests, and exam strategy workshops.
- Tailored content to acquaint students with the AP PGCET exam pattern, syllabi, and effective preparation methodologies.

Benefits for III B.Sc. Students:

- Early guidance and preparation assistance for M.Sc. entrance exams.
- Exposure to exam patterns, aiding in better preparedness.
- Access to experienced faculty for subject-specific guidance and doubt resolution.

- Enhanced readiness for M.Sc. studies by initiating preparation in advance.

This coaching program aims to support B.Sc. students in their aspirations for pursuing postgraduate studies by providing structured coaching specifically aligned with the requirements of the AP PGCET 2021 examination.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes

Learning Objectives:

1. Subject Mastery: To facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the core concepts and subject-specific knowledge required for M.Sc. entrance exams.
2. Exam Familiarity: To familiarize students with the exam pattern, question types, and syllabi specific to APPGCET 2021.
3. Problem-Solving Skills: To enhance problem-solving abilities and critical thinking necessary to tackle complex questions in the entrance exams.
4. Time Management: To equip students with effective time management strategies for the exam and optimize their performance within the stipulated time frame.
5. Exam Strategy: To provide guidance on effective exam strategies, including question selection, prioritization, and efficient answering techniques.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Strong Foundation: Students are expected to build a strong foundational understanding of their respective subjects, providing a basis for advanced studies.
2. Improved Performance: Enhanced problem-solving skills and a better grasp of exam patterns can result in improved performance in mock tests and the actual entrance exam.
3. Confidence: Through regular practice and guidance, students are likely to gain confidence in handling diverse questions and scenarios during the examination.
4. Effective Preparation: Students should be better prepared to face the challenges of the entrance exams by utilizing learned strategies and subject-specific knowledge.
5. Readiness for Postgraduate Studies: The coaching program aims to prepare students adequately for the rigors of postgraduate studies in their chosen fields.

Permission Letter

Permission Letter

26-06-2021
Eluru

To
The Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
Eluru

Subject: Request to grant permission to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes to final year students.

This is to bring to your kind notice that, Career Guidance and Placement Cell is planning to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce .

The coaching classes aim is to provide additional support and guidance to our ambitious students who aspire to excel in their respective fields and we believe that providing coaching classes with in our college will not only benefit our students but also contribute to the overall academic excellence of our institution. These classes will be conducted for about 30 days i.e., from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021. The duration of these classes will be from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. I kindly request your approval for this initiative, as it aligns with our commitment to fostering academic excellence and preparing our students for successful futures.

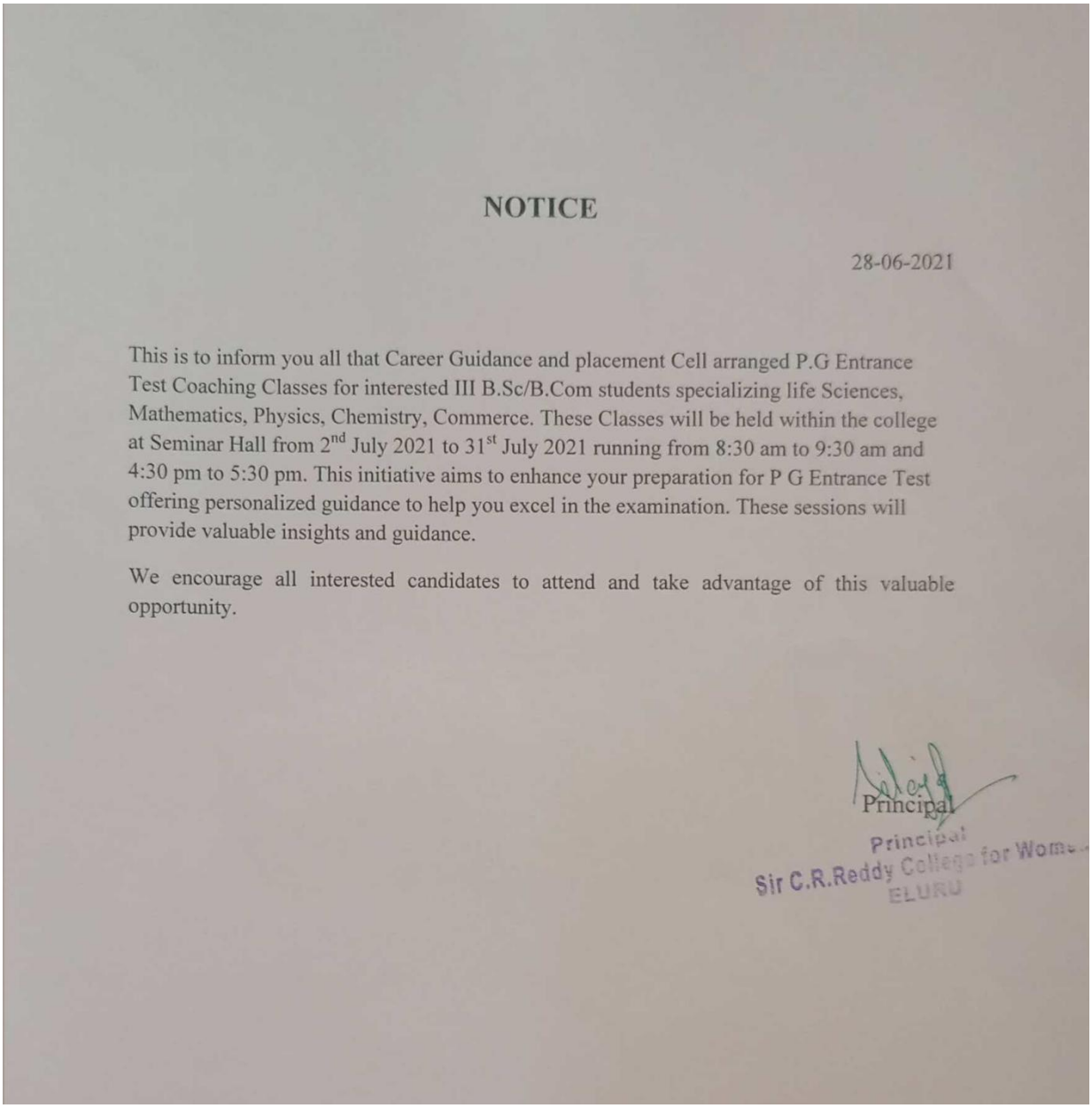
Thanking you Madam,

Permitted

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,
(Coordinator)
Career Guidance and Placement Cell

Notice to Students



NOTICE

28-06-2021

This is to inform you all that Career Guidance and placement Cell arranged P.G Entrance Test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce. These Classes will be held within the college at Seminar Hall from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021 running from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. This initiative aims to enhance your preparation for P G Entrance Test offering personalized guidance to help you excel in the examination. These sessions will provide valuable insights and guidance.

We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this valuable opportunity.

Principal

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Wome
ELURU

Course Structure

- Differential equations of first order and first degree
- Differential equations of first order but not of first degree
- Higher order linear differential equations
- Three-Dimensional Geometry
- Differentiation and Integration
- System of linear differential equations
- Groups
- Rings
- Real Numbers
- Linear Algebra
- Multiple Integral and Vector calculus

Course Material

1. DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

STUDY MATERIAL

★ **Differential equation:** An equation involving differentials or one dependent variable and its derivatives with respect to one or more independent variables is called a differential equation.

★ **Ordinary differential equation:** A differential equation is said to be ordinary if the derivatives in the equation have reference to only a single independent variable.

Ex: 1. $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 - 4\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 7y = \cos x$

2. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 6y = \log x$

★ The general form of an ordinary differential n is

$F(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \ldots\ldots \frac{d^ny}{dx^n}) = 0$

$F(x, y, y^1, y^2, \ldots\ldots y^n) = 0$

★ **Partial differential equation:** A differential equation is said to be partial if the derivatives in the equation have reference to two or more independent variables.

Ex: 1. $(y+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (z+x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + y$

2. $4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x - y$

★ **Order of a differential equation:** A differential equation is said to be of order n, if the n^{th} derivative is the highest derivative in that equation.

★ **Degree of a differential equation:**

Let $F(x, y, y^1, \ldots\ldots y^n) = 0$ be a differential equation of order n. If the given differential equation is a polynomial in y^n, then the highest degree of $y^{(n)}$ is defined as the degree of the differential equation.

Ex: a $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}$

The order and degree of this equation is 2.

★ **General Solution of a differential equation:** Let $F(x, y, y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, \ldots\ldots y^{(n)}) = 0$ be a differential equation of order n. If $\phi(x, y, c_1, c_2, \ldots c_n) = 0$ where $c_1, c_2, \ldots. c_n$ are n independent arbitrary constants, is a solution of the given differential equation, then it is called the general solution of the given differential equation.

★ **Particular solution of a differential equation:** The solution obtained by giving particular values to arbitrary constants in the general solution of the differential equation $F(x, y, y^{(1)}, \ldots y^{(n)}) = 0$ is called a particular solution of given differential equation.

★ **Singular solution of a differential equation:** An equation $\psi(x,y) = 0$ is called singular solution of the differential equation $F(x, y, y^{(1)}, \ldots\ldots y^{(n)}) = 0$ if

i. $\psi(x, y) = 0$ is a solution of the given differential equation.

ii. $\psi(x, y)=0$ does not contain arbitrary constant and

iii. $\psi(x, y) = 0$ is not obtained by giving particular values to arbitrary constants in the general solution.

★ An equation of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$ is called a differential equation of the first order and of the first degree.

★ The following four methods for solving $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$

i. Variable separable

ii. Homogeneous equations and equations reducible to homogenous form.

iii. Exact equations and which can be made exact by the use of integrating factors

iv. Linear equations and Bernoulli's form.

★ **Existence and uniqueness theorem:** Let S denote the rectangular region defined by $|x-x_0| \le a$ and $|y-y_0| \le b$, a region with the point (x_0, y_0) as its centre. If $f(x, y)$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ are continuous functions of x and y in a region S of the xy–plane and if $P(x_0, y_0) \in S$, then there exists one and only one function say $\phi(x)$, which in some neighbourhood of P, is

solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx}=f(x, y)$ and is such that $\phi(x_0)=y_0$.

★ **Homogeneous Factors:** A function f(x,y) is said to be a homogeneous function of degree n in x and y if $f(kx,ky)=k^n f(x,y) \forall k$, n is a constant.

★ **Homogeneous differential equation:** A differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx}=f(x,y)$ of first order and first degree is called homogeneous in x and y if the function f (x, y) is a homogeneous function of degree zero in x and y.

★ **Non–Homogeneous equation of the first degree in x and y:** The equation $\frac{dy}{dx}=f(x, y)$ can be written as $M(x, y)\,dx+N(x, y)\,dy=0$ (or) $N(x,y)\frac{dy}{dx}=M(x, y)$, if $a_1, b_1, c_1, a_2, b_2, c_2$, are constants and $c_1 \neq 0$ or $c_2 \neq 0$ then $(a_2x+b_2y+c_2)\frac{dy}{dx}=a_1x+b_1x+c_1$ is called a non-homogeneous differential equation of the first degree in x and y.

★ **Exact differential equation:**

Let $M(x, y)\,dx + N(x, y)\,dy = 0$ be a first order and first degree differential equation where M, N are real valued functions defined for some real x, y on some rectangle $R: |x-x_0| \leq a, |y-y_0| \leq b$. Then the equation $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ is said to be an exact differential equation if there exists a function f (x, y) having continuous first partial derivatives in R such that

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy = Mdx + Ndy.$$

★ If M (x, y), N (x, y) are two real valued functions which have continuous first partial derivatives on some rectangle $R: |x - x_0| \leq a, |y - y_0| \leq b$, then a necessary and sufficient condition for the differential equation $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ to be exact in R, is $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ in R.

★ **Integrating Factors:** Let $M(x,y)\,dx+N(x, y)\,dy = 0$ be not an exact differential equation. If $Mdx+Ndy= 0$ can be made exact by multiplying it with a suitable function $\mu(x, y) \neq 0$ then $\mu(x, y)$ is called an integrating factor of $Mdx + Ndy = 0$.

★ **Method to find integrating factors.**

i. $d(xy) = xdy+ydx$

ii. $d(x/y) = \frac{ydx-xdy}{y^2}$

iii. $d(y/x) = \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2}$

iv. $d\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right) = xdx+ydy$

v. $d\left[\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right] = \frac{xdy-ydx}{xy}$

vi. $d\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right] = \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2}$

vii. $d\left[\log\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right] = \frac{xdx+ydy}{x^2+y^2}$

viii. $d\left(\frac{e^x}{y}\right) = \frac{ye^xdx-e^xdy}{y^2}$

ix. $d\left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right) = \frac{2yxdx-x^2dy}{y^2}$

x. $d(y^2/x) = \frac{2xydy-y^2dx}{x^2}$

★ $M(x, y)\,dx + N(x, y)\,dy = 0$ is a homogeneous differential equation and $Mx+Ny \neq 0$ then $\frac{1}{Mx+Ny}$ is an integrating factor of $Mdx+Ndy = 0$.

Note: If $M_x+N_y = 0$ then $M/N = y/x$, then the equation $mdx+ndy = 0$ reduces to $ydx - xdy = 0$ and its solutin is $x/y = c$.

★ If the equation $Mdx+Ndy = 0$ is of the form $yf(xy)\,dx+xg(xy)\,dy=0$ and $Mx-Ny \neq 0$ then $\frac{1}{Mx-Ny}$ is an integrating factor of $Mdx+Ndy=0$.

★ If there exists a continuous single variable function f(x) such that $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}-\frac{\partial M}{\partial x}=N f(x)$ then $e^{\int f(x)\,dx}$ is an integrating factor of $Mdx+Ndy = 0$.

Note: 1. $\frac{1}{N}\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}-\frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\right)$ is a function of x alone

2. $e^{\log f(x)} = f(x)$ and $e^{\log x^k} = x^k$ where k is constant.

★ If there exists a continuous and differential single variable function g(y) such that $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}=Mg(y)$.

Then $e^{\int g(y)dy}$ is an integrating factor of $Mdx+Ndy=0$.

★ **Linear differential equations of first order:** An equation of the form $\frac{dy}{dx}+P(x)\,y = Q(x)$ where P(x) and Q(x) are defined over an interval I, is called a linear differential equation of first order in y.

If $Q(x) = 0$ for all x in I then the corresponding equation $\frac{dy}{dx}+P(x)y = 0$ is called a homogeneous linear equation of first order. If $Q(x) \neq 0$ for some x in I,

then $\frac{dy}{dx}+P(x)\,y = Q(x)$ is called a non homogeneous linear equation of first order.

★ If P and Q are differentiable functions of x over an interval I then $y \exp(\int Pdx) = \int (Q \exp((\int Pdx))\,dx+c$ is the general solution of the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$.

★ **Bernoulli's equation:** An equation of the form $\frac{dy}{dx}+Py = Qy^n$ is called Bernoulli's equation if P, Q are continuous functions of x on an interval I and n is a real number.

★ **Equations reducible to first order and first degree by $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ substitution:** Consider the differential equation $f\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \frac{dy}{dx}, x\right) = 0$ not containing y directly.

By putting $\frac{dy}{dx} = p$ the equation can be transformed as $F\left(\frac{dp}{dx}, p, x\right) = 0$ which is of first order and first degree.

★ An equation of the form $f(x, y, p) = 0$, where p is not of first degree, is called a differential equation of first order and not of first degree. An equation of the form $p^n+p_1(x, y)\,p^{n-1}+ \ldots + p_{n-1}(x, y)\,p+p_n(x, y) = 0$ is called the general first order equation of degree n (>1).

★ **Clairaut's equation:** Differential equation of the form $y = px+\phi(p)$ is called Clairaut's equation.

★ **Orthogonal trajectory:** A curve which cuts every member of a given family of curves at a right angle is called an orthogonal trajectory of the given family.

★ The integral curves of the differential equation $F(x, y, -1/y^1) = 0$ are the orthogonal trajectories of the family or integral curves of $F(x,y,y^1) = 0$.

★ If $f(r, \theta, c) = 0$, c being the parameter is the polar equation of the family of curves, then the differential equation of the family of its orthogonal trajectories is $F\left(r, \theta, -r^2\frac{d\theta}{dr}\right) = 0$.

★ An equation of the form

$\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}+P_1(x)\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}}+P_2(x)\frac{d^{n-2}y}{dx^{n-2}} + \ldots+P_n(x)\,y= Q(x)$.

Where $P_1(x)$, $P_2(x)$, ... $P_n(x)$ and $Q(x)$ are all continuous and real valued functions of x on an interval I, is called a linear differential equation of order n.

Ex: 1. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}+x^3\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+x^2\frac{dy}{dx}+2x\,y^2 = \cos x$

★ **Differential operator:** Let the differential operator $\frac{d}{dx}$ be denoted by D and the differential operators

$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}, \frac{d^3}{dx^3}, \ldots\ldots \frac{d^n}{dx^n}$ be denoted by $D^2, D^3, \ldots. D^n$

when applied on function y of x yield.

$Dy = \frac{dy}{dx}$, $D^2y = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, $D^ny = \frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$.

The polynomial $D^n + P_1D^{n-1}+P_2D^{n-2}+\ldots\ldots +P_n$ in D is called a differential operator of order n and it is denoted by f (D). $f(D) = D^n+P_1D^{n-1}+P_2D^{n-2}+\ldots. +P_n$.

★ An equation of the form

$\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}+P_1\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}}+ \ldots: + P_n(y) = Q(x)$.

Where $P_1, P_2, \ldots P_n$ are real constants and Q (x) is a continuous function of x defined on an interval I, is called a linear equation of order n with constant coefficients.

★ If $f(D) = D^n+P_1D^{n-1}+P_2D^{n-2} + \ldots\ldots + P_n$ where $P_1, P_2, \ldots\ldots P_n$ are real constants, then $f(D)e^{mx} = f(m)e^{mx}$ where m is a constant.

★ If m_1 is a root of the equation $f(m) = 0$ then $y = e^{m_1x}$ is a solution of $f(D)\,y = 0$.

★ If $f(D) \equiv D^n+P_1D^{n-1}+ \ldots\ldots P_n$ where $P_1, P_2, \ldots. P_n$ are real constants then $e^{mx}\,[f(D)y] = f(D-m)\,e^{mx}y$. Where y is a function of x.

★ **Auxillary equation of f(D)y=0:** The algebraic equation $f(m) = 0$ i.e. $m^n+P_1m^{n-1} + \ldots. + P_n = 0$. Where $P_1, P_2, \ldots\ldots P_n$ are real constants is called the auxillary equation of $f(D)\,y = 0$.

Note: $c_1e^{m_1x} + c_2e^{m_2x} + \ldots + c_ne^{m_nx}$ is the complementary functions of $f(D)\,y = Q(x)$.

★ **Inverse operator:** The operator D^{-1} is called the inverse of the differential operator D.

★ If Q is a funciton of x defined on an interval I, then $\frac{1}{f(D)}Q$ is also some function of x, containing no arbitrary constant. When f(D) operates on this function, the result is the function Q.

★ If Q is any function of x defined on an interval I and α is a constant, then a particular value of $\frac{1}{D-\alpha}Q$ is equal to $e^{ax}\int Qe^{-ax}\,dx$.

★ If $\frac{1}{D-\beta}$, $\frac{1}{D-\alpha}$ are two inverse operators then we

OBJECTIVE BITS

1. The degree of $\left\{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

1. 3 2. 2 3. 1 4. $\frac{3}{2}$

2. The order and degree of the $\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}-2\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}+xy=0$ respectively are

1. 3, 4 2. 4, 3 3. 3, 5 4. 3, 2

3. The degree of $y=\sin\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$

1. 1 2. 2
3. 3 4. not defined

4. The differential equation for the solution $y=e^x(A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x)$ is

1. $y''+y'+5y=0$ 2. $y''-2y'+5y=0$
3. $y''+2y'-5y=0$ 4. None of these

5. The degree of the differential equation which has the solution $y=Ae^x+Be^{-2x}+Ce^{3x}$

1. 1 2. 2
3. 3 4. None of these

6. The differential equation of straight lines on xy plane is

1. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+\frac{dy}{dx}=0$ 2. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-\frac{dy}{dx}=0$
3. $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$ 4. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=0$

7. The differential equation straight lines which are passing through origin on xy plane.

1. $y=x\frac{dy}{dx}$ 2. $y=\frac{dy}{dx}$
3. $y+x\frac{dy}{dx}$ 4. None of these

8. The general solution of $\frac{dy}{dx}=\sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$ is

1. $\sin^{-1}x-\sin^{-1}y=c$ 2. $\sin^{-1}x+\sin^{-1}y=c$
3. $\sin h^{-1}x+\sin h^{-1}y=c$ 4. $\sin h^{-1}x-\sin h^{-1}y=c$

9. The solution of $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^2}-1$ is

1. $(x+y)^2=3\int f(x)dx+c$ 2. $(x+y)^3=3\int f(x)dx+c$
3. $(x+y)^3=\int f(x)dx+c$ 4. None of these

10. The solution of $x\cos^2y\,dx+\tan y\,dx=0$ is

1. $-x^2+\tan^2y=c^2$ 2. $x^2-\tan^2y=c^2$
3. $x^2+\tan^2y=c^2$ 4. None of these

11. The solution of the differential equation is $\frac{dy}{dx}=(4x+y+1)^2$

1. $4x+y+1=2\tan(2x+c)$ 2. $4x+y+1=\tan(2x+c)$
3. $4x+y+1=2\tan(x+c)$ 4. None of these

12. The solution of differential equation $(2x^2+x)\frac{dy}{dx}=1+2x$ at $y=2, x=1$ is

1. $y=\log x-2$ 2. $y=\log x+4$
3. $y=\log x+3$ 4. None of these

13. The solution of $(e^y+1)\cos x\,dx+e^y\sin x\,dy=0$ is

1. $(1+e^y)\sin x=c$ 2. $(1+e^y)\cos x=c$
3. $(1-e^y)\sin x=c$ 4. $(1-e^y)\cos x=c$

14. The solution of the equation $y\frac{dy}{dx}=xe^{x^2+y^2}$

1. $e^x+e^y=c$ 2. $e^x-e^y=c$
3. $e^{x^2}+e^{y^2}$ 4. None of these

15. The degree of homogeneous function $\frac{\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{y}}{x+y}$ is

1. 3 2. 2 3. $-\frac{2}{3}$ 4. $-\frac{3}{2}$

16. The solution of the equation $xdy-ydx=\left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)dx$

1. $y-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=cx$ 2. $y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=cx$
3. $y-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=cx^2$ 4. $y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=cx^2$

17. The solution of the equation $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y}{x+ye^{\frac{2x}{y}}}$

1. $\log c^2x^2=\exp(2x/y)$ 2. $2(c+\log y)=\exp(x/y)$
3. $2(c+\log y)=\exp(x/2y)$ 4. None of these

18. The solution of the equation $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y}{x}+\tan\frac{y}{x}$ is

1. $e^{x/y}\log(cx+1)$ 2. $e^{y/x}\log(cx+1)=0$
3. $e^{x/y}\log(cx+1)=0$ 4. None of these

19. Substitution to solve the equation $y^2dy=x(x\,dy-y\,dx)\,e^{x/y}$ is

1. $x=vy$ 2. $y=vx$
3. 1 or 2 4. None of these

20. The nature of differential equation $(x+y-1)\frac{dy}{dx}=x-y+3$ is

1. Homogeneous equation
2. Heterogeneous equation
3. Exact equation
4. Legendre equation

2. THREE DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY

STUDY MATERIAL

★ Let P = (x, y, z) and OP (x,y,z) any two points. The length or magnitude or norm or modulus of the vector OP = |OP| = $\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$

★ Distance between two points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) is $\sqrt{[(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2+(z_2-z_1)^2]}$

★ **Unit vector:** If A, B and A ≠B are points, then $\frac{AB}{|AB|}$ is the unit vector along $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ in the direction from A to B.

★ If A = (x_1,y_1,z_1), B = (x_2,y_2,z_2) then the unit vector along $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ in the direction from A to B

$$= \frac{*(x_2-x_2,y_2-y_1,z_2-z_1)}{\sqrt{[(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2+(z_2-z_1)^2]}}$$

★ If P = a = (a_1,b_1,c_1), Q = b = (a_2,b_2,c_2), P ≠Q ≠ 0 and $(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})$ = (a, b) = then

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a.b}{|a|\,|b|} = \frac{a_1a_2+b_1b_2+c_1c_2}{\sqrt{\left(a_1^2+b_1^2+c_1^2\right)}\sqrt{\left(a_2^2+b_2^2+c_2^2\right)}}$$

If a, b are parallel vectors then

$a_1 : b_1 : c_1 = a_2 : b_2 : c_2$ (or) $a_1 = b_1 : b_2 = c_1 : c_2$

If a, b are perpendicular vectors ⇔ a.b = 0

⇔ $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2 = 0$

★ Projection of b on a (≠0) is - b.e where c is $\frac{b.a}{|a|}$ the unit vector in the direction of a.

★ If a, b are two non-zero or non parallel vectors then a×b = |a| |b| in s (a, b) n where n is a unit vector perpendicular to the plane containing a, b so tht a, b, n form a right handed system.

★ If P = a = (a_1, b_1, c_1) Q = b = (a_2, b_2, c_2) (P ≠Q ≠0) and = $(\vec{OP}, \vec{OQ})$ = (a, b) = θ then

$$\sin\theta = \frac{|a\times b|}{|a|\,|b|} = \frac{\sqrt{(b_1c_2-b_2c_1,c_1a_2-c_2a_1,a_1b_2-a_2b_1)}}{\sqrt{(a_1^2+b_1^2+c_1^2)(a_2^2+b_2^2+c_2^2)}}$$

★ If ABC is a triangle = then the area of Δ ABC

$= \frac{1}{2}$ |AB×AC| Square units

Area of Δ ABC = 0 ⇔ A, B, C are collinear

★ A, B, C, D are coplanar points. If ABCD is a parallelogram then the area of the parallelogram

= |AB×AD| or $\frac{1}{2}$ |AC×BD| Square units

★ If ABCD is a quadrilateral Then the area of the quadilateral = $\frac{1}{2}$ |AC×BD| Square units

★ a, b, c are three non-coplanar vectors. If V is the volume of the parallelopiped with adjacent sides a, b, c then V = |(a.b.c)| cubic units. If V is the volume of the tetrahedron with adjacent sides a, b, c then V= $\frac{1}{6}$ |abc| cubic units. If any two of a, b, c are parallel (a, b, c) = 0.

★ a, b, c are three non-zero, non-parallel vectors a,b,c are coplanar ⇔ (a,b,c) = 0.

★ A, B are two distinct points. Distance of P form $\overline{AB} = \frac{|AP\times AB|}{|AB|}$

★ If A = (x_1, y_1, z_1), B = (x_2,y_2,z_2) and P is a point dividing the line segment AB in the ratio $\lambda_1 : \lambda_2$ $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \neq 0)$ then

$$P = \left[\frac{\lambda_2x_1+\lambda_1x_2}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}, \frac{\lambda_2y_1+\lambda_1y_2}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}, \frac{\lambda_2z_1+\lambda_1z_2}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}\right]$$

★ If (x_r, y_r, z_r) r = 1, 2, 3 are the vertices of a triangle then its medians are concurrent and the point of concurrence trisects any median of the triangle.

★ If A = (x_1,y_1,z_1), B = (x_2,y_2,z_2), C = (x_3,y_3,z_3), D = (x_4,y_4,z_4) are the vertices of the tetrahedron. ABCD then the line segments joining the vertices to their respective centroids of opposite faces are concurrent and the point of concurrence divides each line segment in the ratio 3:1.

★ If l, m, n are d.cs. of a line, then $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$.

★ If P = (x_1,y_1,z_1), Q = (x_2,y_2,z_2) then x_2-x_1, y_2-y_1, z_2-z_1 are d.r.s of $\overleftrightarrow{PQ}$.

★ If $\vec{AB}$ is a ray with d.cs. l, m, n and P = (x_1,y_1,z_1) Q = (x_2,y_2,z_2) are two points then the projection of PQ on $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ the direction AB is $(x_2-x_1)\,l+(y_2-y_1)\,m+(z_2-z_1)\,n$.

OBJECTIVE BITS

1. The direction cosines of the line joining the points (4, 3, –5) and (–2, 1, –8) are

1. 2, 4, –13
2. 6, 2, 3
3. $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}$
4. None of these

2. The direction cosines of the normal to the plane 2x–3y+6z = 7 are

1. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{3}$
2. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{-3}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$
3. 2, –3, 6
4. None of these

3. The angle between the planes 3x–4y+5z = 0 2x–y–2z = 5 is

1. $\frac{\pi}{3}$
2. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
3. $\frac{\pi}{6}$
4. None

4. The line $\frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{0}$ is perpendicular to

1. x–axis
2. y–axis
3. z–axis
4. None of these

5. The line $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-4}{5}$ is

1. Parallel to
2. Perpendicular to
3. Lying in the plane 2x+y–2z=3
4. None of these

6. The foot of the perpendicular from (3,–1, 11) to the line $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ is

1. (0, 2, 3)
2. (2, 3, 4)
3. (2, 5, 7)
4. (3, 4, 7)

7. The position vector of the ends of the diameter of a sphere are $\bar{a}$, $\bar{b}$, $\bar{r}$ is the position vector of a point on the sphere. The equation of the sphere drawn on the diameter is

1. $(\bar{r}-\bar{a}).(\bar{r}-\bar{b}) = 0$
2. $(\bar{r}-\bar{a}) \times (\bar{r}-\bar{b}) = 0$
3. $(\bar{r}-\bar{a}) = (\bar{r}-\bar{b}) = 0$
4. $\frac{\bar{r}-\bar{a}}{\bar{r}-\bar{b}} = 0$

8. x (x–a) + y (y–b) + z (z–c) = 0 is

1. a pairs of planes
2. sphere
3. plane
4. Line

9. Equation of the x–axis is

1. x = 0
2. y+z = 0
3. y=0, z=0
4. y–z = 0

10. ax+by+cz = 0 is parallel to

1. x = 0
2. by = cz
3. None of (1) and (2)
4. Both (1) and (2)

11. $x^2 + y^2 = 9 - z^2$ is a

1. sphere
2. a pair of planes
3. None of (1) and (2)
4. both (1) & (2)

12. The interior of the sphere $x^2+y^2+z^2 = 12$ is

1. (4, 0, 0)
2. (1, 1, 2)
3. (1, 2, 3)
4. (2, 3, 4)

13. by + cz + d = 0 is perpendicular to

1. by = cz
2. x = 0
3. by + cz = 0
4. y = z

14. The radius of the sphere $x^2+y^2+z^2-ax-by-cz=0$ is

1. $\frac{a+b+c}{4}$
2. $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{b}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{c}}{2}$
3. $\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}{2}$
4. $\frac{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c}}{4}$

★ $|x| \geq k \Leftrightarrow x \geq k$ or $x \leq -k$

★ If $p < a < q$ and $\delta = \min\{|a-p|, |a-q|\}$

★ **Finite and Infinite subsets of R:** A non–empty subset S of R is said to be finite if there exists a bijective function.

Ex: Q is considered to be a finite set. A subset of R which is not finite is called infinite set.

Z^+, Z, Q, R are infinite sets.

★ **Boundedness of subsets of R Aggregate:**

A non-empty subset A of R is called an aggregate.

★ **Upper Bound:** A subset S of R is said to be bounded above if there exists $k_1 \in R$, such that $x \in S \Rightarrow x \leq k_1$. The number k_1 is called an upper bound of S.

★ **Least upper bound or supremum:** If 'u' is an upper bound of an aggregate 'S' and any real number less than 'u' is not an upper bound of S, then 'u' is called least upper bound (or) supremum of (S) (l.u.b).

★ **Lower bound:** An aggregate S is said to be bounded below, if there exists $k_2 \in R$ such that $x \in S \Rightarrow x \geq k_2$. The number k_2 is called a lower bound of S.

★ **Greatest lower bound or infimum:** If 'v' is a lower bound of an aggregated 'S' and any real number greater than 'v' is not a lower bound of S, then 'v' is called greatest lower bound (g.l.b) or infimum of S.

Note: Supremum is defined only for the aggregates which are bounded above and infimum is defined only for the aggregates which are bounded below.

★ If an aggregate is bounded above and supremum exists, then it is unique.

★ **Boundedness:** An aggregate 'S' is said to be bounded if it is both bounded below and bounded above.

★ The aggregate S is bounded $\Leftrightarrow$ there exist u and $v \in R$ such that $v \leq x \leq u$ for all $x \in S$, or

$\Leftrightarrow$ there exists $k \in R^+$ such that $|x| < k$ for all $x \in R$.

★ The difference u–v is called oscillation of an aggregate S.

Note: S is bounded set $\Leftrightarrow$ there exict u, $v \in R$ so that $S \subset (v, u)$.

★ If 'v' is a lower bound and 'u' is upper bound of an aggregate S then $v \leq u$.

★ If 'u' is an upper bound of an aggregate S and $u \in S$ then $u = \sup S$.

Note: If 'u' is a lower bound of an aggregate S and $v \in S$ then $v = \inf S$.

★ If 'u' is the supremum of 'S' and $y < u$ then there exists $x \in S$ such that $y < x \leq u$.

Note: If 'v' is infimum of 'S' and $y > v$ then there exists $x \in S$ such that $y > x \geq v$.

★ **Greatest and least members of an aggregate:** If the supremum of an aggregate 'S' is a member of S, then it is called the greatest member of S.

If the infimum of an aggregate 'S' is a member of S, then it is called the least member of S.

The greatest member of an aggregate 'S' is the supremum. But the supremum of 'S' need not be the greatest member.

Note: i. A bounded aggregate 'S' need not have the greatest or the least member.

ii. $S = \{x: 1 \leq x < 2\}$ has no greatest member though it is bounded above.

iii. $S = \{x: 1 < x \leq 2\}$, though bounded below has no least member.

★ **The Completeness Axiom:** Every non empty set of real numbers which is bounded above has supremum (This is also called least upper bound axioms).

★ The set 'R' satisfies

i. Field axioms

ii. Order axioms

iii. Completeness axioms and hence 'R' is a complete ordered field.

★ Let A, B two non-empty subsets of 'R' such that $(a \in A \Rightarrow a \leq b \ \forall \ b \in B)$.If B has supremum then 'A' has supremum and Sup A $\leq$Sup B.

★ The set Z^+ of positive integers is unbounded above.

★ For every real rumber x there is a positive integer n such that $n > x$.

★ **Dedekind's theorem:** If L, U are two subsets of 'R' such that

i. $L \neq \phi$, $U \neq \psi$ (each set has atleast one element).

ii. $L \cup U = R$ (each real number is either in 'L' or in 'U')

iii. $x \in L$, $y \in U \Rightarrow x < y$ (each member of 'L' is smaller than every member of U)

Then the subset 'L' has the greatest member or the subset 'U' has the least member, there exists $\alpha \in R$ such that $x < \alpha \Rightarrow x \in L$, $y > \alpha \Rightarrow y \in U$.

★ **Archimedian property:** If $x, y \in R$ and $x > 0$, there exists $n \in Z^+$ such that $nx > y$.

★ For every $x \in R^+$, there exist $m, n \in Z$ such that $m < x < n$.

★ For every $x \in R$, there exists unique $n \in Z^+$ such that $n \leq x < n+1$, i.e, every real number lies between two consecutive integers.

5. VECTOR DIFFERENTIATION-VECTOR CALCULUS

STUDY MATERIAL

★ **Intervals:**

$(a, b) = \{x \mid x \in R, a<x<b\}$

$(a, b] = \{x \mid x \in R, a < x \le b\}$

$[a, b) = \{x \mid x \in R, a \le x < b\}$

$[a, b] = \{x \mid x \in R, a \le x \le b\}$

$[a, \infty) = \{x \mid x \in R, x \ge a\}$

$(a, \infty) = \{x \mid x \in R, x > a\}$

$(-\infty, a) = \{x \mid x \in R, x < a\}$

$(-\infty, a] = \{x \mid x \in R, x \le a\}$

$(-\alpha, \alpha) = \{x \mid x \in R\}$

★ **Limit of a vector function:** Let f(t) be a vector function over the domain S and $a \in S$. If there exists a vector L such that for each $\varepsilon > 0$, if is possible to find $S > 0$ where

$0 < |t - a| < S \Rightarrow |f(t) - L| < \varepsilon$

then the vector L is called the limit of f(t) as t tends to a. This is denoted as

$$\lim_{t \to a} f(t) = L$$

★ **Continuity of vector function:** Let f be a vector function on an interval I, and $a \in I$. Then f is said to be continuous as a, if.

$$\lim_{t \to a} f(t) = f(a)$$

★ If f and g are continuous then $f \pm g$, f.g and $f \times g$ are also continuous.

★ **Derivative:** Let f be a vector function on an interval I and $a \in I$ then

$$\lim_{t \to a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a}$$

If it exists is called the derivative of at a

★ If f is differentiable at t = a then it is continuous at t = a

If f is continuous at t = a then it need not be differentiable at that point.

If f is differentiable on an interval I and $t \in I$ then the derivative of f at t is denoted by $\frac{df}{dt}$

★ Let f be constant vector function in the interval I and $a \in I$.

Then $f^1(a) = a$

★ Let A and B be two differentiable vector functions of scalar variable t over the domain S, then

$$\frac{d}{dt}(A \pm B) = \frac{dA}{dt} \pm \frac{dB}{dt}$$

★ Let A and B be differentiable vector functions of scalar variable f over domain S, then

$$\frac{d}{dt}(A.B) = \frac{dA}{dt}.B + A.\frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(A \times B) = \frac{dA}{dt} \times B + A \times \frac{dB}{dt}$$

★ Let A, B and C be three differentiable vector functions of scalar variable t over a domain S. Then.

