

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

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



PG ENTRANCE COACHING For M.Sc., (CHEMISTRY)

Date: 01-Aug-2020 To 30-Aug-2020

Time: 9:30 am to 12:30 Pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2019–2020

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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 NANNAYACET 2019 in Commerce, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Life Sciences. 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(MPC,MCCS,CBZ) students aspiring for postgraduate studies

Duration:

- April 5th, 2019, to May 4th, 2019 (30 days)

Time:

- 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM (Morning sessions)

Organized By:

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

Resource Person:

- Coaching by Mrs V.Raja Rajeswari senior lecturer in chemistry

Program Overview:

- Specifically designed coaching program focusing on NANNAYACET 2019 for M.Sc. aspirants.
- Conducted by seasoned faculty members from Sir CR Reddy College, each specializing in MSC Chemistry.
- 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, syllabus, and effective preparation methodologies.

Benefits for 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 2019 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.Chemistry entrance exams.
2. Exam Familiarity: To familiarize students with the exam pattern, question types, and syllabi specific to NANNAYACET 2019.
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

26-07-2020
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.

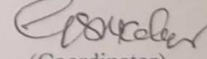
This is to bring to your kind notice that, Career Guidance and Placement Cell is planning to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce .

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020. The duration of these classes will be from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Saluja
Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,


(Coordinator)

Career Guidance and Placement Cell

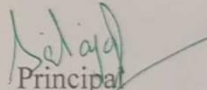
Notice to Students

NOTICE

27-07-2020

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020 running from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Course Structure

Chemical Sciences

Inorganic chemistry:

s-block elements, p-block elements, Chemistry of d block elements 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

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 principal of inorganic quantities analysis.

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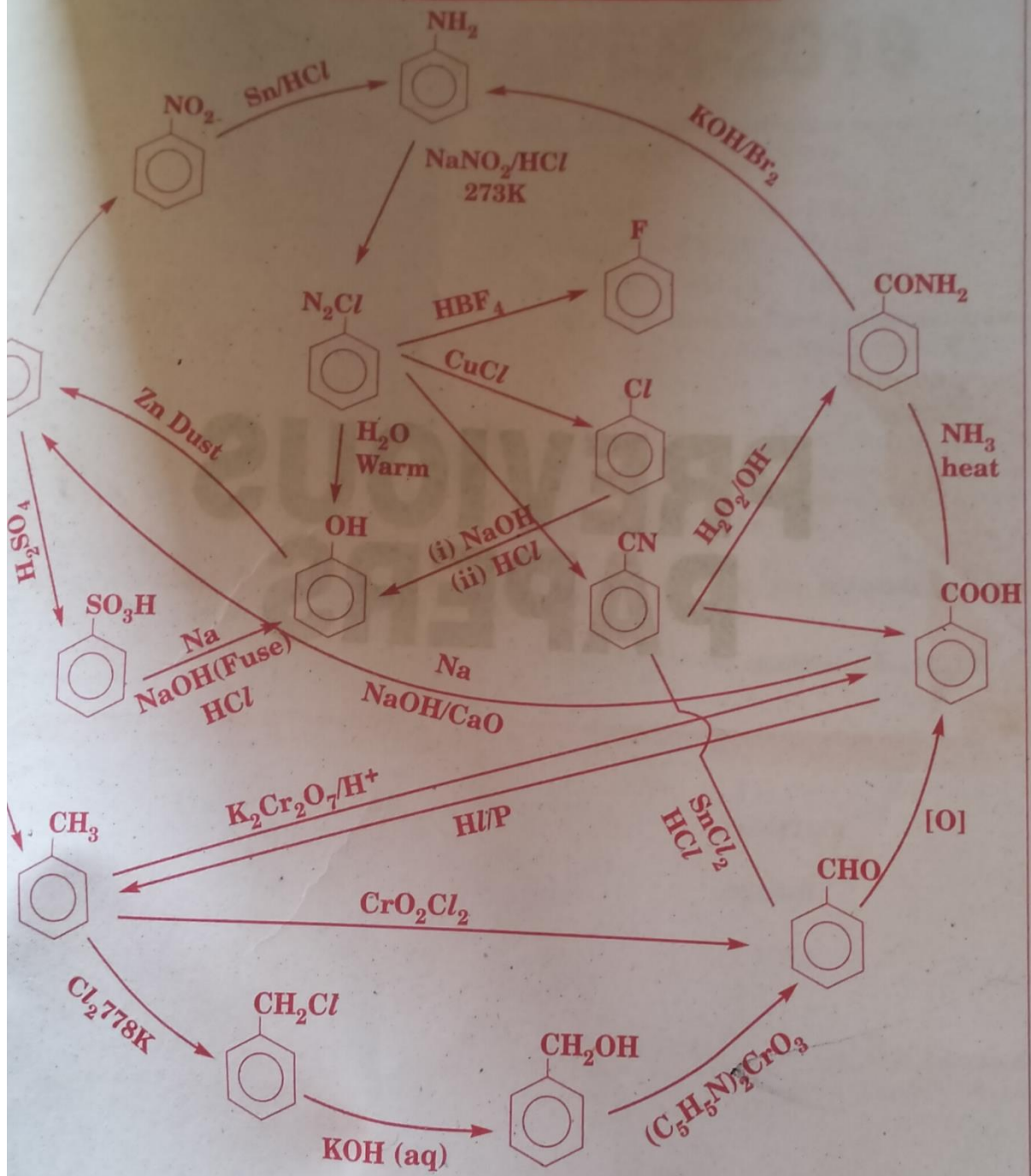
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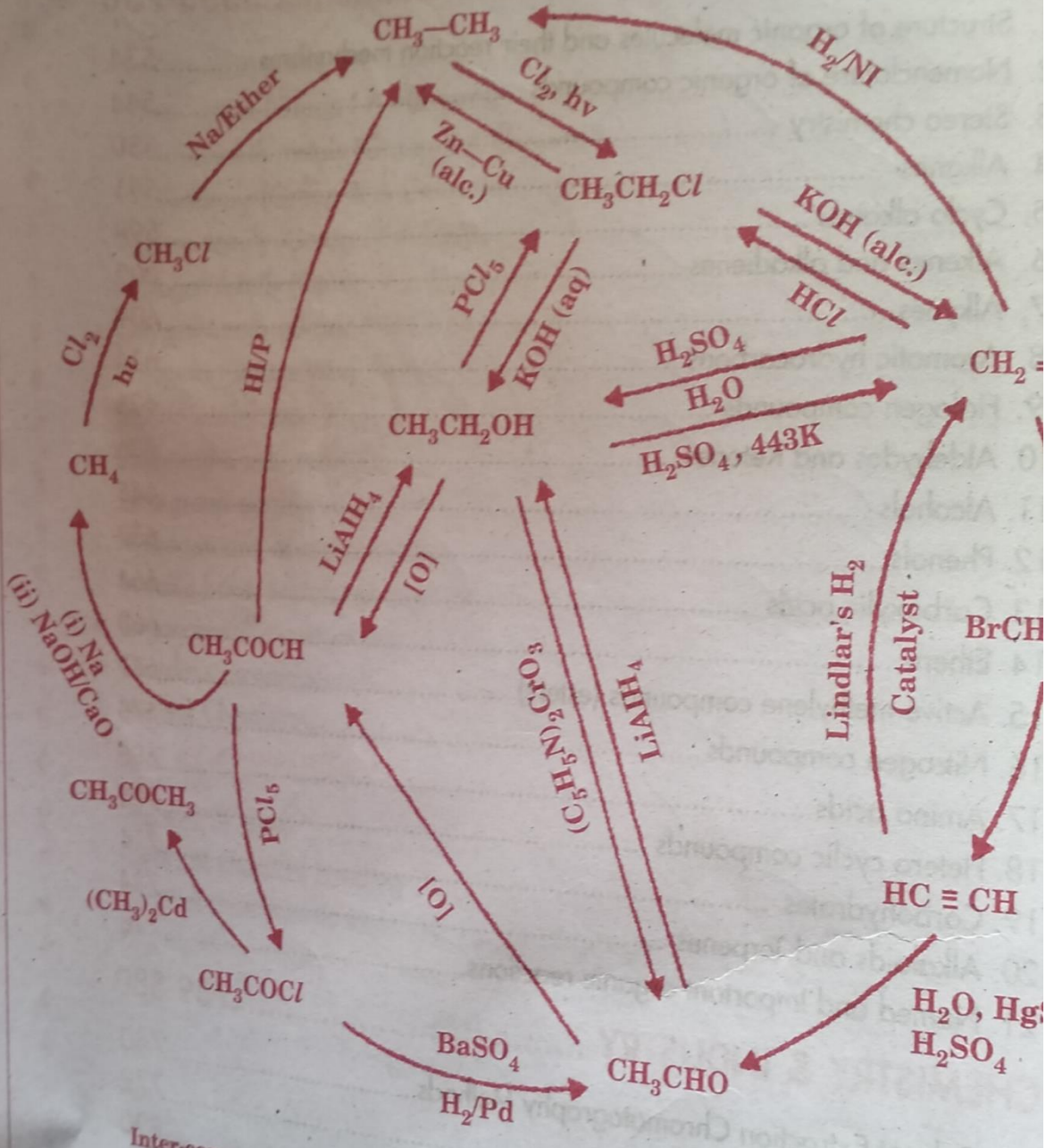
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INTER-CONVERSIONS OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS



Inter-conversions involving benzene and its derivatives

INTER-CONVERSIONS OF ALIPHATIC COMPOUNDS



The number of possible geometrical isomers for $[\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_2)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N})(\text{NH}_2\text{OH})]^+$ is

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

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

- $\text{Fe}^{2+} > \text{CO}^{2+} > \text{Ni}^{2+} > \text{Cu}^{2+}$
- $\text{Fe}^{2+} > \text{Ni}^{2+} > \text{CO}^{2+} > \text{Cu}^{2+}$
- $\text{Cu}^{2+} > \text{Ni}^{2+} > \text{CO}^{2+} > \text{Fe}^{2+}$
- $\text{Cu}^{2+} > \text{CO}^{2+} > \text{Fe}^{2+} > \text{Ni}^{2+}$

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

- $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$
 - $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$
 - $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$
 - $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{4+}$
1. ii, iv only 2. i, ii, iii only
3. iv only 4. i, ii only

The d orbital involved in hybridization of orbitals of Fe during the formation of $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ is

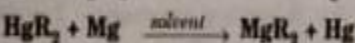
1. $3d_x^2$ 2. $3d_{x^2-y^2}$ 3. $4d_x^2$ 4. $4d_{x^2-y^2}$

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

- $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$, $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$
- $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$, $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$
- $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$, $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$
- $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$, $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$

Which one of the following is not coloured?

- $[\text{Ti}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$
- $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$
- $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$
- $[\text{Sc}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$



The solvent used in the above reaction is:

- Ethanol
- Methanol
- Benzene
- Ether

The number of bridging carbonyls present in $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ is

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

Which one of the following is nido-carborane?

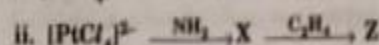
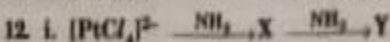
- $\text{C}_2\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{12}$
- $\text{C}_2\text{B}_4\text{H}_8$
- $\text{C}_2\text{B}_7\text{H}_{13}$
- $\text{C}_2\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{10}$

Which one of the following is correct?

- VO_2^{3+} is hard acid
- SC^{3+} is soft acid
- CO is hard base
- ROH is soft base

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

- -6 Dq
- -12 Dq
- $-18 \text{ Dq} + \text{P}$
- $-16 \text{ Dq} + \text{P}$



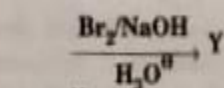
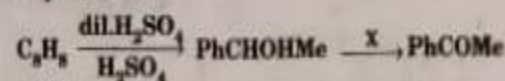
In the above reactions Y and Z respectively are:

- trans $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2]$, trans $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)]$
- trans $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2]$, cis $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)]$
- cis $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2]$, trans $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)]$
- cis $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2]$, cis $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)]$

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

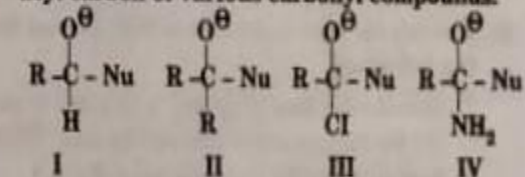
- Fe
- Cu
- Co
- Ni

14. Identify X and Y in the following reaction sequence



- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| X | Y |
| 1. mCPBA | PhCOCH ₂ Br |
| X | Y |
| 2. H ₂ CrO ₄ | PhCOOH |
| X | Y |
| 3. H ₂ CrO ₄ | PhCOOBr |
| X | Y |
| 4. KMnO ₄ | PhBr |

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



Which of these intermediates will lead to a substitution product?

- III, IV
- I, III
- II, IV
- II, III, IV

16. The product of a nitro compound A ($C_6H_7NO_2$) 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?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. B | C |
| CH_3COCH_3 | $CH_2CH_2CHNO_2CH_2NH_2$ |
| 2. B | C |
| CH_2CH_2CHO | $(CH_2)_2CNO_2CH_2NH_2$ |
| 3. B | C |
| CH_3COCH_3 | $(CH_2)_2CNO_2CH_2NH_2$ |
| 4. B | C |
| CH_3COCH_3 | $CH_2CH_2CH=CH_2$ |

17. An organic compound X dissolves in dil. HCl but does not give IR absorption band in the range of $3500-3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$, whereas compound Y does not dissolve in dil. HCl but displayed IR absorption band at $3500-3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$. 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?

- | | | |
|------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 1. A | B | D |
| $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ | $NaCN$ | $CH_3CH_2CH_2NHCH_3$ |
| 2. A | B | D |
| $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ | $AgCN$ | $CH_3CH_2CH_2NHCH_3$ |
| 3. A | B | D |
| $CH_3CHOHCH_3$ | $AgCN$ | $(CH_3)_2CHNHCH_3$ |
| 4. A | B | D |
| $(CH_3)_2COH$ | $NaCN$ | $(CH_3)_2CCH_2NH_2$ |

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

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

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

-
-
-
-

21. The amino acid containing guanidine group

- Lysine
- Valine
- Proline
- Arginine

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

-
-
-
-

23. The major product from the following reaction is

Meso-2,3-dibromobutane $\xrightarrow{I^+}$?

-
-
-
-

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

-
-
-
-

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

25. Which of the following will give doublet and a quartet in $^1\text{H-NMR}$ 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 88 (% 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. PhCOCH_3 | I. 1725 |
| B. PhCH_2OH | II. 1760 |
| C. PhCH_2CHO | 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 $126.45 \text{ s.m}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, 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 reduction 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 $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$ is $5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S}^{-1}$.

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^{-2}
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. $\text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{S}^{-1}$
2. $\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{S}^{-1}$
3. $\text{dm}^6 \cdot \text{mol}^{-2} \cdot \text{S}^{-1}$
4. S^{-1}

33. -3, 100 $\text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 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 $40,670 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. Change in internal energy during the process in $\text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ is

1. 0
2. 43,770
3. -13.1
4. 37,570

34. Joule - Thomas coefficient, $\mu_{J,T}$ 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 (II) is $12,000 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$, 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 $2\text{HI} \xrightarrow{h\nu} \text{H}_2 + \text{I}_2$

1. < 1
2. 1×10^6
3. 1×10^2
4. 2

38. The selection rules for spectral transitions in atomic spectra are (i) $\Delta n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ And (ii) $\Delta l = \pm 1$. Using these selection rules, determine which of the following transitions are allowed

- I. $1s \rightarrow 2p$
- II. $2s \rightarrow 3s$
- III. $2p \rightarrow 3s$
- IV. $4p \rightarrow 5f$

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 dipole moment of the molecule?

1. Microwave
2. Raman
3. IR.
4. uv-visible

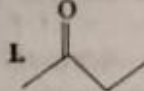
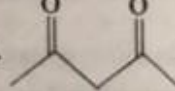

40. The organic compound with molecular formula C_3H_6 shows only one NMR signal is

1. cyclo propane
2. 1-propene
3. n-propane
4. cyclopropene

41. With respect to all alkali metals, 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?
- $N_2H_4 + Na \rightarrow$
 - $N_2H_4 + PtCl_4 \rightarrow$
 - $N_2H_4 + O_2 \rightarrow$
 - $N_2H_4 + IO_3^- \rightarrow$
43. Zircon belongs to which type of silicates?
- Chain silicates
 - Ortho silicates
 - Pyrosilicates
 - Cyclic silicates
44. Which of the following metals react with dilute sulphuric acid and give H_2 gas?
- Cu
 - Fe
 - Zn
- i, ii
 - ii, iii
 - i, iii
 - 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_2
- 5
 - 6
 - 3
 - 4
46. Which of the following are the properties of interhalogen compounds?
- Polar molecules
 - Reducing agents
 - Low thermal stability
- i, ii only
 - i, ii, iii only
 - i, iii only
 - ii, iii only
47. Which of the following are the common hydrolysis products of XeF_4 and XeF_6 ?
- Xe
 - HF
 - O_2
 - XeO_3
- i, ii, iii
 - ii, iv
 - ii, iii, iv
 - i, ii, iv
48. The order of stability of +2 oxidation state of Cr, Mn, Fe and Co is:
- $Mn > Fe > Cr > Co$
 - $Cr > Mn > Co > Fe$
 - $Co > Mn > Fe > Cr$
 - $Fe > Mn > Co > Cr$
49. Which of the following statements is correct?
- Titanium group metals form stable interstitial metal hydrides.
 - Cr(III) compounds are strong oxidizing agents
 - Mo, W differ in their properties
 - Ti(IV), is less acidic than Ti(III)
50. Which pair of ions has same number of electrons?
- La^{3+} , Ce^{3+}
 - Eu^{3+} , Gd^{3+}
 - Dy^{3+} , Sm^{3+}
 - Lu^{3+} , Yb^{3+}
51. Which of the following reactions does not occur in liquid ammonia?
- $KCl + AgNO_3 \rightarrow AgCl + KNO_3$
 - $Zn(NH_3)_2 + 2NaNH_2 \rightarrow Na_2Zn(NH_2)_2 + 2NH_3$
 - $CuI + Na \rightarrow Cu + NaI$
 - $BF_3 + NH_3 \rightarrow BF_3 \cdot NH_3$
52. The correct statement regarding Fajan's rules is:
- The cations with smaller size have lower polarizing power
 - For effective polarization, there should be high charge on the cation or the anion or both
 - Cations with pseudo inert gas configuration have less polarizing power.
 - The anions with large size have less polarizability.

53. Which of the following is paramagnetic nature?
- CO
 - CN^-
 - NO
 - NO^+
54. The indicator which can be used to determine equivalence point in the titration of $NaOH$ with HCl is:
- Methyl red
 - Cresol red
 - Phenol red
 - Phenolphthalein
55. Which of the following is not correct?
- Copper is better conductor than bismuth.
 - Osmium is so soft that it can be cut with a knife.
 - Sodium metal is a good conductor of electricity.
 - Tungsten melts at high temperatures.
56. According to significant figure convention, the result obtained by adding 12.13, 19.0 and 2.46 is:
- 33.144
 - 33.14
 - 33
 - 33.1
57. The molecule having S_4 axis is:
- $SiCl_4$
 - $BeCl_2$
 - CCl_4
 - XeF_4
58. Which of the following is insoluble in dilute nitric acid?
- HgS
 - PbS
 - Bi_2S_3
 - CuS
59. The colour of $HgNH_2Cl$ is:
- Red
 - Yellow
 - Black
 - White
60. Number of bonding electron pairs and number of lone pairs of electrons in ClF_3 , SF_6 , BrF_3 respectively are:
- 3,1; 4,2; 5,1
 - 3,1; 4,1; 5,2
 - 3,2; 4,1; 5,1
 - 3,2; 4,2; 5,2
61. Arrange the following in the correct acidic order of the α - CH_2 protons.
- I.  II.  III. 
- I > III > II
 - III > II > I
 - I < II < III
 - I < III < II
62. Heat of hydrogenations of three alkenes X, Y, Z respectively are -28.5, -30.3 and -26.9 KJ/mol. What are X, Y, Z?
- 2-Methyl-2-butene
 - 2-Methyl-1-butene
 - 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?

1. P R S
2. P R S
3. P R S
4. P R S

64. What is X in the following reaction?

- X $\xrightarrow{HBr/ROOR}$
1. 2.
3. 4.

65. An alkene X (C_8H_{16}) 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 Waals 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. $CH_3Cl/AlCl_3$ $HNO_3 + H_2SO_4$ $KMnO_4/OH^-, H_3O^+$
X Y Z
2. $CH_3Cl/AlCl_3$ $KMnO_4/OH^-, H_3O^+$ $HNO_3 + H_2SO_4$
X Y Z
3. $HNO_3 + H_2SO_4$ Sn/HCl $CH_3Cl/AlCl_3$
X Y Z
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. S_N2
2. S_N1
3. S_N2
4. S_N1

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 represent Kolbe reaction?

1. Phenol \rightarrow Salicylaldehyde.
2. Phenol \rightarrow Anisole
3. Phenol \rightarrow Salicylic acid
4. Phenol \rightarrow Picric acid

Students List

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ELURU

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

2019-2020

SUB: CHEMISTRY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

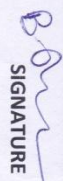
S.NO	ROLL.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
1	174029	G.SANDHYA RANI	MPC	G.SANDHYA RANI
2	171055	B.V.S.LAKSHMI	MPC	B.V.S. LAKSHMI
3	174041	P.BABY RANI	CBZ	P. BABY RANI
4	171003	B.GNAPIKA	MPC	B. GNAPIKA
5	171064	K.RAJANI	MPC	K. RAJANI
6	171067	K.JAYANTHI	MPC	K. JAYANTHI
7	17158	J.RAMYA	MPC	J. RAMYA
8	174014	N.S.DEEPIKA	CBZ	N.S. DEEPIKA
9	174015	N.PRINKA	CBZ	N. PRINKA
10	174020	Y.NAMARATHA	CBZ	Y. NAMARATHA

B. ...

SIGNATURE

ATTENDANCE LIST

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ELURU																													
CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL																													
PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2019-2020																													
SUB: CHEMISTRY																													
S.N	ROLL.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT	10/10/20	11/10/20	12/10/20	13/10/20	14/10/20	15/10/20	16/10/20	17/10/20	18/10/20	19/10/20	20/10/20	21/10/20	22/10/20	23/10/20	24/10/20	25/10/20	26/10/20	27/10/20	28/10/20	29/10/20	30/10/20	31/10/20	01/11/20	02/11/20	03/11/20	04/11/20
1	171003	MPC	B.GNAPIKA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	171029	MPC	G.SANDHYA RANI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	171055	MPC	B.V.S.LAKSHMI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	171058	MPC	J.RAMYA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	171064	MPC	K.RAJANI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	171067	MPC	K.JAVANTHI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	174014	CBZ	N.S.DEEPIKA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	174015	CBZ	N.PRINKA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	174020	CBZ	Y.NAMARATHA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	174041	CBZ	P.BABY RANI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X


 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 III B.Sc (CBZ, MPC). This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the PG entrance coaching classes in **Chemistry** subject conducted from 01-Aug-2020 to 30-Aug-2020 from 9:30 to 12:30. 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 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the examination.

10 members were participated in this coaching and out of 10 members 4 were qualified and secured good ranks.



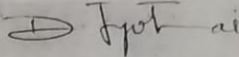
The outcomes of these coaching classes have been highly encouraging. Securing remarkable pg. ranks demonstrating both their commitment and the effectiveness of the coaching program. Furthermore,



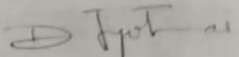
The successful arrangement of these coaching classes aligns directly with the decision made during the meeting. These sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, significantly contributing to the preparedness and success of the students preparing for the PG entrance examination.

A Standout achievement includes one of our students BVS Lakshmi Pursuing 3rd Bsc. MPC who distinguishing themselves by securing outstanding 140th rank in NANNAYA CET and secured more ranks like 140, 589, 692, 706.


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

RANK CARDS


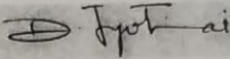
DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD			
Roll Ticket No : 061040208	RegNo : 206128	Application No : 103558	
Name : VENKATA SAI LAKSHMI BASSA Gender : Female Date of Birth : 11-08-2000 Father's Name : BASSA SURYANARAYANA	Category : GENERAL(OC)	 <i>Venkata Sai Lakshmi</i>	 DIRECTOR, DOA NANNAYACET-2020
Address : DoorNo : 4-67/2 Street : RTC COLONY, SOMAVARAPPADU Town : DENDULURU MANDALAM City : ELURU District : WEST GODAVARI State : ANDHRA PRADESH Pin : 534450	Test : 104-Chemical Sciences Marks Obtained: 48 RANK 140		
Note : * Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course. * Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.			

DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD			
Roll Ticket No : 081040022	RegNo : 200078	Application No : 102339	
Name : GNAPIKA BILLA Gender : Female Date of Birth : 21-04-1999 Father's Name : Satyanarayanareddy	Category : GENERAL(OC)	 <i>Gnapika</i>	 DIRECTOR, DOA NANNAYACET-2020
Address : DoorNo : 6-113 Street : JALLIPALLIVARI STREET Town : JANGAREDDIGUDEM City : JANGAREDDIGUDEM District : WESTGODAVARI State : ANDHRA PRADESH Pin : 534447	Test : 104-Chemical Sciences Marks Obtained: 37 RANK 589		
Note : * Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course. * Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification. * Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.			


**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Set No : 061040122 RegNo : 203775 Application No : 108120

<p>RAJANI KASAGANI Gender: Female Birth: 01-11-1999 Name: SIVAYYA Roll No: 2-134 Street: MAIN ROAD Town: KALLACHERUVU City: KALLACHERUVU District: WEST GODAVARI State: ANDHRA PRADESH Pin: 534452</p>	<p>Category: BCB</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>Test : 104-Chemical Sciences</td></tr> <tr><td>Marks Obtained:</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">36</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">RANK</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">692</td></tr> </table>	Test : 104-Chemical Sciences	Marks Obtained:	36	RANK	692	 K. Rajani  DIRECTOR, DOA NANNAYACET-2020
Test : 104-Chemical Sciences							
Marks Obtained:							
36							
RANK							
692							
<p>Note : * Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course. * Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.</p>							

**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Set No : 061040015 RegNo : 200701 Application No : 104333


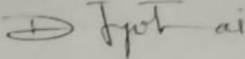
<p>BABY RANI PEDDIBOYINA Gender: Female Birth: 04-02-2000 Name: PEDDIBOYINA KANAKA LAKSHMI Roll No: 1-96 Street: KATTAVARI STREET Town: KOTHURU City: ELURU District: WEST GODAVARI State: ANDHRA PRADESH Pin: 534002</p>	<p>Category: BCD</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td>Test : 104-Chemical Sciences</td></tr> <tr><td>Marks Obtained:</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">36</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">RANK</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">706</td></tr> </table>	Test : 104-Chemical Sciences	Marks Obtained:	36	RANK	706	 Baby Rani Peddiboyina  DIRECTOR, DOA NANNAYACET-2020
Test : 104-Chemical Sciences							
Marks Obtained:							
36							
RANK							
706							
<p>Note : * Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course. * Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.</p>							

PHOTO GALLERY



NANNAYA CET PG ENTRANCE COACHING CHEMISTRY

YEAR: 2019-2020

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., (PHYSICS)

Date: 01-Aug-2020 To 30-Aug-2020

Time: 9:30 am to 12:30 Pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2019–2020

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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 NANNAYACET 2020 in Commerce, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Life Sciences. 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.Com (Commerce)
- M.Sc. (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Life Sciences)

Target Audience:

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

Duration:

- August 1st, 2020, to August 30th, 2020 (30 days)

Time:

9:30 AM to 12:30 PM (Morning sessions)

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 NANNAYACET 2020 for 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 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 2020 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 2020.
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

26-07-2020
Eluru

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

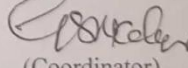
Subject: Request to grant permission to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes to final year students.

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020. The duration of these classes will be from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Kalid
Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,

(Coordinator)

Career Guidance and Placement Cell

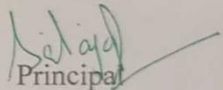
Notice to Students

NOTICE

27-07-2020

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020 running from 9:30 am to 12:30 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.

