SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

Vatluru (Post),PedapaduMandal, ELURU Dist., (A.P)

ICET

(Integrated Common Entrance Test)

CoachingClasses

Date: 27-Jun-2022To21-Jul-2022

Time: 5:00PM TO 7:00 PM

Venue: SREEDHAR'S CCE

NRPET,ELURU

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2021–2022

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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 NRPet ELuru.The ICET (Integrated Common Entrance Test) coaching program was established as part of a collaborative effort between Sir C R Reddy college for women and Sreedhar's CCE ,Competitive Coaching Center. The goal was to prepare interested students pursuing IIIB.Sc./B.Com for the upcoming ICET entrance examination.

ICET (Integrated Common Entrance Test) coaching is designed to prepare students for entrance into integrated MBA (Master of Business Administration) and MCA (Master of Computer Applications) programs offered by various universities in India. The coaching generally includes a comprehensive curriculum to help students excel in the ICET examination.

Duration and Participation

- **Date:** Coaching sessions were conducted from 27 JUNE 2022 to21st July 2022.
- **Location:** Classes were held at Sreedhar'sCompetitive Coaching Center ,NR Pet Eluru.
- **Participants:**Approximately 85 motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions.
- **Time:**5:00pm to 7:00 Pm (including Sundays full time)

Structure and Curriculum

- **Timing:** Sessions were diligently conducted from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM, adhering to a structured schedule.
- **Curriculum:** A meticulously designed curriculum was implemented to equip students comprehensively for the ICET examination.

Achievements :

- **Qualification:** All participating students successfully qualified for the examination.

Impact and Conclusion

- **Impact:** The successful arrangement of coaching classes showcased the importance of collaboration with Sreedhar'sCCE Competitive Coaching Center.
- **Facilitation:** The sessions facilitated a conducive learning environment, contributing significantly to the students' preparedness and success.
- **Appreciation:** Recognition was extended to the instructors and staff at Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center for their dedication and expertise in conducting the sessions.
- **Future Outlook:** The report expresses optimism about fostering further collaborations and initiatives to enhance the educational pursuits of students.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes

Learning Objectives:

1. **Subject Mastery:**
    - Understand and comprehend the entirety of the ICET syllabus, covering quantitative aptitude, data interpretation, verbal ability, and analytical reasoning.
    - Develop a robust grasp of essential concepts and theories across all relevant subjects.
2. **Strategic Test Approach:**
    - Learn effective test-taking strategies to manage time efficiently during the exam.
    - Gain insights into the structure, format, and question patterns of the ICET for effective planning and execution.
3. **Problem-Solving Skills:**
    - Enhance critical thinking and problem-solving abilities for different question types encountered in the ICET.
    - Develop approaches to solve complex problems swiftly and accurately.
4. **Practice and Application:**
    - Engage in regular practice sessions and mock tests to reinforce learning and familiarize oneself with the exam environment.
    - Apply learned concepts to practical problems and scenarios to solidify understanding.
5. **Performance Analysis:**
    - Use performance evaluations to identify areas of improvement and focus on weaker sections.

Expected Outcomes:

1. **Comprehensive Knowledge:**
    - Achieve a thorough understanding of the entire ICET curriculum, enabling confidence in tackling any question presented.
2. **Enhanced Problem-Solving Acumen:**
    - Display improved analytical and problem-solving skills, leading to more accurate and efficient answers.
3. **Increased Confidence and Preparedness:**
    - Develop confidence in facing the ICET, equipped with a well-rounded preparation and a clear understanding of strategies.
4. **Improved Test Scores:**
    - Aim for higher scores by effectively applying learned strategies and comprehensive subject knowledge.
5. **Effective Time Management:**
    - Demonstrate the ability to manage time efficiently during the exam, ensuring completion of all sections within the allotted time frame.
6. **Successful Admission:**
    - Attain scores that meet or exceed admission requirements for preferred integrated MBA/MCA programs.

Permission Letter

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Estd : 1987)

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

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

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

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Permission Letter

20-06-2022
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 27th June 2022 to 21st July 2022. The sessions are scheduled from 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm including Sunday. This duration aligns well with our academic calendar, allowing our students to fully engage in these preparatory sessions. I am confident that the amalgamation of Sreedhar's College proficiency and experience, combined with the enthusiasm and dedication of our students, will culminate in exceptional achievements in the ICET examination.

Therefore, I respectfully request your institution's consideration in providing ICET coaching classes at Sreedhar's College for Competitive Exams during the specified dates and timings. This collaboration would not only enhance the academic capabilities of our students but also strengthen the academic bond between our institutions.

Your consideration of this proposal would be sincerely appreciated. For any additional information or to discuss this request further, please feel free to contact me.

Yours Sincerely,

Notice to Students

NOTICE

20-06-2022

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 27-06-2022 to 21-07-2022 running from 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm. The aim of these classes is to equip you with the necessary tools and knowledge to excel in ICET examinations. These sessions will provide valuable insights and guidance.

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

Venue: Sreedhar's CCE NRPET,Eluru

Date: 27 June 2022 to 21 July 2022

Time: 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

Principal

ICET Course Structure

1.Mathematical Ability 1 :

Theory of indices and algebraic expressions, Modulus and linear equations &inequations , Progressions, Co-Ordinates system and locus , Straight lines , plane Geometry , Set theory, Relations , Statistics

2.Mathematical Ability 2: Binomial theorem, Permutations and combinations , Probability , Surds , Modular arithmetic , Statements, Logarithms, Functions

3.Mathematical Ability 3: Matrices, Polynomials , Quadratic equations and expressions , Trignometric ratios , Compound angles, multiple & sub-multiple angles and transformations, Heights & distances , Limits and continuity, Differentiation

4.Arithmetic Ability 1: Basic mathematics, Percentages, Profit and loss, Ratio and proportion, Problems on ages, Partnership, L.C.M and H.C.F, Areas, Volumes, Time and Work, Pipes and cisterns, Time and distance, Trains, Boats and streams, Simple interest, Compound interest, Averages, Problems on numbers, Clocks, Data analysis

5.Arithmetic Ability 2: Percentages, Profit and loss, Ratio and proportion, Partnership, L.C.M and H.C.F, Areas, Volumes, Time and distance, , Boats and streams, , Time and Work, Pipes and cisterns , problems on numbers, Averages, Simple interest, Compound interest, Solutions, Answers

6.Test of English 1: Prepositions, Phrasal verbs, Idioms & phrases, Tenses, Conditional sentences, Transformation of sentences, Synonyms, Reading comprehension

7.Test of English 2: Modals, Conversations, One word substitutes, Sentence completion, Words often confused, Concord, Question tags, Reading comprehension

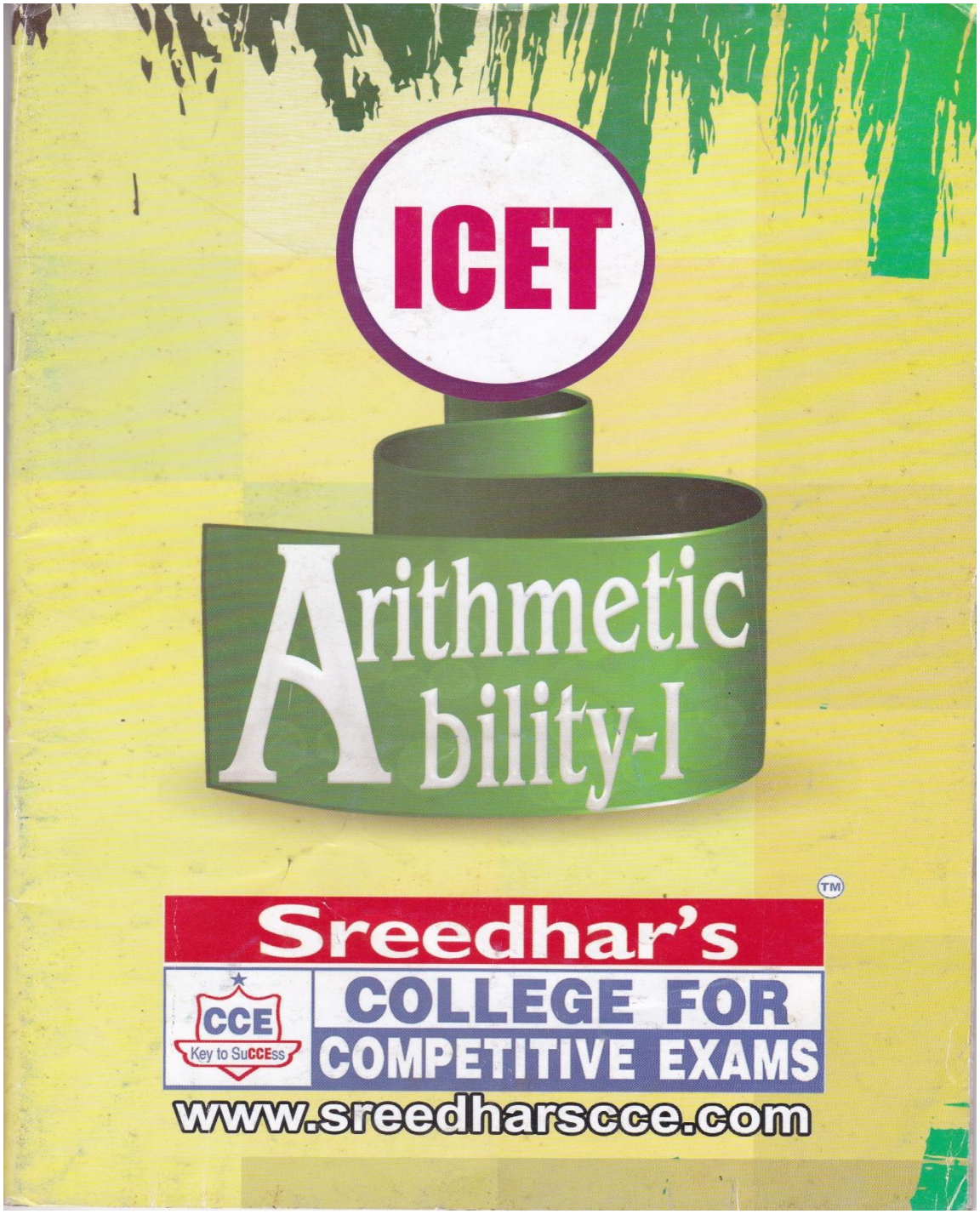
8.Test of Reasoning : Number Series ,Letter Series, Number Analogy, Letter Analogy, Word Analogy, Coding and Decoding, Odd Man Out(Classification), Logical Venn-Diagrams, Directions, Blood Relations, Symbols and Notations, Seating Arrangement Arrivals and Departures, Calendars, Practice Exercises, Answers.

9.Business Terminology : Economics, Stock Exchange, Companies Act.1956, Negotiable Instruments Act, Taxes, Accounts, Foreign Exchange, Miscelleneous, Business Terminology, Ratio Analysis, Abbreviations.

10.Computer Terminology : Information Technology,Generation of Computers,Types of Computers, Main Memory, Secondary Storage Device, Magnetic Tapes, Input and Output Devices, Display Devices, Display Devices, Direct Data Entry, Printers, Operating Systems, Number Series, Computer Abbreviations, Additional Abbreviations.

11.Data Analysis : Exercise-1, Exercise-2, Exercise-3, Exercise-4, Exercise-5, Exercise-6, Exercise-7, Exercise-8, Exercise-9, Exercise-10, Exercise-11, Exercise-12, Exercise-13, Exercise-14, Exercise-15, Exercise-16, Exercise-17, Exercise-18, Exercise-19, Exercise-20.

Course Material



Arithmetic Book-1

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1. BASIC MATHEMATICS

SECTION - A

Natural Numbers : The numbers which are used in counting are known as Natural Numb or Positive Integers. Their set is denoted by N.

Thus N = {1, 2, 3, 4, ...}

Sum of first N natural numbers = $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Where, n = last term.

Sum of n natural numbers = $\frac{n}{2}(a+l)$

Where n = No. of numbers

a = first term

l = last term

సహజ సంఖ్యలు : మనము లెక్కించడానికి ఉపయోగించు సంఖ్యలను సహజసంఖ్యలు లేక ధరపూర్ణసంఖ్యలు అంటారు. సహజసంఖ్యా సమితి N తో సూచిస్తారు. N = {1, 2, 3, 4, ...}

మొదటి n సహజ సంఖ్యల మొత్తం = $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, యిందు n = చివరి పదము

n సహజ సంఖ్యల మొత్తం = $\frac{n}{2}(a+l)$, యిందు n = అంకెల సంఖ్య

a = మొదటి పదము

l = చివరి పదము

1. Find the sum of all the natural numbers from 1 to 15 ?

   1 నుండి 15 వరకూ గల అన్ని సహజ సంఖ్యల మొత్తం కనుగొనుము?

   1) 120 2) 121 3) 200 4) 180

2. Find the sum of all the natural numbers from 10 to 20 ?

   10 నుండి 20 వరకు గల అన్ని సహజ సంఖ్యల మొత్తము కనుగొనుము?

   1) 200 2) 165 3) 225 4) 170

   Sum of squares of first n natural numbers = $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$,

   where n = last term i.e. $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots\ldots + n^2$

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

3. Find the sum of squares of first 20 natural numbers

   మొదటి 20 సహజ సంఖ్యల వర్గాల మొత్తం కనుగొనుము?

   1) 2870 2) 2365 3) 2895 4) 2600

4. Find the sum of squares of natural numbers from 10 to 25

   10 నుండి 25 వరకు గల సహజసంఖ్యలు వర్గాల మొత్తము కనుగొనుము?

   1) 5140 2) 5340 3) 5240 4) 5124

BODMAS:
For all types of arithmetical simplifications, the rule of BODMAS is very useful. The letters B, O, D, M, A, S in order of perference are explained as follows.
B. Stands for Brackets
O. Stands for of (means multiplication)
D. Stands for Division
M. Stands for Multiplication
A. Stands for Addition
S. Stands for Subtraction
Note : The above order of preference is to be strictly maintained.

ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు : 1 మరియు దాని కదే కారణాంకములుగా గల సహజసంఖ్యను ప్రధాన సంఖ్య అంటారు.
ఉదా :11, 23, ...

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

వరస్పర ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు లేదా సాపేక్ష ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు : ఏవైనా రెండు సంఖ్యలకు 1 మాత్రమే ఉమ్మడి కారణాంకమై వేరే ఉమ్మడి కారణాంకములు లేకుంటే ఆ సంఖ్యలను పరస్పర ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు లేక సాపేక్ష ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు అంటారు.
ఉదా : 14 మరియు 25 లు పరస్పర ప్రధాన సంఖ్యలు.

అకరణీయ సంఖ్యలు : a, b లు పూర్ణ సంఖ్యలు, $b \neq 0$ అయితే $\frac{a}{b}$ రూపములో వ్రాయగల సంఖ్యలను అకరణీయ సంఖ్యలు అంటారు.