1. $\frac{d}{dt}[ABC] = \left[\frac{dA}{dt}BC\right] + \left[A\frac{dB}{dt}C\right] + \left[AB\frac{dC}{dt}\right]$

2. $\frac{d}{dt}[A \times (B \times C)] = \frac{dA}{dt} \times (B \times C) + A \times \left(\frac{dB}{dt} \times C\right) + A \times \left(B \times \frac{dC}{dt}\right)$

★ Let f be differentiable vector fanction and ϕ a scalar differentiable function on a common domain S. Then ϕ f is differentiable on S and

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\phi f) = \phi \frac{df}{dt} + \frac{d\phi}{dt} f$$

★ If $f = f_1(t)\,i + f_2(t)\,j + f_3(t)\,k$, where $f_1(t)$, $f_2(t)$ and $f_3(t)$ are the cartesian components of the vector f, then

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{df_1}{dt}i + \frac{df_2}{dt}j + \frac{df_3}{dt}k$$

★ If A is a differentiable vector function of a scalar t over a domain S, then $\frac{d}{dt}(A^2) = 2A\frac{dA}{dt}$

★ Vector with constant magnitude. The necessary and sufficient condition that f(t) is a vector of constant magnitude is f. $\frac{df}{dt} = 0$.

★ Let s be a scalar function defined over the domain S and differentiable at $t \in S$. If t is a vector function differentiable at s(t) in the range of functions then the composite function f(s) is differentiable at t and

$f'[s(t)] = f'[s(t)]S^1t$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{df}{ds}\frac{ds}{dt}$$

6. GROUP THEORY

STUDY MATERIAL

★ **Natural Numbers (N):** The numbers which are starting with '1' and incremented by 1 are called as natural numbers.

N = { 1, 2, 3, 4, – – – – –}

★ **Whole numbers (W):** The numbers which are starting with '0' and incremented by '1' are called as whole numbers.

W = { 0, 1, 2, 3, – – – – – }

★ **Integers:** Z={ –, – 5, – 4, – 3, – 2, –1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, – – – }

★ **Rational numbers (Q):**

$Q = \{ \frac{p}{q}, q \neq 0, p, q \in I \}$ **Ex:** $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, ...$

★ **Real numbers:** The combination of surds and rational numbers are called as real numbers

Ex: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}$

★ **Complex numbers:** C = {a + ib; $i=\sqrt{-1}$; a, b ∈ R }

Ex: 3 + i5, 4 + i6

Surds (Q^1): The numbers which are not real numbers are called surds.

Ex: $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$

★ **Closure Law:** o is a binary operation on a set S. If for a, b ∈ S, a o b ∈ S, then o is said to be closure in S.

Ex: (N, +), (I ,+), (R, +) and (R, *) are satisfied the closure law.

★ **Commutative Law:** o is a binary operation in a non–empty set S. If for a, b ∈S, aob = boa then o is said to be commutative in S.

Ex: (N, +), (N, *), (I, +), (R, +) and (R, *) are the examples for commutative law.

★ **Associative Law:** o is a binary operation in a non-empty set S. For a, b, c ∈ S, (aob)oc = ao (boc) then o is said to be associative in S.

Ex: (N, +), (N,*), (R, +), (I, +) and (R, *)

★ **Algebraic structure:** A non-empty set a equipped with one or more binary operations is called an algebraic structure or an algebraic system.

Ex: (N, +), (Q, –), (R, +) are algebraic structures.

★ **Semi group:** An algebraic structure (S, o) is called a semigroup if the binary operation o is associative in S.

1. (N, +) and (Q,–) are the examples for semigroup.
2. (P(s), n) is a semigroup where P(s) is the power set of non-empty set S.
3. (P(s), U) is a semigroup where P(s) is the power set of a non-empty set S.

★ **Identity element:** Let S be a non-empty set and o be a binary operation on S.

i. If there exists an element $e_1 \in S$ such that $e_1 o a = a$ for $a \in S$ then e_1 is called a left identity of S w.r.t. the operation o.

ii. If there exists an element $e_2 \in S$ such that $a o e_2 = a$ for $a \in S$ then e_2 is called a right identity of S w.r.t. the operation o.

iii. If there exists an element e∈S such that e is both a left and a right identity of S w.r.t. o. Then e is called an identity of S.

e.g. 1. In the algebraic system (Z, +), the number 0 is an identity element

e.g: 2. In the algebraic system (R, •), the number 1 is an identity element.

★ **Monoid:** A semigroup (S, o) with the identity element w.r.t. o is known as monoid i.e., (S, o) is a monoid if S is a non-empty set and o a binary operation in S such that o is associative and there exists an identity element w.r.t. o

e.g: 1. (Z, +) is a monoid with the identity 0

e.g: 2. (Z, •) is a monoid with the identity 1

★ **Invertible element:** Let (S, o) be an algebraic structure with the identity element e in S w.r.t. o, an element a∈S is said to be left invertible or left regular if there exists an element x∈S such that xoa = e. Then x is called a left inverse of a w.r.t. o.

★ An element a∈S is said to be right invertible or right regular if there exists an element y∈S such that aoy=e, then y is called a right inverse of a w.r.t. o.

★ **Group:** If G is a non-empty set and o is a binary operation defined on G such that the following three laws are satisfied then (G, o) is a group.

OBJECTIVE BITS

1. **In a group G, if o (ba b^{-1}) = m then 0 (a) =**
   1. m–1 2. m+1 3. m 4. None
2. **The order of cyclic (1, 2, 3 ..... (n–1), n) is**
   1. n! 2. $\frac{n!}{2}$ 3. n 4. None
3. **If G is a group and x∈G such that o(x) = 36 then 0 (x^{10}) is**
   1. 18 2. 10 3. 36 4. None
4. **If G = {0, 1, 2, 3, ... 2002}$_{+2003}$ then 0 (2000) is**
   1. 500 2. 1000 3. 2003 4. None
5. **If H is a subgroup of a finite group G then the Index of H in G is**
   1. 0(H) / 0(G) 2. 0(G) + 0(H)
   3. $\frac{0(G)}{0(H)}$ 4. 0(G). 0(H)
6. **If G is a group of order P (prime) then the number of generators of G is**
   1. p 2. p–1 3. p+1 4. 2
7. **If G is a group of order 2n such that a∈G, a ≠e then**
   1. $a^2 = a$ 2. $a^2 = e$ 3. $a^2 = 2n$ 4. $a^2 = 4n$
8. **If G = {±1, ±i, ±j, ±k) then 0(–i.j.k.i) = ——**
   1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4
9. **The set of permutations on n > 2 symbols is**
   1. abelian group of order n!
   2. Non-abelian group of order n!
   3. Cyclic group of order n!
   4. Non cyclic group of order n!
10. **The number of generators of an infinite cyclic group**
    1. 1 2. 2 3. 0 4. Infinite
11. **Number of generators of a cyclic group of order 5 is**
    1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4
12. **The order of i in multiplicative group {–1, 1, i, –i} is**
    1. 4 2. 3 3. 2 4. 1
13. **Klein 4 group is**
    1. abelian group 2. Non abelian group
    3. Normal subgroup 4. None of these
14. **If a finite group of order n contains an element of order n then the group must be**
    1. Cyclic group 2. Non cyclic group
    3. Quotient group 4. Non quotient group
15. **The number of elements in the alternating group A_4 is**
    1. 12 2. 8 3. 4 4. 5
16. **A homomorphism G→G^1 is an isomorphism iff the kernel consists of**
    1. The identity only 2. A normal subgroup of G
    3. A factor group of G 4. A quotient group of G

Students List

SIR C. R. REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ELURU

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

2020-2021

SUB: MATHEMATICS

ATTENDANCE SHEET

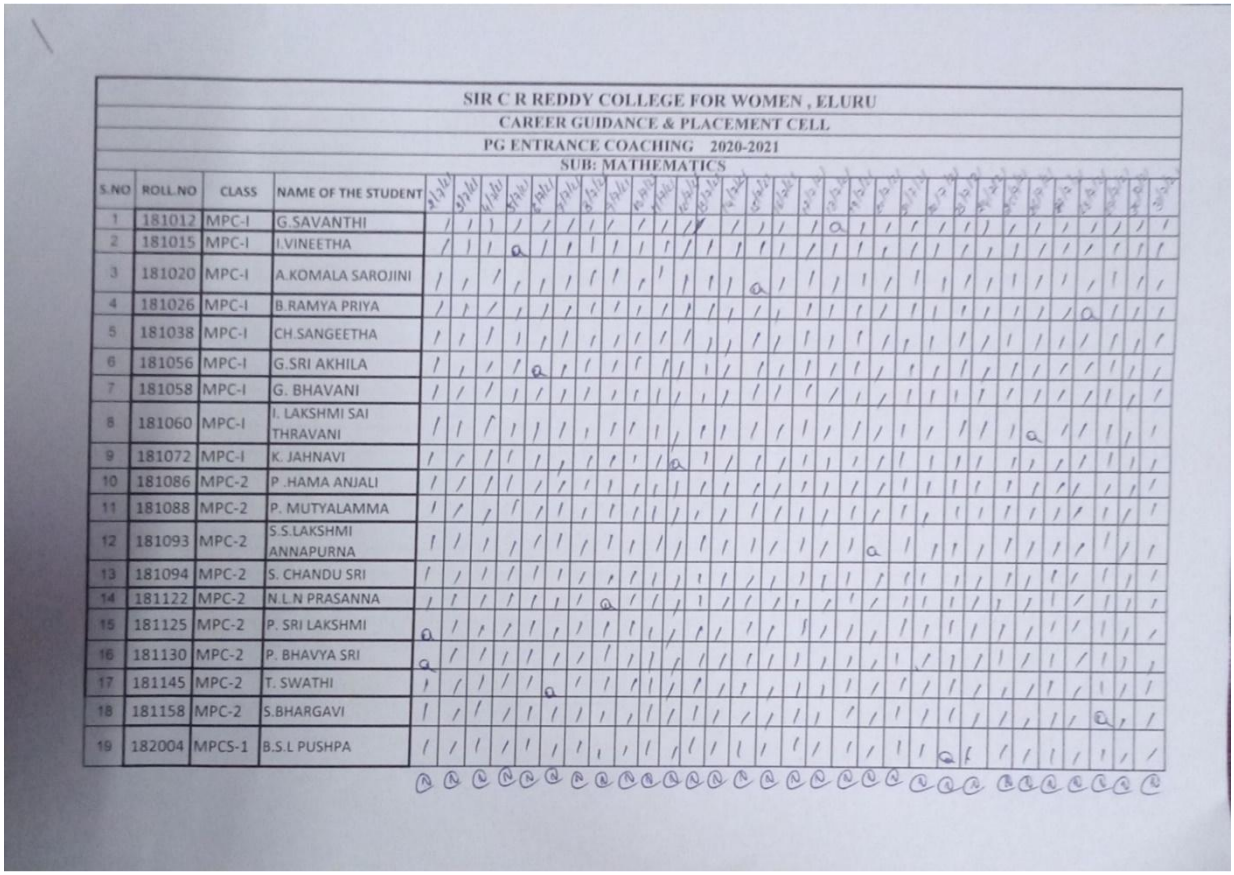
S.NO	ROLL.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
1	181012	G. SRAVANTHI	MPC-I	G. Sravanthi
2	181015	I.VINEETHA	MPC-I	I. Vineetha
3	181020	A. KOMALA SAROJINI	MPC-I	A. Komala Sarojini
4	181026	B. CRAMYA PRIYA	MPC-I	B. Gramya Priya
5	181038	CH. SANGEETHA	MPC-I	Ch. Sangeetha
6	181056	G.SRI AKHILA	MPC-I	G. Sri akhila
7	181058	G. BHAVANI	MPC-I	G. Bhavani
8	181060	I. LAKSHMI SAI THRAVANI	MPC-I	I. Lakshmi Sai Thravani
9	181072	K. JAHNAVI	MPC-I	K. Jahnavi
10	181086	P . HEMA ANJALI	MPC-2	P. Hema Anjali
11	181088	P. MUTYALAMMA	MPC-2	P. mutyalamma.
12	181093	S.S. LAKSHMI ANNAPURNA	MPC-2	P. Mutyalamma
13	181094	S. CHANDU SRI	MPC-2	S. Chandu Sri
14	181122	N.L.N PRASANNA	MPC-2	N.L.N. Prasanna
15	181125	P. SRI LAKSHMI	MPC-2	P. Sri Lakshmi
16	181130	P. BHAVYA SRI	MPC-2	P. Bhavya Sri
17	181145	T. SWATHI	MPC-2	T. Swathi
18	181158	S. BHARGAVI	MPC-2	S. Bhargavi
19	182004	B.S.L PUSHPA	MPCS-1	B.S.L Pushpa
20	182007	B. SUKANYA	MPCS-1	B. Sukanya.
21	182015	K. PYANKAYA	MPCS-1	K. Pyankaya
22	182024	B. KAVITHA	MPCS-1	B. kavitha
23	182028	CH. MOHINI DEVI SAILAJA	MPCS-1	CH. Mohini Devi Sailaja
24	182032	D. SANDHYA	MPCS-1	D. Sandhya
25	182070	M.SUMAYA	MPCS-2	M. Sumaya

26	182084	P. BARATHI	MPCS-2	P. Barathi
27	182089	P. PAVITHRA	MPCS-2	P. Pavithra.
28	182107	V. RAMYA SRI	MPCS-2	V. Ramya sri
29	183010	K. SUPRIYA	MSCS-1	K. Supriya
30	183019	A. LAKSHMI DEEPIKA	MSCS-1	A. L. Deepika.
31	183045	K. SREYA	MSCS-1	K. Sreya
32	183072	M.BHARATHI	MSCS-2	M. Bharathi
33	183077	M. LIKHITHA	MSCS-2	M. Likhitha
34	183110	B. KALANI	MSCS-2	B. KALANI
35	185017	N. MAMATHA	MECS	N. Mamatha
36	185026	B. PALLAVI PIYA	MECS	B. Pallavi Piya.
37	185049	P. POOJITHA	MECS	P. Poojitha
38	185053	S. SRI LAKSHMI	MECS	S. Sri Lakshmi
39	186008	N. JAYA LAKSHMI	MCCS	N. Jaya lakshmi
40	186016	R. NAGA LAKSHMI	MCCS	R. Naga Lakshmi

D. Teja

SIGNATURE

Students Attendance Register



SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN , ELURU

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2020-2021

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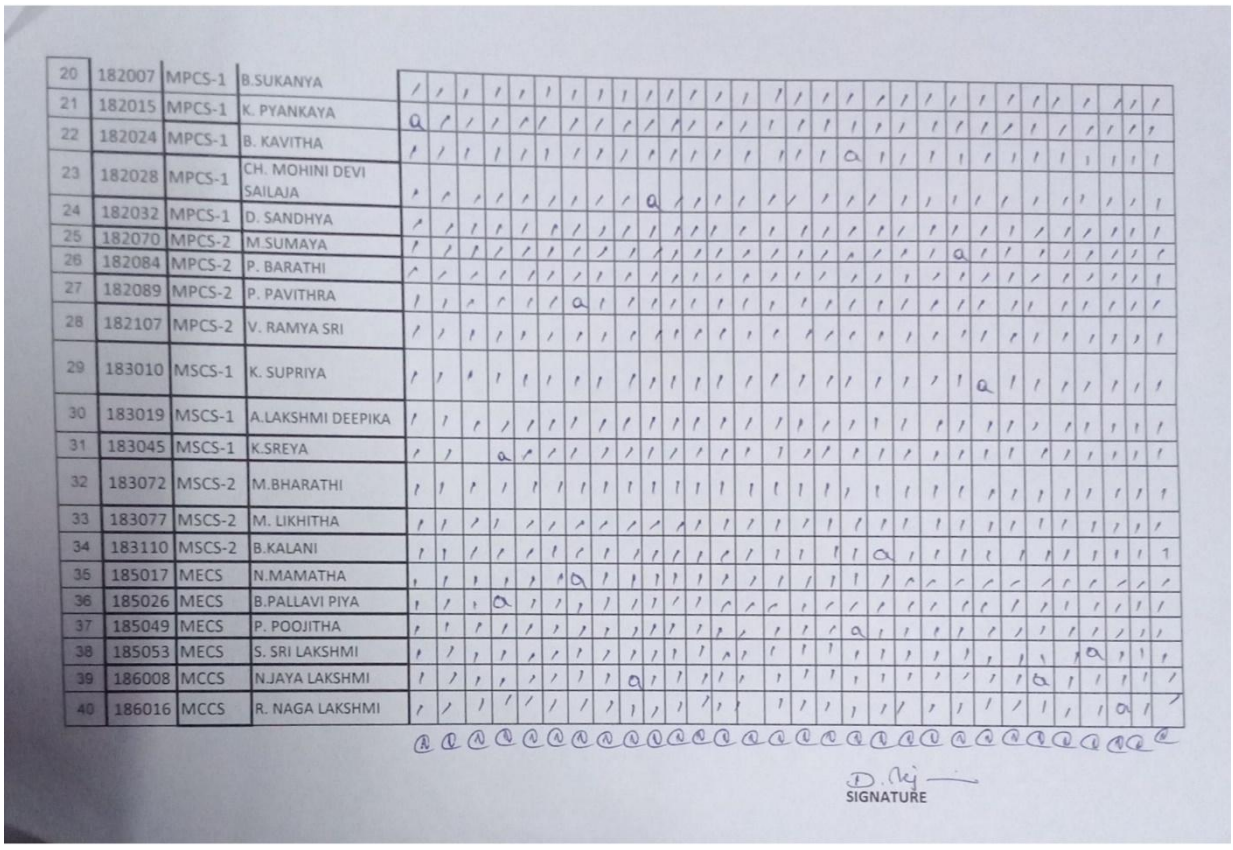
17	181145	MPC-2	T. SWATHI
18	181158	MPC-2	S.BHARGAVI
19	182004	MPCS-1	B.S.L PUSHPA



20	182007	MPCS-1	B.SUKANYA
21	182015	MPCS-1	K. PYANKAYA
22	182024	MPCS-1	B. KAVITHA
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38	185053	MECS	S. SRI LAKSHMI
39	186008	MCCS	N.JAYA LAKSHMI
40	186016	MCCS	R. NAGA LAKSHMI

SIGNATURE

REPORT

PROGRAMME: PG Entrance COACHING FOR III B.Sc. aspirants in Mathematics subject

In association with IQAC &In accordance with the resolution made during the meeting and documented in the minutes, it was unanimously agreed to arrange PG entrance coaching classes for interested students pursuing III B.Sc. (Mathematics) This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the PG entrance coaching classes in **Mathematics** subject conducted from 02-July-2021 To 31 -July-2021 from 8:30am to 09:30am & 4.30pm to 5.30pm.These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty Mrs.V. D. Ratna Kumari (HOD) & Mrs. D. Tejaswi Maths Department.

Approximately 40 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions These meticulously organized classes aimed to prepare the students comprehensively for the upcoming PG entrance examinations scheduled in the month of Oct 2021. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 8:30 AM to 09:30 AM & 4.30PM to 5.30PM, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the examination.

The outcomes of these coaching classes have been highly encouraging. 06 students were qualified in the exam. Few students showcased exceptional performance, securing remarkable pg. ranks demonstrating both their commitment and effectiveness of the coaching program.

The successful arrangement of these coaching classes aligns directly with the decision made during the meeting These sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, significantly contributing to the preparedness and success of the students preparing for the PG entrance examination.

Their dedication has been instrumental in empowering our students for academic success.

RANK CARDS

APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests

(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No.	: 30828922021
Candidate's Name	: PENDYALA BHAVYA SRI
Father's Name	: PENDYALA SRINU BABU
Test Paper	: Mathematical Sciences

Community
OC
Date of Birth
04/10/2000

Course Code	Course Name
PG113	M.A./M.Sc. Mathematics

Marks Obtained	:	39
Rank	:	896

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	676

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites: www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in
2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.
3. The candidates called for certificate verification must have the following original certificates /documents to upload for verification.
   I. Rank Card and Hall Ticket of APPGCET - 2021.
   II. Transfer Certificate (T.C) from the institution where the candidate has last studied.
   III. Degree certificate and complete memorandum of marks or consolidated memo of qualifying examination (the downloaded memos are not allowed). The candidate should ensure that he / she has passed the qualifying examination with requisite percent of marks without which his / her admission will not be entertained.
   IV. Secondary School or 10th std. Certificate.
   V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local \ Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force.
   VI. Community / Caste Certificate, if applicable.
   VII. Latest Income Certificate issued by Tahsildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable.
   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : 30828922036
Candidate's Name : SAKALABATHULA SRI LAKSHMI
Father's Name : SAKALABATHULA UMA MAHESWARA RAO
Test Paper : Mathematical Sciences

Community: OC
Date of Birth: 20/10/2000

Course Code	Course Name
PG113	M.A./M.Sc. Mathematics

Marks Obtained : 35
Rank : 1500

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	1107

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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   Websites: www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in
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   I. Rank Card and Hall Ticket of APPGCET - 2021.
   II. Transfer Certificate (T.C) from the institution where the candidate has last studied.
   III. Degree certificate and complete memorandum of marks or consolidated memo of qualifying examination (the downloaded memos are not allowed). The candidate should ensure that he / she has passed the qualifying examination with requisite percent of marks without which his / her admission will not be entertained.
   IV. Secondary School or 10th std. Certificate.
   V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local \ Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force.
   VI. Community / Caste Certificate, if applicable.
   VII. Latest Income Certificate issued by Tahsildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable.
   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE, ELURU

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2021-2023

ADAPA KOMALA SAROJINI

Unique Id	:	2021CRP033120001
Course & Group	:	M.Sc Mathematics
Regd. No.	:	4210101
Father Name	:	A Satyanarayana
Date Of Birth	:	13-12-2000
Mobile No.	:	6305897542

PRINCIPAL

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE, ELURU

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h : 08812-232137, 226986 www.sircrreddycollege.ac.in

2021-2023

KARUMURI SREYA

Unique Id	:	2021CRP033100006
Course & Group	:	M.Sc Mathematics
Regd. No.	:	4210106
Father Name	:	K M Guptha (late)
Date Of Birth	:	26-11-1998
Mobile No.	:	9666831008

PRINCIPAL

09/11/2021, 07:57 PM

APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests

(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : **30828922076**

Candidate's Name : **BEESETTI PALLAVI PRIYA**

Father's Name : **SATYA PRAKASH BABU**

Test Paper : **Mathematical Sciences**

Community **BC-D**

Date of Birth **14/01/2001**

Course Code	Course Name
PG113	M.A./M.Sc. Mathematics

Marks Obtained : **37**

Rank : **1190**

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	**897**
BC-D	**285**

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites: **www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in**
2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.
3. The candidates called for certificate verification must have the following original certificates /documents to upload for verification.
   I. Rank Card and Hall Ticket of APPGCET - 2021.
   II. Transfer Certificate (T.C) from the institution where the candidate has last studied.
   III. Degree certificate and complete memorandum of marks or consolidated memo of qualifying examination (the downloaded memos are not allowed). The candidate should ensure that he / she has passed the qualifying examination with requisite percent of marks without which his / her admission will not be entertained.
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   V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local \ Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force.
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   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

ACHARYA
NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur - 522 510. A.P.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SCIENCES

KILARI JAHNAVI

DOB : 23-01-2001

Course : M.Sc.

Regd No. : Y22MA20020

B.Group : B+Ve

Aadhar No : 4610 8707 6888

Principal

Dept. of MATHEMATICS

Res: # 3-295, Nagendrra Colony, Eluru-534001, West Godavari Dt.
Cell: 7013439942.

Photo Gallery

PG Entrance Coaching given by Mrs. D. Tejaswi

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN ,ELURU
(Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University,
Rajahmahendravaram)Vatluru (Post), Pedapadu Mandal,
West Godavari Dist., (A.P)

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

For

M.Sc. Life sciences

Date: 02-July-2021 to 31 -July-2021

Time: 8:30 am to 9:30 am

&

4.30pm to 5.30pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2020–2021

INDEX

About Programme

The Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women organized PG entrance coaching classes for NANNAYACET 2021 in Mathematics,. These classes were conducted by senior faculty members who specialize in the respective subjects at the college.

Program: PG Entrance Coaching for Subject

Subjects Covered:

- M.Sc. life sciences (zoology ,Botany)

Target Audience:

- III B.Sc. students aspiring for postgraduate studies (M.Sc.)

Duration:

- July 2nd , 2021, to July 31st , 2021 (30 days)

Time:

8:30 AM to 9:30 AM & 4.30PM to 5.30PM

Resource Persons:

Smt .S.Anuradha

Smt. Dr.Ch.Swapna

Organized By:

- Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women

Program Overview:

- Specifically designed coaching program focusing on NANNAYACET 2021 for M.Sc. aspirants.
- Conducted by seasoned faculty members from Sir CR Reddy College, each specializing in Mathematics.
- Comprehensive curriculum comprising subject-specific lectures, problem-solving sessions, practice tests, and exam strategy workshops.
- Tailored content to acquaint students with the NANNAYACET exam pattern, syllabi, and effective preparation methodologies.

Benefits for III B.Sc. Students:

- Early guidance and preparation assistance for M.Sc. entrance exams.
- Exposure to exam patterns, aiding in better preparedness.
- Access to experienced faculty for subject-specific guidance and doubt resolution.
- Enhanced readiness for M.Sc. studies by initiating preparation in advance.

This coaching program aims to support B.Sc. students in their aspirations for pursuing postgraduate studies by providing structured coaching specifically aligned with the requirements of the NANNAYACET 2021 examination.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes

Learning Objectives:

1. Subject Mastery: To facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the core concepts and subject-specific knowledge required for M.Sc. entrance exams.
2. Exam Familiarity: To familiarize students with the exam pattern, question types, and syllabi specific to NANNAYACET 2021.
3. Problem-Solving Skills: To enhance problem-solving abilities and critical thinking necessary to tackle complex questions in the entrance exams.
4. Time Management: To equip students with effective time management strategies for the exam and optimize their performance within the stipulated time frame.
5. Exam Strategy: To provide guidance on effective exam strategies, including question selection, prioritization, and efficient answering techniques.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Strong Foundation: Students are expected to build a strong foundational understanding of their respective subjects, providing a basis for advanced studies.
2. Improved Performance: Enhanced problem-solving skills and a better grasp of exam patterns can result in improved performance in mock tests and the actual entrance exam.
3. Confidence: Through regular practice and guidance, students are likely to gain confidence in handling diverse questions and scenarios during the examination.
4. Effective Preparation: Students should be better prepared to face the challenges of the entrance exams by utilizing learned strategies and subject-specific knowledge.
5. Readiness for Postgraduate Studies: The coaching program aims to prepare students adequately for the rigors of postgraduate studies in their chosen fields.

Permission Letter

26-06-2021
Eluru

To
The Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
Eluru

Subject: Request to grant permission to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes to final year students.

This is to bring to your kind notice that, Career Guidance and Placement Cell is planning to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce .

The coaching classes aim is to provide additional support and guidance to our ambitious students who aspire to excel in their respective fields and we believe that providing coaching classes with in our college will not only benefit our students but also contribute to the overall academic excellence of our institution. These classes will be conducted for about 30 days i.e., from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021. The duration of these classes will be from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. I kindly request your approval for this initiative, as it aligns with our commitment to fostering academic excellence and preparing our students for successful futures.

Thanking you Madam,

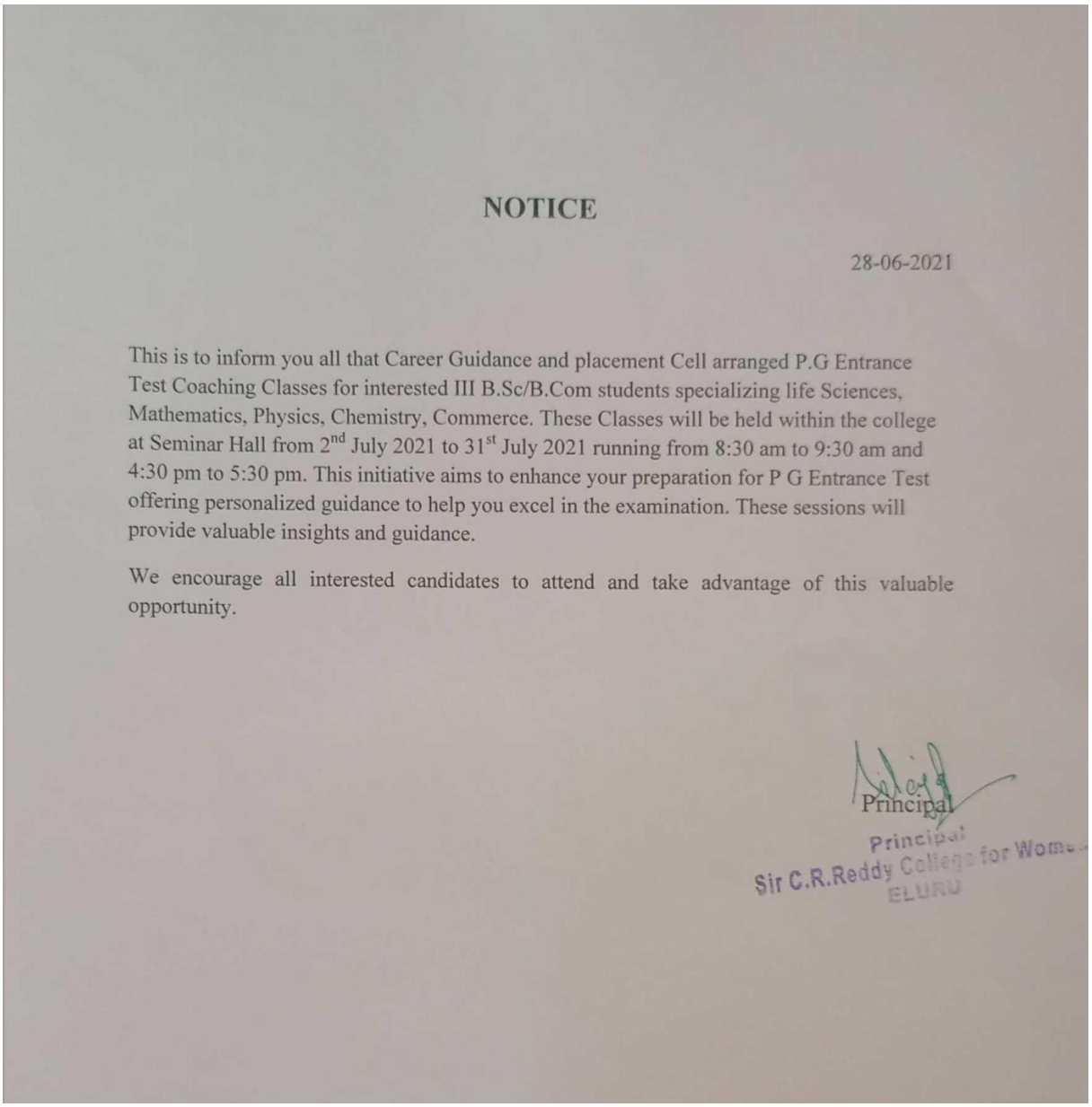
Permitted

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,

(Coordinator)
Career Guidance and Placement Cell

Notice to Students



NOTICE

28-06-2021

This is to inform you all that Career Guidance and placement Cell arranged P.G Entrance Test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce. These Classes will be held within the college at Seminar Hall from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021 running from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. This initiative aims to enhance your preparation for P G Entrance Test offering personalized guidance to help you excel in the examination. These sessions will provide valuable insights and guidance.

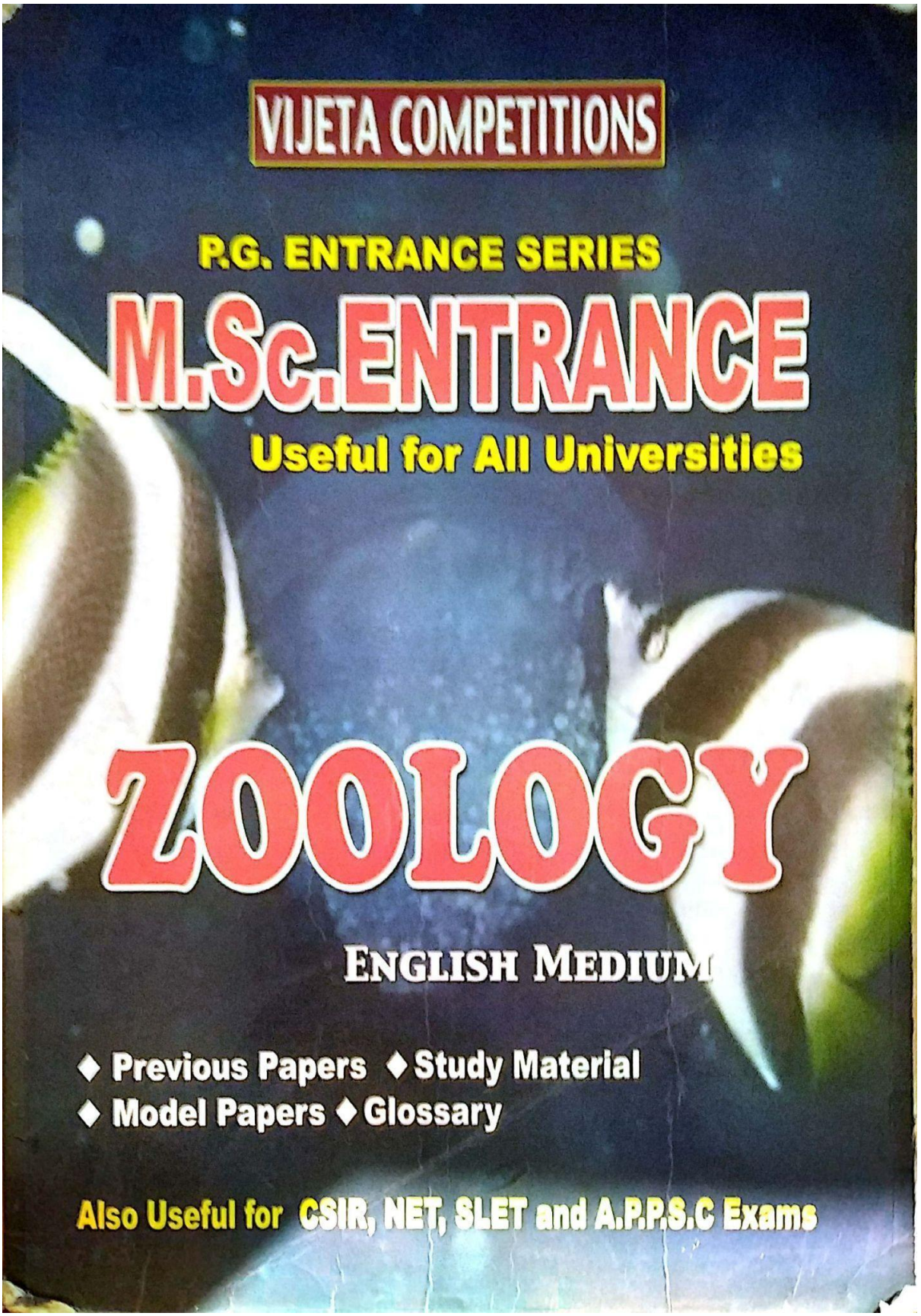
We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this valuable opportunity.

Principal

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Wome...
ELURU

Course Structure

- The M.Sc Life Sciences subjects are related to the study of various life processes in plants, animals, and other living organisms.
- The syllabus for MSc Zoology includes topics on Animal Physiology, Immunology, Genetics and Evolution, Animal Diversity, Animal Ecology and Reproductive Biology.
- MSc Zoology subjects include Animal Behaviour, Parasitology, Mammalogy, Comparative Anatomy, Endocrinology and Marine Biology.
- Some of the key areas that make up the life sciences include:
    - Biology, the study of living organisms, the study of the structure an function of living organisms.
- Genetics, the study of genes, heredity, and the passing of traits.
- Plant Biology, Biochemistry, Food Science, Biotechnology, Bioinformatics, Agricultural Science, Molecular Biology, Botany, Zoology, and Chemistry are the primary BSc Life Science subjects covered in this course.
- The life sciences are broken down into many fields, such as botany, zoology, marine biology, and virology. The study of the life sciences includes cell biology, genetics, molecular biology, botany, microbiology, zoology, evolution, ecology, and physiology.


