2017 - 18

Top 10 cell phone safety facts

A Project work submitted by

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2017 - 18

Top 10 cell phone safety facts

vidence seems to be pouring in about the harm of 'Electro Magnetic Radiation' (EMR) from cell More evidence is required before we raise our alarms about this device but the preliminary scientific es us reason to alert members about the need to take certain precautions. One of the first advices to keep cell phone usage to minimum, as even a two-minute call from the cell phone alters the natural activity of the brain for up to an hour.

he handset if possible at least **2 to 7 inches away from your head** or use loudspeaker mode. It s the transmission of electro-magnetic radiation to the brain significantly.

keep the cell phones **close to your head when sleeping.** Switch it off in the night or keep it 1.80 6 feet away from your head.

ing cell phones in pocket **keep the keypad towards** you so that antenna faces away from you.

se cell phones **if pregnant.** The developing organs of the fetus or child are the most sensitive to any effects of electromagnetic radiation (EMR) exposure.

cell phones usage in**'metal containers'**like Vehicles, Elevators, Airplanes, Trains and any other type container as it increases the EMR.

using the wired headsets. If you do use headsets use an air tube headset with ferrite beads. Blue tooth as they emit 1/100th the EMR of a normal cell phone.
lar headsets you get 3 times more EMR than if you hold the cell phone against your ear.

ones are a big **NO** f or Children under 15 years as currently **brain tumor** sare the **second leading death** in children.

ell phones well **away from newborns.** EMR travel through children's brains much more easily due to ulls and hence increases the risk of cancer.

using cell phones in your pant pocket – as radiation can affect your fertility. Avoid it in breast pocket e a pacemaker.

buying a cell phone – look for one with a low SAR or Specific Absorption Rate . Lower the SAR number the example - Popular Motorola Razr V3x has a SAR of 0.14 – which is amongst the lowest seen recently.

PROJECT ENTITLED

SEED GERMINATION, DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES TO BREAK SEED DORMANCY AND SEED VIABLITY TESTS

SUBMITTED BY

B.Sc., 3rd BZC Students

PROJECT SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE , JAMMALAMADUGU

KADAPA-516434.ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

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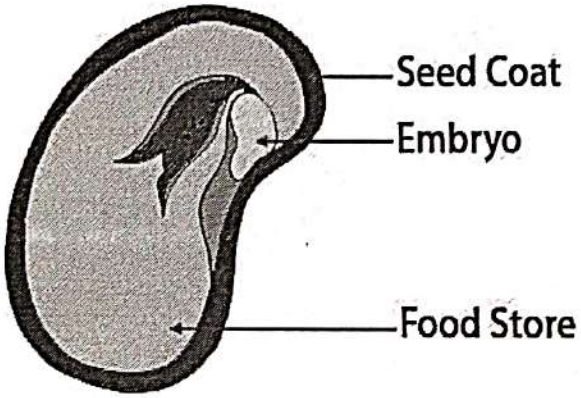
INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS A SEED ?

- The seed is the embryonic stage of the plant life cycle. Most seedsconsist of three parts: embryo, endosperm, and seed coat. The embryo is a tiny plant that has a root, a stem, and one or more leaves. Theendosperm is the nutritive tissue of the seed, often a combination of starch, oil, and protein.



A seed is formed when fertilized ovule divides by mitosis.It stores food and has the potential to develop into a new plant under optimal conditions. Fertilization is the process of fusion of male gamete and female ZYOGOTE.

IMPORTANCE OF SEED

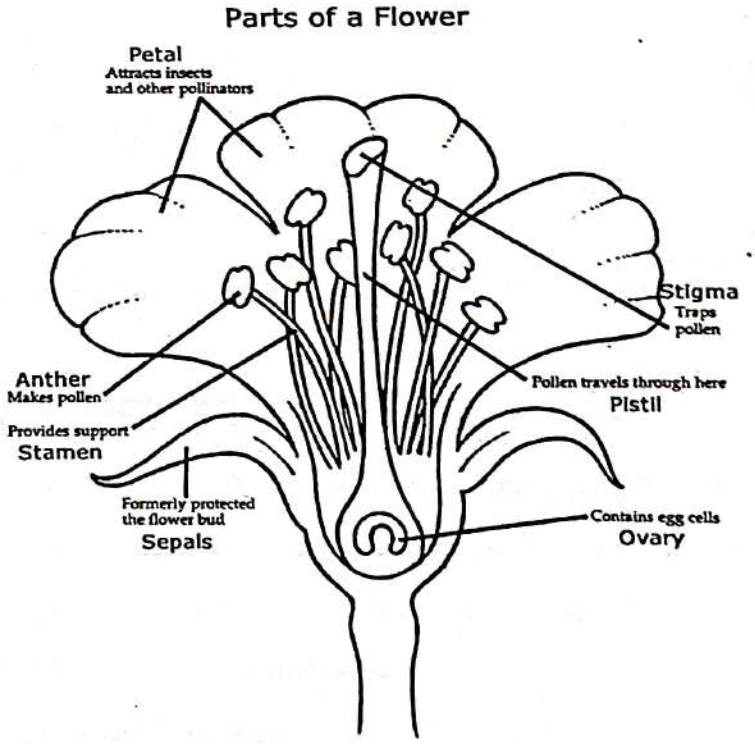
Seeds are of immense biological and economic importance. They contain high protein, starch and oil reserves that help in the early stages of growth and development in a plant. These reserves are what make many cereals and legumes major food sources for a large proportion of the world's inhabitants.

Summary Seed have several crucial roles in agriculture. They are the most efficient means of propagating crops,

and maintaining and transmitting genetic improvements made by plant breeders. Every cultivator has a seed program for selecting and saving the seed he needs for planting the next crop.

How seeds are formed ?

- A flower exists to produce.
- For that, two organs are essential.
- Stamen produce pollen grains that later form the male cells (or) sperm cells.
- It has stalk (or) filament at the tip of which is pollen sac (or) anther.



PROCESS OF SEED GERMINATION ?

Such five changes or steps occurring during seed germination are:

(1) Imbibition

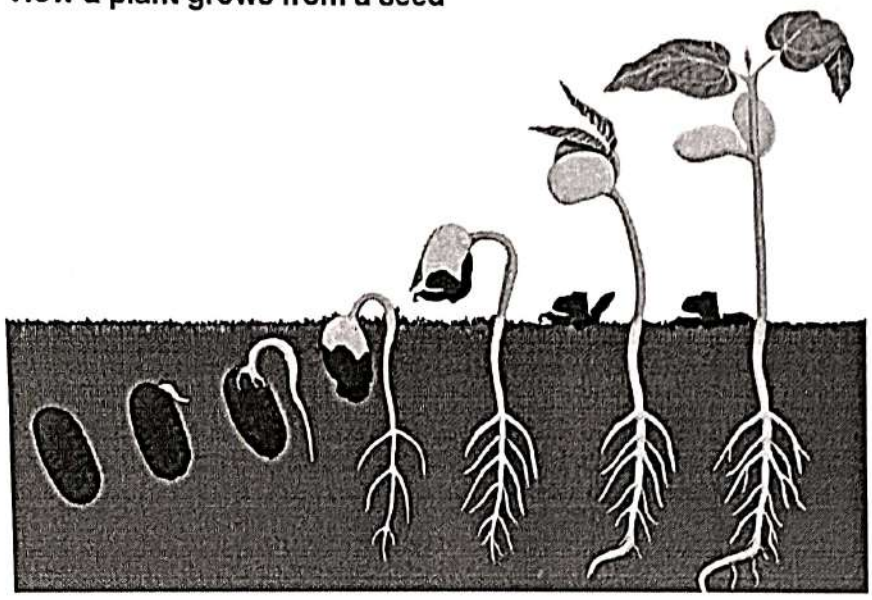
(2) Respiration

(3) Effect of light on seed germination

(4) Mobilization of reserves during seed germination and role of growth regulators.

(5) Development of embryo axis into seedling.

How a plant grows from a seed



FACTORS AFFECTING SEED GERMINATION ?

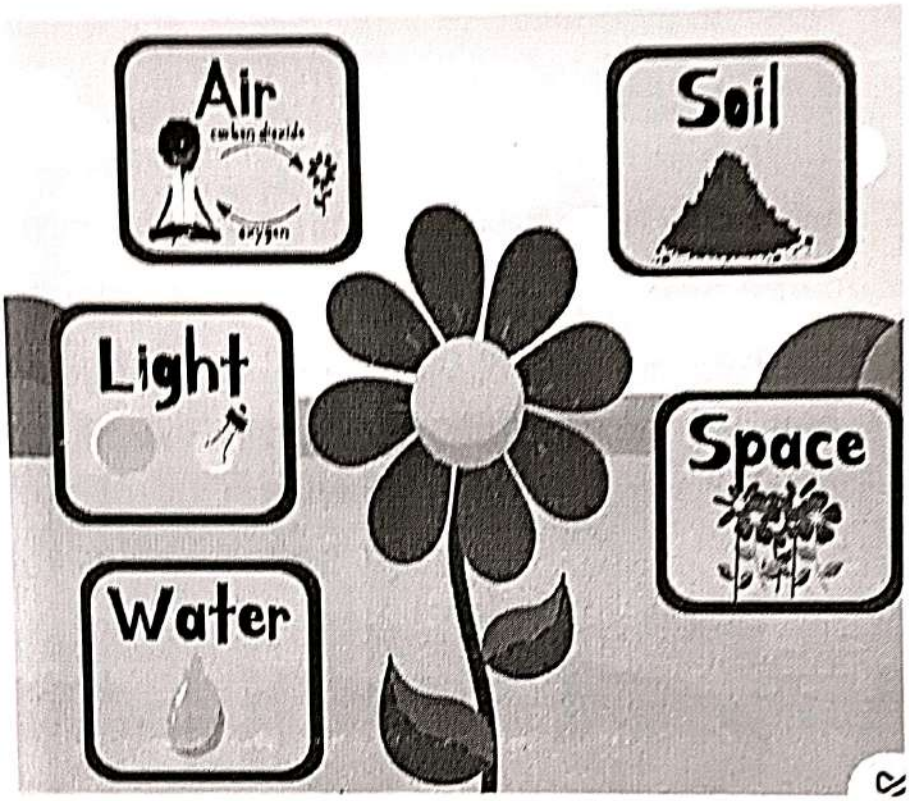
Environmental factors such as temperature, light, pH, and soil moisture are known to affect seed germination. Burial depth of seed also affects seed germination and seedling emergence.

Factors that Affect Seed Germination

- Timing of planting.
- Soil temperature.
- Day length.

- Pretreatment of the seed
- Growing conditions.

Ablotic factors such as drought, light, salinity, seed burial depth, soil pH, and temperature as well as disturbance events such as a fire, flooding or tillage can play an important role in initiating or inhibiting seed germination.



WHAT IS SEED DORMANCY ?

Seed dormancy is an evolutionary adaptation that prevents seeds from germinating during unsuitable ecological conditions that wouldtypically lead to a low probability of seedling survival.