కరణీయ సంఖ్యలు : ఖచ్చితమైన విలువను నిర్ణయించలేని సంఖ్యలను కరణీయ సంఖ్యలు అంటారు. ఉదా: $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{7}$

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

SECTION - B

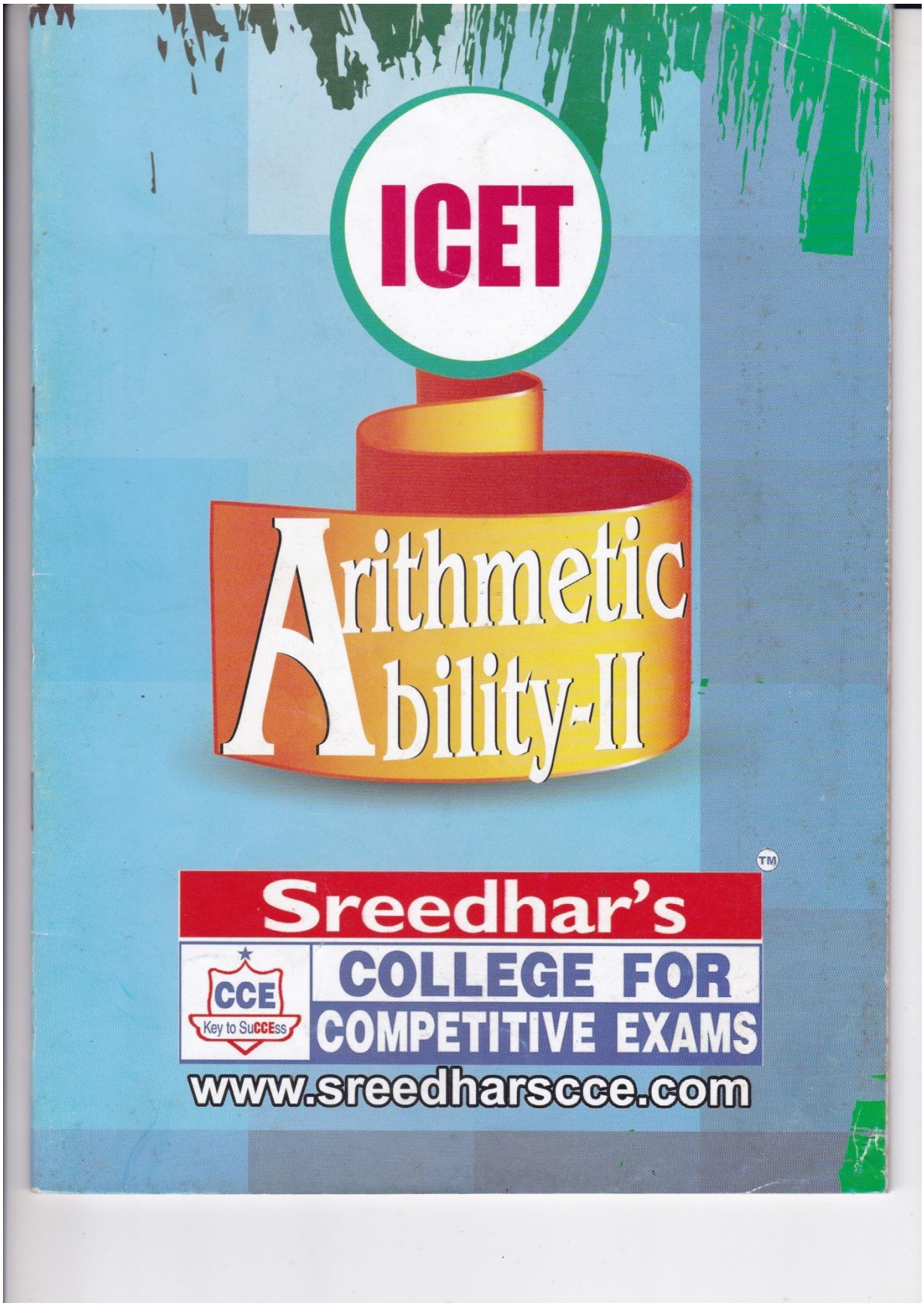
Note : In these questions is followed by data in the form of two statements labelled as I and II. You must decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Using the data make an appropriate choice from (1) to (4) as per the following guidelines :
a) Mark choice (1) if the statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
b) Mark choice (2) if the statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
c) Mark choice (3) if both the statements I and II are sufficient to answer the question but neither statement alone is not sufficient.
d) Mark choice (4) if both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional data is required.

గమనిక : ఒక ప్రశ్నలో సమాచారము I, II అను రెండు ప్రవచనముల రూపములో వుండును. జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు ప్రశ్నలో యిచ్చిన I, II ల సమాచారము తగినంత వున్నదా, లేదా నీవు నిర్ణయించవలెను. యిచ్చు సమాచారమునుపయోగించి క్రింది సూచించిన 1 నుండి 4 జవాబులలో సరియైన దానిని ఎంపిక చేయవలెను.
a) I లోని సమాచారము మాత్రమే జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 1 ను గుర్తించుము.
b) II ల లోని సమాచారమును4 మాత్రమే జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 2 ను గుర్తించుము.
c) I, II లలోని సమాచారము జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు సరిపోయినచో 3 ను గుర్తించును.
d) I, II లలోని సమాచారము జవాబు వ్రాయుటకు తగినంత లేకుండా, అదనపు సమాచారము అవసరమైనచో 4 ను గుర్తించును.

1. What is the remainder when the positive integer α is divided by 2 ?
ధనపూర్ణసంఖ్య α ను 2 చే భాగించగా వచ్చు శేషము ఎంత ?
I) α is an odd integer
II) α is a multiple of 3
I) α ఒక బేసి పూర్ణ సంఖ్య
II) α 3 యొక్క గుణిజము

2. 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

3. 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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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 4/5 of 25?
   40లో 80%, 25లో 4/5 వంతు కన్నా ఎంత ఎక్కువ ?
   1) 4 2) 6 3) 9 4) 12
6. 40% of a number is more than 20% of 650 by 190. Find the number
   ఒక సంఖ్యలో 40% : 650లో 20% కన్నా 190 ఎక్కువ అయినచో ఆ సంఖ్య ఎంత ?
   1) 600 2) 700 3) 800 4) 900
7. 25% of 30% of 45% is equal to
   45%లో 30%లో 25% ఎంతకు సమానము ?
   1)0.03375 2)0.3375 3)3.375 4)33.75
8. 60% of a number is added to 120 the result is the same number. Find the number
   ఒక సంఖ్యలో 60% కు 120 ను కలిపినచో అదే సంఖ్య వచ్చినచో, ఆ సంఖ్య ఏది ?
   1)300 2)200 3)400 4)500
9. 85% of a number is added to 24, the result is the same number. Find the number
   ఒక సంఖ్యలో 85%కు 24ను కలిపినచో, అదే సంఖ్య వచ్చినచో ఆ సంఖ్య ఏది?
   1) 150 2) 140 3) 130 4) 160
10. 40 is subtracted from 60% of a number, the result is 50. Find the number
    ఒక సంఖ్యలో 60% నుండి 40 తీసివేసిన వచ్చు ఫలితము 50 అయిన ఆ సంఖ్య ఏది ?
    1)150 2)140 3)130 4)110
11. 96% of the population of a village is 23040. The total population of the village is
    ఒక గ్రామ జనాభాలో 96% విలువ 23040 అయిన ఆ గ్రామము మొత్తము జనాభా ఎంత ?
    1)32256 2)24000 3)24936 4)25640
12. If the price has fallen by 10% what percent of its consumption be; increased so that the expenditure may be the same as before ?
    ఒక వస్తువు ధర 10% తగ్గి, వినియోగము ఎంత శాతము పెరిగినచో ఖర్చు మారకుండా వుండును ?
    1) 11% 2) 10% 3) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ 4) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$
13. If y exceeds x by 25%, then x is less than y by
    y, x కన్నా 25% ఎక్కువైన, x, y కన్నా ఎంత శాతము తక్కువ.
    1) 16% 2) $16\frac{1}{3}\%$ 3) 20% 4) $16\frac{3}{5}\%$

14. The salary of Mr. X is 30% more than that of Mr. Y. Find what percent of Mr. Y's salary is less than Mr. X's

Mr. X యొక్క జీతము Mr. Y జీతము కన్నా 30% ఎక్కువ. Mr. Y జీతము Mr. X జీతము కన్నా ఎంత తక్కువ ?

1) 30% 2) $25\frac{1}{13}\%$ 3) $23\frac{1}{13}\%$ 4) $22\frac{1}{13}\%$

15. In an examination 38% of students fail in English and 61% pass in Hindi and 23% fail in both. Find the actual failure percentage

ఒక పరీక్షలో 38% విద్యార్థులు ఇంగ్లీషులో ఫెయిల్ అవ్వగా 61% హిందీలో పాస్ మరియు 23% రెండింటిలోను ఫెయిల్ అయిరి. మొత్తము మీద ఫెయిల్ అయిన వారి శాతము ఎంత ?

1) 46% 2) 61% 3)54% 4) 70%

16. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 25% more than a third number. The percentage that is first of the second is:

రెండు సంఖ్యలు వరుసగా 20% మరియు 25% మూడవ సంఖ్య కన్నా ఎక్కువ అయిన మొదటి సంఖ్య రెండవ సంఖ్యలో ఎంత శాతము ?

1) 80% 2) 85% 3) 96% 4) 125%

17. A sells his goods 50% cheaper than B but 50% dearer than C. The cheapest is

A తన వస్తువులను B కన్నా 50% చౌకగాను C కన్నా 50% ఎక్కువగాను అమ్మును. అయిన అతి తక్కువ ధరకు ఎవరు అమ్ముచున్నారు ?

1) A 2)B 3)C 4) All Alike

18. The salary of a typist was first raised by 10% and then the same was reduced by 5%. If he presently draws Rs.1045, What was his original salary?

ఒక టైపిస్టు జీతము మొదట 10% పెంచి మరల 5% తగ్గించగా ప్రస్తుతం అతని జీతము రూ.1,045 అయిన అతని మొదటి జీతము ఎంత?

1) Rs.900 2) Rs.950 3) Rs.1000 4) Rs.975

19. The tax on a commodity is diminished by 20% and its consumption increases by 15%. The effect on revenue is ?

ఒక వస్తువుపై పన్ను 20% తగ్గించుట వల్ల దాని వినియోగము 15% పెరిగినచో ఆ వస్తువుపై ఆదాయములో మార్పు ఎట్లుండును?

1) It increases by 8%
8% పెరుగును
2) It decreases by 8%
8% తగ్గును
3) No change in revenue
ఆదాయములో ఎట్టి మార్పు ఉండదు.
4) It increases by 10%
10% పెరుగును

20. A candidate got 35% of the votes polled and he lost to his rival by 2250 votes. How many votes were cast ?

ఒక విద్యార్థి పోలయిన ఓట్లలో 35% పొంది ప్రత్యర్థిపై 2250 ఓట్లు తేడాతో ఓడిపోయెను. మొత్తం పోలయిన ఓట్లు ఎన్ని?

1) 7500 2) 5000 3) 6000 4) 3500

21. If the price of gold increases by 50% , find by how much the quantity of ornaments must be reduced so that the expenditure may remain the same as before?

బంగారము ధర 50% పెరిగినపుడు ఎంత శాతము ఆభరణముల పరిమాణము తగ్గించినచో ఖర్చులో మార్పు లేకుండా వుండును?

1) $27\frac{2}{13}\%$ 2) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ 3) 30% 4) 19%

22. Subtracting 10% from X is the same as multiplying X by what number ?

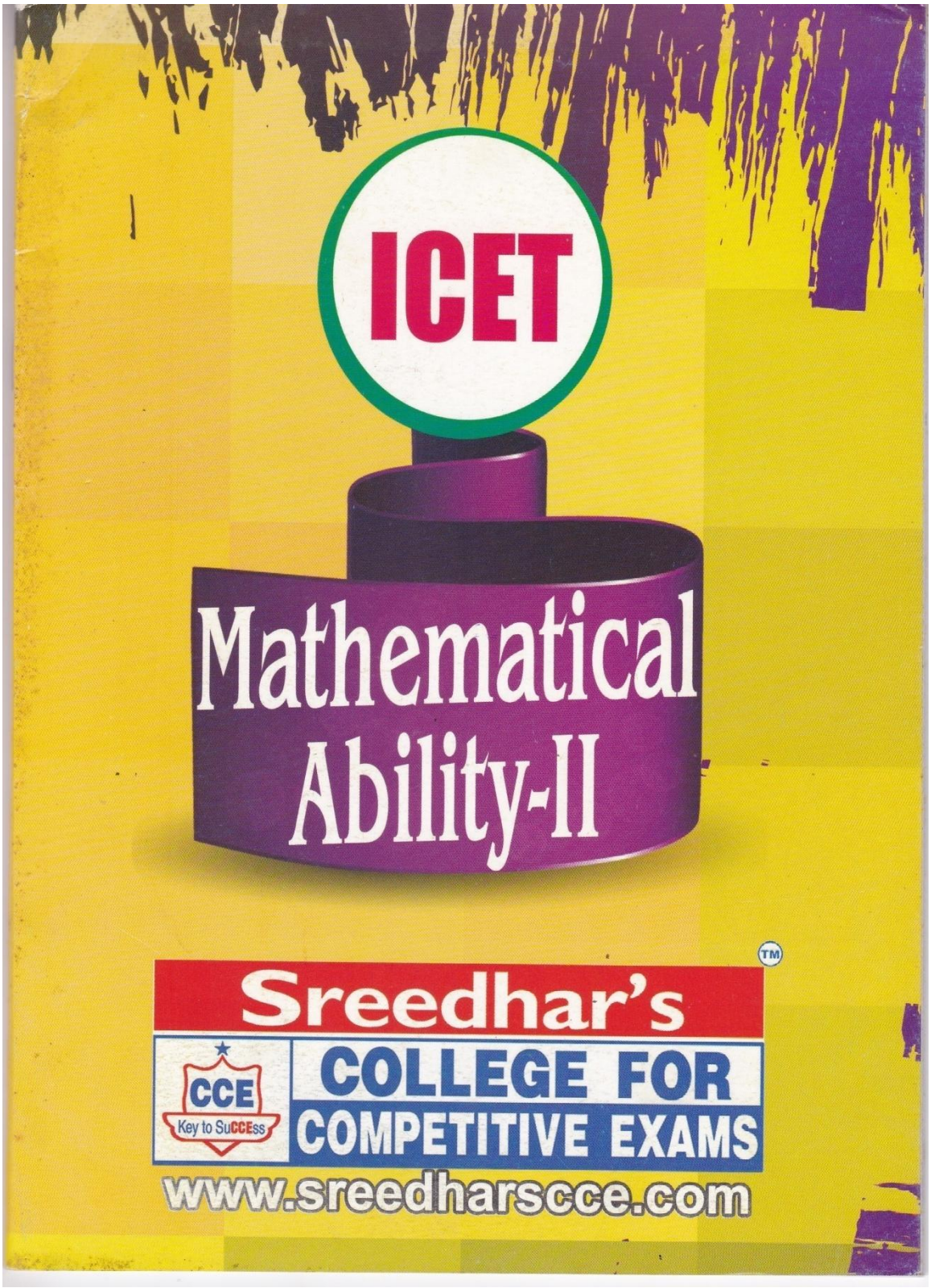
X నుండి 10% తీసివేసిన వచ్చు ఫలితము .. ఎంతచే గుణించిన వచ్చు ఫలితమునకు సమానమగును?

1) 80% 2) 90% 3) 10% 4) 50%

23. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 20% and its denominator is diminished by 25% value of the fraction is 2 /15. Find the original fraction.

ఒక భిన్నములోని లవమును 20% పెంచి, హారమును 25% తగ్గించిన వచ్చు ఫలితము $\frac{2}{15}$ అయిన మొదటి భిన్నము ఎంత?

1) 1/12 2) 1/8 3)1/6 4)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Mathematical Ability - II

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1. BINOMIAL THEOREM

1. If 'n' is a positive integer then

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

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

2. The expansion of $(x + a)^n$ contains (n+1) terms.
3. The sum of powers of 'x' and 'a' in each term is equal to 'n'
4. $(r+1)^{th}$ term in $(x+a)^n = T_{r+1} = {}^nC_r.x^{n-r}.a^r$
5. $(r+1)^{th}$ term in $(x-a)^n = T_{r+1}$

   $= (-1)^r.{}^nC_r.x^{n-r}.a^r$

6. ${}^nC_0, {}^nC_1, {}^nC_2, \ldots {}^nC_n$ are called binomial coefficients and ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$

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

7. ${}^nC_0 = 1 = {}^nC_n$

   ${}^nC_1 = n = {}^nC_{n-1}$

   ${}^nC_2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} = {}^nC_{n-2}$

   ${}^nC_3 = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} = {}^nC_{n-3}$

   $\therefore {}^nC_r = {}^nC_{n-r}$

8. In binomial coefficients, greatest coefficient $= {}^nC_r$

   where $r = \frac{n}{2}$ if n is even and

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

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

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

   ii) $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ and $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}+1\right)^{th}$ terms if n is odd.