VIJETA COMPETITIONS
P.G. ENTRANCE SERIES
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Useful for All Universities
ZOOLOGY
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♦ Model Papers ♦ Glossary
Also Useful for CSIR, NET, SLET and A.P.P.S.C Exams

INDEX

INDEX

15. Cercaria	Free living larval stage in trematode after coming out of intermediate host.	*Fasciola* / Platyhelminthes
16. Metacercaria	Encysted infective stage formed from cercaria.	*Fasciola* / Platyhelminthes
17. Gotte's Larva	Larva with four ciliated lobes.	Marine Polyciad/ Platyhelminthes
18. Muller's Larva/ Cephalotrocha	Larva with 8 ciliated processes around mouth.	Marine Polyciad/ Platyhelminthes
19. Juvenile	Similar to adult, direct development.	*Ascaris* / Aschelminthes
20. Rhabditiform	Nematode larva with short straight oesophagus and double bulb.	*Ancylostoma*, *Wuchereria* / Aschelminthes
21. Filariform	Infective larval stage formed by moulting of rhabditiform larva.	*Ancylostoma* / Aschelminthes
22. Microfilaria	Infective larval stage of certain parasitic nematodes	*Wuchereria* / Aschelminthes
23. Trochophore/Trochosphere Telotrocha/Telentrocha	Free swimming pelagic larval stage with pre-oral whorl of cilia.	*Nereis* / Annelida, chiton, *Dentalium* / Mollusca, Moss Animals/ Bryozoa, Polyzoa
24. Zoea/Zoaea	Early larval stage in certain crabs and formed from protozoae in some others	*Cancer* (Crustacea)/ Arthropoda
25. Nauplius	Common larval stage in crustacea having unsegmented body but differentiated to three parts. Swimming setae borne on appendages.	Prawn (Crustacea)/ Arthropoda
26. Metanauplius	Larva succeeding nauplius with posterior part of trunk showing segmentation. Direct in *Lucifer*	Prawn, *Lucifer* (Crustacea)/ Arthropoda
27. Cypris	Larva succeeding nauplius and enclosed in bivalved shell.	*Lepas* (Ship Barnacle, Crustaceea)/ Arthropoda.
28. Erichthus	Stomatopod larva, highly modified nauplius with spiny carapace and poorly developed abdomen.	*Squilla* (Crustacea)/ Arthropoda
29. Pseudozoaea	Larval stage of stomatopods, superficially resembling zoaea stage.	*Squilla* (Crustacea)/ Arthropoda
30. Protozoaea	Larval stage derived from metanauplius having functional cephalic and two thoracic appendages; rudiments of other thoracic appendages present; unsegmented limbless longabdomen	*Penaeus* =Marine Prawn(Crustacea) Arthropoda
31. Metazoaea	Advanced stage of zoaea.	Hermit Crabs = Anomura(Crustacea) Arthropoda
32. Alima	Modified zoea having armed telson and raptorial second maxillipedes.	*Squilla* (Crustacea)/ Arthropoda
33. Megalopa/Megalops	Crustaccan larva having stalked eyes, broad unsegmented cephalothorax with anterior rostrum	Crab (Crustacea)/ Arthoproda

53. Pentacrinoid	Stalked fixed larval stage formed doliolaria in crinoidea.	*Antedon* (Cronoidea)/ Echinodermata.
54. Tornaria	Free larval stage of some hemichordates with two ciliated bands and an apical plate with sensory cilia	*Balanoglossus* = Tongue worm/ Hemichordata.
55. Ascidian Tadpole	A nonfeeding tadpole which swims actively in water by vibratile tail.	*Herdmania* / Urochordata
56. Ammocoete	*Branchiostoma (Amphioxus)* like larva stage of Lamprey where feeding current is produced by muscles.	*Petromyzon* / Cyclostomata
57. Axoloti	Aquatic larva of Salamander which may develop sex organs and start breeding (neoteny)	*Ambystoma* = Salamander/ (Urodela)/Amphibia
58. Tadpole	Fish-like aquatic larva of frogs.	Frog(anura)/Amphibia

of organisation is found in sponges where the cells are not organised into tissues.

3. **Tissue Level** (Cell Tissue Level). The multicellular body showss organisation into tissues but not of the higher level, e.g., ectoderm and endoderm in coelenterates.
4. **Organ Level** (Tissue Organ Level). The multicellular body shows organisation into tissues, tissues into organs and organs into organ-systems, e.g. Roundworms, Annelids, Molluscs, Arthropods, Echinoderms, Chordates. A digestive tract is present in all those animals which show tissue and higher levels of organisation. They are collectively called **enterozoa** (also for instestinal parasites).

1. **Cell Aggregate Body Plan.** There is a little differentiation of cells, e.g., sponges.
2. **Blind Sac Plan** (Hollow Sac Plan). The body has a cavity or is like a sac with one opening that functions as mouth and anus. Digestive tract is, therefore, **incomplete.** Cells are organised into tissues, e.g., coelenterates, flatworms.
3. **Tube-within a Tube Plan.** Body wall forms an outer tube while digestive tract forms an internal tube. It jas two openings, mouth and anus, so that digestive tract is **complete. In prosttomatic** forms mouth is formed fromblastopore region- and appears first in the embryo (e.g.,roundworms, annelids, arthropods, molluscs) while in **deuterostomatic** forms anus develops from blastopore region and appears first in the embryo (e.g., echinoderms, chordates).

SYMMETRY

1. **Asymmetrical.** Body cannot be divided into equal halves by any plane of division, e.g., some sponges.
2. **Spherical Symmetry.** The body is like a sphere and it can be divided intotwo equal parts by any plane of division, e.g., some corals.
3. **Radial Symmetry.** The body is cylindrical or discoid with similar parts radiating on all sides so that it is divisible into two haves by vertical plane passing through central axis, e.g.,many sponges, coelenterates and echinoderms. It is more common in sedentary forms. In sea Anemones the body has **biradial symmetry** (symmetrical both radially and bilaterally).
4. **Bilateral Symmetry.** All important organs and limbs are paired and arranged on two sides of a central axis so that the body is divisible into two halves by one plane only midsagital. The body has a **dorsal** (upper, vertebral) side, a **ventral** side, two **lateral** sides, **anterior** (head part), **posterior, proximal** (basal or near site of origin) and **distal** (head/mouth region or away from site of origin) parts. Bilateral symmetry developed due to cephalization.

Cephalization and Appendages

Differentiation of head in the anterior region is called cephalization. It evolved in the remote past due to creeping habit where the anterior end encountered obstacles and food so that major sense organs, nervous tissue and food catching

2 PROTOZOA

STUDY MATERIAL

GENERAL CHARACTERS

- ★ Protozoans were first observed by Antonyvon leeuwenhock.
- ★ Leeuwenhock observed **Elmerinasteadi** in the gall bladder of Rabbit.
- ★ The term protozon was coined by **Goldfuss.**
- ★ Protozoans are the first formed animals with **protoplasmic** grade of organisation.
- ★ In protozoans the body is covered by plasmalemma (Amoeba) or pellicle (Euglina and paramecium) which is made up of lipoproteins.
- ★ Classification of phylum protozoa is based on locomotory organelle.
  - ☞ pseudopodia in the class - Rhizopoda Ex-Amoeba, Entamoeba.
  - ☞ flagella in the class – Mastigophora Ex-Euglena, Trypanosoma, leishmania
  - ☞ cilia in the class – ciliata Ex-Paramecium, vorticella.
  - ☞ cilia and tentacles in the class–suctoria Ex-Acineta, Aphelota
  - ☞ locomotory organelle are absent in the class sporozoa Ex–plasmodium, Monocystis.
- ★ The method of nutrition is holozoic in Amoeba, paramecium and holophytic or autotrophic in Euglena.
- ★ Digestion occurs in food vacuoles and it is described as intracellular digestion
- ★ contractile vacuoles present in fresh water protozoans play an important role in osmoregulation and excretion.
- ★ Respiration & Excretion is by diffusion method through the general body surface.
- ★ Asexual reproduction takes place by binary fission, multiple fission and budding.
- ★ Encystation in many protozoans helps to tide over the unfavourable conditions and in dispersal.
- ★ Sexual reproduction is by syngamy or conjugation or autogamy.
- ★ Regeneration is associated with the nucleus.
- ★ protozoans are immortal as the protoplasm is not differentiated into somatoplasm and germplasm.

AMOEBA PROTEUS:

Class - Rhizopoda

Order - lobosa

- ★ Amoeba was discovered by Rosen von Rosenhof.
- ★ Amoeba is a freshwater freeliving microscopic animal.
- ★ It is commonly known as **proteus animalcule.** It has no definite shape and symmetry.
- ★ In Amoeba nucleus is present in the endoplasm. It is biconvex or disc like and it is surrounded by a nuclear membrane. Hence it is described as eukaryotic animal.

  Nucleus controls all the vital activities including growth and reproduction.
- ★ During Binary fission nucleus divides by mitotic method.
- ★ A single contractile vacuole is present in the outer part of endoplasm. It is useful for osmoregulation and excretion.

LOCOMOTION:

- ★ The locomotery organelle in Amoeba are pseudopodia. Which are temporary structures which were formed from any surface of **body.**
- ★ Locomotion performed by Amoeba with the help of pseudopodia. Is called **pseudo podia movement** or **Amoeboid movement.** It was first reported by R.V. Rosenhof.
- ★ The widely accepted theory regarding the locomotion of Amoeba is **sol-gel theory.**

  Sol-gel theory was proposed by Hyman and supported by pantin and mast.

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN ELURU

CAREER GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT CELL

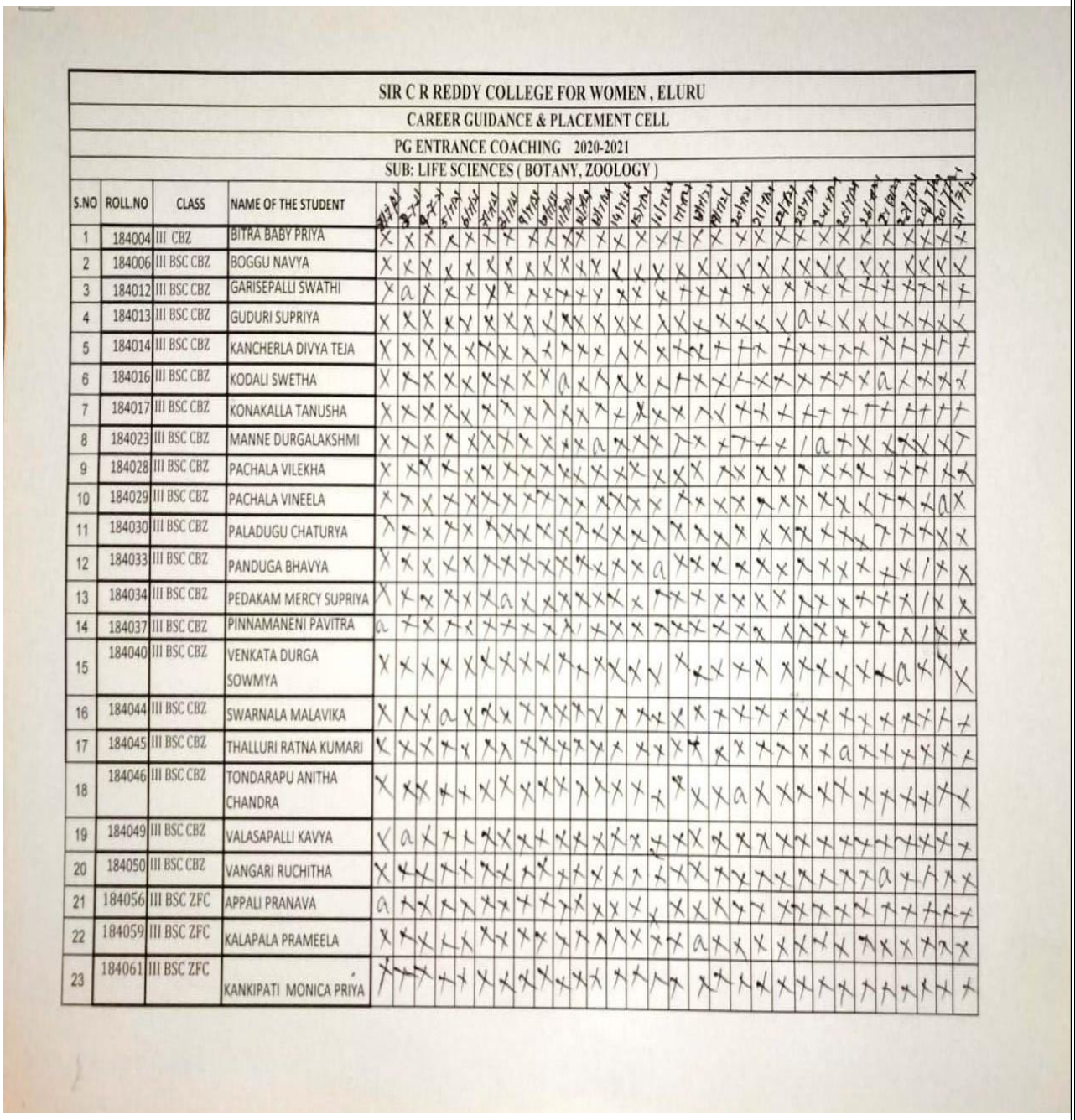
AUET COACHING

STUDENTS ATTENDENCE (2020- 2021)

Sl	Roll no	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the student
1	184004	BITRA BABY PRIYA	III BSC CBZ	B. Baby Priya
2	184006	BOGGU NAVYA	III BSC CBZ	B. Navya
3	184012	GARISEPALLI SWATHI	III BSC CBZ	G. Swathi
4	184013	GUDURI SUPRIYA	III BSC CBZ	G. supriya.
5	184014	KANCHERLA DIVYA TEJA	III BSC CBZ	K. Divya Teja.
6	184016	KODALI SWETHA	III BSC CBZ	K. Swetha
7	184017	KONAKALLA TANUSHA	III BSC CBZ	K. Tanusha
8	184023	MANNE DURGALAKSHMI	III BSC CBZ	K. Tanusha
9	184028	PACHALA VILEKHA	III BSC CBZ	P. Vilekha
10	184029	PACHALA VINEELA	III BSC CBZ	P. Vineela
11	184030	PALADUGU CHATURYA	III BSC CBZ	P Chaturya
12	184033	PANDUGA BHAVYA	III BSC CBZ	P. Bhavya
13	184034	PEDAKAM MERCY SUPRIYA	III BSC CBZ	P. Mercy Supriya
14	184037	PINNAMANENI PAVITRA SESHU	III BSC CBZ	P. Pavithra Seshu
15	184040	SAMMANGI NAGA VENKATA DURGA SOWMYA	III BSC CBZ	S. Naga venkata Durga Sowmya
16	184044	SWARNALA MALAVIKA	III BSC CBZ	S. Malavika
17	184045	THALLURI RATNA KUMARI	III BSC CBZ	T. R. Kumari
18	184046	TONDARAPU ANITHA CHANDRA	III BSC CBZ	T. Anitha Chandra
19	184049	VALASAPALLI KAVYA	III BSC CBZ	V. Kavya.
20	184050	VANGARI RUCHITHA	III BSC CBZ	V. Ruchitha
21	184056	APPALI PRANAVA	III BSC ZFC	A. Pranava
22	184059	KALAPALA PRAMEELA	III BSC ZFC	K. Prameela

23	184061	KANKIPATI MONICA PRIYA	III BSC ZFC	K. Monika priya
24	184062	KANNURI DIVYA KRUPA	III BSC ZFC	K. Divya Krupa
25	184072	MATHANGI RAJYA LAKSHMI	III BSC ZFC	M. Rajya Lakshmi
26	184073	PASUPULETI VASANTHA KALYANI	III BSC ZFC	P. Vasantha Kalyani
27	184066	SYED AMEENA	III BSC ZFC	S. Ameena
28	184063	VARASALA NEHANYA CHANDRA KALA	III BSC ZFC	V. Chandrakala
29	184071	KALAPALA PRAMEELA	III BSC ZFC	K. Prameela

Signature of the coordinator



SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN , ELURU

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2020-2021

SUB: LIFE SCIENCES (BOTANY, ZOOLOGY)

S.NO	ROLL.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	184004	III CBZ	BITRA BABY PRIYA
2	184006	III BSC CBZ	BOGGU NAVYA
3	184012	III BSC CBZ	GARISEPALLI SWATHI
4	184013	III BSC CBZ	GUDURI SUPRIYA
5	184014	III BSC CBZ	KANCHERLA DIVYA TEJA
6	184016	III BSC CBZ	KODALI SWETHA
7	184017	III BSC CBZ	KONAKALLA TANUSHA
8	184023	III BSC CBZ	MANNE DURGALAKSHMI
9	184028	III BSC CBZ	PACHALA VILEKHA
10	184029	III BSC CBZ	PACHALA VINEELA
11	184030	III BSC CBZ	PALADUGU CHATURYA
12	184033	III BSC CBZ	PANDUGA BHAVYA
13	184034	III BSC CBZ	PEDAKAM MERCY SUPRIYA
14	184037	III BSC CBZ	PINNAMANENI PAVITRA
15	184040	III BSC CBZ	VENKATA DURGA SOWMYA
16	184044	III BSC CBZ	SWARNALA MALAVIKA
17	184045	III BSC CBZ	THALLURI RATNA KUMARI
18	184046	III BSC CBZ	TONDARAPU ANITHA CHANDRA
19	184049	III BSC CBZ	VALASAPALLI KAVYA
20	184050	III BSC CBZ	VANGARI RUCHITHA
21	184056	III BSC ZFC	APPALI PRANAVA
22	184059	III BSC ZFC	KALAPALA PRAMEELA
23	184061	III BSC ZFC	KANKIPATI MONICA PRIYA

24	184062	III BSC ZFC	KANNURI DIVYA KRUPA	
25	184072	III BSC ZFC	MATHANGI RAJYA	
26	184073	III BSC ZFC	KALYANI	
27	184066	III BSC ZFC	SYED AMEENA	
28	184063	III BSC ZFC	VARASALA NEHANYA CHANDRA KALA	
29	184071	III BSC ZFC	KALAPALA PRAMEELA	

SIGNATURE

REPORT

PROGRAMME:

PG Entrance COACHING FOR III B.Sc. aspirants is Life sciences (botany , Zoology) subject

In association with IQAC & In accordance with the resolution made during the meeting and documented in the minutes, it was unanimously agreed to arrange PG entrance coaching classes for interested students pursuing IIIB.Sc (Life sciences) This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the PG entrance coaching classes in **Life sciences (botany , Zoology)** subject conducted from 02-July-2021 To 31 -July-2021 from 8:30am to 09:30am & 4.30pm to 5.30pm.These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty from the concerned department.

Approximately 46 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions These meticulously organized classes aimed to prepare the students comprehensively for the upcoming PG entrance examinations scheduled in the month of Oct 2021. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 8:30 AM to 09:30 AM & 4.30PM to 5.30PM, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the examination.

The outcomes of these coaching classes have been highly encouraging. All the students were qualified in the exam . Close to 29 students showcased exceptional performance, securing remarkable pg. ranks demonstrating both their commitment and the effectiveness of the coaching program. One of the student showed outstanding performance by scoring 102 rank Furthermore, all participating students successfully qualified for the examination, marking a significant achievement resulting from our collaborative endeavor.

The successful arrangement of these coaching classes aligns directly with the decision made during the meeting These sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, significantly contributing to the preparedness and success of the students preparing for the PG entrance examination.

Their dedication has been instrumental in empowering our students for academic success.

09/11/2021, 08:31 PM

APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : 30603609065
Candidate's Name : APPALI PRANAVA
Father's Name : APPALI POTHURAJU
Test Paper : LIFE SCIENCES

Community
BC-B
Date of Birth
16/06/2001

Course Code	Course Name
PG120	M.sc Life science
PG124	Zoology

A. Pranava

Marks Obtained : 65
Rank : 102

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	60
BC-B	23

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites: **www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in**
2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.
3. The candidates called for certificate verification must have the following original certificates /documents to upload for verification.
   I. Rank Card and Hall Ticket of APPGCET - 2021.
   II. Transfer Certificate (T.C) from the institution where the candidate has last studied.
   III. Degree certificate and complete memorandum of marks or consolidated memo of qualifying examination (the downloaded memos are not allowed). The candidate should ensure that he / she has passed the qualifying examination with requisite percent of marks without which his / her admission will not be entertained.
   IV. Secondary School or 10th std. Certificate.
   V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local \ Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force.
   VI. Community / Caste Certificate, if applicable.
   VII. Latest Income Certificate issued by Tahsildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable.
   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

Photo Gallery

coaching class was conducted by Kalyani

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

Vatluru (Post), Ped apadu Mandal, Eluru Dist., (A.P)

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

For M.Com

Date: 02-Ju1y-2021To 31July -2021

Time: 8:30am to 09:30 Am

4:30am to 5:30 Pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2020-2021

INDEX

About Program

The Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women organized PG entrance coaching classes for NANNAYACET 2021 in , Commerce. These classes were conducted by senior faculty members who specialize in the respective subjects at the college.

Program: PG Entrance Coaching for Subject

Subjects Covered:

- Commerce

Target Audience:

- III B.Com students aspiring for postgraduate studies (M.Com.)

Duration:

- August 2nd , 2021, to August 31st, 2020 (30 days)

Time:

- 8:30 AM to 9:30 A M (Morning sessions) & 4:30 to 5:30 PM

Resource Persons:

P. Praveen , Lecturer , Department of Commerce

Organized By:

- Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women

Program Overview:

- Specifically designed coaching program focusing on NANNAYACET 2021 for M.Com. aspirants.
- Conducted by seasoned faculty members from Sir CR Reddy College, each specializing in Commerce.
- Comprehensive curriculum comprising subject-specific lectures, problem-solving sessions, practice tests, and exam strategy workshops.
- Tailored content to acquaint students with the NANNAYACET exam pattern, syllabi, and effective preparation methodologies.

Benefits for III B.Com. Students:

- Early guidance and preparation assistance for M.Com. entrance exams.
- Exposure to exam patterns, aiding in better preparedness.
- Access to experienced faculty for subject-specific guidance and doubt resolution.

- Enhanced readiness for M Com. studies by initiating preparation in advance.

This coaching program aims to support B.Com. students in their aspirations for pursuing postgraduate studies by providing structured coaching specifically aligned with the requirements of the NANNAYACET 2021 examination.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes

Learning Objectives:

1. Subject Mastery: To facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the core concepts and subject-specific knowledge required for M. Com/M.Sc. entrance exams.
2. Exam Familiarity: To familiarize students with the exam pattern, question types, and syllabi specific to NANNAYACET 2021
3. Problem-Solving Skills: To enhance problem-solving abilities and critical thinking necessary to tackle complex questions in the entrance exams.
4. Time Management: To equip students with effective time management strategies for the exam and optimize their performance within the stipulated time frame.
5. Exam Strategy: To provide guidance on effective exam strategies, including question selection, prioritization, and efficient answering techniques.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Strong Foundation: Students are expected to build a strong foundational understanding of their respective subjects, providing a basis for advanced studies.
2. Improved Performance: Enhanced problem-solving skills and a better grasp of exam patterns can result in improved performance in mock tests and the actual entrance exam.
3. Confidence: Through regular practice and guidance, students are likely to gain confidence in handling diverse questions and scenarios during the examination.
4. Effective Preparation: Students should be better prepared to face the challenges of the entrance exams by utilizing learned strategies and subject-specific knowledge.
5. Readiness for Postgraduate Studies: The coaching program aims to prepare students adequately for the rigors of postgraduate studies in their chosen fields.

Permission Letter

Permission Letter

26-06-2021
Eluru

To
The Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
Eluru

Subject: Request to grant permission to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes to final year students.

This is to bring to your kind notice that, Career Guidance and Placement Cell is planning to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce .

The coaching classes aim is to provide additional support and guidance to our ambitious students who aspire to excel in their respective fields and we believe that providing coaching classes with in our college will not only benefit our students but also contribute to the overall academic excellence of our institution. These classes will be conducted for about 30 days i.e., from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021. The duration of these classes will be from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. I kindly request your approval for this initiative, as it aligns with our commitment to fostering academic excellence and preparing our students for successful futures.

Thanking you Madam,

Permitted

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,

(Coordinator)
Career Guidance and Placement Cell

Notice to Students

NOTICE

28-06-2021

This is to inform you all that Career Guidance and placement Cell arranged P.G Entrance Test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce. These Classes will be held within the college at Seminar Hall from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021 running from 8:30 am to 9:30 am and 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm. This initiative aims to enhance your preparation for P G Entrance Test offering personalized guidance to help you excel in the examination. These sessions will provide valuable insights and guidance.

We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this valuable opportunity.

Principal

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Wome
ELURU

Course Structure:COMMERCE

Fundamentals of Accounting

Concept – Definition – Objectives - Need for Accounting- Accounting Cycle- Book Keeping and Accounting–Accounting Concepts and Conventions – Classification of Accounts and its rules – Advantages – Limitations – Journal entry principles – Ledger preparation. Types of Subsidiary Books – Cash Book, Three-column Cash Book, Petty cash Book. Preparation of Trial balance – Types of Accounting Errors. Need for Bank Reconciliation – Reasons for difference between Cash Book and Pass Book Balances- Preparation of Bank Reconciliation Statement. Preparation of Final Accounts: Trading account – Profit and Loss account – Balance Sheet – Final Accounts with adjustments.

Cost Accounting

Cost Concepts – Definitions - Classification of Costs - Distinguish between Financial Accounting, Cost Accounting and Management Accounting – Preparation of Cost Sheet – Advantages - Limitations. Elements of Cost: Materials: Components of Material Cost - Material Control – Calculation of Material Cost per Unit – Materials Management Techniques : ABC technique – FIFO, LIFO, Weighted Average, Base stock methods.

Management Accounting

Concepts – Definitions – Need and Significance of Management Accounting– Management Reports – Techniques of Management Accounting – Methods of Management Accounting - Concept of fund: Preparation of Funds flow statement -. Uses and limitations of funds flow analysis. Concept of cash flow – Preparation of Cash Flow statement

Business Economics

Meaning and Definitions of Business Economics – Nature and Scope of Business Economics Micro and Macro Economics and their differences. Meaning and Definition of Demand – Determinants of Demand – Demand function – Law of demand- Demand Curve – Exceptions to Law of Demand. Meaning and Definition of Elasticity of Demand – Types of Elasticity of Demand – Measurements of Price elasticity of demand – Total outlay Method – Point Method – Arc Method.

Business Organization

Concepts of Business, Trade, Industry and Commerce – Features of Business –Types of Business Organizations –Trade Classification – Aids to Trade – Industry – Classification – Relationship of Trade, Industry and Commerce. Functions of Business and their relationship – Factors influencing the choice of suitable form of organization – Meaning of Entrepreneurship – Characteristics of a good Entrepreneur – Types – Functions of Entrepreneurship.

Business Law

Meaning and Definition of Contract-Essential elements of valid Contract –Valid, Void and Voidable Contracts – Indian Contract Act, 1872. Definition of Valid Offer, Acceptance and Consideration –Essential elements of a Valid Offer, Acceptance and Consideration. Rules regarding to Minors contracts – Rules relating to contingent contracts – Different modes of discharge of contracts-Rules relating to remedies to breach of contract. Contract of Sale – Sale and agreement to sell – Implied conditions and warranties – Rights of unpaid vendor. Cyber Law and Contract Procedures – Digital Signature – Safety Mechanisms

Banking Theory & Practice

Meaning – Definitions of Bank – Functions of Banks -Kinds of Banks – Central Banking Vs. Commercial Banking. Unit Banking, Branch Banking, Investment Banking- Innovations in banking – E-Banking – Online and Offshore Banking, Internet Banking – Anywhere Banking – ATMs – RTGS. Indigenous Banking – Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural banks, SIDBI, NABARD – EXIM Bank.

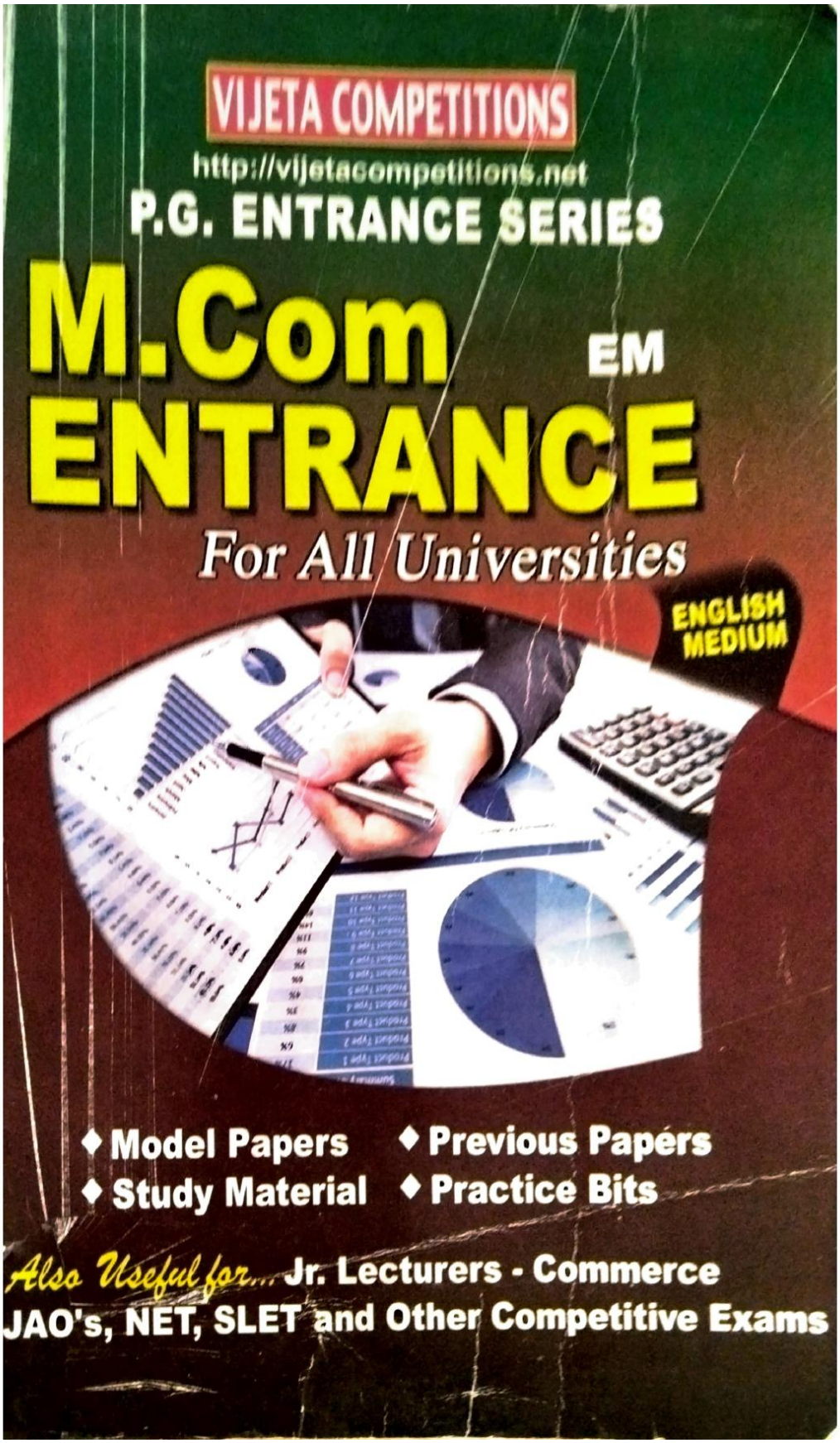
Auditing and Corporate Taxation

Meaning – Objectives – Importance of Auditing – Auditing as a Vigil Mechanism – Role of Auditor in checking corporate frauds. Based on Ownership and time – Independent, Financial, Internal, Cost, Tax, Government, Secretarial audits. Steps to be taken at the commencement of a new audit – Audit program – Audit note book – Internal check, internal audit and internal control. Vouching of cash and trading transactions – Investigation, Auditing vs. Investigation. Auditor's Qualifications – Appointment and Reappointment – Rights, duties, liabilities and disqualifications – Audit report

Business Environment

Business Environment – Meaning – Macro and Micro Dimensions of Business Environment – Economic – Political – Social – Technological – Legal – Ecological – Cultural – Demographic – Changing Scenario and implications – Indian Perspective – Global perspective – Impact of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation on Business Growth and expansion.

Course Material



3.1 ACCOUNTING

Accounting Nature, Scope, Principles, Concepts and Conventions. Accounting is an ancient art as old as money itself, however, the role accounting has been changing with the economic and social developments the traditional view of accounting as historical description of financial is no longer acceptable. Until recently accounting was regarded merely as an art of recording classifying and summarising transactions and events which are of a financial character. Later on, accounting was regarded as "the process of identifying, measuring and communicting economic information to permit informed judgements and decisions by users of the information." Most of the business these days is run by joint stock companies and these are required by law to prepare periodical, mostly, annual statements in proper from showing the state of financial affairs. A systematic record of daily events of a business leading to presentation of a complete financial picture is known as accounting or, in its elementary stages as book-keeping.

The accounting systems are believed to have existed as early as 4500 B.C. in the ancient civilisations of Babylonia and Assyria. The double entry system of today was propounded first in Genoa (Italy) in 1340. Though the system of double- entry book- keeping was used earlier too but it developed in a proper from only at the end of 15th century. Fra Luco Pacioli, an Italian, wrote a first treatise on double - entry system in 1494.

Financial accounting may be defined as the science and art of recording and classifying business transactions and preparing summaries of the same for determining year and profit or loss and the financial position of the concern.

Functions of Financial Accounting:

- ★ Recording of information
- ★ Classification of data.
- ★ Making summaries.
- ★ Dealing with financial transactions.
- ★ Interpreting financial information.
- ★ Communicating results.
- ★ Making information more reliable.

Accounting principles: Accounting is an art and science of recording business transactions in a systematic manner. To convey the language of business certain principles are required to be followed for maintaining business transactions.

According to terminology committee of AICPA, "the word principle is used to mean a general law or law or rule adopted or preferred as a guide to action a settled ground or basis of conduct or practie".

Accounting concepts: The term accounting concepts is used to cannot basic accounting postulates i.e. neccessary assumptions and conditions upon which accounting is based. Some of the important accounting concepts are as follows.

- ★ Business entity concept
- ★ Going concern concepts
- ★ The cost concept
- ★ Dual aspect concept
- ★ Money measurement concept
- ★ Accounting period/ Accrual concept
- ★ Realisation concept
- ★ Matching of cost and revenue concept

The International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) of which the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) is an associate member, treats going concern, consistency and accrual as the fundamental assumptions. The Indian Institute, in its own standard (ASI) has affirmed the three fundamantal accounting assumptions.

Accoounting conventions: Accounting conventions are the traditions, usage and customs which are in use since long. The most important conventions which have been in use are disclosure consistency, conservation and materiality.

Limitations of financial Accounting: The financial accounting is mainly concerned with the preparation of final accounts. i.e. profit and loss account and balance sheet. The management needs information for planning, controlling and co-ordinating business activities.

- ★ Historical Nature.
- ★ Provides information about the concern as a whole.
- ★ Not helpful in price fixation.
- ★ Cost control not possible.
- ★ Appraisal of policies not possible.
- ★ Only actual costs recorded.
- ★ Not helpful in taking strategic decisions.
- ★ Technical subject.
- ★ Quantitative information.
- ★ Lack of unaminity about accounting principles
- ★ Chances of manipulation.

Recording Systems: There are two systems for recording transactions. They are single entry system and double entry system. Single entry system sound and economical but is really costly because it is rather a lack of system. The only real system is the double entry system. This system recognises the fundamental fact that a transaction as a double - sided affair.

Cash and Mercantile System: In the cash system of accounting entries are made only when cash is received or paid, no entry being made when a payment or receipt is merely due. In the mercantile system, a record is made on the basis of amounts having become due for payment or receipt.

Accounts and Rules: Accounts are divided into three types.

- ★ Personal Account
- ★ Real Account
- ★ Nominal Account.

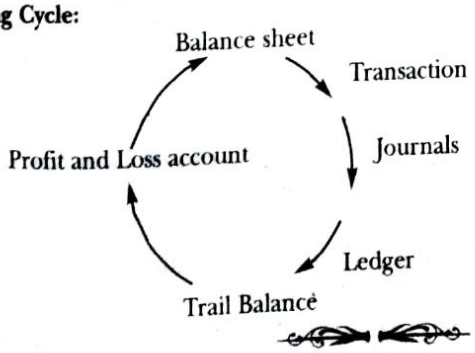
The three basic rules about recording transactions are.

- ★ Debit the receiver and credit the giver.
- ★ Debit what comes in and credit what goes out.
- ★ Debit all expenses (and losses) and credit all incomes (and gains)

Branches of Accounting:

- ★ Financial Accounting
- ★ Cost Accounting
- ★ Management Accounting.

Accounting Cycle:



3.2 BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT & BILLS OF EXCHANGE

It is customary for a bank to send to its customer regularly a statement showing how his account stands. Usually, there is a regualr title book through which the bank informs the customer as to what balance he has at the bank. This is the pass book. It contains a copy of the customer's account at the bank. It stands to reason that the balance shown by the pass book should agree with the bank balance shown by the Cash book. However often there is a difference even if there is no mistake. The difference is due to the following reason.

- ★ Cheques recorded in cash book but not yet credited by bank.
- ★ Cheques issued but not yet presented for payment.
- ★ Bank charges.
- ★ Direct collection by bank.
- ★ Payments by bank as per standing instructions.

These delays do not ordinarily matter, as sooner or latter, both the bank and the client will make entries. However, to know the position clearly and to be sure that no mistakes have been committed, there must be a statement to explain why there is a difference between the balance shown by the pass book and that shown by the cash book on a particular date. The statement is known as bank reconciliation statement. It shoud be prepared every month the least. Preparation of a bank reconciliation statment is a very important control technique.

Generally cash book shown as a debit balance as well as bank pass book shown as credit balance.

Bills of exchange: A good deal of trade and commerce these days is arrived on, on the basis of written promises to pay a definite sum of money. The promises can be passed on from one person to another. Such written promises are known as negotiable instruments (or even as bills of exchange). The following are the chief of negotiable instruments.

- ★ Promissory note.
- ★ Bills of exchange.
- ★ Cheques are also included among negotiable instruments.