1. Dormant seeds do not germinate in a specific period of time under a combination of environmental factors that are normally conducive to germination to the non - dormant seeds.
2. An important function of seed dormancy is delayed germination, whichallows dispersal and prevents simultaneous germination of all seeds. The staggering of germination

Table 3.1. Effect of seed stratification period on per cent germination of important temperate fruits

Kind of fruit	Stratification period (days)	% germination
Apple	70-75	70-75
Kainth (*Pyrus pashia*)	30-35	90-95
Peach	60-70	55-60
Apricot	45-50	75-80
Almond	45-50	85-90
Walnut	95-100	80-85
Pecan	70-75	75-80

iii) Leaching of inhibitors:

It is established fact that some inhibitors and phenolic compounds are present in seed coverings of many species, which inhibit germination.

Therefore, soaking of seeds in the running water for 12-24 hours or placingthem in water for few hours help in leaching off the inhibitors and phenolic compounds, which help in easy seed germination.

iv) Pre-chilling:

In seeds of certain plant species, dormancy can be overcome by pre-chilling treatment. In this treatment,the imbibed or soaked seeds are kept ata temperature of 5-10°C for 5-7 days before sowing. After that seed can be sown in the field immediately.

v) Pre-drying:

2018-19

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLEGE, JAMMALAMADUGU

AFFILIATED TO YOGI VEMANA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

2018-2019

STUDY PROJECT

Done By

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DURG DESGINE AND DISCOVERY

1.AMPICILLIN

2. **Rydapt / MIDOSTAURIN**

3. PRODRUG

4. LUXIQ(betamethasone valerate)

INTRODUCTION ABOUT DRUG DESGINE AND DISCOVERY

Drug discovery is the process through which potential new therapeutic entities are identified, using a combination of computational, experimental, translational, and clinical models

Drug design is the inventive process of finding new medications based on the knowledge of a biological target.

In the most ,drug design involves the design of molecules that are complementary in shape and charge to the molecular target with which they interact and bind.

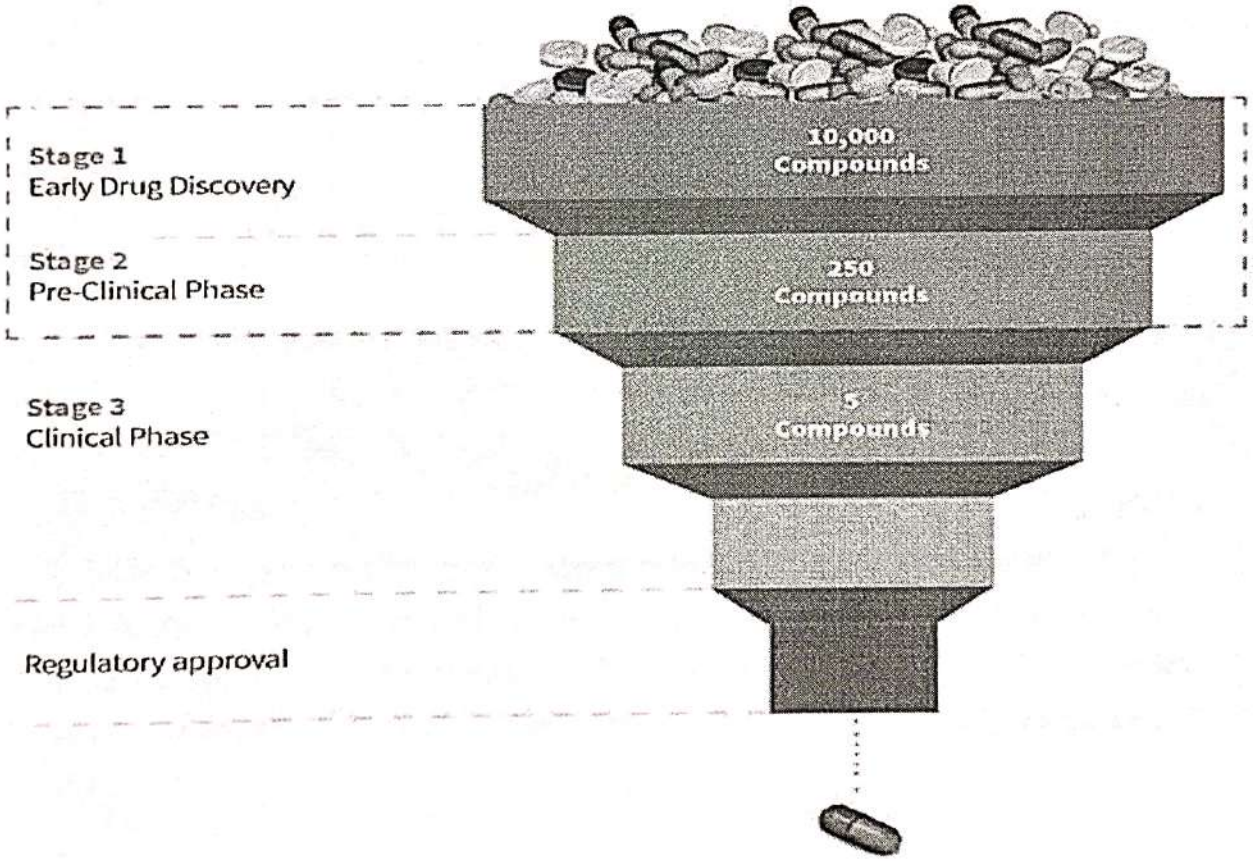
This Special Issue "Drug Design and Discovery: Principles and Applications" was focused on the basic principles of modern drug design and discovery and the potential applications.

Discovery and development of new drugs is a very lengthy and costly process. In the research-based drug industry, R and D decisions have very long-term ramifications, and the impact of market or public policy changes may not be fully realized for many years. From both a policy perspective, as well as an industrial perspective, it is therefore important to continue to analyze the components of and trends in the costs of pharmaceutical innovation [3]. Drug development, from initial discovery of a promising target to the final medication, is an expensive, lengthy and incremental process. The ultimate goal is to identify a molecule with the desired effect in the human body and to establish its quality, safety and efficacy for treating patients. The latter requirements ensure that the approved medication improves patient's quality of life, not only by curing their illness, but also by making sure that the cure does not become the cause of other problems, namely

STAGES OF DRUG DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT :

The Drug Discovery Process involves it can be divided into four main stages:

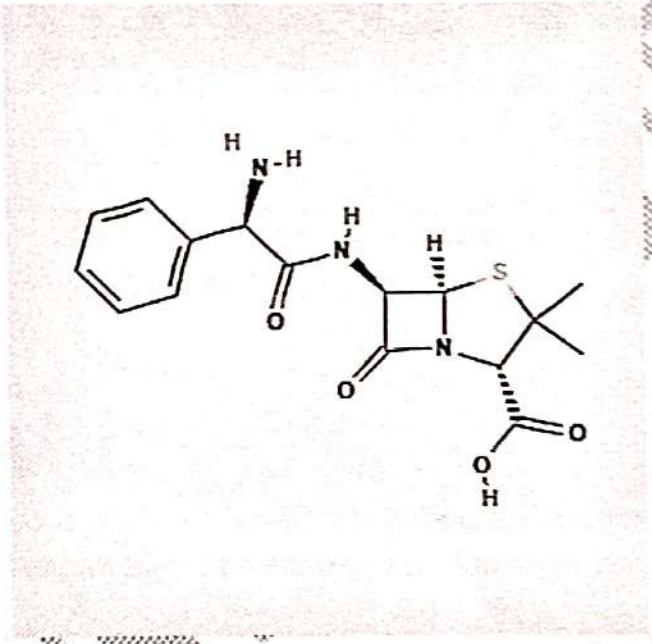
1. Early Drug Discovery
2. Pre-Clinical Phase
3. Clinical Phases
4. Regulatory Approval.



APPLICATION OF THESE TECHNIQUES FOR SOME DRUGS

AMPICILLIN :

STRUCTURE:



$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_4S$

Ampicillin is **a penicillin derivative used for the treatment of a variety of infections caused by gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria as well as some anaerobes.** Ampicillin is a semi-synthetic derivative of penicillin that functions as an orally active broad-spectrum antibiotic.

Spectral Information :

Ionization Mode	Positive

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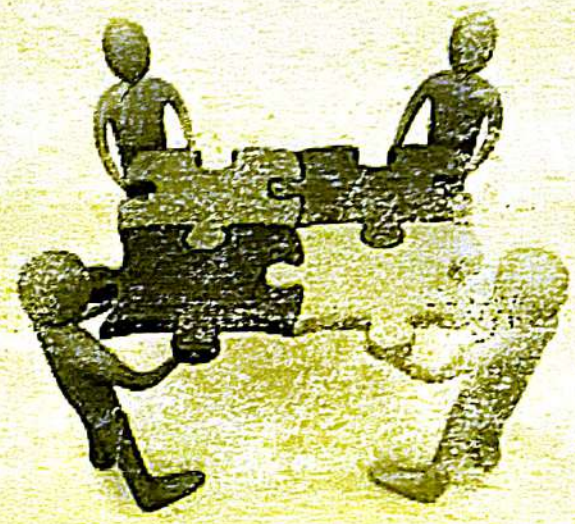
Department of *English*



A STUDENT PROJECT WORK

ON

COMPLEXITIES IN INDIAN SPOKEN ENGLISH

SUBMITTED BY

1) P.SANJEEVA	-	I B.A
2)A.CHINNA RAMUDU	-	I B.Com
3)B.SOWMYA	-	I B.Sc

2018 – 2019

PRINCIPAL
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COMPLEXITIES IN INDIAN SPOKEN ENGLISH

Objectives:

After going through this project work you will be able to

a) Realize how we are under the influence of two varieties of English.

b) Understand the procedure of teaching spoken English.

c) Study the difficult areas of Indian Learners of English and

d) Evolve a model for spoken English in India.

Abstract :

Correct pronunciation is an important aspect of learning of any new language. Most of us speak English with a regional accent. It is because the sounds, rhythm and intonation of our own first language influence greatly the articulation of English sounds, rhythm and intonation. Added to this is the problem of the poor correlation between spelling and pronunciation in English. It is possible to neutralize our accent by training ourselves to speak English as comfortably and perfectly as we speak mother tongue.

In this project work, first it is observed that why we cannot adopt Received Pronunciation (RP) of England in its total form. We examine the difficult aspects of Indian learners of English and try to evolve a model for spoken English in India.

Methodology :

In India especially non-native speakers of English have been under the influence of two varieties of English – British and American. So which variety of English should be followed for learning and teaching pronunciation? Secondly which variety of English should learners of English aim at? After a lot of observation, it is found that we cannot faithfully copy the articulation and pronunciation of an American or an Englishman. But we must speak acceptably and intelligibly to all Indians. It is advised that we must speak standard

English which is generally known as General Indian English (GIE). R.K. Bansal and R.P. Harrison have suggested the GIE. General Indian English serves as a standard pronunciation among the educated Indians for uniformity and intelligibility. GIE cannot have any regional peculiarities. RP or GIE does not have absolute values. Speech differs from person to person. This peculiarity in speech is generally regarded as "parole" or "idiolect" collective speech of a region. It is referred to as "dialect". For comm[illegible]understanding and uniformity we have followed a standard variety and GIE in India. R[illegible]any country happen to be the best models for teaching and learning of good and correct pronunciation and articulation.