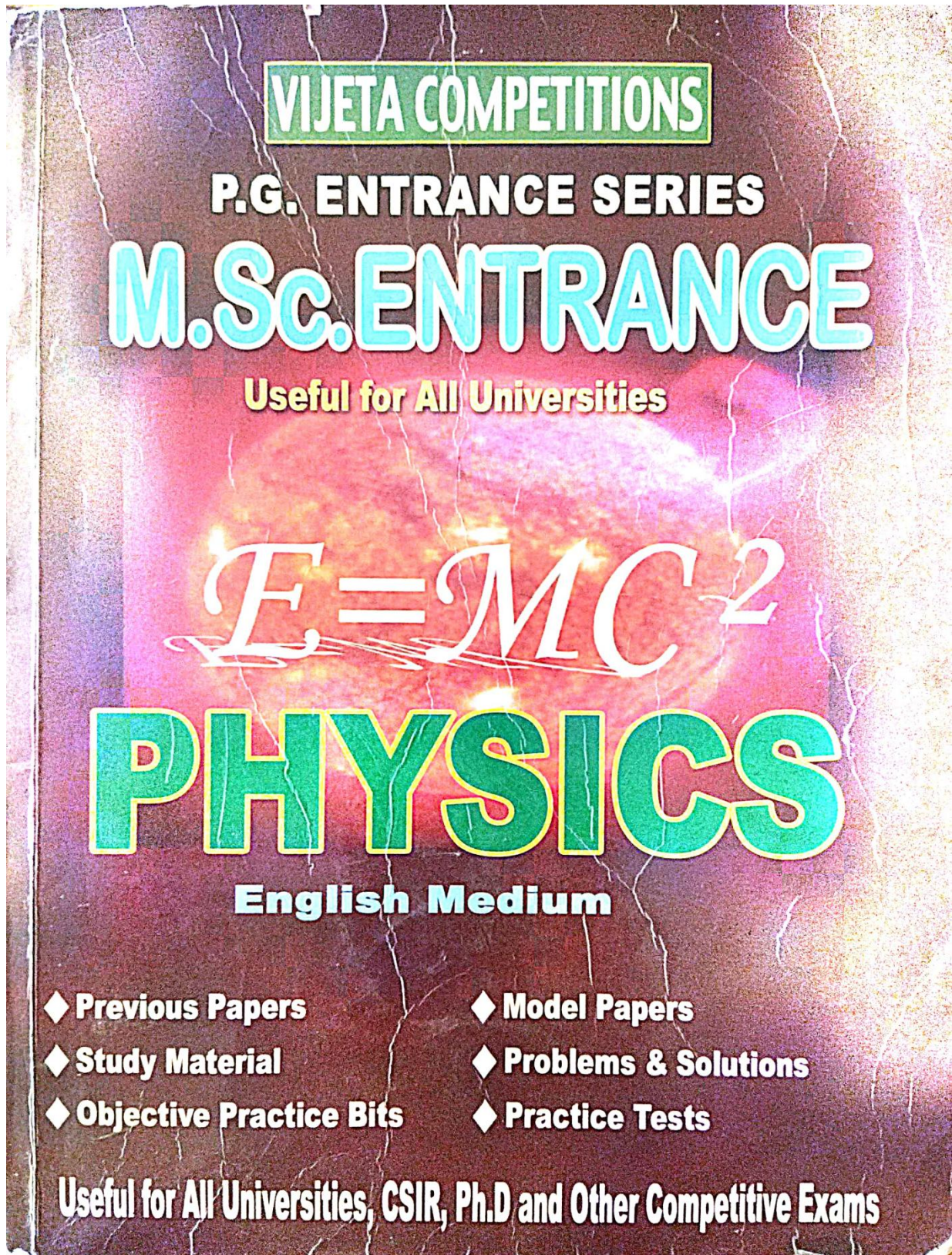
We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this valuable opportunity.


Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
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**

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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 $\eta = F/A \frac{dV}{dn}$

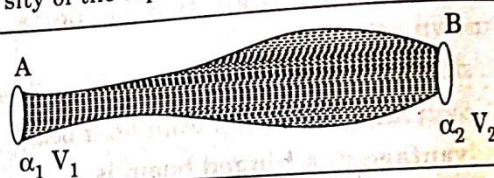
Applications: Viscosity of various liquids and gases have the following applications.

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 $\alpha_1 V_1 \rho_1 = \alpha_2 V_2 \rho_2$
 $\alpha V = \text{constant}$

Differential form of equation of continuity:

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

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

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.

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

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,

$$\beta = \frac{Q_2}{W} = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{300}{400 - 300} = 3$$

2. For one mole of hydrogen, the Vander Waal's constants $a=0.245 \frac{Lt^2 \times atoms}{mole^2}$; $b=2.67 \times 10^{-4} Lt \text{ mole}^{-1}$, calculate its temperature of inversion. $R = 2 \text{ cal/mole K}$

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 $\left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_g = \frac{S}{V}$, 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. $T_i = \frac{2a}{Rb}$
2. $T_i > \frac{2a}{Rb}$
3. $T_i < \frac{2a}{Rb}$
4. $T_i \leq \frac{2a}{Rb}$

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 $\frac{L}{V_2 - V_1} = T \left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_T$, 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 \times Pressure
4. Volume / Pressure

8. According to Vander Waal's gas equation

critical co-efficient $\frac{RT_c}{P_c V_c}$ is equal to

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

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

$$\Rightarrow P + 0 + \rho g H = P + \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 + \rho g (H - h)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 = \rho g h$$

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

★ 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 gauge 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

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

Velocity of flow of liquid at point B is

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

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.

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

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

$$\text{Where, } P_1 = 1500, V_1 = 0.4, V_2 = 0.6$$

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

$$P_2 = 1500 - 100 = 1400$$

$$P_2 = 1400 \text{ N/m}^2$$

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 $h_0 = 12$ 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.

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 = h_0 \rho g + \rho (V^1)^2$$

$$\therefore V^1 = \sqrt{\frac{\rho V^2 - 2h_0 \rho g}{\rho}}$$

$$\text{or } V^1 = \left[V^2 - 2gh_0 \right]^{1/2} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

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

From (1) and (2) then we get

$$h = \frac{(V^1)^2}{2g} - h_0 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

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

$$h = 0.20 \text{ m}$$

9. Joule-Thomson co-efficient is given by

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

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

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

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

10. The Vanderwaal's constants a and b for 1 gram molecule of hydrogen are a = 0.245 atm lt² mole⁻². Then calculate the critical, constants of the gas.

1. $T_c = 239^\circ\text{C}$

$V_c = 8.01 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$

2. $T_c = -239.82^\circ\text{C}$

$V_c = 8.01 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$

3. $P_c = 13.12 \text{ Atm}$

4. (2) & (3) only

11. Calculate the critical temperature of helium given the following values for critical constants a = 615×10^{-6} , b = 995×10^{-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. $-80^\circ\text{C}, -240^\circ\text{C}$

2. $-80^\circ\text{K}, -240^\circ\text{K}$

3. $80^\circ\text{C}, 240^\circ\text{K}$

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 $\vec{OP} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k} / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

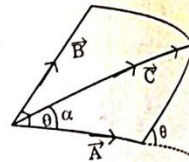
★ Displacement, velocity, acceleration, momentum, force, impulse, intensity of electric field, moment of magnetisation, magnetic induction etc., these vectors are called real or polar vectors.

★ 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,

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

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

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, $\theta = 0^\circ$
 $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| + |\vec{B}|$

ii. If \vec{A} & \vec{B} are in opposite direction, $\theta = 180^\circ$
 $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| - |\vec{B}|$

iii. If \vec{A} , \vec{B} are in perpendicular directions and $|\vec{A}| = |\vec{B}|$ then $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{2} A$

iv. $|\vec{A}| \neq |\vec{B}|$ 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 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta$

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

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9) A condenser of capacity $10\mu\text{F}$ 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 100mH . What will be the self-inductance of a similar coil with 500 turns.

- 1) 69.4mH 2) 75mH
3) 83.3mH 4) 100mH

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 10^6V/m then its polarization

- 1) $27 \times 10^{-6}\text{cm}^{-2}$ 2) $36 \times 10^{-6}\text{cm}^{-2}$
3) $51 \times 10^{-6}\text{cm}^{-2}$ 4) 0

15. A spherical drop of water carrying a charge of $3 \times 10^{-6}\text{C}$ has a potential of 1000V at its surface. What is the radius of the drop

- 1) 108m 2) 54m
3) 27m 4) 12m

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

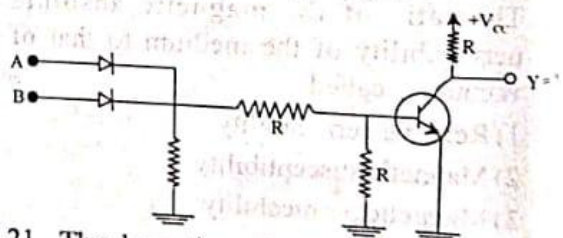
- 1) Holes and Electrons
2) Electrons and Holes
3) Holes only 4) Electrons only

19. The process of getting back audio signal from modulated wave is-

- 1) Detection 2) Rectification
3) Amplification 4) Oscillation

20. In digital electronics, the following circuit 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 $6.65 \times 10^{-27}\text{kg}$ and positive charge twice that of an electron at right angles to a magnetic field with a velocity of $3 \times 10^5\text{m/sec}$. If the flux density of field is 0.2W/m^2 . The force acting on the alpha particle is-

- 1) Zero 2) $6.65 \times 10^{-27}\text{N}$
3) $1.92 \times 10^{-14}\text{N}$ 4) $8.32 \times 10^{-28}\text{N}$

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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 indices 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 triclinic Crystal system

- 1) $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
2) $a = b = c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$

3) $a = b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$ and $\gamma = 120^\circ$

4) $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$

31. The threshold wavelength of sodium is

5045 Å 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 uncertainty in the position of an electron is 2×10^{-10} m, then the uncertainty 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 radioactive 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° by electron

- 1) 0.0121 Å 2) 0.0242 Å
3) 0.0432 Å 4) 0.1041 Å

35. Einstein equation of photoelectric effect is

- 1) $E = mc^2$ 2) $E = hv$
3) $E = (m - m_0)C^2$

4) $hv = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \phi$

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

List of Students

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ELURU

NANNAYA SET COACHING

2019-2020

SUB: PHYSICS

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14	171051	G.TIRUPATAMMA	MPC	G. tirupatamma
15	171054	G.ANITHA	MPC	G. Anitha
16	171061	K.KOORMAM	MPC	K. Koormam
17	171065	K.TULASI	MPC	K. Tulasi
18	171067	K.JAYANTHI	MPC	K. Jayanthi
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21	171017	M.BHAVANA	MPC	M. Bhavana
22	171019	M.SOWJANYA	MPC	M. Sowjanya
23	171078	MD .ASMA BEGUM	MPC	MD. ASMA BEGUM
24	171085	N.SAILAJA	MPC	N. sailaja
25	171088	N.GAYATHRI	MPC	N. Gayatri

26	171093	P.BHUVANESWARI	MPC	P. Bhuvanewari
27	17123	P.SAILAJA	MPC	P. sailaja
28	17105	P.DHARANI	MPC	P. Dharani
29	171111	SK.BIBI AYESHA	MPC	SK. BIBI Ayesha
30	171024	T.HIMA BINDU	MPC	T. Himabindu
31	171124	P.VENKATA NAGA SATYA VATHI	MPC	P.v.n. Satyavathi
32	171125	K.YAMINI NAVYA SRI	MPC	k. Yamini navya sri
33	172047	G.PRATYUSHA	MPCS	G. pratyusha
34	172050	G.MANI MANOJNA	MPCS	G. Mani manojna
35	172028	A.RAJASRI	MPCS	A Raja Sri
36	172051	G.LAKSHMI PRASANNA	MPCS	G. Lakshmi Prasanna
37	172052	K.NANDINI	MPCS	K. NANDINI
38	172061	K.GAYATHRI	MPCS	K. Gayathri
39	172077	M.RAMYA	MPCS	M. RAMYA
40	172080	N.ROJA RANI	MPCS	N. Roja Rani
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42	172086	P.RATNA VENI THARANGANI	MPCS	P. Ratnaveni tharangani
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Students Attendance Register

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PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2019-2020																												
SUB: PHYSICS																												
S.NO	ROLL.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10	21/10	22/10	23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	29/10	30/10	31/10	1/11	2/11	3/11
1	171065	MPCS	K.Tulasi Prasanna	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	172084	MPCS	P. SivaNagaRani	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	171031	MPC	A.HEMA KUMARI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	171033	MPC	B.DIVYA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	171038	MPC	B.RAMESWARI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	171039	MPC	B.ANUSHA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	171004	MPC	B.SIRISHA RUKMINI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	171041	MPC	CH.KUSUMANJALI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	171042	MPC	CH.RUPA BHAVANI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	171045	MPC	D.BHANDAVI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	171047	MPC	G.SARALA DEVI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	171048	MPC	G.LAKSHMI TRIVENI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	171050	MPC	G.MOUNIKA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	171051	MPC	G.TIRUPATAMMA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	171054	MPC	G.ANITHA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	171061	MPC	K.KOORMAM	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	171065	MPC	K.TULASI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
18	171067	MPC	K.JAYANTHI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
19	171013	MPC	K.JYOTHI MOUNIKA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	171015	MPC	L.NEELA VISWA DEVI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	171017	MPC	M.BHAVANA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
22	171019	MPC	M.SOWJANYA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

REPORT

PROGRAMME:PG Entrance COACHING FOR III B.Sc. aspirants inPhysics 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 IIB.Sc (MPC& MPCS) This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the PG entrance coaching classes inPHYSICSsubject conducted from 01-Aug-2020 To 30 -Aug-2020 from 9:30am to 12:30pm .These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty from the concerned department.

Approximately 47 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 2020. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 9:30 AM to 12:30 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. 8 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.

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.

ID CARDS AND RANK CARDS





ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY

TADEPALLIGUDEM CAMPUS



G. ANITHA

Regd. No : 2088034005
Course : M.Sc Physics
Batch : 2020 - 2022
Aadhar No : 7319 8573 4813
Mobile : 7569541420
Blood Group: O+
Address : D.No: 1-82, Allu vari street
Hanumanthrao peta, Pulla,
Bhimadole, Principal

BLV Ramana
Course Coordinator

**NEAR AIRFIELD ,TADEPALLIGUDEM
WEST GODAVARI , ANDHRA PRADESH - 534101**

GANDHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

EC 002404



GITAM
(Deemed to be University)
(Estd. w/e 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

Provisional Certificate cum Consolidated Memorandum of Grades Master of Science (Physics)

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. Mareedu Sowjanya has qualified himself/herself for the award of the Degree of Master of Science in Physics in this Deemed to be University, he/she having been declared to have passed the Examination prescribed therefor, held in June, 2022 in First Class and that he/she has done all that is necessary for the formal presentation of the M.Sc Degree.

The following grades were awarded to the candidate:

S.No.	Name of the Course	Credits	Grade	GPA	S.No.	Name of the Course	Credits	Grade	GPA
First Semester					Second Semester				
6.88					8.25				
1	Classical Mechanics	4	A		9	Statistical Mechanics	4	A	
2	Quantum Mechanics	4	B		10	Atomic and Molecular Physics	4	A	
3	Electro Magnetic Theory	4	B+		11	Advanced Quantum Mechanics	4	A	
4	Mathematical Methods of Physics	4	B		12	Electronic Devices and Circuits	4	A+	
5	General Physics Lab	3	B+		13	Professional Communication Skills	2	A+	
6	C Programming Lab	3	A		14	Solid State Physics Lab	3	B+	
7	Basic Computer Tools	2	B		15	Electronic Devices and Circuits Lab	3	A+	
8	Venture Discovery	2	B+						
7.20					7.42				
Third Semester					Fourth Semester				
16	Solid State Physics	4	B+		24	Material Characterization Techniques	4	B	
17	Nuclear and Particle Physics	4	B		25	Advanced Theories in Ferroics	4	B	
18	Analog and Digital Communication	4	B+		26	Experimental Characterization Lab	3	B+	
19	Vacuum Science and Technology	4	A		27	Project Work	8	A+	
20	Environmental Pollution, monitoring and control	2	B+						
21	Analog and Digital Communication Lab	2	A						
22	Modern Optics and Nuclear Physics Lab	3	A						
23	Comprehensive Viva	2	B+						

Cumulative Credits	Cumulative Grade Points	Cumulative Grade Point Average	Result
94	698	7.43	First Class

Prepared by :

Verified by :

Visakhapatnam
Date: 19-07-2022

Controller of Examinations



**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Hall Ticket No : 061020049

RegNo: 205726

Application No: 103756

Name: **TULASI PRASANTHI KALLA**
Gender: Female
Date of Birth: 28-08-1998
Father's Name: GOVINDA RAO
Address:
DoorNo: 1-78
Street: NEHRU COLONY, INDUSTRIAL
ESTATE
Town: SATRAMPADU, PEDAPADU
MANDALAM
City: ELURU
District: WEST GODAVARI
State: ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin: 534007

Category: BCD

Test: 102-Physical Sciences

Marks Obtained:

19

RANK

359



D. Jyoti ai
DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

Note:

- Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course.
- Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.

Certificates to be submitted at the verification center

- NANNAYA CET - 2020 Rank Card & Hall Ticket and Counseling fee of Rs. 500/- (Rs.250/- for SC and ST and PH) should be paid by ON-LINE. Payment receipt should be submitted at the registration counter of certificate verification center. No cash payment is allowed at verification center.
- Degree/Provisional Pass Certificate.
- Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination
- Transfer and Conduct Certificate from the institution where the candidate last studied. Candidates who have completed /studied already or discontinued and seeking admission to second PG or professional course should submit TC relating to first PG course only. Duplicate TC relating to UG / PG degree should be accompanied by proper evidence of loss of original TC, Police complaint with not traceable and Affidavit. Candidates submitting false TC are liable for cancellation of seat at any stage and are liable for prosecution. (Admission will not be given if T.C of the institution where the candidate studied last is not submitted).
- Migration Certificate (for other Universities candidates).
- Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate).
- Study Certificates for the last seven years or Residence Certificate for preceding seven years of the qualifying examination.
- Intermediate original certificate.
- Integrated Community Certificate issued by the competent authority in case of SC/ST/BC/EBC/Minority candidates.
- Valid latest income certificate issued by M.R.O./Thasildar if fee concession is claimed / white ration card (the validity of income certificate is for one year from the date of issue).
- 4 recent passport size Photos.
- Candidates opting for admission under NCC/Sports/CAP/PH/NSS quota must produce relevant original certificates, in addition to the above. PH certificate must be issued by the concerned medical board in the Govt. hospital.
- Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel.
- Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon.
- One set of Photostat copies of all the above certificates.
- After verification of the certificates, at the helpline centre, the candidate will get all his/her Original certificates back except T.C., C.C. and Migration certificate. The receipt of original certificates shall be given to the candidate.

Candidates attending for certificate verification should register online by paying the counselling fee by online.

I Phase Counseling

S.No.	I Phase counseling for All Ranks - All Categories	Venue (Attend at any of the centers)	Date & Time
1.	Physical Verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for LIFE SCIENCES (101).	1. Government (A) College, Rajamahendravaram 2. Ch.S.D.St. Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru 3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram 4. AKNU M.S.N Campus, Kakinada	25-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
2.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for PHYSICAL SCIENCES (102) TELUGU(203) & GEOLOGY(105)		25-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)		26-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
4.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104), HINDI(204) and M.P. Ed.(205)		26-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)		27-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)		27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM

Candidates seeking admission under any Special Category should also attend for the Physical Verification of their general Certificates.

Web options enrollment and seat allotment dates will be notified shortly. Check website regularly for web-options schedule.



**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Hall Ticket No : 061020042

RegNo : 205011

Application No : 100542

Name : SOMADULA PRASANNA SOMADULA
Gender : Female
Date of Birth : 12-03-2000
Father's Name : SOMADULA KUMAR
Address :
Door No : FLATNO-86
Street : SURYANAGARA
Town : VENKATAPURAM GP
City : ELURU
District : WESTGODAVARAI
State : ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin : 534001

Category : SC

Test : 102-Physical Sciences

Marks Obtained:

23

RANK

316



[Signature]

DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

- Note :**
- * Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course.
 - * Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.

Certificates to be submitted at the verification center

- NANNAYA CET - 2020 Rank Card & Hall Ticket and Counseling fee of Rs. 300/- (Rs.250/- for SC and ST and PF) should be paid by ON-LINE. Payment receipt should be submitted at the registration counter of certificate verification center. No cash payment is allowed at verification center.
- Degree/Provisional Pass Certificate.
- Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination.
- Transfer and Conduct Certificate from the institution where the candidate last studied. Candidates who have completed /studied already or discontinued and seeking admission to second PG or professional course should submit TC relating to first PG course only. Duplicate TC relating to UG / PG degree should be accompanied by proper evidence of loss of original TC, Police complaint with traceable and Affidavit. Candidates submitting false TC are liable for cancellation of seat at any stage and are liable for prosecution. (Admission will not be given if T.C of the institution where the candidate studied last is not submitted).
- Migration Certificate (for other Universities candidates).
- Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate).
- Study Certificates for the last seven years or Residence Certificate for preceding seven years of the qualifying examination.
- Intermediate original certificate.
- Integrated Community Certificate issued by the competent authority in case of SC/ST/BC/EBC/Minority candidates.
- Valid latest income certificate issued by M.R.O./Thasildar if fee concession is claimed / white ration card (the validity of income certificate is for one year from the date of issue).
- 4 recent passport size Photos.
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- Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel.
- Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon.
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- After verification of the certificates, at the helpline centre, the candidate will get all his/her Original certificates back except T.C., C.C. and Migration certificate. The receipt of original certificates shall be given to the candidate.

Candidates attending for certificate verification should register online by paying the counselling fee by online.

I Phase Counseling:

S.No.	I Phase counseling for All Ranks - All Categories	Venue (Attend at any of the centers)	Date & Time
1.	Physical Verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for LIFE SCIENCES (101).	1. Government (A) College, Rajamahendravaram	25-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
2.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for PHYSICAL SCIENCES (102) TELUGU(203) & GEOLOGY(105)		25-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)	2. Ch.S.D.St.Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru	26-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
4.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104), HINDI(204) and M.P. Ed (205)		26-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)	3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram	27-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)		27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM

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ANURAGI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY COMMONS ENTRANCE TEST

NANNAYACET - 2020

Conducted by Anuragi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram

For information visit: www.anuragiuniversity.ac.in / www.nannayacet.com

(College of Ed. Tel. No. Rajamahendravaram 2020-2021)


WELCOME TO NANNAYACET - 2020

College Fees: 800

Page No: 520146

- on Information
- Application
- ad Hall Ticket
- ad Rankcard
- ad Fee Payment

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Name : SIVA NAGA RANI PEDDISETTI Gender : Female Date of Birth : 26-04-1999 Father's Name : LAKSHMI NARAYANA Address : Door No: 1-51 Street: OPP RELIANCE TOWER Town: KUCHIMPUDI City: KUCHIMPUDI District: WESTGODAVARI State: ANDHRA PRADESH Pin: 534450	Category : GENERAL(OC) Test : 102-Physical Sciences Marks Obtained : 20 RANK 351	 <i>P. Siva Naga Rani</i> <i>P. Jyoti ai</i> DIRECTOR, DOA NANNAYACET-2020
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Note :
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* Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.

Certificates to be submitted at the verification center

- (i) NANNAYA CET - 2020 Rank Card & Hall Ticket and Counseling fee of Rs. 500/- (Rs.250/- for SC and ST and PH) should be paid by ON-LINE. Payment receipt should be submitted at the registration counter of certificate verification center. No cash payment is allowed at verification center.

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**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Hall Ticket No : 061020027

RegNo : 204032

Application No : 101859

Name : RAMYA METTAPALLI
Gender : Female
Date of Birth : 04-08-1999
Father's Name : RANGARAO
Address :
DoorNo : 5-133
Street : TALLAMUDI
Town : APPANAVEEDU
City : APPANAVEEDU
District : WEST GODAVARI
State : ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin : 521105

Category : BCA

Test : 102-Physical Sciences

Marks Obtained:

29

RANK

183



[Signature]

**DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020**

Note :

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- Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate).
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- Intermediate original certificate.
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- 4 recent passport size Photos.
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- Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel.
- Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon.
- One set of Photostat copies of all the above certificates.
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I Phase Counseling:

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5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)	3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram	27-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)		27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM

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Web options enrollment and seat allotment dates will be notified shortly. Check website regularly for web-options schedule.

75%

**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Hall Ticket No : 061020012

Reg.No: 201772

Application No : 105158

Name: HIMABINDU TAKKALLAPATI
Gender: Female
Date of Birth: 15-11-1999
Father's Name: TAKKALLAPATI
NAGESWARARAO
Address :
DoorNo: 1-174
Street: MAIN ROAD
Town: NARASANNAPALEM
City: NARASANNAPALEM
District: WEST GODAVARI
State: ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin: 534462

Category: GENERAL(OC)

Test: 102-Physical Sciences

Marks Obtained:

24

RANK

295



T. Jyoti Bai

DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

Note :

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- Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon.
- One set of Photostat copies of all the above certificates.
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I Phase Counseling:		Venue (Attend at any of the centers)	Date & Time
S.No.	I Phase counseling for All Ranks - All Categories		
1.	Physical Verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for LIFE SCIENCES (101).	1. Government (A) College, Rajamahendravaram	25-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
2.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for PHYSICAL SCIENCES (102) TELUGU(203) & GEOLOGY(105)		25-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)	2. Ch.S.D.St.Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru	26-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
4.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104),HINDI(204) and M.P. Ed.(205)		26-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)	3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram	27-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)		27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
Candidates seeking admission under any Special Category should also attend for the Physical Verification of their general Certificates.			
Web options enrollment and seat allotment dates will be notified shortly. Check website regularly for web-options schedule.			

Photo Gallery



PG ENTRANCE COACHING GIVEN BY CH.ANITHA



SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

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

PG ENTRANCE COACHING

For

M.Sc. Life sciences

Date: 01-Aug-2020 To 30-Aug-2020

Time: 9:30 am to 12:30 Pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2019-2020

INDEX

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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 NANNAYACET 2020 in Commerce, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Life Sciences. 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 science (Zoology ,Botany)

Target Audience:

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

Duration:

- August1st, 2020, to Aug30th, 2020 (30 days)

Time:

9:30 AM to 12:30 PM (Morning sessions)

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 2020 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.Com/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 2020 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 2020.
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

26-07-2020
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.

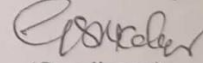
This is to bring to your kind notice that, Career Guidance and Placement Cell is planning to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes for interested III B.Sc/B.Com students specializing life Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce .

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020. The duration of these classes will be from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Kalid
Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,


(Coordinator)

Career Guidance and Placement Cell

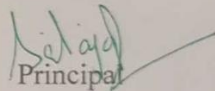
Notice to Students

NOTICE

27-07-2020

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020 running from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Course Structure

- 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.
- M Sc 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 and 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 MSc 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.

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P.G. ENTRANCE SERIES

English Medium

M.Sc. ENTRANCE

LIFE SCIENCES ^{E/M}

M.Sc. Botany

M.Sc. Zoology

M.Sc. Microbiology

M.Sc. Biochemistry

M.Sc. Biotechnology

M.Sc. Environmental Sciences

M.Sc. Horticulture & Landscape Management

M.Sc. Human Genetics

M.Sc. Agricultural Biotechnology offered in Department of Botany

M.Sc. Foods, Nutrition & Dietetics

M.Sc. Coastal Aquaculture & Marine Biotechnology

M.Sc. Marine Biotechnology

M.Sc. Marine Biology and Fisheries

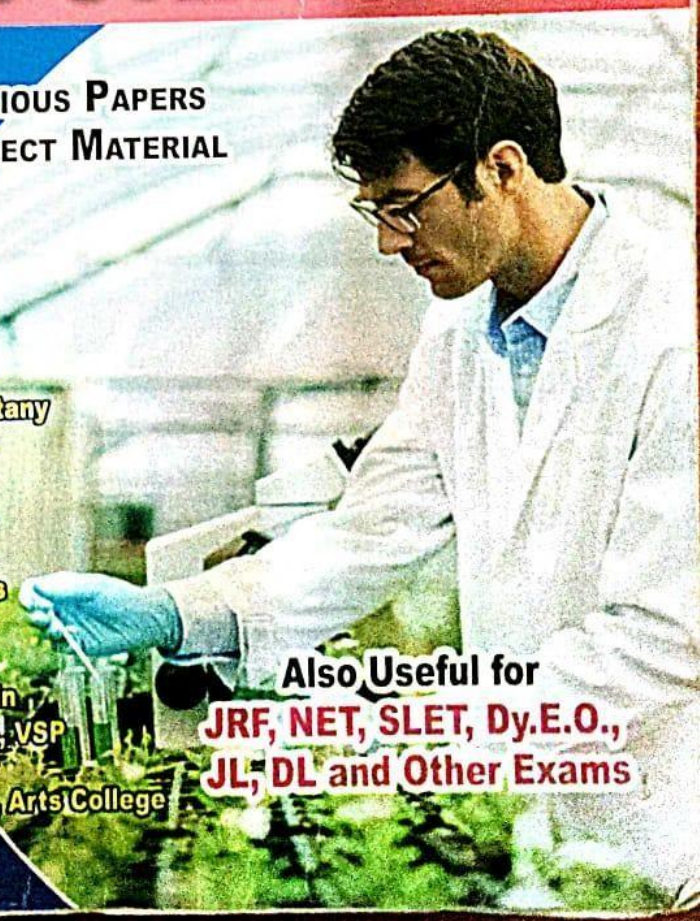
M.Sc. Fishery Science

M.Sc. Home Science

M.Sc. (2 years Self-finance) offered in St. Joseph's College for Women(A), VSP

M.Sc. Anthropology offered in Department of Anthropology, Arts College

◆ PREVIOUS PAPERS
◆ SUBJECT MATERIAL



Also Useful for
**JRF, NET, SLET, Dy.E.O.,
JL, DL and Other Exams**

SYLLABUS

Max. Marks: 100

- 1. Cell Biology:** Ultrastructure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell, Structure and function of cell organelles. Cell division - Mitosis and Meiosis. Chromosomes structure, Karyotyping.
- 2. Genetics:** Mendelian principles, Gene Interaction, Linkage and Crossing over, Sex determination, Sex linkage, Mutations - Genic and chromosomal (Structural and numerical); Chromosomal aberrations in humans. Recombination in prokaryotes transformation, conjugation, transduction, sex-duction. Extra genomic inheritance.
- 3. Molecular Biology and Genetic Engineering:** Structure of eukaryotic gene, DNA and RNA structure, DNA replication in pro and eukaryotes, Transcription and translation in pro and eukaryotes, genetic code. Regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes, Principles of recombinant DNA technology. DNA vectors, Transgenesis. Applications of genetic engineering.
- 4. Biotechnology:** Plant and animal cell culture, cloning, Fermentors types and process, Biopesticides, Biofertilizers, Bioremediation, Renewable and non - renewable energy resources, Non-conventional fuels.
- 5. Biomolecules:** Carbohydrates, proteins, amino acids, lipids, vitamins and porphyrins. Enzymes - classification and mode of action, enzyme assay, enzyme units, enzyme inhibition, enzyme kinetics, Factors regulating enzyme action.
- 6. Immunology:** Types of immunity, cells and organelles of immune system, Antigen - antibody reaction. Immunotechniques, Hypersensitivity, Vaccines.
- 7. Techniques:** Microscopy - Light and Electron, Centrifugation, Chromatography, Electrophoresis, Colorimetric and Spectrophotometric techniques, Blotting techniques, PCR, DNA finger printing.
- 8. Ecology, Environment and Evolution:** Theories and evidences of organic evolution, Hardy - Weinberg law. Components of an ecosystem, Ecological pyramids, Biogeochemical cycles, Ecological adaptations. Climatic and edaphic and biotic factors. Ecological succession - Hydrosere and xerosere, Natural resources, Biodiversity, current environmental issues, Environmental pollution, Global warming and climate change.
- 9. Physiology:** Structure and function of liver, kidney and heart, composition of blood, blood types, blood coagulation, Digestion and absorption, Endocrinology, Muscle and Nervous system.
- 10. Metabolism:** Metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, aminoacids and nucleic acids. Biological oxidation and bioenergetics.
- 11. Animal Science:** Biology of invertebrates and chordates, Embryology of chordates, Classification of marine environment - Physical and chemical parameters, Marine, estuarine, reservoir and riverine fisheries, Cultivation of fin and shell fish. Culture practices.
- 12. Plant Science:** Classification of cryptogams and phanerogams. General characteristics of taxonomic groups at class and family level Water relations and mineral nutrition of plants, Plant growth regulators, Ethnobotany and medicinal plants, Biology of plant seed, Photosynthesis.
- 13. Microbiology:** Microbes - Types, distribution and biology. Isolation and cultivation of bacteria and virus. Staining techniques. Bacterial growth curve, Microbial diseases - food and water borne, insect borne, contact diseases in humans. Microbial diseases in plants - by bacteria, fungi and virus, Plant microbe - interactions.
- 14. Nutrition:** Biological value of proteins, protein malnutrition, disorders, Chemistry and physiological role of vitamins and minerals in living systems.