Bill of Exchange: The legal defination is " A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order signed by the maker, directing a certain to pay a certain sum of money only to or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument". It means that if an order is made in writing by one person on another directing him to pay a certain sum of money unconditionally to a certain person or according to his instructions or to the bearer and if that order is accepted by the person on whom the order made, document is a bill of exchange.

Advantages of Bills:

- ★ Presumption are the advantages of bills.
- ★ No locking of money
- ★ Source of finance
- ★ Safe and convenient means of transmitting money.
- ★ Planning by creditors.

Bills of exchange are therefore, excellent ways of granting or receiving credit. Bills of exchange or promisory notes, therefore, are excellent lubricating oils to the wheel of commerce.

Important points: A person who receives a promise to pay has got something valuable. The name given to it is bills receivable, similarly a person who has promised to pay has created a liability for himself the name given to it is bills payable.

Endorsement of Bill: The payee of a bill may use the bill to discharge his debt to his creditor. For this purpose, he will have to transfer the ownership of the bill in favour of the creditor by means of a legal procedure. The process of transferring the ownership of bill is termed as the endorsement of bill. The person endorsing the bill is called the endorser and the person in whose favour the bill is endorsed is called the endorsee.

Dishonour of Bill: If on maturity the bill is dishonoured, the bill becomes useless at once; the liability of the acceptor comes into being. In case the bill is held till maturity, the entry will be to debt the person from whom the bill was received and credit the Bills Receivable Account.

Renewal of a bill: Sometimes, the acceptor of a bill or maker of a promissary note realises in that he cannot meet it at the time of maturity. He may therefore approach the holder with a request to let him withdraw the old bill and replace it by a new one.

Some important points:

- ★ Bill due date
- ★ Bill
- ★ Drawee
- ★ Drawer
- ★ Payee
- ★ Stamps
- ★ Receivable amount
- ★ Acceptance

3.3 TRIAL BALANCE - RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS AND FINAL ACCOUNTS

Trial Balance: It has been seen how every amount that is placed on the debit side of an account has a corresponding entry on the credit side of some other account. This is the technical aspect of the principle of double entry system. This being the case, it is but natural that the total of the debit balance should agree with the total of the credit balance.

Trial Balance may be described as a schedule or list of business both debit and credit, extracted from all the accounts in the ledger and including cash and bank balances taken from the cash book.

Objectives of preparing trial balance:

- ★ It is a check on the accurncy of postings.
- ★ It brings at one place, the balance of all the accounts which facilitates the preparation of final accounts.

Methods of preparing trial balance:

There are two methods of preparing a trial balance:

- ★ **Totals Method:** In this method, the totals of debit and credit sides of the ledger accounts excluding the closing balance, are shown in the trial balance.
- ★ **Balance Method:** Only the closing balances of the ledger accounts are shown in the trial balance.

Rectification of Errors: Whenever a transaction entered in Journals sometimes can be wrong at that time trial balance is not equal the debt and credit sides. Mistakes involved must be uncertaind.

Classification of errors: The above discussion suggest the following classification of errors.

- ★ Errors of omssions - a transaction entirely omitted from record in the original books partially omitted while posting.
- ★ Errors of commission - wrong posting either of amount, or on the wrong side, or in the wrong account. An error in costing the subsidiary books also an error of commission.
- ★ Error of principle - Wrong classification of expenditure or receipt
- ★ Compensating errors.

Errors (1), (2) and (4) can also be termed as clerical errors.

Rectification of Errors: Correction of errors, if located after sometime, is always made by a proper entry and not by simply crossing the wrong amount and inserting the right one.

From the point of view of rectification errors are of two types those that affect the trial balance and those that do not.

Correction of such errors as affect the trial balance would not be through a journal entry. Only a corrective amount placed on the proper side will suffice consider.

Final Accounts: Two main objectives of maintaining accounts are to find out the profit or loss made by the business at the end of a regular periodic interval and to ascertain the financial position of the business on a given date.

Final accounts are prepared to achieve these ojectives of accountancy .In order to know the profit or loss earned by a firm, income statement or trading and profit and loss account is prepared balance sheet or position statemint will portray the financial condition of the firm on a particular date.

Final accounts includes preparation of:

- ★ Trading and profit and loss account
- ★ Balance sheet

Before discussing Trading and profit and loss account, it is desirable to know the following concepts.

1. **Cost of Goods sold or Merchandising cost:** In order to earn income in business some money will be spent on purchasing the goods and expenses like freight, cartage etc. will be incurred to bring the goods to the shop.

The cost of purchasing the goods plus expenses directly related to the purchase of goods is technically known as cost of goods sold . Cost of goods sold will be deducted from the sales in order to calculate the trading profit.

Cost of goods sold = Opening stock + Purchases + Direct expenses - Closing stock.

2. **Gross profit:** Gross profit is the excess of sales over the cost of goods sold
3. **Gross loss :** Gross loss is the excess of sales over the sales.
4. **Operating Expenses:** Operating expenses which are incurred to run the business day to day and to maintain its operational efficiency.
5. **Net Profit:** Net profit is excess of gross profit over operator expenses.It is also known as business income.
6. **Net loss:** Net loss is the excess of operating expenses over gross profit and other incomes.

Trading Account: This account is prepared to know the trading results or gross margin on trading of the business i.e. how much gross profit the business has earned from buying and selling during a particular period. The difference between the sales and cost of goods sold is gross profit.

Gross profit = Net sales - cost of goods sold.

Profit and loss Account: This account is prepared to calculate the net profit of the business, there are certain items of incomes and expenses of the business which be taken into consideration for calculating net profit of the business . These are of indirect nature that is concerning the whole business and relating to various activities which are done by the business for the purpose of making goods available to the customer.

Net profit = [Gross profit - operating + distributed expenses]

Manufacturing Account: Those concerns which convert the raw materials into finished goods are required to find out of cost of goods manufactured besides gross and net profit of the concern. These are manufacturing, cum trading concerns.

The main objectives of manufacture A/C shows

- ★ Cost of finished goods produced and
- ★ Constitute items there of such as cost of materials consumed productive wages direct and indirect expenses.

Balance sheet: A balance sheet is a statement prepared with a view to measure the financial position of a business on a certain fixed date. The financial position of a concern is indicated by its assets on a given date and its liabilities on that date.

- ★ Statement showing the source and application of capital.
- ★ It is a statement and not an account and prepared from real and personal accounts.
- ★ A properly drawn up balance sheet gives information relating to
  - ✤ The nature and value of assets
  - ✤ The nature and extent of liabilities
  - ✤ Whether the firm is solvent,
  - ✤ Whether the firm is overtrading

Adjustments: While preparing trading and profit and loss account one point that must be kept in mind is that expenses and income for the full trading period are to be taken into consideration. This means that if an expense has been increased but not paid during that period, a liability for the unpaid amount should be created before the accounts can be said to show the profit or loss. Some Important adjustments which are to be made at the end of the accounting year are discussed in the following.

1. **Closing stock :**
   - ★ Stock being debit balance will be shown on the assets side of the balance sheet.
   - ★ It will be shown on the credit side of the trading account.
   - ★ Sometimes opening and closing stock are adjusted through purchases account. In this case there will be no opening stock in the trial balance. Adjusted purchases and closing stock will be given in the trail balance. Adjusted purchases will be taken on the debit side of the trading account and closing stock will be shown on the assets side of the balance sheet.
2. **Outstanding expenses:** Those expenses which have been incurred and are due for payment that is not paid to are called outstanding expenses.
   - ★ Outstanding expenses will be shown on the debit side of the trading or profit and loss account by way of addition to the expenses; and
   - ★ Outstanding expenses will be shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.
3. **Prepaid expenses:**
   - ★ Prepaid expenses will be shown in the profit and loss account by the way of deduction from the expenses; and
   - ★ Prepaid expenses being debit balance will be shown on the assets side of the balance sheet.
4. **Accrued Income:** The income which has been earned but not received during the accounting year is called accrued income.
   - ★ It will be shown on the credit side of profit and loss account by way of the addition to income, and
   - ★ Accrued income being debit balance, will be shown on the assets side of the balance sheet.
5. **Income received in advance:** The two - fold effect of this adjustment will be
   - ★ It is shown on the credit side of profit and loss account by way of deduction from the income, and
   - ★ Income received in advance , being credit balance is shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.
6. **Depreciation:**
   - ★ Depreciation is shown on the debit side of profit and loss account, and
   - ★ It is shown on the assets side by way of deduction from the value of concerned asset.
7. **Bad Debts :**
   - ★ Shown on the debit side of profit and loss account , and
   - ★ Shown on the assets side of the balance sheet by way of deduction from sundry debtors.
8. **Interest on Capital:**
   - ★ Interest on capital will be shown on the debit side of profit and loss account.
   - ★ ,It will be shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet by the way of adding to the capital.
9. **Interest on drawing:**
   - ★ Interest on drawing will be shown on the credit side of tprofit and loss account, and
   - ★ Interest on drawing is shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet by way of adding on to the drawing which are ultimatly deducted from the capital.
10. **Provision for doubtful Debts:** Provision for doubtful debts = [sundry debtors - adjustment bad debts] $\times \frac{\text{Rate}}{100}$
    - ★ It will be shown on the debit side of the profit and loss account or by way addition to bad debts [old provision for doubtful debts at the beginning of the year will be deducted]
    - ★ Provision for doubtful debts is shown on the assets side of the balance sheet by way of dedution from sundry debtors [after deduction of further bad debts, if any].
11. **Provision for discount on debtors :**
    - ★ Such provision will be shown on the debit side of profit and loss account.
    - ★ It will be shown by way of deduction from sundry debtors [after deduction of further bad debts and provision for doubtful debts] on the assets side of the balance sheet.

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Man wants are unlimited. These can be classified into two.

★ Material wants **Ex:** Food, clothing etc.

★ Immaterial wants **Ex:** Patriotism, social service.

Man has to perform several activities in order to satisfy his material and immaterial wants such activities are called human activities. Man satisfies his material wants by using two kinds of goods. One is Economic goods another one is Free goods. Those activities of man which are related to obtaining economic goods for satisfying material wants are called Economic activities. Economic activities are therefore those human activities which are related to the consumption, production, exchange and distribution of economic goods or wealth.

We perform several activities during the course of a day. Activities can be divided into two types.

★ Economic activities. **Ex:** Concerned with wealth or money

★ Non-Economic activities. **Ex:** Walk Exercise etc.

In the words of wicksell, "By an economic activity it is meant every systematic endersour to satisfy a material need."

According to Dr. V.K.R.V.Rao "Economic activity is the activity which is concerned with the production exchange and distribution of all goods which possess utility, are scare in Quantity and can be the subject of exchange."

In the words of left with, The key elements of economic activity are

★ Human wants

★ Resources

★ Techniques of production

There are two causes of emergence of economic activities

★ Unlimited wants and

★ Limited or scarce means

According to Me Connell, "Scarcity refers to that situation in which at any given time availability of mean is less than demand."

Wants ⇒ Efforts ⇒ Economic Goods or Wealth ⇒ Satisfaction

The cycle of economic activities.

Types of economic activities:

★ Consumption

★ Production

- ✤ Land
- ✤ Labour
- ✤ Capital
- ✤ Enterpreneurship

} Factors of production

★ Exchange

★ Distribution

- ✤ Personal Distribution
- ✤ Functional Distribution

The prominent economists of this opinion are Maurice, Dobb, Comet and Gunnar Myrdal. They belive that economics is a Dynamic subject, it is growing. As new ideas are discovered and old ones are revised, economics is acquiring new dimensions. Therefore it is not possible to define economics in exact words.

The set of definitions given by various economists fall into three broad classes that viewed economics

- ★ As a science of wealth
- ★ The science concerning material welfare of man
- ★ A science dealing with the problem of allocation of scarce resources among competing ends

1. **Adam Smith's Definition of Economics as science of wealth:** The first view is associated with the name of Adam Smith and his disciples. They regarded economics as a science which studied the process of production and consumption of wealth. The emphasis in wealth is contained in the very title of Smith's book. An enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nation. David Ricardo, J.B. Say, Sensor and prof. Walker supported Adam's view.
2. **Marshall's material welfare definition:** People storted thinking that economics is merely a science of bread and butter and a gospel of Menonmon. Thus with Smith's definition of economics, writers like Curlyle and Ruskin held that the subject makes a man selfish. In order to save economics from his severe criticism Marshall gave a new definition of economics in the 11th century. In his definition Marshall gave more emphasis to human welfare than to wealth. He said that wealth is means to satisfy human wants and not just an end in itself.

This definition was given by Marshall in his book "Principles of economics". According to him economics is a study of making in the ordinary business of life.

Robbins scarcity of Resources Definition: Robbins criticized Marshall for his normative view of economics. He gave his own definition which he called an analytical definition. In his own words "Economics is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses"

Scope of Economics: The scope of economics is very vast. In economics, we study the circular flow of efforts made to satisfy wants and resulting satisfaction from these efforts.

Satisfaction ⇒ wants ⇒ Efforts

The economic circle

Scope of managerial economics:

- ★ Demand analysis and forecasting
- ★ Production functions and cost analysis
- ★ Pricing decisions, pricing policies and practices
- ★ Profit management
- ★ Capital management

Economic analysis is of two types: Micro and Macro analysis

1. **Micro economics:** According to Boulding, "Micro-Economics is the study of particular form, particular household, individual price, wage, income, industry and particular commodity.
   - ★ Micro Economics as price theory
   - ★ Scope of Micro Economics
     - ✚ Theory of demand
     - ✚ Theory of Production
     - ✚ Theory of Price determination
     - ✚ Theory of factor pricing
     - ✚ Allocative efficiency
     - ✚ Welfare economics
2. **Macro Economics:** Macro Economics is the obverse of Micro economics. It is study of economics system as a whole. It studies not only economic unit like a firm or an industry but the whole economic system.
   - ★ Macro economics as aggregative economics
   - ★ Macro economics as income theory.

4.2 DEMAND UTILITY ANALYSIS & THEORY OF PRODUCTION

Demand utility analysis and theory of production: Demand is one of the forces determining price. The theory of demand is related to the economic activities of a consumer called consumption. The process through which a consumer obtains the goods and services he wants to consume is known as demand.

In economics, use of the word 'demand' is made to show the relationship between the prices of a commodity and the amounts of the commodity which consumers want to purchase at those prices. According to prof. Hibdon, "Demand means the various quantity of goods that would be purchased per time period at different prices in a given market"

Features of Demands:

- ★ Difference between desire and demand
- ★ Relationship between demand and price
- ★ Demand at a point of time

TYPES OF DEMAND

Derived Demand and Autonomous Demand: When the demand for one product is linked to the demand for some main product, the subsidiary product's demand is called derived demand.

Autonomous demand for a commodity is the direct demand for it from the consumers. Autonomous demand is independent of the demand for any other commodity.

Company and Industry Demand: Company demand denotes the demand for the products of a particular company while industry demand means the demand for the product of particular industry.

Determinants of Demand: The demand for a product depends upon number of factors. We can list some of these factors as price of the product, buyer's income, availability and price of substitutes and complements, availability of credit, geographic location of buyers, weather conditions, season of the year and preference of the buyers for and against the commodity.

Demand function: The demand function for a commodity describes the relationship between qualities of the commodity which consumers demand during specific period and the factors which influence its demand.

DETERMINANTS OF DEMAND FOR DIFFERENT GOODS

1. **Non-Durable consumer goods:**
   - ★ Purchasing power
   - ★ Price
   - ★ Demography
2. **Durable consumer goods:**
   - ★ **The law of demand:** Experience tells us that ordinarily if the price of a commodity falls, the amount demanded goes up and vice-versa. There is an inverse relationship between the price of a commodity and the amount of demand. In Economics this relationship is known as the law of demand.
   - ★ **Demand curve:** The demand curve shows the maximum quantities per unit of time that consumers will take at various price. According to R.G. Lipsay "This curve, which shows the relation between the price of commodity and the amount of that commodity the consumer wishes to purchase is called demand curve."
   - ★ **Reasons for the law of demand:**
     - ✤ Law of diminishing marginal utility.

- Substitution effect
- Income effect
- New consumers
- Different uses of the commodity

★ **Exceptions to the law:** Sir Francis Giffen was the first to propose an important exception to this law. Similarly other exceptional cases have been found. These as under

- Special type of inferior goods or Giffen goods.
- Articles of distinction - Introduced by Veblen
- Expectation of rise and fall in price in future
- Ignorance on the party of consumers about quality.

★ **Importance of the law:**

- Price determination
- To the finance minister
- To farmer
- In the field of planning

3. **Factors Affecting demand:**
   - Price of the commodity
   - Income of the consumer
   - Prices of related goods
   - Tastes of the consumer
   - Wealth
   - Population
   - Government policy
   - Expectation regarding the future
   - Climate and weather
   - State of business
4. **Elasticity of demand:** "The elasticity of demand for a commodity is the rate at which quantity bought changes as the price changes". - **A.K. Cairncross**

   Elasticity of demand= $\frac{\text{Productionate changes in demand}}{\text{Proportionate changes in price}}$

★ **Degrees of price Elasticity of Demands:**

- Completely inelastic demand by a straight line demand curve which is parallel to vertical axis showing price.
- Perfectly elastic demand is one, with a small change in price will cause an infinitely large change in amount demands.
- Unitary elasticity of demand.
- Relatively elastic and inelastic demand

Cardinal Utility analysis: The basic idea of this approach is that a consumer buys that it possesses to satisfy has want.

Basic premises or assumptions of cardinal utility analysis:

★ The cardinal measurability of utility
★ Independence of utilities of different goods
★ Constancy of the marginal utility of money
★ The law of diminishing marginal utility

Equilibrium of the consumer through the law of maximum satisfaction or law of Equi-marginal utility: In cardinal utility analysis, the equilibrium of consumer is given by the principle of equi-marginal utility

The laws of production: Supply of goods and services comes out of production and supply analysis, therefore, must be based on the theory of production. The process of production can be looked at from two different angles. From the technologist's point of view and economist's perspective on production.

★ Four factors of production - Land, Labour, Capital and organization.

Production Function: The production function formalizes the relationship between the maximum quantity of output yielded by a productive process and the quantities of the various inputs used in that process.

★ It is a technical relation

★ It has economic importance

★ Production functions differ from firm to firm and Industry to Industry

Average product (AP) = $\frac{\text{Total product (TP)}}{\text{Units of Labour}}$

Marginal product (MP) = $TP_n - TP_{n-1}$

2.1 BANKING SYSTEM METHOD

The term 'bank' originally referred to an individual of organization which acted as a money change and exchanged on currency for another but these days a bank is an institution in which people keep their cash balance in the form of deposits.

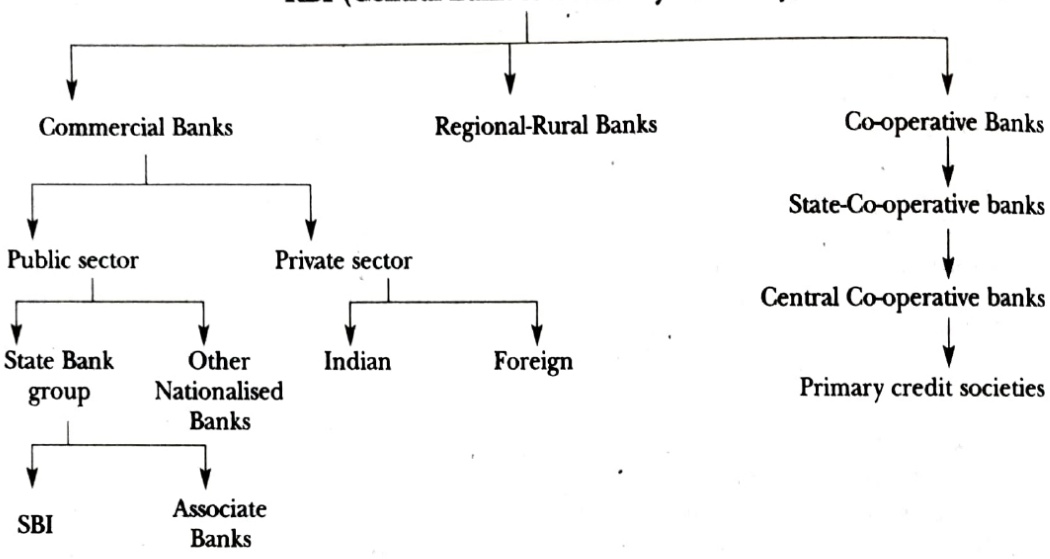
* According to prof Sayers "Banks are institutions whose debt – usually refferred to as "bank deposits are commonly accepted in final settlement of other peoples debits".
* According to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 "Banking means the accepting for the purpose of landing of investment of deposits of money from the public repayable on demand of otherwise, and withdrawal by cleque draft, order or otherwise.

The business of a commercial bank is primarily to hold deposits and make loans and investments with the object of securing profits for the share holders

1. **Receiving deposits from the public:** An important function of a commercial bank is to attract deposits from the public. Those who have cash balance but who want to keep then in a safe place, deposits the same with a bank Deposits are of various types that is —
   1. Demand deposits (current accounts)
   2. Saving deposits
   3. Fixed deposits
   4. Recurring deposits. etc –
2. **Making loans and advance:** The second major function of commercial bank is to make loan and advances out of deposits the public. Direct loans and advances are given to all types of persons, particularly to business men and investors, against personal security gold and silver and other movable and immovable assets. The most common way of lending is by over draft facilities that is allowing the borrower to over draw his current account and also through discounting bills of exchange.
3. **Use of the cheque system and the plastic card:** A part from these two major function, a commercial bank performs a number of other useful function to the community. For instance, It has developed the claque system, under which the depositor are given the right to withdraw from their deposits any amount at their continence by means if cheques.
4. **Transfer of funds:** Another function of a commercial bank is to provide facilities for transfer of funds from one part of the country to another or from one country to another. This may be done either by the cheque itself or through a bank draft. Any amount of money can be transferred cheaply by these methods.
5. **Other functions:** Other functions performed by a commercial bank include the provision of safety vaults or lockers to keep jeweller and valuable documents of customers in safe custody , acting as agents for customers to buy and sell securities on their behalf making and receiving payments on behalf of its depositors issuing letters of credit and travellers chaques for the convenience of the customers and in general performing all functions which bring in profit.
6. **Banking in the indian context:** Indian banks a adopted the English system of banking from the very beginning that is receive deposits from the public and lend and make advance trade and industry for current and seasonal operations and for short periods they did not consider leading capital for an indefinite term . At the same time , they were aware that they could help in rapid industrialization of the country.

Usually we classify the Indian Money Market into unorganized and organized sectors. The unorganized sector consists of indigenous bankers in the country who pursue banking business on traditional lines . The unorganized sector comprises money lenders and indigenous bankers and caters to credit needs a large number of reasons in the country side. The organized sector of the Indian money market consists of commercial banks in India – Public sector and private sector banks and foreign banks commonly called foreign exchange banks.

INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM



2.2 TYPES OF BANKING

The nationalization of 14 major banks with deposits of Rs. 50 crores or more on July 19 1969 and another 6 banks in 1980, was described as 'historic' momentous 'bold' and 'timely' by some economists while it was vehemently criticized as wrong and untimely by others. The governments case for nationlisation of banks was based on the following points.

1. Ownership and control in a few hands
2. Concentration of wealth and power
3. Failure to mobilize resources
4. Discrimination aganist small business units and agriculture.
5. Misuses of funds

A bank is an institution which deals in money and credit . A modern bank performs a large variety of function and service.

Types of Banks :

1. **Commercial Banks :** The commercial banks generally extend short term loans to businessmen and traders since their deposits are for a short period only they can not lend money for a long period
2. **Industrial Banks :** The industrial banks extend long term of loans to industries. They also help industrial firms to sell their debentures and shares some times they even underwrite the shares and debentures of big industrial concerns.
3. **Agriculture Banks:** The credit requirements of farmers are two types
   - The farmers require short term loans to buy seeds fertilizers etc
   - They require long term loans for purchasing land equipment etc

   There are two types of agricultural banks —
   1. Agricultural co – operative bank
   2. Land mortigage agricultural bank

   The former provides short term credit and the long provides loan term credit.
4. **Foreign exchange Bank:** These are special types of banks which specialize in financing bank trade their main function is to make international payments through the purchase and sale of exchange bills . They convert home currency into foreign currency and vice versa.
5. **Central Bank:** Every country in the world has a central bank which occupies pivotal position in the monetary and banking structure of the country.
6. **Indigenous Bank:** indigenous banker is a person or a firm which accepts deposits transacts business in advances and loans etc. They are known as mahajan and sahukars in India.

Following banks are started in India

S.No.	Bank Name	Establishment year
1.	Madras pramer(1688) in Mumbai	1724
2.	Bengal Bank	1785
3.	Prudential banks	
	– Bank of Calcutta	1806
	– Bank of Mumbai	1840
	– Bank of Madras	1843

Note : **Above mentioned Prudential bank is also known as Imperial bank of India**

S.No.	Bank Name	Establishment year
4.	Allahabad bank	1865
5.	Bank of Simla	1875
6.	Aood commercial bank	1881
7.	Punjab national bank	1894
8.	Peoples bank	1901
9.	Bank of India	1906
10.	Indian bank	1907
11.	Bank of Baroda	1909
12.	Central bank of India	1911

4.4 MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
[INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS]

1. Management Accounting concepts:

Management Accounting is comprised of two words 'Management' and 'Accounting.' It is the study of management aspect of Accounting. The Emphasis of management accounting is to redesign accounting in such way, that it is helpful to the management in formation of policy control of Execution and appreciation of effectiveness. It is that system of accounting which helps management in carrying out its functions more effectively.

The 'term' Management accounting is of a recent origin. This term was first used in 1950 by the term of accountants visiting U.S.A under the auspices of Anglo-American council on productivity.

Definitions of Management Accounting:

1. **Anglo-American council on productivity:**

   "Management accounting is the presentation of accounting information in such a way as to assist management in the creation of policy and the day-to-day operation of an undertaking."

2. **Robert N. Anthony:**

   "Management accounting is concerned with accounting information that is useful to Management"

3. **Brown and Howard:**

   "The essential aim of Management accounting should be to assist management in decision making and control"

4. **ICAI:**

   "Such of its techniques and procedure by which accounting mainly seeks to aid the management collectively have come to be known as management Accounting"

   The International Federation of Accountants has issued a very comprehensive definition of management accounting in 1987. In their words management accounting is the process of.

   1. Identification of measurement
   2. Accumulation
   3. Analysis
   4. Preparation and Interpretation

Characteristics or Nature of Management Accounting:

1. Providing accounting information
2. Cause and effect analysis.
3. Use of special techniques and concepts
4. Taking important decisions
5. Achieving of objectives
6. No fixed norms followed

7. Increase in efficiency
8. Supplies information and not decision
9. Concerned with forecasting

Scope of Management Accounting:

1. Financial accounting
2. Cost accounting
3. Budgeting and forecasting
4. Financial management
5. Inventory control
6. Reporting to management
7. Interpretation of data
8. Control procedures and methods
9. Internal audit
10. Tax accounting
11. Office service

Objectives of Management Accounting:

The primary objective of management accounting is to enable management to maximise profits or minimise losses. This is done through the presentation of statement is such a way that management is able to take correct policy decisions.

1. Planning and policy formulation
2. Helpful in controlling performance.
3. Helpful in Organising
4. Helpful in interpreting financial statement
5. Motivating employees
6. Helpful in making decisions
7. Reporting to management
8. Helpful in co-ordination
9. Tax administration

Functions of Management Accounting:

Management Accounting is a part of accounting. It has been developed out of the need for making more and more use of accounting for taking managerial accounting are given below:

1. Planning and forecasting
2. modification of data
3. Financial analysis and interpretation
4. Facilitates management control
5. Communication

6. Use of qualitative Information
7. Co-ordination
8. Helpful in taking strategic decisions
9. Supplying information to various levels of management

Tools and Techniques of Management Accounting:

1. Financial policy and accounting
2. Analysis of financial statements
3. Historical cost accounting
4. Budgetary control
5. Standard costing
6. Marginal costing
7. Decision accounting
8. Revaluation accounting
9. Control accounting
10. Management information system

Need and Importance of Management Accounting:

1. Increases efficiency
2. Measurements of performance
3. Proper planning
4. Maximising profitability
5. Improve service to customers
6. Effective management control

Limitations of Management Accounting:

1. Based on accounting Information
2. Lack of knowledge
3. Initiative Decision
4. Not an alternative to administration
5. Top heavy structure
6. Evolutionary stage
7. Personal bias
8. Psychological resistance

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO COST ACCOUNTING

Cost Accounting Nature and Scope:

Cost Accounting is a branch of accounting and has been developed due to limitations of financial accounting. The information concerning the business enterprise is helpful to management to control. In the general way the major functions of a business viz finance administration, production and distribution but details regarding operating efficiency of these divisions are lacking. In fact the development in the field of cost accounting is so quick and fields covered by it are expandding so much in magnitude that becomes difficult for the management to lay down management policies to guide the management decisions or evaluate operating management performance with the information provided by financial accounting

Limitations of Financial Accounting:

The following limitations of financial accounting have led to the development of cost accounting

1. No clear idea of operating efficiency
2. Weakness not spotted out by collective results
3. Not helpful in the price fixation
4. No classification of express and accounts
5. No data for comparison and decision making
6. No control on cost
7. No standards to assess the performance
8. Provides only historical information
9. No analysis of losses
10. Inadequate information for report
11. No answer for certain questions

Meaning of Cost accounting:

Cost Accounting is the classifying, recording and appropriate allocation of expenditure for the determination of the costs of products or services and for the presentation of suitably arranged data for purposes of control and guidance of management and control relating to the various elements of cost.

Scope or Functions of cost Accounting:

i. Cost Ascertainment
ii. Cost Accounting
iii. Cost Control

Objectives of cost Accounting:

The objectives of cost accounting are ascertainment of cost, fixation of selling price, proper recording and presentation of cost data to management for measuring efficiency for cost of control.

The aim is to know the methods by which expenditure on materials wages and overhead is recorded, classified and allocated so that the cost of products and services may be accurately ascertained

Advantages of cost Accounting:

i. Profitable and unprofitable activities are disclosed

ii. It enables a concern to measure the efficiency and then to maintain and improve it.

iii. It guides future production policies

iv. It provides information upon which estimates and tenders are based

v. It helps in increasing profits

vi. It enable a periodical determination of profits or losses without resort to stock taking

vii. The exact cause of a decrease or an increase in profit or loss can be detected.

viii. It furnishes reliable data for comparing cost

ix. Cost accounting discloses the relative efficiencies of different workers

x. Helpful to the Government

xi. Helpful to consumers

xii. Efficiency of public enterprises

Costing-An Aid to management:

Planning, decision-making and control are three important functions of management. Cost accounting is very helpful in performing the functions of planning, decision-making and controlling effectively.

Characteristics of an Ideal costing system:

1. Suitability to the business
2. Simplicity
3. Flexibility
4. Economical
5. Comparability
6. Capability of presenting information at the desired time
7. Minimum changes in existing set up
8. Uniformity of forms
9. Minimum clerical work
10. Efficient system of material control
11. Adequate wage procedure
12. Departmentalization of expenses
13. Reconciliation of cost and financial accountants
14. Duties and responsibilities of the cost accountant.

Cost-Analysis, concepts and Classification:

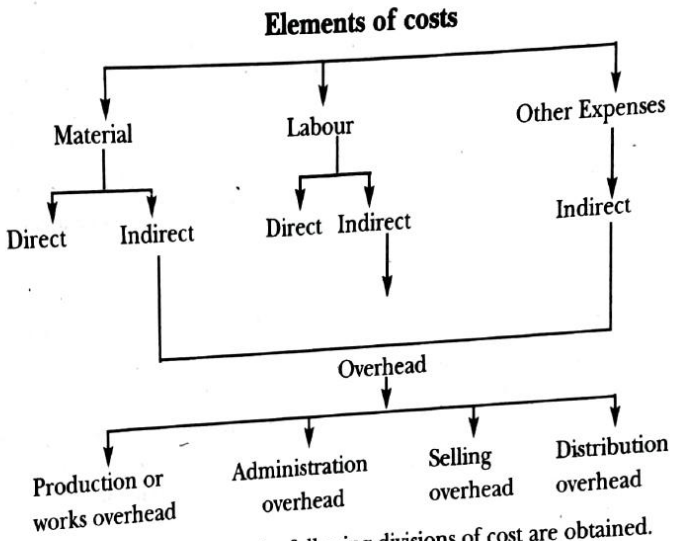
Elements of cost:

More Knowledge of total cost cannot satisfy the needs of management for proper control and managerial decisions. Management is to be provided with necessary data to analysis and classify costs. The elements of cost is **three;**

i. Material

ii. Labour and

iii. Other expenses



By grouping the above elements of cost, the following divisions of cost are obtained.

1. Prime cost = Direct Material + Direct Labour
2. Works or factory cost = Prime cost + Works or Factory overheads
3. Cost of production = Works cost + Administration overhead
4. Total cost or Cost of Sales = Cost of production + Selling and distribution overhead

5.1 INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872

The term law refers to rules of contract enforced by the state to maintain peace and order in the society. Their objective is to provide security and uniformity by regulating human actions. In the absence of law life and business will become a matter of survival not only of the fittest but also of the most ruthless since laws are backed by the authority and the power of the state, they are enforceable against all individuals irrespective of their social status

★ "Law is the body of principles recognised and applied by the state in administration of Justice" - Salamond

★ "A Law is a rule of conduct imposed and enforced by the sovereign." - Austin

Meaning of Mercantile Law:

The term 'Mercantile Law' or 'Law Marchen' refers to those legal rules which govern and regulate Mercantile or business transactions the rules regulations etc. Bring a sense of seriousness and definiteness in business dealings. They provide for rules regarding the validity of making contracts and their performance. They deal with various types of contracts such as those relating to partnership, sale of goods agency, bailment indemnity and guarantee Mercantile law also includes in its fold the laws relating to the Joint stock companies, carriage of goods insurance insolvency etc.

Source of Indian mercantile Law:

1. English Mercantile law
2. Statutes of Indian legislatures
3. Judicial Decisions
4. Customs and usage

General Principles:

The Indian contract Act is the most important constituents of Indian Mercantile law. It effects every person since every one of us enters in a contract virtually every day. The law of contracts is of immense importance to a businessmen since all his transaction are based on contracts.

The Indian contract Act came into force from 1st September 1872. It has been emended several times. The notable amendments have been in 1886, 1891, 1930, 1932 and 1997. The Act has been mainly enacted to ensure that obligations prescribed by agreements and the reasonable expectations created by them are fulfilled by Act applies to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The contract Act does not affect particular custom and usage of trade unless otherwise specifically agreed by the parties.

Types of Rights:

Rights available to a person may be devided as rights in rem and rights in personam. Rights in rem implies a right available against the whole world right in personam is available only against a particular individual. The contract Act deals with rights in personae and net with rights in rem.

Indian contract Act as having eleven chapters as under.

I, II – Formation of contracts
III – Contingent contracts
IV – Performance of contracts
V – Quasi contracts
VI – Discharge and breach of contracts
VII – Special contracts of sales of goods
VIII – Special contracts of indemnity and guarantee
IX – Special contracts of bailments
X – Special contracts of Agency
XI – Special contracts of Partnership

Note: Chapter VII was removed from this law in 1930 and the sale of goods Act 1930 was passed. Chapter XI was removed in 1932 and the Indian partnership Act 1932 was passed.

Meaning of contracts:

1. "An Agreement creating and defining obligations between the parties" – Salamond
2. "A contract is an agreement enforceable at law made between two or more persons by which rights are acquired by one or more to acts or forbearance on the part of the other or others – - Sir William Anson

A relationship created between two persons with their Willingness in a serious manner to do something can be called, 'a contract' As personal of the Indian contract Act, 1872, "An agreement Enforceable by law is a contract"

The essential requirements of a contract based on the above definitions can be put as follows.

1. Two Parties
2. An Agreement
3. Legal Obligations

The following features of a contract should be understood properly/Essential Elements of the Valid contracts

1. **Proposal:** Proposal is the first step in the formation of a contract when one person tells other that he wants to do something and Expects the consent of the other party such Act it is called a proposal
2. **Acceptance:** According to sec 2(b), "when the person to whom a proposal is made signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A personal when accepted becomes a promise"
3. **Consideration:** When the promisor makes a proposal to do something, he requires the promisee to do something for him it is known as consideration in the promise consideration is very essential to convert a promise into an agreement.
4. **Competent parties:** The promisor and promisee should be competent to contract according to the law of the nation so as to make their agreement enforceable by law.
5. **Free consent:** The consent of the parties to the agreement should obtained with their free will and pleasure without using any force of fear. According to sec 13 "Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon a same thing in the same sense. "It is also known as Identify of minds" are consensus-ad-idem.
6. **Lawful consideration and object:** Existence of consideration in every agreement is essential but not sufficient. It must be a lawful consideration.
7. **Not declared as Void:** The Indian contract Act 1872 has declared five agreements as Void agreements they are not enforceable in any court of law in India even though they possess all the above seen requirements of a valid contract.
8. **Legal Formalities:** Agreement can be made either by words spoken or by words written such agreements are called "Expressed agreements." The agreements made by the actions of the parties without using words spoken or words written are called "Implied agreements" they are also valid.
9. **Creating Legal Obligations:** According to sir William Anson, the Agreement should be capable of creating legal obligations between the parties so as to be Enforceable by law.