10. In the expansion of $\left(ax^p + \frac{b}{x^q}\right)^n$, the term containing of x^k is

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

11. In the above expansion the independent term of x (or) constnat term (or) obsolute term is

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

12. If in a binomial expansion the index of x is zero, then it is called the term independent of x.
13. In the expansion of $(x+a)^n$; ${}^nC_0, {}^nC_1, {}^nC_2, \ldots\ldots, {}^nC_n$ are called binomial coefficiens. They are also denoted by $C_0, C_1, C_2, \ldots\ldots C_n$
14. Sum of binomial coefficients

    $= C_0 + C_1 + \ldots. + C_n = 2^n$

15. $C_0 - C_1 + \ldots\ldots + (-1)^n C_n = 0$
16. $C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + \ldots. + = 2^{n-1} = C_1 + C_3 + C_5 + \ldots\ldots$
17. $1.C_1 + 2.C_2 + 3.C_3 + \ldots.n.C_n = n.2^{n-1}$
18. $1.C_1 - 2.C_2 + \ldots\ldots + n(-1)^{n-1} C_n = 0$

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

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

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

    then $(n-2r)^2 = n + 2$

19. Number of terms in the expansion of

    i) $(x + y + z)^n = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2!}$

    ii) $(a + b + c + d)^n = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{3!}$

20. If $f[x] = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \ldots. + a_nx^n$ is a polynomial expansion then

    i) Sum of all the coefficients of x = f[1)

    ii) Sum of all the coefficients of even powers of $x = \frac{f(1)+f(-1)}{2}$

    iii) Sum of all the coefficients of odd powers of $x = \frac{f(1)-f(-1)}{2}$

EXERCISE - 1

1. The 3rd term of $\left(x+\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^5$ is ---------
   1) 20/x 2) 40/x 3) $60x^2$ 4) 60/x

2. The coefficient of x^5 in $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{11}$ is
   1) -165 2) 165 3) -370 4) 370

3. The coefficient of $\frac{1}{x^{17}}$ in the expansion of $\left(x^4-\frac{1}{x^3}\right)^{15}$ is
   1) $^{15}C_{11}$ 2) $-^{15}C_4$ 3) $^{15}C_4$ 4) $^{15}C_{12}$

4. The coefficient of $x^2y^3z^4$ in the expansion of $(x - y + z)^9$ is
   1) 1260 2) -1260 3) 520 4) 740

5. The expansion $(x - 3x^2)^{25}$ is polynomial of nth degree in x. Then n = ...
   1) 25 2) 50 3) 75 4) 70

6. In a pascal's triangle each row in bounded by
   1) 1 2) 0 3) 2 4) -1

7. The term independent of x in $\left(\sqrt{x}-\frac{3}{x^2}\right)^9$ is
   1) 0 2) 3
   3) 5 4) Does not exist

8. The constant term in the expansion of $\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$ is
   1) $^nC_{n/2}$ 2) $^nC_{n-1}$ 3) $^nC_{n+1}$ 4) $^nC_{n+2/2}$

9. If the coefficient of x^3 in $\left(x^2+\frac{k}{x}\right)^6$ is 160 then k =
   1) 0 2) -1 3) 1 4) 2

10. If the coefficient of x^7 and x^8 in $\left(2+\frac{x}{3}\right)^n$ are equal then n =
    1) 50 2) 45 3) 55 4) 60

11. If the coefficient of x^r is twice the coefficient of x^{r-1} in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{20}$. Then r = ...
    1) 4 2) 5 3) 6 4) 7

12. In the expansion of $(1 + x)^{m+n}$, the coefficients of x^m and x^n are in the ratio.
    1) m:n 2) n:m 3) 2:1 4) 1:1

13. If the number of terms in the expansion of $(x - 2y + 3z)^n$ is 45. Then n =
    1) 7 2) 8 3) 9 4) 10

14. The total number of terms in the expansion of $(a + x)^{100} + (a - x)^{100}$ is
    1) 202 2) 51 3) 100 4) 101

15. Which terms are the middle terms in the expansion if $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^9$ are
    1) 4th and 5th 2) 5th and 6th
    3) 5th term 4) 6th term

16. The numerically greatest term of $(3 - 2x)^5$ when x = 1 is
    1) 1085 2) 1080 3) 1070 4) 1075

17. The coefficient of x^9 in (x - 1) (x - 2) (x - 3) ..... (x - 10) is
    1) -55 2) -66 3) -60 4) 50

18. The sum of the coefficients in the expansion of $(1 + x + x^2 + x^3)^n$ is .....
    1) 2^n 2) 3^n 3) 4^n 4) 5^n

19. The greatest binomial coefficient in expansion of $\left(\frac{x^{3/2}y}{2}+\frac{2}{xy^{3/2}}\right)^{12}$ is
    1) $^{12}C_4$ 2) $^{12}C_5$ 3) $^{12}C_6$ 4) $^{12}C_7$

20. $^{14}C_4+\sum_{j=1}^{4}{}^{(18-j)}C_3$ =
    1) 816 2) 3060 3) 2380 4) 817

21. If $^nC_4, ^nC_5, ^nC_6$ are in A.P then n =
    1) 14 2) 5 3) 6 4) 10

22. $\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)^6+\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)^6$ =
    1) 196 2) 198 3) 99 4) 199

23. $C_0 - C_1 + C_2 - C_3 + C_4 - - - - - + (-1)^n C_n$ = ...
    1) 0 2) 2^{n-1} 3) 2^n 4) 1

24. $C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + - - - - + C_n$ =
    1) 2^n 2) 2^{n-1} 3) 2^{n-2} 4) 0

25. $3C_0 + 7C_1 + 11C_2 + - - - - + (4n+3)C_n$ = ...
    1) $(2n+3)2^{n-1}$ 2) $(2n+3)2^n$
    3) $(4n+6)2^n$ 4) $(2n+4)2^{3n}$

EXERCISE – 2

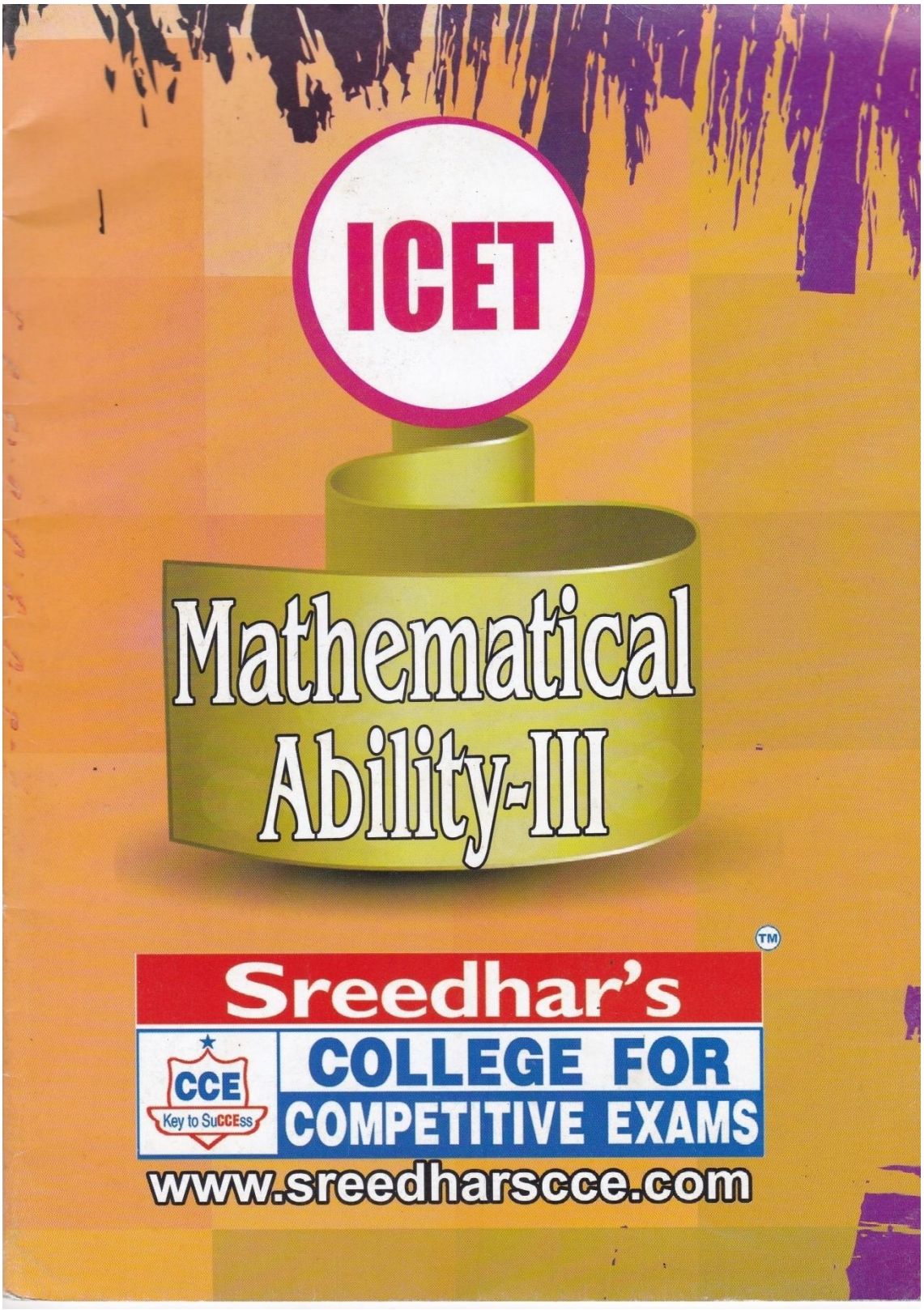
26. The coefficient of x in $\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{3}{x^2}\right)^{10}$ is
    1) -405 2) 405/16
    3) -405/16 4) 504/16

27. The coefficient of x^n in $\left(x^3+2x\right)^{n-1}$ is
    1) $^{n-1}C_1.2^{n-2}$ 2) $^{n-1}C_3.2^{n-1}$
    3) 0 4) n-1

28. If the coefficients of x^2 and x^3 in $(3 + kx)^9$ are equal. Then k = ...
    1) -9/7 2) 7/9 3) +9/7 4) -7/9

29. The term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(2x^{1/2}-3x^{-1/3}\right)^{20}$ is
    1) $^{20}C_8.2^8.3^{12}$ 2) $^{20}C_9.2^9.3^{11}$
    3) $^{20}C_7.2^7.3^{13}$ 4) $^{20}C_8.2^{12}.2^8$

30. In the expansion $(1 + x)^{11}$. The 5th term is 24 times the 4th term. Then x =
    1) 10 2) 11 3) 12 4) 9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1. MATRICES

1. **Matix :** An array of numbers which can be arranged in the form of a rectangular having rows so that each row consists of same number of numbers and colums so that each column consists of same number of numbers is called a **Matrix**
2. **Order (or) type of the matrix :** If a matrix has m rows and n columns, then order of the matrix is defined as m x n (read as m by n).
3. Numbers consisting the matrix are called the **elements** of the matrix. The matrices are enclosed in square brackets [ ] (or) in paranthesis ( )
   The matices are usually denoted by capital letters A, B, C, ...

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

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

Various types of matrices :

1. A matrix having only one row is called a **row matrix**, and matrix having only one column is called a **column matrix.**
2. **Rectangular matrix :** in a matrix, if the number of rows is different from number of columns, then it is called a rectangular matrix, $(m \neq n)$
3. **Zero matrix (or) Null matrix :** A matix having all its elements as zeros is called a **zero matrix** (or)**a null matrix.**
4. **Square matrix :** If in a matrix, the number of rows is equal to number of columns, then it is called a **squarematrix.**
5. **Principal diagonal :** In a square matrix n x n, the elements $a_{11}, a_{12}, ... a_{nn}$ are called the elements of **principal diagonal.**
6. **Diagonal matrix :** If in a square matrix, all the elements above and below the principal diagonal all zero, then it is called **diagonal matrix.**

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

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

7. In a diagonal matrix, if each of the principal diagonal elements is equal to unity, then it is called a **unit matrix** (or) **Identity Matrix.**

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

matrices of order 2 and 3 respectively.

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

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

    (i.e) K.A = The matrices obtained by multiplying the every element of A with K.
    Order KA = order of A
    If A, B are two matrices of the same order and m, n are two real numbers then
    1) (m+n) A = mA + nA
    2) m(A+B) = mA + mB
    3) OA = m.O = O

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

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

15. Matrix multiplication is not commu-tative (i.e) $AB \neq BA$.
16. Matrix multiplication is associative (i.e) (AB)C =A(BC).
17. Matrix multiplication is distributive over matrix addition (i.e) A(B+C) = AB +AC (left distributive law)
    $(B \pm C)A = BA \pm CA$ (Right distributive law)
18. Two matrices A and B commute, if AB = BA.

19. **Transpose of a matrix :** The matrix obtained by interchanging the row and columns of a given matrix is called transpose of matrix A. It is denoted by A^T or A^1
20. i) $(A^T)^T = A$
    ii) $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$
    iii) $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
    iV) If A is a matrix and k is a scalar then $(kA)^T = k.A^T$
21. i) If $A = A^T$ then matrix A is called **symmetric** matrix
    ii) If $A = -A^T$ then matrix A is called **Skewsymmeric** matrix.
22. **Trace of a matix :** The sum of the principal diagonals of a square matrix A is called trace of A and it is denoted by $t_r(A)$
    Properties :
    i) $Tr(A^T) = Tr(A)$
    ii) $Tr(KA) = KTr(A)$
    iii) $tr(A \pm B) = Tr(A) \pm Tr(B)$
    iv) $Tr(AB) = Tr(BA)$
23. The determinant of a square matrix

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

24. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} a_{12} a_{13} \\ a_{21} a_{22} a_{23} \\ a_{31} a_{32} a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ then

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

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

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

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

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

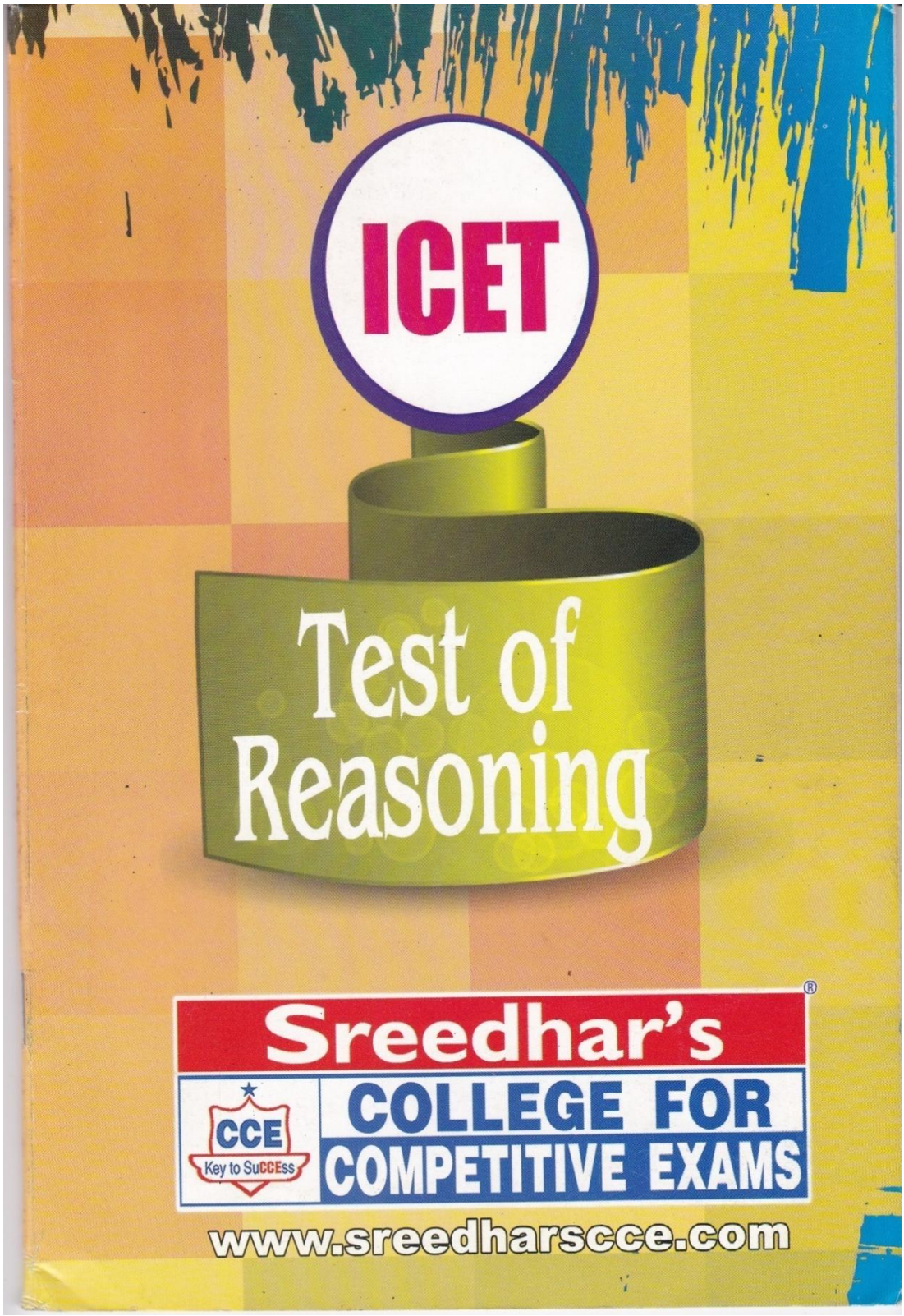
    $= a_{21} a_{32} - a_{22} a_{31}$
25. The Cofactor of $a_{11} = A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11}$
    The Cofactor of $a_{12} = A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12}$
    The Cofactor of $a_{13} = A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13}$
    Determinant : If A is a matrix, its determianant is denoted by $|A|$ (or) det A and is defined as the sum of the products of the elements of a row (column) with their corresponding cofactors.

    i.e., $|A| = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$
26. A matrix is said to singular, if det A=0, matrix is said to be non-singular, if det $A \neq 0$.
27. Let A be a square matrix. The transpose of the matrix get from A by replacing the elements of A by the corresponding Co-factors is called the **adjoint** of A. It is denoted by adj A.
28. **Inverse of a matrix :** If for a square matrix A, there exists another matrix B such that AB = BA = I, then B is called the multiplicative inverse of A. It is denoted by A^{-1}.