1. In mitochondria cytochromes are situated in
 1. Matrix
 2. Outer membrane
 3. Inner membrane
 4. None of the above
2. What is the organelle that eliminates harmful drugs from body?
 1. Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum
 2. Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum
 3. Lysosomes
 4. Mitochondria
3. A chromosome is made up of DNA and ____
 1. Lipids
 2. Proteins
 3. Genes
 4. Sugars
4. At which phase of cell cycle DNA replication in occurred?
 1. G₀ phase
 2. G₁ phase
 3. S phase
 4. G₂ phase
5. Which of the following stages in considered to be the longest phase in mitosis?
 1. Prophase
 2. Metaphase
 3. Anaphase
 4. Telophase
6. Chromatin is made up of
 1. DNA
 2. Proteins
 3. DNA and Proteins
 4. None of the above
7. Which of the following is correct with regard to aneuploidy?
 1. Inversion
 2. 2n+1
 3. All aneuploids die before birth
 4. 4n state
8. The DNA sequence TAGCGA is represented in m-RNA as
 1. ATGCCT
 2. ATCGCT
 3. AUCGCU
 4. AUGCGU
9. Which of following factors is the reason for causing cancer?
 1. Mutations in genes
 2. Faulty DNA repair
 3. longer telomere length
 4. All of the above
10. Cloning vectors are used for
 1. Transfer a gene
 2. Copy a gene
 3. Produce a gene
 4. Remove a gene
11. Hairy roots are produced by using of
 1. Agrobacterium trumefaciense
 2. Agrobacteriuuna rhizogenes
 3. Agrobacterium vitis
 4. Agrobacterium rubi
12. The synthesis of DNA in E.coli is by
 1. DNA polymerase-I
 2. RNA polymerase-I
 3. DNA ligase
 4. DNA polymerase-III
13. What is the first transgenic plant?
 1. Rice
 2. Maize
 3. Cotton
 4. Tobacco
14. Which of the following vector has highest capacity?
 1. Cosmid
 2. Yeast Artificial Chromosome
 3. Yeast. integrative vector
 4. Bacteriophage vector
15. How the amino acids are jointed with each other?
 1. Hydrogen bond
 2. Ionic bond
 3. Peptide bond
 4. Carbon bond
16. Predominant antibody in serum is
 1. IgG
 2. IgD
 3. IgE
 4. IgA
17. Which one of the following organelle does not has ribosome?
 1. Cytoplasm
 2. Nucleus
 3. Mitochondria
 4. Chloroplast
18. pH of lysosome has ____ nature.
 1. Neutral
 2. Acidic
 3. Basic
 4. None of the above
19. Which one of the following vitamins contains Cobalt?
 1. Vitamin A
 2. Vitamin C
 3. Vitamin B₁₂
 4. Vitamin K
20. What is the main function of enzymes?
 1. Increase the rate of chemical reaction.
 2. They are always stored in active form.
 3. They are consumed chemical reactions.
 4. The raise the activation energy.
21. If the free energy change ΔG in a reaction is a negative value, it indicates that the
 1. Reaction releases energy
 2. Reaction absorbs energy
 3. Reaction is negative
 4. Reaction is positive
22. IgE makes a bond with
 1. Dendritic cells
 2. Macrophages
 3. B-Cells
 4. Mast cells
23. The antibodies are
 1. Carbohydrates
 2. Proteins
 3. Lipids
 4. Germs
24. What is the first recombinant antigen vaccine approved for humans?
 1. Hepatitis B vaccine
 2. Hib vaccine
 3. DTT vaccine
 4. Var vaccine

25. PCR is used for a
- To diagnose genetic diseases
 - To solve crimes
 - To study gene function
 - All of the above
26. One of the following is a bio-insecticide bacterium.
- Bacillus thuringiensis
 - Beauveria bassiana
 - Trichoderma viride
 - Phytophthora palmiura
27. Agarose is made up by the repetitive units of
- Agarobiose
 - Arabinose
 - Agar
 - Chitin
28. DNA foot printing is a suitable technique for identifying which of the following?
- t-RNA in mixture
 - r-RNA in mixture
 - Intrins within DNA
 - Protein binding site within DNA
29. Which of the following is a positively charged matrix for ion exchange chromatography?
- CM cellulose
 - DEAE cellulose
 - Phospho cellulose
 - None of the above
30. The hydrochloric acid in stomach converts
- Disaccharide to monosaccharide
 - Pepsinogen to pepsin
 - Prorenin to rennin
 - Polypeptide to peptide
31. End products of aerobic respiration are
- Sugar, oxygen, energy
 - Water energy, oxygen
 - CO₂, energy, oxygen
 - CO₂, H₂O, energy
32. The component of plasma responsible for maintaining osmotic pressure of blood is
- Plasmin
 - Albumin
 - Fibrinogen
 - Gamma globulin
33. Cardiac output =
- HR × SV
 - HR/SV
 - EDV - ESV
 - HR × BP
34. The Urochrome gives _____ colour to the urine.
- Yellow
 - Orange
 - Red
 - Blue
35. Most re-absorption of salts and water occurs in
- Proximal convoluted tubule
 - Loop of Henley
 - Collecting tubule
 - Distal convoluted tubule
36. Which of the following is not an amino acid derivative?
- Epinephrine
 - Melatonin
 - Thyroxine
 - Luteinizing hormone
37. What is the relationship between respiration and photosynthesis?
- Reciprocal relationship
 - Reverse relationship
 - Same relationship
 - No relationship
38. 'Sandal spike' disease is caused by
- Fungi
 - Mycoplasma
 - Bacteria
 - Virus
39. Dimorphic chloroplasts are present in
- Zea mays
 - Arachis hypogaea
 - Algae
 - Cyanobacterium
40. What is the amino acid that acts as precursor for it Auxin biosynthesis?
- Tyrosine
 - Tryptophan
 - Thiamine
 - Phynyl alanine
41. Cytokinins are chemically
- Purines
 - Pyrimidines
 - Nitrogenous bases
 - Poly nucleotides
42. Non flowering plants are called as
- Phanerogams
 - Cryptogams
 - Gymnosperms
 - Angiosperms
43. Last stage of plant succession is
- Climax community
 - Seral community
 - Competitive exclusion
 - Ecotype
44. Ozone layer is present in
- Troposphere
 - Stratosphere
 - Mesosphere
 - Ionosphere
45. Which of the following is not a green house gas?
- CO₂
 - CH₄
 - C₂H₆
 - N₂O
46. Most biodiversity hotspots are situated in _____
- Temperate zones
 - Tropical forests
 - Wet lands
 - Mountains
47. Marasmus disease is caused due to the deficiency of
- Protein-energy malnutrition
 - Carbohydrate deficiency
 - Fat deficiency
 - Protein deficiency
48. The pathogen which causes throat infections is
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae
 - Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - Streptococcus aureus
 - Salmonella typhi
49. Leaf blight disease in rice is caused by
- Virus
 - Bacteria
 - Prion
 - Fungi
50. Gastric ulcers are caused by
- Helicobacter Pylori
 - Pseudomonas
 - Mycobacteriui
 - Lactobacillus
51. Micro consumers are popularly known as
- Primary consumer
 - Secondary consumer
 - Tertiary consumer
 - Decomposers
52. Who proposed energy flow diagram of root spring?
- H.T.Odum
 - Teal H.T.
 - A.G.Tansley
 - E.P.Odum. A.G.

CHROMOSOME STRUCTURE & FUNCTION

Chromosomes are the rod-shaped, dark-stained bodies as seen during metaphase stage of mitosis when the cells are stained with a suitable basic dye and viewed under a light microscope. Chromosomes were first described by **Strausberger** in 1875. The term 'chromosome', however, was first used by **Waldeyer** in 1888. They were given the name **chromosome** (chroma = colour + soma = body) due to their marked affinity for basic dyes. As a consequence of this, they are stained rather deeply, while the remaining cytoplasm remains relatively unstained.

Chromosomes are clearly visible as distinct bodies during the stages of cell division only. Their number can be counted with relative ease only during mitotic metaphase. The interphase nucleus, on the other hand, does not exhibit any structure resembling chromosomes under the light microscope. Studies by **Boveri** in 1890 and subsequently by other workers clearly established that the integrity of metaphase chromosomes is maintained through the interphase.

Chromosomes are composed of thin chromatin threads called **chromatin fibers**. These fibers undergo folding, coiling and supercoiling during prophase so that the chromosomes become progressively thicker and smaller.

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

Each species has a definite and, generally, a constant chromosome number. **Somatic chromosome number** is the number of chromosomes found in somatic, more specifically meristematic, tissues of a species and is represented by $2n$. Ordinarily, somatic cells contain two copies of each chromosome. The two copies of a chromosome are ordinarily identical in morphology, gene content and gene order; they are known as **homologous chromosomes**.

Gametic chromosome number is precisely one half of the somatic number and is represented by n . It denotes the number of chromosomes found in the gametes of a species.

CHROMOSOME SIZE

In contrast to other cell organelles, the size of chromosomes shows a remarkable variation depending upon the stage of cell division. Chromosomes are the longest and the thinnest during interphase, so that they are not even visible under light microscope. With the onset of prophase, there is a progressive decrease in their length accompanied with an increase in thickness (diameter). Chromosomes are the smallest during anaphase. But chromosomes are the most easily observed and studied during mitotic metaphase when they are very thick, quite short and well spread in the cell. Therefore, chromosome measurements are generally taken during mitotic metaphase.

The size of mitotic metaphase chromosomes of animal and plant species generally varies between 0.5 μ and 30 μ in length, and between 0.2 μ and 2.0 μ in diameter. The longest metaphase chromosomes are found in *Tritillum*: its longest chromosome is 32 μ .

CHROMOSOME MORPHOLOGY

Chromosome appearance (morphology) changes with the stage of cell division. Mitotic metaphase chromosomes are the most suitable for studies on chromosome morphology. In such chromosomes, the following structural features (except chromatid) are seen under the light microscope: (1) chromatid, (2) centromere, (3) telomere, (4) secondary constriction and satellite, and (5) chromomere.

CHROMATID

Each metaphase chromosome appears to be longitudinally divided into two identical parts each of which is known as chromatid. The two chromatids of a chromosome appear to be 'joined' or 'fused' (in fact, they are only 'held together' rather closely) together at a point called **centromere**. The two chromatids of a chromosome separate from each other during mitotic anaphase (and during anaphase II of meiosis) and move to the opposite poles. As a consequence, each chromosome is represented by a single chromatid during telophase.

The DNA of each telophase chromosome (composed of a single chromatid) replicates during the synthesis (S) phase of interphase. This produces an identical copy of the chromatid so that during prophase and metaphase each chromosome is made up of two chromatids. Since the two chromatids making up a prophase chromosome are produced through replication of a single chromatid, they are referred to as **sister chromatids**. In contrast, the chromatids of homologous chromosomes are referred to as **non-sister chromatids**.

It is almost universally accepted that chromatid is the structural and functional unit of chromosomes and that it is not further subdivisible into smaller subunits without adversely affecting its structural integrity and functional capability.

CENTROMERE

The region where two sister chromatids of a chromosome appear to be 'joined' or 'held together' during mitotic metaphase is known as **centromere**. Under light microscope, centromere generally appears as a constriction (a narrowed region) in the chromosome. Therefore, it is also termed as **primary constriction**. But sometimes, centromeric regions do not take up any stain and they appear as gaps in the chromosome.

During cell division, spindle fibers (more particularly) chromosomal fibers attach to centromeres. As a result, centromeres are the first parts of chromosomes to be seen

moving towards the opposite poles during anaphase. The remaining regions of chromosomes lag behind and appear as if they were being pulled by the centromere. Therefore, it appears as if the anaphase chromosome movement is due to the centromeres of chromosomes, hence they are also known as **kinetochores**.

In most species, each chromosome has a single centromere in a fixed position, which does not change except due to structural chromosome aberrations. Therefore, the position of centromere serves as an important landmark in the identification of different chromosomes of a species. Chromosomes are divided into two transverse parts by their centromeres; these parts are called **arms**. In most cases, one arm of a chromosome is longer than the other, hence they are termed as **long arm** and **short arm**, respectively. Chromosomes may be divided into the following four classes on the basis of the position of their centromeres: 1. Metacentric, 2. Submetacentric, 3. Acrocentric and 4. Telocentric

METACENTRIC CHROMOSOMES

In such chromosomes, centromere is located in the centre of chromosomes, i.e., the centromere is **median**. The two arms of such chromosome are equal, and the arm ratio is 1 : 1. Metacentric chromosomes appear as 'V' shaped during anaphase

SUBMETACENTRIC CHROMOSOMES

When the centromere is located on one side of the central point of chromosome, i.e., the centromere is submedian, such chromosomes are known **submetacentric**. Such chromosomes appear either as 'V' or 'J' during anaphase, depending on how close or far-removed their centromeres are from their central points.

ACROCENTRIC CHROMOSOMES

Centromeres located close to one end of chromosomes are known as subterminal, and the chromosomes having them are called **subtelocentric** or **acrocentric**. Acrocentric chromosomes may appear either as 'j' or 'rod-shaped' during anaphase depending on the closeness of their centromeres to the telomere.

TELOCENTRIC CHROMOSOMES

Centromeres located at one end of the chromosome (i.e., in the position normally occupied by one of the telomeres) are called **terminal**, and the chromosomes having them are known as **telocentric chromosomes**. The telocentric chromosomes always appear 'rod-shaped' during anaphase. Generally, telocentric chromosomes are unstable. Most naturally occurring telocentric chromosomes are believed to be, in reality, acrocentric. Telocentric chromosomes are believed to originate by a transverse division (**mis-division**) of centromere.

As stated earlier, in most species each chromosome has a single centromere; such chromosomes are termed as **monocentric**. But in some species, each chromosome has more than one centromere; such chromosomes are called **polycentric**. Polycentric chromosomes are found in

Luzula, in generative tissues of *Ascaris megalocephala*, *univalens* and in *Thyanta*. In each of the above cases, the centromeric property is confined to one or more definite points of the chromosomes so that such centromeres are referred to as **localized**. However, in many insects, e.g., most homopteran and hemipteran insects, the centromeric activity is nonlocalized and spread over the entire chromosome length; such centromeres are known as **diffuse centromeres**.

The structure of centromere shows considerable variation under light microscope. Lima-de-Faria proposed three models of centromere structure on the basis of extensive studies of chromosomes during meiosis. According to these models, centromeres are made up of either thin fibrils almost invisible under the light microscope or of four or five kinetochore granules in addition to the thin fibrils.

Under scanning electron microscope, centromere appears as a relatively much thinner region than the rest of the chromosomes. Further, the two sister chromatids are only 'held together' in the centromeric region due to adhesion; they are often separated in the centromeric region as well. Centromeres appear to be composed of the same 300 Å chromatin fibers, which are the unit of chromosome organisation, and no kinetochore granules are visible.

In thin sections of chromosomes, the ultrastructure of centromere reveals relatively more densely packed 300 Å chromatin fibers and two spindle attachment granules one in each of the two sister chromatids. The centromere granules are dense bodies to which spindle fibers attach during cell division.

Centromeres contain highly repetitive DNA called **satellite-DNA** or **sat-DNA**. This class of DNA usually forms one or more minor bands distinct from the rest of the chromosomal DNA under cesium chloride density gradient ultracentrifugation. In most cases, centromeric region is almost the last segment of chromosomes to replicate during late S phase.

In case of yeast, a sequence of 120 bp is concerned with the centromeric function; this is called **CEN sequence**. CEN sequence has the following 3 elements: a 9 bp left boundary CDE-I element, an 11 bp right boundary CDE - III element and a central CDE-II element of 80 - 90 bp, which is > 90% A + T and is critical for centromere function.

TELOMERE

The two ends of a chromosome are known as **telomeres**. They are highly stable and telomeres of different chromosomes do not fuse or unite. But when telomeres are damaged or removed due to chromosome breakage, the damaged chromosome ends are highly unstable; such ends readily fuse or unite with broken ends of other chromosomes. It is generally accepted that the structural integrity and individuality of chromosomes is maintained due to telomeres.

At the level of chromosome morphology, telomeres are only conceptual entities in that they do not represent any distinct structural feature that can be seen under either light or electron microscope. Electron micrographs of telomeres of metaphase chromosomes reveal that they are made up of loops of the typical 300 Å chromatin fibers. In the interphase nucleus, each chromosome is attached with the nuclear envelope at the periphery of an annulus by one of its telomeres. It may be pointed out that during interphase chromosomes are fully uncoiled and extended, and are represented by chromatin fibers of about 300 Å diameter.

At the molecular level, telomeric region of the chromosome is made up of a repeating sequence, which is 3'TTGGGG5' in Tetrahymena, 3'TTTAGGG5' in Arabidopsis and 3'TTAGGG5' in man. In Arabidopsis, 350 tandem repeats of this subunit occur in one telomere. In Tetrahymena the telomeric region is extended by the enzyme telomerase following chromosome replication; this compensates for the reduction in telomere length that necessarily occurs at every cell division. The terminal portion of the telomeric region is postulated to be single-stranded. It has been suggested that the single-stranded region folds back on itself to form a hairpin loop in which the opposite G residues base-pair.

SECONDARY CONSTRICTION

In some chromosomes, a second constriction, in addition to that due to centromere (the primary constriction), is also present; this additional constriction is known as **secondary constriction**. Secondary constrictions may appear as constrictions or as gaps in chromosomes. But sometimes they may not be observable at all. Generally, secondary constrictions are located in the short arm of chromosomes near one end, but in many chromosomes they are located in the long arm and/or nearer to the centromere than to the telomere.

The chromosome region lying between the secondary constriction and the nearest telomere is known as **satellite**. Therefore, chromosomes having secondary constrictions are called **satellite chromosomes** or **sat-chromosomes**. [It may be pointed out that this satellite is not related to the sat-DNA]

The position of secondary constriction in a **sat-chromosome** is fixed and remains constant. In some species, somatic cells contain two (and gametes have one) sat-chromosomes, in some others four sat-chromosomes are found (e.g., *Vicia hajastana*), while in some others six or more such chromosomes are present (e.g., human somatic cells have 10 sat-chromosomes).

Nucleolus is always associated with the secondary constrictions of sat chromosomes. Therefore, secondary constrictions are also called **nucleolus organiser regions (NOR)** and sat-chromosomes are often referred to as **nucleolus organiser chromosomes (NOC)**. NOR of each sat-chromosome contains several hundred copies of the gene coding for ribosomal (rRNA).

CHROMOMERE

In some species, e.g., maize, amphibia etc., chromosomes during the first prophase of meiosis (more particularly, during pachytene), show small bead-like structures called **chromomeres**. The distribution of chromomeres in a chromosome is highly characteristic and constant, the pattern of distribution being different different chromosomes. Homologous chromosomes always show an identical pattern of chromomere distribution. Chromomeres are most clearly visible in the dipteran giant salivary gland chromosomes as dark staining bands.

KARYOTYPE

The general morphology (i.e., the size of chromosomes, the position of centromeres, the presence of secondary constrictions and the size of satellite bodies) of the somatic chromosome complement of an individual constitutes its **karyotype**. Ordinarily, karyotypes are presented by arranging the chromosomes of somatic complement in the descending order of size keeping their centromeres in a straight line. Thus the longest chromosome is placed on the extreme left and the smallest one on the extreme right. The sex chromosomes usually are placed in their appropriate positions according to their size, and are marked as X and Y.

IDIOTYPE

The karyotype of a species may be represented diagrammatically (in contrast to the actual photographs of chromosomes in karyotype) showing all the morphological features of the chromosomes; such a diagram is known as **idiotype**. Ordinarily, idiotypes are prepared for the haploid chromosome complement of a species. An idiotypic gives the same amount of information as does karyotype.

HETEROCHROMATIN AND EUCHROMATIN

The material of which chromosomes are composed is called **chromatin**. Chromatin has been classified into the following two groups: (1) heterochromatin and (2) euchromatin. This was mainly based on the stainability of chromatin with basic dyes during the various stages of cell cycle.

1. **Euchromatin**. It takes up little stain during interphase, stains only lightly during prophase, but is deeply stained during metaphase.
2. **Heterochromatin**: It takes up deep stain during interphase and prophase while during metaphase it is stained lightly.

The distribution of heterochromatin in chromosomes has been extensively investigated by analysing early and mid-prophase chromosomes. During these stages, there are three deeply staining structures in chromosomes: (i) chromomeres (ii) centromeric regions and (iii) knobs. **Chromomeres** may not represent true heterochromatin. Centromeric regions invariably contain heterochromatin. Knobs are spherical structures, usually several times the diameter of the concerned chromosomes. They are present

2

GENETICS

CLASSICAL GENETICS (Mendel's Approach)

It has been recognised since prehistoric days that progeny of human beings look like human beings, while those of animals like dog and cat are similar to dog and cat respectively. These observations are expressed as widely quoted proverbs, such as, 'like begets like'. When a child is borne, people look for its resemblance with the parents and close blood relatives. This implies that the development of characters of a baby is somehow related to those of its parents, or of others in its immediate ancestry. Questions relating to the nature and the basis for this relationship have occupied the thoughts of man for centuries. But systematic attempts to seek answers of these questions began only in the eighteenth century when several scientists began studies on plant hybridization. These studies laid the foundation for the investigations of **Gregor J. Mendel** (1822-1884). They still remain the most brilliant and the most conclusive experiments in genetic analysis supporting the Laws of Mendel.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE SCIENTISTS BEFORE MENDEL

A number of scientists had worked on plant hybridization during 18th and 19th centuries prior to Mendel. Some of the more notable scientists are Joseph Koelreuter, John Goss, Sargeret, Gaertner, Darwin, Herbert, Lecoq, Vichura and Naudin. **Koelreuter** conducted extensive studies on hybridization in tobacco between 1760 and 1766. He noted uniformity and heterosis in F_1 (first filial generation; filial progeny) and appearance of increased variation in F_2 .

Gaertner (1722-1850), **Naudin** (1815-1909), **Darwin** (1809-1882) and others confirmed the observations and conclusions of Koelreuter. Gaertner used a backcross programme to convert one species into another. Essentially, he transferred the nucleus of one species into the cytoplasm of another species.

The following important conclusions were available to Mendel from the studies of his predecessors.

1. In F_1 hybrids, some characters are identical to those of one of the two parents, some others are similar to those of the other parent, while some others are intermediate between those of the two parents.

2. Characters of F_1 and F_2 progeny produced by reciprocal crosses are identical. This observation clearly demonstrates that the contributions of male and female parents to the characters of progeny are equal.
3. F_1 progeny from a single cross are uniform in their characters. That is all the plants in F_1 from a cross are similar to each other. But F_2 generation shows a large variation for different characteristics.
4. In F_2 generation, some plants have characters similar to one parent, which some others are similar to the other parent in their appearance. The appearance of parental forms in F_2 was called **reversion**. But a majority of the plants were intermediate in appearance between the two parents.
5. Some plants in F_2 have entirely new character forms.

REASONS FOR FAILURE OF MENDEL'S PREDECESSORS

In his 1865 paper, Mendel presented a brilliant analysis of the deficiencies in the experimental approaches of his predecessors. These are summarised below.

1. These scientists studied the plant as a whole, i.e., its total appearance consisting of a large number of characters.
2. Therefore, the plants could not be classified into few clear-cut classes. These workers did not attempt an exhaustive classification of the difference form of the characters present in the progeny.
3. The scientists were more concerned with the description of various form appearing in the progeny. An attempt to determine the frequencies of different character forms in the progeny was not made.
4. In many cases, the data from different generations were not kept accurate and separately.
5. In many cases, a complete control on pollination in the F_1 was lacking.
6. In many studies, the F_1 was an interspecific hybrid exhibiting partial to considerable sterility.
7. The number of plants studied in F_2 was relatively small.
8. In addition, most of the characters studied by the earlier workers were quantitative in nature.

GREGOR JOHANN MENDEL

Mendel was born in 1822 near Brunn in Austria, now Brno in Czechoslovakia, in the family of a poor farmer.

After completing his studies, he returned to Brunn in 1854 where he was appointed as a substitute science teacher. His performance as a teacher was excellent. In addition, he worked as a priest in the local church. He lived in a house located within the premises of the church. He began to collect pea seeds for his experiments in 1857 from commercial seed growers all over the Europe. He conducted all his experiments within the kitchen garden of his house with the help of his own resources. He carried out seven years of painstaking, sincere, devoted and exhaustive experimentation. He presented his findings before the Natural History Society of Brunn at two of its meetings of February 8 and March 8, 1865. This paper, entitled 'Experiments in Plant Hybridization' was presented in German language. It was published in the annual proceedings of the Society in 1866. This volume of the proceedings was distributed to many libraries of Europe and North America.

Gregor Mendel died in 1884 at an age 62 years. In 1900, sixteen years after Mendel's death, three scientists, namely De vries in Holland, Correns in Germany and Tschermak in Austria, arrived at the same conclusions as those of Mendel. These three scientists, working independently, discovered the paper by Mendel. After this rediscovery, there was a spurt of interest in the Mendel's findings. The science of Genetics was thus truly borne.

SELECTION OF PEA AS AN EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL

The choice of pea for hybridization by Mendel was based on a deep understanding of the problems of such studies. Pea offered the following advantages as an experimental material.

1. In the available varieties, several characters had two contrasting forms which were easily distinguishable from each other. This permitted an easy classification of F_2 and F_3 progeny from various crosses into clear-cut classes.
2. The flower structure of pea ensures self-pollination. This was experimentally verified by Mendel.
3. Pea flowers are relatively large. Therefore, emasculation and pollination pea flowers is quite easy.
4. The duration of pea crop is of a single season. As a result, every year of generation of pea can be grown.
5. Pea seeds are large and present no problem in germination. Pea plants are relatively easy to grow and each plant occupies only a small space.

REASONS FOR MENDEL'S SUCCESS

The following factors together account for Mendel's success.

1. The most important factor was his ability for an accurate and clear analysis of the reasons for failure of earlier workers.

2. At first, Mendel studied the inheritance of only pair of control characters at a time. Only after he formulated the law of government inheritance of pairs of contrasting characters, he tried to study inheritance of two and three character pairs.

3. Mendel selected pea varieties that had clearly different forms of one or more characters. The difference between the two forms of a pair of contrasting characters was so large and clear-cut that the individual in a population could be easily and accurately classified as having one or the other contrasting character.

4. Mendel classified all the plants of a population on the basis of the contrasting characters under study and kept an accurate record of the numbers of plants (seeds) in each category for every generation.

5. Mendel carried out his experiments with great care and elaborateness.

6. His knowledge of mathematics was a definite asset in the interpretation of his findings.

7. Mendel was able to formulate appropriate hypotheses on the basis of the explanation he offered for his experimental findings. Further, he proceeded to test these hypotheses experimentally to prove the correctness of his explanations.

But in the final analysis, Mendel was undoubtedly lucky. (1) The seven characters selected by Mendel showed qualitative inheritance. Not a single trait was inherited quantitatively. (2) The contrasting forms of each of the seven characters were governed by a single gene. (3) Further, in each case one form was completely dominant over the other. (4) Of the seven characters studied by Mendel, the genes for two were located in one chromosome, while three others were present in another chromosome. But out of these, only two were close enough to distort the dihybrid ratio of 9 : 3 : 3 : 1. Luckily, Mendel did not study this character pair.

LAWS OF MENDEL

From his studies in pea, Mendel proposed the two basic laws of genetics; (1) law of segregation and (2) law of independent assortment (chapter 9). These laws provided the foundation on which the science of genetics has developed. The law of segregation is universally applicable, but the law of independent assortment does not apply to linked genes.

Mendel also explained the phenomenon of Dominance. But dominance is not regarded as a law.

LAW OF SEGREGATION

According to this law, *the two alleles of a gene remain separate and do not contaminate each other in the F_2 hybrid*. At the time of gamete formation in F_2 , the two alleles separate and pass into different gametes.

Thus each somatic cell of an individual has two copies (or alleles) of a gene. But each gamete has only a single copy (or allele) of any gene. As a result, a somatic cell may be either pure (containing two identical copies of a gene, e.g., AA) or hybrid (containing two dissimilar copies of a gene, e.g., Aa) for a gene. But, of necessity, the gametes are always pure for every gene since they have only one copy of each gene (either A or a). Therefore, the term *law of purity of gametes* sometimes used to describe the law of segregation.