Types of Agreements:

The agreements can be classified into various types on the basis of different or criteria

I. Classification on the basis of formation:

a. Expressed Agreements
   - Written agreements
   - Oral agreements

b. Implied Agreements

c. Contractive Agreements (Quasi contracts) (Made out of good consciences)

II. Classification on the basis of Validity:

a. Void Agreements (Made without free consent)

b. Valid contracts (having all features of a valid contracts)
c. Voidable agreements (Made without free consent)
d. Un law full agreements (without lawful consideration)
e. Immoral agreements (Having immoral consideration)
f. Un-enforceable agreements (Wat having legal formulations)

III. Classification on the basis of performance:

a. Executed contracts
b. Executory contracts
c. Party Executed and Party Executory contracts

Offer and Acceptance:

According to section 2 (c) every promise and every set of promises forming consideration for each other is called an agreement. A proposal when accepted by another party becomes a promise.

Essentials of valid offer:

1. The offer must disclosed an intention to create legal relations
2. The terms of an offer must be clear and specific and not loose or vague
3. An offer is different from an answer to Question, an invitation to an offer and a statement of intention.
   - Mere answer to Question
   - Mere invitation to an offer
   - Mere statement of Invitation
4. The offer must be made with a view to obtain the consent of the other party to the act of abstinence which the proposer is willing to do
5. Every offer must be communicated
6. Special conditions attached to an offer must also be communicated

ACCEPTANCE:

When the person to whom the offer is made signifies his assent thereto the proposal is said to be accepted [sec - 2(b)]. Thus acceptance is the consent of the party to whom the offer has been made to the establishment of legal relations between himself and the offerer. It is an assent to the terms of the offer.

Acceptance can be given only by the person to whom offer has been made , but where the offer has been made to the world at large any person or persons who have the notice of the offer, can come forward and accept the offer.

Essentials of Valid Acceptance:

1. Acceptance may be Express or Implied
2. Acceptance must be absolute and unqualified
3. Acceptance must be in mode prescribed
4. Silence cannot be prescribed as mode of acceptance.
5. Acceptance an be given only for that offer which has been communicated
6. Acceptance must be communicated
7. Acceptance must be given within the time stipulated or within a reasonable time
8. Acceptance of the proposal will mean acceptance of all the terms of the offer
9. Silence is no Acceptance
10. Mental acceptance is no Acceptance
11. It the proposal is made through an agent, it is enough if the acceptance is communicated to him

Rules of communication and Revocation of proposal and Acceptance:

1. Rules of communication of Proposal
2. Rules of communication of acceptance
3. Rules of revocation of acceptance
4. Mode of Revocation of proposal.

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO INCOME–TAX

An understanding of the income tax law requires a study of following.

A. Income-Tax Act, 1961 (amended up-to-date)

B. The Income-Tax Rules 1962 [amended up-to-date]

C. Circular classification issued from time to time by the CBDT

D. Judicial decisions

1. **The Income-Tax Act, 1961 (Amended up-to-date):** The provisions of Income-Tax are contained. In the Income-Tax Act, 1961, which extended to the whole of India and become of effective from 1-4-1962 (sec-1).

Scope of Income-Tax Act:

The Income-Tax Act contains provisions for determination of taxable income determination of liability procedure for assessment, appeals, personalities and prosecutions. It also lay down the powers and duties of various Income-Tax authorities.

Scheme of Taxation:

Every person whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to Income-Tax, is an assessee and chargeable to Income-Tax at the rate or rates prescribed in the finance Act for the relevant assessment year. However, his total income shall be determined on the basis of his residential status in India.

Important points:

★ Person
- An Individual
- A Hindu undivided family
- A company
- A firm
- Association of persons (AOP)
- Body of Individuals (BOI)

★ **Assessee: Section 2(7):** Assessee means a person by whom any tax or any other sum of money [pay interest or penalty] is payable under this Acts.

★ **Assessment year section 2(9):** Assessment year means the period of 12 months commencing on the first day of April every year. It is, therefore, the period from 1st April to 31st of March, for example assessment year 2004-05 will commence from 1-4-2004 to 31-3-05.

Previous year [section 2 (3, 4) 3] previous, year means the previous year as defined in section 3. Accounters to section 3 previous year means is financial year immediately preceding assessment year. Ex: 2003-2004.

Rates of tax for assessment year 2004-05:

The rates of advance tax announced by the finance Act, 2003 shall become the rates of Income-Tax for assessment year-2004-05 in the finance Act 2004 these rates are as under.

i. **For Individuals and Hindu undivided families:**

Upto Rs. 50,000	—	Nil
Next 10,000	—	10%
Next 90,000	—	20%
Balance	—	30%

ii. **For firm**: A flat rate of 35% of total Income

iii. **For companies:** In case of domestic company — 35%

In case of foreign company — 40%

[However for certain royalty or fee for rendering technical services the rate of tax in case of a foreign company is 50%]

iv. **For Local authority:** A flat rate of 30% of total income.

v. **For cooperative societies:**

First Rs. 10,000/-	—	10%
Next Rs. 10,000/-	—	20%
Balance	—	30%

Essential features of the charge of Income-Tax:

a. Income-Tax is an annual tax
b. Charge on person
c. Charge in respect of total income
d. Charge in respect of income of the previous year
e. Exceptional case of charge for the current year
f. Each year is a self-contained accounting period
g. Charge in respect of deductions at source and advance payment.

Gross Total Income:

As per section 14 all income shall for purposes of Income-Tax and computation of total Income, be classified under the following heads of Income.

1. Salaries
2. Income from house property
3. Profits and gains of business or profession
4. Capital gains
5. Income from other sources

Total Income:

The total Income of an assessee is computed by deducting from the gross total income, all deductions permissible under chapter VIA of the Income-Tax Act deduction under sections 80 cc to 80 U.

3.2 INCOME FROM SALARY, HOUSE PROPERTY AND BUSINESS

As per Section 14, all income for purposes of charge of income-tax and computation of total income are classified under the following heads of the income.

i. **Income from Salaries (sections 15 to 17)**

ii. **Income from house property(sections 12 to 27)**

iii. **Profits and gains of Business & Profession (sections 28 to 44D)**

iv. **Capital gains (sections 45-55)**

v. **Income from other sources (sections 56 - 59)**

i. **Income from Salaries:** The first head of income is income from "salaries." Section 15, 16 and 17 of the income tax act deal with the computation of income under the head "Salaries."

Characteristics of Salary:

1. Relationship of employer and employee
2. Salary received as member of parliament
3. Receipts from persons other than employer
4. Place of Accrual of salary income
5. **Deductions made by the employer.**

   In case an employee receives his salary after certain deductions made by employer on account of profession force, contribution to provident fund tax deducted at source, the salary will not be the net amount received rather it will be the gross salary due to the employee.
6. **Salary or Pension received by UNO employee:** It is fully exempted as per circular no. 293. Date: 10-2-81
7. **Salary as Partner:** Any salary commission or remuneration received by a working partner from a firm assessed as firm shall not be taxable under the head Salaries.
8. Payment received by legal heirs of a deceased employee
9. Payment made after concessation of employment
10. Voluntary foregoing application of salary
11. Previous year for salaries
12. Advance salary received
13. Arrears of salary received

Meaning of Salary: According section 17(1) gives an inclusive definition of Salary.

1. Wages
2. Any annuity or pension
3. Any gratuity
4. Any fee, commissions, prerequisites or profit in lieu of or in addition to any salary or wages.

5. Any advance of salary

6. Any payment received by an employee in respect of any period of leave not availed by him

7. The annual accretion to the balance at the credit of an employee participating in a recognised provident fund to the extent to which it is chargeable to tax.

Although the above incomes are included in salary but there are certain incomes mentioned above which are either fully exempted or exempted upto certain limit. The aggregate of above incomes after the exemptions available if any, is known as Gross Salary. From the gross salary following three deductions are allowed under section-16

i. Standard deduction (section-16 (ii))

ii. Deduction for entertainment allowance (sec- 16 (ii))

iii. Deduction on account of any sum paid towards tax on employment (section - 16 (iii))

ii. Income from house property(sections 12 to 27):

The annual value of property consisting of any buildings or lands apartment thereto of which the assessee is the owner shall be subject to income-tax under the head income from house property after claiming deduction under section 24 provided such property or any portion of such property is not used by the assessee for the purposes of any business or profession carried on by him the profits of which are chargeable to income-tax.

1. Building or land apartment thereto
2. Annual value
3. The assessee should be the owner of the property
4. It is not used for purposes of assesses business or profession
5. Quarters let to employees of Assesses Own Business
6. Dispute about ownership
7. Letting out of building along with furniture etc.
8. Sub letting

Exempted income from house property:

Under section 10 of the income-tax Act 1961 following incomes from house property are exempted from tax. These income are not to be included in the total income of assessee,

i. Agricultural house property Sec (1)

ii. House property held for charitable purpose Sec (11)

iii. Self-occupied but vacant house Sec 23 (3)

iv. House used for own business or profession

v. Property held by registered trade union (Section 10 (24))

vi. Letting of godowns etc. (Section 10 (29)

Annual Value:

As per section 23 (1) (a) the annual value of any property shall be the same for which the property might reasonably be expected to be let from year to year. It may neither be the actual rent derived not the municipal valuation of the property. It is something like national rent which could have been derived had the property been let. In determining the annual value there are four factors which are normally taken into consideration, these are;

★ Actual rent received or receivable

★ Standard rent

★ Municipal value

★ Fair rent of the property

★ Deduction from house property (sec-24)

Statutory deduction

Interest on borrowed capital

iii. Profits and goins of Business or Profession:

The word 'Business' is defined in section 2(13) to include any trade, commerce or manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade commerce or manufacture.

Essential Characteristic of Business:

a. Continuous and systematic exercise of activity

b. Profit motive

c. Transaction between two persons

d. Involves a twin activity

e. Business includes trade or commerce

f. Business includes manufacture (or) concern in the nature of trade commerce or manufacture

g. Business includes any debenture

Profession:

The term 'business' is defined in section 2(13) while 'Profession' is defined in section2(36).

General Principles for computing business income:

a. Business or profession must be carried on by the assessee

b. Business or profession must be carried on for some time during the previous year.

c. Profits of the previous year are chargeable

d. Charge extends to any business or profession carried on

e. Lease of commercial assets.

f. Investment of surplus funds is not business

g. Promoter's business and pre-incorporation profits

h. Activities in course of winding-up whether business

Principles for computing profits and gains:

i. Profits should be understood in a commercial sense

ii. Only receipts in the nature of income or profits

iii. All trading receipts that are realised must be taken into account

iv. Sales tax collections

v. Charity levies

vi. Receipts on currency fluctuations

vii. Receipts for stoppage of business

viii. Trading receipts are profits only when these are realised

ix. Deposit from customers

x. Profits chargeable are real, not fictional profits

xi. Exchange of stock may be treated as realisation

xii. Profits have to be ascertained on an annual basis

xiii. Profits or loss in foreign exchange contracts

xiv. Interest received by a contractor on compensation avoided by an arbitrator is business income

xv. Prize on us sold and unclaimed ticket is a business income of the lottery agent

xvi. Subsidy to assist carrying on business is trading receipts

Cases where income from certain business is not taxable under the head profits and gains of business:

1. Rent from house property
2. Dividend income
3. Winning from Lotteries, Races, etc.

Section 29 states that profits and gains of business or profession chargeable to income-tax section-28 shall be computed in accordance with the provisions contained in sections 30 to 43D

General Principles for allocability of deduction:

i. Expenditure should have been incurred during the previous year.

ii. Expenditure should be increased for the purpose of the business

iii. No deductions is allowable in respect of a discontinued business

iv. Expenses incurred before the setting up of a business are not allowed

Student List

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ELURU
(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram.)
Vatluru (Post), Pedapadu Mandal.
CAREER GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT CELL
PGCET ENTRANCE COACHING
STUDENTS ATTENDENC (2020-2021)

S. No	Roll. No	Name of the student	Section	Signature
1	187004	G Revathi	III BCom(v)	G. Revathi
2	187008	K Naga Ambica	III BCom(v)	K. Naga Ambica
3	187016	B Pavani	III BCom(v)	B. Pavani
4	187023	D. Jaya Sri	III BCom(v)	D. Jaya Sri
5	187025	D. Lakshmi Sri	III BCom(v)	D. Lakshmi Sri
6	187029	G. Sai Lalitha	III BCom(v)	G. S. Lalitha
7	187030	G Hema Sri	III BCom(v)	G. hema Sri
8	187033	G. Syamala	III BCom(v)	G. Syamala
9	187038	J. Meghana	III BCom(v)	J. meghana
10	187045	K. Bhargavi	III BCom(v)	K. Bhargavi
11	187049	K. Kavya Sri	III BCom(v)	K. Kavya Sri
12	187052	K. Srivalli	III BCom(v)	K. Srivalli
13	187053	K. Rishitha	III BCom(v)	K Rishitha
14	187058	M Sravani	III BCom(v)	M. Sravani
15	187060	M Vaishnavi Devi	III BCom(v)	M. Vaishnavi Devi
16	187062	P. Nikhitha	III BCom(v)	P. Nikhitha
17	187067	M Renuka Devi	III BCom(v)	M. Renuka Devi
18	187070	M. Varshitha	III BCom(v)	M. Varshitha
19	187075	N. Himabindu	III BCom(v)	N. Himabindu
20	187079	P. Sai Keerthi	III BCom(v)	P Sai keerthi
21	187083	P. Manjusha	III BCom(v)	P. Manjusha
22	187086	P. Giri Pravallika	III BCom(v)	P.G Pravallika
23	187089	P. Aparna	III BCom(v)	P. Aparna
24	187091	P. Lavanya Rama Devi	III BCom(v)	P. Lavanya Rama Devi
25	187094	R. Aksa	III BCom(v)	R. Aksa

Head of the Department
Dept. of Commerce
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women, Eluru

S. No	Roll. No	Name of the student	Section	Signature
26	187096	S. Manisha	III BCom(v)	S.Manisha
27	187100	S. Ramya	III BCom(v)	S. Ramya
28	187104	Sk. Nasreen	III BCom(v)	SK. Nasreen
29	187108	T. Sreshta	III BCom(v)	T. Sreshta
30	187111	V. Sreelekha	III BCom(v)	V. Sreelekha
31	187114	Y L.V.D.S Rajeswari	III BCom(v)	Y.L.V.D.S Rajeswari
32	188002	Ch. Subha Chandrika Devi	III BCom(G)	ch.subhachandrika Devi
33	188008	N. Padma Sivani	III BCom(G)	N. Padma Sivani
34	188016	Ch.Anitha	III BCom(G)	ch.Anitha.
35	188024	M Anusha Devi	III BCom(G)	M. Anusha Devi
36	188029	P. Lalitha	III BCom(G)	P. Lalitha
37	188036	R. Devi Prasanna	III BCom(G)	R.Devi Prasanna
38	188041	Ch. Swapna	III BCom(G)	Ch. Swapna
39	188052	N. Kavitha	III BCom(G)	N. Kavitha.
40	188057	P. Swarna	III BCom(G)	P Swarna

Head of the Department
Dept. of Commerce
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women, Eluru

Students Attendance

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN , ELURU

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2020-2021

SUB: COMMERCE

S.NO	ROLL.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	187004	Bcom(v)	G Revathi
2	187008	Bcom(v)	K Naga Ambica
3	187016	Bcom(v)	B Pavani
4	187023	Bcom(v)	D. Jaya Sri
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7	187030	Bcom(v)	G Hema Sri
8	187033	Bcom(v)	G. Syamala
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12	187052	Bcom(v)	K. Srivalli
13	187053	Bcom(v)	K. Rishitha
14	187058	Bcom(v)	M Sravani
15	187060	Bcom(v)	M Vaishnavi Devi
16	187062	Bcom(v)	P. Nikhitha
17	187067	Bcom(v)	M Renuka Devi
18	187070	Bcom(v)	M. Varshitha
19	187075	Bcom(v)	N. Himabindu
20	187079	Bcom(v)	P. Sai Keerthi

21	187083	Bcom(v)	P. Manjusha	
22	187086	Bcom(v)	P. Giri Pravallika	
23	187089	Bcom(v)	P. Aparna	
24	187091	Bcom(v)	P. Lavanya Rama	
25	187094	Bcom(v)	R. Aksa	
26	187096	Bcom(v)	S. Manisha	
27	187100	Bcom(v)	S. Ramya	
28	187104	Bcom(v)	Sk. Nasreen	
29	187108	Bcom(v)	T. Sreshta	
30	187111	Bcom(v)	V. Sreelekha	
31	187114	Bcom(v)	Y L.V.D.S	
32	188002	Bcom(g)	Ch. Subha	
33	188008	Bcom(g)	N. Padma Sivani	
34	188016	Bcom(g)	Ch.Anitha	
35	188024	Bcom(g)	M Anusha Devi	
36	188029	Bcom(g)	P. Lalitha	
37	188036	Bcom(g)	R. Devi Prasanna	
38	188041	Bcom(g)	Ch. Swapna	
39	188052	Bcom(g)	N. Kavitha	
40	188057	Bcom(g)	P. Swarna	

SIGNATURE
Head of the Department
Dept. of Commerce
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women, El

REPORT

PROGRAMME:PG Entrance COACHING FOR III B.Com . aspirants in Commercesubject

In association with IQAC &In accordance with the resolution made during the meeting and documented in the minutes, it was unanimously agreed to arrange PG entrance coaching classes for interested students pursuing III B.Com (Computer Application & General).This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the PG entrance coaching classes in Commerce subject conducted from 02 July 2021 To 31st July 2021 from 8:30 to 09:30am to 4:30 to 5:30 Pm .These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty from the concerned department. P. Praveen Lecturer Department of Commerce is resource person for this program.

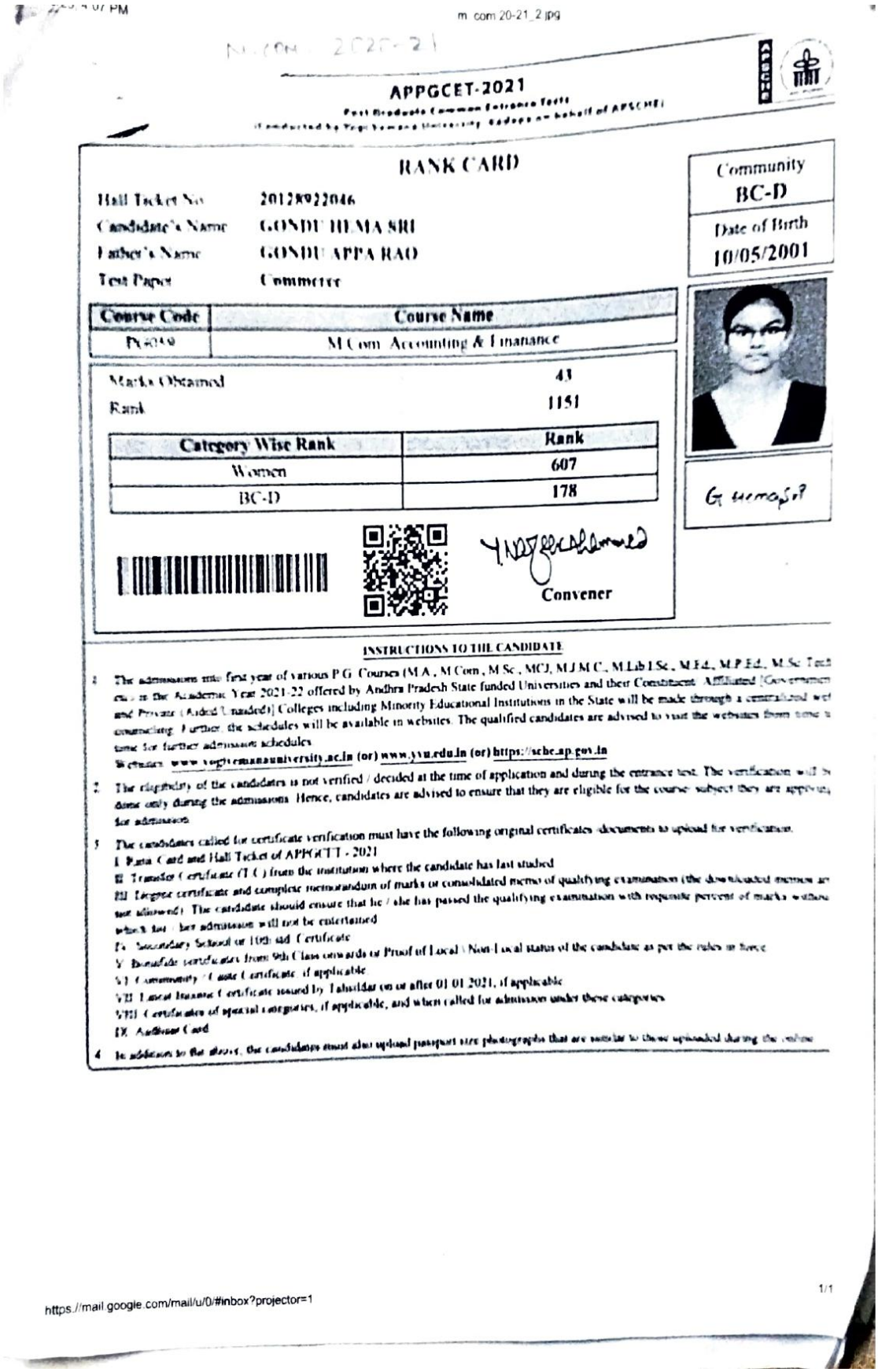
Approximately 25 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions These meticulously organized classes aimed to prepare the students comprehensively for the upcoming PG entrance examinations scheduled in the month of September 2020. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 8:30 to 09:30am to 4:30 to 5:30 Pm, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the examination.

The outcomes of these coaching classes have been highly encouraging. Close to 34 students showcased exceptional performance, securing remarkable pg. ranks demonstrating both their commitment and the effectiveness of the coaching program. Furthermore, all participating students successfully qualified for the examination, marking a significant achievement resulting from our collaborative endeavor. Out of 40 students ,05 students got ranks in the PG entrance cet.

The successful arrangement of these coaching classes aligns directly with the decision made during the meeting These sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, significantly contributing to the preparedness and success of the students preparing for the PG entrance examination.

Their dedication has been instrumental in empowering our students for academic success.

RANK CARDS



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APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests

(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No	201289220046
Candidate's Name	GONDU HEMA SRI
Father's Name	GONDU APPA RAO
Test Paper	Commerce

Community
BC-D
Date of Birth
10/05/2001

Course Code	Course Name
PG049	M Com Accounting & Finanance

Marks Obtained	43
Rank	1151

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	607
BC-D	178

Convener

G Hemasri

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.P.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc. Tech etc.) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent, Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counselling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
Websites: www.vogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in

2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.

3. The candidates called for certificate verification must have the following original certificates /documents to upload for verification.
I. Photo Card and Hall Ticket of APPGCET - 2021
II. Transfer Certificate (T.C.) from the institution where the candidate has last studied
III. Degree certificate and complete memorandum of marks or consolidated memo of qualifying examination (the downloaded memos are not allowed). The candidate should ensure that he / she has passed the qualifying examination with requisite percent of marks without which his / her admission will not be entertained
IV. Secondary School or 10th std. Certificate
V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local / Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force
VI. Community / Caste Certificate, if applicable
VII. Local Issuance Certificate issued by Tahasildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable
VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories
IX. Aadhaar Card

4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox?projector=1

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APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : 20128922080
Candidate's Name : PUSARLA LAVANYA RAMADEVI
Father's Name : PUSARLA PRAKASH RAO
Test Paper : Commerce

Community: BC-D
Date of Birth: 08/12/2000

Course Code	Course Name
PG058	M.Com.

Marks Obtained : 50
Rank : 414

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	218
BC-D	70

P. Lavanya Ramadevi

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites www.sngovernmanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in
2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.
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   IV. Secondary School or 10th std. Certificate.
   V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local \ Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force.
   VI. Community / Caste Certificate, if applicable.
   VII. Latest Income Certificate issued by Tahsildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable.
   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online

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APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No.	:	20128922086
Candidate's Name	:	MOTAPARTHI VARSHITHA
Father's Name	:	MOTAPARTHI VENKATA NARAYANA
Test Paper	:	Commerce

Community	Date of Birth
OC	14/11/2000

Course Code	Course Name
PG05S	M.Com.

Marks Obtained	:	45
Rank	:	889

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	469

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites: www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in
2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.
3. The candidates called for certificate verification must have the following original certificates /documents to upload for verification.
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   III. Degree certificate and complete memorandum of marks or consolidated memo of qualifying examination (the downloaded memos are not allowed). The candidate should ensure that he / she has passed the qualifying examination with requisite percent of marks without which his / her admission will not be entertained.
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   V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local \ Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force.
   VI. Community / Caste Certificate, if applicable.
   VII. Latest Income Certificate issued by Tahsildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable.
   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : 20128922118
Candidate's Name : PALLAPU SAI KEERTHI
Father's Name : PALLAPU BRAHMAYYA
Test Paper : Commerce

Community
BC-A
Date of Birth
08/12/2000

Course Code	Course Name
PG058	M.Com.

Marks Obtained : 61
Rank : 75

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	30
BC-A	8

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites: www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in
2. The eligibility of the candidates is not verified / decided at the time of application and during the entrance test. The verification will be done only during the admissions. Hence, candidates are advised to ensure that they are eligible for the course/ subject they are applying for admission.
3. The candidates called for certificate verification must have the following original certificates /documents to upload for verification.
   I. Rank Card and Hall Ticket of APPGCET - 2021.
   II. Transfer Certificate (T.C) from the institution where the candidate has last studied.
   III. Degree certificate and complete memorandum of marks or consolidated memo of qualifying examination (the downloaded memos are not allowed). The candidate should ensure that he / she has passed the qualifying examination with requisite percent of marks without which his / her admission will not be entertained.
   IV. Secondary School or 10th std. Certificate.
   V. Bonafide certificates from 9th Class onwards or Proof of Local \ Non-Local status of the candidate as per the rules in force.
   VI. Community / Caste Certificate, if applicable.
   VII. Latest Income Certificate issued by Tahsildar on or after 01.01.2021, if applicable.
   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

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APPGCET-2021

Post Graduate Common Entrance Tests
(Conducted by Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa on behalf of APSCHE)

RANK CARD

Hall Ticket No. : **20128922117**
Candidate's Name : **RASURI AKSA**
Father's Name : **RASURI NAGARAJU**
Test Paper : **Commerce**

Community
SC
Date of Birth
21/08/2001

R-AKSa

Course Code	Course Name
PG058	M.Com.

Marks Obtained : **59**
Rank : **102**

Category Wise Rank	Rank
Women	46
SC	6

Convener

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The admissions into first year of various P.G. Courses (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., MCJ, M.J.M.C., M.Lib.I.Sc., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Sc.Tech. etc) in the Academic Year 2021-22 offered by Andhra Pradesh State funded Universities and their Constituent/ Affiliated [Government and Private (Aided/Unaided)] Colleges including Minority Educational Institutions in the State will be made through a centralized web counseling. Further, the schedules will be available in websites. The qualified candidates are advised to visit the websites from time to time for further admission schedules.
   Websites: www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in (or) www.yvu.edu.in (or) https://sche.ap.gov.in
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   VIII. Certificates of special categories, if applicable, and when called for admission under these categories.
   IX. Aadhaar Card.
4. In addition to the above, the candidates must also upload passport size photographs that are similar to those uploaded during the online.

Photo Gallery

P. Praveen, Lecturer , Department of Commerce, giving lecture to the students

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

Vatluru (Post), Pedapadu Mandal, West Godavari Dist., (A.P)

ICET

(Integrated Common Entrance Test)

Coaching Classes

Date: 02-Jul-2021 To 31-Jul-2021

Time: 5:00 pm to 7:00 Pm

Venue: SREEDHAR'S CCE

NRPET,ELURU

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2020–2021

INDEX

About Programme

Career guidance and Placement Cell at Sir C R Reddy College For Women eluru in association with IQAC arranged ICET coaching class at Sreedhar's CCE NR Pet ELuru.The ICET (Integrated Common Entrance Test) coaching program was established as part of a collaborative effort between Sir C R Reddy college for women and Sreedhar's CCE ,Competitive Coaching Center. The goal was to prepare interested students pursuing IIIB.Sc./B.Com for the upcoming ICET entrance examination.

ICET (Integrated Common Entrance Test) coaching is designed to prepare students for entrance into integrated MBA (Master of Business Administration) and MCA (Master of Computer Applications) programs offered by various universities in India. The coaching generally includes a comprehensive curriculum to help students excel in the ICET examination.

Duration and Participation

- **Date:** Coaching sessions were conducted from 2nd july 2021 to 31st July 2021.
- **Location:** Classes were held at Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center ,NR Pet Eluru.
- **Participants:** 87 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions.
- **Time:**5:00 pm to 7:00 Pm (including Sundays full time)

Structure and Curriculum

- **Timing:** Sessions were diligently conducted from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM, adhering to a structured schedule.
- **Curriculum:** A meticulously designed curriculum was implemented to equip students comprehensively for the ICET examination.

Achievements :

- **Qualification:** All participating students successfully qualified for the examination.

Impact and Conclusion

- **Impact:** The successful arrangement of coaching classes showcased the importance of collaboration with Sreedhar's CCE Competitive Coaching Center.
- **Facilitation:** The sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, contributing significantly to the students' preparedness and success.
- **Appreciation:** Recognition was extended to the instructors and staff at Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center for their dedication and expertise in conducting the sessions.
- **Future Outlook:** The report expresses optimism about fostering further collaborations and initiatives to enhance the educational pursuits of students.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes

Learning Objectives:

1. **Subject Mastery:**
    - Understand and comprehend the entirety of the ICET syllabus, covering quantitative aptitude, data interpretation, verbal ability, and analytical reasoning.
    - Develop a robust grasp of essential concepts and theories across all relevant subjects.
2. **Strategic Test Approach:**
    - Learn effective test-taking strategies to manage time efficiently during the exam.
    - Gain insights into the structure, format, and question patterns of the ICET for effective planning and execution.
3. **Problem-Solving Skills:**
    - Enhance critical thinking and problem-solving abilities for different question types encountered in the ICET.
    - Develop approaches to solve complex problems swiftly and accurately.
4. **Practice and Application:**
    - Engage in regular practice sessions and mock tests to reinforce learning and familiarize oneself with the exam environment.
    - Apply learned concepts to practical problems and scenarios to solidify understanding.
5. **Performance Analysis:**
    - Use performance evaluations to identify areas of improvement and focus on weaker sections.

Expected Outcomes:

1. **Comprehensive Knowledge:**
    - Achieve a thorough understanding of the entire ICET curriculum, enabling confidence in tackling any question presented.
2. **Enhanced Problem-Solving Acumen:**
    - Display improved analytical and problem-solving skills, leading to more accurate and efficient answers.
3. **Increased Confidence and Preparedness:**
    - Develop confidence in facing the ICET, equipped with a well-rounded preparation and a clear understanding of strategies.
4. **Improved Test Scores:**
    - Aim for higher scores by effectively applying learned strategies and comprehensive subject knowledge.
5. **Effective Time Management:**
    - Demonstrate the ability to manage time efficiently during the exam, ensuring completion of all sections within the allotted time frame.
6. **Successful Admission:**
    - Attain scores that meet or exceed admission requirements for preferred integrated MBA/MCA programs.

Permission Letter

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Estd : 1987)

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

An ISO-9001:2015, 14001:2015, 50001:2018 Certified Institution

ELURU (VATLURU POST), ELURU Dist., A.P. - 534 007

email : sircrrwomen.principal@gmail.com

OFF : 08812 - 231192

OFF : 08812 - 232717

Fax : 08812 - 253421

Permission Letter

26-06-2021
Eluru

To
The Director
Sreedhar's CCE
N R pet,Eluru.

Subject: Request for ICET Coaching Sessions in your institution.

Dear Sir,

I would like to formally request the provision of ICET (Integrated Common Entrance Test) coaching classes at Sreedhar's College for Competitive Exams.

Understanding the admirable reputation and expertise of Sreedhar's College in offering preparatory classes for competitive exams, I am eager to establish a collaborative partnership. Recognizing the pivotal role of the ICET examination in shaping our students' academic pursuits, I believe that collaboration with your esteemed institution would provide our students with the specialized coaching necessary for their success.

I kindly request the arrangement of ICET coaching classes at Sreedhar's College for Competitive Exams for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students from 2nd July 2021 to 31st July 2021. The sessions are scheduled from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM including Sunday. This duration aligns well with our academic calendar, allowing our students to fully engage in these preparatory sessions. I am confident that the amalgamation of Sreedhar's College proficiency and experience, combined with the enthusiasm and dedication of our students, will culminate in exceptional achievements in the ICET examination.

Therefore, I respectfully request your institution's consideration in providing ICET coaching classes at Sreedhar's College for Competitive Exams during the specified dates and timings. This collaboration would not only enhance the academic capabilities of our students but also strengthen the academic bond between our institutions.

Your consideration of this proposal would be sincerely appreciated. For any additional information or to discuss this request further, please feel free to contact me.

Yours Sincerely,

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Notice to Students

NOTICE

28-06-2021

This is to inform you all that Career Guidance and placement Cell arranged ICET coaching classes at Sreedhar's CCE, designed to enhance your skills and prepare you for upcoming challenges. These sessions will be held from 02-07-2021 to 31-07-2021 running from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM. The aim of these classes is to equip you with the necessary tools and knowledge to excel in ICET examinations. These sessions will provide valuable insights and guidance.

We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this opportunity to boost your preparation and performance.

Venue: Sreedhar's CCE NRPET,Eluru

Date: 02 July 2021 to 31 July 2021

Time: 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM.

Principal

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

ICET Course Structure

1.Mathematical Ability 1 :

Theory of indices and algebraic expressions, Modulus and linear equations &in equations , Progressions, Co-Ordinates system and locus , Straight lines , plane Geometry , Set theory, Relations , Statistics

2.Mathematical Ability 2: Binomial theorem, Permutations and combinations , Probability , Surds , Modular arithmetic , Statements, Logarithms, Functions

3.Mathematical Ability 3: Matrices, Polynomials , Quadratic equations and expressions , Trignometric ratios , Compound angles, multiple & sub-multiple angles and transformations, Heights & distances , Limits and continuity, Differentiation

4.Arithmetic Ability 1: Basic mathematics, Percentages, Profit and loss, Ratio and proportion, Problems on ages, Partnership, L.C.M and H.C.F, Areas, Volumes, Time and Work, Pipes and cisterns, Time and distance, Trains, Boats and streams, Simple interest, Compound interest, Averages, Problems on numbers, Clocks, Data analysis

5.Arithmetic Ability 2: Percentages, Profit and loss, Ratio and proportion, Partnership, L.C.M and H.C.F, Areas, Volumes, Time and distance, , Boats and streams, , Time and Work, Pipes and cisterns , problems on numbers, Averages, Simple interest, Compound interest, Solutions, Answers

6.Test of English 1: Prepositions, Phrasal verbs, Idioms & phrases, Tenses, Conditional sentences, Transformation of sentences, Synonyms, Reading comprehension

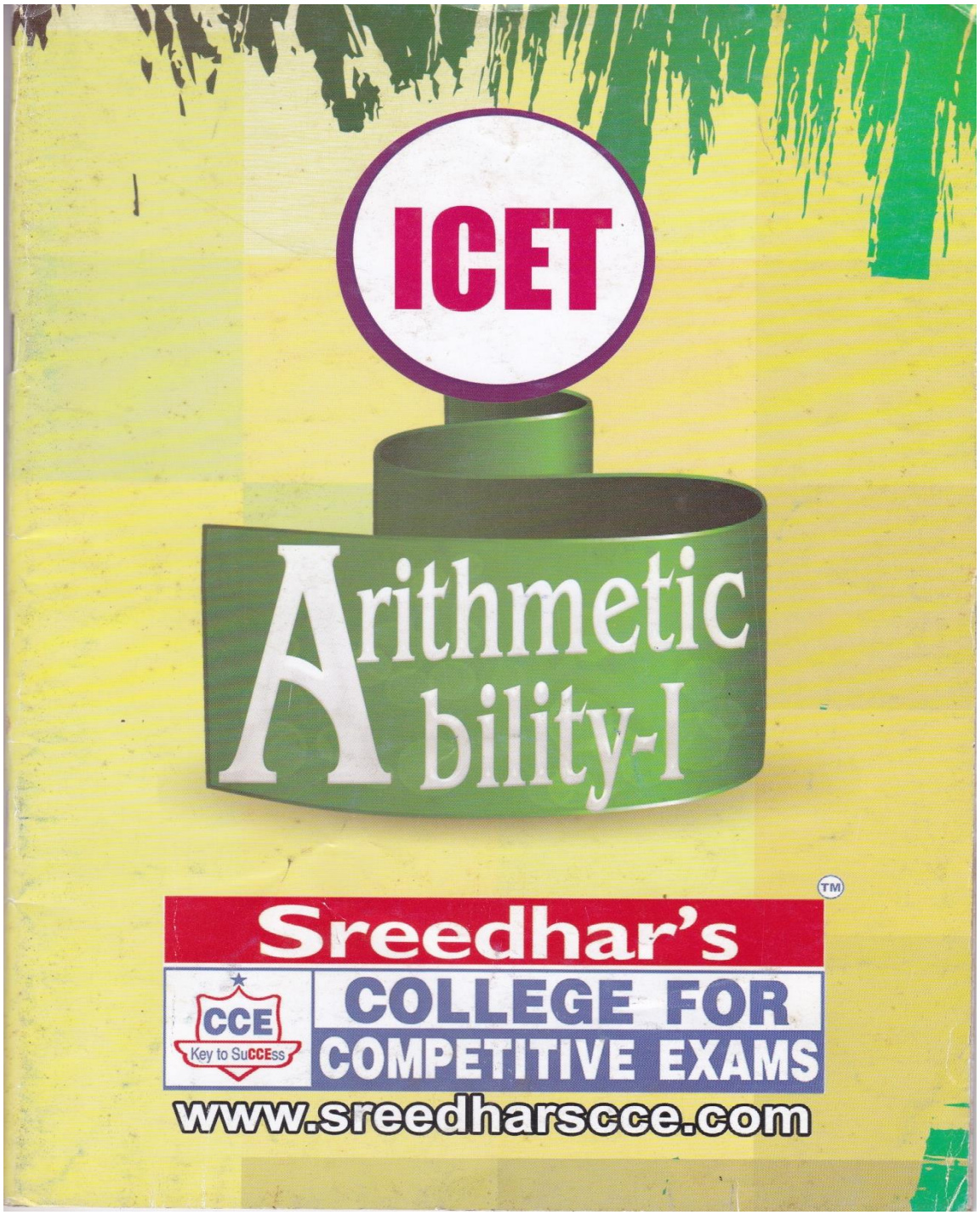
7.Test of English 2: Modals, Conversations, One word substitutes, Sentence completion, Words often confused, Concord, Question tags, Reading comprehension

8.Test of Reasoning : Number Series ,Letter Series, Number Analogy, Letter Analogy, Word Analogy, Coding and Decoding, Odd Man Out(Classification), Logical Venn-Diagrams, Directions, Blood Relations, Symbols and Notations, Seating Arrangement Arrivals and Departures, Calendars, Practice Exercises, Answers.