29. If A is a non-singular matrix of order n x n

    then $A^{-1} = \frac{adjA}{|A|}$ *and*

    i) $adj(A) = |A| . A^{-1}$
    ii) $adj(A^T) = (Adj A)^T$
    iii) $(Adj A)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} = adj(A^{-1})$
    iv) $|adj A| = |A|^{n-1}$ and
    $Adj(Adj A) = |A|^{n-2}.A$
    v) $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$
    $|KA| = K^n |A|$
    vi) adj (AB) = (adj B) (adj A)
    vii) $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
    viii) $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$
    ix) $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$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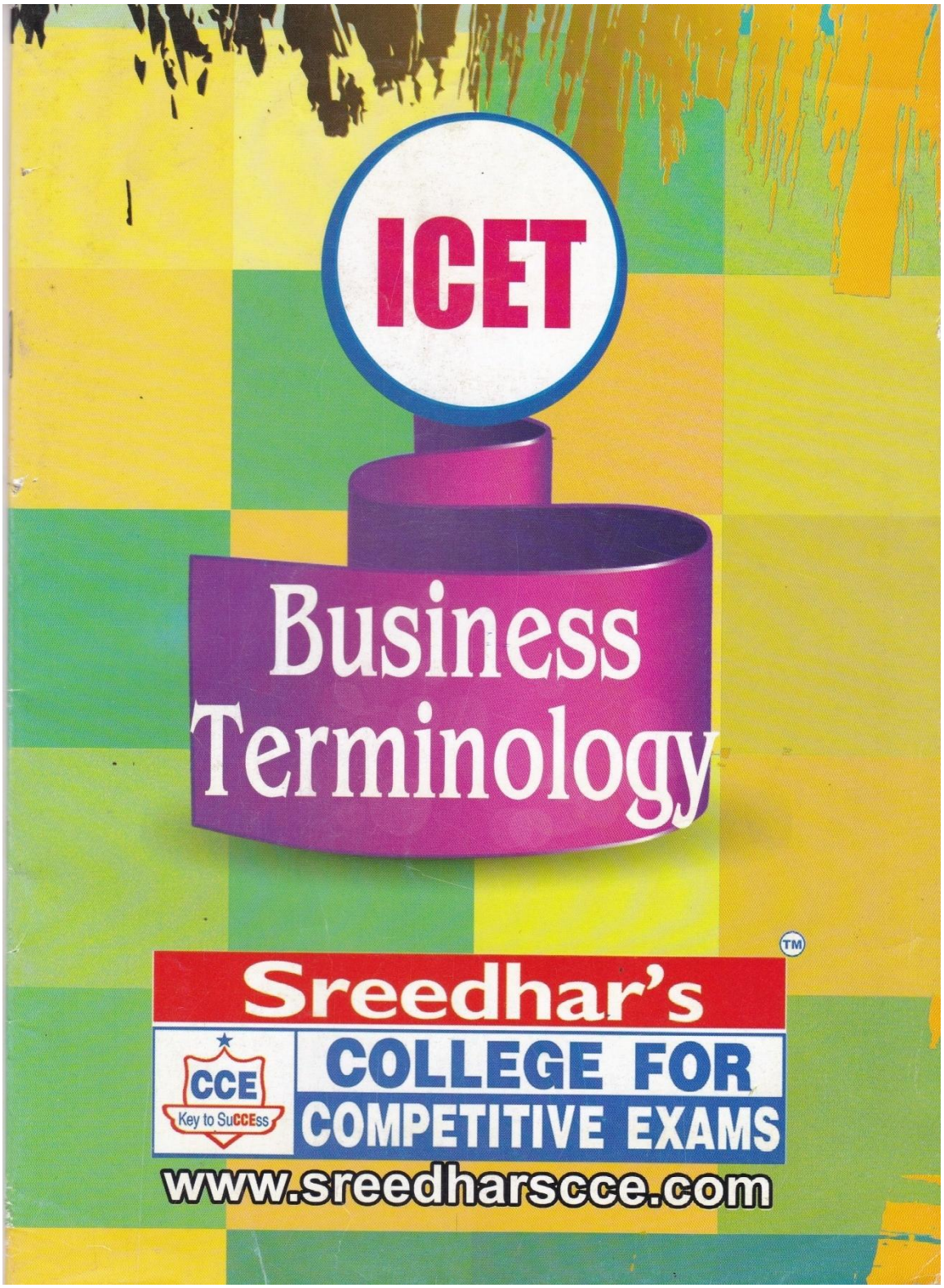
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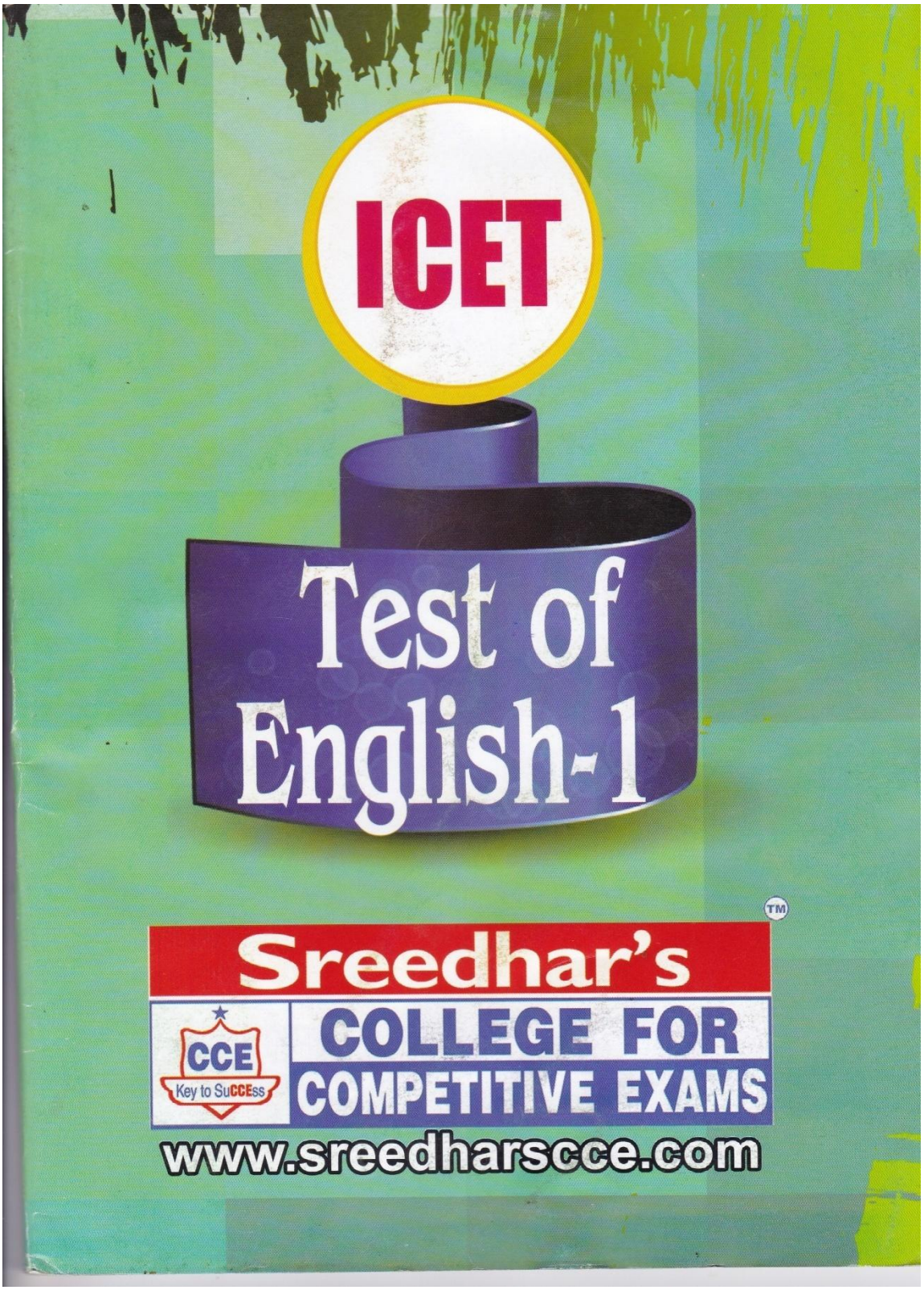
BUSINESS TERMINOLOGY

ECONOMICS

1. **Utility** : It means the power to satisfy human wants.
2. **Good** : A good is defined as anything that satisfies a human want and that has exchange value.
3. **Consumer's goods** : Consumer goods are those goods which can be used directly for consumption.
   e.g : bread, cloth etc..
4. **Producer's goods** : Producer's goods are those goods which help to produce consumers' goods ie.. they cannot be consumed directly but help in the production of other goods.
   e.g. : Machinery, Factory buildings etc..
5. **Perishable goods** : Perishable goods are capable of giving service for a very short period of time.
6. **Durable goods** : Durable goods are capable of giving service for a long relatively period of time.
7. **Competitive goods** : Competitive goods are those goods which are perfect substitutes.
8. **Complementary goods** : Commodities which are required jointly to satisfy a particular need are called complimentary goods.
   e.g. : Tea, Sugar; Pen, Ink; car, petrol
9. **Free goods** : Goods which can be obtained free.
10. **Economic goods** : Goods which can only be obtained at a cost.
11. **Wealth** : In economic sense, a thing must satisfy 3 conditions to became wealth. - Utility, Scarcity, Tranferability
12. **National Wealth** : The sum total of individual wealth of all citizens, and of all kinds of collectively owned wealth is denoted by "National Wealth".
13. **Cosmopolitan wealth** : It is the wealth of the whole world.
14. **National Income** : The aggregate amount of goods and services that is produced in a country during a certain period of time is called its National Income.
15. **Production** : Creation of utility in any form is called production.
16. **Consumption** : The destruction of utility for the satisfaction of a human want.
17. **Necessaries** : Goods and services which are of urgent need to human beings.
18. **Comforts** : Goods which are not absolutely essential but which enable people to lead an enjoyable and comfortable life.
    e.g. : Washing machine, Certain Kitchen Tools.
19. **Price** : "Value - in - exchange expressed in monetary terms is called price.
20. **Equilibrium** : It implies a state in which forces making for change in opposing directions are perfectly in balance.
21. **Microeconomics** : It is the study of particular firms, particular household individual prices, wages, income, individual industries and particular commodities.
22. **Macroeconomics** : It is the study of aggregates and averages of whole economic system rather than the particular units.
23. **Demand** : Demand is the quantity that buyers are willing and able to buy at alternative prices.
24. **The law of demand** : It states that the price of a well-defined commodity rise (falls), the quantity demanded during a given period of time falls (rises)
25. **Supply** : Supply is the quantity that sellers are able and willing to sell at alternate prices.
26. **Marginal Utility** : It refers to the satisfaction gained from consuming an additional unit of the good and sevice.
27. **The Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility** : It states that as the quantity consumed of a commodity increases over a given time period, the marginal utility diminishes.
28. **Giffen goods** : (Named after Sir Robert Giffen). Giffen goods are goods of ostentation or goods having snob appeal such as jewellery or works of art. As the price of giffen goods increases, their demand increases.
29. **Indifference Curve** : It is a curve showing various combinations of two commodities given the same level of satisfaction to the consumer
30. **Elasticity** : It is a Measure of market sensitivity of demand.

31. **Total Cost** : It is the total cost of producing a particular output of the commodity.
32. **Average Cost**: It refers to the cost per unit of output and is calculated by dividing the total cost by level of output.
33. **Marginal Cost** : It is the additional cost of producing an additional unit
34. **Joint products** : Joint products refer to two or more products which are necessarily produced by a given process.
35. **Joint cost** : Joint cost is the cost incurred in production of two or more products till its separation.
36. **Perfect Competition** : Many sellers of identical products and many buyers
37. **(i) Monopoly** : One seller, many buyers Monopsony : One buyer, many sellers
    (ii) Monopsony : One buyer, many sellers
38. **(i) Oligopoly** : Few sellers, many buyers Oligopsony : Few buyers, many sellers.
    (ii) Oligopsony : Few buyers, many sellers
39. **Monopolostic Competition** : Many buyers, many sellers of different products.
40. **Duopoly** : Two sellers, many buyers
41. **Duopsony** : Only two buyers, many sellers
42. **Dumping** : It refers to the sale of any commodity in a foreign market at a price below the marginal cost.
43. **Market Price** : The M.P. is the actual price of a product that prevails in a market at any particular moment. This depends on the supply and demand of the product.
44. **Normal Price** : Normal Prices are those prices which may reasonable be expected in given conditions of demand and supply
45. **Price- discirmination** : It occurs when a monopolist charges different prices for different units of a commodity, even though these units are identical in their physical characteristics.
46. **Paradox of thrift** : An increased desire to save may lead to a fall in the actual saving of the community. This is known as paradox of thrift.
47. **Investment Multiplier** : It is the number by which a change in autonomous investment has to be multiplied to get the resulting change in national income.
48. **Liquidity trap** : If refers to a situation where the rate of interest is so low that people prefer to hold money rather than Invest it.
49. **MEC** : Marginal Efficiency of Capital is the expected rate of return on new investment.
50. **Inflation** : Inflation is a situation where prices are persistently rising, thereby reducing the value of money.
51. **Deflation** : It is a situation of constantly falling prices of commodities and factors of production.
52. **Money Market** : The Money Market is market that deals in the short-term lending and borrowings oi money.
53. **Capital Market** : The capital market is a market that deals in the long term borrowings and share capital.
54. **Mutual fund** : A Mutual fund gathers funds from a large number of small investors, creating a single large pool of fund for further investment in large companies.
55. **Treasury Bills** : Money Market Mutual funds may also invest their customers' money in short term government bonds, usually called Treasury Bills,
56. **Merchant banks** : Merchant banks are institutions that carry out a variety of functions, such as the acceptance of bills of exchange, the issue and placing of loans and securities
57. **International trade** : It is the trade among countries of different geographical areas,
58. **Balance of payments** : The balance of payments of a country is a systamatic record of all economic transactions between the residents of home country and residents of foreign countries during a period of time,
59. **Devaluation** : It refers to an official reduction in the external value of a countrys currency in terms of another currency. This was last done in 1991.
60. **Advalorem tariff** : A tariff based on a percentage of value,
61. **Specific tariff** : A tariff based an amount per unit.
62. **Embargo** : This is straight forward ban on trading with another country.
63. **Deficit financing** : It refers to the creation of more money for filling up the gap between planned expenditure and estimated receipts.

64. **Capitalism** : The politico-economic system in which private property is permitted to become the base of economic development.
65. **Socialism** : A term which is used to describe the general doctrine that the ownership and control of the means of production-capital and land should be held by the community as a whole and administrered in the interests of all.
66. **Mixed Economy** : Mixed Economy is co-existence of public sector and private sector.
67. **Balance of trade** : It refers to the difference between the value of commodities and services exported by a country against the value of commodities and services imported in a given year.
68. **Bankruptcy** : A condition legally declared by court of law, of insolvency of individuals, partnerships or corporations. The terms broke, liquidation also mean the same.
69. **Barter** : Exchange of goods and services for goods and services.
70. **Boom** : It refers to a period of expansion of business activity,
71. **Capital formation** : It is a process of investment in fixed assets causing net additions to the stock of basic capital,
72. **Cash Reserve Ratio** : Refers to the amonts need to banks maintain with RBI for which they don't get any interst.
73. **Closed Economy** : A self-sufficient economy which depends only on internal resources and has no external trade.
74. **Dear Money** : Money that can be borrowed only at a higher interest rate. Also called hard loan.
75. **Demography** : The study about the population in terms of age, life cycle stage, sex, income level, educational level, race and religion, family size etc..
76. **Drought** : Lack of rains .
77. **Earnest Money** : A token payment made to make binding a verbal agreement..
78. **Ex-factory** : A price quotation. It is the amount payable at the factory, that is. excluding the cost of delivery to the buyer's premises,
79. **Fiduciary issue** : Means that portion of the bank note issue which is not backed by gold.
80. **Free entry** : A condition of market in which there is no restriction on entry' of new firms.
81. **FOB** : Free on board ; **CIF :** Cost Insurance, Freight
82. **Hard - currency** : The demand of a currency is far ahead of its supply i.e. the currency is very stable without fluctuation in its value vis-a-vis the value of currencies. e.g. : US Dollar.
83. **Industrialisation** : Refers to the development of industries as a general development strategy.
84. **I.O.U** : A written acknowledgement of a debt. i.e.. I owe you.
85. **Input** : The resources that a firm deploys in the production of goods and services.
86. **Law of constant returns** : The Law of constant returns states that an increase of labour and capital yield proportionate increase in output.
87. **Lay-off** : A type of industrial action in which management instructs workers not to report to work.
88. **Lease :** When an Assat is given by the owner to another party to use it for acertain number of yeras it is called LEASING.
89. **Leackage** : The loss of purchasing power from the circular flow of income.
90. **Liquidity preference** : The desire to hold ready cash is known as liquidity preference.
91. **Nationalisation** : State ownership and controls of any of the means of production, distribution.
92. **Near Money** : Assets which are readily convertible into money.
93. **Noble** : A coin made from platinum
94. **Window dressing** : The rearrangement of a company's financial affairs at year end to make the balance sheet look different from usual.
95. **Syndicate** : It is a voluntary association of individual businessman.
96. **Scrip** : Scrip refers to the subscription certificate
97. **Price ring** : It is a device by which the prices are controlled by a prior understanding between the dealers.
98. **Pink book** : The annual publication of U.K. of balance of payments is informally known as Pink book.
99. **Occupational Hazard** : If the inevitable risk which a worker has to face when he accepts employment in a particular type of industry.
100. **Immigration** : When nationals of one country moves for residence/employment to another country.
101. **Hyper Market** : It is a term used for large or very large super market.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1 - PREPOSITIONS

In : *At a point within an area or a space.*
Eg.A country **in** Africa, The kids were playing **in** the street. It's in that cupboard. I read about it **in** the paper. He is **in** the fields. He is **in** good cheer.