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN ,ELURU
 CAREER GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT CELL
 AUCET COACHING
 STUDENTS ATTENDENCE LIST (2019- 2020)

Sl	Roll no	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the student
1	174002	BODIGADLA KRANTHI	III BSC CBZ	B. kranti
2	174006	GUDURI PADMINI	III BSC CBZ	G. Padmini
3	174004	CHUNDURU RAMYA	III BSC CBZ	Ch. Ramya
4	174042	RASA MOUNIKA	III BSC CBZ	R. Mounika
5	174007	KANKIPATI SANTHI	III BSC CBZ	K. SANTHI
6	174010	KURAKULA DURGA BHAVANI	III BSC CBZ	K. Durga bhavani
7	174014	NEERUKONDA SAI DEEPIKA	III BSC CBZ	N. S. Deepika
8	174014	NAGAMALLI SANDHYA	III BSC CBZ	N. Sandhya
9	17403	CHAVATAPALLI GEETHA	III BSC CBZ	Ch. Geetha
10	174019	UPPALAPATI LAKSHMI	III BSC CBZ	U. Lakshmi
11	174020	YALAMANCHILI NAMRATHA	III BSC CBZ	Y. Namratha
12	174021	ALLURI PAVANNANDESWARI	III BSC CBZ	A. Pavannandeswari
13	174017	PIPPARA RANI	III BSC CBZ	P. Rani
14	174032	KORIPALLI GEETHA MADHURI	III BSC CBZ	K.G. Madhuri
15	174018	SRIPADA DURGA KAMAKSHI KAVYA	III BSC CBZ	S.P. Kavya
16	174038	MOHAMMAD NASEEMA	III BSC CBZ	MD. Naseema
17	174039	MUVVALA BINDHU	III BSC CBZ	M. Bindhu
18	174043	SARIHADDU PRASANNA KUMARI	III BSC CBZ	S. P. Prasnna
19	174008	KEDASI BHARATHI	III BSC CBZ	K. Bharathi
20	174015	NIJAPARAPU PRIYANKA	III BSC CBZ	N. Priyanka
21	174051	VANAPALLI NAGASAI KIRANMAI	III BSC CBZ	V. Naga Sai Kiranmai
22	174055	SUDHEERA MATTA	III BSC CBZ	S. Mattha
23	174029	GUJJULA SANDHYA RANI	III BSC CBZ	G. Sandhya rani

24	174032	K.GEETHA MADHURI	III BSC CBZ	K. Geetha madhuri
25	174036	MADICHARLA MOUNIKA	III BSC CBZ	M. Mounika.
26	174024	CHAVATAPALLI GEETHA	III BSC CBZ	Ch. Geetha
27	174025	CHENNUBOYINA YASODA	III BSC CBZ	C. Yasoda
28	174047	TALLIBOINA CHAMUNDESWARI	III BSC CBZ	T. Chamundeswari
29	174027	GERA JERUSHA	III BSC CBZ	G. Jerusha
30	174028	ISETTI AKHILA BHUVANESWARI	III BSC CBZ	I. Akhila Bhuvaneswari
31	174029	GUJJULA SANDHYA RANI	III BSC CBZ	G. Sandhya Rani
32	174030	S.DIVYA NAYANA BHARGAVI	III BSC CBZ	S.D.N. Bhargavi
33	174031	JAMMISSETTI MARY SOWJANYA	III BSC CBZ	J. Mary Sowjanya
34	174032	KORIPALLI GEETHA MADHURI	III BSC CBZ	K. Geetha madhuri

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Students Attendance Register

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN , ELURU																														
CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL																														
NANNAYA SET COACHING 2019-2020																														
SUB: LIFE SCIENCES (BOTANY, ZOOLOGY)																														
S.NO	ROLL.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT	01-09-20	02-09-20	03-09-20	04-09-20	05-09-20	06-09-20	07-09-20	08-09-20	09-09-20	10-09-20	11-09-20	12-09-20	13-09-20	14-09-20	15-09-20	16-09-20	17-09-20	18-09-20	19-09-20	20-09-20	21-09-20	22-09-20	23-09-20	24-09-20			
1	174002	III CBZ	BODIGADLA KRANTHI	/	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/			
2	174006	III CBZ	GUDURI PADMINI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
3	174004	III CBZ	CHUNDURU RAMYA	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	a	/	/		
4	174042	III CBZ	RASA MOUNIKA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	a	/	/	
5	174007	III CBZ	KANKIPATI SANTHI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
6	174010	III CBZ	KURAKULA DURGA	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
7	174014	III CBZ	NEERUKONDA SAI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
8	174014	III CBZ	NAGAMALLI SANDHYA	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
9	17403	III CBZ	CHAVATAPALLI GEETHA	/	/	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	a	/	a	/	/
10	174019	III CBZ	UPPALAPATI LAKSHMI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	174020	III CBZ	YALAMANCHILI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	a	/	/
12	174021	III CBZ	ALLURI PAVANNANDESWARI	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	174017	III CBZ	PIPPARA RANI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	174032	III CBZ	KORIPALLI GEETHA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	174018	III CBZ	SRIPADA DURGA KAMAKSHI KAVYA	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

REPORT

PROGRAMME:PG Entrance COACHING FOR III B.Sc. aspirants in Life sciences 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 M.Sc Life sciences (Zoology,Botany) This significant decision forms an integral part of the report on the PG entrance coaching classes in Life sciences subject conducted from 01-Aug-2020 To 30 -Aug-2020 from 9:30am to 12:30pm .These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty from the concerned department.

Approximately 34 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 2020. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 9:30 AM to 12:30 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. All the students were qualified in the exam . Students showcased exceptional performance, securing Close 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.

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

RANK CARD

App. No		Test Name	MARKS	RANK
15654		101-Life Sciences	47	80

Note :

- * Admission into any course in the order of respective Test Rank and subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria as per Prospectus.
- * Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of counseling.
- * This rank card should be presented at the time of counseling and certificate verification.

ANUPGCET - 2019
 DIRECTOR, DOA

Photo Gallery



Coaching classes



PG ENTRANCE COACHING
For
M.Sc., (MATHEMATICS)

Date: 01-Aug-2020 To 30-Aug-2020

Time: 9:30 am to 12:30 Pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL
2019-2020

INDEX

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About Programme

The Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir C R Reddy College for Women organized PG entrance coaching classes for NANNAYACET 2020 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:

- August 1st, 2020, to Aug 30th, 2020 (30 days)

Time:

- 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM (Morning sessions)

Resource Persons:

- Mrs. V.D.Ratna Kumari(HOD) &
- Mrs. M.B.Rajyalakshmi

Organized By:

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

Program Overview:

- Specifically designed coaching program focusing on NANNAYACET 2020 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 2020 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 2020.
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

26-07-2020
Eluru

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

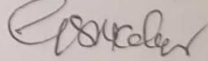
Subject: Request to grant permission to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes to final year students.

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020. The duration of these classes will be from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Sally
Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,

(Coordinator)

Career Guidance and Placement Cell

tter

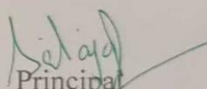
Notice to Students

NOTICE

27-07-2020

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020 running from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
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

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

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

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

★ **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 nth derivative is the highest derivative in that equation.

★ **Degree of a differential equation:**

Let $F(x, y, y^1, \dots, y^n) = 0$ 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 $F(x, y, y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ be a differential equation of order n. If $\phi(x, y, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) = 0$

where c_1, c_2, \dots, 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 $F(x, y, y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ 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 $F(x, y, y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ 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 $|x - x_0| \leq a$ and $|y - y_0| \leq b$, 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 $(a_2x + b_2y + c_2) \frac{dy}{dx} = a_1x + b_1y + c_1$ 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

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \text{ in } R.$$

★ **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. $d\left(\frac{e^x}{y}\right) = \frac{ye^x dx - e^x dy}{y^2}$

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

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

★ $M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy = 0$ 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 $ydx - xdy = c$ and its solution 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 $\int g(y) dy$ 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 $y \exp\left(\int P dx\right) = \int Q \exp\left(\int P dx\right) dx + c$ 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 $p^n + p_1(x, y)p^{n-1} + \dots + p_{n-1}(x, y)p + p_n(x, y) = 0$ 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

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

Where $P_1(x), P_2(x), \dots, P_n(x)$ 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. $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + x^3 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x y^2 = \cos x$

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

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}, \frac{d^3}{dx^3}, \dots, \frac{d^n}{dx^n}$$

be denoted by D^2, D^3, \dots, D^n

when applied on function y of x yield.

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

The polynomial $D^n + P_1 D^{n-1} + P_2 D^{n-2} + \dots + P_n$ in D is called a differential operator of order n and it is denoted by $f(D)$. $f(D) = D^n + P_1 D^{n-1} + P_2 D^{n-2} + \dots + P_n$.

★ An equation of the form

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

Where P_1, P_2, \dots, 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 $f(D) = D^n + P_1 D^{n-1} + P_2 D^{n-2} + \dots + P_n$

where P_1, P_2, \dots, 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 $y = e^{m_1 x}$ is a solution of $f(D)y = 0$.

★ If $f(D) \equiv D^n + P_1 D^{n-1} + \dots + P_n$ where P_1, P_2, \dots, 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. $m^n + P_1 m^{n-1} + \dots + P_n = 0$. Where P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n are real constants is called the auxillary equation of $f(D)y = 0$.

Note: $c_1 e^{m_1 x} + c_2 e^{m_2 x} + \dots + c_n e^{m_n x}$ 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 function 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 $e^{\alpha x} \int Q e^{-\alpha x} dx$.

★ 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 $x \cos^2 y dx + \tan y dy = 0$ is
 1. $-x^2 + \tan^2 y = c^2$ 2. $x^2 - \tan^2 y = c^2$
 3. $x^2 + \tan^2 y = c^2$ 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 $x dy - y dx = (\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx$
 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 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x + ye^{\frac{x}{y}}}$
 1. $\log c^2 x^2 = \exp(2x/y)$ 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 $y^2 dy = x(x dy - y dx) e^{x/y}$ 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 $OP = |\vec{OP}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

★ 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 $A \neq B$ are points, then $\frac{\vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}|}$ is the unit vector along \vec{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 \vec{AB} in the direction from A to B is
$$= \frac{(x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}}$$

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

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| |b|} = \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2}{\sqrt{(a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)} \sqrt{(a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2)}}$$

If a, b are parallel vectors then

$$a_1 : b_1 : c_1 = a_2 : b_2 : c_2 \text{ (or) } a_1 = b_1 : b_2 = c_1 : c_2$$

If a, b are perpendicular vectors $\Leftrightarrow a \cdot b = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2 = 0$$

★ Projection of b on a ($a \neq 0$) is $\frac{b \cdot a}{|a|}$ where $\frac{a}{|a|}$ is the unit vector in the direction of a .

★ If a, b are two non-zero or non parallel vectors then $a \times b = |a| |b| n$ where n is a unit vector perpendicular to the plane containing a, b so that a, b, n form a right handed system.

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| \text{ Square units}$$

Area of $\Delta ABC = 0 \Leftrightarrow A, B, C$ are collinear

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

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

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

★ a, b, c are three non-coplanar vectors. If V is the volume of the parallelepiped with adjacent sides a, b, c then $V = |(a \cdot b \cdot c)|$ 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 $\Leftrightarrow (a, b, c) = 0$.

★ A, B are two distinct points. Distance of P from

$$\vec{AB} = \frac{|\vec{AP} \times \vec{AB}|}{|\vec{AB}|}$$

★ 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

$$P = \left[\frac{\lambda_2 x_1 + \lambda_1 x_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}, \frac{\lambda_2 y_1 + \lambda_1 y_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}, \frac{\lambda_2 z_1 + \lambda_1 z_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right]$$

★ 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.c.s. 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 \vec{PQ} .

★ If \vec{AB} is a ray with d.c.s. 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 \vec{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 $3x-4y+5z = 0$ and $2x-y-2z = 5$ is
 1. $\frac{\pi}{3}$
 2. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 3. $\frac{\pi}{6}$
 4. None
4. The line $\frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}$ 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 \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{r} is the position vector of a point on the sphere. The equation of the sphere drawn on the diameter is
 1. $(\vec{r}-\vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{r}-\vec{b}) = 0$
 2. $(\vec{r}-\vec{a}) \times (\vec{r}-\vec{b}) = 0$
 3. $(\vec{r}-\vec{a}) = (\vec{r}-\vec{b}) = 0$
 4. $\frac{\vec{r}-\vec{a}}{(\vec{r}-\vec{b})} = 0$
8. $x(x-a) + y(y-b) + z(z-c) = 0$ is
 1. a pair 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. $\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c}}{4}$

- ★ $|x| \geq k \Leftrightarrow x \geq k \text{ or } x \leq -k$
- ★ 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 exist $u, v \in R$ 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 number 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. $L \neq \emptyset, U \neq \emptyset$ (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 $x < \alpha \Rightarrow x \in L, y > \alpha \Rightarrow y \in U$.
- ★ **Archimedean 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:

$$(a, b) = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, a < x < b\}$$

$$[a, b] = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, a \leq x \leq b\}$$

$$]a, b[= \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, a < x < b\}$$

$$[a, b[= \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, a \leq x < b\}$$

$$[a, \infty) = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq a\}$$

$$(a, \infty) = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, x > a\}$$

$$(-\infty, a) = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, x < a\}$$

$$(-\infty, a] = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, x \leq a\}$$

$$(-\alpha, \alpha) = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

★ **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 $\epsilon > 0$, if is possible to find $\delta > 0$ where

$$0 < |t - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(t) - L| < \epsilon$$

then the vector L is called the limit of $f(t)$ as t tends to a .

This is denoted as

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t) = L$$

★ **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.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t) = f(a)$$

★ If f and g are continuous then $f \pm g$, $f \cdot g$ and $f \times g$ are also continuous.

★ **Derivative:** Let f be a vector function on an interval I and $a \in I$ then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a}$$

If it exists is called the derivative of f 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 $a \in I$.

$$\text{Then } f'(a) = 0$$

★ 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

$$\frac{d}{dt} (A \cdot B) = \frac{dA}{dt} \cdot B + A \cdot \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (A \times B) = \frac{dA}{dt} \times B + A \times \frac{dB}{dt}$$

★ 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 function and ϕ a scalar differentiable function on a common domain S . Then ϕf 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 $f \cdot \frac{df}{dt} = 0$.

★ Let s be a scalar function defined over the domain S and differentiable at $t \in S$. If f is a vector function differentiable at $s(t)$ in the range of functions then the composite function $f(s)$ is differentiable at t and

$$f[s(t)] = f[s(t)] S^1 t$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{df}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt}$$

6. GROUP THEORY

STUDY MATERIAL

★ **Natural Numbers (N):** The numbers which are starting with '1' and incremented by 1 are called as natural numbers.

$$N = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots \}$$

★ **Whole numbers (W):** The numbers which are starting with '0' and incremented by '1' are called as whole numbers.

$$W = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$$

★ **Integers: Z** = { ..., -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... }

★ **Rational numbers (Q):**

$$Q = \left\{ \frac{p}{q}, q \neq 0, p, q \in I \right\} \text{ Ex: } \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \dots$$

★ **Real numbers:** The combination of surds and rational numbers are called as real numbers

$$\text{Ex: } \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}$$

★ **Complex numbers: C** = { $a + ib$; $i = \sqrt{-1}$; $a, b \in R$ }

$$\text{Ex: } 3 + i5, 4 + i6$$

Surds (Q¹): The numbers which are not real numbers are called surds.

$$\text{Ex: } \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$$

★ **Closure Law:** \circ is a binary operation on a set S. If for $a, b \in S$, $a \circ b \in S$, then \circ is said to be closure in S.

Ex: (N, +), (I, +), (R, +) and (R, *) are satisfied the closure law.

★ **Commutative Law:** \circ is a binary operation in a non-empty set S. If for $a, b \in S$, $a \circ b = b \circ a$ then \circ is said to be commutative in S.

Ex: (N, +), (N, *), (I, +), (R, +) and (R, *) are the examples for commutative law.

★ **Associative Law:** \circ is a binary operation in a non-empty set S. For $a, b, c \in S$, $(a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c)$ then \circ is said to be associative in S.

Ex: (N, +), (N, *), (R, +), (I, +) and (R, *)

★ **Algebraic structure:** A non-empty set 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, \circ) is called a semigroup if the binary operation \circ is associative in S.

1. (N, +) and (Q, -) are the examples for semigroup.
2. (P(s), \cap) 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 \circ be a binary operation on S.

i. If there exists an element $e_1 \in S$ such that $e_1 \circ a = a$ for $a \in S$ then e_1 is called a left identity of S w.r.t. the operation \circ .

ii. If there exists an element $e_2 \in S$ such that $a \circ e_2 = a$ for $a \in S$ then e_2 is called a right identity of S w.r.t. the operation \circ .

iii. If there exists an element $e \in S$ such that e is both a left and a right identity of S w.r.t. \circ . 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, \bullet), the number 1 is an identity element.

★ **Monoid:** A semigroup (S, \circ) with the identity element w.r.t. \circ is known as monoid i.e., (S, \circ) is a monoid if S is a non-empty set and \circ a binary operation in S such that \circ is associative and there exists an identity element w.r.t. \circ

e.g. 1. (Z, +) is a monoid with the identity 0

e.g. 2. (Z, \bullet) is a monoid with the identity 1

★ **Invertible element:** Let (S, \circ) be an algebraic structure with the identity element e in S w.r.t. \circ , an element $a \in S$ is said to be left invertible or left regular if there exists an element $x \in S$ such that $x \circ a = e$. Then x is called a left inverse of a w.r.t. \circ .

★ An element $a \in S$ is said to be right invertible or right regular if there exists an element $y \in S$ such that $a \circ y = e$, then y is called a right inverse of a w.r.t. \circ .

★ **Group:** If G is a non-empty set and \circ is a binary operation defined on G such that the following three laws are satisfied then (G, \circ) is a group.

OBJECTIVE BITS

1. In a group G , if $o(ba b^{-1}) = m$ then $o(a) =$
 1. $m-1$ 2. $m+1$ 3. m 4. None
2. The order of cyclic $(1, 2, 3, \dots, (n-1), n)$ is
 1. $n!$ 2. $\frac{n!}{2}$ 3. n 4. None
3. If G is a group and $x \in G$ such that $o(x) = 36$ then $o(x^{10})$ is
 1. 18 2. 10 3. 36 4. None
4. If $G = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2002\}_{+2003}$ then $o(2000)$ 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. $o(H) / o(G)$ 2. $o(G) + o(H)$
 3. $\frac{o(G)}{o(H)}$ 4. $o(G) \cdot o(H)$
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 $a \in G, a \neq e$ then
 1. $a^2 = a$ 2. $a^2 = e$ 3. $a^2 = 2n$ 4. $a^2 = 4n$
8. If $G = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$ then $o(-i, j, k, i) =$ _____
 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 $G \rightarrow G^1$ 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

2019-2020

SUB: MATHEMATICS

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S.NO	ROLL.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
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2	171011	K.SRI DEVI	MPC-1	K. Sridevi
3	171021	M.KRISHNA PRASANNA	MPC-1	M. Krishna Prasanna
4	171022	M.CHITTI	MPC-1	M. Chitti
5	171025A	V.NITYA SUBHA SRI	MPC-1	V. Nitya Subha Sri
6	171028	A. NAGA JYOTHI	MPC-1	A. Naga Jyothi
7	171035	B. CHANDINI	MPC-1	B. Chandini
8	171036	B. SUJATHA	MPC-1	B. Sujatha
9	171040	B. SIRISHA	MPC-1	B. Sirisha
10	171041	CH. KUSUMANJALI	MPC-1	CH. Kusumajali
11	171046	D.HARITHA	MPC-1	D. Haritha
12	171056	G. LEELA NAGA LAVANYA	MPC-II	G. L. N. Lavanya
13	171058	J. RAMYA	MPC-II	J. Ramya
14	171068	K. RAMA DEVI	MPC-II	K. Rama Devi
15	171073	L.SRI HARIKA	MPC-II	L. Sri Harika
16	171077	M.MANISHA	MPC-II	M. Manisha
17	171079	M.V.V. SANDHYA	MPC-II	M.V.V. Sandhya
18	171087	N. LAVANYA	MPC-II	N. Lavanya
19	171096	P. DURGA RANI	MPC-II	P. Durga Rani
20	171097	P. DIVYA	MPC-II	P. Divya
21	171106	REHANA BEGUM	MPC-II	Rehana Begum
22	171112	SK. MUBEENA SULTANA	MPC-II	SK. Mubeena Sultana
23	171115	T. AKHILA	MPC-II	T. Akhila
24	171119	T. RAJYA LAKSHI	MPC-II	T. Rajya Lakshmi
25	171122	Y. RAJESWARI	MPC-II	Y. Rajeswari
26	172006	B.S.B.N. SINDHUJA	MPCS-I	B.S.B.N. Sindhuja
27	172009	B. NAGA SAMYUKTHA	MPCS-I	N. Naga Samyuktha
28	172017	P. LAKSHMI POLERAMMA	MPCS-I	P. Lakshmi Poleramma
29	172019	S.G.SAI MAHITHA	MPCS-I	S.G. Sai Mahitha

30	171049	G. SUKUMARI	MPC-I	G. SUKUMARI
31	171118	T. JAYASRI	MPC-II	T. Jayasri
32	172035	B. LAVANYA	MPCS-I	B. Lavanya
33	172060	K. YAMUNA PRIYA	MPCS-II	K. Yamuna priya
34	172064	L. PRIYANKA	MPCS-II	L. Priyanka
35	172068	M. BHUVANA	MPCS-II	M. Bhuvana
36	172069	M. TEJO DEEPIKA	MPCS-II	M. Tejo Deepika
37	172071	M. NAGANJALI	MPCS-II	M. Naganjali
38	172075	J. NAGA LAKSHMI	MPCS-II	J. Naga lakshmi
39	172076	M. USHA RANI	MPCS-II	M. Usha rani
40	173027	B. MOUNIKA	MSCS-I	B. Mounika
41	173060	K.V. SUSHMA MOUNIKA	MSCS-II	K.V. sushma mounika
42	173081	N. SWAPNA	MSCS-II	N. Swapna
43	173107	M. PAVANI	MSCS-II	M. Pavani
44	171154	B. GNANA LAKSHMI DURGA	MCCS	B. G. L. Durga
45	175007	U. LAKSHMI SOWJANYA	MECS	U. Sowjanya
46	175014	B. SHAROON KUMARI	MECS	B. Sharoon

H. B. P.
SIGNATURE

Students Attendance Register

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN , ELURU																													
CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL																													
PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2019-2020																													
SUB: MATHEMATICS																													
S.NO	ROLL.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT	11/8/19	11/9/19	11/10/19	11/11/19	11/12/19	11/13/19	11/14/19	11/15/19	11/16/19	11/17/19	11/18/19	11/19/19	11/20/19	11/21/19	11/22/19	11/23/19	11/24/19	11/25/19	11/26/19	11/27/19	11/28/19	11/29/19	11/30/19	12/1/19	12/2/19	12/3/19
1	171002	MPC-1	A.KALYANI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
2	171011	MPC-1	K.SRI DEVI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	171021	MPC-1	M.KRISHNA PRASANNA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	171022	MPC-1	M.CHITTI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	171025A	MPC-1	V.NITYA SUBHA SRI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	171028	MPC-1	A.NAGA JYOTHI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	171035	MPC-1	B.CHANDINI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	171036	MPC-1	B.SUJATHA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	171040	MPC-1	B.SIRISHA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	171041	MPC-1	CH.KUSUMANJALI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	171046	MPC-1	D.HARITHA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	171056	MPC-II	G.LEELA NAGA LAVANYA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	171058	MPC-II	J.RAMYA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	171068	MPC-II	K.RAMA DEVI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	171073	MPC-II	L.SRI HARIKA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	171077	MPC-II	M.MANISHA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	171079	MPC-II	M.V.V.SANDHYA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
18	171087	MPC-II	N.LAVANYA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
19	171096	MPC-II	P.DURGA RANI	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20	171097	MPC-II	P.DIVYA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
21	171106	MPC-II	REHANA BEGUM	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
22	171112	MPC-II	SK.MUBEENA SULTANA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

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 01-Aug-2020 To 30 -Aug-2020 from 9:30am to 12:30pm .These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty Mrs. V. D. Ratna Kumari(HOD) & Mrs. M.B. Rajyalakshmi in Maths 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 2020. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 9:30 AM to 12:30 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. 11 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.


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

DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD





Hall Ticket No : 061030080

RegNo : 205383

Application No : 104863

Name : SUKUMARI GEDDAM
Gender : Female
Date of Birth : 19-10-1999
Father's Name : GEDDAM SRINIVASA RAO


Address :
DoorNo : 2-63
Street : MAIN ROAD
Town : M NAGULAPALLI
City : DWARAKA TIRUMALA
District : WEST GODAVARI
State : ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin : 534425

Category : BCD
Test : 103-103-Mathematical Sciences
Marks Obtained:

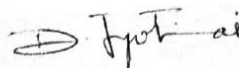
46

RANK

173



G. Sukumari


DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

Note :
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 * Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.

Certificates to be submitted at the verification center

- (i) NANNAYA CET - 2020 Rank Card & Hall Ticket and Counseling fee of Rs. 500/- (Rs.250/- for SC and ST and PH) should be paid by ON-LINE. Payment receipt should be submitted at the registration counter of certificate verification center. No cash payment is allowed at verification center.
- (ii) Degree/Provisional Pass Certificate.
- (iii) Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination.
- (iv) Transfer and Conduct Certificate from the institution where the candidate last studied. Candidates who have completed /studied already or discontinued and seeking admission to second PG or professional course should submit TC relating to first PG course only. Duplicate TC relating to UG / PG degree should be accompanied by proper evidence of loss of original TC, Police complaint with not traceable and Affidavit. Candidates submitting false TC are liable for cancellation of seat at any stage and are liable for prosecution. (Admission will not be given if T.C of the institution where the candidate studied last is not submitted).
- (v) Migration Certificate (for other Universities candidates).
- (vi) Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate).
- (vii) Study Certificates for the last seven years or Residence Certificate for preceding seven years of the qualifying examination.
- (viii) Intermediate original certificate.
- (ix) Integrated Community Certificate issued by the competent authority in case of SC/ST/BC/EBC/Minority candidates.
- (x) Valid latest income certificate issued by M.R.O./Thasildar if fee concession is claimed / white ration card (the validity of income certificate is for one year from the date of issue).
- (xi) 4 recent passport size Photos.
- (xii) Candidates opting for admission under NCC/Sports/CAP/PH/NSS quota must produce relevant original certificates, in addition to the above. PH certificate must be issued by the concerned medical board in the Govt. hospital.
- (xiii) Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel.
- (xiv) Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon.
- (xv) One set of Photostat copies of all the above certificates.
- (xvi) After verification of the certificates, at the helpline centre, the candidate will get all his/her Original certificates back except T.C., C.C. and Migration certificate. The receipt of original certificates shall be given to the candidate.

Candidates attending for certificate verification should register online by paying the counselling fee by online.

I Phase Counseling:		Venue (Attend at any of the centers)	Date & Time
S.No.	I Phase counseling for All Ranks - All Categories		
1.	Physical Verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for LIFE SCIENCES (101).	1. Government (A) College, Rajamahendravaram 2. Ch.S.D.St.Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru 3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram 4. AKNU M.S.N Campus, Kakinada	25-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
2.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for PHYSICAL SCIENCES (102) TELUGU(203) & GEOLOGY(105)		25-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)		26-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
4.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104), HINDI(204) and M.P. Ed.(205)		26-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)		27-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)		27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
Candidates seeking admission under any Special Category should also attend for the Physical Verification of their general Certificates.			
Web options enrolment and seat allotment dates will be notified shortly. Check website regularly for web-options schedule.			

DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD

RegNo : 201887 Application No : 111399

Hall Ticket No : 061030025


Name : JAYASRI THYYALA
Gender : Female
Date of Birth : 04-02-2000
Father's Name : SRINIVASA RAO

Address :
DoseNo : MA-13-2
Street : PEDDINTI VARI STREET
Town : ELURU
City : ELURU
District : WEST GODAVARI
State : ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin : 524002

Category : BCB

Test : 103-Mathematical Sciences
Marks Obtained: 30

RANK
535



T. Jayasri
D. Jyoti Sai
DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

Note :
* Admission into any course is subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria for that course.
* Any correction in bio-data should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.

Certificates to be submitted at the verification center

- (i) NANNAYACET - 2020 Rank Card & Hall Ticket and Counselling fee of Rs. 500/- (Rs.250/- for SC and ST and PH) should be paid by ON-LINE. Payment receipt should be submitted at the registration counter of certificate verification center. No cash payment is allowed at verification center.
- (ii) Degree/Professional Pass Certificate.
- (iii) Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination.
- (iv) Transfer and Conduct Certificate from the institution where the candidate last studied. Candidates who have completed /studied already or discontinued and seeking admission to second PG or professional course should submit TC relating to first PG course only. Duplicate TC relating to UG / PG degree should be accompanied by proper evidence of loss of original TC, Police complaint with not traceable and Affidavit. Candidates submitting false TC are liable for cancellation of seat at any stage and are liable for prosecution. (Admission will not be given if T.C of the institution where the candidate studied last is not submitted).
- (v) Migration Certificate (for other Universities candidates).
- (vi) Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate).
- (vii) Study Certificates for the last seven years or Residence Certificate for preceding seven years of the qualifying examination.
- (viii) Intermediate original certificate.
- (ix) Integrated Community Certificate issued by the competent authority in case of SC,ST,BC,EBC,Minority candidates.
- (x) Valid latest income certificate issued by M.R.O./Thasildar if fee concession is claimed / white ration card (the validity of income certificate is for one year from the date of issue).
- (xi) 4 recent passport size Photos.
- (xii) Candidates opting for admission under NCC/Sports/CAP/PH/10% quota must produce relevant original certificates, in addition to the above. PH certificate must be issued by the concerned medical board in the Govt. hospital.
- (xiii) Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel.
- (xiv) Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon.
- (xv) One set of Photostat copies of all the above certificates.
- (xvi) After verification of the certificates, at the helpline centre, the candidate will get all his/her Original certificates back except T.C., C.C. and Migration certificate. The receipt of original certificates shall be given to the candidate.