9.Business Terminology : Economics, Stock Exchange, Companies Act.1956, Negotiable Instruments Act, Taxes, Accounts, Foreign Exchange, Miscelleneous, Business Terminology, Ratio Analysis, Abbreviations.

10.Computer Terminology : Information Technology, Generation of Computers, Types of Computers, Main Memory, Secondary Storage Device, Magnetic Tapes, Input and Output Devices, Display Devices, Display Devices, Direct Data Entry, Printers, Operating Systems, Number Series, Computer Abbreviations, Additional Abbreviations.

11.Data Analysis : Exercise-1, Exercise-2, Exercise-3, Exercise-4, Exercise-5, Exercise-6, Exercise-7, Exercise-8, Exercise-9, Exercise-10, Exercise-11, Exercise-12, Exercise-13, Exercise-14, Exercise-15, Exercise-16, Exercise-17, Exercise-18, Exercise-19, Exercise-20.


ICET
Arithmetic Ability-I
Sreedhar's
CCE
Key to SuCCEss
COLLEGE FOR
COMPETITIVE EXAMS
www.sreedharscce.com

Arithmetic Book-1

Contents

***

1. BASIC MATHEMATICS

SECTION - A

Natural Numbers : The numbers which are used in counting are known as Natural Numbers or Positive Integers. Their set is denoted by N.

Thus N = {1, 2, 3, 4, ...}

Sum of first N natural numbers = $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Where, n = last term.

Sum of n natural numbers = $\frac{n}{2}(a+l)$

Where n = No. of numbers

a = first term

l = last term

సహజ సంఖ్యలు : మనము లెక్కించడానికి ఉపయోగించు సంఖ్యలను సహజసంఖ్యలు లేక ధరపూర్ణసంఖ్యలు అంటారు. సహజసంఖ్యా సమితి N తో సూచిస్తారు. N = {1, 2, 3, 4, ...}

మొదటి n సహజ సంఖ్యల మొత్తం = $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, యిందు n = చివరి పదము

n సహజ సంఖ్యల మొత్తం = $\frac{n}{2}(a+l)$, యిందు n = అంకెల సంఖ్య.

a = మొదటి పదము

l = చివరి పదము

1. Find the sum of all the natural numbers from 1 to 15 ?

   1 నుండి 15 వరకూ గల అన్ని సహజ సంఖ్యల మొత్తం కనుగొనుము?

   1) 120 2) 121 3) 200 4) 180

2. Find the sum of all the natural numbers from 10 to 20 ?

   10 నుండి 20 వరకు గల అన్ని సహజ సంఖ్యల మొత్తము కనుగొనుము?

   1) 200 2) 165 3) 225 4) 170

Sum of squares of first n natural numbers = $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$,

where n = last term i.e. $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots\ldots + n^2$

మొదటి n సహజ సంఖ్యల వర్గాల మొత్తం = $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$, యిందు n = చివర పదము, అనగా $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots\ldots + n^2$

3. Find the sum of squares of first 20 natural numbers

   మొదటి 20 సహజ సంఖ్యల వర్గాల మొత్తం కనుగొనుము?

   1) 2870 2) 2365 3) 2895 4) 2600

4. Find the sum of squares of natural numbers from 10 to 25

   10 నుండి 25 వరకు గల సహజసంఖ్యలు వర్గాల మొత్తము కనుగొనుము?

   1) 5140 2) 5340 3) 5240 4) 5124

BODMAS:
For all types of arithmetical simplifications, the rule of BODMAS is very useful. The letters B, O, D, M, A, S in order of perference are explained as follows.
B. Stands for Brackets
O. Stands for of (means multiplication)
D. Stands for Division
M. Stands for Multiplication
A. Stands for Addition
S. Stands for Subtraction
Note : The above order of preference is to be strictly maintained.

ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు : 1 మరియు దాని కదే కారణాంకములుగా గల సహజసంఖ్యను ప్రధాన సంఖ్య అంటారు.
ఉదా :11, 23, ...

సంయుక్త సంఖ్య : ఒకటి కాకుండా ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు కాని సంఖ్యలను సంయుక్త సంఖ్యలు అంటారు. ఉదా: 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, ... సంయుక్త సంఖ్యలు.

పరస్పర ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు లేదా సాపేక్ష ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు : ఏవైనా రెండు సంఖ్యలకు 1 మాత్రమే ఉమ్మడి కారణాంకమై వేరే ఉమ్మడి కారణాంకములు లేకుంటే ఆ సంఖ్యలను పరస్పర ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు లేక సాపేక్ష ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు అంటారు.
ఉదా : 14 మరియు 25 లు పరస్పర ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు.

అకరణీయ సంఖ్యలు : a, b లు పూర్ణ సంఖ్యలు, $b \neq 0$ అయితే $\frac{a}{b}$ రూపములో వ్రాయగల సంఖ్యలను అకరణీయ సంఖ్యలు అంటారు.

కరణీయ సంఖ్యలు : ఖచ్చితమైన విలువను నిర్ణయించలేని సంఖ్యలను కరణీయ సంఖ్యలు అంటారు. ఉదా: $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7}$

భాజనీయతా సూత్రములు:
1. ఒకట్ల స్థానములో 0 లేక సరిసంఖ్య కలిగిన సంఖ్య 2 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడును.
2. ఒక సంఖ్యలోని అంకెల మొత్తం 3 చే భాగించబడిన ఆ సంఖ్య 3 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడును.
3. ఒక సంఖ్యలోని చివరి రెండు స్థానములలోని అంకెలచే ఏర్పడు సంఖ్య 4 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడినచో లేదా చివరి రెండు స్థానాలలో 0 లు ఉన్నచో ఆ సంఖ్య 4 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడును.
4. ఒక సంఖ్యలోని చివరి అంకె 0 లేక 5 అయినచో ఆ సంఖ్య 5 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడును.
5. ఒక సంఖ్య 2 మరియు 3 లచే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడిన ఆ సంఖ్య 6 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడును.
6. ఒక సంఖ్యలోని చివరి మూడు స్థానాలలోని అంకెలచే ఏర్పడు సంఖ్య 8 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడిన, లేదా చివరి మూడు స్థానాలలో సున్నాలు వున్నచో, ఆ సంఖ్య 8 చే భాగించబడును.
7. ఒక సంఖ్యలోని అంకెల మొత్తం 9 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడిన, ఆ సంఖ్య 9 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడును.
8. ఒక సంఖ్యలోని బేసి స్థానములలో గల అంకెల మొత్తము మరియు సరి స్థానములు గల అంకెల మొత్తమునకు సమానమైన లేదా ఆ మొత్తముల బేధము 11 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడినచో ఆ సంఖ్య 11 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడును.
9. ఒక సంఖ్య 3 మరియు 4 లచే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడిన ఆ సంఖ్య 12 చే నిశ్శేషముగా భాగించబడును.

SECTION - B

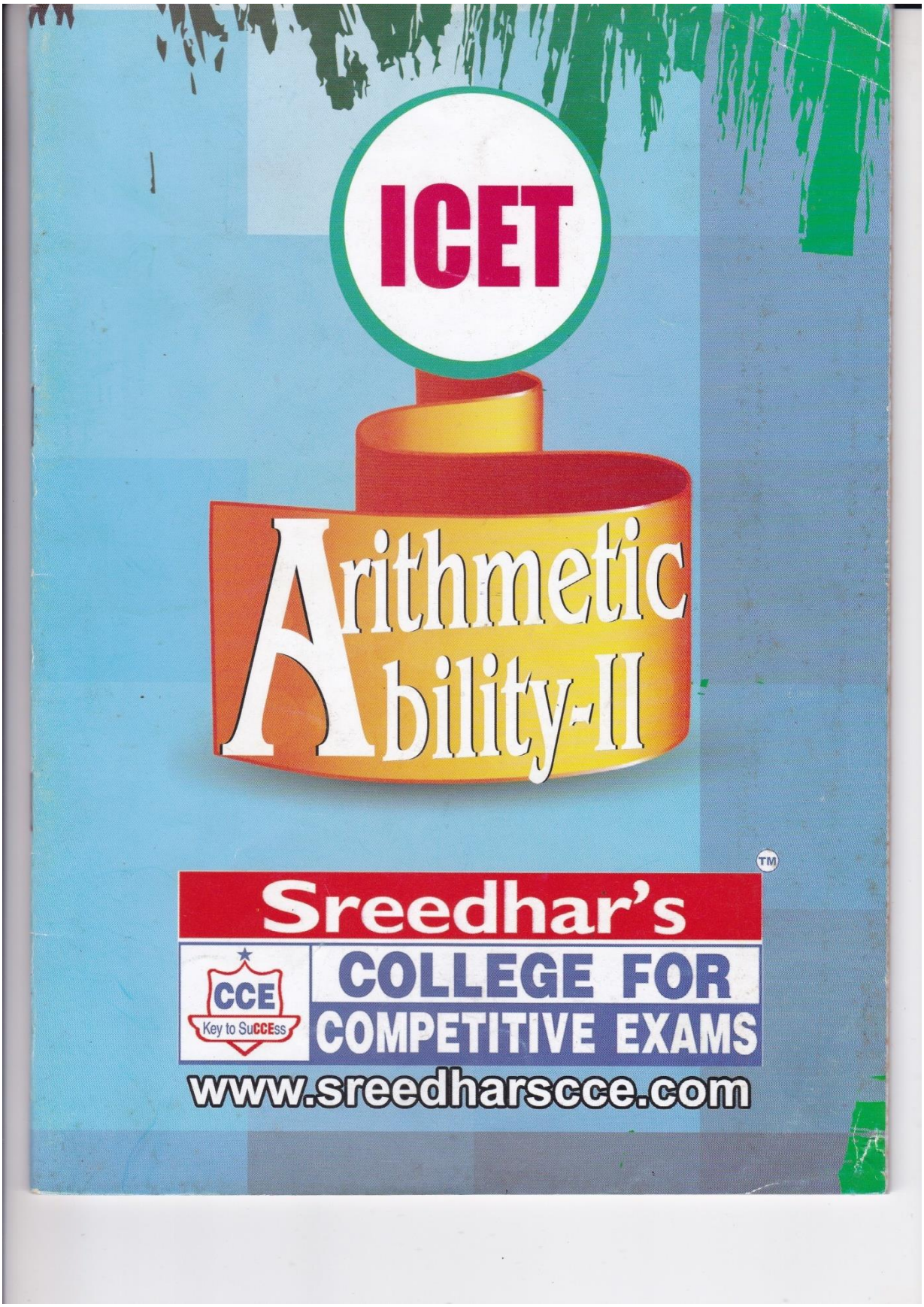
Note : In these questions is followed by data in the form of two statements labelled as I and II. You must decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Using the data make an appropriate choice from (1) to (4) as per the following guidelines :
a) Mark choice (1) if the statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
b) Mark choice (2) if the statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
c) Mark choice (3) if both the statements I and II are sufficient to answer the question but neither statement alone is not sufficient.
d) Mark choice (4) if both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional data is required.

గమనిక : ఒక ప్రశ్నలో సమాచారము I, II అను రెండు ప్రవచనముల రూపములో వుండును. జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు ప్రశ్నలో యిచ్చిన I, II ల సమాచారము తగినంత వున్నదా, లేదా నీవు నిర్ణయించవలెను. యిచ్చు సమాచారమునుపయోగించి క్రింది సూచించిన 1 నుండి 4 జవాబులలో సరియైన దానిని ఎంపిక చేయవలెను.
a) I లోని సమాచారము మాత్రమే జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 1 ను గుర్తించుము.
b) II ల లోని సమాచారమును4 మాత్రమే జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 2 ను గుర్తించుము.
c) I, II లలోని సమాచారము జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 3 ను గుర్తించును.
d) I, II లలోని సమాచారము జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు తగినంత లేకుండా, అదనపు సమాచారము అవసరమైనచో 4 ను గుర్తించును.

1. What is the remainder when the positive integer α is divided by 2 ?
ధనపూర్ణసంఖ్య α ను 2 చే భాగించగా వచ్చు శేషము ఎంత ?
I) α is an odd integer
I) α ఒక బేసి పూర్ణ సంఖ్య
II) α is a multiple of 3
II) α 3 యొక్క గుణిజము

2. Is N a multiple of 12 ?
N 12 యొక్క గుణిజమా?
I) N is divisible by 2
I) N 2 చే భాగించబడును
II) N is divisible by 5
II) N 5 చే భాగించబడును

3. What is the value of two digit number N ?
రెండంకెల సంఖ్య N యొక్క విలువ ఎంత ?
I) N is divisible by 8
I) N, 8 చే భాగించబడును
II) Sum of the two digits in N is 9
II) N లోని రెండంకెల మొత్తం 9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Arithmetic Book - 2

Contents

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1. PERCENTAGES

1. What percent of 120 is 90?
   120లో 90 ఎంత శాతము ?
   1) 25% 2) 50% 3) 75% 4) 33%
2. If y exceeds x by 20%, then x is less than y by?
   y, x కన్నా 20% ఎక్కువైనచో x, y కన్నా ఎంత శాతము తక్కువ ?
   1)16% 2)163% 3) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ 4) $16\frac{3}{5}\%$
3. After decreasing 24% in the price of an article costs Rs.912. Find the actual cost of an article
   24% తగ్గించిన తరువాత ఒక వస్తువు ధర రూ.912 అయిన ఆ వస్తువు అసలు ధర ఎంత ?
   1) 1400 2) 1300 3) 1200 4) 1100
4. How much 60% of 50 is greater than 40% of 30?
   50లో 60%, 30లో 40% కన్నా ఎంత ఎక్కువ ?
   1) 18 2) 13 3) 15 4) 20
5. How much 80% of 40 is greater than 4/5 of 25?
   40లో 80%, 25లో 4/5 వంతు కన్నా ఎంత ఎక్కువ ?
   1) 4 2) 6 3) 9 4) 12
6. 40% of a number is more than 20% of 650 by 190. Find the number
   ఒక సంఖ్యలో 40% : 650లో 20% కన్నా 190 ఎక్కువ అయినచో ఆ సంఖ్య ఎంత ?
   1) 600 2) 700 3) 800 4) 900
7. 25% of 30% of 45% is equal to
   45%లో 30%లో 25% ఎంతకు సమానము ?
   1)0.03375 2)0.3375 3)3.375 4)33.75
8. 60% of a number is added to 120 the result is the same number. Find the number
   ఒక సంఖ్యలో 60% కు 120 ను కలిపినచో అదే సంఖ్య వచ్చినచో, ఆ సంఖ్య ఏది ?
   1)300 2)200 3)400 4)500
9. 85% of a number is added to 24, the result is the same number. Find the number
   ఒక సంఖ్యలో 85%కు 24ను కలిపినచో, అదే సంఖ్య వచ్చినచో ఆ సంఖ్య ఏది?
   1) 150 2) 140 3) 130 4) 160
10. 40 is subtracted from 60% of a number, the result is 50. Find the number
    ఒక సంఖ్యలో 60% నుండి 40 తీసివేసిన వచ్చు ఫలితము 50 అయిన ఆ సంఖ్య ఏది ?
    1)150 2)140 3)130 4)110
11. 96% of the population of a village is 23040. The total population of the village is
    ఒక గ్రామ జనాభాలో 96% విలువ 23040 అయిన ఆ గ్రామము మొత్తము జనాభా ఎంత ?
    1)32256 2)24000 3)24936 4)25640
12. If the price has fallen by 10% what percent of its consumption be; increased so that the expenditure may be the same as before ?
    ఒక వస్తువు ధర 10% తగ్గి, వినియోగము ఎంత శాతము పెరిగినచో ఖర్చు మారకుండా వుండును ?
    1) 11% 2) 10% 3) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ 4) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$
13. If y exceeds x by 25%, then x is less than y by
    y, x కన్నా 25% ఎక్కువైన, x, y కన్నా ఎంత శాతము తక్కువ.
    1) 16% 2) $16\frac{1}{3}\%$ 3) 20% 4) $16\frac{3}{5}\%$

14. The salary of Mr. X is 30% more than that of Mr. Y. Find what percent of Mr. Y's salary is less than Mr. X's

Mr. X యొక్క జీతము Mr. Y జీతము కన్నా 30% ఎక్కువ. Mr. Y జీతము Mr. X జీతము కన్నా ఎంత తక్కువ ?

1) 30% 2) $25\frac{1}{13}\%$ 3) $23\frac{1}{13}\%$ 4) $22\frac{1}{13}\%$

15. In an examination 38% of students fail in English and 61% pass in Hindi and 23% fail in both. Find the actual failure percentage

ఒక పరీక్షలో 38% విద్యార్థులు ఇంగ్లీషులో ఫెయిల్ అవ్వగా 61% హిందీలో పాస్ మరియు 23% రెండింటిలోను ఫెయిల్ అయిరి. మొత్తము మీద ఫెయిల్ అయిన వారి శాతము ఎంత ?

1) 46% 2) 61% 3)54% 4) 70%

16. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 25% more than a third number. The percentage that is first of the second is:

రెండు సంఖ్యలు వరుసగా 20% మరియు 25% మూడవ సంఖ్య కన్నా ఎక్కువ అయిన మొదటి సంఖ్య రెండవ సంఖ్యలో ఎంత శాతము ?

1) 80% 2) 85% 3) 96% 4) 125%

17. A sells his goods 50% cheaper than B but 50% dearer than C. The cheapest is

A తన వస్తువులను B కన్నా 50% చౌకగాను C కన్నా 50% ఎక్కువగాను అమ్మును. అయిన అతి తక్కువ ధరకు ఎవరు అమ్ముచున్నారు ?

1) A 2)B 3)C 4) All Alike

18. The salary of a typist was first raised by 10% and then the same was reduced by 5%. If he presently draws Rs.1045, What was his original salary?

ఒక టైపిస్టు జీతము మొదట 10% పెంచి మరల 5% తగ్గించగా ప్రస్తుతం అతని జీతము రూ.1,045 అయిన అతని మొదటి జీతము ఎంత?

1) Rs.900 2) Rs.950 3) Rs.1000 4) Rs.975

19. The tax on a commodity is diminished by 20% and its consumption increases by 15%. The effect on revenue is ?

ఒక వస్తువుపై పన్ను 20% తగ్గించుట వల్ల దాని వినియోగము 15% పెరిగినచో ఆ వస్తువుపై ఆదాయములో మార్పు ఎట్లుండును?

1) It increases by 8% 8% పెరుగును
2) It decreases by 8% 8% తగ్గును
3) No change in revenue ఆదాయములో ఎట్టి మార్పు ఉండదు.
4) It increases by 10% 10% పెరుగును

20. A candidate got 35% of the votes polled and he lost to his rival by 2250 votes. How many votes were cast ?

ఒక విద్యార్థి పోలయిన ఓట్లలో 35% పొంది ప్రత్యర్థిపై 2250 ఓట్లు తేడాతో ఓడిపోయెను. మొత్తం పోలయిన ఓట్లు ఎన్ని?

1) 7500 2) 5000 3) 6000 4) 3500

21. If the price of gold increases by 50% , find by how much the quantity of ornaments must be reduced so that the expenditure may remain the same as before?

బంగారము ధర 50% పెరిగినపుడు ఎంత శాతము ఆభరణముల పరిమాణము తగ్గించినచో ఖర్చులో మార్పు లేకుండా వుండును?

1) $27\frac{2}{13}\%$ 2) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ 3) 30% 4) 19%

22. Subtracting 10% from X is the same as multiplying X by what number ?

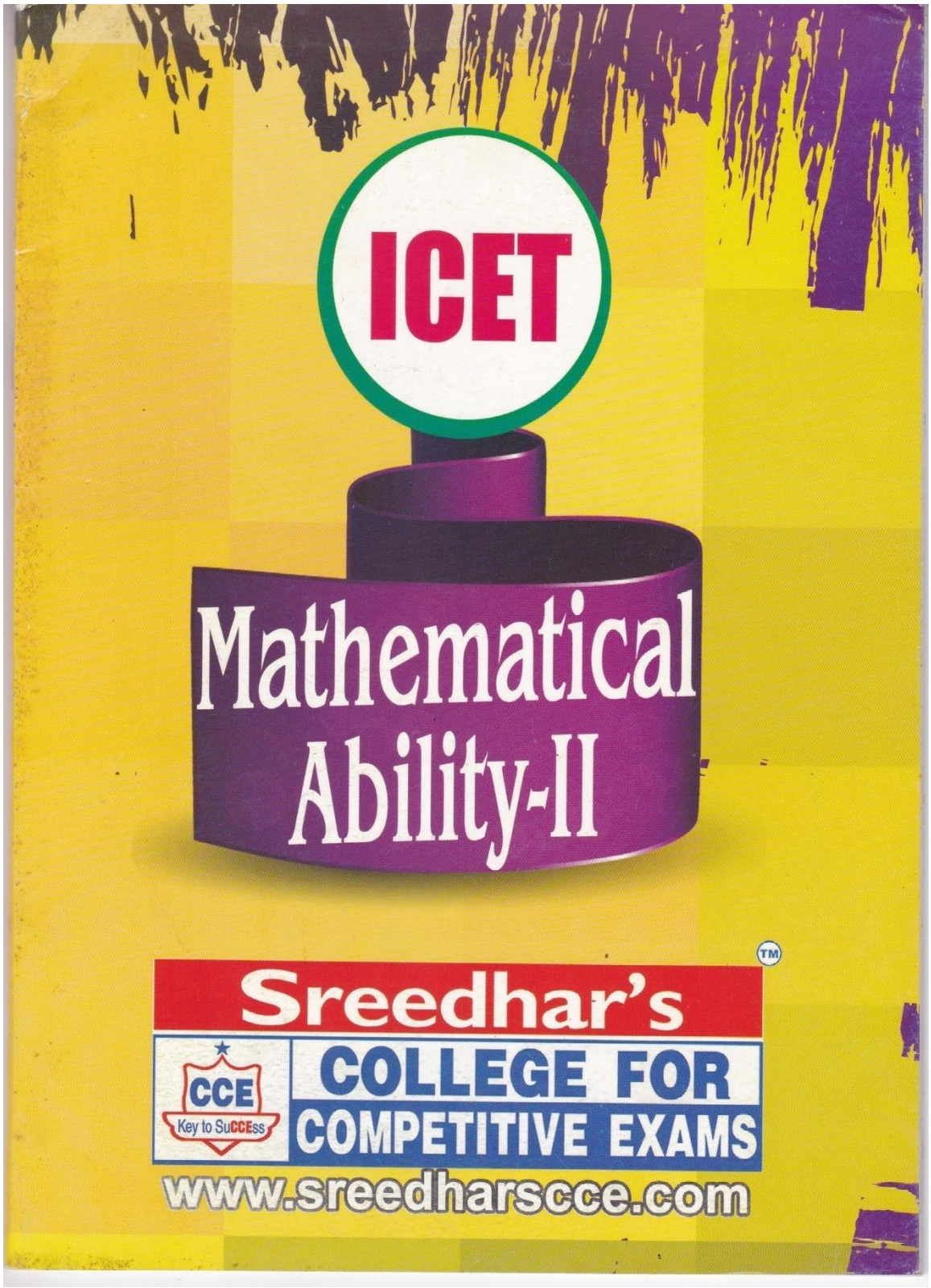
X నుండి 10% తీసివేసిన వచ్చు ఫలితము .. ఎంతచే గుణించిన వచ్చు ఫలితమునకు సమానమగును?

1) 80% 2) 90% 3) 10% 4) 50%

23. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 20% and its denominator is diminished by 25% value of the fraction is 2 /15. Find the original fraction.

ఒక భిన్నములోని లవమును 20% పెంచి, హారమును 25% తగ్గించిన వచ్చు ఫలితము $\frac{2}{15}$ అయిన మొదటి భిన్నము ఎంత?

1) 1/12 2) 1/8 3)1/6 4)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Mathematical Ability - II

1. BINOMIAL THEOREM

1. If 'n' is a positive integer then

$(x+a)^n = {}^nC_0\, x^n$

$+{}^nC_1 x^{n-1}.a + {}^nC_2 x^{n-2}.a^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_r x^{n-r}.a^r + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_n a^n$

2. The expansion of $(x+a)^n$ contains (n+1) terms.
3. The sum of powers of 'x' and 'a' in each term is equal to 'n'
4. $(r+1)^{th}$ term in $(x+a)^n = T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r x^{n-r}.a^r$
5. $(r+1)^{th}$ term in $(x-a)^n = T_{r+1}$

$= (-1)^r.{}^nC_r x^{n-r}.a^r$

6. ${}^nC_0, {}^nC_1, {}^nC_2, \ldots {}^nC_n$ are called binomial coefficients and ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$

$= \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots r \text{ factors}}{r!}$

7. ${}^nC_0 = 1 = {}^nC_n$

${}^nC_1 = n = {}^nC_{n-1}$

${}^nC_2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} = {}^nC_{n-2}$

${}^nC_3 = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} = {}^nC_{n-3}$

$\therefore {}^nC_r = {}^nC_{n-r}$

8. In binomial coefficients, greatest coefficient $= {}^nC_r$

where $r = \frac{n}{2}$ if n is even and

$r = \frac{n-1}{2}$ (or) $\frac{n+1}{2}$ if n is odd.

9. Middle terms of $(x+a)^n$ are given by

i) $\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)^{th}$ term if n is even

ii) $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ and $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}+1\right)^{th}$ terms if n is odd.

10. In the expansion of $\left(ax^p + \frac{b}{x^q}\right)^n$, the term containing of x^k is

T_{r+1} where $r = \frac{np-k}{p+q}$

11. In the above expansion the independent term of x (or) constnat term (or) obsolute term is

T_{r+1} where $r = \frac{np}{p+q}$

12. If in a binomial expansion the index of x is zero, then it is called the term independent of x.
13. In the expansion of $(x+a)^n$; ${}^nC_0, {}^nC_1, {}^nC_2, \ldots\ldots, {}^nC_n$ are called binomial coefficiens. They are also denoted by $C_0, C_1, C_2, \ldots\ldots C_n$
14. Sum of binomial coefficients $= C_0 + C_1 + \ldots + C_n = 2^n$
15. $C_0 - C_1 + \ldots\ldots + (-1)^n C_n = 0$
16. $C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + \ldots + = 2^{n-1} = C_1 + C_3 + C_5 + \ldots\ldots$
17. $1.C_1 + 2.C_2 + 3.C_3 + \ldots n.C_n = n.2^{n-1}$
18. $1.C_1 - 2.C_2 + \ldots\ldots + n(-1)^{n-1} C_n = 0$

* ${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1} = {}^{n+1}C_r$

* $\frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r-1}} = \frac{n-(r-1)}{r}$

* ${}^nC_{r-1}, {}^nC_r, {}^nC_{r+1}$ are in A.P

then $(n-2r)^2 = n+2$

19. Number of terms in the expansion of

i) $(x+y+z)^n = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2!}$

ii) $(a+b+c+d)^n = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{3!}$

20. If $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \ldots + a_nx^n$ is a polynomial expansion then

i) Sum of all the coefficients of $x = f(1)$

ii) Sum of all the coefficients of even powers of $x = \frac{f(1)+f(-1)}{2}$

iii) Sum of all the coefficients of odd powers of $x = \frac{f(1)-f(-1)}{2}$

EXERCISE - 1

1. The 3rd term of $\left(x+\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^5$ is ---------
   1) 20/x 2) 40/x 3) $60x^2$ 4) 60/x

2. The coefficient of x^5 in $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{11}$ is
   1) -165 2) 165 3) -370 4) 370

3. The coefficient of $\frac{1}{x^{17}}$ in the expansion of $\left(x^4-\frac{1}{x^3}\right)^{15}$ is
   1) $^{15}C_{11}$ 2) $-^{15}C_4$ 3) $^{15}C_4$ 4) $^{15}C_{12}$

4. The coefficient of $x^2 y^3 z^4$ in the expansion of $(x - y + z)^9$ is
   1) 1260 2) -1260 3) 520 4) 740

5. The expansion $(x - 3x^2)^{25}$ is polynomial of n^{th} degree in x. Then n = ...
   1) 25 2) 50 3) 75 4) 70

6. In a pascal's triangle each row in bounded by
   1) 1 2) 0 3) 2 4) -1

7. The term independent of x in $\left(\sqrt{x}-\frac{3}{x^2}\right)^9$ is
   1) 0 2) 3
   3) 5 4) Does not exist

8. The constant term in the expansion of $\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$ is
   1) $^nC_{n/2}$ 2) $^nC_{n-1}$ 3) $^nC_{n+1}$ 4) $^nC_{n+2/2}$

9. If the coefficient of x^3 in $\left(x^2+\frac{k}{x}\right)^6$ is 160 then k =
   1) 0 2) -1 3) 1 4) 2

10. If the coefficient of x^7 and x^8 in $\left(2+\frac{x}{3}\right)^n$ are equal then n =
    1) 50 2) 45 3) 55 4) 60

11. If the coefficient of x^r is twice the coefficient of x^{r-1} in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{20}$. Then r = ...
    1) 4 2) 5 3) 6 4) 7

12. In the expansion of $(1 + x)^{m+n}$, the coefficients of x^m and x^n are in the ratio.
    1) m:n 2) n:m 3) 2:1 4) 1:1

13. If the number of terms in the expansion of $(x - 2y + 3z)^n$ is 45. Then n =
    1) 7 2) 8 3) 9 4) 10

14. The total number of terms in the expansion of $(a + x)^{100} + (a - x)^{100}$ is
    1) 202 2) 51 3) 100 4) 101

15. Which terms are the middle terms in the expansion if $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^9$ are
    1) 4th and 5th 2) 5th and 6th
    3) 5th term 4) 6th term

16. The numerically greatest term of $(3 - 2x)^5$ when x = 1 is
    1) 1085 2) 1080 3) 1070 4) 1075

17. The coefficient of x^9 in (x - 1) (x - 2) (x - 3) ..... (x - 10) is
    1) -55 2) -66 3) -60 4) 50

18. The sum of the coefficients in the expansion of $(1 + x + x^2 + x^3)^n$ is .....
    1) 2^n 2) 3^n 3) 4^n 4) 5^n

19. The greatest binomial coefficient in expansion of $\left(\frac{x^{3/2}y}{2}+\frac{2}{xy^{3/2}}\right)^{12}$ is
    1) $^{12}C_4$ 2) $^{12}C_5$ 3) $^{12}C_6$ 4) $^{12}C_7$

20. $^{14}C_4+\sum_{j=1}^{4}{}^{(18-j)}C_3$ =
    1) 816 2) 3060 3) 2380 4) 817

21. If $^nC_4, ^nC_5, ^nC_6$ are in A.P then n =
    1) 14 2) 5 3) 6 4) 10

22. $\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)^6+\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)^6$ =
    1) 196 2) 198 3) 99 4) 199

23. $C_0 - C_1 + C_2 - C_3 + C_4 - - - - - + (-1)^n C_n$ = ...
    1) 0 2) 2^{n-1} 3) 2^n 4) 1

24. $C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + - - - - + C_n$ =
    1) 2^n 2) 2^{n-1} 3) 2^{n-2} 4) 0

25. $3C_0 + 7C_1 + 11C_2 + - - - - + (4n+3)C_n$ = ...
    1) $(2n+3)2^{n-1}$ 2) $(2n+3)2^n$
    3) $(4n+6)2^n$ 4) $(2n+4)2^{3n}$

EXERCISE – 2

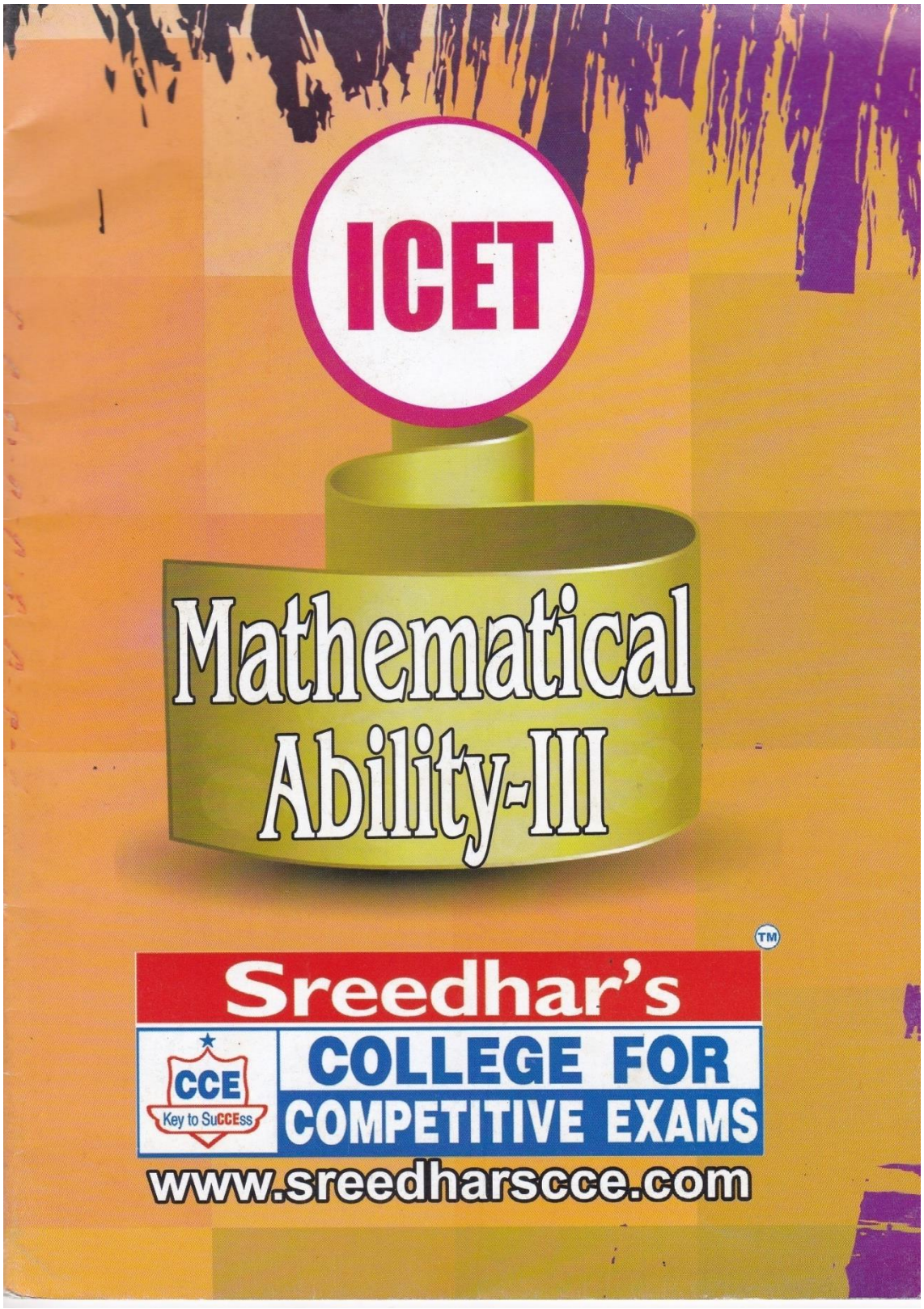
26. The coefficient of x in $\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{10}$ is
    1) -405 2) 405/16
    3) -405/16 4) 504/16

27. The coefficient of x^n in $\left(x^3+2x\right)^{n-1}$ is
    1) $^{n-1}C_1.2^{n-2}$ 2) $^{n-1}C_3.2^{n-1}$
    3) 0 4) n-1

28. If the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 in $(3 + kx)^9$ are equal. Then k = ...
    1) -9/7 2) 7/9 3) +9/7 4) -7/9

29. The term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(2x^{1/2}-3x^{-1/3}\right)^{20}$ is
    1) $^{20}C_8.2^8.3^{12}$ 2) $^{-20}C_9.2^9.3^{11}$
    3) $^{-20}C_7.2^7.3^{13}$ 4) $^{20}C_8.2^{12}.2^8$

30. In the expansion $(1 + x)^{11}$. The 5^{th} term is 24 times the 4^{th} term. Then x =
    1) 10 2) 11 3) 12 4) 9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Mathematical Ability - III

1. MATRICES

1. **Matix :** An array of numbers which can be arranged in the form of a rectangular having rows so that each row consists of same number of numbers and colums so that each column consists of same number of numbers is called a **Matrix**
2. **Order (or) type of the matrix :** If a matrix has m rows and n columns, then order of the matrix is defined as m x n (read as m by n).
3. Numbers consisting the matrix are called the **elements** of the matrix. The matrices are enclosed in square brackets [ ] (or) in paranthesis ( )
   The matices are usually denoted by capital letters A, B, C, ...