- *Within the shape of something.*
  Eg. She was lying **in** bed. Sitting **in** an armchair. Leave the key **in** the lock. Soak it **in** cold water. He is living **in** a village.
- *Before months and years.*
  Eg. He came **in** January. We got freedom **in** 1947.
- *Wearing sth: dressed **in** their best clothes.*
  Eg. The man **in** the hat has to be **in** uniform. She was all **in** black.

At :
- *Used to say where sth/sb is or where sth happens.* **Eg.** At the corner of the street. Were **at** home. They arrived late **at** the airport. He is studying **at** S. V. University.
- *Used to say when sth happens.* **Eg.**We left **at** 2 o'clock. **at** the end of the week. We woke up **at** dawn. I didn't know **at** the time of writing that letter. The country is now **at**war.
- *Used to state the age **at** which sb does sth.* **Eg.**She got married **at** 25. He left school **at** the age of 16.
- *Used to show a rate, speed, Exact time etc.* **Eg.** He was driving **at** 70 mph. The vehicle is running **at** full speed. I will see you **at** 5. pm.
  In the direction of or towards sb/sth. **Eg.** What are you looking **at**?. He pointed a gun **at** her. Somebody threw paint **at** the minister.
- *Used to state speed/ the distance away from sth.* **Eg.**I held it **at** arm's length. Can you read a car number plate **at** fifty metres? He drives the car **at** 80 kms per hr.

On :
- *In or into a position covering, touching or forming part of a surface.*
  Eg. A picture is **on** the wall. There's a mark **on** your skirt. The diagram is **on** page 5. Put it down **on** the table. He was hit **on** the head. The cat climbed **on** to the bed.
- *Used to show a means of transport.*
  Eg. He was **on** the plane from New York. To travel **on** the bus /ship/ coach. I came **on** my bike and the woman **on** horseback.
- *Used to show a day or date.*
- **Eg.**He came **on** Sunday. We meet **on** Tuesdays. **On** May the first / the first of May. **On** one occasion/ **on** your birthday.
- *Supported by sb/sth: She was standing* **on** *one foot.* Eg. Try lying **on** your back. **Eg.** Hang your coat **on** that hook.
- *Immediately after sth.*
  Eg. **On** arriving home I discovered they had gone. Please report to reception **on** arrival. There was a letter waiting for him **on** his return.
- *Used to show direction:* **on** the left / right. **Eg**. He turned his back **on** us. A town **on** the coast. A house **on** the Thames. We lived **on** an estate.
- *Used to show the basis or reason for sth.*
  Eg. A story based **on** fact. **On** their advice I applied for the job.

By :
- *Near sb/sth. At the side of sb/sth. beside sb/sth: a house by the river.* Eg. The tele phone is **by** the window. Come and sit **by** me.
- *Used usually after a passive verb.* **Eg.** He was knocked down **by** a bus. By means : to travel **by** boat / bus / car / plane, to travel **by** air / land / sea. To travel **by** day / night. Pick it up **by** the handle. They're both doctors **by** profession.
- *Used before particular nouns without the, to say that sth happens as a result of sth.*
  EG. They met **by** chance. I did it **by** mistake. The coroner's verdict was 'death **by** misadventure'.
- *Not later than the time mentioned; before.*
  Eg. Can you finish the work **by** five o'clock? I'll have it done **by** tomorrow. **By** this time next week we'll be in New York. He ought to have arrived **by** now / **by** this time. **By** the time (that) this letter reaches you I will have left the country.

- *During sth; in a particular situation.*
  Eg. to travel **by** day / night. We had to work **by** candlelight

Of :
- *Belonging to sb; relating to sb.*
  Eg. a friend of mine. Eg. the love **of** a mother for her child, the role **of** the teacher, the director **of** the company, a member *of* the team, the result **of** the debate, 2 kilos **of** potatoes, an increase **of** 2%, a girl **of** 12, the fourth **of** July, the year **of** his birth.
- *Used after nouns formed from verbs. The noun after 'of' can be either the object or the subject of the action.*
  Eg. the arrival **of** the police (= they arrive), criticism **of** the police (= they are criticized), fear **of** the dark, the howling **of** the wind.
- *Used after some verbs before mentioning sb/sth involved in the action.*
  Eg.to deprive sb **of** sth. He is cleared **of** all blame. Think **of** a number, any number.

For :
- *Used to show who is intended to have / use sth / where sth is intended to be put.*
  Eg. There's a letter **for** you, it's a book **for** children, I work **for** my family, he leaves **for** Delhi, she's working **for** IBM, they voted **for** him, the town is famous **for** temples, he came to me **for** an advice, it's useless **for** us to continue, there's no need **for** you to go, **for** her to have survived such an ordeal was remarkable, the box is too heavy **for** me to lift, it is clear enough **for** you to read, for a day.
- *In order to obtain sth.*
  Eg. He came to me **for** advice. **For** more information, call this number. There were over fifty applicants **for** the job.

Since : *Used to indicate point of time.*
Eg. She's been off work **since** Tuesday. We've lived here **since** 1994. I haven't eaten **since** breakfast. He's been working in a bank **since** leaving school. **Since** the party she has only spoken to him once.

With: *In the company or presence of sb/sth.* **Eg.** She lives **with** her parents, a girl **with** red hair, cut it **with** a knife, the bag was stuffed **with** dirty clothes, to fight **with** sb, com pared **with**, he behaved **with** great dignity, **with** all her faults he is kind hearted.
- *In opposition to sb/sth; against sb/sth: to fight with sb.* **Eg.** to play tennis with sb, at war with a neighbouring country, I had an argument **with** my boss.
- *Concerning; in the case of.* **Eg.**Be careful **with** the glasses. Are you pleased **with** the result? Don't be angry **with** her. **With** these students it's pronunciation that's the problem. **With** all her faults she is a hard worker. I could never part **with** this ring. The keys are **with** reception. Leave it **with** me.

Up : *Towards or in a higher position.* The sun was already **up**, they live **up** in the mountains, **on** the table, the stream has dried **up** (completely).

Out : *Away from the inside of a place or thing. Eg.* She ran **out** into the corridor, she shook the bag and some coins fell **out**, I got **out** of bed.
- *A long or a particular distance away from a place or from land.* Eg. She's working **out** in Australia. He lives right **out** in the country. The boats are all **out** at sea. The ship sank ten miles **out** of Mumbai.

From : *Used to show where sb/sth starts.* **Eg.** She began to walk away **from** him. Has the train **from** Bandar arrived? *Used to show when sth starts.* **Eg.** We're open **from** 8 to 7 every day. He was blind **from** birth.
- *Used to show who sent or gave sth/sb.* **Eg.** A letter **from** my brother, information **from** witnesses, the man **from** (= representing) the insurance company. Has the train **from** Bandar arrived?, the shop is open **from** 8 to 7 every day, heat **from** the sun, steel is made **from** iron, she saved him **from** drowning, 'x' different **from** 'y'.

To : *Direction.* **Eg.** I have **to** go the office, **to** Kadapa, the vegetables were cooked **to** perfection, **to** lunch/ dinner, devoted **to** sth/sb, reference **to** a book.
- *Located in the direction mentioned from sth.* **Eg.** Place the pen **to** the left of the book. There are mountains **to** the north
- *Reaching a particular state.* **Eg.** The vegetables were cooked **to** perfection. He tore the letter **to** pieces. She sang the baby **to** sleep. The letter reduced her **to** tears (= made her cry). His Expression changed from amazement **to** joy.
- *Used to show the person or thing that is affected by an action.* **Eg.** She is devoted **to** her family. What have you done **to** your hair? Attach this rope **to** the front of the car.

Above: At *or to a higher place or position than sth/sb:* **Eg.** The water came above our knees, the aeroplane is flying **above** the clouds, temperature has been **above** average, he's **above** suspicion, pain **above** my

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1. MODALS

All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called modals. Unlike the other auxiliary verbs modals only exist in their helping form; they cannot act alone as the principle verb in a sentence. Be, do, and have differ from the other auxiliaries in that they can also serve as ordinary verbs in a given sentence.

Modal	Example	Uses
Can	They can control their own budgets. We can't fix it. Can I smoke here? Can you help me?	Ability / Possibility Inability / Impossibility Asking for permission / Request
Could	Could I borrow your dictionary? Could you say it again more slowly? We could try to fix it ourselves. I think we could have another Gulf War. He gave up his old job so he could work for us.	Asking for permission. Request Suggestion Future possibility Ability in the past
May	May I have another cup of coffee? China may become a major economic power.	Asking for permission Future possibility
Might	They might give us a 10% discount.	Future possibility
Must	We must say good-bye now. They mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary.	Necessity / Obligation Prohibition
Ought to	We ought to employ a professional writer.	Saying what's right or correct
Shall	Shall I help you with your luggage? Shall we say 2.30 then? Shall I do that or will you?	Offer Suggestion Asking what to do
Should	We should sort out this problem at once. I think we should check everything again.	Saying what's right or correct Recommending action
Will	I can't see any taxis so I'll walk. I'll do that for you if you like. I'll get back to you first tiling on Monday. Profits will increase next year.	Instant decisions Offer Promise Prediction
Would	Would you mind if I brought a colleague with me? Would you pass the salt please? Would you mind waiting a moment? "Would three o'clock suit you?" - "That'd be fine." Would you like to play golf this Friday? "Would you prefer tea or coffee?" - "I'd like tea please."	Asking for permission Request Request Making arrangements Invitation Preferences

Can

i) We use 'Can' to express ability in the present. Canmeans "be able to" or "know how to".
e.g.: She can sing songs. Can she sing songs?

ii) "Can" is also used for permission. It is used not only for giving permission but also to take the permission.
e.g.: You can go through this file. You can use my phone.
Can I see the file? Can we use your phone?

Could

i) "Could" can be regarded as the past tense of 'can' if you are simply talking about the ability of a person or thing to do something in the past. "Could" is used to say that someone had a skill or ability in the past.
e.g.: He could swim well when he was young.
He could kick penalty goals from any comer.
In my younger days, I could nm very fast.

ii) "Could" refers to past time only when the context makes the time clear.
"Could" is also used to ask polite questions:
e.g.: Could I talk to the chairman, please?
Could you, please post this letter?

iii) "Could" is used as the past tense of can in Indirect Speech:
e.g.: Gita said, "I can't write the poem."
Gita said that she could not write the poem.

May

i) "May" is used to express permission:
e.g.: May I use your telephone?
May I come in?

ii) "May" is used to say that there is a possibility of something hai pening. It is used to talk about possibility in the present or future.
e.g.: He may come tomorrow.
It may rain.

iii) In very formal English, "May" is used in interrogative sentences to express a hope or wish.
e.g.: May he justify our hopes and rise to the top.
May God bless you.

Might

i) "Might" is the past tense of "may" and is used in Indirect Speech.
e.g.: She said, "I may go abroad."
She said that she might go abroad.

ii) If you want to make a suggestion in a very polite way, you can use 'might' with 'you' in a declarative sentence. 'Might' is followed by a verb meaning 'to like' or 'to want'.
e.g.: You might like to comment on his proposal.
I thought perhaps you might like to come along with me.

iii) To indicate an action of less probability.
e.g.: He might become Prime Minister one day.

Will

i) 'Will' usually indicates that you are talking about a future event or situation.
e.g.: She will not return. He will reject your offer.

ii) You use "will" when you are assuming that something is the case, and you do not think there is any reason to doubt it.
e.g.: Those of you who are familiar with the game will know this.

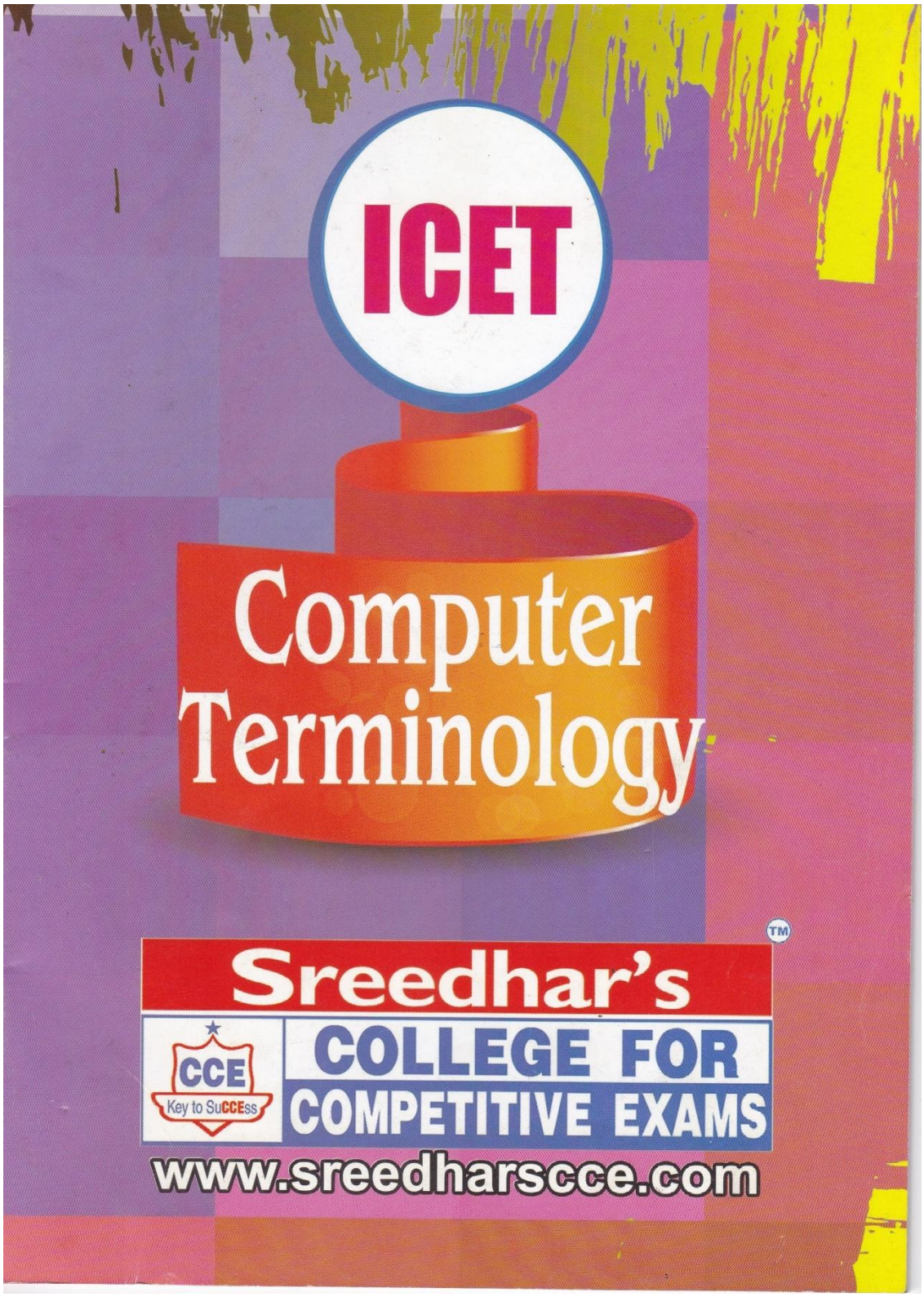
iii) You use 'will' to say that something is certain to happen or be the case in the future.
e.g.: The price of food will go up.

iv) With you, "will" is often used to make requests.
e.g.: Will you please open the window?

Would

i) "Would" is the past tense of will and is used in Indirect Speech.
e.g.: He said, "I will help you." He said that he would help me.

ii) "Would" is used to talk about something that happened regularly in the past. It
happens.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COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology:
It refers to the creation, gathering, processing, storage, retrieval and delivery of information and the process and devices that make all this possible.

Information: Processed data from raw data.

Data : A collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn; "statistical data"

Technology : It's a science, which we can apply in any application.

The history of automatic data processing begins with Charles Babbage's attempt to build an automatic mechanical calculator at Cambridge, England, in 1830. By the 1930's punched cards were in wide use in large business and various types of punched card handling machines were available.

GENERATION OF COMPUTERS :

First Generation (1941-1956)
World War gave rise to numerous developments and started off the computer age. Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIVAC) were produced by a partnership between University of Pennsylvania and the US government. It consisted of 18,000 vacuum tubes and 7000 resistors.