Once the variety of English to be followed is cleared, our attention can be diverted to the different stages of English pronunciation. First, the sounds of English (vowel sounds and consonantal) should be explained. The better results can be expected if they are taught in comparison with the sounds of the mother tongue of the student. The comparative approach makes them to find out the differences between the sounds of English like /v/ and /w/ of English and / □ / /v / sound of Telugu. A scientific method is followed to explain on problem at a time and take it up along with what has been taught earlier. Vocabulary may be ignored while teaching pronunciation.

The isolated sounds have only limited value. They are in fact useful for learners. Some important words in sentences should be given for intensive practice. The learners should be made it clear how the phonemic and allophonic differences are in the minimal pairs such as 'same-shame', 'tin-thin', 'boat-vote', etc. They bring about a change in the meaning.

Teaching of spoken English should not end in the drilling the individual words and sentences. It should be extended to dialogues and short speeches by paying attention to supra-segmental aspects of pronunciation like stress, juncture and intonation. It is suggested that the teacher should not read out the passages for students incessantly. He should

OVT.DEGREE COLLEGE,JAMMALAMADUGU

Deportment of Commerce

Project report

On

"A study on cosumer protection Act "

Project report

Submitted by

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A.Chinna Ramudu
S.Venkata subbaiah
P.Ester Rani

Under guidance
By
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Lecturer in commerce
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2018 - 2019

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Students Study Projects

PRINCIPAL
Govt. DEGREE COLLEGE
Jammalamadugu Y.S.R.Kadapa (D)

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1986

Salient Features of Consumer Protection Act 1986

The salient features of Consumer Protection Act (CPA) 1986 are as follows:

(a) It applies to all goods, services and unfair trade practices unless specifically exempted by the Central Government.

(b) It covers all sectors whether private, public or co-operative.

(c) It provides for establishment of consumer protection councils at the central, state and district levels to promote and protect the rights of consumers and three tier quasi-judicial machinery to deal with consumer grievances and disputes.

(d) It provides a statutory recognition to the six rights of consumers.

The main objective of the Consumer Protection Act 1986 is to provide better and all-round protection to consumers and effective safeguards against different types of exploitation such as defective goods, deficient services and unfair trade practices. It provides for establishment of consumer protection councils at the central, state and district levels to promote and protect the rights of consumers and a three tier quasi-judicial machinery to deal with consumer grievances and disputes.

What is a Complaint?

Complaint means any allegation in writing made by a complaint that:

as a result of any unfair trade practice adopted by any trader, the complainant has suffered loss or damage;

the goods mentioned in the complaint suffer from one or more defects;

the services mentioned in the complaint suffer from deficiency in any respect;

a trader has charged for the goods mentioned in the complaint a price in excess of the price fixed by or under any law for the time being in force or displayed on the goods or any package containing such goods,

with a view to obtaining any relief provided by or under this Act;

What is Defect in goods?

Defect in goods means any fault, imperfection or shortcoming in the quality, quantity, potency, purity or standard which is required to be maintained by

Rights to Consumers under the Consumer Protection Act 1986:

John F, Kennedy, the former USA President, in his message to consumer had given six rights to consumers. These rights are (i) right to safety, (ii) right to be informed, (iii) right to choose, (iv) right to be heard, (v) right to redress and (vi) right to represent. These rights had paved the way for organised consumer movement in the USA and later it spread all over the world. In India, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has also provided for the same rights to consumers. Let us have a brief idea about these rights of consumers.

(a) Right to Safety

It is the right of the consumers to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to health or life. For example, defective vehicles could lead to serious accidents. The same is true of electrical appliances with sub-standard material. Only recently, there were mass protests and boycott of soft drinks due to presence of hazardous pesticides beyond permissible limits. Thus, right to safety is an important right available to the consumer, which ensures that the manufacturers shall not produce and sell sub-standard and dangerous products.

(b) Right to be Informed

The right to be informed is an important component of consumer protection. The consumer must be provided with adequate and accurate information about quality, quantity, purity, standard and the price of the goods and services. Now-a-days the manufacturers provide detailed information about the contents of the product, its quantity, date of manufacturing, date of expiry, maximum retail price, precautions to be taken, etc. on the label and package of the product. Such information helps the consumers in their buying decision and use of the product.

(c) Right to Choose

The right to choose provides that the consumer must be assured, whenever possible, access to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices. If the market has enough varieties of products at highly competitive prices, the buyers have an opportunity of wide selection. However, incase of monopolies like railways, postal service and electricity supply etc. it implies a right to be assured of satisfactory quality of service at a fair price.

(d) Right to be Heard

The rights to safety, information and choice will be frivolous without the right to be heard. This right has three interpretations. Broadly speaking, this right means that consumers have a right to be consulted by Government and public bodies when decisions and policies are made affecting consumer interests. Also, consumers have a right to be heard by manufactures, dealers and advertisers about

A study project on

A COMPARITIVE STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT DETERGENTS IN TERMS OF QUALITY

A Project work submitted by

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S. Santhi, I B. Sc
M. Krishnamurthy, I B. Sc
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2018 - 19

CONTENTS

Abstract

A detergent when added to distilled water reduces surface tension of water. Water can then easily enter into the pores of a cloth and can remove the dirt from inside the cloth. Then its cleaning effect will be better. More is the lowering of surface tension of water by a detergent better is its cleaning effect.

A liquid with less surface tension will raise a lesser height in a capillary tube of a given bore. If different solutions of same concentration be made to rise in same capillary tube, one which raises the least has the lowest surface tension. The detergent forming that solution has the best cleaning effect. A study is undertaken to verify this feature. Four detergent solutions of same concentration were selected and their surface tensions are determined.

INTRODUCTION:

Surface tension is the property of the liquid which makes the surface area of the liquid minimum. A free liquid surface acts as a stretched elastic membrane. Due to this a liquid having high surface tension, liquids can raise or lower in a capillary tube. Capillary tube is a glass tube having a uniform bore of radius about 1mm, the liquid with less surface tension will raise a lesser height in a capillary tube. This principle is used in our present project.

The surface tension of a liquid can be determined using the formula,

$$T = \frac{rhdg}{2}$$

Where r = radius of capillary tube
h = capillary rise
d = density of the liquid
g = acceleration due to gravity

MATERIALS:

Capillary tube fitted with a twice a bent pin, retort stand, traveling microscope, clean water in a beaker, four different detergents, four beakers, physical balance and weight box.

METHOD:

Clean water is taken in a beaker and capillary tube is dipped in the water such that, the tip of the pin just touches the water surface. With the help of traveling microscope, the capillary rise in the tube 'h' is determined.

Equal masses of different detergents are taken in different beakers. These detergents are dissolved in equal volumes of distilled water in different beakers. With the help of traveling microscope, the capillary rise of different liquids in the capillary tube is determined separately. The readings are tabulated in tabular form 1.

The capillary tube is taken out from the beaker and is arranged horizontally to the retort stand. With the help of traveling microscope the internal radius of the capillary tube is determined. The readings are tabulated in table.2. The surface tension of different detergents can be calculated using the formula,

$$T = \frac{rhdg}{2}$$

A comparative study of Refractive index of different Liquids –Boys method

A Project work submitted by

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2018 - 19

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We take this opportunity to thank **C.Balasubramanyam** Lecturers in Physics, Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu, Kadapa Dist to carry out the project work under their supervision.

We thank the **Principal,** of Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu, Kadapa Dist for providing the facilities to carry out the project work.

It is ours great privilege to express our sincere gratitude to our **PARENTS** without their sacrifice and encouragement; we might not have reached this stage.

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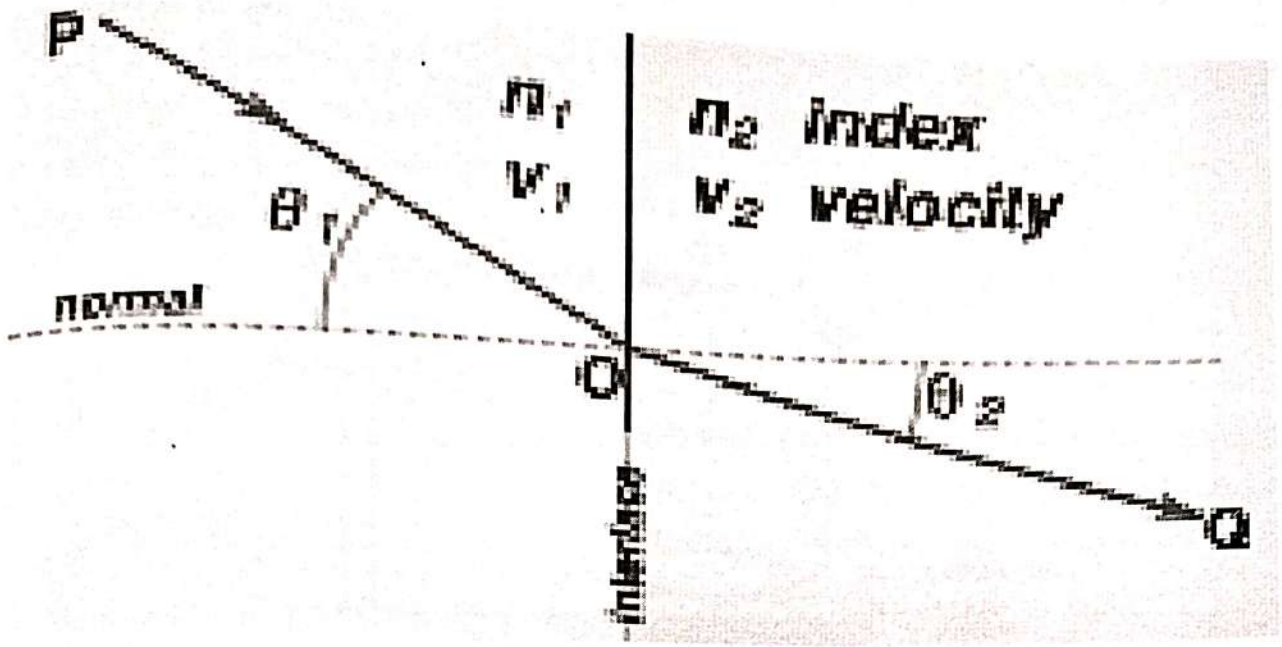


APPARATUS:

A convex lens (of about 15 or 20 cm focal length), needle, mercury, a retort stand, liquid (Water, Kerosene, Coconut oil, Castor oil, Benzene and Chloroform), shallow dish, a plane mirror and meter scale.