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}a_{12}\ldots a_{1j}\ldots\ldots a_{1n} \\ a_{21}a_{22}\ldots a_{2j}\ldots\ldots a_{2n} \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ a_{11}a_{12}\ldots a_{1j}\ldots\ldots a_{1n} \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ a_{m1}a_{m2}\ldots a_{mj}\ldots\ldots a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{m\,x\,n}$$

e.g

it is denoted symbolically $A=[a_{ij}]_{m\,x\,n}$
where $1\le i\le m$ and $1\le j\le n$. (or) simply
$A=[a_{ij}]_{m\times n}$

Various types of matrices :

1. A matrix having only one row is called a **row matrix**, and matrix having only one column is called a **column matrix.**
2. **Rectangular matrix :** in a matrix, if the number of rows is different from number of columns, then it is called a rectangular matrix, $(m \neq n)$
3. **Zero matrix (or) Null matrix :** A matix having all its elements as zeros is called a **zero matrix** (or)**a null matrix.**
4. **Square matrix :** If in a matrix, the number of rows is equal to number of columns, then it is called a **squarematrix.**
5. **Principal diagonal :** In a square matrix n x n, the elements $a_{11}, a_{12}, \ldots\ldots a_{nn}$ are called the elements of **principal diagonal.**
6. **Diagonal matrix :** If in a square matrix, all the elements above and below the principal diagonal all zero, then it is called **diagonal matrix.**

$$e.g: \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is called a diagonal matrix.
In a diagonal matrix. if all the principal elements are equal, then it is called a **scalar matrix.**

7. In a diagonal matrix, if each of the principal diagonal elements is equal to unity, then it is called a **unit matrix** (or) **Identity Matrix.**

$$I_2=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},\quad I_3=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$ are unit

matrices of order 2 and 3 respectively.

8. Two matrices A and B are said to be equal, if
   i) They are of same type and
   ii) Each element of A is equal to corresponding element of B.
9. If $A=(a_{ij})_{m\,x\,n}$ and $B=(b_{ij})_{m\,x\,n}$ then $A+B=(a_{ij}+b_{ij})_{m\,x\,n}$ (i.e) addition is defined between matrices of same order.
10. Addition of matrices is both commutative and associative.
    i.e., A+B = B+A (Commutative law)
11. If $A=(a_{ij})_{m\times n}$ matrix and k is a scalar then $kA=(ka_{ij})_{m\times n}$ and $k(A+B)=KA+KB$.
12. If A is a m x n matrix then the zero matrix of the type m x n is called additive identity, and (-A) is called additive inverse of A.
13. If $A=[a_{ij}]_{m\,x\,n}$ matrix and $K\in R$

    Then K.A. = $[k.a_{ij}]_{m\times n}$

    (i.e) K.A = The matrices obtained by multiplying the every element of A with K.
    Order KA = order of A
    If A, B are two matrices of the same order and m, n are two real numbers then
    1) (m+n) A = mA + nA
    2) m(A+B) = mA + mB
    3) OA = m.O = O

14. **Multiplication of matrices :** If $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times p}$ and $B = (b_{ij})_{pxn}$ then their product AB is a matrix of order m x n and if $AB = C = (C_{ij})_{mxn}$

then $c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_{ik} b_{kj}$

15. Matrix multiplication is not commu-tative (i.e) $AB \neq BA$.
16. Matrix multiplication is associative (i.e) (AB)C =A(BC).
17. Matrix multiplication is distributive over matrix addition (i.e) A(B+C) = AB +AC (left distributive law)
    $(B \pm C)A = BA \pm CA$ (Right distributive law)
18. Two matrices A and B commute, if AB = BA.
19. **Transpose of a matrix :** The matrix obtained by interchanging the row and columns of a given matrix is called transpose of matrix A. It is denoted by A^T or A^1
20. i) $(A^T)^T = A$
    ii) $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$
    iii) $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
    iV) If A is a matrix and k is a scalar then $(kA)^T = k.A^T$
21. i) If $A = A^T$ then matrix A is called **symmetric** matrix
    ii) If $A = -A^T$ then matrix A is called **Skewsymmeric** matrix.
22. **Trace of a matix :** The sum of the principal diagonals of a square matrix A is called trace of A and it is denoted by $t_r(A)$
    Properties :
    i) $Tr(A^T) = Tr(A)$
    ii) $Tr(KA) = KTr(A)$
    iii) $tr(A \pm B) = Tr(A) \pm Tr(B)$
    iv) $Tr(AB) = Tr(BA)$
23. The determinant of a square matrix

    $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ is det A (or) $|A| = ad - bc$

24. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} a_{12} a_{13} \\ a_{21} a_{22} a_{23} \\ a_{31} a_{32} a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ then

    minor of $a_{11} = M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$

    $= a_{22} a_{33} - a_{23} a_{31}$

    minor of $a_{12} = M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$

    $= a_{21} a_{33} - a_{23} a_{31}$

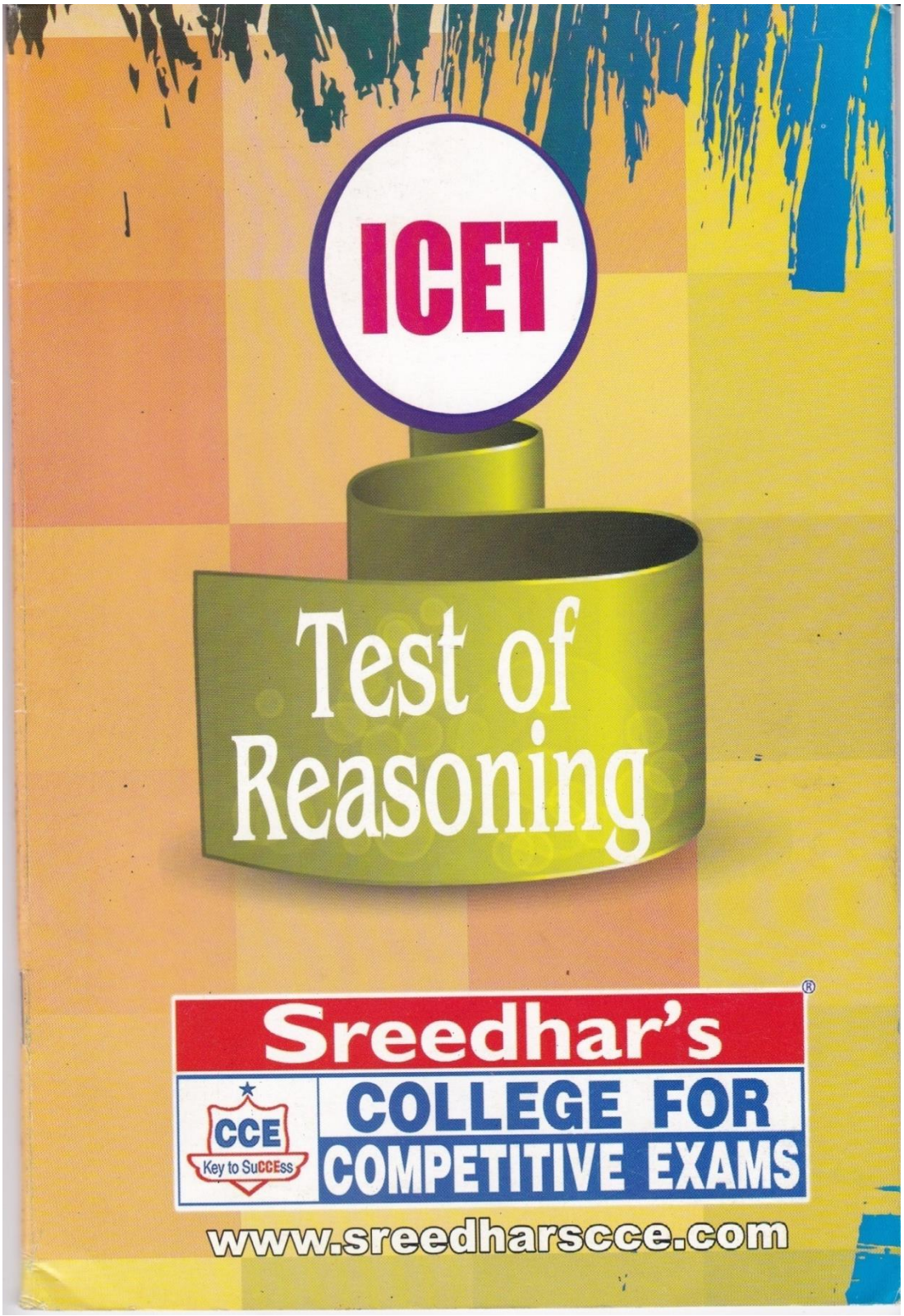
    minor of $a_{13} = M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} a_{22} \\ a_{31} a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$

    $= a_{21} a_{32} - a_{22} a_{31}$
25. The Cofactor of $a_{11} = A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11}$
    The Cofactor of $a_{12} = A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12}$
    The Cofactor of $a_{13} = A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13}$
    Determinant : If A is a matrix, its determianant is denoted by $|A|$ (or) det A and is defined as the sum of the products of the elements of a row (column) with their corresponding cofactors.

    i.e., $|A| = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$
26. A matrix is said to singular, if det A=0, matrix is said to be non-singular, if det $A \neq 0$.
27. Let A be a square matrix. The transpose of the matrix get from A by replacing the elements of A by the corresponding Co-factors is called the **adjoint** of A. It is denoted by adj A.
28. **Inverse of a matrix :** If for a square matrix A, there exists another matrix B such that AB = BA = I, then B is called the multiplicative inverse of A. It is denoted by A^{-1}.
29. If A is a non-singular matrix of order n x n

    then $A^{-1} = \frac{adjA}{|A|}$ *and*

    i) $adj(A) = |A| . A^{-1}$
    ii) $adj(A^T) = (Adj A)^T$
    iii) $(Adj A)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} = adj(A^{-1})$
    iv) $|adj A| = |A|^{n-1}$ and $Adj(Adj A) = |A|^{n-2}.A$
    v) $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$
    $|KA| = K^n |A|$
    vi) adj (AB) = (adj B) (adj A)
    vii) $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
    viii) $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$
    ix) $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$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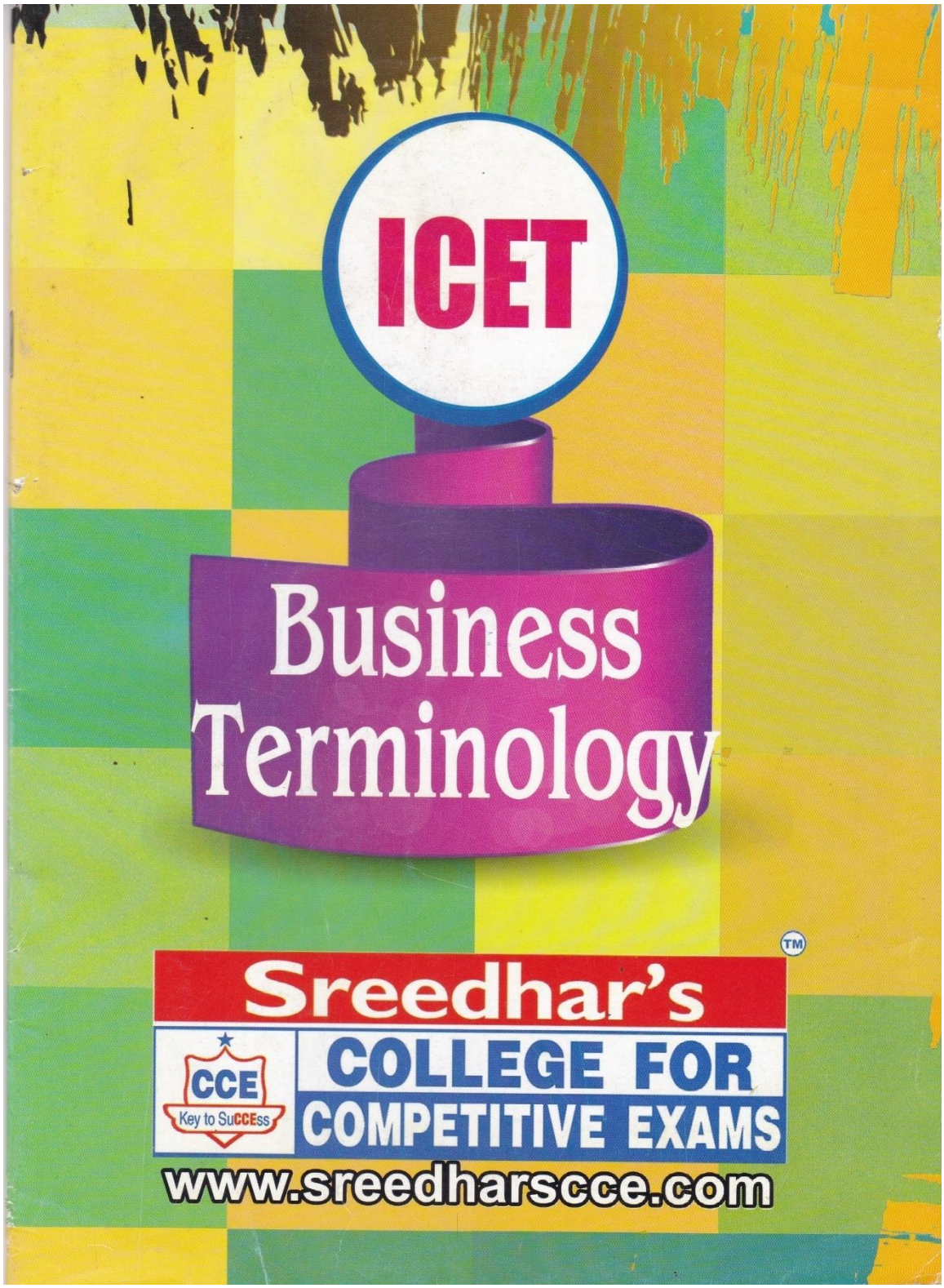
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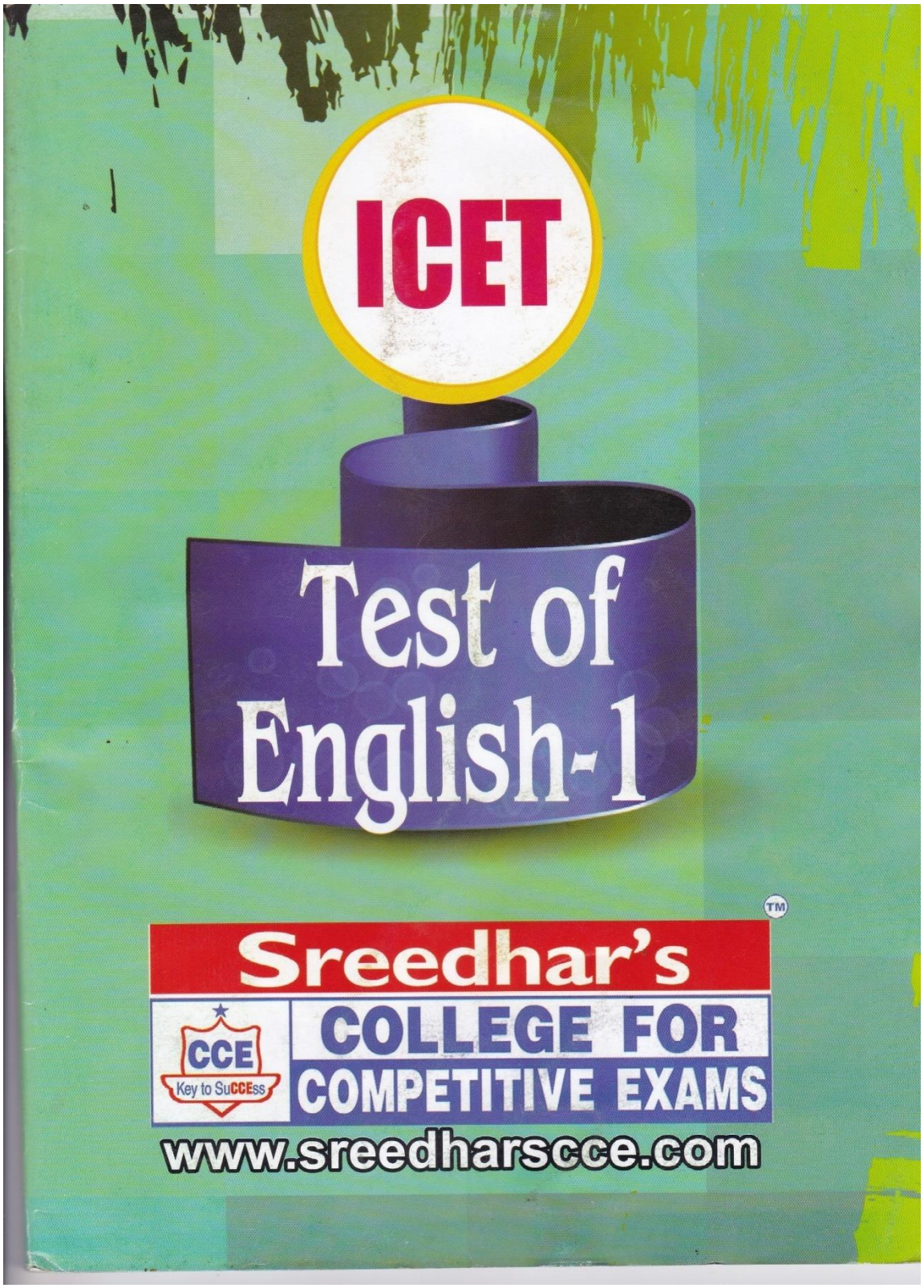
BUSINESS TERMINOLOGY

ECONOMICS

1. **Utility** : It means the power to satisfy human wants.
2. **Good** : A good is defined as anything that satisfies a human want and that has exchange value.
3. **Consumer's goods** : Consumer goods are those goods which can be used directly for consumption.
   e.g : bread, cloth etc..
4. **Producer's goods** : Producer's goods are those goods which help to produce consumers' goods ie.. they cannot be consumed directly but help in the production of other goods.
   e.g. : Machinery, Factory buildings etc..
5. **Perishable goods** : Perishable goods are capable of giving service for a very short period of time.
6. **Durable goods** : Durable goods are capable of giving service for a long relatively period of time.
7. **Competitive goods** : Competitive goods are those goods which are perfect substitutes.
8. **Complementary goods** : Commodities which are required jointly to satisfy a particular need are called complimentary goods.
   e.g. : Tea, Sugar; Pen, Ink; car, petrol
9. **Free goods** : Goods which can be obtained free.
10. **Economic goods** : Goods which can only be obtained at a cost.
11. **Wealth** : In economic sense, a thing must satisfy 3 conditions to became wealth. - Utility, Scarcity, Tranferability
12. **National Wealth** : The sum total of individual wealth of all citizens, and of all kinds of collectively owned wealth is denoted by "National Wealth".
13. **Cosmopolitan wealth** : It is the wealth of the whole world.
14. **National Income** : The aggregate amount of goods and services that is produced in a country during a certain period of time is called its National Income.
15. **Production** : Creation of utility in any form is called production.
16. **Consumption** : The destruction of utility for the satisfaction of a human want.
17. **Necessaries** : Goods and services which are of urgent need to human beings.
18. **Comforts** : Goods which are not absolutely essential but which enable people to lead an enjoyable and comfortable life.
    e.g. ; Washing machine, Certain Kitchen Tools.
19. **Price** : "Value - in - exchange expressed in monetary terms is called price.
20. **Equilibrium** : It implies a state in which forces making for change in opposing directions are perfectly in balance.
21. **Microeconomics** : It is the study of particular firms, particular household individual prices, wages, income, individual industries and particular commodities.
22. **Macroeconomics** : It is the study of aggregates and averages of whole economic system rather than the particular units.
23. **Demand** : Demand is the quantity that buyers are willing and able to buy at alternative prices.
24. **The law of demand** : It states that the price of a well-defined commodity rise (falls), the quantity demanded during a given period of time falls (rises)
25. **Supply** : Supply is the quantity that sellers are able and willing to sell at alternate prices.
26. **Marginal Utility** : It refers to the satisfaction gained from consuming an additional unit of the good and sevice.
27. **The Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility** : It states that as the quantity consumed of a commodity increases over a given time period, the marginal utility diminishes.
28. **Giffen goods** : (Named after Sir Robert Giffen). Giffen goods are goods of ostentation or goods having snob appeal such as jewellery or works of art. As the price of giffen goods increases, their demand increases.
29. **Indifference Curve** : It is a curve showing various combinations of two commodities given the same level of satisfaction to the consumer
30. **Elasticity** : It is a Measure of market sensitivity of demand.

31. **Total Cost** : It is the total cost of producing a particular output of the commodity.
32. **Average Cost**: It refers to the cost per unit of output and is calculated by dividing the total cost by level of output.
33. **Marginal Cost** : It is the additional cost of producing an additional unit
34. **Joint products** : Joint products refer to two or more products which are necessarily produced by a given process.
35. **Joint cost** : Joint cost is the cost incurred in production of two or more products till its separation.
36. **Perfect Competition** : Many sellers of identical products and many buyers
37. **(i) Monopoly** : One seller, many buyers Monopsony : One buyer, many sellers
    (ii) Monopsony : One buyer, many sellers
38. **(i) Oligopoly** : Few sellers, many buyers Oligopsony : Few buyers, many sellers.
    (ii) Oligopsony : Few buyers, many sellers
39. **Monopolostic Competition** : Many buyers, many sellers of different products.
40. **Duopoly** : Two sellers, many buyers
41. **Duopsony** : Only two buyers, many sellers
42. **Dumping** : It refers to the sale of any commodity in a foreign market at a price below the marginal cost.
43. **Market Price** : The M.P. is the actual price of a product that prevails in a market at any particular moment. This depends on the supply and demand of the product.
44. **Normal Price** : Normal Prices are those prices which may reasonable be expected in given conditions of demand and supply
45. **Price- discirmination** : It occurs when a monopolist charges different prices for different units of a commodity, even though these units are identical in their physical characteristics.
46. **Paradox of thrift** : An increased desire to save may lead to a fall in the actual saving of the community. This is known as paradox of thrift.
47. **Investment Multiplier** : It is the number by which a change in autonomous investment has to be multiplied to get the resulting change in national income.
48. **Liquidity trap** : If refers to a situation where the rate of interest is so low that people prefer to hold money rather than Invest it.
49. **MEC** : Marginal Efficiency of Capital is the expected rate of return on new investment.
50. **Inflation** : Inflation is a situation where prices are persistently rising, thereby reducing the value of money.
51. **Deflation** : It is a situation of constantly falling prices of commodities and factors of production.
52. **Money Market** : The Money Market is market that deals in the short-term lending and borrowings oi money.
53. **Capital Market** : The capital market is a market that deals in the long term borrowings and share capital.
54. **Mutual fund** : A Mutual fund gathers funds from a large number of small investors, creating a single large pool of fund for further investment in large companies.
55. **Treasury Bills** : Money Market Mutual funds may also invest their customers' money in short term government bonds, usually called Treasury Bills,
56. **Merchant banks** : Merchant banks are institutions that carry out a variety of functions, such as the acceptance of bills of exchange, the issue and placing of loans and securities
57. **International trade** : It is the trade among countries of different geographical areas,
58. **Balance of payments** : The balance of payments of a country is a systamatic record of all economic transactions between the residents of home country and residents of foreign countries during a period of time,
59. **Devaluation** : It refers to an official reduction in the external value of a countrys currency in terms of another currency. This was last done in 1991.
60. **Advalorem tariff** : A tariff based on a percentage of value,
61. **Specific tariff** : A tariff based an amount per unit.
62. **Embargo** : This is straight forward ban on trading with another country.
63. **Deficit financing** : It refers to the creation of more money for filling up the gap between planned expenditure and estimated receipts.

64. **Capitalism** : The politico-economic system in which private property is permitted to become the base of economic development.
65. **Socialism** : A term which is used to describe the general doctrine that the ownership and control of the means of production-capital and land should be held by the community as a whole and administrered in the interests of all.
66. **Mixed Economy** : Mixed Economy is co-existence of public sector and private sector.
67. **Balance of trade** : It refers to the difference between the value of commodities and services exported by a country against the value of commodities and services imported in a given year.
68. **Bankruptcy** : A condition legally declared by court of law, of insolvency of individuals, partnerships or corporations. The terms broke, liquidation also mean the same.
69. **Barter** : Exchange of goods and services for goods and services.
70. **Boom** : It refers to a period of expansion of business activity,
71. **Capital formation** : It is a process of investment in fixed assets causing net additions to the stock of basic capital,
72. **Cash Reserve Ratio** : Refers to the amonts need to banks maintain with RBI for which they don't get any interst.
73. **Closed Economy** : A self-sufficient economy which depends only on internal resources and has no external trade.
74. **Dear Money** : Money that can be borrowed only at a higher interest rate. Also called hard loan.
75. **Demography** : The study about the population in terms of age, life cycle stage, sex, income level, educational level, race and religion, family size etc..
76. **Drought** : Lack of rains .
77. **Earnest Money** : A token payment made to make binding a verbal agreement..
78. **Ex-factory** : A price quotation. It is the amount payable at the factory, that is. excluding the cost of delivery to the buyer's premises,
79. **Fiduciary issue** : Means that portion of the bank note issue which is not backed by gold.
80. **Free entry** : A condition of market in which there is no restriction on entry' of new firms.
81. **FOB** : Free on board ; **CIF :** Cost Insurance, Freight
82. **Hard - currency** : The demand of a currency is far ahead of its supply i.e. the currency is very stable without fluctuation in its value vis-a-vis the value of currencies. e.g. : US Dollar.
83. **Industrialisation** : Refers to the development of industries as a general development strategy.
84. **I.O.U** : A written acknowledgement of a debt. i.e.. I owe you.
85. **Input** : The resources that a firm deploys in the production of goods and services.
86. **Law of constant returns** : The Law of constant returns states that an increase of labour and capital yield proportionate increase in output.
87. **Lay-off** : A type of industrial action in which management instructs workers not to report to work.
88. **Lease :** When an Assat is given by the owner to another party to use it for acertain number of yeras it is called LEASING.
89. **Leackage** : The loss of purchasing power from the circular flow of income.
90. **Liquidity preference** : The desire to hold ready cash is known as liquidity preference.
91. **Nationalisation** : State ownership and controls of any of the means of production, distribution.
92. **Near Money** : Assets which are readily convertible into money.
93. **Noble** : A coin made from platinum
94. **Window dressing** : The rearrangement of a company's financial affairs at year end to make the balance sheet look different from usual.
95. **Syndicate** : It is a voluntary association of individual businessman.
96. **Scrip** : Scrip refers to the subscription certificate
97. **Price ring** : It is a device by which the prices are controlled by a prior understanding between the dealers.
98. **Pink book** : The annual publication of U.K. of balance of payments is informally known as Pink book.
99. **Occupational Hazard** : If the inevitable risk which a worker has to face when he accepts employment in a particular type of industry.
100. **Immigration** : When nationals of one country moves for residence/employment to another country.
101. **Hyper Market** : It is a term used for large or very large super market.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1 - PREPOSITIONS

In : *At a point within an area or a space.*
Eg.A country **in** Africa, The kids were playing **in** the street. It's in that cupboard. I read about it **in** the paper. He is **in** the fields. He is **in** good cheer.

- *Within the shape of something.*
  Eg. She was lying **in** bed. Sitting **in** an armchair. Leave the key **in** the lock. Soak it **in** cold water. He is living **in** a village.
- *Before months and years.*
  Eg. He came **in** January. We got freedom **in** 1947.
- *Wearing sth: dressed **in** their best clothes.*
  Eg. The man **in** the hat has to be **in** uniform. She was all **in** black.

At :
- *Used to say where sth/sb is or where sth happens.* **Eg.** At the corner of the street. Were **at** home. They arrived late **at** the airport. He is studying **at** S. V. University.
- *Used to say when sth happens.* **Eg.**We left **at** 2 o'clock. **at** the end of the week. We woke up **at** dawn. I didn't know **at** the time of writing that letter. The country is now **at**war.
- *Used to state the age **at** which sb does sth.* **Eg.**She got married **at** 25. He left school **at** the age of 16.
- *Used to show a rate, speed, Exact time etc.* **Eg.** He was driving **at** 70 mph. The vehicle is running **at** full speed. I will see you **at** 5. pm.
  In the direction of or towards sb/sth. **Eg.** What are you looking **at**?. He pointed a gun **at** her. Somebody threw paint **at** the minister.
- *Used to state speed/ the distance away from sth.* **Eg.**I held it **at** arm's length. Can you read a car number plate **at** fifty metres? He drives the car **at** 80 kms per hr.

On :
- *In or into a position covering, touching or forming part of a surface.*
  Eg. A picture is **on** the wall. There's a mark **on** your skirt. The diagram is **on** page 5. Put it down **on** the table. He was hit **on** the head. The cat climbed **on** to the bed.
- *Used to show a means of transport.*
  Eg. He was **on** the plane from New York. To travel **on** the bus /ship/ coach. I came **on** my bike and the woman **on** horseback.
- *Used to show a day or date.*
- **Eg.**He came **on** Sunday. We meet **on** Tuesdays. **On** May the first / the first of May. **On** one occasion/ **on** your birthday.
- *Supported by sb/sth: She was standing* **on** *one foot.* Eg. Try lying **on** your back. **Eg.** Hang your coat **on** that hook.
- *Immediately after sth.*
  Eg. **On** arriving home I discovered they had gone. Please report to reception **on** arrival. There was a letter waiting for him **on** his return.
- *Used to show direction:* **on** the left / right. **Eg**. He turned his back **on** us. A town **on** the coast. A house **on** the Thames. We lived **on** an estate.
- *Used to show the basis or reason for sth.*
  Eg. A story based **on** fact. **On** their advice I applied for the job.

By :
- *Near sb/sth. At the side of sb/sth. beside sb/sth: a house by the river.* Eg. The tele phone is **by** the window. Come and sit **by** me.
- *Used usually after a passive verb.* **Eg.** He was knocked down **by** a bus. By means : to travel **by** boat / bus / car / plane, to travel **by** air / land / sea. To travel **by** day / night. Pick it up **by** the handle. They're both doctors **by** profession.
- *Used before particular nouns without the, to say that sth happens as a result of sth.*
  EG. They met **by** chance. I did it **by** mistake. The coroner's verdict was 'death **by** misadventure'.
- *Not later than the time mentioned; before.*
  Eg. Can you finish the work **by** five o'clock? I'll have it done **by** tomorrow. **By** this time next week we'll be in New York. He ought to have arrived **by** now / **by** this time. **By** the time (that) this letter reaches you I will have left the country.

- *During sth; in a particular situation.*
  Eg. to travel **by** day / night. We had to work **by** candlelight

Of : ➢ *Belonging to sb; relating to sb.*
Eg. a friend of mine. Eg. the love **of** a mother for her child, the role **of** the teacher, the director **of** the company, a member *of* the team, the result **of** the debate, 2 kilos **of** potatoes, an increase **of** 2%, a girl **of** 12, the fourth **of** July, the year **of** his birth.

- *Used after nouns formed from verbs. The noun after 'of' can be either the object or the subject of the action.*
  Eg. the arrival **of** the police (= they arrive), criticism **of** the police (= they are criticized), fear **of** the dark, the howling **of** the wind.
- *Used after some verbs before mentioning sb/sth involved in the action.*
  Eg.to deprive sb **of** sth. He is cleared **of** all blame. Think **of** a number, any number.

For : ➢ *Used to show who is intended to have / use sth / where sth is intended to be put.*
Eg. There's a letter **for** you, it's a book **for** children, I work **for** my family, he leaves **for** Delhi, she's working **for** IBM, they voted **for** him, the town is famous **for** temples, he came to me **for** an advice, it's useless **for** us to continue, there's no need **for** you to go, **for** her to have survived such an ordeal was remarkable, the box is too heavy **for** me to lift, it is clear enough **for** you to read, for a day.

- *In order to obtain sth.*
  Eg. He came to me **for** advice. **For** more information, call this number. There were over fifty applicants **for** the job.

Since : *Used to indicate point of time.*
Eg. She's been off work **since** Tuesday. We've lived here **since** 1994. I haven't eaten **since** breakfast. He's been working in a bank **since** leaving school. **Since** the party she has only spoken to him once.

With: *In the company or presence of sb/sth.* **Eg.** She lives **with** her parents, a girl **with** red hair, cut it **with** a knife, the bag was stuffed **with** dirty clothes, to fight **with** sb, com pared **with**, he behaved **with** great dignity, **with** all her faults he is kind hearted.

- *In opposition to sb/sth; against sb/sth: to fight with sb.* **Eg.** to play tennis with sb, at war with a neighbouring country, I had an argument **with** my boss.
- *Concerning; in the case of.* **Eg.**Be careful **with** the glasses. Are you pleased **with** the result? Don't be angry **with** her. **With** these students it's pronunciation that's the problem. **With** all her faults she is a hard worker. I could never part **with** this ring. The keys are **with** reception. Leave it **with** me.

Up : *Towards or in a higher position.* The sun was already **up**, they live **up** in the mountains, **on** the table, the stream has dried **up** (completely).

Out : *Away from the inside of a place or thing. Eg.* She ran **out** into the corridor, she shook the bag and some coins fell **out**, I got **out** of bed.

- *A long or a particular distance away from a place or from land.* Eg. She's working **out** in Australia. He lives right **out** in the country. The boats are all **out** at sea. The ship sank ten miles **out** of Mumbai.

From : *Used to show where sb/sth starts.* **Eg.** She began to walk away **from** him. Has the train **from** Bandar arrived? *Used to show when sth starts.* **Eg.** We're open **from** 8 to 7 every day. He was blind **from** birth.

- *Used to show who sent or gave sth/sb.* **Eg.** A letter **from** my brother, information **from** witnesses, the man **from** (= representing) the insurance company. Has the train **from** Bandar arrived?, the shop is open **from** 8 to 7 every day, heat **from** the sun, steel is made **from** iron, she saved him **from** drowning, 'x' different **from** 'y'.

To : *Direction.* **Eg.** I have **to** go the office, **to** Kadapa, the vegetables were cooked **to** perfection, **to** lunch/ dinner, devoted **to** sth/sb, reference **to** a book.

- *Located in the direction mentioned from sth.* **Eg.** Place the pen **to** the left of the book. There are mountains **to** the north
- *Reaching a particular state.* **Eg.** The vegetables were cooked **to** perfection. He tore the letter **to** pieces. She sang the baby **to** sleep. The letter reduced her **to** tears (= made her cry). His Expression changed from amazement **to** joy.
- *Used to show the person or thing that is affected by an action.* **Eg.** She is devoted **to** her family. What have you done **to** your hair? Attach this rope **to** the front of the car.

Above: At *or to a higher place or position than sth/sb:* **Eg.** The water came above our knees, the aeroplane is flying **above** the clouds, temperature has been **above** average, he's **above** suspicion, pain **above** my


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INDEX

1. MODALS

All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called modals. Unlike the other auxiliary verbs modals only exist in their helping form; they cannot act alone as the principle verb in a sentence. Be, do, and have differ from the other auxiliaries in that they can also serve as ordinary verbs in a given sentence.

Modal	Example	Uses
Can	They can control their own budgets. We can't fix it. Can I smoke here? Can you help me?	Ability / Possibility Inability / Impossibility Asking for permission / Request
Could	Could I borrow your dictionary? Could you say it again more slowly? We could try to fix it ourselves. I think we could have another Gulf War. He gave up his old job so he could work for us.	Asking for permission. Request Suggestion Future possibility Ability in the past
May	May I have another cup of coffee? China may become a major economic power.	Asking for permission Future possibility
Might	They might give us a 10% discount.	Future possibility
Must	We must say good-bye now. They mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary.	Necessity / Obligation Prohibition
Ought to	We ought to employ a professional writer.	Saying what's right or correct
Shall	Shall I help you with your luggage? Shall we say 2.30 then? Shall I do that or will you?	Offer Suggestion Asking what to do
Should	We should sort out this problem at once. I think we should check everything again.	Saying what's right or correct Recommending action
Will	I can't see any taxis so I'll walk. I'll do that for you if you like. I'll get back to you first tiling on Monday. Profits will increase next year.	Instant decisions Offer Promise Prediction
Would	Would you mind if I brought a colleague with me? Would you pass the salt please? Would you mind waiting a moment? "Would three o'clock suit you?" - "That'd be fine." Would you like to play golf this Friday? "Would you prefer tea or coffee?" - "I'd like tea please."	Asking for permission Request Request Making arrangements Invitation Preferences

Can

i) We use 'Can' to express ability in the present. Canmeans "be able to" or "know how to".
e.g.: She can sing songs. Can she sing songs?

ii) "Can" is also used for permission. It is used not only for giving permission but also to take the permission.
e.g.: You can go through this file. You can use my phone.
Can I see the file? Can we use your phone?