Second Generation Computers (1956-1963)
The invention of Transistors marked the start of the second generation. These transistors took place of the vacuum tubes used in the first generation computers.

Advantages:
- Less power
- Less heat
- Faster and reliable
- Cheaper

Third Generation Computers (1964-1971)
Although transistors were great deal of improvement over the vacuum tubes, they generated heat and damaged the sensitive areas of the computer. The Integrated Circuit(IC) was invented in 1958 by Jack Kilby. It combined electronic components onto a small silicon disc, made from quartz.

Fourth Generation (1971-Present)
Fourth Generation computers are the modern day computers. The Size started to go down with the improvement in the integrated circuits. Very Large Scale (VLSI) and Ultra Large scale (ULSI) ensured that millions of components could be fit into a small chip. It reduced the size and price of the computers at the same time increasing power, efficiency and reliability.

TYPES OF COMPUTERS :

Super Computer:
A supercomputer is a computer that performs at or near the currently highest operational rate for computers. A supercomputer is typically used for scientific and engineering applications that must handle very large databases or do a great amount of computation (or both). At any given time, there are usually a few well-publicized supercomputers that operate at the very latest and always incredible speeds.

Mainframe Computer:

A mainframe (also known as "big iron") is a high-performance computer used for large-scale computing purposes that require greater availability and security than a smaller-scale machine can offer. Historically, mainframes have been associated with centralized rather than distributed computing, although that distinction is blurring as smaller computers become more powerful and mainframes become more multi-purpose.

- Less powerful
- Handling all kinds of scientific and business applications
- Supports 1000, remote computers
- Large online storage
- Magnetic tapes, hard disk drive, visual display, plotters, printers, tele terminal can attach with mainframe
- High speed cache memory
- Multiprogramming, time-sharing,

Mini Computers:

Definition of **"minicomputer"**

"A minicomputer, a term no longer much used, is a computer of a size intermediate between a microcomputer and a mainframe. Typically, minicomputers have been stand-alone computers

- Same mainframe
- Smaller scale
- Cost lower
- Input data through Keyboard
- Most popular minicomputers are minis, Nova, DEC, PDP 11
- Languages used in minicomputers are Pascal Cobol, FORTRAN
- It is used for Business transition
- 100 kbps to 500 MIPS
- Chip based
- 30000 of an inch thick chip
- Primary and secondary memory are Rom, ram

Work Station:

A workstation, such as a UNIX workstation, RISC workstation or engineering workstation, is a high-end microcomputer designed for technical or scientific applications. Workstations are intended primarily to be used by one person at a time, although they are commonly connected to a local area network and run multi-user operating systems.

Servers:

Meaning: Server is a computer system that provides services to other computing systems over a network

a) Occupy a place in computing similar to that occupied by minicomputer in the past, which they have largely replaced.

b) The typical server is a computer system that operates continuously on a network and waits for requests for services from other computers on the network

c) Many servers are dedicated to the role but some may also may used simultaneously for other purposes, particularly when the demand placed up on them as servers or modest.

Ex: In a small office a large desktop computer may act as both a desktop workstation for one person in the office and as a server is for all the other computers in the office.

Components of the Computer:

1) Input 2) processing 3) Output 4) Storage

Input: Program statements and data are fed\entered in to a computer by means of input device

CPU: Heart of the computer. It contains the logic that controls the calculations done by the computer. It is the central processor that makes comparisons performs calculations, reads, and interpreters and controls the execution of the instructions. The CPU consists of the two separate subunits.

1) Control unlit 2) Arithmetic and logical unit

Clock speed:

Clock speed is the speed at which the processor at which the processor executes the information. It measured in megahertz or gigahertz. High speed, faster the processor, better the system performance. Some microprocessor is super scalar. They can execute more than one instruction.

Difference between RAM and ROM

Random Access Memory (RAM)	Read Only Memory (ROM)
RAM used as main computer memory	ROM is used for storing micro programs, control instructions that cause the machine to perform certain special operations.
RAM is a temporary memory (volatile)	ROM is permanent memory (non-volatile)
Programmers and machine use RAM	Only machines use ROM
Data and programs can be stored in RAM through input device of through auxiliary storage devices.	ROM will not allow storing data of instructions instead they will be written by the manufacturer once for all.
Power interruptions destroy RAM contents.	Power interruption do not destroy the contents of ROM

MAIN MEMORY

↓

↓	↓	↓
RAM	**ROM**	**CACHE**
(Random Access Memory)	**(Read Only Memory)**	
Primary memory	non-volatile memory	Quick memory
Temporary memory		
Volatile memory		

Analog Computers:

- Process data inputs of continuous form types like pressure, temperature, etc.
- Data form an Analog wave-form.
- Used in Engineering and scientific application like controlling the process of any plant.
- These computes are less accurate and provide very limited capacity for storage of data and information.
- These computers provide very few features but offer low cost solutions for physical data measurement and processing.

Digital Computers:

- Process data input of letter of numbers types like transact-ions of day to day work of business.
- Data form a Digital waveform like ON/ OFF or HIGH / LOW (0/1)
- Mostly used for Business application like transaction processing and MIS (Management Information System).
- These computers are highly accurate and provide very high amount of data and information storage capacity.
- These computers offer tremendous amount of features and application is for business entertainment and other general purpose work.

SECONDARY STORAGE DEVICE

FLOPPY DISKETTES

In the early 1970's IBM introduced a new medium for storing data. This medium consisted of a circular piece of thin plastic material, approximately eight inches in diameter, which was coated with an oxide material.

The concentric circles formed magnetically in the disk are called Tracks which are cut perpendicularly as triangles to form Sectors. The meeting point of the track and sector forms Block which is given an address where data is stored. Two types of Floppy disc

1. 3.5-inch
2. 5.25-inch

1) The electro magnets presents on the read / write heads generate a magnetic field in the iron on the storage medium as the head passes over the diskette.

2) A motor rotates the disk on spindle and also moves the Read / Write Head on the notch of the disk, which allows data to be read randomly.

3) The access time of the time for one revolution of the disk is 0.20 seconds only.

Formatting:

Before the computer can use a Floppy Disk to store data, it must be magnetically mapped into tracks and sectors called formatting. The Floppy Disk is formatted so that the computer can go directly to a specific point on the diskette with out searching through data. Formatting facilities easy access and storage.

Number of sectors in a disk:
a) Unit used to refer the number of sectors in a disk is sectors per track.
b) If the diskette has 80 tracks and 18 sectors per track, it has 1440 sectors (80x18) and not 18 sectors.

Storage capacity of a Magnetic Disk / Hard Disk / Floppy Disk

1) Number of Sides: Disks can be either single-sided of double-sided drive. Data can be stored on one side of both sides depending on the diskette and drive used. Use of double-sided drives and diskettes doubles the number of characters that can be stored.

2) Density: The recording density of bits per track measured, as bits per inch should also be taken into account. It can be single density or double density.

3) Number of Tracks: Number of tracks can either be 40 (in case of a single track drives) or 80 (in the case of double track drive).

MAGNETIC HARD DISKETTE

It is secondary storage medium in which data of information are stored by means of magnetic spots in the disk. It most common device for storing Direct Access files.

Removable Hard Disks:

Removable hard disks and drives attempt to combine the speed and capacity of a hard disk with the portability of a diskette. There are many different types of devices in this category. Choosing the best type is usually a matter of balancing the needs for speed, storage capacity, compatibility and prices.

Access Time

Time interval between when the data is called for or requested to be stored in storage device and when delivery or storage is completed. The total access time typically ranges form 8 to 12 milliseconds.

Seek + Latency = Access

Seek: The time taken to find the Track.

Latency: The time taken to read the data or to move the storage medium underneath the read-write head.

Data transfer time: This is the time taken to activate the read-write head, read the requested data and transmit them to primary memory for processing.

OPTICAL LASER DISK

Optical laser disk storage is capable of storing vast amount of data. Some industry analysts have predicted that optical laser disk technology may eventually make magnetic disk and tape storage obsolete. With this technology the read/write head used in magnetic storage replaced by two lasers.

a) One laser beam writes to the recording surface by scoring macroscopic pits in the disk.
b) Another laser reads the data form the light sensitive's recording surface.

1. Compact Disk – Read Only Memory (CD –ROM) Disks

a. In CD ROM Disks, data is already encoded and hence they can only be read and cannot be modified.
b. Using this disk, the user can store data of the CD in the primary memory and use it at a later stage either for processing of for display.
c. CD ROMs have high storage capacities e.g. 650 MB

2. CD Rewritable: These are CDs on which data can re-write like on a Floppy disk. This can hold 650MB data. It allows users to save data on the disk and as it is portable and can be used to take a backup have to update data.

1. Write Once Ready Many (WORM) Disk:

a. WORM disks permit the user write information that will not be changed; the user can read the data may time.
b. They are used extensively in image processing systems in which a document is scanned and its digitized image is burned onto an optical disk.
c. End user companies to store their own proprietary information of permanent nature use these.

2. Magneto-Optical Disk:

a. This can hold data up to 1,000 MB. But they are very expensive and have less reliability.
b. The access is very slow when compared to optical disks.

3. Video Disk:

a) Digital Video Disk (DVD) closely resembles a CD-ROM. It used laser to encode macroscopic pits in its surface but are much closer.
b) DVD technology use higher frequency and shorter wavelength laser to etch pits, to make a CD and therefore the pits are smaller resulting in huge storage capabilities.

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ICET COACHING CLASSES AT SREEDHAR'S CCE N.R.PET, ELURU-2021-2022

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6	192035	KORADA POOJA	IIIMPCS	K. Pooja
7	192041	MADAKA ASHA	IIIMPCS	M. Asha
8	192046	MALLIPEDDI BHAVYA SRI DURGA	IIIMPCS	M. B. S Durga
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10	192051	MALISETTI KAVITHA	IIIMPCS	M. Chandana Sri
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12	192061	VENNAMANENI SOWMYA SRI	IIIMPCS	V. Sowmya
13	192080	PUTHI HEMA	IIIMPCS	P. Hema
14	192096	VELALA MOUNIKA	IIIMPCS	V. Mounika
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16	193023	CHILLAKANTI SUPRIYA	IIIMSCs	C. Supriya
17	193037	IJJI VARSHITHA	IIIMSCs	I. Varshitha
18	193042	MUNGARA SAI PUJITHA	IIIMSCs	M. Sai Pujitha
19	193044	NANDIGAM MYNA	IIIMSCs	N. Myna
20	193046	NUNNA HEMA LATHA	IIIMSCs	N. Hema Latha
21	193051	TIRUMALASETTI SAI SRI DURGA	IIIMSCs	T. SS Durga
22	193062	MOTURIRATNA MOUNIKA	IIIMSCs	M. Mounika
23	195001	ALLADA HARIKA	IIIMECS	A. Harika
24	195003	BANDARU INDIRA	IIIMECS	B. Indira
25	195005	BANDARU MADHUMATHI	IIIMECS	B. Madhumathi
26	195006	BEJJAVARAPU SANTHI SRI	IIIMECS	B. Santhi Sri
27	195009	GANNAMANI SATVIKA	IIIMECS	G. Satvika
28	195013	MATTA JYOTHSNA DURGA	IIIMECS	M. Jyothsna Durga
29	195026	JILLELLAMUDI NAMA SRIJA	IIIMECS	J. Srija
30	195029	KARIBANDI SAI PRATYUSHA	IIIMECS	K. S. Prathyusha
31	195049	VANKA JNANA SAI PRASUNAMBA	IIIMECS	V. JNANA SAI PRASUNAMBA
32	196004	CHUTTAKUDULLA KUSUMA	IIIMSCs	Ch. Kusuma
33	196007	KORNE JANAKI	IIIMSCs	K. Janaki
34	196009	KUNA MADHAVI	IIIMCCS	K. Madhavi
35	196010	NUNNA MEGHANA CHOWDARY	IIIMSCs	N. Meghana Chowdry
36	196026	GULIPALLI LAKSHMI SIRISHA	IIIMSCs	M. Tejaswini
37	196043	MANTHINA TEJASWINI	IIIMCCS	M. Tejaswini
38	196045	MUNUGONDA DEVI	IIIMCCS	M. Devi
39	196061	SASUPALLI SARIKA DEVI	IIIMSCs	S. Sarika Devi
40	197001	A.VANISRI	IIIB.Com(CA)	A. Vanisri
41	197004	B. SUSHMA	IIIB.Com(CA)	B. Sushma
42	197015	K. INDRA BHUVANESWARI	IIIB.Com(CA)	K. Indra Bhuvaneswari
43	197016	K.LAKSHMI PRASANA	IIIB.Com(CA)	K. Prasanna

44	197017	M. ABHI SRI	IIIB.Com(CA)	M. Abhi sri
45	197018	M. HARSHINI	IIIB.Com(CA)	M. Harshini
46	197019	T.SAI ASWITHA	IIIB.Com(CA)	T. Sai Aswitha
47	197020	A.BHUVANESWARI	IIIB.Com(CA)	A. Bhuvaneswari
48	197020	A. BHUVANESWARI	IIIB.Com(CA)	A. Bhuvaneswari
49	197024	A. SWATHI AMBICA	IIIB.Com(CA)	A. Swathi Ambica
50	197032	B. KRISHNA TULASI	IIIB.Com(CA)	A. B. Tulasi
51	197035	CH. JYOTHI	IIIB.Com(CA)	ch. Jyothi
52	197042	J.JAHNAVI	IIIB.Com(CA)	J. Jahnavi
53	197043	K. PAVANI	IIIB.Com(CA)	K. Pavani
54	197048	K. KEERTHANA	IIIB.Com(CA)	K. Keerthana
55	197051	K. KALYANI	IIIB.Com(CA)	K. Kalyani
56	197054	M. ESTHERU RANI	IIIB.Com(CA)	M. Estheru rani
57	197062	M. SRUJANA	IIIB.Com(CA)	M. Srujana
58	197071	P .SREE CHARANYA	IIIB.Com(CA)	P. Sree Charanya.
59	197073	T. UMA PARVATHI	IIIB.Com(CA)	T. Uma Parvathi
60	197090	N. SUJALA RANI	IIIB.Com(CA)	N. Sujana Rani
61	197095	P. GOVARDHINI	IIIB.Com(CA)	P. Govardhini
62	197102	P. RAJESWARI	IIIB.Com(CA)	P. Rajeswari
63	197105	SANAM PRABHU LEENA	IIIB.Com(CA)	S. Prabhu Leena.
64	197107	T. PRAVALLIKA	IIIB.Com(CA)	T. Pravallika
65	197113	V. RATNA KUMARI	IIIB.Com(CA)	V. Ratna Kumari
66	197115	V. JAYA SREE	IIIB.Com(CA)	V. Jaya sree
67	197118	K. SHANMUKHA PRIYA	IIIB.Com(CA)	V. Jayasri.
68	198004	B. KINNERA	IIIB.Com(G)	B. Kinnera
69	198006	P DIVYA	IIIB.Com(G)	P. Divya
70	198010	P. SRI LAKSHMI	IIIB.Com(G)	P. Sri Lakshmi
71	198012	R. MADHAVI	IIIB.Com(G)	R. Madhavi
72	198013	SARNALA JYOTSNA	IIIB.Com(G)	R. Madhavi
73	198014	SARNALA KRUPA	IIIB.Com(G)	S. Krupa
74	198015	SARNALA SWATHI	IIIB.Com(G)	S. Swathi.
75	198017	T. CH. SAGARA MATHA	IIIB.Com(G)	T.CH. Sagara
76	198017	T.CHINA SAGARA MATHA	IIIB.Com(G)	T.C.S. matha.
77	198019	A. VIJAYA LAKSHMI	IIIB.Com(G)	A. Vijaya Lakshmi
78	198019	ADDAGARLA VIJAYA LAKSHMI	IIIB.Com(G)	A. V. Lakshmi
79	198022	G. DIVYA SRI	IIIB.Com(G)	G. Divya sri
80	198031	M. MADHAVI	IIIB.Com(G)	M. Madhavi
81	198034	SAGURTHI NIROSHA	IIIB.Com(G)	S. Nirosha
82	198035	S. PRASANTHI	IIIB.Com(G)	S. Prasanthi
83	198041	V. KOMALA	IIIB.Com(G)	V. Komala
84	198042	YENUGU JYOTHIRANI	IIIB.Com(G)	Y. Jyothirani
85	198043	G. KALYANI	IIIB.Com(G)	G. Kalyani

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 21stjune 2022 to 27th July 2022.

Approximately 85motivated students actively participated in the coaching sessions held at Sreedhar's Competitive Coaching Center NRPetEluru. These meticulously organized classes aimed to prepare the students comprehensively for the upcoming ICET entrance examination.. The coaching sessions were diligently conducted from 5:00PM to 7:00 PM, adhering to a structured curriculum meticulously designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge required for success in the ICET examination.

21 members were participated in this coaching and out of 85 members 21were qualified and secured good ranks.