Candidates attending for certificate verification should register online by paying the counselling fee by online.

I Phase Counseling:		Venue (Attend at any of the centers)	Date & Time
S.No.	I Phase counseling for All Ranks - All Categories		
1.	Physical Verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for LIFE SCIENCES (101).	1. Government (A) College, Rajamahendravaram 2. Ch.S.D.St.Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru 3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram 4. AKNU M.S.N Campus, Kakinada	25-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
2.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for PHYSICAL SCIENCES (102) TELUGU(103) & GEOLOGY(105)		25-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)		26-11-2020 08:00AM - 03:30 PM
4.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104),HINDI(204) and M.P. Ed.(205)		26-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)		27-11-2020 09:00AM - 03:30 PM
6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(106) AND COMPUTER SCIENCES(108)		27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
Candidates seeking admission under any Special Category should also attend for the Physical Verification of their general Certificates.			
Web options enrollment and seat allotment dates will be notified shortly. Check website regularly for web-options schedule.			



**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



RegNo: 202968

Application No: 102174

Hall Ticket No: 061030044

Category: BCD

Name: NAGA LAKSHMI JANAPAREDDY
Gender: Female
Date of Birth: 19-03-1998
Father's Name: SRINIVASA RAO
Address:
DoorNo: 20A-5-7
Street: DASARI YARRAYYA VARI STREET
Town: ELURU
City: ELURU
District: WEST GODAVARI
State: ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin: 534001

Test: 103-103-Mathematical Sciences
Marks Obtained:
39
RANK
313



J. Jyoti

DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

Note:

- Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course.
- Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.

Certificates to be submitted at the verification center

- NANNAYA CET - 2020 Rank Card & Hall Ticket and Counseling fee of Rs. 500/- (Rs.250/- for SC and ST and PH) should be paid by ON-LINE. Payment receipt should be submitted at the registration counter of certificate verification center. No cash payment is allowed at verification center.
- Degree/Provisional Pass Certificate.
- Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination.
- Transfer and Conduct Certificate from the institution where the candidate last studied. Candidates who have completed /studied already or discontinued and seeking admission to second PG or professional course should submit TC relating to first PG course only. Duplicate TC relating to UG / PG degree should be accompanied by proper evidence of loss of original TC, Police complaint with not traceable and Affidavit. Candidates submitting false TC are liable for cancellation of seat at any stage and are liable for prosecution. (Admission will not be given if T.C of the institution where the candidate studied last is not submitted).
- Migration Certificate (for other Universities candidates).
- Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate).
- Study Certificates for the last seven years or Residence Certificate for preceding seven years of the qualifying examination.
- Intermediate original certificate.
- Integrated Community Certificate issued by the competent authority in case of SC/ST/BC/EBC/Minority candidates.
- Valid latest income certificate issued by M.R.O./Thasildar if fee concession is claimed / white ration card (the validity of income certificate is for one year from the date of issue).
- 4 recent passport size Photos.
- Candidates opting for admission under NCC/Sports/CAP/PH/NSS quota must produce relevant original certificates, in addition to the above. PH certificate must be issued by the concerned medical board in the Govt. hospital.
- Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel.
- Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon.
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3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)	2. Ch.S.D.St.Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru	26-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
4.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104), HINDI(204) and M.P. Ed.(205)		26-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)	3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram	27-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)	4. AKNU M.S.N Campus, Kakinada	27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
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DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD



Hall Ticket No : 061030091

RegNo : 206507

Application No : 114351

Name : HARITHA DUMPALA
 Gender : Female
 Date of Birth : 03-06-2000
 Father's Name : Radhakrishna
 Address :
 DoorNo : 4-16
 Street : KVK PURAM
 Town : NAYUDUGUDEM
 City : ELURU
 District : WEST GODAVARI
 State : ANDHRA PRADESH
 Pin : 534437

Category : BCD
 Test : 103-Mathematical Sciences
 Marks Obtained :
 42
 RANK
 258



D Haritha
 Jyoti ai
 DIRECTOR, DOA
 NANNAYACET-2020

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- Degree/Provisional Pass Certificate.
- Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination.
- Transfer and Conduct Certificate from the institution where the candidate last studied. Candidates who have completed /studied already or discontinued and seeking admission to second PG or professional course should submit TC relating to first PG course only. Duplicate TC relating to UG / PG degree should be accompanied by proper evidence of loss of original TC, Police complaint with not traceable and Affidavit. Candidates submitting false TC are liable for cancellation of seat at any stage and are liable for prosecution. (Admission will not be given if T.C of the institution where the candidate studied last is not submitted).
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- Intermediate original certificate.
- Integrated Community Certificate issued by the competent authority in case of SC/ST/BC/EBC/Minority candidates.
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- 4 recent passport size Photos.
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3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)	2. Ch.S.D.St.Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru	26-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
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5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)	3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram	27-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
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**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Hall Ticket No : 091030005

RegNo : 202246

Application No : 101980

Name : KUSUMANJALI CHALAPAKA
Gender : Female
Date of Birth : 25-11-1999
Father's Name : SAMBASIVA RAO
Address :
DoorNo : 5-97/2
Street : KUMMARI STREET
Town : KANUMOLU
City : KANUMOLU
District : KRISHNA DISTRICT
State : ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin : 521106

Category : BCA

Test : 103-Mathematical Sciences

Marks Obtained:

44

RANK
211



D. J. Prasad

DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

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- (x) Valid latest income certificate issued by M.R.O./Thasildar if fee concession is claimed / white ration card (the validity of income certificate is for one year from the date of issue).
- (xi) 4 recent passport size Photos.
- (xii) Candidates opting for admission under NCC/Sports/CAP/PH/NSS quota must produce relevant original certificates, in addition to the above. PH certificate must be issued by the concerned medical board in the Govt. hospital.
- (xiii) Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel.
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3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)	2. Ch.S.D.St.Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru	26-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM
4.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104), HINDI(204) and M.P. Ed.(205)		26-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM
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6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)		27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM

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COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
VISAKHAPATNAM-530 003


Ph Nos
0891-2844000
2844001

STUDENT IDENTITY CARD

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Course : M.Sc
Department : MATHEMATICS
Batch : 2020-2022



Johnimms Ho
Principal

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2020 - 22

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2021-2023

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PRINCIPAL



ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM - 533296



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COURSE : M.Sc MATHAMATICS.
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ADMIT BATCH : 2020 - 2022
CELL. NO : 8501911342

Principal
Principal

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NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur - 522 510. A.P.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SCIENCES



MATTHE MANISHA

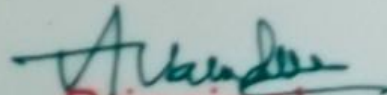
DOB : 04-05-2000

Course : M.Sc.

Regd No. : Y21MA20028

B.Group : B+Ve

A Adher No : 354926738636


Principal

Dept of MATHEMATICS

Res: # 2-63, RAMAPURAM, NANDHIVADA (M), KRISHNA (D), PIN:521321.

Photo Gallery



PG Entrance Coaching given by Mrs. M.B.Rajya Lakshmi

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

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

PG ENTRANCE COACHING For M.Com

Date: 01-Aug-2020 To 30 -August -2020

Time: 9:30 am to 12:30 Pm

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2019-2020

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About Program

The Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR Reddy College for Women organized PG entrance coaching classes for NANNAYACET 2020 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 1st, 2020, to August 30th, 2020 (30 days)

Time:

- 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM (Morning sessions)

Resource Persons:

M.Durga, HOD, 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 2020 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/B.Sc. 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 2020 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 2020
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

26-07-2020
Eluru

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

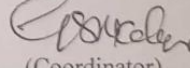
Subject: Request to grant permission to conduct P.G Entrance test Coaching Classes to final year students.

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020. The duration of these classes will be from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Kalid
Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Yours Faithfully,

(Coordinator)

Career Guidance and Placement Cell

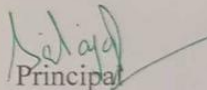
Notice to Students

NOTICE

27-07-2020

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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020 running from 9:30 am to 12:30 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
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
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

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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 communicating 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 form 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 form only at the end of 15th century. Fra Luca 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 rule adopted or preferred as a guide to action a settled ground or basis of conduct or practice".

Accounting concepts: The term accounting concepts is used to cannot basic accounting postulates i.e. necessary 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 fundamental accounting assumptions.

Accounting 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, conservatism 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 unanimity 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.

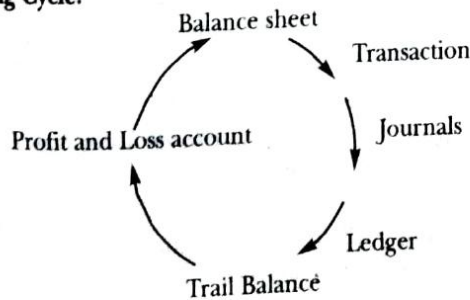
The three basic rules about recording transactions are.

- ★ 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 regular 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 later, 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 should be prepared every month the least. Preparation of a bank reconciliation statement 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 definition is "A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order signed by the maker, directing a certain person 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 promissory 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 debit 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 accuracy 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 debit and credit sides. Mistakes involved must be uncertain.

Classification of errors: The above discussion suggest the following classification of errors.

- ★ Errors of omissions - 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 objectives 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 statement 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 operating 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.

$$\text{Gross profit} = \text{Net sales} - \text{cost of goods sold.}$$

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 trial 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 profit 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 ultimately deducted from the capital.
10. **Provision for doubtful Debts:** $\text{Provision for doubtful debts} = [\text{sundry debtors} - \text{adjustment bad debts}] \times \frac{\text{Rate}}{100}$
 - ★ 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 deduction 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."

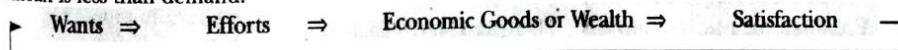
In the words of left with, The key elements of economic activity are

- ★ 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."



The cycle of economic activities.

Types of economic activities:

- ★ Consumption
 - ★ Production
 - ✦ Land
 - ✦ Labour
 - ✦ Capital
 - ✦ Entrepreneurship
 - ★ Exchange
 - ★ Distribution
 - ✦ Personal Distribution
 - ✦ Functional Distribution
- Factors of production

The prominent economists of this opinion are Maurice, Dobb, Comet and Gunnar Myrdal. They believe 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, Senior and prof. Walker supported Adam's view.

2. **Marshall's material welfare definition:** People started 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 Carlyle 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.



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.

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 quantities 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 the law. Similarly other exceptional cases have been found. These are 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 part 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

$$\text{Elasticity of demand} = \frac{\text{Proportionate changes in demand}}{\text{Proportionate changes in price}}$$

★ **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 his 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

$$\text{Average product (AP)} = \frac{\text{Total product (TP)}}{\text{Units of Labour}}$$

$$\text{Marginal product (MP)} = TP_n - TP_{n-1}$$



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 referred 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 lending of investment of deposits of money from the public repayable on demand of otherwise, and withdrawal by cheque 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 them 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 cheque system, under which the depositor are given the right to withdraw from their deposits any amount at their convenience by means of 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.

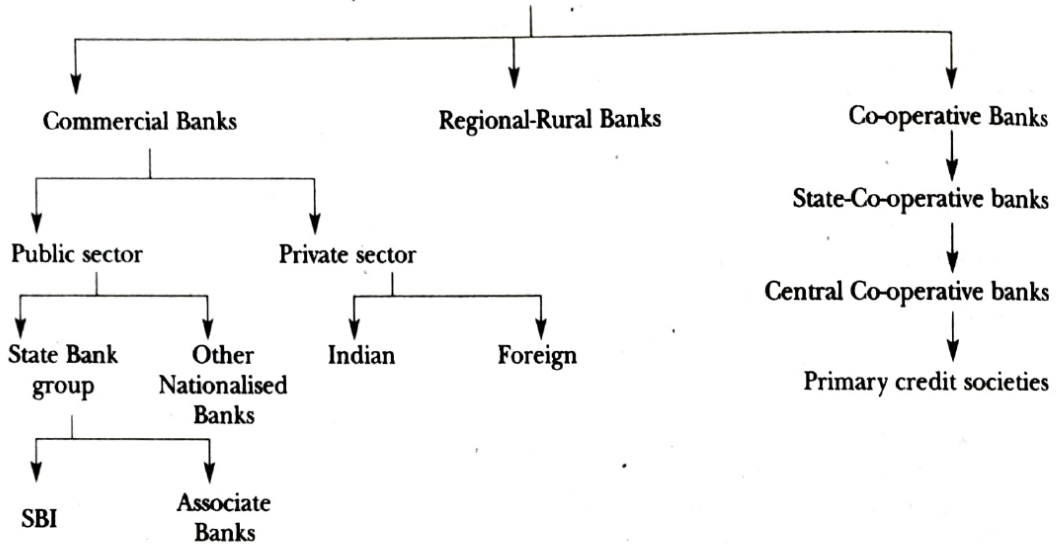
5. Other functions: Other functions performed by a commercial bank include the provision of safety vaults or lockers to keep jeweller and valuable documents of customers in safe custody, acting as agents for customers to buy and sell securities on their behalf making and receiving payments on behalf of its depositors issuing letters of credit and travellers cheques for the convenience of the customers and in general performing all functions which bring in profit.

6. Banking in the indian context: Indian banks 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

RBI (Central Bank & Monetary Authority)



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 nationalisation 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 against 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 etcThere are two types of agricultural banks —
 1. Agricultural co - operative bank
 2. Land mortgage agricultural bankThe 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 sahuks 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	
5.	Bank of Simla	1865
6.	Aood commercial bank	1875
7.	Punjab national bank	1881
8.	Peoples bank	1894
9.	Bank of India	1901
10.	Indian bank	1906
11.	Bank of Baroda	1907
12.	Central bank of India	1909
		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 in 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 expanding 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:

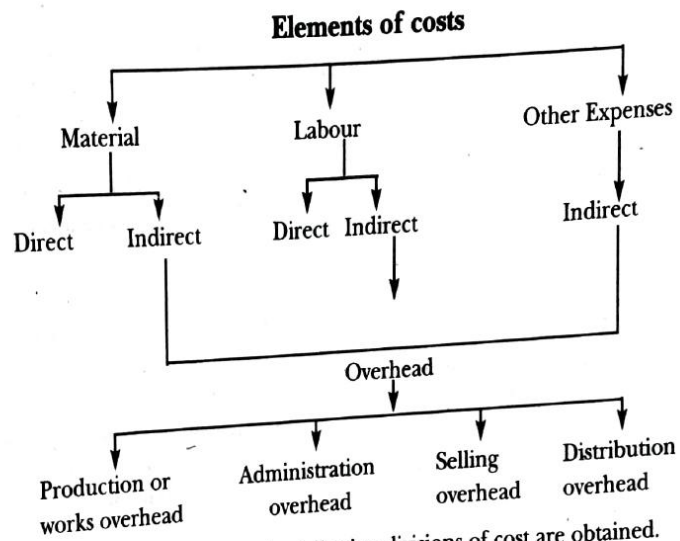
1. Suitability to the business
2. Simplicity
3. Flexibility
4. Economical
5. Comparability
6. Capability of presenting information at the desired time
7. Minimum changes in existing set up
8. Uniformity of forms
9. Minimum clerical work
10. Efficient system of material control
11. Adequate wage procedure
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 divided 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 per 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 proposal 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 be 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:

- Income-Tax is an annual tax
- Charge on person
- Charge in respect of total income
- Charge in respect of income of the previous year
- Exceptional case of charge for the current year
- Each year is a self-contained accounting period
- 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.

- Salaries
- Income from house property
- Profits and gains of business or profession
- Capital gains
- 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 cessation 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 assessee's business or profession
5. Quarters let to employees of Assessee's 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 nor 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 gains 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 section 2(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)
Vathuri (Post), Pedapadu Mandal.
CAREER GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT CELL.
PG ENTRANCE CET COACHING
STUDENTS ATTENDENCE (2019-2020)

S. No	Roll. No	Name of the student	Section	Signature
1	176003	B Padma sri	III Bcom(v)	B. Padma Sri
2	176007	D Ganga Pavani	III Bcom(v)	D. Ganga Pavani
3	176016	K. Ananth Lakshmi	III Bcom(v)	K. Ananta Lakshmi
4	176018	M. Gayatri	III Bcom(v)	M. Gayathri
5	176032	Y R S Sireesha	III Bcom(v)	Y.R.S. Sireesha
6	176041	K. Barghavi	III Bcom(v)	K. Barghavi
7	176050	G. Sravani	III Bcom(v)	G. Sravani
8	176059	K. Lakshmi Durga	III Bcom(v)	K. Lakshmi Durga
9	176062	K. Jyotsna	III Bcom(v)	K. Jyotsna
10	176071	K. Lavanya	III Bcom(v)	K. Lavanya
11	176083	Nalliboyana Vasavi	III Bcom(v)	Nalliboyana Vasavi
12	176087	Panchakarla Naga Sravani	III Bcom(v)	Panchakarla Naga Sravani
13	176090	P Kanaka Maha Lakshmi	III Bcom(v)	P Kanaka Maha Lakshmi
14	176095	Poluparthi Naga Ajaya Sindhuja	III Bcom(v)	Poluparthi Naga Ajaya Sindhuja
15	176096	P Bhagya sri	III Bcom(v)	P. Bhagya Sri
16	176105	Savalavarapu Jayasri	III Bcom(v)	Savalavarapu Jayasri
17	176112	T. Sireesha	III Bcom(v)	T. Sireesha
18	176119	Y. Sandhya Rani	III Bcom(v)	Y. Sandhya Rani
19	177015	K Hema Latha	III Bcom (G)	K Hemalatha
20	177020	Peram Bhavani Supriya	III Bcom (G)	Peram Bhavani Supriya
21	177021	Saila Nikhita	III Bcom (G)	S. Nikhita
22	177018	P Anusha	III Bcom (G)	P. Anusha
23	177031	Ch. Naga Siromani	III Bcom (G)	Ch. Naga Siromani
24	177036	G. Amruthavalli	III Bcom (G)	G. Amruthavalli
25	177045	T Rani	III Bcom (G)	T. Rani


 Head of the Department
 Dept. of Commerce
 Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women, Eluru

Students Attendance

1:

		SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN , ELURU																													
		CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL																													
		PG ENTRANCE COACHING 2019-2020																													
		SUB: COMMERCE																													
S.N	ROLL N O	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT	1/12	2/12	3/12	4/12	5/12	6/12	7/12	8/12	9/12	10/12	11/12	12/12	13/12	14/12	15/12	16/12	17/12	18/12	19/12	20/12	21/12	22/12	23/12	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12
1	176003	Bcom(v)	B Padma sri	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
2	176007	Bcom(v)	D Ganga Pavani	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3	176016	Bcom(v)	K.Ananth Lakshmi	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
4	176018	Bcom(v)	M. Gayatri	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
5	176032	Bcom(v)	Y R S Sireesha	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6	176041	Bcom(v)	K.Barghavi	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
7	176050	Bcom(v)	G. Sravani	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
8	176059	Bcom(v)	K.Lakshmi Durga	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
9	176062	Bcom(v)	K Jyothsna	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
10	176071	Bcom(v)	K. Lavanya	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
11	176083	Bcom(v)	Nalliboyana Vasavi	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
12	176087	Bcom(v)	Panchakarla Naga Sravani	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
13	176090	Bcom(v)	P Kanaka Maha Lakshmi	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
14	176095	Bcom(v)	Poluparthi Naga Ajaya Sindhuia	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
15	176096	Bcom(v)	P Bhagya sri	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
16	176105	Bcom(v)	Savalavarapu Jayasri	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
17	176112	Bcom(v)	T.Sireesha	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
18	176119	Bcom(v)	Y.Sandhya Rani	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

REPORT

PROGRAMME:PG Entrance COACHING FOR III B.Com aspirants in Commerce 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.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 01-August 2020 To 30 -August-2020 from 9:30 to 12:30 .These classes were conducted senior and expert faculty from the concerned department. M. Durga HOD 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 9:30 AM to 12:30 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 25 students ,07 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

DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD



Hall Ticket No : 092010012 RegNo : 203285 Application No : 110788

<p>Name : NIKHITA SAILA Gender : Female Date of Birth : 13-05-1998 Father's Name : SAILA SANDHA RAO Address : DoorNo : 4-50 Street : MADICHERLA Town : MADICHERLA City : NUZVID District : KRISHNA State : ANDHRA PRADESH Pin : 521105</p>	Category : SC Test : 201-201-Humanities & Social Sciences Marks Obtained: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">30</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">RANK</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">472</div>	 S. Nithya  DIRECTOR, DOA NANNAYACET-2020
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Note :

- Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course.
- Any correction in biodata should be brought to the notice of the Director at the time of Certificate verification.

Certificates to be submitted at the verification center

- (i) NANNAYA CET - 2020 Rank Card & Hall Ticket and Counseling fee of Rs. 500/- (Rs.250/- for SC and ST and PH) should be paid by ON-LINE. Payment receipt should be submitted at the registration counter of certificate verification center. No cash payment is allowed at verification center.
- (ii) Degree/Provisional Pass Certificate.
- (iii) Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination
- (iv) Transfer and Conduct Certificate from the institution where the candidate last studied. Candidates who have completed /studied already or discontinued and seeking admission to second PG or professional course should submit TC relating to first PG course only. Duplicate TC relating to UG / PG degree should be accompanied by proper evidence of loss of original TC, Police complaint with not traceable and Affidavit. Candidates submitting false TC are liable for cancellation of seat at any stage and are liable for prosecution. (Admission will not be given if T.C of the institution where the candidate studied last is not submitted)
- (v) Migration Certificate (for other Universities candidates)
- (vi) Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate).
- (vii) Study Certificates for the last seven years or Residence Certificate for preceding seven years of the qualifying examination.
- (viii) Intermediate original certificate.
- (ix) Integrated Community Certificate issued by the competent authority in case of SC/ST/BC/EBC/Minority candidates.
- (x) Valid latest income certificate issued by M.R.O./Thasildar if fee concession is claimed / white ration card (the validity of income certificate is for one year from the date of issue).
- (xi) 4 recent passport size Photos.
- (xii) Candidates opting for admission under NCC/Sports/CAP/PH/NSS quota must produce relevant original certificates, in addition to the above. PH certificate must be issued by the concerned medical board in the Govt. hospital.
- (xiii) Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel.
- (xiv) Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon.
- (xv) One set of Photostat copies of all the above certificates.
- (xvi) After verification of the certificates, at the helpline centre, the candidate will get all his/her Original certificates back except T.C., C.C. and Migration certificate. The receipt of original certificates shall be given to the candidate.

Candidates attending for certificate verification should register online by paying the counselling fee by online.

I Phase Counseling:		
S.No.	I Phase counseling for All Ranks - All Categories	Venue (Attend at any of the centers)
1.	Physical Verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for LIFE SCIENCES (101).	1. Government (A) College, Rajamahendravaram 2. Ch.S.D.St.Theresa College for Women (A), Eluru 3. D.N.R College (A), Bhimavaram 4. AKNU M.S.N Campus, Kakinada
2.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for PHYSICAL SCIENCES (102) TELUGU(203) & GEOLOGY(105)	
3.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104)	
4.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for CHEMICAL SCIENCES (104), HINDI(204) and M.P. Ed.(205)	
5.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES (201) AND ENGLISH (202)	
6.	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)	
Candidates seeking admission under any Special Category should also attend for the Physical Verification of their general Certificates. Web options enrollment and seat allotment dates will be notified shortly. Check website regularly for web-options schedule.		Date & Time 25-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM 25-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM 26-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM 26-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM 27-11-2020 09:00AM - 01:00 PM 27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM

81.5/1.8

**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Ticket No : 062010005

RegNo : 200604

Application No : 111694

Name: **ARCHANA CHENNU**
Gender: Female
Date of Birth: 09-08-1999
Father's Name: RAMAKRISHNA
Address:
Door No: 3331
Street: LINGAGUDEM
Town: LINGAGUDEM
City: LINGAGUDEM
District: WEST GODAVARI
State: ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin: 534460

Category: BCD

Test : 201-Humanities & Social Sciences

Marks Obtained:

32

RANK

386



DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

Note :

- Admission into any course is subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria for that course
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Certificates to be submitted at the verification center

- (i) NANNAYACET 2020 Rank Card & Hall Ticket and Counseling fee of Rs. 500/ (Rs.250/ for SC and ST and PH) should be paid by ON LINE. Payment receipt should be submitted at the registration counter of certificate verification center. No cash payment is allowed at verification center.
- (ii) Degree/Provisional Pass Certificate
- (iii) Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination
- (iv) Transfer and Conduct Certificate from the institution where the candidate last studied. Candidates who have completed/studied already or discontinued and seeking admission to second PG or professional course should submit TC relating to first PG course only. Duplicate TC relating to UG / PG degree should be accompanied by proper evidence of loss of original TC, Police complaint with not traceable and Affidavit. Candidates submitting false TC are liable for cancellation of seat at any stage and are liable for prosecution. (Admission will not be given if T.C. of the institution where the candidate studied) is not submitted)
- (v) Migration Certificate (for other Universities candidates)
- (vi) Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate)
- (vii) Study Certificates for the last seven years or Residence Certificate for preceding seven years of the qualifying examination
- (viii) Intermediate original certificate
- (ix) Integrated Community Certificate issued by the competent authority in case of SC/ST/BC/EBC/Minority candidates.
- (x) Valid latest income certificate issued by MRO/Thasildar if fee concession is claimed / white ration card (the validity of income certificate is for one year from the date of issue)
- (xi) 4 recent passport size Photos
- (xii) Candidates opting for admission under NCC/Sports/CAP/PH/NSS quota must produce relevant original certificates, in addition to the above. PH certificate must be issued by the concerned medical board in the Govt. hospital
- (xiii) Discharge certificate and service certificate of the parent in case of a child of armed personnel
- (xiv) Physical fitness certificate from an Asst. Civil Surgeon
- (xv) One set of Photostat copies of all the above certificates
- (xvi) After verification of the certificates, at the helpline centre, the candidate will get all his/her Original certificates back except T.C., C.C. and Migration certificate. The receipt of original certificates shall be given to the candidate

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S.No.	I Phase counseling for All Ranks - All Categories	Venue (Attend at any of the centers)	Date & Time
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6	Physical verification of Certificates and issue of scratch cards for web options for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES(103) AND COMPUTER SCIENCE(106)	4. AKNU M.S.N Campus, Kakinada	27-11-2020 02:00PM - 05:30 PM

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**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Hall Ticket No: 092010009

RegNo: 202920

Application No: 103727

Name: **NAGA AJAYA SINDHUJA POLUPARTHI**
 Gender: Female
 Date of Birth: 10-09-1999
 Father's Name: POLUPARTHI SRINIVASA RAO
 Address:
 DoorNo: 2-59
 Street: MG NAGAR
 Town: BAPULAPADU
 City: HANUMAN JUNCTION
 District: KRISHNA
 State: ANDHRA PRADESH
 Pin: 521105

Category: BCD

Test: **201-Humanities & Social Sciences**

Marks Obtained:

36

RANK

238



**DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020**

Note:

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Certificates to be submitted at the verification center.

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- Degree/Provisional Pass Certificate.
- Consolidated Marks statement of the Qualifying Examination.
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81.91.

2020CRP10701024

DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD



No : 062010030

RegNo : 201886

Application No : 104798

JAYASRI SAVALAVARAPU

Category : BCB

Sex : Female
 Birth : 14-11-1999
 Name : SAVALAVARAPU NARAYANA
 RAO

Test : 201-Humanities & Social
 Sciences

Marks Obtained:

31

RANK

445



[Signature]

DIRECTOR, DOA
 NANNAYACET-2020

Address :
 DoorNo : D NO 11-12 114
 Street : NAVAB PETA COLONY
 Town : 4TH DIVISION
 City : ELURU
 District : WEST GODAVARI
 State : ANDHRA PRADESH
 Pin : 534001

Note :

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**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Ticket No : 062010009

RegNo : 200878

Application No : 111279

Name : BHAVANI SUPRIYA PERAM

Category : BCB

Gender : Female

Date of Birth : 13-01-2000

Father's Name : PERAM RAMBABU

Address :

DoorNo : 3-120

Street : AMMAPALEM

Town : PEDAVEGI

City : ELURU

District : WEST GODAVARI

State : ANDHRA PRADESH

Pin : 534007

Test : 201-Humanities & Social Sciences

Marks Obtained:

31

RANK

446



P. Bhavani supriya

DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

Note :

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7.06

**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Application No: 111281

Hall Ticket No: 062010105

RegNo: 205908

Category: BCD

Name: VASAVI NALLIBOYANA
Gender: Female
Date of Birth: 02-08-1999
Father's Name: N vaddu kasulu
Address:
DoorNo: 00
Street: YADAVA'S STREET
Town: VADLAMANU
City: AGIRIPALLI
District: KRISHA
State: ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin: 521211

Test: 201-Humanities & Social Sciences

Marks Obtained:

35

RANK

266



DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

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- (vi) Date of Birth Certificate (SSC/Matriculation or equivalent Certificate).
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**DIRECTORATE OF ADMISSIONS
ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
NANNAYACET - 2020 :: RANK CARD**



Hall Ticket No : 062010043

RegNo : 203026

Application No : 107627

Name : NAGA SRAVANI PANCHAKARLA
Gender : Female
Date of Birth : 15-08-2000
Father's Name : POTHURAJU
Address :
DoorNo : 2-79
Street : RAMALAYAM STREET
Town : KUCHIMPUDI
City : KUCHIMPUDI
District : WESTGODAVARI
State : ANDHRA PRADESH
Pin : 534450

Category : GENERAL(OC)

Test : 201-Humanities & Social Sciences

Marks Obtained:

33

RANK

358



P. Srinivas
D. Jyoti

DIRECTOR, DOA
NANNAYACET-2020

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Photo Gallery



M . Durga HOD Department of Commerce, giving lecture to the students

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

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



ICET

(Integrated Common Entrance Test) Coaching Classes

Date: 01-Aug-2020 To 30-Aug-2020

Time: 9:30 am to 4:30 Pm

Venue: SREEDHAR'S CCE

NRPET, ELURU

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2019-2020

INDEX

S. No	Particulars	Page No
1	About Programme	1
2	Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes	2
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4	Notice to Staff and Students	4
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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 IIB.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 1st Aug 2020 to 30th Aug 2020
- **Location:** Classes were held at Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center ,NR Pet Eluru.
- **Participants:** Approximately 70 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions.
- **Time:**9:30 am to 4:30 Pm (including Sundays)

Structure and Curriculum

- **Timing:** Sessions were diligently conducted from 9:30 AM to 4:30 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.