FORMULA:

$$\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1)\left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}\right)$$

Where f = focal length of the convex lens

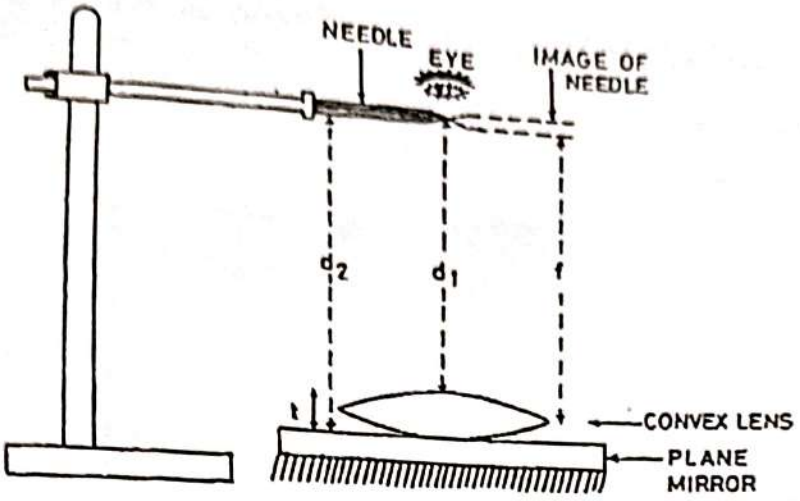
μ = refractive index of the material of the convex lens

r_1 = radius of curvature of the surface of the lens in contact with mercury and

r_2 = radius of curvature of the second surface of the lens

PROCEDURE:

1. Determination of focal length **f** and thickness **t** of the convex lens : Plane mirror method



Take a convex lens and clean it with lens paper. Place the mirror on a horizontal table (or on the horizontal base of a retort stand) with its reflecting surface facing upwards. Place the given convex lens whose focal length is to be determined on the plane mirror as shown in Figure. Take a needle N and fix it horizontally with the help of a rubber cork (the cork is clamped to a retort stand) so that the tip of the needle is held vertically above the centre of the lens. First, move the tip of the needle nearer to the lens and adjust its height so that the tip of the needle passes through the axis of the lens. A virtual image will be formed at this position (u<f). Then, keep the eye above the tip of the needle and gradually move it vertically upwards until a real and inverted image appears. Close the left eye, open the right eye and looking vertically downwards from above the tip of the needle, adjust the height of the needle until the inverted image of the tip of the needle coincides with the tip of the object needle without parallax. Measure the distance d between the tip of the needle and the upper surface of the lens with a meter scale- Then, remove the lens and measure the distance d, between the tip of the needle and upper surface of the plane mirror. The mean of the two readings gives the focal length f of the lens. The difference between the two readings gives the thickness t of the lens. Repeat the experiment twice and record the observations in table 6.1. Find the average focal length and thickness of the lens. (When the tip of the needle is exactly at the focus of the lens, the rays from the convex lens after passing through the lens become parallel. These parallel rays as they are incidenting normally after

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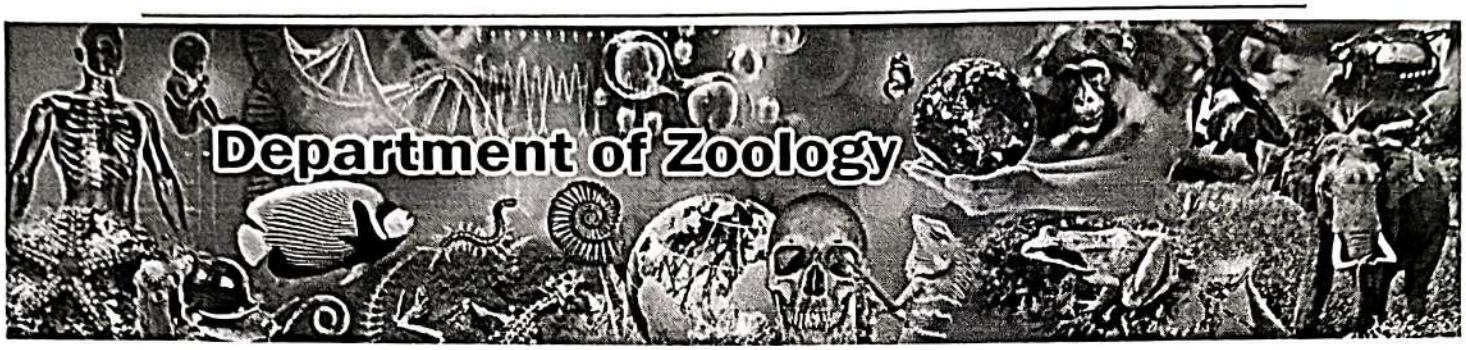
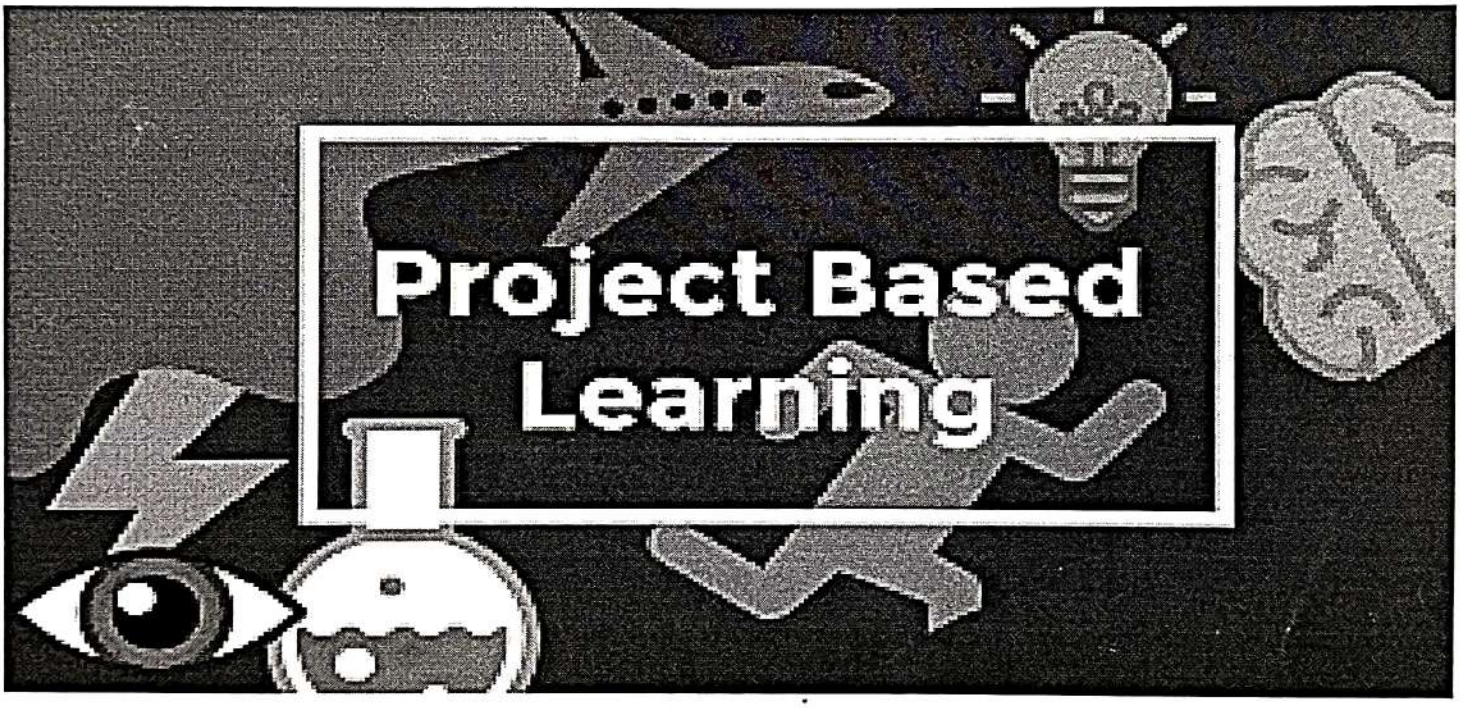


Students Study Projects



GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE,JAMMALAMADUGU

Deportment of zoology

Project report

On

"A study on pearl culture"

Project report

Submitted by

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B. Venkat

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2021

Pearl culture

Content

- Step 1: Construction of pearl farm
- Step 2: Collecting oysters
- Step 3: Seeding
- Step 4: Carrying the oysters
- Methods
- Conclusion

Pearl culture: Technical requirements, Process and Methods

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PEARL CULTURE

The technical requirements for establishment of Pearl farm and its successful operation are briefly described below:

PROCESS OF PEARL CULTURE

The process of pearl culture includes the follwing steps which are very crucial for obtaining high grade of pearls with good commercial value.

Step 1: Construction of pearl farm

Construction of a pearl farm includes three steps. They are,

Selection of farm site

Construction of farm

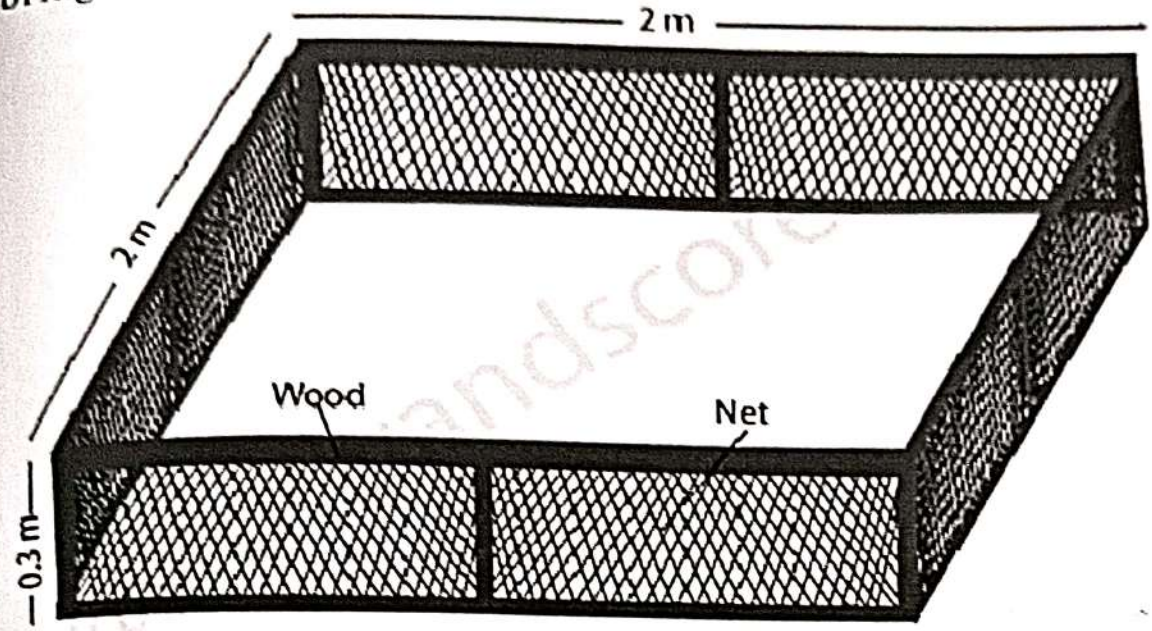
Well-planned work schedule

Selection of farm site:

This step determines the type of pearls produced, and the oyster survival rate. Some of the points to be noted while selecting the site are:

* Natural features like mountains and reefs are needed to protect the farm from winds, currents, storms, etc.
* Constant regularity of temperature
* Type of sea bed, such as rocky or sandy.

* Gentle currents are essential for the survival of the oysters as they bring food and oxygen.