The outcomes of these coaching classes have been highly encouraging. Al 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.

LIST OF THE STUDENTS QUALIFIED IN ICET ENTRANCE EXAM 2021-2022

S.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	GROUP
1	B.SUSHMA	BCOM(CA)
2	M.TEJASWINI	MCCS
3	A.VANI SRI	BCOM(CA)
4	K.SAI PRATHYHSHA	MECS
5	K.MADHAVI	MCCS
6	T.SAI ASWITHA	BCOM(CA)
7	K.DURGA SOWJANYA	MPC
8	A.VANI	BCOM(CA)
9	K.DRAKSHAYANI	BCOM(CA)
10	P.SREE CHARANYA	BCOM(CA)
11	T.UMA PARVATHI	BCOM(CA)
12	K.PAVANI	BCOM(V)
13	J.JAHNAVI	BCOM(CA)
14	S.JAVANI	MSCS
15	P.RAJESWARI	BCOM(V)
16	A.BHUVANESWARI	BCOM(CA)
17	K.D.SOWMYA	MSCS
18	ALAPATI VANI	BCOM(CA)
19	M ABHI SRI	BCOM(CA)
20	P DEVI MOUNIKA	MSCS

RANK CARDS

AP ICET - 2022 RANK CARD

(Conducted by Andhra University, Visakhapatnam on behalf of APSCHE)

Candidate's Name :	BEERAM SUSHMA
Father's Name :	BEERAM RAMMOHANARAO
Mother's Name :	BEERAM NAGAVENI
Address :	2-57 , SRIRAMAVARAM , T NARASAPURAM , ELURU , ANDHRA PRADESH - 534467

Hall Ticket Number	4121990013
Local Area	AU
Category	OC
Gender	FEMALE

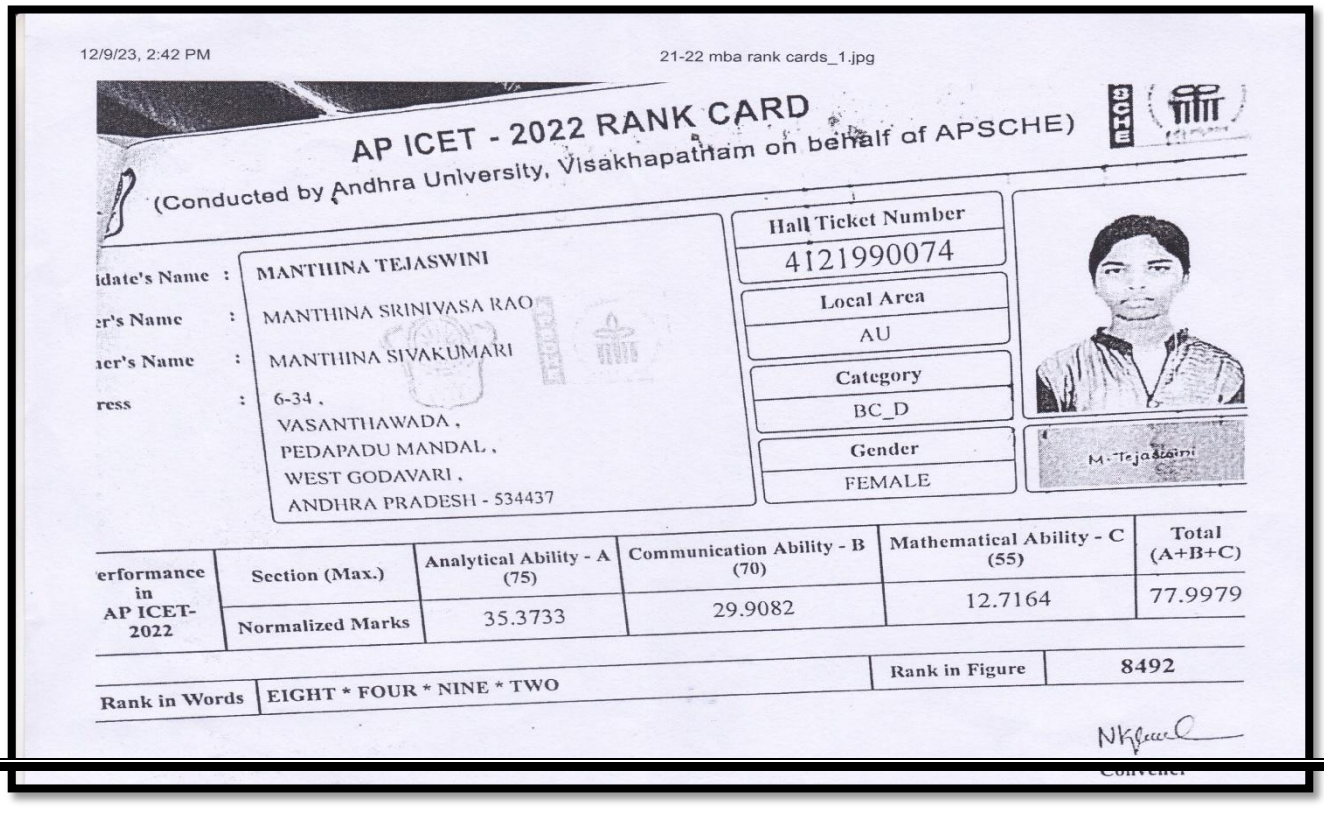
B. Sushma.

Performance in AP ICET-2022	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Communication Ability - B (70)	Mathematical Ability - C (55)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	33.3908	32.1637	10.7876	76.3421

Rank in Words	NINE * FIVE * TWO * FIVE	Rank in Figure	9525

Convener

Print



12/9/23, 2:42 PM 21-22 mba rank cards_1.jpg

AP ICET - 2022 RANK CARD

(Conducted by Andhra University, Visakhapatnam on behalf of APSCHE)

idate's Name :	MANTHINA TEJASWINI
er's Name :	MANTHINA SRINIVASA RAO
ner's Name :	MANTHINA SIVAKUMARI
ress :	6-34 , VASANTHAWADA , PEDAPADU MANDAL , WEST GODAVARI , ANDHRA PRADESH - 534437

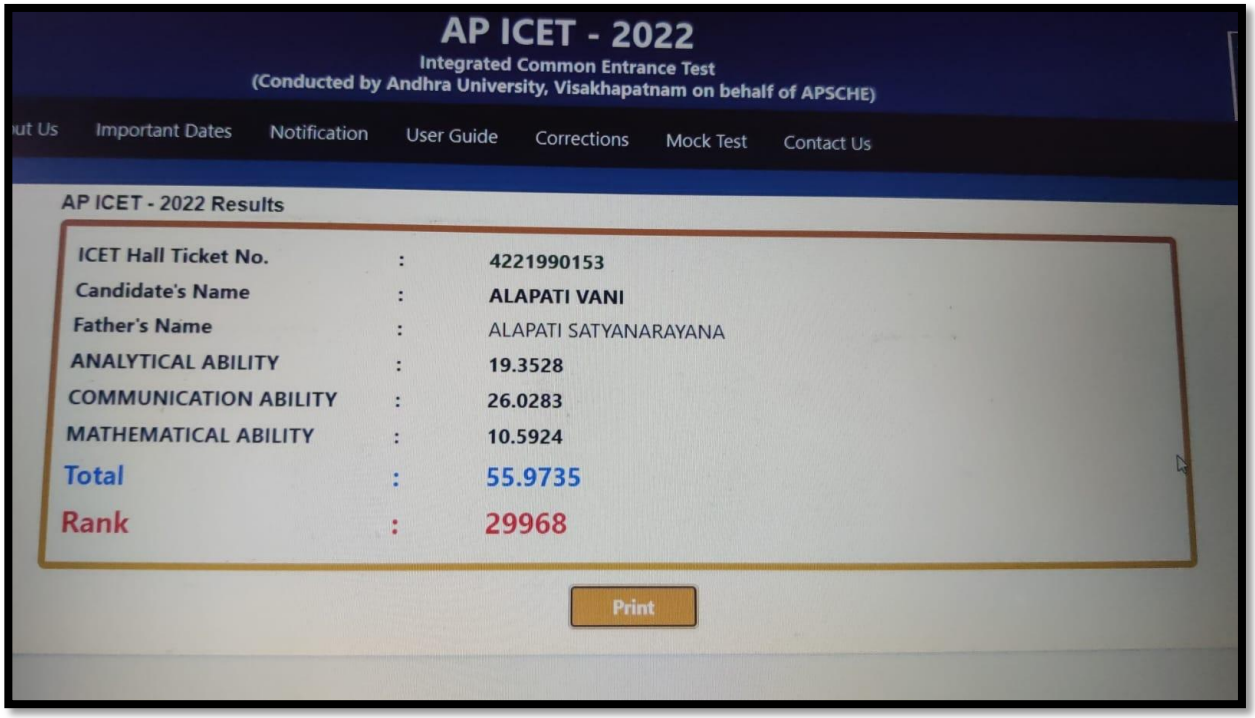
Hall Ticket Number	4121990074
Local Area	AU
Category	BC_D
Gender	FEMALE

M. Tejaswini

erformance in AP ICET-2022	Section (Max.)	Analytical Ability - A (75)	Communication Ability - B (70)	Mathematical Ability - C (55)	Total (A+B+C)
	Normalized Marks	35.3733	29.9082	12.7164	77.9979

Rank in Words	EIGHT * FOUR * NINE * TWO	Rank in Figure	8492

Convener


AP ICET - 2022
Integrated Common Entrance Test
(Conducted by Andhra University, Visakhapatnam on behalf of APSCHE)
ut Us
Important Dates
Notification
User Guide
Corrections
Mock Test
Contact Us
AP ICET - 2022 Results
ICET Hall Ticket No. : 4221990153
Candidate's Name : ALAPATI VANI
Father's Name : ALAPATI SATYANARAYANA
ANALYTICAL ABILITY : 19.3528
COMMUNICATION ABILITY : 26.0283
MATHEMATICAL ABILITY : 10.5924
Total : 55.9735
Rank : 29968
Print

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
APICET - 2022

Hall Ticket Number:	4289220244	Rank:	8906
Candidate Name:	KARIBANDI SAI PRATYUSHA	Father's Name:	KARIBANDI RAMU
Gender :	FEMALE	Caste / Region:	BC_A / AU

PROVISIONAL ALLOTMENT ORDER (for ICET CANDIDATES) PHASE-II

This is to inform that the options exercised by the candidate have been processed based on merit, rank, local area, sex, category, Special Reservation Category (CAP/PH/NCC/SPORTS) etc and the candidate has been allotted a seat in

SIR CR REDDY COLLEGE (CRRP)

in MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA) , under OC_CAP_GIRLS_UR category.

Tuition Fee fixed for the college/program is Rs. 40000 /-.

Tuition fee to be paid by the candidate at the time of admission is Rs. 40000 / -.

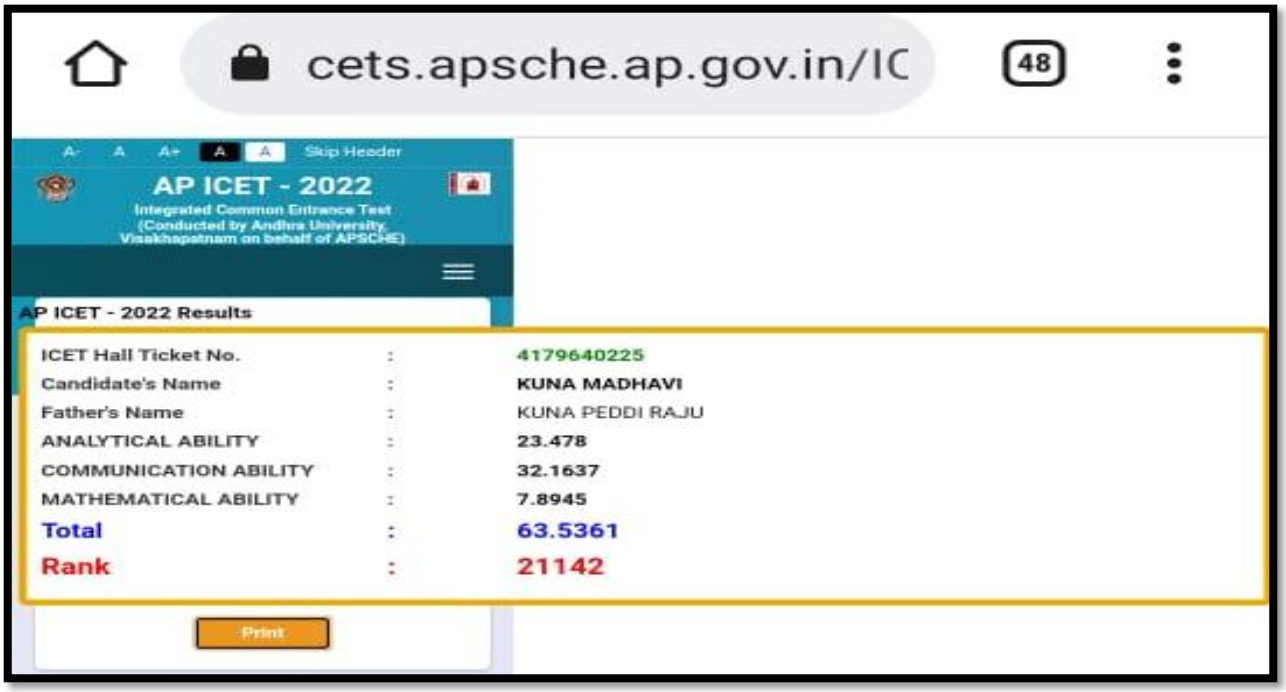
Instructions to Candidates:

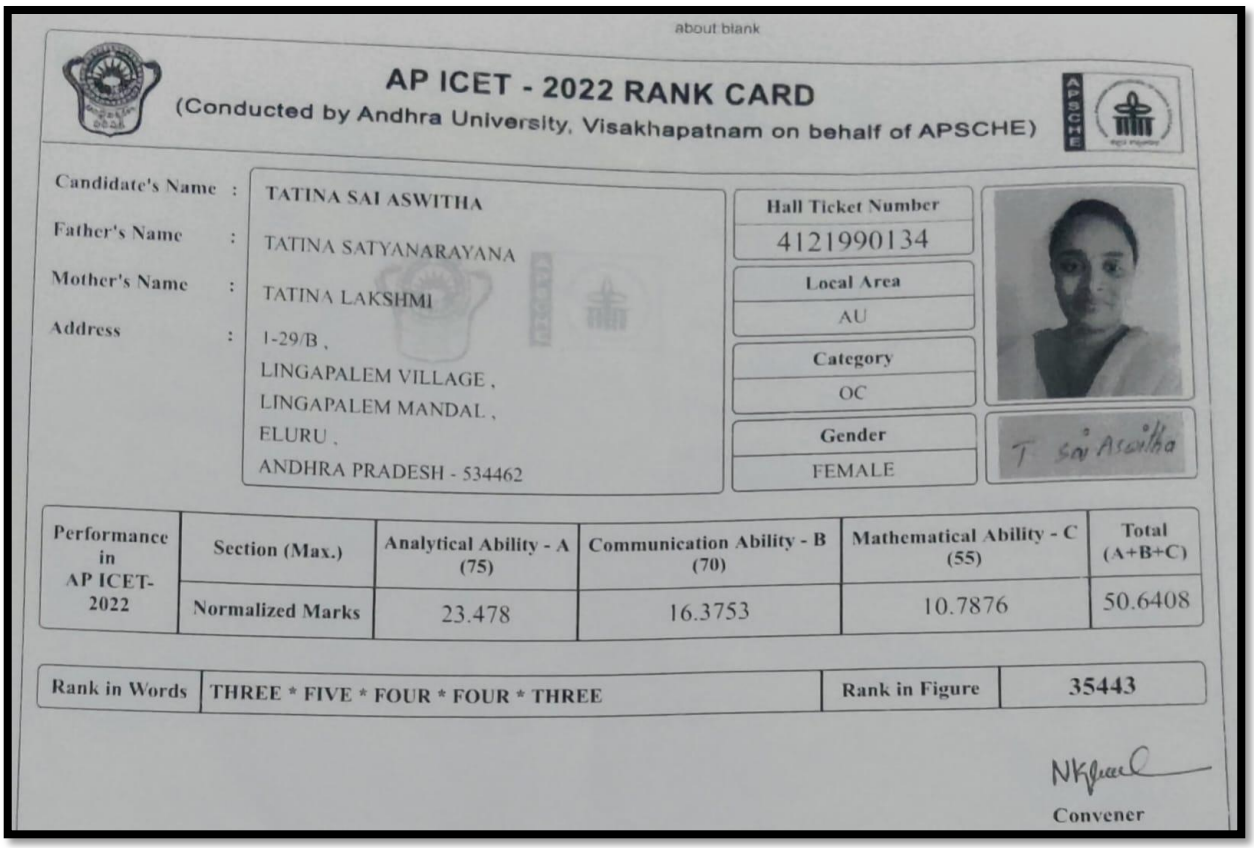
1. The candidate is instructed to report by clicking on "Allotment letter and Self-Reporting" under "Forms" tab from website https://cets.apsche.ap.gov.in.
2. Take print out of two copies of joining report and report to the allotted college with all original certificates. Submit a copy of joining report and obtain acknowledgment on 2nd copy from the College where you have reported and retain the same withyou.
3. Both Self reporting and reporting at the allotted college is compulsory to retain the present allotment. The last date for Self-reporting and reporting at the allotted College is on 15.11.2022. Pay all necessary fees if any to the allotted college.
4. If you do not report through Self-reporting system and/or not reporting at the allotted college, the provisional allotment will be cancelled and you have no claim on the seat allotted.
5. The academic credentials verified if found false at a later date, your allotment will be cancelled and you are also liable for criminal prosecution.
6. All the Principals are requested to verify the original certificates viz caste, study, income and Degree/Equivalent certificates of the admitted candidates thoroughly and request to bring to the notice of the Convenor, APICET – 2022 Admissions for any deviation.
7. The class work already commenced.