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, Rajamahendravaram)

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

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

email : sircrwomen.principal@gmail.com

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OFF : 08812 - 232717

Fax : 08812 - 253421



Permission Letter

26-07-2020
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.

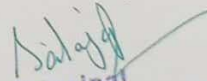
Understanding the admirable reputation and expertise of Sreedhar's College in offering preparatory classes for competitive exams, I am eager to establish a collaborative partnership. Recognizing the pivotal role of the ICET examination in shaping our students' academic pursuits, I believe that collaboration 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 1st August 2020 to 30th August 2020. The sessions are scheduled from 9:30 AM to 4:30 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

27-07-2020

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 01-08-2020 to 30-08-2020 running from 9:30 AM to 4:30 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: 01 August 2020 to 30 August 2020

Time: 9:30 AM to 4:30 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 , Trigonometric 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

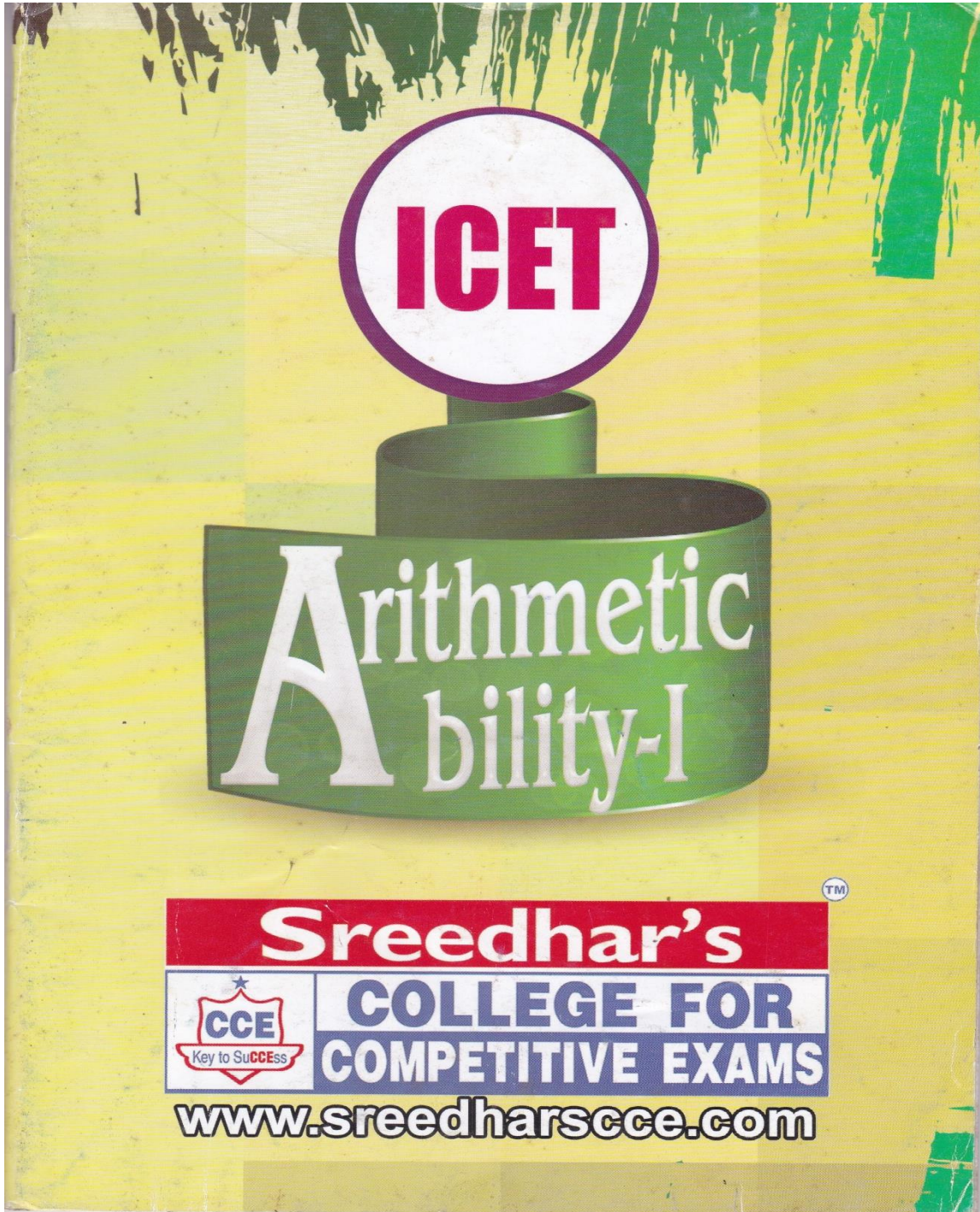
8.Test of Reasoning : Number Series ,Letter Series, Number Analogy, Letter Analogy, Word Analogy, Coding and Decoding, Odd Man Out(Classification), Logical Venn-Diagrams, Directions, Blood Relations, Symbols and Notations, Seating Arrangement Arrivals and Departures, Calendars, Practice Exercises, Answers.

9.Business Terminology : Economics, Stock Exchange, Companies Act.1956, Negotiable Instruments Act, Taxes, Accounts, Foreign Exchange, Miscellaneous, 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.

Course Material



Arithmetic Book-1

Contents

1.	Basic Mathematics	-	1	-	4
2.	Percentages	-	5	-	11
3.	Profit and Loss	-	12	-	17
4.	Ratio and Proportion	-	18	-	23
5.	Problems on Ages	-	24	-	25
6.	Partnership	-	26	-	30
7.	L.C.M. and H.C.F.	-	31	-	36
8.	Areas	-	37	-	48
9.	Volumes	-	49	-	57
10.	Time and Work	-	58	-	66
11.	Pipes and Cisterns	-	67	-	68
12.	Time and Distance	-	69	-	69
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14.	Boats and Streams	-	76	-	76
15.	Simple Interest	-	77	-	78
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18.	Problems on Numbers	-	84	-	89
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20.	Data Analysis	-	94	-	102

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 $N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

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.

సహజసంఖ్య సమితి N తో సూచిస్తారు. $N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

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. $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2$

మొదటి n సహజ సంఖ్యల వర్గాల మొత్తం = $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$, యిందు n = చివరి పదము, అనగా $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2$

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 సహజసంఖ్యల 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 preference 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 సహజసంఖ్యలను ప్రధాన సంఖ్య అంటారు.

ఉదా : 11, 23,

సంయుక్త సంఖ్య : ఒకటి కాకుండా ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు కాని సంఖ్యలను సంయుక్త సంఖ్యలు అంటారు. ఉదా: 4, 6, 8, 9, 12,

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:

- ఒకట్ల స్థానములో 0 లేక సరిసంఖ్య కలిగిన సంఖ్య 2 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడును.
- ఒక సంఖ్యలోని అంకెల మొత్తం 3 చే భాగించబడిన ఆ సంఖ్య 3 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడును.
- ఒక సంఖ్యలోని చివరి రెండు స్థానములలోని అంకెలచే ఏర్పడు సంఖ్య 4 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడినచో లేదా చివరి రెండు స్థానాలలో 0 లు ఉన్నచో ఆ సంఖ్య 4 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడును.
- ఒక సంఖ్యలోని చివరి అంకె 0 లేక 5 అయినచో ఆ సంఖ్య 5 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడును.
- ఒక సంఖ్య 2 మరియు 3 లచే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడిన ఆ సంఖ్య 6 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడును.
- ఒక సంఖ్యలోని చివరి మూడు స్థానాలలోని అంకెలచే ఏర్పడు సంఖ్య 8 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడిన, లేదా చివరి మూడు స్థానాలలో సున్నాలు వున్నచో, ఆ సంఖ్య 8 చే భాగించబడును.
- ఒక సంఖ్యలోని అంకెల మొత్తం 9 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడిన, ఆ సంఖ్య 9 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడును.
- ఒక సంఖ్యలోని బేసి స్థానములలో గల అంకెల మొత్తము మరియు సరి స్థానములు గల అంకెల మొత్తమునకు సమానమైన లేదా ఆ మొత్తముల బేధము 11 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడినచో ఆ సంఖ్య 11 చే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడును.
- ఒక సంఖ్య 3 మరియు 4 లచే నిశ్చేషముగా భాగించబడిన ఆ సంఖ్య 12 చే నిశ్చేషముగా 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 :

- Mark choice (1) if the statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- Mark choice (2) if the statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- Mark choice (3) if both the statements I and II are sufficient to answer the question but neither statement alone is not sufficient.
- 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 వీవు నిర్ణయించవలెను. యిచ్చు సమాచారమునుపయోగించి క్రింది సూచించిన 1 నుండి 4 జవాబులలో సరియైన దానిని ఎంపిక చేయవలెను.

- I లోని సమాచారము మాత్రమే జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 1 ను గుర్తించుము.
 - II ల లోని సమాచారమును 4 మాత్రమే జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 2 ను గుర్తించుము.
 - I, II లలోని సమాచారము జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 3 ను గుర్తించుము.
 - I, II లలోని సమాచారము జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు తగినంత లేకుండా, అదనపు సమాచారము అవసరమైనచో 4 ను గుర్తించుము.
- 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
II) α is a multiple of 3
I) α ఒక బేసి పూర్ణ సంఖ్య
II) α 3 యొక్క గుణిజము
 - Is N a multiple of 12 ?
N 12 యొక్క గుణిజమా?
I) N is divisible by 2
II) N is divisible by 5
I) N 2 చే భాగించబడును
II) N 5 చే భాగించబడును
 - What is the value of two digit number N ?
రెండంకెల సంఖ్య N యొక్క విలువ ఎంత ?
I) N is divisible by 8
II) Sum of the two digits in N is 9
I) N, 8 చే భాగించబడును
II) N లోని రెండంకెల మొత్తం 9

ICET

**Arithmetic
Ability-II**

Sreedhar's



**COLLEGE FOR
COMPETITIVE EXAMS**

www.sreedharscce.com

Arithmetic Book - 2

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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 $\frac{4}{5}$ of 25?
40లో 80%, 25లో $\frac{4}{5}$ 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% 2) It decreases by 8%
8% పెరుగును 8% తగ్గును
- 3) No change in revenue 4) It increases by 10%
ఆదాయములో ఎట్టి మార్పు ఉండదు. 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 .. ఎంతవే 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 $\frac{2}{15}$. Find the original fraction.
ఒక భిన్నములోని లవమును 20% పెంచి, హారమును 25% తగ్గించిన వచ్చు ఫలితము $\frac{2}{15}$ అయిన మొదటి భిన్నము ఎంత?
- 1) $\frac{1}{12}$ 2) $\frac{1}{8}$ 3) $\frac{1}{6}$ 4)

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Mathematical Ability - II

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1. BINOMIAL THEOREM

1. If 'n' is a positive integer then

$$(x + a)^n = {}^nC_0 x^n$$

$$+ {}^nC_1 x^{n-1} a + {}^nC_2 x^{n-2} a^2 + \dots + {}^nC_r x^{n-r} a^r + \dots + {}^nC_n a^n$$

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. $(r+1)^{\text{th}}$ term in $(x+a)^n = T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r x^{n-r} a^r$

5. $(r+1)^{\text{th}}$ term in $(x-a)^n = T_{r+1}$
 $= (-1)^r \cdot {}^nC_r x^{n-r} a^r$

6. ${}^nC_0, {}^nC_1, {}^nC_2, \dots, {}^nC_n$ are called binomial

coefficients and ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$

$$= \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots r \text{ factors}}{r!}$$

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

$$r = \frac{n-1}{2} \text{ (or) } \frac{n+1}{2} \text{ if n is odd.}$$

9. Middle terms of $(x+a)^n$ are given by

i) $\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)^{\text{th}}$ term if n is even

ii) $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{\text{th}}$ and $\left(\frac{n+1}{2} + 1\right)^{\text{th}}$ 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

$$T_{r+1} \text{ where } r = \frac{np-k}{p+q}$$

11. In the above expansion the independent term of x (or) constant term (or) absolute term is

$$T_{r+1} \text{ where } r = \frac{np}{p+q}$$

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 $(x+a)^n$; ${}^nC_0, {}^nC_1, {}^nC_2, \dots, {}^nC_n$ are called binomial coefficients. They are also denoted by $C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$

14. Sum of binomial coefficients

$$= C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_n = 2^n$$

15. $C_0 - C_1 + \dots + (-1)^n C_n = 0$

16. $C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + \dots = 2^{n-1} = C_1 + C_3 + C_5 + \dots$

17. $1 \cdot C_1 + 2 \cdot C_2 + 3 \cdot C_3 + \dots + n \cdot C_n = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$

18. $1 \cdot C_1 - 2 \cdot C_2 + \dots + n(-1)^{n-1} C_n = 0$

$$* {}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1} = {}^{n+1}C_r$$

$$* \frac{{}^nC_r}{r} = \frac{{}^nC_{r-1}}{r-1}$$

$$* {}^nC_{r-1}, {}^nC_r, {}^nC_{r+1} \text{ are in A.P.}$$

$$\text{then } (n-2r)^2 = n+2$$

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 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$ is a polynomial expansion then

i) Sum of all the coefficients of $x = f(1)$

ii) Sum of all the coefficients of even powers

$$\text{of } x = \frac{f(1) + f(-1)}{2}$$

iii) Sum of all the coefficients of odd powers

$$\text{of } x = \frac{f(1) - f(-1)}{2}$$

EXERCISE - 1

- The 3rd term of $\left(x + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^5$ is -----
1) $20/x$ 2) $40/x$ 3) $60x^2$ 4) $60/x$
- The coefficient of x^5 in $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{11}$ is
1) -165 2) 165 3) -370 4) 370
- 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) ${}^{15}C_{12}$
- 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
- The expansion $(x - 3x^2)^{25}$ is polynomial of n^{th} degree in x . Then $n =$
1) 25 2) 50 3) 75 4) 70
- In a pascal's triangle each row is bounded by
1) 1 2) 0 3) 2 4) -1
- 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
- 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) ${}^nC_{n+2/2}$
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- The total number of terms in the expansion of $(a + x)^{100} + (a - x)^{100}$ is
1) 202 2) 51 3) 100 4) 101
- 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
- The numerically greatest term of $(3 - 2x)^5$ when $x = 1$ is
1) 1085 2) 1080 3) 1070 4) 1075
- The coefficient of x^9 in $(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) \dots (x - 10)$ is
1) -55 2) -66 3) -60 4) 50
- 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
- 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) ${}^{12}C_7$
- ${}^{14}C_4 + \sum_{j=1}^4 {}^{(18-j)}C_3 =$
1) 816 2) 3060 3) 2380 4) 817
- If ${}^nC_4, {}^nC_5, {}^nC_6$ are in A.P then $n =$
1) 14 2) 5 3) 6 4) 10
- $(\sqrt{2}+1)^6 + (\sqrt{2}-1)^6 =$
1) 196 2) 198 3) 99 4) 199
- $C_0 - C_1 + C_2 - C_3 + C_4 - \dots + (-1)^n C_n =$
1) 0 2) 2^{n-1} 3) 2^n 4) 1
- $C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots + C_n =$
1) 2^n 2) 2^{n-1} 3) 2^{n-2} 4) 0
- $3C_0 + 7C_1 + 11C_2 + \dots + (4n+3)C_n =$
1) $(2n+3)2^{n-1}$ 2) $(2n+3)2^n$
3) $(4n+6)2^n$ 4) $(2n+4)2^{3n}$

EXERCISE - 2

- 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
- The coefficient of x^n in $(x^3 + 2x)^{n-1}$ is
1) ${}^{n-1}C_1 \cdot 2^{n-2}$ 2) ${}^{n-1}C_3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$
3) 0 4) $n-1$
- If the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 in $(3 + kx)^6$ are equal. Then $k =$
1) -9/7 2) 7/9 3) +9/7 4) -7/9
- The term independent of x in the expansion of $(2x^{1/2} - 3x^{-1/3})^{20}$ is
1) ${}^{20}C_8 \cdot 2^8 \cdot 3^{12}$ 2) ${}^{-20}C_9 \cdot 2^9 \cdot 3^{11}$
3) ${}^{-20}C_7 \cdot 2^7 \cdot 3^{13}$ 4) ${}^{20}C_8 \cdot 2^{12} \cdot 2^8$
- In the expansion $(1 + x)^{11}$. The 5th term is 24 times the 4th term. Then $x =$
1) 10 2) 11 3) 12 4) 9

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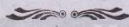
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1. MATRICES

- Matrix** : 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 columns so that each column consists of same number of numbers is called a **Matrix**
- Order (or) type of the matrix** : If a matrix has m rows and n columns, then order of the matrix is defined as $m \times n$ (read as m by n).
- Numbers consisting of the matrix are called the **elements** of the matrix. The matrices are enclosed in square brackets $[]$ (or) in parenthesis $()$.
The matrices are usually denoted by capital letters A, B, C, \dots

$$\text{e.g.} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}a_{12} \dots a_{1j} \dots a_{1n} \\ a_{21}a_{22} \dots a_{2j} \dots a_{2n} \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}a_{m2} \dots a_{mj} \dots a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

it is denoted symbolically $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$
where $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$. (or) simply

$$A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$$

Various types of matrices :

- A matrix having only one row is called a **row matrix**, and matrix having only one column is called a **column matrix**.
- Rectangular matrix** : in a matrix, if the number of rows is different from number of columns, then it is called a rectangular matrix, ($m \neq n$)
- Zero matrix (or) Null matrix** : A matrix having all its elements as zeros is called a **zero matrix** (or) a **null matrix**.
- Square matrix** : If in a matrix, the number of rows is equal to number of columns, then it is called a **square matrix**.

- Principal diagonal** : In a square matrix $n \times n$, the elements $a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}$ are called the elements of **principal diagonal**.

- Diagonal matrix** : If in a square matrix, all the elements above and below the principal diagonal are zero, then it is called **diagonal matrix**.

$$\text{e.g.} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is called a **diagonal matrix**.

In a diagonal matrix, if all the principal elements are equal, then it is called a **scalar matrix**.

- 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**.

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are unit}$$

matrices of order 2 and 3 respectively.

- Two matrices A and B are said to be equal, if
 - They are of same type and
 - Each element of A is equal to corresponding element of B .
- If $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ and $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$ then $A + B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{m \times n}$ (i.e) addition is defined between matrices of same order.
- Addition of matrices is both commutative and associative.
i.e., $A + B = B + A$ (Commutative law)
- If $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ matrix and k is a scalar then $kA = (ka_{ij})_{m \times n}$ and $k(A + B) = kA + kB$.
- If A is a $m \times n$ matrix then the zero matrix of the type $m \times n$ is called additive identity, and $(-A)$ is called additive inverse of A .
- If $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ matrix and $K \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Then } K.A = [k.a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$$

(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

- $(m+n)A = mA + nA$
- $m(A+B) = mA + mB$
- $OA = m.O = O$

14. **Multiplication of matrices** : If $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times p}$ and $B = (b_{ij})_{p \times n}$ then their product AB is a matrix of order $m \times n$ and if $AB = C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$$\text{then } c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^p a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

15. Matrix multiplication is not commutative (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 **Skewsymmetric** matrix.

22. **Trace of a matrix** : 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) $\text{Tr}(A^T) = \text{Tr}(A)$
 ii) $\text{Tr}(KA) = K \text{Tr}(A)$
 iii) $\text{tr}(A \pm B) = \text{Tr}(A) \pm \text{Tr}(B)$
 iv) $\text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA)$

23. The determinant of a square matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ is } \det A \text{ (or) } |A| = ad - bc$$

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

$$\text{minor of } a_{11} = M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{22} a_{33} - a_{23} a_{31}$$

$$\text{minor of } a_{12} = M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{21} a_{33} - a_{23} a_{31}$$

$$\text{minor of } a_{13} = M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{21} a_{32} - a_{22} a_{31}$$

25. The Cofactor of $a_{11} = A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11}$

$$\text{The Cofactor of } a_{12} = A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12}$$

$$\text{The Cofactor of } a_{13} = A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13}$$

Determinant : If A is a matrix, its

determinant 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.

$$\text{i.e., } |A| = a_{11} A_{11} + a_{12} A_{12} + a_{13} A_{13}$$

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 Cofactors is called the **adjoint** of A . It is denoted by $\text{adj } A$.

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 $n \times n$

$$\text{then } A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{|A|} \text{ and}$$

$$\text{i) } \text{adj } A = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$\text{ii) } \text{adj } (A^T) = (\text{Adj } A)^T$$

$$\text{iii) } (\text{Adj } A)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} = \text{adj } (A^{-1})$$

$$\text{iv) } |\text{adj } A| = |A|^{n-1} \text{ and}$$

$$\text{Adj } (\text{Adj } A) = |A|^{n-2} \cdot A$$

$$\text{v) } |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

$$|KA| = K^n |A|$$

$$\text{vi) } \text{adj } (AB) = (\text{adj } B) (\text{adj } A)$$

$$\text{vii) } (A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

$$\text{viii) } (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

$$\text{ix) } (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$$

The image shows the cover of a book titled 'ICET Test of Reasoning'. The cover features a vibrant background with vertical stripes in shades of orange, yellow, and blue. At the top, the word 'ICET' is written in bold, pink, uppercase letters inside a white circle with a purple border. Below this, a green ribbon-like banner contains the text 'Test of Reasoning' in white, serif font. At the bottom, there is a red banner with 'Sreedhar's' in white, followed by a logo for 'CCE Key to SuCCeSS' and the text 'COLLEGE FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS' in blue. The website address 'www.sreedharscce.com' is printed at the very bottom.

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Sreedhar's

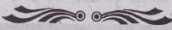
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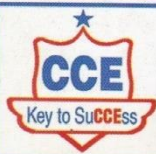
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**Business
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BUSINESS TERMINOLOGY

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 i.e., 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 become wealth. - Utility, Scarcity, Transferability
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 service.
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. **Monopolistic 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-discrimination** : 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** : It 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 of 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 systematic 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 country's 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 on 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 administered 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 amounts need to banks maintain with RBI for which they don't get any interest.
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 Asset is given by the owner to another party to use it for ascertain 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, compared **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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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 thing 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. Can means "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 run very fast.
"Could" refers to past time only when the context makes the time clear.
- ii) "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 happening. 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 in the past but does not happen now.

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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.

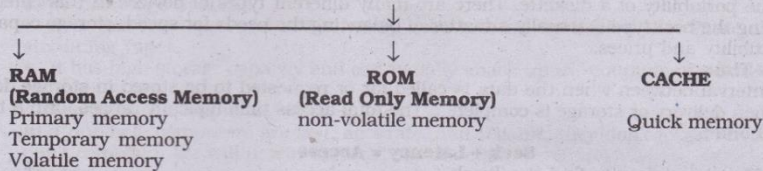
- 1) Control unit
- 2) Arithmetic and logical unit

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 or 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**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 computers 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 transactions 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 without 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 or 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 drive) 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 from 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 from 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 or 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 Read Many (WORM) Disk:

- a. WORM disks permit the user write information that will not be changed; the user can read the data any 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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55	176019	MANDALA V S S L DEEPIKA	IIIB.Com (CA)	M.V.S.S.L. Deepika
56	176028	POOJARI KASI RAJESWARI	IIIB.Com (CA)	P. Kasi Rajeswari
57	176033	ALLAM PUJITHA	IIIB.Com (CA)	A. Pujitha
58	176035	BALA INDU SAMEERA	IIIB.Com (CA)	B. INDU sameera
59	176036	BALA SRI NAGA JYOTHI	IIIB.Com (CA)	Balaga Jyothi. B.
60	176044	CHEVVAKULA SWATHI	IIIB.Com (CA)	Ch. SWATHI
61	176053	GRANDHI VEENA MADHURI	IIIB.Com (CA)	G. Veena Madhuri
62	176057	JULURU RAVALI	IIIB.Com (CA)	J. RAVALI
63	176071	KURAMA LAVANYA	IIIB.Com (CA)	K. Lavanya
64	176072	LAKSHMI MOUNIKA KANDULA	IIIB.Com (CA)	K. Lakshmi mounika
65	176075	MAGANTI DAIVA PRASANNA	IIIB.Com (CA)	M.D. Prasanna
66	176077	MEDAPALLI TEJASWINI	IIIB.Com (CA)	M. Tejaswini
67	176079	MOVVA NIKHILANJANI	IIIB.Com (CA)	M. Nikhilanjani

68	176101	RAMBHA DEVI CHANDRIKA	IIIB.Com (CA)	R. Devi Chandrika
69	177008	ALIMILLI VASANTHI	IIIB.Com (GEN)	A. Vasanthi
70	177010	B.SATYAVATHI	IIIB.Com (GEN)	B. Satyavathi

Signature

[Handwritten 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 Aug 1st 2020 to Aug 30th, 2020.

Approximately 70 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions held at Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center NRPet Eluru. These meticulously organized classes aimed to prepare the students comprehensively for the upcoming ICET entrance examination. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 9:30 AM to 4:30 PM, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the ICET examination.