CONSTRUCTION OF PEARL FARM

Construction of pearl farm:

The whole pearl farm system is based on series of floating wooden rafts. Ten units of wooden rafts are used. Each raft consists of two to five pieces of wood making the total length to 20 ft. The raft is covered with wire mesh baskets, each of which house 10 oysters.

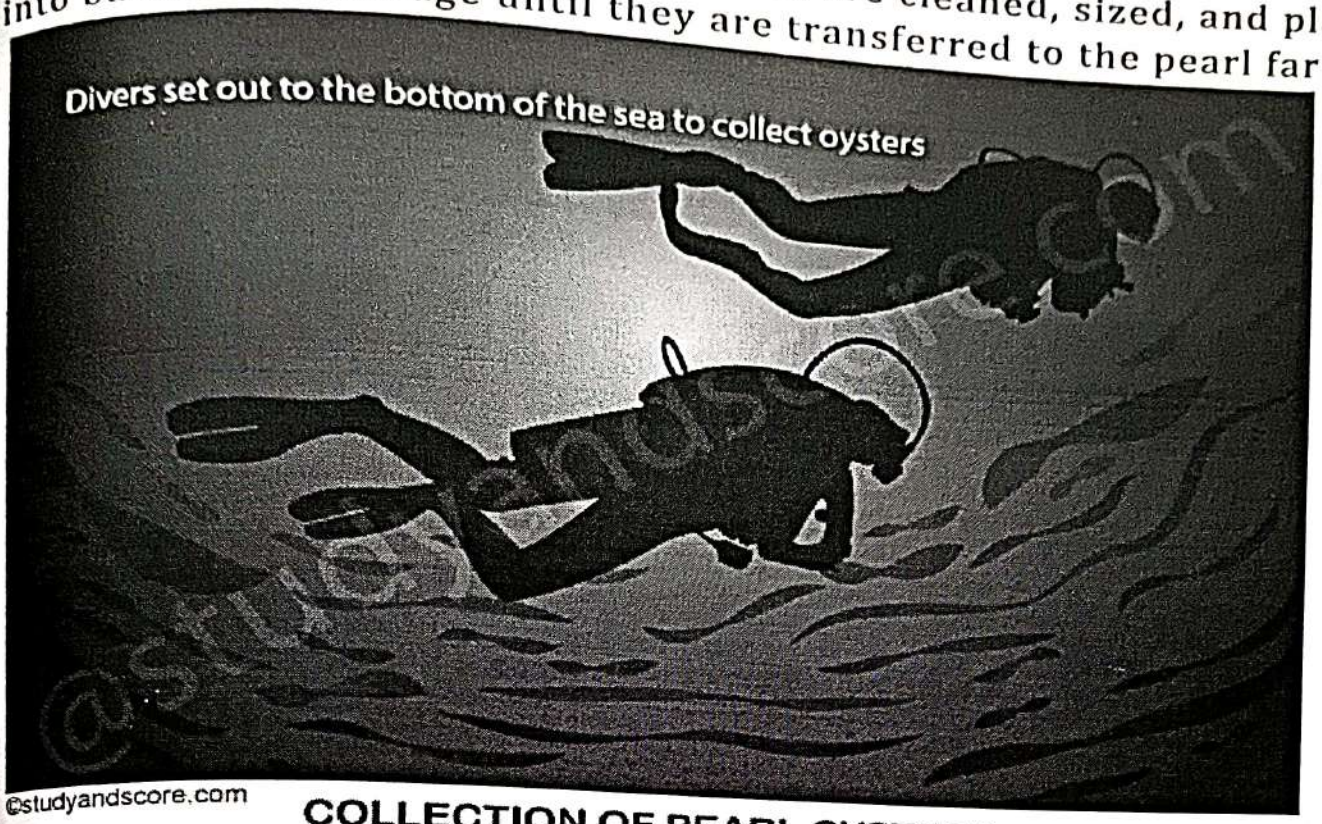
Well-planned work schedule:

A typical work schedule plays a very critical role in pearl culture. The timing for collecting and seeding the oysters must be scheduled and followed strictly.

Step 2: Collecting oysters

After the construction of pearl farm, the divers set out to the bottom of the sea, to collect the oysters. Divers are pulled by large lugger boats in the direction of the tidal flow. Oysters are generally located on a flat rock bottom and are usually covered with marine animals

and a thin layer of silt. Therefore, it is often very difficult for divers to recognise them. The shells collected, are cleaned, sized, and placed into baskets for storage until they are transferred to the pearl farm.



COLLECTION OF PEARL OYSTERS

Step 3: Seeding

Two-three year old healthy oysters are considered for surgical implantation known as seeding. This is a very delicate operation and involves three stages:

Preparation of the graft:
A donor oyster is sacrificed to obtain mantle. Mantle is needed by the host oyster to accept the nucleus. The mantle is located on the outer section of the oyster and Mantle produces the nacre which forms pearl. Before a graft is taken from the mantle, the oysters are starved

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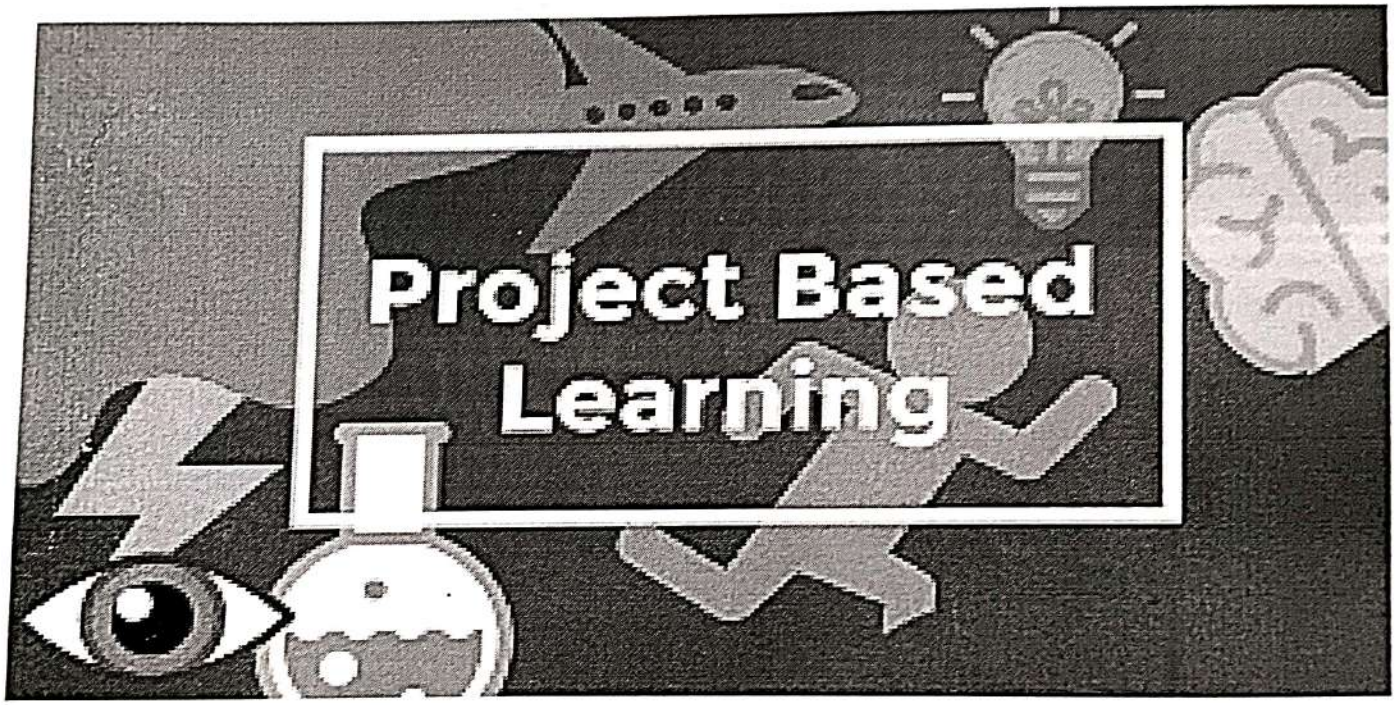

GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE,JAMMALAMADUGU

Deportment of Mathematics

Project report

On

"Happy pie day"

Project report

Submitted by

G Hymavathi

Under guidance

By

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Jammalamadigi

2021

HAPPY π DAY

Pi Day is celebrated on March 14th (3/14) around the world. Pi (Greek letter "π") is the symbol used in mathematics to represent a constant — the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter — which is approximately **3.14** .159.

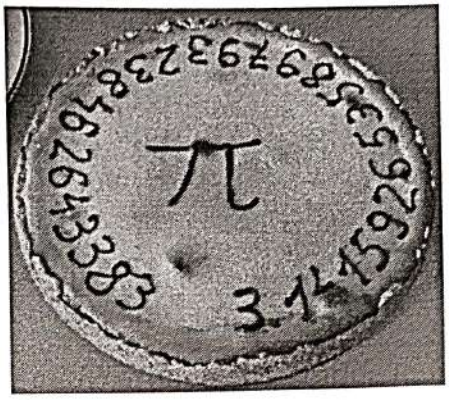

Figure 4: Pi Day Cake for you all !!

Maryam Mirzakhani, The First Woman To Win The Fields Medal, The Nobel Prize Of Mathematics

Maryam Mirzakhani became the first woman in 78 years to win the Fields medal, often referred to as the Nobel Prize of Mathematics. She won it because of her amazing work in "advances in the theory of Riemann surfaces and their moduli spaces." Fields medal is a very unique prize given out only once every four years by the International Mathematical Union. Till now only 54 male and 1 female medalists have been awarded the prestigious award.

Figure 3: Maryam Mirzakhani

The Female Mathematician Who Inspired Einstein You May Never Have Heard Of

Everybody knows about Ada Lovelace or Marie Curie but when you mention Emmy Noether, a lot of people would most probably say, "Emmy Noether who?" That's how obscure or less popular she is considering the fact that her theorem is considered one of the foundations of modern physics. Moreover, her work was what inspired Albert Einstein.

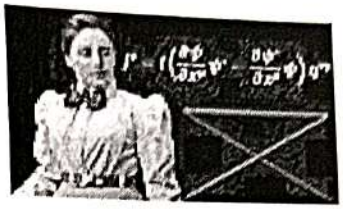

Figure 1: Emmy Noether

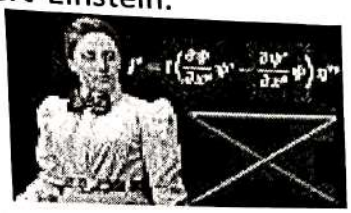

Figure 2: Emmy Noether

Amalie Emmy Noether was born in 1882 and was the most remarkable female mathematician only a few people heard of. Yet, her theorem is as important as Einstein's theory of relativity. In fact, Einstein himself acknowledged Noether as a pure mathematical genius who emerged since the "higher education of women began."

Noether had conducted numerous groundbreaking research but the most significant was the theorem that linked the universal laws of conservation and the symmetry in nature. Often considered by scientists and mathematicians as the most beautiful theorems in physics, her work has been applied to every day principles of energy conservation.

Why has Emmy Noether remained obscure despite her work being the most significant in physics and publishing numerous other research?