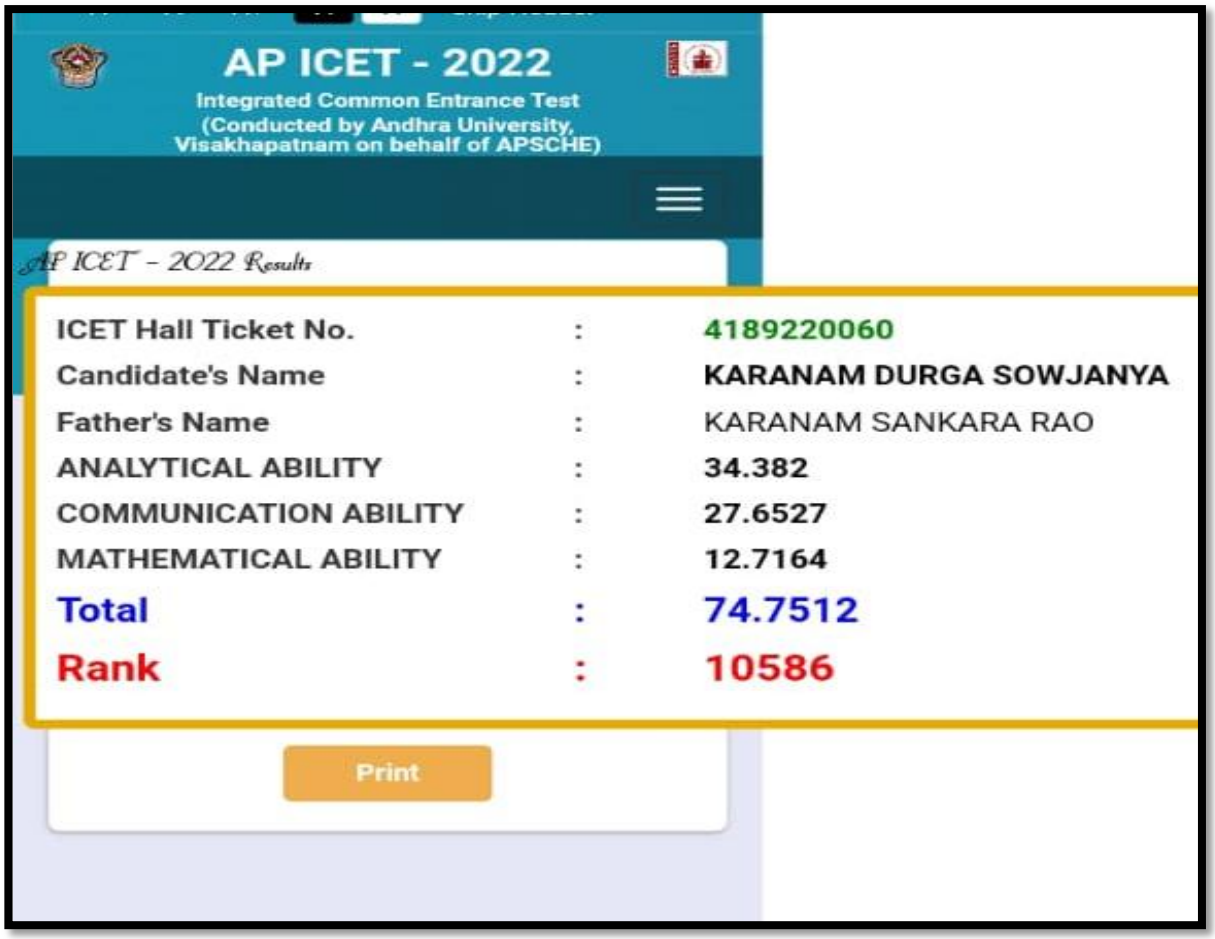
CONVENER Admissions 2022 APICET

CONVENOR
APICET-2022 ADMISSIONS

*** This computer generated Provisional Allotment Order does not require any authentication. *** 14/11/2022 10:42 PM


cets.apsche.ap.gov.in/IC
48
Skip Header
AP ICET - 2022
Integrated Common Entrance Test
(Conducted by Andhra University, Visakhapatnam on behalf of APSCHE)
AP ICET - 2022 Results
ICET Hall Ticket No. : 4179640225
Candidate's Name : KUNA MADHAVI
Father's Name : KUNA PEDDI RAJU
ANALYTICAL ABILITY : 23.478
COMMUNICATION ABILITY : 32.1637
MATHEMATICAL ABILITY : 7.8945
Total : 63.5361
Rank : 21142
Print


about:blank
AP ICET - 2022 RANK CARD
(Conducted by Andhra University, Visakhapatnam on behalf of APSCHE)
Candidate's Name : TATINA SAI ASWITHA
Father's Name : TATINA SATYANARAYANA
Mother's Name : TATINA LAKSHMI
Address : 1-29/B , LINGAPALEM VILLAGE , LINGAPALEM MANDAL , ELURU , ANDHRA PRADESH - 534462
Hall Ticket Number 4121990134
Local Area AU
Category OC
Gender FEMALE
T Sai Aswitha
Performance in AP ICET-2022
Section (Max.)
Analytical Ability - A (75)
Communication Ability - B (70)
Mathematical Ability - C (55)
Total (A+B+C)
Normalized Marks
23.478
16.3753
10.7876
50.6408
Rank in Words THREE * FIVE * FOUR * FOUR * THREE
Rank in Figure 35443
Convener


AP ICET - 2022
Integrated Common Entrance Test
(Conducted by Andhra University,
Visakhapatnam on behalf of APSCHE)
AP ICET - 2022 Results
ICET Hall Ticket No. : 4189220060
Candidate's Name : KARANAM DURGA SOWJANYA
Father's Name : KARANAM SANKARA RAO
ANALYTICAL ABILITY : 34.382
COMMUNICATION ABILITY : 27.6527
MATHEMATICAL ABILITY : 12.7164
Total : 74.7512
Rank : 10586
Print

ICET - 2022 (Admissions)

FINAL LIST OF PROVISIONALLY ADMITTED CANDIDATES BY THE CONVENER

COLLEGE : SIR CR REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGG [CRRE], WEST GODAVARI

S.No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	FATHER NAME	ALLOTED CATEGORY	M/F	CAT.	REG.	FEE REIMBURSEMENT	BRANCH
1	4179640286	25054	MUDUNURI RAMESH BABU	MUDUNURI KONDALA RAO	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU	M	SC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
2	4180310460	24819	KOTHAPALLI LAKSHMI PRASANNA	K VENKATESWARA RAO	CRRE_MBA_OC_NCC_GIRLS_AU	F	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
3	4280311664	1970	PAMPANA RESHMA KRISHNA SATYASRI	PAMPANA VEERRAJU	CRRE_MBA_ST_GIRLS_UR	F	BC_B	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
4	4121990013	9525	BEERAM SUSHMA	BEERAM RAMMOHANA RAO	CRRE_MBA_OC_GIRLS_AU	F	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
5	4223230192	17392	ADDEPALLI SUPRIYA SUVARCHALA DEVI	ADDEPALLI VENKATESWARA RAO	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU	F	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
6	4214220380	1669	MUDARAGADDA PRAVALLIKA	MUDARAGADDA CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO	CRRE_MBA_OC_GIRLS_UR	F	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
7	4221990203	4122	KARANAM DRAKSHAYANI	KARANAM SANKAR RAO	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU	F	BC_D	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
8	4279960429	5656	PUTTI PRATHYUSHA	PUTTI RAMESH	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_UR	F	BC_D	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
9	4180310653	31622	PAKALAPATI SIVA SAI	PAKALAPATI SRINIVASARAO	CRRE_MBA_BC_A_GEN_AU	M	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
10	4212840564	14984	SREE CHARANYA P	RAMESH P	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_UR	F	OC	Non-Local	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
11	4189220060	10586	KARANAM DURGA SOWJANYA	KARANAM SANKARA RAO	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU	F	BC_D	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
12	4189220082	29958	MAMILLAPALLI HARISHINI	MAMILLAPALLI SURESH BABU	CRRE_MBA_EWS_GIRLS_AU	F	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

S. No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	FATHER NAME	ALLOTED CATEGORY	M/F	CAT.	REG.	FEE REIMBURSEMENT	BRANCH
15	4121990134	35443	TATINA SAI ASWITHA	TATINA SATYANARAYANA	CRRE_MBA_SC_GEN_AU	F	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

S. No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	FATHER NAME	ALLOTED CATEGORY	M/F	CAT.	REG.	FEE REIMBURSEMENT	BRANCH
16	4218730257	23623	PASAM GEETHA SAHITHI	PASAM NAGA KUMAR	CRRE_MBA_OC_GIRLS_AU	F	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
17	4221990153	29968	ALAPATI VANI	ALAPATI SATYANARAYANA	CRRE_MBA_SC_GIRLS_AU	F	OC	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
18	4279640641	29327	GANCHEERI ANJI	GANCHEERI RAMA KRISHNA	CRRE_MBA_SC_GEN_AU	M	BC_D	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
19	4114330080	26210	SHAIK NAGOOR BASHA	KHASIM	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU	M	BC_E	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
20	4212840380	18280	GARIKIPATI GANDEEVA KRISHNA	GARIKIPATI SRINIVASA RAO	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU	M	BC_D	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
21	4221990285	33513	VALLURI KRISHNA VENI	VALLURI VEERABHADRAIAH	CRRE_MBA_BC_B_GIRLS_AU	F	BC_B	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
22	4290340183	27580	MERUGUMILLI NAGABABU	MERUGUMILLI NAGA BABU	CRRE_MBA_OC_GEN_AU	M	BC_B	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
23	4190370161	35025	MANDADI VEERA VENKATASATYA NAGARAJU	MANDADI SATYANARAYANA	CRRE_MBA_SC_GEN_AU	M	BC_D	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
24	4180310985	24566	YAJJAVARAPU DURGA MOUNISH	YAJJAVARAPU SEETARAMULU	CRRE_MBA_BC_A_GEN_UR	M	BC_D	Non-Local	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
25	4221990273	10471	SHAIK ZEENATH ALISHA	SHAIK PEER SYED MUSHEER ALI	CRRE_MBA_BC_E_GEN_UR	F	BC_E	AU	N	MBA - MBA - MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(A Statutory Body of the Government of A.P.)
3rd, 4th and 5th floors, Neeladri Towers,Sri Ram Nagar, 6th Battalion Road
Atmakur(V),Mangalagiri(M),Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh-522503
Web: www.apsche.org. Email: specialofficerapsche@gmail.com

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHAIRMAN, A.P STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION,GUNTUR

Procgs.No. APSCHE/APICET-2022/SPOT/Approval/CRRE/JNTUK Dt : 20/01/2023

Sub:

APSCHE - APICET- 2022 - MBA/MCA Course Admissions under Convener Quota (Inst.Spot) in MBA/MCA Colleges-Approval / Ratification of admissions - Proceedingsissued

Ref:

1. G.O.Ms.No 59,HE(EC-1) Dated: 26.05.2006 and subsequent amendments.
2. Admission details uploaded as per guidelines by the institution in the web portal

-oOo-

ORDER:

Based on the uploaded information of candidates admitted in SIR CR REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGG [CRRE], WEST GODAVARI in spot admissions in the portal https://cets.apsche.ap.gov.in/ and on prima facie the scrutiny of the copies of the supporting documents uploaded, the Competent Authority and Chairman, APSCHE hereby accord provisional approval/ratification of the admissions made in the institution as per the rules in force for the year 2022-23. The provisional approval now granted is subject to (i) verification of the original certificates/documents of the students by the affiliating university concerned (ii) withdrawal of the said approval/ratification of all the students or part thereof, if any irregularities are noticed at a later date and (iii) the institution undertakes the responsibility for such irregularities.

Approved List

S.No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	GENDER	CAT.	REG.	% OF MARKS	STATE	BRANCH
1	2023280324	NQ	VEMURI RAMYA	F	BC_D	AU	51	AP	MBA
2	2023285045	NQ	THIRUMANI UMA PARVATHI	F	BC_A	AU	73	AP	MBA
3	2023281008	NQ	CHATARASUPALLI MANASA	F	BC_B	AU	90	AP	MBA
4	2023288656	NQ	KANTETI SAI KIRAN	M	OC	AU	71	AP	MBA
5	2023287677	NQ	YALAMANCHALI GANESH	M	BC_D	AU	77	AP	MBA
6	2023284847	NQ	KALAVAKOLLU PAVANI	F	BC_D	AU	73	AP	MBA
7	2023286912	NQ	REDDY SANDHYA	F	BC_D	AU	77	AP	MBA
8	2023287372	NQ	AAREPALLI LALITH SANKAR	M	BC_B	AU	69	AP	MBA
9	2023287541	NQ	JALLIPALLI JAHNAVI	F	OC	AU	84	AP	MBA

			VITTU BHAI						
12	2023287302	NQ	MUCHAKARLA MANIKANTA KUMAR	M	BC_D	AU	74	AP	MBA
13	2023284667	NQ	AAVALA BHUVANESWARI	F	BC_B	AU	78	AP	MBA
14	2023282148	NQ	PURAMA RAJESWARI	F	OC	AU	76	AP	MBA
15	2023279439	NQ	SANCHINA JAVANI	F	BC_C	AU	92	AP	MBA

S.No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	GENDER	CAT.	REG.	% OF MARKS	STATE	BRANCH
16	2023286838	NQ	KOLLI BHARGAV SAI TEJA	M	BC_D	AU	71	AP	MBA
17	2023287071	NQ	PALLAGANI SRAVANI	F	BC_B	AU	82	AP	MBA
18	2023287456	NQ	PULAVARTHI AKHILA	F	SC	AU	67	AP	MBA

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S.No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	GENDER	CAT.	REG.	% OF MARKS	STATE	BRANCH
1	2023290260	NQ	KOMMOJU SIVA SWARNA MUKHI	F	BC_B	AU	70	AP	MBA
2	2023291443	NQ	DOSAPATI SAI HARSHINI	F	OC	AU	77	AP	MBA
3	2023290140	NQ	PINISETTY DEVI MOUNIKA	F	OC	AU	82	AP	MBA
4	2023293234	NQ	CHAKKA SHANMUKH RAMAMANIKANTA SRI SAI	M	OC	AU	63	AP	MBA
5	2023291680	NQ	KAMBHAMPATI NAGA VENKTA SATYA DEVIKA VENU	F	OC	AU	68	AP	MBA
6	2023294112	NQ	PAMARTHI RAMA DEEPAK	M	BC_A	AU	67	AP	MBA
7	2023289969	NQ	MUTYALA MALLIKA SIVA SAI	F	OC	AU	78	AP	MBA
8	2023300604	NQ	GARIKAPATI HARI VENKATA RAJA SEKHAR	M	OC	AU	83	AP	MBA
9	2023290903	NQ	RAMBARKI SAI KISHORE	M	BC_D	AU	78	AP	MBA
10	2023293798	NQ	MALLAREDDY ABHI SRI	F	OC	AU	74	AP	MBA
11	2023296844	NQ	GANTHALA SYAMANTH KUMAR	M	BC_D	AU	71	AP	MBA
12	2023290525	NQ	ANDRA SRAVANI	F	BC_B	AU	83	AP	MBA

S.No	HT.NO.	RANK	CANDIDATE NAME	GENDER	CAT.	REG.	% OF MARKS	STATE	BRANCH
13	4280311660	28700	PALLI VINAY BABU	M	SC	AU	62	AP	MBA
14	2023279948	NQ	MATTA VENKATESH	M	BC_B	AU	80	AP	MBA
15	2023320905	NQ	PARASA MANIKANTA	M	BC_B	AU	83	AP	MBA
16	2023289819	NQ	VEERANKI AVINASH	M	BC_B	AU	62	AP	MBA
17	2023293605	NQ	NALLURI RATNAJI	M	OC	AU	65	AP	MBA
18	2023291068	NQ	MUNUGONDA DEVI	F	BC_D	AU	91	AP	MBA

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