70 members were participated in this coaching and out of 70 members 17 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

/2021

AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)

Candidate's Name :	SHAIK AFREEN BANU	Hall Ticket Number	2439010562	
Father's Name :	SHAIK MAHABOOB SUBHANI	Local Area	AU	
Mother's Name :	SHAIK KHATHIJA BANU	Category	BC_E	
Address :	DNO 7A-15-9 OPP ABID KOLLA FORM, EASTREN STREET, ELURU, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534001	Gender	FEMALE	

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	39.1474	20.7002	14.0421	73.8897

Rank in Words	Seven * Three * Four * Eight	Rank in Figure	7348
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Convener

/3/2021

AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)

Candidate's Name :	ALUU LAHARI	Hall Ticket Number	2260020175	
Father's Name :	ALLU SAMBASIVARAO	Local Area	AU	
Mother's Name :	ALLU JYOTHI	Category	BC_D	
Address :	1-142, VELAMAPET, ELURU, ELURU, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534004	Gender	FEMALE	

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	30.9546	13.9915	14.5705	59.5166

Rank in Words	Two * Two * Seven * Nine * One	Rank in Figure	22791
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Convener

AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)



Candidate's Name : **ATYAM PRISKILLA**
 Father's Name : **ATYAM BRAHMAJI**
 Mother's Name : **ATYAM RAMADEVI**
 Address : **2-13-12 ,
 ELURU ,
 ELURU ,
 WEST GODAVARI ,
 ANDHRA PRADESH - 534001**

Hall Ticket Number
2260010107
 Local Area
AU
 Category
OC
 Gender
FEMALE



A. Priskilla

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	30.9546	15.8072	24.3947	71.1565

Rank in Words **Nine * Two * Five * Eight** Rank in Figure **9258**

M. S. Reddy

Convener



AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)



Candidate's Name : **BALA INDU SAMEERA**
 Father's Name : **BALA AMARESWARA RAO**
 Mother's Name : **BALA PREMA LATHA**
 Address : **2-19 ,
 PANCHAYATI RAMALAYAM VEEDHI
 MATTAMGUEDEM ,
 LINGAPALEM MANDAL ,
 WEST GODAVARI ,
 ANDHRA PRADESH - 534462**

Hall Ticket Number
2460020522
 Local Area
AU
 Category
OC
 Gender
FEMALE



B. Indu Sameera


Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	35.9252	19.8478	5.5556	61.3286

Rank in Words **Two * Zero * Zero * Seven * Six** Rank in Figure **20076**

M. S. Reddy

Convener

AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)


<p>Candidate's Name : GUDLA NAGAMANI</p> <p>Father's Name : GUDLA SIVA NAGESWARA RAMPRASAD</p> <p>Mother's Name : GUDLA KANAKADURGA</p> <p>Address : 22A-5-32, SINGH STREET POWER PETA, ELURU, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534002</p>	<p>Hall Ticket Number 2360020388</p> <p>Local Area AU</p> <p>Category BC_D</p> <p>Gender FEMALE</p>	 <i>G. Nagamani</i>
---	---	---

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	28.173	24.5305	17.9493	70.6527

Rank in Words : Nine * Six * Five * Nine	Rank in Figure : 9659
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Mady
Convener

AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)

<p>Candidate's Name : KONDE PRATHYUSHA</p> <p>Father's Name : KONDE JAYA RAJU</p> <p>Mother's Name : KONDE SOWDHAMANI</p> <p>Address : DNO 5 227, SATRAMPADU, ELURU, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534007</p>	<p>Hall Ticket Number 2160020079</p> <p>Local Area AU</p> <p>Category SC</p> <p>Gender FEMALE</p>	 <i>K. Prathyusha</i>
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Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	24.8833	21.5571	11.5561	57.9

Rank in Words : Two * Five * One * Two * Seven	Rank in Figure : 25127
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Mady
Convener



AP ICET - 2020

Integrated Common Entrance Test

(Conducted By Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati on behalf of APSCHE)



Results for AP ICET - 2020

Icet Hallticket No	:	2460020598
Candidate's Name	:	KURAMA LAVANYA
Father's Name	:	KURAMA SATYANARAYANA
ANALYTICS ABILITY	:	35.9252
MATHEMATICAL ABILITY	:	24.1099
COMMUNICATION ABILITY	:	8.738
Total	:	68.7731
Rank	:	11295



AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)



Candidate's Name : KALIPINDI RAMYA SRI
 Father's Name : KALIPINIDI NAGESWARA RAO
 Mother's Name : KALIPINIDI DHANA LAKSHMI
 Address : 8-70 ,
 GANDICHERUVU GATTU ,
 PEDAPADU ,
 PEDAPADU ,
 ANDHRA PRADESH - 534437

Hall Ticket Number

2260020227

Local Area

AU

Category

BC_D

Gender

FEMALE



Kurama Ramya Sri


Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	25.4078	21.2543	10.8864	57.5486

Rank in Words Two * Five * Eight * Six * Zero

Rank in Figure

25860


AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)

<p>Candidate's Name : KOSARAJU VIJAYA SHARON</p> <p>Father's Name : KOSARAJU NAGESWARA RAO</p> <p>Mother's Name : KOSARAJU JYOTHI</p> <p>Address : 13_312, ELURU, ELURU, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534001</p>	<p>Hall Ticket Number 2260020241</p> <p>Local Area AU</p> <p>Category OC</p> <p>Gender FEMALE</p>	 <i>K. Vijaya Sharon</i>
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Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	To (A+)
	Normalized Marks	19.8611	17.6229	18.2546	55.7

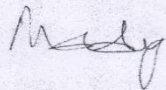
Rank in Words	Two * Eight * Seven * Five * One	Rank in Figure	28751
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AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)


<p>Candidate's Name : NEELAPALA ANUSHA</p> <p>Father's Name : NEELAPALA SRINIVASA RAO</p> <p>Mother's Name : NEELAPALA BHAVANI</p> <p>Address : 1-136, BC COLONY DORASANIPADU, DWARAKA TIRUMALA, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534426</p>	<p>Hall Ticket Number 2360010259</p> <p>Local Area AU</p> <p>Category BC_D</p> <p>Gender FEMALE</p>	 <i>N. Anusha</i>
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Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	17.9386	21.4106	15.9578	55.307

Rank in Words	Two * Nine * Four * Five * Seven	Rank in Figure	29457
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 Convener


AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)

Candidate's Name :	TANDRA NAGAMALLESWARI	Hall Ticket Number	2360010287	
Father's Name :	TANDRA DURGA RAO	Local Area	AU	
Mother's Name :	TANDRA SAVITHRI	Category	BC_D	
Address :	13-20, BHIMADOLE, BHIMADOLE, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534425	Gender	FEMALE	

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	22.0324	18.2908	12.9705	53.2936

Rank in Words	Three * Two * Nine * One * Four	Rank in Figure	32914
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AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)


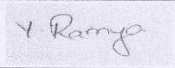
Candidate's Name :	VUTUKURI VENKATA NAGA JYOTHI	Hall Ticket Number	2139030440	
Father's Name :	VUTUKURI BRAHMAM	Local Area	AU	
Mother's Name :	VUTUKURI NAGA VENI	Category	BC_B	
Address :	24A-25-7/2, KARUN KUMAR STREET PATHEBADA, ELURU, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534002	Gender	FEMALE	

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	30.2105	15.3508	18.2014	63.7628

Rank in Words	One * Six * Seven * Eight * One	Rank in Figure	16781
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AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)







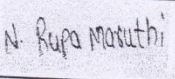
Candidate's Name :	YALAMARTHI RAMYA	Hall Ticket Number	2160010098	
Name :	YALAMARTHI RAMA KRISHNA	Local Area	AU	
Father's Name :	YALAMARTHI RANI	Category	OC	
Mother's Name :	H NO 1-116,	Gender	FEMALE	
Address :	PERUGUGUDEM, DENDULURU MANDAL, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534425			

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	33.4069	17.4196	14.4041	65.2305

Rank in Words	One * Five * Zero * Zero * Four	Rank in Figure	15004
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AP ICET - 2020 :: S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI (RANK CARD)

Candidate's Name :	NALLAGOPU RUPA MARUTHI	Hall Ticket Number	2360020447	
Father's Name :	NALLAGOPU SAI RAJU	Local Area	AU	
Mother's Name :	NALLAGOPU JEEVAN JYOTHI	Category	OC	
Address :	21-96, NARSINGAPURAM, CHINTALAPUDI, WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH - 534461	Gender	FEMALE	
				

Performance in AP ICET	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Mathematical Ability - B (75)	Communication Ability - C (50)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	21.0089	16.7308	12.9705	50.7103

Rank in Words	Three * Seven * One * Six * Seven	Rank in Figure	37167
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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, 8th 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

Procs.No.APSCHE/API CET-SW1-2020/CATB/Approval/CRRE/JNTUK Dt :14-07-2021

Sub : APSCHE - APICET- SW1 - 2019 - MBA/MCA Course 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:26.05.2008 and subsequent amendments.
 2. G.O.Ms.No 49, HE(EC/A2) Dept Dated:25.08.2013.
 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

-000-

ORDER :-

Based on the uploaded information of candidates admitted in SIR CR REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGG [CRRE], ELURU in Convener /Management/ Supernumerary quota in the portal <https://apcatbspot.nic.in> and on prima facie the scrutiny of the attested copies of the supporting documents submitted, 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 2020-21. 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

SNO	Cname	M/F	NRI	Region	Rank	marks% /cgpa	ALLOTED BRANCH	Cat.	State
1	VURA SWATHI	F	NO	AU	3913	9	MBA	CATB	AP
2	BEHERA MOHANA AAKANKSHA	F	NO	AU	NQ	7	MBA	CATB	AP
3	GOTTUMUKKALA SURYA BHARGAV	M	NO	AU	NQ	7	MBA	CATB	AP
4	NAIDU YASASWINI	F	NO	AU	NQ	8	MBA	CATB	AP
5	ARAVAPALLI BHAVANA SAI	F	NO	AU	NQ	8	MBA	CATB	AP
6	SAIDU HARIKA	F	NO	AU	NQ	9	MBA	CATB	AP
7	VEERAVALLI NIKHIL MAHESH	M	NO	AU	NQ	8	MBA	CATB	AP
8	MOTHUKURI KOWSALYA SRI PRAMEELA RANI	F	NO	AU	NQ	7	MBA	CATB	AP
9	UKKURTHI ROSHINI DEVI	F	NO	AU	NQ	8	MBA	CATB	AP
10	KANDRA MADHAVI	F	NO	AU	NQ	7	MBA	CATB	AP
11	VANJARAPU LAKSHMI SAI	F	NO	AU	12935	8	MBA	CATB	AP
12	MADDU HARSHITHA	F	NO	AU	NQ	7	MBA	CATB	AP

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

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



Coaching for competitive exams

Date: 02-12-2019 to 10-02-2020

Time: 5.30 to 6.30 pm

Venue: Sreedhar's CCE NR peta

Eluru

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2019-2020

INDEX

S. No	Particulars	Page No
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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 02 Dec 2019 to 10 Feb 2020 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

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN d/c

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram) (Estd : 1987)

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

Date:18.11.2019

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 inform you that the college has proposed an important collaboration to conduct coaching sessions for competitive exams

Recognizing the immense value of competitive coaching in shaping the academic growth and career prospects of our III B.Sc./B.Com students, we are enthusiastic about exploring a partnership with SREEDHAR'S COACHING FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS (NR PET ELURU).

We are particularly keen on availing our III B.Sc./B.Com students of your institution's renowned competitive coaching services. The coaching program is envisioned to span 60 days, commencing from December 2nd, 2019, to February 10th, 2020, and we propose conducting the sessions after college hours, from 5:30 PM to 6:30 PM.

We are confident that the expertise and guidance offered by your institution during this period will significantly contribute to our students' academic excellence and enhance their competitive edge in their respective fields.

Your willingness to accommodate this request within the specified time frame and schedule would be highly appreciated.

Thank you for considering our proposal. We eagerly await a positive response and are available for further discussions or clarifications, if needed.

Warm regards,


Principal

Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Notice to Staff and Students

NOTICE

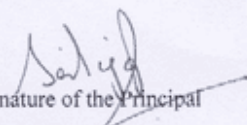
Date:25.11.2019
Eluru

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-Dec-2019 to 10-Feb-2020 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-Dec-2019 to 10-Feb-2020
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

Date: 02-12-2019 to 10-02-2020

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.

ARITHMETIC 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 EXERCISES, 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.

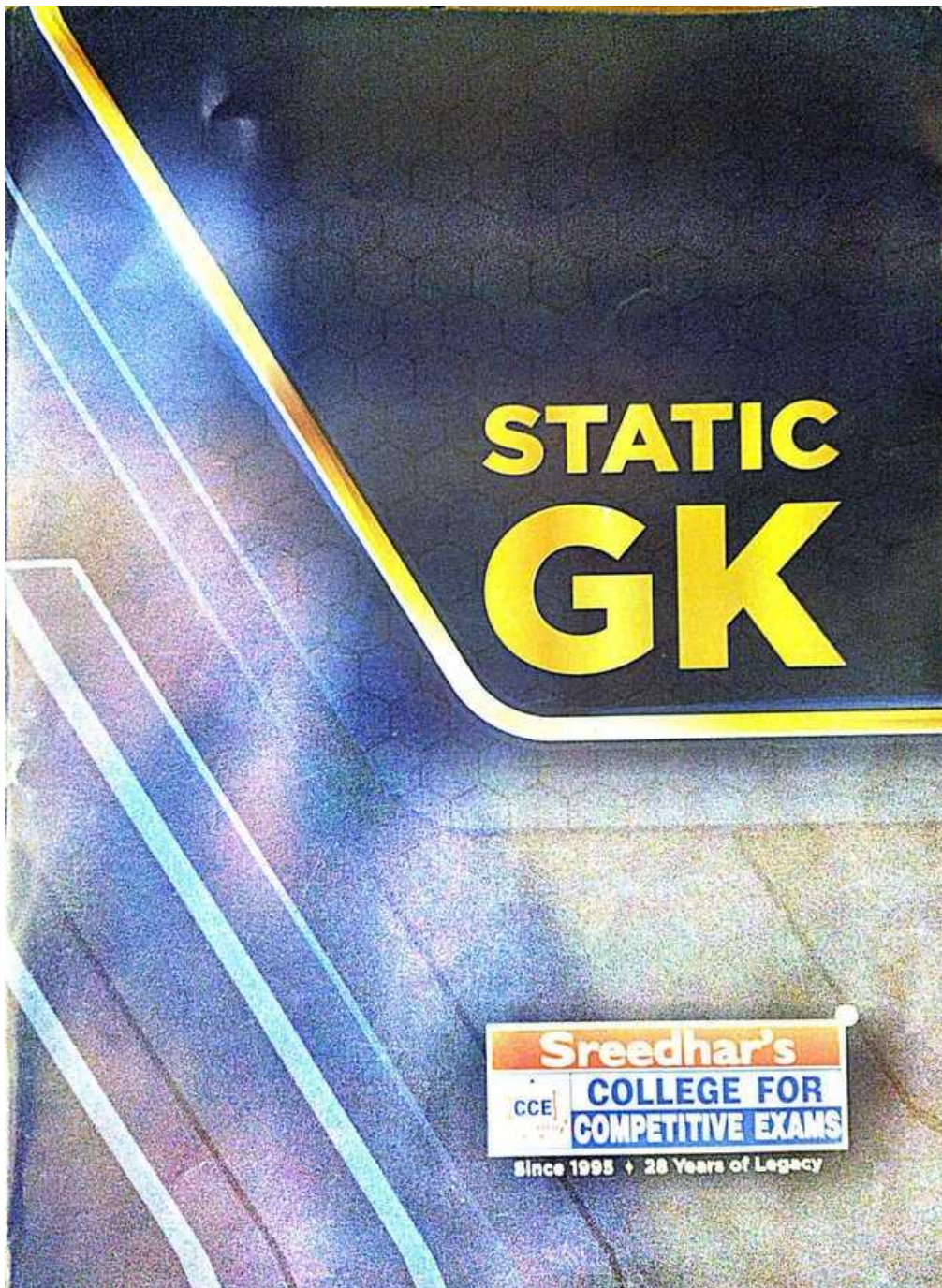
BANKING AWARENESS OBJECTIVE:

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.Governors, 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



OUR REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN 2022

TOTAL
2842
FINAL RESULT

WAITING LIST
389

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Job Profile	OUR FINAL RESULT
1	IBPS RRB CLERK-XI	Office Assistants	380
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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	ECCG	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	1
38	LIC HFL	Asslstant	1
39	SIDBI	officers In Grade 'A'	1

STATIC GK



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OUR BRANCHES

S.No.	BRANCH	CONTACT NUMBER
1	AMEERPET - HYDERABAD	7680887711
2	ANANTAPURAMU	9849397279
3	DILSUKHNAGAR - HYDERABAD	7680887722
4	ELURU	9393756699
5	GUNTUR	9396438383
6	KURNOOL	9577484848
7	NELLORE	9247001115
8	ONGOLE	6305350574
9	RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM	9848526526
10	TIRUPATI	9849160043
11	VIZAG	9394557777

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4.	BOOKS & AUTHORS
5.	COUNTRIES AND THEIR PARLIAMENTS
6.	COUNTRIES-CAPITALS-CURRENCIES
7.	CUP & TROPHIES RELATED TO SPORTS
8.	DAMS IN INDIA
9.	DANCE FORMS IN INDIA
10.	FAMOUS INDIAN PERSONALITIES & THEIR NICKNAMES
11.	FAMOUS TEMPLES IN INDIA
12.	FATHER OF DIFFERENT FIELDS
13.	FESTIVALS OF DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA
14.	FIRST IN INDIA (FEMALE)
15.	FIRST IN INDIA (MALE)
16.	HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN INDIA
17.	IMPORTANT DAYS (NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL)
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19.	INDIA'S NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES
20.	INDIAN PORTS
21.	INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS
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23.	INTERNATIONAL BORDERS
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25.	INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS IN INDIA
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36.	NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS OF INDIA
37.	POWER PLANTS IN INDIA
38.	RAMSAR WETLAND SITES IN INDIA
39.	REVOLUTIONS IN INDIA
40.	SPORTS TERMS
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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	Saraswati Samman – (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	Vachaspati Samman – (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	Follo Prize – (2014)	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

OBJECTIVE

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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 India 3) 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 within 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 2nd October 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 18th century.

Bank of Hindustan

- Bank of Hindustan was 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 in India. 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, Bharatiya Mahila Bank 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 19th July 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 1st Phase.
- 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 in Phase -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

2nd Phase

- On 15th April 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.

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

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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 individual user. PCs are based on the microprocessor technology that enables manufacturers to put an entire CPU on one chip. Businesses use personal computers for word processing, accounting, desktop publishing, and for running spreadsheet and database management applications. At home, the most popular 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 users simultaneously. These were designed for specific tasks but have now lost popularity due to the 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 supporting hundreds or even thousands of users simultaneously. Mainframe executes many programs concurrently and supports many simultaneous executions of programs.

Popular Mainframe computers:

- ◆ Fujitsu's ICL VME
- ◆ Hitachi's Z800

4. Super computer:

Supercomputers are one of the fastest computers currently available. Supercomputers are very expensive and are employed for specialized applications that require immense amount of mathematical calculations (number crunching). For example, weather forecasting, scientific simulations, (animated) graphics, fluid dynamic calculations, nuclear energy research, electronic design, and 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 & smartphones are all types of microcomputers. The micro-computers are widely used & are the fastest growing computers. These computers are the cheapest among the other three types of computers. The Micro-computers are specially designed for general usage like entertainment, education and work purposes. Well known

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 carries out instructions of a computer program by performing basic arithmetic, logic 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. Contents of RAM are erased when the computer is turned off whereas Read Only Memory is pre-loaded with data and software that never changes. ROM is typically 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 signals/data received by system and Output are signals sent by it. Peripheral devices provide input/output to the system. Peripherals include input devices like keyboard, mouse and output devices like display screen or printer. 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 the arithmetical and logical operations like AND, OR, NAND, NOR, Addition and Subtraction.

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

6. Register Sets:
Register sets temporarily store data and program codes until they are sent to ALU or control section. More registers per CPU results in programming tasks easier. 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 Logic Board, Planar board and System Board. It is found in general purpose as well as special purpose systems. It allows communication between different components of the system such as memory, CPU, and other peripherals. It uses different buses to connect different components.

BUS A
bus is a set of wires used to connect different components of the system so that data/information can move from one component to other component, where each 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 to the motherboard. It is also known as local bus as they are intended to connect local

2) External Bus - It is also known as the expansion bus. It connects different external components like peripherals, expansion slots, I/O Port and disk 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.

VERBAL REASONING

For All Competitive Exams

Sreedhar's
CCE **COLLEGE FOR
COMPETITIVE EXAMS**

Since 1995 + 28 Years of Legacy

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 19.6 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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COACHING FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS AT SREEDHAR'S CCE N.R.PET, ELURU				
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S.NO	ROLL.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
1	171031	III BSC MPC	AVUGADDI HEMA KUMARI	A. hema kumari
2	171033	III BSC MPC	BALLA DIVYA	B. Divya
3	171034	III BSC MPC	BALLA PUJITHA DURGA VENKATA MANGA TAYARU	B.P.D.V.M. tayaru
4	171035	III BSC MPC	BANDI CHANDINI DEVI	B. Ch. Chandini
5	171036	III BSC MPC	BODDEPALLI DEVI SARI MAHESWARI	B. Maheswari
6	171037	III BSC MPC	BOGILI SUJATHA	B. Sujatha
7	171038	III BSC MPC	BOKKA RAMESWARI	B. Rameswari
8	171039	III BSC MPC	BONDALA ANUSHA	B. Anusha
9	171040	III BSC MPC	BONGU SIRISHA	B. Sirisha
10	171041	III BSC MPC	CHALAPAKA KUSUMANJALI	C. Kusumanjali
11	171042	III BSC MPC	CHANDU RUPABHAVANI	Ch. Rupab
12	171043	III BSC MPC	CHINTADA VINEELA	Ch. Vineela
13	171045	III BSC MPC	DESETTI BANDHAVI	D. Bandhavi
14	171046	III BSC MPC	DUMPALA HARITHA	D. Haritha
15	171047	III BSC MPC	GANGUMOLU SARALA DEVI	G. Sarala devi
16	171048	III BSC MPC	GHANTA LAKSHMI TRIVENI	G. Lakshmi Triveni
17	171049	III BSC MPC	GEDDAM SUKUMARI	G. Sukumari
18	171050	III BSC MPC	GONDU MOUNIKA	G. Mounika
19	171051	III BSC MPC	GORIPARTHI TIRUPATHAMMA	G. Prasanthi
20	171052	III BSC MPC	GORIPARTHI PRASANTHI	G. Prasanthi
21	171053	III BSC MPC	GUJJARU DIVYA SISRI GNANA PRASUNAMBICA	G. Divya G. Prasunambika
22	171054	III BSC MPC	GUNTIREDDY ANITHA	G. Anitha
23	171055	III BSC MPC	BASSA VENAKATA SAI LAKSHMI	B.V.S. Lakshmi
24	171056	III BSC MPC	GORRELA LEELA NAGA LAVANYA	G. Leela naga Lavanya
25	171057	III BSC MPC	JALLURU LAVANYA DURGA	J.L. Durga
26	171058	III BSC MPC	JAMPINA RAMYA	J. Ramya
27	171061	III BSC MPC	KANCHUPALLI KOORMAM	K. Koormam
28	171062	III BSC MPC	KAPPA VIMALABINDU	K. Vimala Bindu
29	171063	III BSC MPC	KARRI RAMADEVI	K. Ramadevi
30	171064	III BSC MPC	KASAGANI RAJANI	K. Rajani
31	171065	III BSC MPC	KATTA TULASI	K. Tulasi
32	171067	III BSC MPC	KATURI JAYANTHI	K. Jayanthi
33	171068	III BSC MPC	KOLUSU RAMA DEVI	K. Rama Devi
34	171070	III BSC MPC	KOWJU MEENAKSHI	K. Meenakshi
35	171071	III BSC MPC	KOLUKULA MAINA	K. Maina
36	171073	III BSC MPC	LAVUDU SRI HARIKA	L. Sri Harika
37	171074	III BSC MPC	MAKARA NAGA SAI SURYA PRASANNA	M. N. S. Prasanna
38	171075	III BSC MPC	MANTHINI GAYATHRI	M. Gayathri
39	171160	III BSC MCCS	KAPPALA NIHARIKA	K. Niharika
40	171161	III BSC MCCS	KATTA LAVANAYA	K. Lavanya
41	171162	III BSC MCCS	KATTA PRAVALLIKA	K. Pravallika
42	171163	III BSC MCCS	SENAPATHI GOWRI PRIYA	S. Priya
43	171165	III BSC MCCS	VANJARAPU LAKSHMI SAI	V. Lakshmi Sai
44	171166	III BSC MCCS	POTNURI KALPANA	P. Kalpana
45	174066	III BSC MBC	BATTU ANITHANJALI	B. Anithanjali
46	174068	III BSC MBC	GADDE VARSHA SRI	G. Varsha Sri
47	174069	III BSC MBC	GANTA LENI	G. Leni
48	174072	III BSC MBC	KARLAGUNTA BHAVYAASHITHA	K. Bhavya
49	174073	III BSC MBC	KONDAPALLI KAVYA SUMA	K. Kavya suma
50	174074	III BSC MBC	MANDALA SUSHMASARAYU	M. Sushmasarayu
51	174075	III BSC MBC	MOTHUKURI KOWSALYA SRI PRAMEELA RANI	M. K. S. P. Rani
52	174076	III BSC MBC	PAKANATI KRISHNA KUMARI	P. Krishna Kumari
53	174077	III BSC MBC	PATHALA ROHINI	P. Rohini
54	174078	III BSC MBC	SHAIK SAI AMEEDHA	S. Ameedha

55	174079	III BSC MBC	TIRUVEEDULA BHUVANESWARI	T. Bhuvaneshwari
56	175009	III BSC MECS	ADAPA GEETHA VENKATA SAMYUKTHA	A. Samyuktha
57	175010	III BSC MECS	AMARAKANTI ALEKHYA	A. Alekhya
58	175011	III BSC MECS	ANGULLA SOBHA	A. Sobha
59	175013	III BSC MECS	BODRADA NAGA AMBIKA	B. Naga Ambika
60	175014	III BSC MECS	BUDUPULA SHARON KUMARI	B. Sharon Kumari
61	175015	III BSC MECS	BURLE SARANYA	B. Saranya
62	175016	III BSC MECS	CHOPPALA SANDHYA DEEPTHI	C. Sandhya
63	175017	III BSC MECS	DORA NAGA SURYA SINDHURA	D. N. S. Sindhura
64	175018	III BSC MECS	DUGGI YAMUNANJALI	D. Yamunanjali
65	175019	III BSC MECS	DURGASI DIVYAKRUPA	D. Divyakrupa
66	175020	III BSC MECS	GADAMSETTI MEGHANA	G. Meghana
67	175022	III BSC MECS	GOLLAPALLI CHANDINI	G. Chandhini
68	175023	III BSC MECS	JAKKULA CHANDHINI	J. Chandhini
69	175024	III BSC MECS	KADA JYOTHSNA APARNA	K. J. Aparna
70	175026	III BSC MECS	KANKIPATI T V S M SANTHOSHA HARI PRIYA	K. V. S. M. Santhosha Hari Priya
71	175027	III BSC MECS	KONDAPALLI GAYATHRI	K. Gayathri
72	175028	III BSC MECS	KONDE PRATHYUSHA	K. Prathyusha
73	175029	III BSC MECS	KOTA-BHANU MEGANA	K. Bhanu Megana
74	175030	III BSC MECS	HARI KRISHNA RAMYA KOWTARAPU	K. R. Ramya
75	175031	III BSC MECS	KUNUKU HARINI	K. Harini
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77	175033	III BSC MECS	MOHAMMAD TASLIM SULTHANA	M. Taslim Sulthana
78	175034	III BSC MECS	MOTTIKAYALA NAVYA SRI	M. Navya Sri
79	175035	III BSC MECS	NADELLA KANAKA RATNAM	N. Kanaka Ratnam
80	175036	III BSC MECS	NEERUKONDA HEMA SANDHYA	N. Hema Sandhya
81	175037	III BSC MECS	PADARTHI KASI ANNAPURNA	P. K. Annapurna
82	175039	III BSC MECS	POLISETTI SETHA BANGARU LAKSHMI	P. S. B. Lakshmi
83	175040	III BSC MECS	PUDI RAJANI	P. Rajani
84	175041	III BSC MECS	RANGANA TARAKA	R. Taraka
85	175042	III BSC MECS	SAIDU LAKSHMI KUMARI	S. Lakshmi Kumari
86	175043	III BSC MECS	SANDIPETA DIVYA	S. Divya
87	175045	III BSC MECS	SHAIK AFREEN BANU	S. Afreen Banu
88	175046	III BSC MECS	SYED SABIYA	S. Sabiya
89	175047	III BSC MECS	SIMHADRI MOUNICA	S. Mounica
90	175049	III BSC MECS	SUDABATTULA BHAVANA LALITHA	S. Bhavana Lalitha
91	172025	III BSC MPCS	ADAPA JYOTHI	A. Jyothi
92	172026	III BSC MPCS	AKRAMANI VENKATADURGA	A. Venkatadurga
93	172027	III BSC MPCS	AKULA DHARANI	A. Dhara
94	172028	III BSC MPCS	AKULA RAJA SRI	A. Raja Sri
95	172029	III BSC MPCS	ALAPATI KRISHNA SRIPRIYA	A. P. Sri Priya
96	172030	III BSC MPCS	ANDUGULABANDARI NIRMALA MARY	A. N. M. Mary
97	172031	III BSC MPCS	APPIKATLA JAYASRI	A. Jayasri
98	172032	III BSC MPCS	ATYAM NAGA VENKATA LAKSHMI LALITHA	A. N. V. Lakshmi Lalitha
99	172033	III BSC MPCS	BATHI NAVYA SREE	B. Navya Sree
100	172034	III BSC MPCS	BHIMSINGH GOWRI	B. Gowri
101	172035	III BSC MPCS	BHUMARAJU LAVANYA	B. Lavanya
102	172036	III BSC MPCS	BONU TULASI	B. Tulasi
103	172037	III BSC MPCS	BURADA USHA RANI	B. Usha Rani
104	172039	III BSC MPCS	CHINAMILLI SRI LAKSHMI SAIMOUNIKA	C. S. Saimounika
105	172041	III BSC MPCS	CHOKKAPU SANDHYA BHARATHI	C. S. Bharathi
106	172043	III BSC MPCS	DASARAJU JYOTHI SRI	D. Jyothi Sri
107	172044	III BSC MPCS	DASARI JYOTHI	D. Jyothi
108	172045	III BSC MPCS	DHAKOJU SAI TEJA NAVYA SRI	D. Navya Sri
109	172046	III BSC MPCS	DUGGI LAKSHMI GAYATHRI	D. Lakshmi Gayatri
110	172047	III BSC MPCS	GANCHIRI PRATHYUSHA	G. Prathyusha
111	172049	III BSC MPCS	GONTHUMURTHI JHANSI	G. Jhansi
112	172050	III BSC MPCS	GRANDHI MANI MANOJNA	G. Mani Manojna
113	172051	III BSC MPCS	GURRAM LAKSHMI PRASANNA	G. L. Prasanna