First of all, Noether was born in a time and era where women were overlooked. In order to have her work published and recognized, she published them using a male pseudonym. Second, Noether was a Jew in a Germany dominated by the Nazis. Despite the fact that it was illegal for women to go to university, she managed to graduate and even became a professor. When the Nazis totally occupied Germany, she was kicked out of her position as a professor.

With all negative factors - being a female and a Jew - prevalent in her life. Noether and her work were pushed into oblivion. However, as the cliche goes, you can never put a good (wo)man down;thus, her genius seeped through the cracks ob oblivion and it shone for all the world to see until shewas fully recognized.

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FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & DUTIES

GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE,JAMMALAMADUGU

Deportment of political science

Project report

On

"A study on Fundamental Rights "

Project report

Submitted by

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2021

ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు: భారత రాజ్యాంగం ద్వారా ప్రాథమిక హక్కుల గురించిన అన్ని వివరాలు

భారత రాజ్యాంగం ప్రాథమిక హక్కుల జాబితాను కలిగి ఉంది. భారత రాజ్యాంగం యొక్క ఈ ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు భారత రాజ్యాంగంలోని పార్ట్ IIIలోని ఆర్టికల్ 12 నుండి 35 వరకు ఉన్నాయి. ప్రజల సరైన నైతిక మరియు భౌతిక అభ్యున్నతికి ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు చాలా అవసరం. ఇవి రాజ్యాంగంలో అంతర్భాగం కాబట్టి సాధారణ చట్టం ద్వారా మార్చడం లేదా తీసివేయడం సాధ్యం కాదు. ఏదైనా హక్కులు ఉల్లంఘించబడినట్లయితే, బాధిత వ్యక్తి తన హక్కుల రక్షణ మరియు అమలు కోసం సుప్రీంకోర్టు లేదా హైకోర్టుకు వెళ్లడానికి అర్హులు. ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు జాతీయ అత్యవసర పరిస్థితుల్లో మాత్రమే నిలిపివేయబడతాయి.

ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు: ప్రాముఖ్యత

ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు, భారత రాజ్యాంగంలోని మూడవ భాగం ఆర్టికల్ 12 నుండి 35 వరకు ప్రసాదించిన హక్కులు. ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు, పేరు సూచించినట్లుగా, ఇవి మానవ గౌరవం మరియు సమగ్రత యొక్క రక్షణ మరియు నిర్వహణకు అత్యంత ముఖ్యమైన వనరులలో ఒకటి, ఇది మొత్తం సమాజం అభివృద్ధికి కూడా దోహదం చేస్తుంది.

సంపూర్ణ మరియు నిర్బంధ స్వభావం కారణంగా ఇవి ప్రాథమిక లేదా ప్రాథమికమైనవి అనే స్థితిని అందిస్తాయి, మరో మాటలో చెప్పాలంటే, ఈ హక్కులను ఏ అణచివేత ప్రభుత్వం లేదా వ్యక్తి సవరించలేని విధంగా, ఉల్లంఘించలేని విధంగా లేదా బోక్యం చేసుకోలేని విధంగా రూపొందించబడ్డాయి మరియు ఇవి హామీ ఇవ్వబడిన హక్కులు కాబట్టి, ఏ వ్యక్తి అయినా మరొకరిచే ఉల్లంఘించబడిన లేదా తారుమారు చేయబడిన హక్కుల నిర్వహణ లేదా అమలు కోసం సుప్రీంకోర్టును ఆశ్రయించవచ్చు.

ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు రెండు సూత్రాల వ్యవస్థతో బాగా స్థాపించబడ్డాయి, మొదటి అంశం, ప్రభుత్వ అణచివేత చర్యలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా కోర్టు ప్రక్రియల ద్వారా విధించబడే ప్రజల న్యాయమైన హక్కులను అందిస్తుంది. రెండవ కోణం నుండి, ఈ హక్కులు ప్రభుత్వ చర్యలపై కొన్ని పరిమితులు మరియు పరిమితులతో నియంత్రించబడతాయి. తదనుగుణంగా, ప్రభుత్వం పరిపాలనాపరంగా లేదా శాసనపరంగా ఎటువంటి చర్యలు తీసుకోదు, ఫలితంగా ఈ హక్కులు ఉల్లంఘించబడతాయి.

భారతీయ పౌరుని ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు

భారత రాజ్యాంగంలో ఆరు (6) ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు ఉన్నాయి.

సమానత్వ హక్కు (ఆర్టికల్స్. 14-18)

స్వేచ్ఛ హక్కు (ఆర్టికల్స్. 19-22)

దోపిడి వ్యతిరేక హక్కు (ఆర్టికల్స్. 23-24)

మత స్వేచ్ఛ హక్కు (ఆర్టికల్స్. 25-28)

సాంస్కృతిక మరియు విద్యా హక్కులు (ఆర్టికల్స్. 29-30),

రాజ్యాంగ పరిష్కారాల హక్కు (ఆర్టికల్స్. 32-35)

1979కి ముందు ఏడు ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు ఉండేవి. భారత రాజ్యాంగంలోని ఆర్టికల్ 31లో ఉన్న 7వ ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు, "ఆస్తి హక్కు". ఇది 20 జూన్ 1979 నుండి అమలులోకి వచ్చే 44వ సవరణ చట్టం 1978 ద్వారా రాజ్యాంగం ద్వారా రద్దు చేయబడింది.

సమానత్వ హక్కు

ఇది సమాజంలోని అన్ని వర్గాలు మరియు హోదాల మధ్య "హోదా మరియు అవకాశాల సమానత్వం"ని సురక్షితం చేస్తుంది. ఇది ఆర్టికల్ 14-18లో ఉంది.

ఆర్టికల్ 14 ఇది సమానత్వానికి ప్రాథమిక హక్కు. "చట్టం ముందు సమానత్వాన్ని లేదా భారతదేశ భూభాగంలోని చట్టాల సమాన రక్షణను రాష్ట్రం ఏ వ్యక్తికి నిరాకరించదు" అని ఇది ప్రకటిస్తుంది. జాతి, రంగు లేదా జాతీయతతో సంబంధం లేకుండా చట్టం ముందు సమానత్వం అందరికీ హామీ ఇవ్వబడుతుంది.

ఆర్టికల్ 15 మతం, కులం, లింగం, జన్మస్థలం ఆధారంగా ఏ పౌరుడిని కూడా వివక్ష చూపడాన్ని ఇది నిషేధిస్తుంది. దుకాణాలు, హోటళ్లు, బహిరంగ వినోద స్థలాలు, బావులు మరియు ట్యాంకుల వినియోగం మొదలైనవాటికి ఏ వ్యక్తికి

ప్రవేశం నిరాకరించబడదని ఈ కథనం పేర్కొంది. ఈ ఆర్టికల్‌లో ఏది రాష్ట్రాన్ని మహిళలు మరియు పిల్లల కోసం ప్రత్యేక నిబంధనలు చేయకుండా నిరోధించదు.

ఆర్టికల్ 16 ఉపాధి విషయాలలో పౌరుడి పట్ల రాష్ట్రం వివక్ష చూపదని ఇది హామీ ఇస్తుంది. అయితే, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగాలలో SC/ST/OBC కేటగిరీ అభ్యర్థులకు రిజర్వేషన్లు కల్పించవచ్చు.

ఆర్టికల్ 17 ఇది పురాతనమైన అంటరానితనం యొక్క ఆచారాన్ని రద్దు చేస్తుంది మరియు దానిని ఏ రూపంలోనైనా నిషేధిస్తుంది. అంటరానితనం అనేది కొన్ని అణగారిన వర్గాలను వారి పుట్టుక కారణంగా మాత్రమే చిన్నచూపు చూసే మరియు ఈ నేలపై వారిపై ఏదైనా వివక్ష చూపే సామాజిక అభ్యాసాన్ని సూచిస్తుంది.

ఆర్టికల్ 18 ఇది రాష్ట్రానికి ఎలాంటి బిరుదులను ఇవ్వకుండా నిషేధిస్తుంది. "భారత పౌరులు విదేశీ రాష్ట్రం నుండి బిరుదులను అంగీకరించలేరు. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం భారతదేశంలో రాయ్ బహదూర్స్ మరియు ఖాన్ బహదూర్స్ అనే కులీన వర్గాన్ని సృష్టించింది – ఈ బిరుదులు కూడా రద్దు చేయబడ్డాయి. అయితే, భారత పౌరులకు సైనిక మరియు విద్యాపరమైన విభేదాలను ప్రదానం చేయవచ్చు. భారతరత్న మరియు పద్మవిభూషణ్ అవార్డులను గ్రహీత బిరుదుగా ఉపయోగించలేరు మరియు తదనుగుణంగా, రాజ్యాంగ నిషేధం పరిధిలోకి రాదు".

స్వేచ్ఛ హక్కు

ఇది భారతదేశ పౌరులకు అందించబడిన స్వేచ్ఛ యొక్క ఆలోచనను ప్రోత్సహిస్తుంది. ఇది ఆర్టికల్ 19-22లో ఉంది.

ఆర్టికల్ 19 స్వాతంత్ర్య హక్కు భారతదేశ పౌరులకు ఆరు ప్రాథమిక స్వేచ్ఛలకు హామీ ఇస్తుంది: 1) ఉపన్యాసము మరియు భావవ్యక్తీకరణ స్వేచ్ఛ, 2) సమావేశ స్వేచ్ఛ, 3) సంఘాలను ఏర్పాటు చేసుకునే స్వేచ్ఛ, 4) ఉద్యమ స్వేచ్ఛ, 5) నివసించే మరియు స్థిరపడే స్వేచ్ఛ, మరియు 6) వృత్తి, వాణిజ్యం లేదా వ్యాపార స్వేచ్ఛ.

ఆర్టికల్ 20 ఇది నేరాలకు సంబంధించిన శిక్షకు సంబంధించి రక్షణను అందిస్తుంది.

ఆర్టికల్ 21 ఇది జీవించే హక్కు, వ్యక్తిగత స్వేచ్ఛ మరియు గౌరవంగా మరణించే హక్కు (నిష్క్రియ అనాయాస) ఇస్తుంది. అందువల్ల, ఆర్టికల్ 21 జీవించే హక్కు మరియు వ్యక్తిగత స్వేచ్ఛను సంపూర్ణ హక్కుగా గుర్తించదు, కానీ హక్కు యొక్క కోపును పరిమితం చేస్తుంది.