Could

i) "Could" can be regarded as the past tense of 'can' if you are simply talking about the ability of a person or thing to do something in the past. "Could" is used to say that someone had a skill or ability in the past.
e.g.: He could swim well when he was young.
He could kick penalty goals from any comer.
In my younger days, I could nm very fast.

ii) "Could" refers to past time only when the context makes the time clear.
"Could" is also used to ask polite questions:
e.g.: Could I talk to the chairman, please?
Could you, please post this letter?

iii) "Could" is used as the past tense of can in Indirect Speech:
e.g.: Gita said, "I can't write the poem."
Gita said that she could not write the poem.

May

i) "May" is used to express permission:
e.g.: May I use your telephone?
May I come in?

ii) "May" is used to say that there is a possibility of something hai pening. It is used to talk about possibility in the present or future.
e.g.: He may come tomorrow.
It may rain.

iii) In very formal English, "May" is used in interrogative sentences to express a hope or wish.
e.g.: May he justify our hopes and rise to the top.
May God bless you.

Might

i) "Might" is the past tense of "may" and is used in Indirect Speech.
e.g.: She said, "I may go abroad."
She said that she might go abroad.

ii) If you want to make a suggestion in a very polite way, you can use 'might' with 'you' in a declarative sentence. 'Might' is followed by a verb meaning 'to like' or 'to want'.
e.g.: You might like to comment on his proposal.
I thought perhaps you might like to come along with me.

iii) To indicate an action of less probability.
e.g.: He might become Prime Minister one day.

Will

i) 'Will' usually indicates that you are talking about a future event or situation.
e.g.: She will not return. He will reject your offer.

ii) You use "will" when you are assuming that something is the case, and you do not think there is any reason to doubt it.
e.g.: Those of you who are familiar with the game will know this.

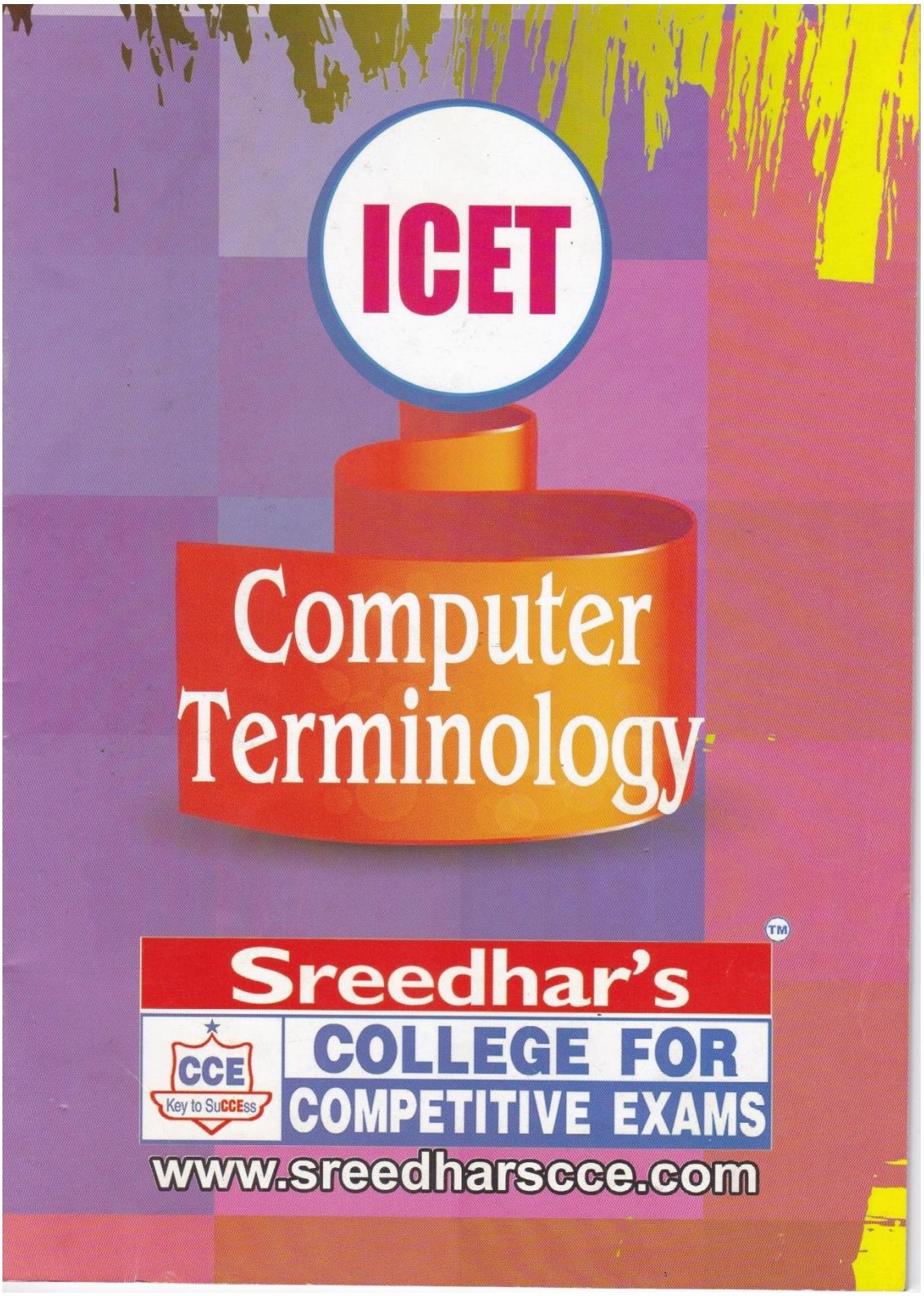
iii) You use 'will' to say that something is certain to happen or be the case in the future.
e.g.: The price of food will go up.

iv) With you, "will" is often used to make requests.
e.g.: Will you please open the window?

Would

i) "Would" is the past tense of will and is used in Indirect Speech.
e.g.: He said, "I will help you." He said that he would help me.

ii) "Would" is used to talk about something that happened regularly ii: the past, but happens.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COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology:
It refers to the creation, gathering, processing, storage, retrieval and delivery of information and the process and devices that make all this possible.

Information: Processed data from raw data.

Data : A collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn; "statistical data"

Technology : It's a science, which we can apply in any application.

The history of automatic data processing begins with Charles Babbage's attempt to build an automatic mechanical calculator at Cambridge, England, in 1830. By the 1930's punched cards were in wide use in large business and various types of punched card handling machines were available.

GENERATION OF COMPUTERS :

First Generation (1941-1956)
World War gave rise to numerous developments and started off the computer age. Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIVAC) were produced by a partnership between University of Pennsylvania and the US government. It consisted of 18,000 vacuum tubes and 7000 resistors.

Second Generation Computers (1956-1963)
The invention of Transistors marked the start of the second generation. These transistors took place of the vacuum tubes used in the first generation computers.

Advantages:
- Less power
- Less heat
- Faster and reliable
- Cheaper

Third Generation Computers (1964-1971)
Although transistors were great deal of improvement over the vacuum tubes, they generated heat and damaged the sensitive areas of the computer. The Integrated Circuit(IC) was invented in 1958 by Jack Kilby. It combined electronic components onto a small silicon disc, made from quartz.

Fourth Generation (1971-Present)
Fourth Generation computers are the modern day computers. The Size started to go down with the improvement in the integrated circuits. Very Large Scale (VLSI) and Ultra Large scale (ULSI) ensured that millions of components could be fit into a small chip. It reduced the size and price of the computers at the same time increasing power, efficiency and reliability.

TYPES OF COMPUTERS :

Super Computer:
A supercomputer is a computer that performs at or near the currently highest operational rate for computers. A supercomputer is typically used for scientific and engineering applications that must handle very large databases or do a great amount of computation (or both). At any given time, there are usually a few well-publicized supercomputers that operate at the very latest and always incredible speeds.

Mainframe Computer:

A mainframe (also known as "big iron") is a high-performance computer used for large-scale computing purposes that require greater availability and security than a smaller-scale machine can offer. Historically, mainframes have been associated with centralized rather than distributed computing, although that distinction is blurring as smaller computers become more powerful and mainframes become more multi-purpose.

- Less powerful
- Handling all kinds of scientific and business applications
- Supports 1000, remote computers
- Large online storage
- Magnetic tapes, hard disk drive, visual display, plotters, printers, tele terminal can attach with mainframe
- High speed cache memory
- Multiprogramming, time-sharing,

Mini Computers:

Definition of **"minicomputer"**

"A minicomputer, a term no longer much used, is a computer of a size intermediate between a microcomputer and a mainframe. Typically, minicomputers have been stand-alone computers

- Same mainframe
- Smaller scale
- Cost lower
- Input data through Keyboard
- Most popular minicomputers are minis, Nova, DEC, PDP 11
- Languages used in minicomputers are Pascal Cobol, FORTRAN
- It is used for Business transition
- 100 kbps to 500 MIPS
- Chip based
- 30000 of an inch thick chip
- Primary and secondary memory are Rom, ram

Work Station:

A workstation, such as a UNIX workstation, RISC workstation or engineering workstation, is a high-end microcomputer designed for technical or scientific applications. Workstations are intended primarily to be used by one person at a time, although they are commonly connected to a local area network and run multi-user operating systems.

Servers:

Meaning: Server is a computer system that provides services to other computing systems over a network

a) Occupy a place in computing similar to that occupied by minicomputer in the past, which they have largely replaced.

b) The typical server is a computer system that operates continuously on a network and waits for requests for services from other computers on the network

c) Many servers are dedicated to the role but some may also may used simultaneously for other purposes, particularly when the demand placed up on them as servers or modest.

Ex: In a small office a large desktop computer may act as both a desktop workstation for one person in the office and as a server is for all the other computers in the office.

Components of the Computer:

1) Input 2) processing 3) Output 4) Storage

Input: Program statements and data are fed\entered in to a computer by means of input device

CPU: Heart of the computer. It contains the logic that controls the calculations done by the computer. It is the central processor that makes comparisons performs calculations, reads, and interpreters and controls the execution of the instructions. The CPU consists of the two separate subunits.

1) Control unlit 2) Arithmetic and logical unit

Clock speed:

Clock speed is the speed at which the processor at which the processor executes the information. It measured in megahertz or gigahertz. High speed, faster the processor, better the system performance. Some microprocessor is super scalar. They can execute more than one instruction.

Difference between RAM and ROM

Random Access Memory (RAM)	Read Only Memory (ROM)
RAM used as main computer memory	ROM is used for storing micro programs, control instructions that cause the machine to perform certain special operations.
RAM is a temporary memory (volatile)	ROM is permanent memory (non-volatile)
Programmers and machine use RAM	Only machines use ROM
Data and programs can be stored in RAM through input device of through auxiliary storage devices.	ROM will not allow storing data of instructions instead they will be written by the manufacturer once for all.
Power interruptions destroy RAM contents.	Power interruption do not destroy the contents of ROM

MAIN MEMORY

↓

↓	↓	↓
RAM	**ROM**	**CACHE**
(Random Access Memory)	**(Read Only Memory)**	
Primary memory	non-volatile memory	Quick memory
Temporary memory		
Volatile memory		

Analog Computers:

- Process data inputs of continuous form types like pressure, temperature, etc.
- Data form an Analog wave-form.
- Used in Engineering and scientific application like controlling the process of any plant.
- These computes are less accurate and provide very limited capacity for storage of data and information.
- These computers provide very few features but offer low cost solutions for physical data measurement and processing.

Digital Computers:

- Process data input of letter of numbers types like transact-ions of day to day work of business.
- Data form a Digital waveform like ON/ OFF or HIGH / LOW (0/1)
- Mostly used for Business application like transaction processing and MIS (Management Information System).
- These computers are highly accurate and provide very high amount of data and information storage capacity.
- These computers offer tremendous amount of features and application is for business entertainment and other general purpose work.

SECONDARY STORAGE DEVICE

FLOPPY DISKETTES

In the early 1970's IBM introduced a new medium for storing data. This medium consisted of a circular piece of thin plastic material, approximately eight inches in diameter, which was coated with an oxide material.

The concentric circles formed magnetically in the disk are called Tracks which are cut perpendicularly as triangles to form Sectors. The meeting point of the track and sector forms Block which is given an address where data is stored. Two types of Floppy disc

1. 3.5-inch
2. 5.25-inch

1) The electro magnets presents on the read / write heads generate a magnetic field in the iron on the storage medium as the head passes over the diskette.

2) A motor rotates the disk on spindle and also moves the Read / Write Head on the notch of the disk, which allows data to be read randomly.

3) The access time of the time for one revolution of the disk is 0.20 seconds only.

Formatting:

Before the computer can use a Floppy Disk to store data, it must be magnetically mapped into tracks and sectors called formatting. The Floppy Disk is formatted so that the computer can go directly to a specific point on the diskette with out searching through data. Formatting facilities easy access and storage.

Number of sectors in a disk:
a) Unit used to refer the number of sectors in a disk is sectors per track.
b) If the diskette has 80 tracks and 18 sectors per track, it has 1440 sectors (80x18) and not 18 sectors.

Storage capacity of a Magnetic Disk / Hard Disk / Floppy Disk

1) Number of Sides: Disks can be either single-sided of double-sided drive. Data can be stored on one side of both sides depending on the diskette and drive used. Use of double-sided drives and diskettes doubles the number of characters that can be stored.

2) Density: The recording density of bits per track measured, as bits per inch should also be taken into account. It can be single density or double density.

3) Number of Tracks: Number of tracks can either be 40 (in case of a single track drives) or 80 (in the case of double track drive).

MAGNETIC HARD DISKETTE

It is secondary storage medium in which data of information are stored by means of magnetic spots in the disk. It most common device for storing Direct Access files.

Removable Hard Disks:

Removable hard disks and drives attempt to combine the speed and capacity of a hard disk with the portability of a diskette. There are many different types of devices in this category. Choosing the best type is usually a matter of balancing the needs for speed, storage capacity, compatibility and prices.

Access Time

Time interval between when the data is called for or requested to be stored in storage device and when delivery or storage is completed. The total access time typically ranges form 8 to 12 milliseconds.

Seek + Latency = Access

Seek: The time taken to find the Track.

Latency: The time taken to read the data or to move the storage medium underneath the read-write head.

Data transfer time: This is the time taken to activate the read-write head, read the requested data and transmit them to primary memory for processing.

OPTICAL LASER DISK

Optical laser disk storage is capable of storing vast amount of data. Some industry analysts have predicted that optical laser disk technology may eventually make magnetic disk and tape storage obsolete. With this technology the read/write head used in magnetic storage replaced by two lasers.

a) One laser beam writes to the recording surface by scoring macroscopic pits in the disk.
b) Another laser reads the data form the light sensitive's recording surface.

1. Compact Disk – Read Only Memory (CD –ROM) Disks

a. In CD ROM Disks, data is already encoded and hence they can only be read and cannot be modified.
b. Using this disk, the user can store data of the CD in the primary memory and use it at a later stage either for processing of for display.
c. CD ROMs have high storage capacities e.g. 650 MB

2. CD Rewritable: These are CDs on which data can re-write like on a Floppy disk. This can hold 650MB data. It allows users to save data on the disk and as it is portable and can be used to take a backup have to update data.

1. Write Once Ready Many (WORM) Disk:

a. WORM disks permit the user write information that will not be changed; the user can read the data may time.
b. They are used extensively in image processing systems in which a document is scanned and its digitized image is burned onto an optical disk.
c. End user companies to store their own proprietary information of permanent nature use these.

2. Magneto-Optical Disk:

a. This can hold data up to 1,000 MB. But they are very expensive and have less reliability.
b. The access is very slow when compared to optical disks.

3. Video Disk:

a) Digital Video Disk (DVD) closely resembles a CD-ROM. It used laser to encode macroscopic pits in its surface but are much closer.
b) DVD technology use higher frequency and shorter wavelength laser to etch pits, to make a CD and therefore the pits are smaller resulting in huge storage capabilities.

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24	182068	VASANTHAWADA TRIVENI	IIIMPCs	V. Triveni
25	182070	MOHAMMED SUMAYA	IIIMPCs	M. Sumaya
26	182073	MOHAMMED AYESHA	IIIMPCs	M. Ayesha
27	182081	PALETI SRAVANA SRI	IIIMPCs	P. Sravana Sri
28	182082	PALLAGANI SRAVANI	IIIMPCs	P. Sravani
29	182086	PINNIBOINA HEMA	IIIMPCs	P. Hema
30	182088	POTNURI BHARGAVI	IIIMPCs	P. Bhargavi
31	182097	SHAIK RESHMA	IIIMPCs	Sk. Reshma
32	182098	SHAIK YASMEEN	IIIMPCs	SK. yasmeen
33	182101	TADIKONDA SIRISHA	IIIMPCs	T. Sirisha
34	182104	THETAKALA NIKHITHA	IIIMPCs	T. nikitha
35	182106	VANGA SAI PRASANNA	IIIMPCs	V. Prasanna
36	185008	CHERUKUMALLI NAGA MANI	IIIMECS	CH. N. Mani
37	185017	K SAI DEEPIKA	IIIMECS	K. sai deepika
38	185024	KARUMURI JAYA SRI	IIIMECS	K. Jayasri
39	185032	MAREEDU RUCHITHA SAI PRIYA	IIIMECS	M Sai Priya
40	185033	METTAPALLI LAKSHMI SRI	IIIMECS	M. Lakshmi Sri
41	185042	PALLE BALA BHAVYA	IIIMECS	P.B. Bhavya
42	186007	GORLAMARI JANAKI	IIIMCCS	G. Janaki
43	186012	GUNDA PRAVALLIKA	IIIMCCS	G. Pravallika
44	186014	JAYAVARAPU GOVARDHINI	IIIMCCS	J. Govardhini
45	186022	MAINIDI PRAGATHI	IIIMCCS	M. Pragathi

46	186028	NAKKINA DEVI TANUSHA	IIIMCCS	N. Devi Tanusha
47	186041	PUTTA BHAVYA	IIIMCCS	P. Bhavya
48	186051	T D A S PHANI SRI	IIIMCCS	T Phani Sri
49	187002	CH.DEDEEPYA	III Bcom(CA)	Ch. Dedeepya
50	187006	G. PAVANI	III Bcom(CA)	G. pavani
51	187007	J. KEERTHI SEETHA	III Bcom(CA)	J. Keerthi seetha
52	187013	B.VIHITHA	III Bcom(CA)	B. Vihitha
53	187019	CH. SIREESHA	III Bcom(CA)	Ch. Sireesha
54	187027	D. SRAVANTHI	III Bcom(CA)	D. Sravanthi
55	187040	K. VANDANA	III Bcom(CA)	K. Vandana
56	187043	K. SINDHU	III Bcom(CA)	K. Sindhu
57	187043	K.G NANDHINI	III Bcom(CA)	K.G. Nandhini
58	187051	K. RATNA SAI SANGHAVI	III Bcom(CA)	K. Sanghavi
59	187064	T. HARIKA VENKATA NAGA DEVI	III Bcom(CA)	T.H.V.N. Devi
60	187072	N. PRASANNA BARATHI	III Bcom(CA)	N. prasanna Barathi
61	187074	N. TARAKA PRABHA	III Bcom(CA)	N. prabha
62	187075	N. HIMA BINDU	III Bcom(CA)	N. Hima Bindu
63	187078	P. KEERTHANA	III Bcom(CA)	P. Keerthana
64	187080	P. HARSHITHA	III Bcom(CA)	P. Harshitha
65	187084	P.KARISHMA	III Bcom(CA)	P. Karishma
66	187088	P. DEVI MOUNIKA	III Bcom(CA)	P. Mounika
67	187099	T.RAMYA	III B com(G)	T. Ramya
68	187102	S. ROJA SUSHMITHA	III Bcom(CA)	T. Rajanya Sushmitha
69	187104	SK. NASREEN	III Bcom(CA)	Sk. Nasreen
70	187106	SK. SEEMA TABASUM	III Bcom(CA)	Sk. Seema Tabasum
71	187109	T. RAMYA	III Bcom(CA)	T. Ramya
72	187110	V. SANTHOSHI	III Bcom(CA)	V. Santhoshi
73	187113	V. VENKATA JAHNAVI	III Bcom(CA)	V. venkata Jahnavi
74	188011	P. SUKANYA	III B com(G)	P. Sukanya
75	188011	P SUKANYA	III B com(G)	P. Sukanya
76	188016	CH ANITHA	III B com(G)	Ch. Anitha
77	188019	K DURGABHAVANI	III B com(G)	K. DurgaBhavani.
78	188020	K AMULYA	III B com(G)	K. Amulya
79	188027	P T V KANAKADURGA	III B com(G)	P.T.V. KanakaDurga
80	188040	V NAGA VARA LAKSHMI	III B com(G)	V.N. Vara Lakshmi
81	188046	J DURGA	III B com(G)	J. Durga.
82	188047	M GAYATRI NAGA DEVI	III B com(G)	P. keerthi sri M. Gayathri
83	188050	P KEERTHI SRI	III B com(G)	P. Keerthi Sri
84	188054	V DURGA RAJESWARI	III B com(G)	P. keerthi Sri
85	188055	P RADHA	III B com(G)	P. Radha
86	188056	P RANI	III B com(G)	P. Rani
87	188059	T UMA NAGA SUSMITHA	III B com(G)	T. Uma naga susmitha

Signature

REPORT

PROGRAMME : ICET COACHING FOR III B.Sc.,/B.Com at SREEDHAR'S CCE, NRPET ELURU.

In association with IQAC & In accordance with the resolution made during the meeting and documented in the minutes, it was unanimously agreed to arrange ICET (Integrated Common Entrance Test) coaching classes as part of a collaborative effort with Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center for interested students pursuing IIIB.Sc./B.Com. This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the ICET coaching classes conducted from 2nd july 2021 to July 31st, 2021.

Approximately 87 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions held at Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center NR Pet Eluru. These meticulously organized classes aimed to prepare the students comprehensively for the upcoming ICET entrance examination The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 5:00PM to 7:00 PM, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the ICET examination.

87 members were participated in this coaching and out of 87 members 18 were qualified and secured good ranks.

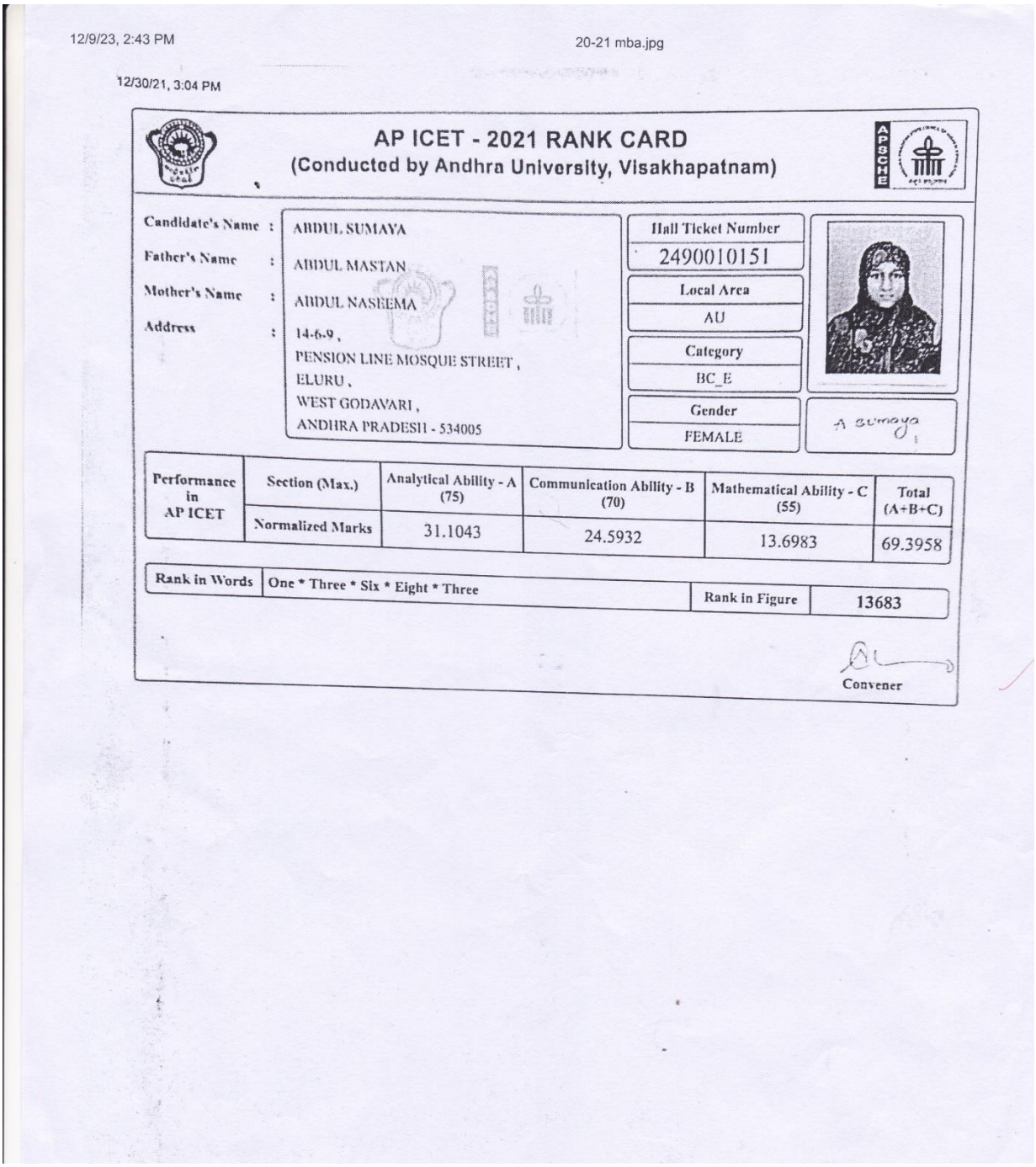
The outcomes of these coaching classes have been highly encouraging. All students showcased exceptional performance, securing remarkable ICET ranks demonstrating both their commitment and the effectiveness of the coaching program. Furthermore, all participating students successfully qualified for the examination, marking a significant achievement resulting from our collaborative endeavor.

The successful arrangement of these coaching classes aligns directly with the decision made during the meeting and reinforces the importance of collaboration with Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center. These sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, significantly contributing to the preparedness and success of the students preparing for the ICET examination.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all the instructors and staff at Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center for their unwavering commitment and expertise in conducting these sessions. Their dedication has been instrumental in empowering our students for academic success.

Looking ahead, I am optimistic about fostering further collaborations and initiatives that continue to enhance the educational pursuits of our students.

ICET RANK CARDS



12/9/23, 2:43 PM 20-21 mba.jpg

12/30/21, 3:04 PM

AP ICET - 2021 RANK CARD
(Conducted by Andhra University, Visakhapatnam)

Candidate's Name	:	ABDUL SUMAYA	
Father's Name	:	ABDUL MASTAN	
Mother's Name	:	ABDUL NASEEMA	
Address	:	14-6-9, PENSION LINE MOSQUE STREET, ELURU, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534005	

Hall Ticket Number	2490010151
Local Area	AU
Category	BC_E
Gender	FEMALE

A sumaya

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Communication Ability - B (70)	Mathematical Ability - C (55)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	31.1043	24.5932	13.6983	69.3958

Rank in Words	One * Three * Six * Eight * Three	Rank in Figure	13683

Convener

APICET - 2021 (Admissions)

FINAL LIST OF PROVISIONALLY ADMITTED CANDIDATES BY THE CONVENER

COLLEGE : CRRE-SIR CR REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGG, ELURU, WG

S. No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	FATHER NAME	BRANCH	M/ F	CAT.	REG.	FEE REIMBURSMENT	ALLOTED CATEGORY
1	2390020443	7700	MAINIDI PRAGATHI	MAINIDI KONDAYYA CHOWDARY	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_OC_GIRLS_AU
2	2390020519	26578	TUMMALAPALLI RAMYA	TUMMALAPALLI SURIBABU	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_OC_GIRLS_AU
3	2466010413	27476	KATTA RAJESWARI	KATTA SATYANARAYANA	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	BC_B	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_BC_B_GEN_AU
4	2490010261	30771	PALLAPOTHU TULASI VENKATA KANAKA DURGA	PALLAPOTHU NAGARAJU	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	BC_D	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_BC_D_GIRLS_AU
5	2190020157	2974	THETAKALA NIKHITHA	THETAKALA SRINIVASA RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	BC_D	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_BC_D_GIRLS_UR
6	2270030595	28636	PENUMAKA SUKANYA	PENUMAKA T V S KRISHNA PRASAD	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_EWS_GEN_AU
7	2290020202	15783	DHANEKULA MANASA KAVERI	DHANEKULA JAYA RAMA KRISHNA	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_SC_GEN_UR
8	2370010519	12546	BHUVANESWARI KOWTARAPU	CHANDRA MOULI KOWTARAPU	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	BC_B	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_BC_A_GEN_UR
9	2390020406	3933	GUNDA PRAVALLIKA	GUNDA SRINIVASA RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	BC_D	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_BC_D_GEN_UR
10	2390020426	10692	KETHINEDI LAKAHMI NAGA ISHWARYA	KETHINEDI CHAKRADHARA RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_OC_GIRLS_AU
11	2466010455	30448	POKALA RAJESH	POKALA SAMBA SIVA RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	M	OC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_EWS_GEN_AU
12	2270040077	10856	SEENDALAM SAI HARI CHANDANA	SEENDALAM MALLIKHARJUNA RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU

S. No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	FATHER NAME	BRANCH	M/ F	CAT.	REG.	FEE REIMBURSMENT	ALLOTED CATEGORY
16	2290020194	24874	CHALAPATI SIRISHA	CHALAPATI LURDHU RAJU	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	SC	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_SC_GEN_AU
17	2271011078	28382	MAJETI SWATHI	MAJETI ANJANEYA PRASAD	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	SVU	YES	CRRE_MBA_EWS_GIRLS_AU
18	2170020030	3547	CHINCHINADA VENKATA NAGA SAI MOUNISHA	CHINCHINADA JEJESWARA RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	BC_B	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_BC_D_GEN_UR
19	2290020302	27511	PRODDUTURI RADHA	P NAKULUDU	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	SC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_SC_GEN_AU
20	2479020666	11457	JONNALAGADDA RAVICHANDANA	JONNALAGADDA NAGESWAR RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU
21	2190020012	19677	BATTU SUMANTH KUMAR	BATTU SURYA VARAPRASAD	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	M	SC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_SC_GEN_AU
22	2290020245	27345	KORUBALLI YUKESH	KORUBALLI BHIMA RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	M	BC_D	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_BC_D_GEN_AU
23	2390010064	22321	LAKKABATHULA PRABHAVATHI	LAKKABATHULA AJAY KUMAR	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	SC	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_SC_GIRLS_AU
24	2190020070	32796	KESAPRAGADA GIRIJA NANDINI	SRINIVASA RAO	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	OC	AU	YES	CRRE_MBA_EWS_GEN_AU
25	2190020098	16014	MORU NAVYA	MORU NAGARAJU	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	BC_A	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_ST_GEN_AU
26	2490010271	24544	POTNURI BHARGAVI	POTNURI SIVAKUMAR	MBA - MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	F	BC_B	AU	NO	CRRE_MBA_BC_B_GIRLS_AU

CONVENER

APICET - Admissions 2021

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(A Statutory Body of the Government of A.P.)
3rd, 4th and 5th floors, Neeladri Towers,Sri Ram Nagar, 6th Battalion Road
Atmakur(V),Mangalagiri(M),Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh-522503
Web: www.apsche.org. Email: specialofficerapsche@gmail.com

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHAIRMAN, A.P STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION,GUNTUR

Procgs.No. APSCHE/APICET-2021/SPOT/Approval/CRRE/JNTUK Dt : 02/05/2022

Sub:

APSCHE - APICET- 2021 - MBA/MCA Courses Admissions under Convener Quota (Inst.Spot) in MBA/MCA Colleges-Approval / Ratification of admissions - Orders issued - reg.

Ref:

1. G.O.Ms.No 59,HE(EC-1) Dated: 26.05.2006 and subsequent amendments.
2. Admission details uploaded as per guidelines by the institution in the web portal.

-oOo-

ORDER:

Based on the uploaded information of candidates admitted in SIR CR REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGG [CRRE], WEST GODAVARI in Convener /Management/ Supernumerary quota in the portal https://sche.aptonline.in/ and on prima facie the scrutiny of the copies of the supporting documents uploaded, the Competent Authority and Chairman,APSCHE hereby accord provisional approval/ratification of the admissions made in the institution as per the rules in force for the year 2021-22. The provisional approval now granted is subject to (i) verification of the original certificates/documents of the students by the affiliating university concerned (ii) withdrawal of the said approval/ratification of all the students or part thereof, if any irregularities are noticed at a later date and (iii) the institution undertakes the responsibility for such irregularities.

Approved List

S. No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	M/ F	CAT.	REG.	% OF MARKS	ALLOTED BRANCH	STATE
1	2290020186	18906	BALA SRI NAGA JYOTHI	F	OC	AU	82	MBA	AP
2	2190020030	6780	DOKKU SAI TULASI	F	BC_D	AU	88	MBA	AP
3	2022033034	NQ	LACHIREDDY SREELEKHA	F	BC_D	AU	72	MBA	AP
4	2390010026	30662	DESU DIVYA SARAYU	F	OC	AU	72	MBA	AP
5	2022033557	NQ	PASUPULETI JHANSI	F	OC	AU	80	MBA	AP
6	2366010336	29296	PALLAPATI VAMSI KRISHNA	M	SC	AU	51	MBA	AP
7	2390020419	32517	KAPALAVAI NAGA DURGA AMBICA DEVI	F	OC	AU	78	MBA	AP
8	2022033633	NQ	MARUBOYINA SUJITHA	F	OC	AU	65	MBA	AP
9	2022032645	NQ	SINDHE CHANDRIKA	F	BC_B	AU	74	MBA	AP
10	2022033122	NQ	VASANABHI SURYA PRAVEEN	M	BC_A	AU	83	MBA	AP
11	2022032870	NQ	GHANTASALA RAJKUMAR	M	BC_A	AU	60	MBA	AP
12	2022033332	NQ	SAI MOHITH CHALLAGOLLA	M	OC	AU	60	MBA	AP
13	2390010110	9895	PONIPEREDDI TEJASRI	F	BC_D	AU	86	MBA	AP
14	2022032474	NQ	BEJJANKI AJAY NAGA SAI VIKRAM	M	BC_B	AU	55	MBA	AP
15	2022033745	NQ	MAGANTI DAIVA PRASANNA	F	OC	AU	58	MBA	AP

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(A Statutory Body of the Government of A.P.)
3rd, 4th and 5th floors, Neeladri Towers,Sri Ram Nagar, 6th Battalion Road
Atmakur(V),Mangalagiri(M),Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh-522503
Web: www.apsche.org. Email: specialofficerapsche@gmail.com

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHAIRMAN, A.P STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION,GUNTUR

Procgs.No. APSCHE/APICET-2021/CAT-B/Approval/CRRE/JNTUK Dt : 02/05/2022

Sub:

APSCHE - APICET- 2021 - MBA/MCA Courses Admissions under 30% Management Quota (Category B) In MBA/MCA Colleges-Approval / Ratification of admissions - Orders Issued - reg.

Ref:

1. G.O.Ms.No 59,HE(EC-1) Dated: 26.05.2006 and subsequent amendments.
2. G.O.Ms.No 49,HE(EC/A2) Dept Dated: 25.06.2013.
3. G.O.Ms.No 24,HE(EC) Dept Dated: 10.03.2016.
4. Admission details uploaded as per guidelines by the Institution in the web portal.

-oOo-

ORDER:

Based on the uploaded information of candidates admitted in SIR CR REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGG [CRRE], WEST GODAVARI In Convener /Management/ Supernumerary quota in the portal https://sche.aptonline.in/ and on prima facie the scrutiny of the copies of the supporting documents uploaded, the Competent Authority and Chairman,APSCHE hereby accord provisional approval/ratification of the admissions made in the institution as per the rules in force for the year 2021-22. The provisional approval now granted is subject to (i) verification of the original certificates/documents of the students by the affiliating university concerned (ii) withdrawal of the said approval/ratification of all the students or part thereof, if any irregularities are noticed at a later date and (iii) the institution undertakes the responsibility for such irregularities.

Approved List

S. No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	M/F	CAT.	REG.	% OF MARKS	ALLOTED BRANCH	STATE
1	2022037879	NQ	UDAYAGIRI V L D SAI KEERTHANA	F	OC	AU	71	MBA	AP
2	2022037314	NQ	THUPILI JAGADEESH	M	BC_A	AU	75	MBA	AP
3	2022034478	NQ	PALLE BALA BHAVYA	F	BC_D	AU	79	MBA	AP
4	2022034699	NQ	GORRELA AMBICA	F	BC_D	AU	83	MBA	AP
5	2022036737	NQ	PARVATANENI BALARAM	M	OC	AU	72	MBA	AP
6	2022035067	NQ	PONNAGANTI TARAKA RAM KUMAR	M	BC_B	AU	74	MBA	AP
7	2022038614	NQ	KAMMULA TEJASWINI	F	OC	AU	66	MBA	AP
8	2022036425	NQ	PATRA VASUNDHARA DEVI	F	SC	AU	73	MBA	AP
9	2022042955	NQ	BULLA NAGA VENKATESWARA RAO	M	SC	AU	52	MBA	AP
10	2022032143	NQ	KUCHIPUDI SREECHARANTEJA	M	OC	AU	58	MBA	AP

Competent Authority
APICET - Admissions 2021

*****This computer-generated Proceeding do not require any authentication. ***11/05/2022 10:03 AM**