114	172052	III BSC MPCS	KANCHUGUMMAM NANDINI	K. Nandini
115	172053	III BSC MPCS	KANTAPUREDDY SAROJINI	K. Sarojini
116	172054	III BSC MPCS	MOHAMMAD GOWSIYA	M. Gowsiya
117	172056	III BSC MPCS	KARANAM DRAKSHAYANI	K. Drakshayani
118	172059	III BSC MPCS	KOSARAJU VIJAYA SHARON	K. Vijaya Sharon
119	172060	III BSC MPCS	KOTTEDE YAMUNA PRIYA	K. Yamuna Priya
120	172061	III BSC MPCS	KUNA GAYATHRI .	K. Gayathri
121	172062	III BSC MPCS	KUNUKU DIVYANEELIMA	K. Divyaneelima
122	172063	III BSC MPCS	KURUMALLA SRIVIDYA	K. Srividya
123	172064	III BSC MPCS	LAVETI PRIYANKA	L. Priyanka
124	172066	III BSC MPCS	MAGANTI SOWJANYA	M. Sowjanya
125	172067	III BSC MPCS	MALLARAPU JAYA SAI SIRISHA	M. Jaya Sai Sirisha
126	172068	III BSC MPCS	MALLAVOLU BHUVANA	M. Bhuvana
127	172069	III BSC MPCS	MAMILLAPALLI TEJO DEEPIKA	M. Tejo Deepika
128	172070	III BSC MPCS	MANDALI SIVA PARVATHI	M. Siva Parvathi
129	172071	III BSC MPCS	MALLAVALLI NAGANJALI	M. Naganjali
130	172072	III BSC MPCS	MANEPALLI SAI LAKSHMI PRAVALLIKA	M. Sai Lakshmi Pravallika
131	172073	III BSC MPCS	MARAGANI VENKATA MOUNIKA	M. Venkata Mounika
132	172074	III BSC MPCS	MARAKA HYMAVATHI	M. Hymavathi
133	172075	III BSC MPCS	MASARAPU NAGALAKSHMI	M. Nagalakshmi
134	172076	III BSC MPCS	MATTA USHA RANI	M. Usha Rani
135	172077	III BSC MPCS	METTAPALLI RAMYA	M. Ramya
136	172078	III BSC MPCS	NADIPUDI GAMYA SRI	N. Gamya Sri
137	172079	III BSC MPCS	NALLURI SAI SUSHMA	N. Sai Sushma
138	172080	III BSC MPCS	NARAGANI ROJARANI	N. Rojarani
139	172081	III BSC MPCS	NEKKALAPUDI PRASANNA	N. Prasanna
140	172082	III BSC MPCS	NERSU SUNITHA	N. Sunitha
141	172083	III BSC MPCS	NIMMALAPUDI RAMYADEVI	N. Ramyadevi
142	172084	III BSC MPCS	PEDDISETTI SIVA NAGA RANI	P. Siva Naga Rani
143	172085	III BSC MPCS	PIDIDHI DEEPIKA	P. Deepika
144	172086	III BSC MPCS	PILLA ANGAveni THARANGINI	P. Tharangini
145	172087	III BSC MPCS	POKURI LAKSHMI RATNA SRI	P. Lakshmi Ratna Sri
146	172088	III BSC MPCS	POLUBOINA MADHAVI	P. Madhavi
147	172089	III BSC MPCS	PULICHARLA DHATRI LAKSHMI KUMARI	P. Lakshmi Kumari
148	172090	III BSC MPCS	PISSEY SRAVANI	P. Sravani
149	172091	III BSC MPCS	SAMUDRALA NAGAPRIYANKA	S. Nagapriyanka
150	172092	III BSC MPCS	SANAPATHI PREMA JYOTHI SRI	S. Prema Jyothi Sri
151	172093	III BSC MPCS	SHAIK REHANA	S. Rehana
152	172094	III BSC MPCS	SINGAVARAPU RAMYASRI	S. Ramyasri
153	172095	III BSC MPCS	SOMADULA PRASANNA	S. Prasanna
154	172096	III BSC MPCS	SRUNGAVRUKSHAM ESWARI	S. Eswari
155	172097	III BSC MPCS	TADEPALLI PADMINI	T. Padmini
156	172098	III BSC MPCS	TALAM SOUJANYA	T. Soujanya
157	172099	III BSC MPCS	TATAPUDI DEVAKI DEVI	T. Devaki Devi
158	172100	III BSC MPCS	TAMANALA VENNELA	T. Venela
159	172101	III BSC MPCS	TEKALE GOWTHAMI	T. Gowthami
160	173019	III BSC MSCS	AINELLI VAISHNAVI .	A. Vaishnavi
161	173020	III BSC MSCS	ANDAVARAPU TARUNA KUMARI	A. Taruna Kumari
162	173021	III BSC MSCS	ANNAVARAPU PRIYANKA	A. Priyanka
163	173022	III BSC MSCS	ATYAM PRISKILLA	A. Priskilla
164	173023	III BSC MSCS	AVALA NAGA SRAVANA SANDHYA	A. Naga Sravana Sandhya
165	173024	III BSC MSCS	AVIRNENI SRILIKITHA	A. Srilikitha
166	173025	III BSC MSCS	BADUGANTI KALYANI	B. Kalyani
167	173026	III BSC MSCS	BELLAPUKONDA KUSUMANJALI	B. Kusumanjali
168	173027	III BSC MSCS	BEZAWADA MOUNIKA	B. Mounika
169	173028	III BSC MSCS	BEZAWADA LALITHASREEHARSHITHA	B. Lalithasreeharshitha
170	173029	III BSC MSCS	CHAGANTI DEVI	C. Devi
171	173030	III BSC MSCS	CHEGU JYOTHI VENKATA SAI SRAVANI	C. Jyothi Venkata Sai Sravani
172	173031	III BSC MSCS	CHELLURI UDAYA BHANU	C. Udaya Bhanu

173	173032	III BSC MSCS	CHENIBOINA VASANTHA	Ch. Vasantha
174	173033	III BSC MSCS	CHINTALAPATI JYOTHI	Ch. Jyothi
175	173034	III BSC MSCS	CHITTIBOMMA BHAGYA LAKSHMI	C. Bhagya Lakshmi
176	173035	III BSC MSCS	DAMPANABOINA DHANUSHA	D. Dhanusha
177	17336	III BSC MSCS	DHANAMREDDY VIJAYA VENKATA SAISRI	D.V.V. Saisri
178	173037	III BSC MSCS	DANISIRI TANUJA	D. Tanuja
179	173038	III BSC MSCS	DARUNA MOUNIKA	D. Mounika
180	173039	III BSC MSCS	DARUNA VIJAYA DURGA	D. Vijaya Durga
181	173040	III BSC MSCS	DITTAKAVI NAGA JAYALAKSHMI	D. Naga Jayalakshmi
182	173042	III BSC MSCS	GANDETI GAYATHRI	G. Gayathri
183	173043	III BSC MSCS	GUDIVAKA DHANYA LAKSHMI DEEPIKA	G. D. Deepika
184	173045	III BSC MSCS	GURAJALA SIREESHA	G. Sireesha
185	173047	III BSC MSCS	JAKKULA DURGA DEVI	J. Durga Devi
186	173048	III BSC MSCS	JONNADA REVATHI	J. Revathi
187	173049	III BSC MSCS	KALLA GOWRI DURGA DOLLY	K. Dolly
188	173050	III BSC MSCS	KANDIVALASA DEVI	K. Devi
189	173051	III BSC MSCS	KANIGOLLA SOWJANYA	K. Sowjanya
190	173052	III BSC MSCS	KARRI VENKATA SAI SIRISHA	K.V.S. Sirisha
191	173053	III BSC MSCS	KATI BHAGYA SRI	K. Bhagyashree
192	173054	III BSC MSCS	KATTUBOINA BHARGAVI	K. Bhargavi
193	173055	III BSC MSCS	KADALI DURGA BHAVANI	K. Durga Bhavani
194	173056	III BSC MSCS	KONA SIREESHA KEERTHANA	K. Sireesha Keerthana
195	173057	III BSC MSCS	KONAKALLA NAGAVENKATA VENUMAYI	K.N. Venumayi
196	173059	III BSC MSCS	KORUKONDA SAI DHARANI	K. Sai Dharani
197	173060	III BSC MSCS	KOTHAMASU VENKATA SUSHMA MOUNIKA	K.V.S. Mounika
198	173061	III BSC MSCS	KURIMINI BHAGYA VENKATA LAKSHMI	K. Lakshmi
199	173062	III BSC MSCS	MEDAPALLI PUISHPA KUMARI	M. P. Kumari
200	173064	III BSC MSCS	MANEPALLI HARIKA	M. Harika
201	173065	III BSC MSCS	MARRAPU PREETHI	M. Preethi
202	173066	III BSC MSCS	MENTA REVATHI	M. Revathi
203	173067	III BSC MSCS	MIRIYALA KEERTHI	M. Keerthi
204	173068	III BSC MSCS	MIRIYALA VENKATA BHARGAVI	M. Bhargavi
205	173069	III BSC MSCS	MODINA BHAVANADEESWARI	M. Bhavanadeeswari
206	173070	III BSC MSCS	MOHAMMAD NAFISA	M. Nafisa
207	173072	III BSC MSCS	MOTTIKAYALA DIVYA	M. Divya
208	173073	III BSC MSCS	MUDEDLA DURGA NAGASRI	M. Durga Nagasri
209	173074	III BSC MSCS	MULLU DURGA PUJITHA	M. Pujitha
210	173075	III BSC MSCS	MUPPANAPLLI LAVANYA	M. Lavanya
211	173076	III BSC MSCS	NADIMPALLI RENUKA	N. Renuka
212	173078	III BSC MSCS	NARAVA SOWJANYA DEVI	N. Sowjanya Devi
213	173079	III BSC MSCS	NEKKALAPUDI PUSHPA LATHA	N. Pushpa Latha
214	173080	III BSC MSCS	NERSU SWAPNA	N. Swapna
215	173081	III BSC MSCS	NUZIVEETI SWAPNA	N. Swapna
216	173082	III BSC MSCS	PALA NAGA KALYANI	P. Naga Kalyani
217	173084	III BSC MSCS	PATNALA SAI MALLESWARI	P. S. Malleswari
218	173085	III BSC MSCS	PEDDISSETTI SRAVANI	P. Sravani
219	173086	III BSC MSCS	PILLI NAGA LAKSHMI	P. Naga Lakshmi
220	173087	III BSC MSCS	PINDI VENKATA MAHESWARI	P.V. Maheswari
221	173088	III BSC MSCS	PODILAPU TEJASWI	P. Tejaswi
222	173089	III BSC MSCS	PONNAGANTI RENUKA	P. Renuka
223	173090	III BSC MSCS	PUTTI KALYANI	P. Kalyani
224	173091	III BSC MSCS	PYDETI TANUJASOWMYA	P. Tanuja Sowmya
225	173093	III BSC MSCS	SAYYED SHARMILA	S. Sharmila
226	173094	III BSC MSCS	SEELA RATNALA DEVI	Sh. Parvin Kellam
227	173095	III BSC MSCS	SHAIK PARVIN RESHMA	Sh. Salma
228	173096	III BSC MSCS	SHAIK SALMA	Sh. Senanay
229	173097	III BSC MSCS	SHAIK SHEHANAJ	Sh. Shehanaj
230	173098	III BSC MSCS	SINGADALA DURGAPRASANNA	S. Durgaprasanna
231	173099	III BSC MSCS	SINGAMPALLI SHARMILA	S. Sharmila

232	173100	III BSC MSCS	TOLAPU NEELIMA	T. Neelima
233	173101	III BSC MSCS	UPPULURI KUSUMA BHAVANI	U. Kusuma Bhavani
234	173102	III BSC MSCS	VEMULAMANDA KAVI HA	V. Kaviha
235	173103	III BSC MSCS	VENNA NAGA MAMATHA	V. Mamatha
236	173104	III BSC MSCS	YALAMARTHI RAMYA	Y. Ramya
237	173105	III BSC MSCS	YARRA PAVANI	Y. Pavani
238	173106	III BSC MSCS	YEGEREDDY NAGA MANI	Y. Naga Mani
239	174021	III BSC CBZ	ALLURI PAVANNANDESWARI	A. Pavannandeswari
240	174024	III BSC CBZ	CHAVATAPALLI GEETHA	C. Geetha
241	174025	III BSC CBZ	CHENNUBOYINA YASODA	C. Yasoda
242	174026	III BSC CBZ	NEERAJA GEDDAM	N. Geddara
243	174027	III BSC CBZ	GERA JERUSA	G. Jerusa
244	174028	III BSC CBZ	ISETTI AKHILA BHUVANESWARI	I. A. Bhuvaneshwari
245	174029	III BSC CBZ	GUJJULA SANDHYA RANI	G. Sandhya Rani
246	174030	III BSC CBZ	GUNJAE RANI	G. Ranja
247	174031	III BSC CBZ	JAMMISSETTI MARY SOWJANYA	J. Mary Sowjanya
248	174032	III BSC CBZ	KORIPALLI GEETHA MADHURI	K. Geetha Madhuri
249	174033	III BSC CBZ	KOYYURU ALEKHYA	K. Alekha
250	174034	III BSC CBZ	KOYYURU HEPHSIBHA	K. Hepsibha
251	174035	III BSC CBZ	MAADU RAJA RAJESWARI	M. Raja Rajeswari
252	174036	III BSC CBZ	MADICHERLA MOUNIKA	M. Mounika
253	174037	III BSC CBZ	MOHAMMAD NAHID BANO	M. Nahid Bano
254	174038	III BSC CBZ	MOHAMMAD NASEEMA	M. Naseema
255	174039	III BSC CBZ	MUVVALA BINDHU	M. Bindhu
256	174040	III BSC CBZ	NAGANABOYINA JAGADEESWARI	N. Jagadeeswari
257	174041	III BSC CBZ	PEDDIBOYINA BABY RANI	P. Baby Rani
258	174042	III BSC CBZ	RASA MOUNIKA	R. Mounika
259	174043	III BSC CBZ	SARIHADDU PRASANNA KUMARI	S. Prasanna Kumari
260	174045	III BSC CBZ	SRIKAKULAPU SRI HARSHA	S. Harsha
261	174047	III BSC CBZ	TALLIBOINA CHAMUNDESWARI	T. Chamundeswari
262	174048	III BSC CBZ	TANUKU K S NAGA VANI	T. K. S. Naga Vani
263	174049	III BSC CBZ	TATA MOUNIKA	T. Mounika
264	174050	III BSC CBZ	VADLAMUDI SHARONA ROJA	V. Sharona Roja
265	174051	III BSC CBZ	VANAPALLI NAGASAI KIRANMAI	V. Nagasai Kiranmai
266	177008	III BCOM GEN	ALIMILLI VASANTHI	A. Vasanthi
267	177009	III BCOM GEN	BATHINA JYOTHI	B. Jyothi
268	177010	III BCOM GEN	BATHULA SATYAVATHI	B. Satyavathi
269	177013	III BCOM GEN	GUDLA NAGAMANI	G. Nagamani
270	177014	III BCOM GEN	GUNTAMUKKALA BHARGAVI	G. Bhargavi
271	177015	III BCOM GEN	KADARI HEMALATHA	K. Hemalatha
272	177016	III BCOM GEN	MADICHERLA G S R DHANALAKSHMI	M. G. S. R. Dhanalakshmi
273	177017	III BCOM GEN	PADAVALA SAI TEJA PRASANNA LAKSHMI	P. Lakshmi
274	177018	III BCOM GEN	PALAGANI ANUSHA	P. Anusha
275	177019	III BCOM GEN	PASIVEDALA BABY	P. Baby
276	177020	III BCOM GEN	PERAM BHAVANI SUPRIYA	P. Bhavani Supriya
277	177021	III BCOM GEN	SAILA NIKHITA	S. Nikhita
278	177024	III BCOM GEN	SWARNA MRUDULA	S. Mrudula
279	176033	III BCOM VOC	ALLAM PUJITHA	A. Pujitha
280	176034	III BCOM VOC	ANUMALASETTI NAGA HARIKA	A. Naga Harika
281	176035	III BCOM VOC	BALA INDU SAMEERA	B. Indu Sameera
282	176036	III BCOM VOC	BALA SRI NAGA JYOTHI	B. S. Naga Jyothi
283	176038	III BCOM VOC	BANDI NEERAJA	B. Neeraja
284	176040	III BCOM VOC	BIBI SUMAYYA	B. Sumayya
285	176041	III BCOM VOC	BOMMI BHARGAVI	B. Bhargavi
286	176042	III BCOM VOC	BOYINA LAVANYA	B. Lavanya
287	176044	III BCOM VOC	CHEVVAKULA SWATHI	C. Swathi
288	176045	III BCOM VOC	CHITTI AKANKSHA	C. Akanksha
289	176046	III BCOM VOC	CHOKKA MOUNIKA	C. Mounika
290	176048	III BCOM VOC	DOMATOTI SUJATHA	D. Sujatha

291	176049	III BCOM VOC	GAMIDI ROHINI	G. Rohini
292	176051	III BCOM VOC	GORJA SWETHA	G. Swetha
293	176052	III BCOM VOC	GEDELA ROHINI	G. Rohini
294	176053	III BCOM VOC	GRANDHI VEENA MADHURI	G. Madhuri
295	176054	III BCOM VOC	JAAGAANI LAVANYA	J. Lavanya
296	176055	III BCOM VOC	JALLI MOHINI SIRISHA	J. Sirisha
297	176057	III BCOM VOC	JULURU RAVALI	J. Ravali
298	176058	III BCOM VOC	KALIPINDI RAMYA SRI	K. Ramya Sri
299	176059	III BCOM VOC	KOMMOJU LAKSHMI DURGA	K. Durga
300	176060	III BCOM VOC	KANCHARLA UMASARADA	K. Umasarada
301	176061	III BCOM VOC	KANDULA KUMARI KEERTHI	K. Keerthi
302	176062	III BCOM VOC	KANGANTI JYOTHSNA	K. Jyotsna
303	176064	III BCOM VOC	KATHULA TRIVENI	K. Triveni
304	176065	III BCOM VOC	KANDIKATTU NAGADEEPIKA	K. Naga Deepika
305	176066	III BCOM VOC	KUPPILA SWATHI	K. Swathi
306	176067	III BCOM VOC	KOKKIRIPATI LAKSHMI TULASI	K. Lakshmi Tulasi
307	176068	III BCOM VOC	KOSURI SAMYUKTHA	K. Samyuktha
308	176069	III BCOM VOC	KOTARI ANUSHA	K. Anusha
309	176070	III BCOM VOC	KOTHURU DEVI VARALAKSHMI	K. Devi Varalakshmi
310	176071	III BCOM VOC	KURAMA LAVANYA	K. Lavanya
311	176072	III BCOM VOC	LAKSHMI MOUNIKA KANDULA	K. Lakshmi Mounika
312	176073	III BCOM VOC	MADDALI DIVYA	M. Divya
313	176074	III BCOM VOC	MADHU SOWJANYA	M. Sowjanya
314	176075	III BCOM VOC	MAGANTI DAIVA PRASANNA	M. Daiva Prasanna
315	176076	III BCOM VOC	MEDANKI ANU PRIYA	M. Anu Priya
316	176077	III BCOM VOC	MEDAPALLI TEJASWINI	M. Tejaswini
317	176078	III BCOM VOC	MIDATHA MOUNICA	M. Mounica
318	176079	III BCOM VOC	MOVVA NIKHILANJANI	M. Nikhilanjani
319	176082	III BCOM VOC	NAGANABOINA ANJALI	N. Anjali
320	176083	III BCOM VOC	NALLIBOYANA VASAVI	N. Vasavi
321	176086	III BCOM VOC	NETHALA DEEPTHI	N. Deepthi
322	176087	III BCOM VOC	PANCHAKARLA NAGA SRAVANI	P. Naga Sravani
323	176088	III BCOM VOC	PATHAN BAJIBEE	P. Bajibee
324	176089	III BCOM VOC	PATHI LOHITHA DEVI NAGA SAI	P. Naga Sai
325	176090	III BCOM VOC	PEDDISSETTI KANAKA MAHALAKSHMI	P. Mahalakshmi
326	176091	III BCOM VOC	PEETHANI VENKATA SIRISHA	P. Venkata Sirisha
327	176092	III BCOM VOC	PENDURTHI PUSHPARAGHAVA	P. Pusparaghava
328	176093	III BCOM VOC	PENUMALA SAILAJA	P. Sailaja
329	176094	III BCOM VOC	PITHANI MADHULIKA	P. Madhulika
330	176095	III BCOM VOC	POLUPARTHI NAGA AJAYA SINDHUJA	P. Sindhuja
331	176096	III BCOM VOC	PUJARI BHAGYASRI	P. Bhagyasri
332	176098	III BCOM VOC	RACHAPALLI SRAVANI	R. Sravani
333	176099	III BCOM VOC	RACHEETI ALEKHYA	R. Alekhya
334	176100	III BCOM VOC	RAI LALITHA	R. Lalitha
335	176101	III BCOM VOC	RAMBHA DEVI CHANDRIKA	R. Devi Chandrika
336	176102	III BCOM VOC	SAGIREDDY SWATHI VENKATA PADMAVATHI	S. Venkata Padmavathi
337	176103	III BCOM VOC	SANKULA INDU MADHAVI	S. Indu Madavi
338	176104	III BCOM VOC	SATTENAPALLI DEVI	S. Devi
339	176105	III BCOM VOC	SAVALAVARAPU JAYASRI	S. Jayasri
340	176106	III BCOM VOC	SEEMAKURTHI PRATHYUSHA	S. Prathyusha
341	176107	III BCOM VOC	SHAIK RESHMA	S. Reshma
342	176108	III BCOM VOC	SIRIGIRI VANDANA	S. Vandana
343	176109	III BCOM VOC	SIRIPURAM JANAKI	S. Janaki
344	176110	III BCOM VOC	SUNKARA PUSHPA SITHAMAHALAKSHMI	S. P. S. M. Lakshmi
345	176111	III BCOM VOC	TANDRA NAGA MALLESWARI	T. Naga Malleswari
346	176112	III BCOM VOC	TANETI SIRISHA	T. Sirisha
347	176113	III BCOM VOC	VADALI SURYAKALA	V. Suryakala
348	176114	III BCOM VOC	VEDANTAM SRAVANA KASTURI	V. Sravani Kasturi
349	176115	III BCOM VOC	VENNAMANENI LAVANYA	V. Lavanya

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 02-12-2019 to 10-02-2020 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 excel in 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 were 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



Quantitative aptitude classes at Sreedhar's CCE



Communication skills Coaching classes at Sreedhar's CCE

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

Vatluru(post), Pedapadu mandal, Eluru (AP)

Interactive Session “With an Entrepreneur”

Resource Person

Dr. P. V. N. S. MURTHY

CEO

Monvi Labs, Hyderabad

Date: 28-12-2019

Time: 9.30am to 10.30 am

Venue: Seminar Hall

Organized by

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)
Vatluru(post), Pedapadu mandal, Eluru (AP)

INVITATION

You are cordially invited to inaugurate

“Intractive Session With an Entrepreneur”

Chief Guest: **SRI PALADUGU SRIRANGAM**
Correspondent, Sir C R Reddy College for Women, Eluru

Presided by: **Smt P SAILAJA**
Principal, Sir C R Reddy College for Women, Eluru

Resource Person: **Dr. P. V. N. S. MURTHY,**
CEO Monvi Labs, Hyderabad

Date: 28-12-2019

Venue: Seminar Hall

Time: 9.30 to 10.30 am

Organized by

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
Sir C R Reddy College for Women, Eluru

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

Vatluru(post), Pedapadu mandal, Eluru (AP)

DE:20-12-2019

To
The Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for women,
Eluru

Subject: Request to grant permission to arrange an Interactive Session "With an Entrepreneur"-Reg.

This is to bring to your kind notice that, Department of Chemistry in association with IQAC is planning to arrange an Interactive Session "With an Entrepreneur".on 28-12-2019 from 9.30 to10.30am for III B.Sc. Chemistry cluster students., **Dr. P. V. N. S. MURTHY, CEO, Monvi Labs, Hyderabad** gave his consent to interact with our studentst. In this context, we request you to grant permission to arrange the programme for Chemistry cluster students in Seminar Hall on 28-12-2019

Permitted
Salif
PRINCIPAL
Sir C.R.R. College for Women
ELURU

Thanking You Madam,

B. Tuni

Signature of HOD

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF CHEMISTRY

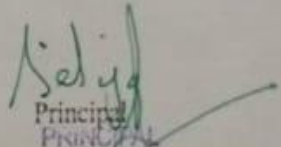
SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

**(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)
Vatluru(post), Pedapadu mandal, Eluru (AP)**

Dr:21-12-2019

NOTICE

This is to inform that, Department of Chemistry is going to conduct an Interactive Session "With an Entrepreneur" on 28-12-2019 from 9.30 to 10.30 am for III B.Sc Chemistry cluster students. **Dr. P. V. N. S. MURTHY CEO Monvi Labs,** Hyderabad will interact with our students on 28-12-2019. In this context, we request all the chemistry cluster students to attend the session and avail the opportunity for your future plans without fail.


Principal
PRINCIPAL

Sir C.R.R. College for Women
ELURU

Objectives of the program:

The main objectives of the program are as follows

- To bring awareness regarding what industries expect from the graduates
- To train the hands on techniques and tools used in the industries
- To make the students know the significance of communication skills
- To bring awareness on personality development and behavioral attitude
- To educate preparation of CV
- To make them understand the importance of soft skills

Outcomes of the program:

- ❖ The students are able to understand role of soft skills in career development
- ❖ The students are aware about communication skills and preparation of CV
- ❖ The students understood very well about personality development and attitude
- ❖ The students understood the challenges, opportunities and experiences in pharma industries.

Report:

Department of Chemistry organized an Interactive Session “With an Entrepreneur”.on 28-12-2019 from 9.30 to 10.30 am for III B.Sc Chemistry cluster students. Dr.Valli Purnima, Associate Professor of Chemistry invited the chief guest and guest of honors and the resource person on to the Dias.

Smt P Sailaja, Principal, Sir C.R.Reddy College for women advised the students to improve their soft skills and communication skills.

Dr B V N S Murthy presented a detailed introduction about pharmaceutical industry, process flow in pharmaceutical industries, pharmaceutical companies in India, Roles of pharmaceutical industry qualifications needed for pharmaceutical industries, how to get in and grow in pharma industry. He distinguished between R&D and A R&D Laboratories QC and QA, Production division, stability and utilities. He explained about structure in pharma industry, stages of pharmaceutical manufacturing and roles in pharma industry. Coming to placements, he enlightened the students about different departments, designation and required qualifications. Finally he interacted with some students

LIST OF STUDENTS

S No	Roll Number	Class & Section	Student Name
1	171003	III BSc MPC	B GNAPIKA
2	171005	III BSc MPC	Ch SREEJA
3	171006	III BSc MPC	Ch SAILAJA
4	171007	III BSc MPC	D SARASWATI
5	171008	III BSc MPC	E RAMA TULASI
6	171009	III BSc MPC	G DEEPTHI MANASA
7	171014	III BSc MPC	K RAMYA
8	171016	III BSc MPC	L RAMYA
9	171018	III BSc MPC	M S U S L PRASANNA
10	171020	III BSc MPC	M MEGHANA
11	171025	III BSc MPC	V ANJALI DEVI
12	171026	III BSc MPC	Y MANASA VEENA
13	171029	III BSc MPC	A RAMYA
14	171043	III BSc MPC	Ch VINEELA
15	171048	III BSc MPC	K RAJANI
16	171052	III BSc MPC	G PRASANTHI
17	171055	III BSc MPC	B V SAI LAKSHMI
18	171064	III BSc MPC	L RAMYA
19	171070	III BSc MPC	K MEENAKSHMI
20	171074	III BSc MPC	M N S S PRASANNA
21	171075	III BSc MPC	M GAYATHRI
22	171082	III BSc MPC	N V PADMAVATHI

23	171099	III BSc MPC	T SAI BHAVANI
24	171103	III BSc MPC	P NAGA LAKSHMI
25	171114	III BSc MPC	S SAI PRAMADA
26	174029	III BSc CBZ	G SANDHYA RANI
27	174034	III BSc CBZ	K HEPSIBHA
28	174047	III BSc CBZ	T CHAMUNDESWARI
29	174052	III BSc CBZ	T GEETHA SRI
30	174054	III BSc CBZ	M SUDHEERA

SIR CRR COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ELURU

Interactive Session with an Entrepreneur

Attendance Sheet

Topic : Career Guidance

Date : 28/12/2019 9:30 to 10:30 AM

SL.NO	ROLL.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	SIGNATURE
1	171003	Billa. Gnapika	B. Gnapika
2	171005	chepuzhi sreeja	ch. sreeja
3	171006	Chinta. Sailaja	Ch. Sailaja
4	171007	D. Saraswathi	D. Saraswathi
5	171008	Eopuzhi. Ramatulasi	E. Ramatulasi
6	171009	Ganta. Deepthi marasa	G. Deepthi marasa
7	171014	k. Ramya.	k. Ramya.
8	171016	Lingala. Ramya	L. Ramya
9	171018	M.S.V.S.L. Prasanna	M. Prasanna
10	171020	Marrivada Meghana	M. Meghana
11	171025	Vankayala Anjali Devi.	V. Anjalidevi
12	171026	Xalamarathi. mmasaveena	Y. mmasaveena
13	171029	^{nppikarla} A. Ramya	A. Ramya
14	171043	chintada vineela	ch. vineela
15	171052	Groxiparathi prasanthi	G. prasanthi
16	171048	kasarani rajani	k. rajani
17	171055	B. venkata sai lakshmi	B. v. sai lakshmi
18	171064	L. Ramya	L. Ramya.
19	171070	k. Meenakshi	K. Meenakshi
20	171074	M.N.S.S. Prasanna	M.N.S.S. Prasanna
21	171082	N.V. Padmavathi	N.V. Padmavathi
22	171075	M. Gayathri	M. Gayathri
23	171099	P. Saibhavani	P. Saibhavani
24	171103	P. Nagalakshmi	P. Nagalakshmi
25	171114	S. Sai Pramada	S. Sai Pramada
26	171029	G. Sandhya Rani	G. Sandhya Rani
27	171034	K. Hepsibha	K. Hepsibha
28	171047	T. Chamundeswari	T. Chamundeswari
29	171052	p. Geetasri	p. Geetasri
30	171054	M. Sudheera	M. Sudheera

B. T. ...

PHOTO GALLERY



III BSc Chemistry cluster students attending the interactive session

PAPER CLIPPING

28/12/2019

నైపుణ్యాన్ని పెంచుకోవాలి

విజయం విద్యార్థులకు, న్యూస్ టుడే: విద్యార్థులకు ప్రాథమిక నైపుణ్యాన్ని పెంచుకోవాలని ప్రాథమిక విద్యార్థులకు చెందిన మున్సిపల్ కమిటీ చీఫ్ ఎన్.ఎస్. మూర్తి అన్నారు. స్టానిక సిఆర్ఆర్ కుడిగా రోడ్డులో విద్యార్థులకు తెలియజేసే కార్యక్రమాన్ని శనివారం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా మున్సిపల్ కమిటీ చీఫ్ ఎన్.ఎస్. మూర్తి మాట్లాడుతూ విద్యార్థులకు నైపుణ్యాన్ని అభివృద్ధి చేసుకోవాలన్నారు. సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని నైపుణ్యం నుండి వినియోగించుకోవాలని సూచించారు. పాఠశాలలో ఉత్తీర్ణతగా ఉండే విషయాలను, కార్యక్రమంలో రోజూ ప్రధానాధికారులు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకుంటూ పాల్గొన్నారు.



మాట్లాడుతున్న డాక్టర్ మూర్తి

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

Vatluru(post), Pedapadu mandal, Eluru (AP)

Dt: 28/12/2019

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

FEED BACK ON INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH AN ENTREPRENEUR

1. How satisfied are you with this event

- a) average b) good c) very good d) excellent

2. Did the event meet your expectations

- a) Yes b) No

3. Did you have an opportunity and place to ask questions and to participate

- a) Yes b) No

4. Was the Interactive session beneficial?

- a) Yes b) No

5. Please share any additional comments, thoughts, suggestions for future events.

Conduct more programmes like this

Ch. Sailaja

Signature of the student