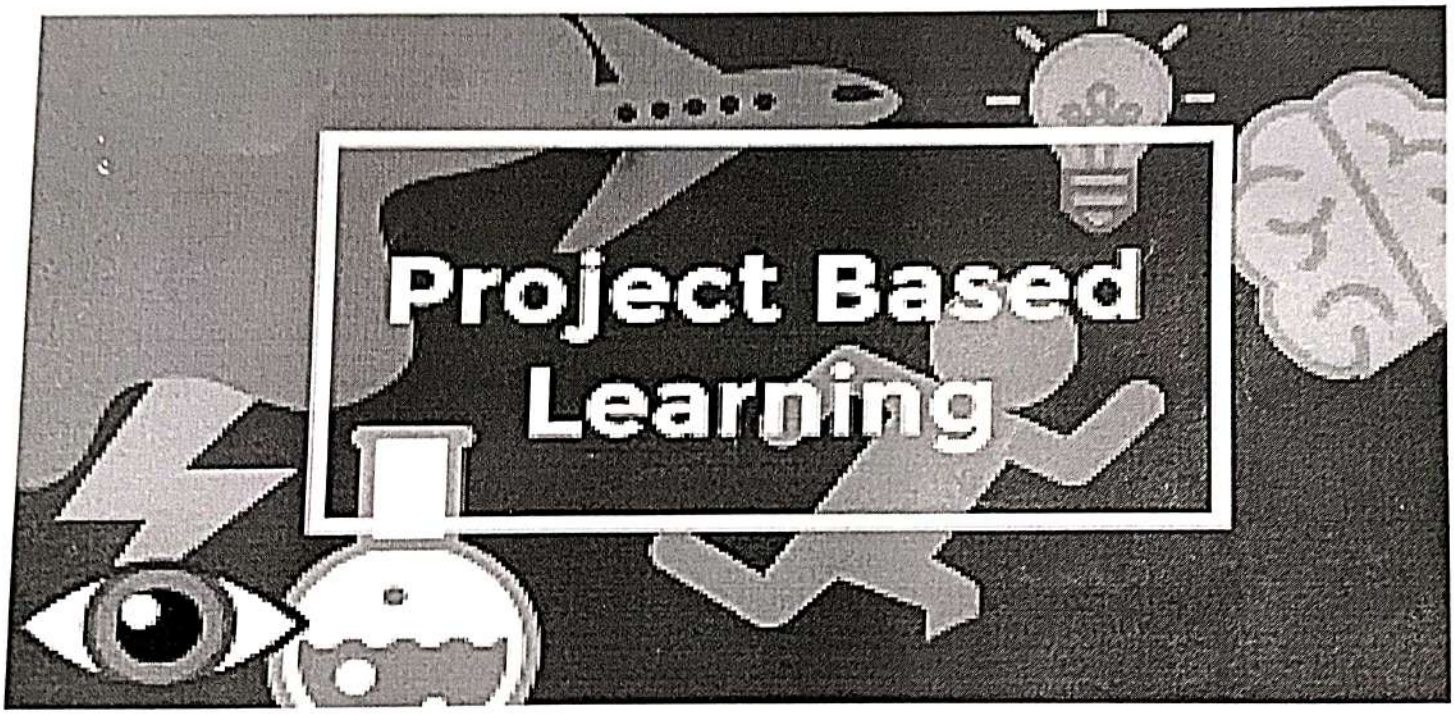
Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu

Kadapa, District

Affiliated to Yogi Vemana University

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Students Study Projects



GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE,JAMMALAMADUGU

Deportment of Mathematics

Project report

On

"Magic squares-2"

Project report

Submitted by

C Kalyani I MPC

Under guidance

By

A. Venkateswarlu
Lecturer in Mathematics
Govt Degree College
Jammalamadigi

2021

ARMSTRONG NUMBERS

Armstrong number:

An Armstrong number is an n-digit number that is equal to the sum of the nth powers of its digits.

Example:

One digit Armstrong numbers $1 = 1^1, 2 = 2^1, \ldots, 9 = 9^1$

Three digit Armstrong numbers:

$$153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3$$
$$370 = 3^3 + 7^3 + 0^3$$
$$371 = 3^3 + 7^3 + 1^3$$
$$407 = 4^3 + 0^3 + 7^3$$

Four digit Armstrong numbers:

$$1634 = 1^4 + 6^4 + 3^4 + 4^4$$
$$8208 = 8^4 + 2^4 + 0^4 + 8^4$$
$$9474 = 9^4 + 4^4 + 7^4 + 4^4$$

Five digit Armstrong numbers:

$$54748 = 5^5 + 4^5 + 7^5 + 4^5 + 8^5$$
$$92727 = 9^5 + 2^5 + 7^5 + 2^5 + 7^5$$
$$93084 = 9^5 + 3^5 + 0^5 + 8^5 + 4^5$$

Six digit Armstrong numbers:

$$548834 = 5^6 + 4^6 + 8^6 + 8^6 + 3^6 + 4^6$$

Seven digit Armstrong numbers:

$$1741725 = 1^7 + 7^7 + 4^7 + 1^7 + 7^7 + 2^7 + 5^7$$
$$4210818 = 4^7 + 2^7 + 1^7 + 0^7 + 8^7 + 1^7 + 8^7$$
$$9800817 = 9^7 + 8^7 + 0^7 + 0^7 + 8^7 + 1^7 + 7^7$$
$$9926315 = 9^7 + 9^7 + 2^7 + 6^7 + 3^7 + 1^7 + 5^7$$

Note that, there is NO two digit Armstrong number (Prove !)

2021-22

To,
The CDC Dean,
Yogi Vemana University,
Kadapa (Dt.)

From,
Dr.G.Chandra Sekhar,
Principal,
GDC, Jammalamadugu,
Kadapa.

Sir,

Sub:- GDC, Jammalamadugu – CSP Records of I, II year students (academic year 2020-21 and 2021-22) -- submitted – regarding.

Ref:- email received from your office on 10-12-2022.

I am herewith submitting CSP records (09+66=75) and award marks sheets (hard copies) of I year BA, BCom, BSc (admitted batch 2021-22) and II year BA, BCom, BSc (admitted batch 2020-21) of our college students. In according to your request, I have included herewith FIVE best CSP records of our college students. Softcopies of award marksheets of CSP's sent to your email id yvubcde@gmail.com on 14-12-2022.

PRINCIPAL 16/12/22

PRINCIPAL
Government Degree College
JAMMALAMADUGU.

Encl:- 1. CSP records (09+66=75)

2. Annexure –I (five best CSP's)

YOGI VEMANA UNIVERSITY CDC Office KADAPA

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College, Jammalamadugu. District: YSR Kadapa

Name of the Department: Economics

Title of the CSP : Women Education

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Sri.M.Sudheer Reddy

Class/Group: 3 BA HEP

TM/EM: EM

Academic Year: 2020-2021

No. of students: 3

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List :

1) M.Sudheer Reddy

2) Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy

3) S.Nagendra,Lecturer in English

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	Bogala Manasa	201027036001	20	30	25	25	100
2.	Bolla Sanjeeva Eswar Reddy	201027036002	20	30	25	25	100

3.	Chilakala Purushottham Reddy	201027036003	20	30	25	25	100

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Signature(s)

1. M.
2.
3. S.

Note: Internal viva committee:

An internal Viva shall be conducted by a committee constituted by the principal of the college. The committee shall consist of the following members;

I . Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP

2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination

3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College,Jammalamadugu **District: YSR Kadapa**

Name of the Department: Telugu **Title of the CSP : TELUGU MANANDALIKALU**

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy

Class/Group: 3 BA HEP **TM/EM: EM Academic Year: 2021-2022**

No. of students: 7

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List :

1) Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy

2) M .Sudheer Reddy

3) S.Nagendra

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	CHINTHALACHERUVU VEERA PRATHAP	201027036004	20	30	25	20	95
2.	GALIPOTHULA AKIL	201027036005	20	30	25	23	98

3.	KOMMULAPATI VASANTHA KUMAR	201027036007	20	30	25	20	95
4.	KOTTAM SIVANAGARAJU	201027036008	20	30	25	25	100
5.	PARA KARIMULLA	201027036009	20	30	25	20	95
6.	PARA SHAFIYA BEGUM	201027036010	20	30	25	20	95

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Signature(s)
1.
2.
3.

Note: Internal viva committee:

An internal Viva shall be conducted by a committee constituted by the principal of the college. The committee shall consist of the following members;

1. Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP
2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination
3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College,Jammalamadugu **District: YSR Kadapa**

Name of the Department: Economics

Title of the CSP : Women Empowerment

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Sri.M.Sudheer Reddy

Class/Group: 2 BA HEP

TM/EM: EM **Academic Year: 2021-2022**

No. of students: 7

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List :

1) M.Sudheer Reddy

2) Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy

3) S.Nagendra

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	Bhagavatham Rama Thulasi	211027036003	20	30	25	25	100
2.	Chenna Rama Devi	211027036005	20	30	25	23	98

3.	Dood Ghousemodin	211027036008	20	30	25	20	95
4.	Gokula Prasanna Kumar	211027036010	20	30	25	20	95
5.	Kanchana Siva Rami Reddy	211027036014	20	30	25	20	95
6.	Kasetti Siddartha	211027036016	20	30	25	20	95
7.	Mude Jayaramudu	211027036023	20	30	25	20	95

S C S...
PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Signature(s)
1. M. S...
2. S C S...
3. S. ...

Note: Internal viva committee:

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I . Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP

2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination

3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College,Jammalamadugu **District: YSR Kadapa**

Name of the Department: Mathematics

Title of the CSP : Women Empowerment

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Sri.A.Venkateswarlu

Class/Group: 2 BA HEP

TM/EM: EM Academic Year: 2021-2022

No. of students: 7

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List :

1) A.Venkateswarlu

2) Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy

3) M.Sudheer Reddy

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	Total (100M)
1.	B.Lakshmi Narasimha	211027036002	20	29	23	22	94
2.	C. Guru Vishnu	211027036006	18	26	23	22	89
3.	K.Mabu Sharif	211027036015	20	28	24	23	93

4.	K.Mahendra	211027036017	18	30	24	23	95
5.	M.K.Ramudu	211027036019	17	27	25	20	89
6.	R . Arun kumar	211027036027	19	29	23	22	93
7.	S.Imran Basha	211027036028	20	30	25	20	95

Signature(s)

1.
2.
3.

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Note: Internal viva committee:

An internal Viva shall be conducted by a committee constituted by the principal of the college. The committee shall consist of the following members;

I . Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP

2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination

3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College,Jammalamadugu **District: YSR Kadapa**

Name of the Department:HISTORY **Title of the CSP : Village demography**

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Dr.K.Sreenivasa Reddy

Class/Group: 2 BA HEP

No. of students: 7 **TM/EM: EM** **Academic Year: 2021-2022**

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List :

1) M.Sudheer Reddy

2) Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy

3).Dr.K. Sreenivasa Reddy

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	D.Mahesh	211027036007	20	25	25	20	90
2.	T.Ramadevi	211027036032	20	25	25	25	95
3.	G.Chinna nagamma	211027036011	20	25	25	20	90

4.	N.Ravikumar	211027036024	25	25	20	25	95
5.	P.Kondaiah	211027036025	20	25	25	20	90
6.	P.Dastha giri	211027036026	20	25	25	20	90
7.	B.Kiran kumar	211027036004	20	20	20	25	85

Signature(s)

1. M. [signature]
2. [signature]
3. K. [signature]

[signature]

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Note: <u>Internal viva committee</u>:

An internal Viva shall be conducted by a committee constituted by the principal of the college. The committee shall consist of the following members;

I . Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP

2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination

3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu District : YSR Kadapa

Name of the Department: English

Name of the Teacher Mentor : S. Nagendra

Title of the CSP : Environment Protection

Class/Group: 2B.A. (H.E.P.)

No. of students : 07

EM

Academic Year: 2021-2022

Internal Evaluation viva Committee Members List :

1) S. Nagendra, Mentor & Lecturer in English
2) Dr. S.C. Sanjeeva Reddy, Lecturer in Telugu
3) Dr. K. Srinivasa Reddy, Lecturer in History

S.No	Name of the Student	Hall Tct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	A OBANNA	211027036001	18	25	20	20	83
2.	S SATTAR	211027036029	17	24	21	21	83
3.	J KULLAYAMMA	211027036013	18	26	22	19	85
4.	B BHARGAV	211027036036	17	25	20	20	82
5.	S JAYA KISHORE	211027036031	18	24	20	20	82
6.	S SRUJAN	211027036035	18	25	19	19	81
7.	S MADHU BABU	211027036030	17	25	20	20	82

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Signature(s)

1. S. Nagendra
2. SC Sanjeeva Reddy
3. Dr. K. Srinivasa Reddy

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College,Jammalamadugu District: YSR Kadapa

Name of the Department:Political Science Title of the CSP :Migration for employment

Name of the Teacher Mentor: T.Rajasekhar

Class/Group: 2 BA HEP TM/EM: EM Academic Year: 2021-2022

No. of students: 8

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List :

1) M.Sudheer Reddy

2) Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy

3)T.Rajasekhar

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	M.Tharun Kumar	211027036022	20	25	25	20	90
2.	N.Thejendra Kumar	211027036021	20	25	25	25	95

3.	U.Brahmam	211027036033	20	25	25	20	90
4.	U.Siddaiah	211027036034	25	25	20	25	95
5.	G.Gayathri	211027036012	20	25	25	20	90
6.	G.Chandra Sekhar	211027036009	20	25	25	20	90
7.	M.Peddaiah	211027036018	20	25	25	20	90
8.	M.Bindhu Sagar	211027036020	25	25	25	20	90

Signature(s)

1. M. Peddaiah
2. SC. Sagar
3. T. Rajesh

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Note: Internal viva committee:

An internal Viva shall be conducted by a committee constituted by the principal of the college. The committee shall consist of the following members;

I . Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP

2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination

3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College,Jammalamadugu **District: YSR Kadapa**

Name of the Department: Commerce

Title of the CSP : E-Commerce

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Sri.K.Hazi vali

Class/Group: I B.COM

TM/EM: EM **Academic Year: 2021-2022**

No. of students: 05

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List :

1) Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy , Lecturer in Telugu

2) A . Siva Rama Krishna

3) K .Hazi vali

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	B.Leedhar Kumar	214027067001	20	25	23	22	90
2.	K.Murali Krishna	214027067005	19	26	22	23	90

3.	K.Devi	214027067006	19	27	23	23	92
4.	M.Narendra	214027067007	19	30	25	24	98
5.	M.Manikanta	214027067009	20	30	20	24	98

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Signature(s)

1.
2.
3.

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I . Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP

2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination

3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College,Jammalamadugu **District: YSR Kadapa**

Name of the Department: Commerce **Title of the CSP : E-Commerce**

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Sri.K.Sanjeeva Reddy

Class/Group: I B.COM

No. of students: 05 **TM/EM: EM** **Academic Year: 2021-2022**

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List :

1) Dr.S.C.Sanjeeva Reddy , Lecturer in Telugu

2) A . Siva Rama Krishna

3) K .Sanjeeva Reddy

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	D.Narendra Babu	214027067002	20	25	24	22	91
2.	K.Haseeba Sulthana	214027067003	19	26	22	23	90
3.	K.Madhu	214027067004	19	27	23	23	92

	Kalyani						
4.	M.Yugandhar	214027067008	19	30	25	24	98
5.	P.Ramanjaneyulu	214027067010	20	30	20	20	90

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Signature(s)

1. A Sivaram
2. S C S
3. K. Sasi

Note: <u>Internal viva committee</u>:

An internal Viva shall be conducted by a committee constituted by the principal of the college. The committee shall consist of the following members;

I . Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP

2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination

3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

ASSESSMENT ON COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT (CSP)

Name of the College: Government Degree College, Jammalamadugu — District: Dr YSR Kadapa

Name of the Department: PHYSICS — Title of the CSP: RENEWABLE ENERGY

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Dr. L. BHUSHAN KUMAR, Lecturer in Physics

Class /Group: I BSc (MPC) & I.BSc (BZC) — TM/EM: E.M — Academic Year: 2020-21

No. of Students: 05

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List:

1) Dr. L. BHUSHAN KUMAR, Mentor & Lecturer in Physics

2) Sri. A. VENKATESWARLU, Lecturer in Mathematics

3) Dr. V. Ravi Sekhar, Lecturer in Zoology

S.No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	CH. T. Lakshmi Devi	216027052001	15	20	20	20	75
2.	J. Bhaskar	216027052003	15	20	20	15	70
3.	N. Rasool	216027052004	18	22	20	15	75
4.	S.V. Lakshmi Prasanna	216027052008	17	20	20	22	79
5.	M. Mamatha	216027049007	18	20	20	16	74

Signature(s)

1. L. BHU
2. SC Sig
3. V. R

PRINCIPAL 7.4.23
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College, JAMMALAMADUGU District: YSR KADAPA

Name of the Department: PHYSICS Title of the CSP: RENEWABLE ENERGY

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Sri P SIVA RAMI REDDY

Class/Group: B.Sc(MPC)(EM) TM/EM: EM Academic Year: 2020-2021

No. of students: 05

Internal Evaluation viva committee Members List:

1) Sri P SIVA RAMI REDDY Lecturer in Physics.
2) Sri AVENKATESWARALU Lecturer in Mathematics.
3) Sri MSUDHEER REDDY Lecturer in Economics

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	G.HYMAVATHI	216027052002	20	25	20	25	90
2.	P.KALYANI	216027052005	20	27	20	25	92
3	P.MANISHA	216027052006	16	20	16	20	72
4	P MURALIKRISHNAYADAV	216027052007	15	20	15	20	70
5	T.RAJU	216027052009	18	22	20	20	80

Signature(s)

1.
2.
3.

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1 Mentor/ faculty in-charge of CSP
2. One faculty member from other departments within the same course combination
3. One faculty member from Languages/ other courses

PRINCIPAL 7.1.23
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

ASSESSMENT ON CSP

Name of the College: Govt Degree College, JAMMALAMADUGU **District:** YSR KADAPA

Name of the Department: ZOOLOGY **Title of the CSP:** PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES IN VENKATESWARA COLONY , JAMMALAMADUGU.

Name of the Teacher Mentor: Dr.V.Ravisekhar, Lecturer in Zoology

Class/Group: I B.Sc.(BZC) (EM) **TM/EM:** EM **Academic Year:** 2021-2022

No. of students: 05

Internal Evaluation viva committeeMembers List:

1) Dr.L.Bhushan Kumar, Lecturer in Physics.
2) S.Nagendra, Lecturer in English.
3) Dr.V.Ravisekhar, Lecturer in Zoology.

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	Total (100M)
1.	B.PAVANI	216027049001	20	25	25	20	90
2.	B.VENKAT	216027049002	20	30	20	25	95
3	C.ARCHANA	216027049003	20	30	25	20	95
4	M.SRAVANI	216027049008	20	25	25	20	90
5	M.GURU MAHESHWARA REDDY	216027049009	20	30	20	25	95

Signature(s)

1. L. Bhushan
2. S. Nagendra
3. V. Ravi

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Name of the College: Govt Degree College,Jammalamadugu District: YSR Kadapa

Name of the Department: CHEMISTRY

Title of the

CSP : WATER ANALYSIS

Name of the Teacher

Mentor: Sri.D.VEERA SUDARSHAN

Class/Group: I B.Z.C (EM)

TM/EM: EM

Academic

Year: 2021-2022

No. of students: 5

Internal **Evaluation viva committee** Members List :

1) P.SANKARAIAH ,Lecturer in Botany

2)S,NAGENDRA,Lecturer in English

3) D.VEERA SUDARSHAN,Lecturer in chemistry

S.No	Name of the Student	HallTct. No	Weightage				Total (100M)
			Project log (20M)	Project implementation (30M)	Project Report (25M)	Presentation (25M)	
1.	D.Rajesh	216027049004	18	25	20	22	85
2.	K.Parimala	216027049005	20	30	22	25	97
3.	K.Guru prasad	216027049006	17	24	24	20	85
4.	N.Prasad	216027049010	19	30	25	24	98
5.	S.Hussaian Basha	216027049011	19	25	20	20	84

Signature(s)

7-1-23

PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

1. P.Sankaraiah
2. S. Nagendra
3. D. Veera Sudarshan

YOGI VEMANA UNIVERSITY

KADAPA-516005

Semester- VI External Awards for B.A. Degree Examinations August-2023

College: Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu

Max. Marks: 150

Subject: LONG TERM INTERNSHIP(EXTERNAL:MARKS-150) - 2RS6PROJ

S.No.	Roll Number	Internship Evaluation (80 Marks)	Internship Org Given Grade (20 Marks)	Viva-Voce 50 Marks	Marks in Figures	Marks in Words
1	201027036001	80	20	50	150	ONE HUNDRED FIFTY
2	201027036002	80	20	49	149	ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINE
3	201027036003	80	20	49	149	ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINE
4	201027036004	80	20	48	148	ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHT
5	201027036005	80	20	50	150	ONE HUNDRED FIFTY
6	201027036007	80	20	50	150	ONE HUNDRED FIFTY
7	201027036008	80	20	50	150	ONE HUNDRED FIFTY
8	201027036009	80	20	49	149	ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINE
9	201027036010	80	20	49	149	ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINE
Total Marks:					1344	ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDR

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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
JAMMALAMADUGU

Name of the Examiner: B. Subbarayudu

16/08/2023

Signature

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,

JAMMALAMADUGU

Program Book

V Semester Internship

Internship Record submitted

In partial fulfillment of requirements

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BACHELOR OF ARTS

SUBMITTED

by

BOGALA MANASA III B.A (HEP)

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2021-2022

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2021-2022

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,JAMMALAMADUGU

DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Report Presented

By

B.Venkat

216027049002

Dr.A.C.R.Diwakar Reddy

PRINCIPAL

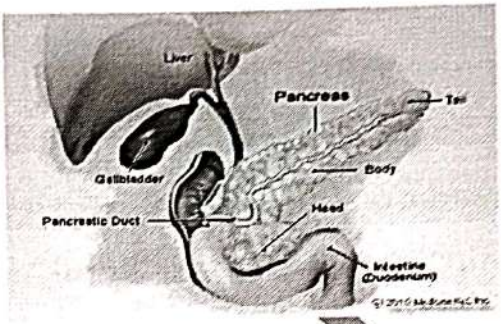
Dr.V.Ravisekhar

MENTOR

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,JAMMALAMADUGU

DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT



TITLE OF the PROJECT

" Prevalence of Diabetes in Venkateswara Colony, Jammalamadugu"

Submitted

by

B,Venkat, 1st BZC

216027049002

Supervision

By

Dr.V.Ravisekhar

Lect in zoology

Dr.A.C.R.Diwakar Reddy

PRINCIPAL

Dr.V.Ravisekhar

MENTOR