



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL, DIST: MANCHERIAL

Assessment of Learning levels of Various Students

- **Diagnostic Test**
- **Remedial Classes for Slow learners**
- **Peer teaching for Advanced Students**
- **Study Material**

SYLLABUS

3

(BASICS IN CHEMISTRY)

CONTENT

1. Basics in Atomic structure; Atomic models, orbitals, De Broglie's theory, Heisenberg uncertainty principle, Quantum mechanics, Quantum numbers, Rules - used in writing the electronic configuration. (02)
2. Periodic Table: Periodicity, Periodic properties - change in groups and periods (Atomic size, E.N, E.A, I.E, etc); classification of periodic table into blocks such as s-block, p-block, d-block, & f-block (02)
3. Chemical Bonding: Types of chemical bonds with suitable examples, Bond length, Bond angles, Bond order and Bond energy. (01)
4. Balancing chemical equation: Mole concept, ^{Law} mass of action ~~law~~, mass action, oxidation and reduction reactions, redox reactions, Calculate the oxidation states of various elements in various compounds, write the formula (02)
5. Introduction to organic chemistry: Berzilius Theory, classification of organic compounds, Nomenclature - Common & IUPAC. Types of organic reactions, Types of reagents, Isomerism, hybridization, Bond length, Bond angle, Bond energy. (01)

Advanced learners.

1. N. Manju - MPC-I (052-17-4001) - 9/10
2. A. Sony - BZC-I (052-17-3001) - 9/10
3. N. Deleep - BZC-I (052-17-3013) - 8/10
4. T. Srivani - BZC-I (052-17-3017) - 8/10

Slow learners

1. D. Rajalingu - MPC I (052-17-4003) - 7/10
2. G. Malleesh - MPC-I (052-17-4004) - 6/10
3. G. Rajesh - " (052-17-4005) - 4/10
4. J. Thirupathi - " (052-17-4008) - 5/10
5. B. Sudhakar - BZC-I (052-17-3004) - 4/10
6. D. Vilas - " (052-17-3006) - 4/10
7. G. Rajkumar - " (052-17-3007) - 6/10
8. K. Ramchandrar - " (052-17-3009) - 5/10
9. M. Anusha - " (052-17-3011) - 5/10
10. M. Mallishwari - " (052-17-3012) - 6/10
11. S. Navyacharitha - " (052-17-3016) - 7/10

6. PEER TEACHING

Peer teacher - 1

N. Manku (M.P.C)

members

1. D. Rajalingu
2. G. Mallesh
3. G. Rajesh
4. J. Thirupathi.

Peer teacher - 2

A. Sony (B2C)

B.Z.E. Members

- J. Thirupathi
- G. Rajkumar
- M. Mallishwari

Peer teacher - 3

N. Dileep (B2C)

Members

- B. Sudhakar
- K. Ramchandrar
- S. Navya charitha.

Peer teacher - 4

T. Srivani (B2C)

Members

- D. Vilas
- M. Anusha

Remedial classes for slow learners

7

Dt	S No	Name of the student attended the class	Topic	Sign
22.06.2016	1	D. Rajalingu	Basics in atomic structure Atomic models, orbitals.	D. Rajalingu G. Mallesh G. Rajkumar M. Malleshwari S. Navyacharitha M. Anusha B. Sudhakar
	2	G. Mallesh		
	3	G. Rajkumar		
	4	M. Malleshwari		
	5	S. Navyacharitha		
	6	M. Anusha		
	7	B. Sudhakar		
23.06.2016	1	D. Rajalingu	Quantum numbers, Rules- used in writing the electronic configuration.	Rajesh K. Ramchandar vishal Anusha
	2	G. Rajesh		
	3	M. Malleshwari		
	4	K. Ramchandar		
	5	D. Vilas		
	6	M. Anusha		
29.06.2016	1	G. Rajesh	Periodic laws, Periodicity, periodic trends in groups and periods.	Rajesh G. Rajkumar Sudhakar G. Mallesh S. Navyacharitha vishal M. Anusha
	2	J. Thirupathi.		
	3	G. Rajkumar		
	4	M. Malleshwari		
	5	B. Sudhakar		
	6	S. Navyacharitha		
	7	D. Vilas		
	8	M. Anusha		
30.06.2016	1	D. Rajalingu.	Periodic trends in groups & periods, classification of elements into blocks.	Rajalingu G. Mallesh Rajkumar G. Mallesh K. Ramchandar S. Navyacharitha vilas. M. Anusha
	2	G. Mallesh		
	3	G. Rajkumar		
	4	B. Sudhakar		
	5	K. Ramchandar		
	6	S. Navyacharitha		
	7	D. vilas		
	8	M. Anusha.		

Dt	SNo	Name of the student Attended	Topic	Sign of the student
06-07-2016	1.	D. Rajalingu	Types of chemical bonds, bond angle, bond length, bond energy.	D. Rajalingu
	2.	G. Malleesh		Malleesh
	3.	G. Rajesh		G. Rajesh
	4.	J. Thirupathi		J. Thirupathi
	5.	G. Rajkumar		Rajkumar Kalle
	6.	M. Mallishwari		B. Sudhakar
	7.	B. Sudhakar		R. Ramchandra
	8.	R. Ramchander		S. Navya
	9.	S. Navya Charitha		Anusha
	10.	M. Anusha		
07-07-2016	1.	G. Malleesh	oxidation, reduction, redox reactions, Mole concept	Malleesh
	2.	M. Malleeshwari		Malleeshwari
	3.	B. Sudhakar		Sudhakar
	4.	K. Ramchandrar		Ramchandra Kalle
	5.	S. Navya Charitha		Vilas
	6.	D. Vilas		Anusha
	8.	M. Anusha		
13-07-2016	1.	G. Rajesh		Calculate the oxidation numbers.
	2.	D. Rajalingu	Rajalingu	
	3.	G. Rajkumar	Rajkumar Kalle	
	4.	B. Sudhakar	Ramchandra	
	5.	R. Ramchandrar	Anusha	
	6.	M. Anusha		
	1.	G. Malleesh	Nomenclature of organic compounds, classification, Types of rxns, reagents. Isomerism.	Malleesh
	2.	D. Rajalingu		Rajalingu Kalle
	3.	G. Rajkumar		Sudhakar
	4.	B. Sudhakar		S. Navya
	5.	S. Navya Charitha		Anusha
	6.	M. Anusha		Vilas
	7.	D. Vilas		

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

Syllabus

Ancient History

Definitions - Nature and Scope of History - History and Its Relationship with other Social Sciences - Geographical Features of India – Sources of Indian History: PreHistory – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures.

Indus Valley Civilization - Its Features & Decline: Early Vedic and Later Vedic Civilizations – Vedic Literature - Society - Economy - Polity – Religion,

Rise of New Religious Movements – Charvakas, Lokayathas, Jainism and Buddhism; Mahajanapadas - Rise of Magadha; Alexander's Invasion and Its Impact.

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Medieval History

The Age of Rajputs Society, Economy and Culture - Rise of Regional States: Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Cholas; Local Self Government under Cholas; Society, Economy, Literature, Art and Architecture; Bhakti Movement in South India: Shaiva Nayanars and Vaishnava Alwars.

Arab Conquest of Sind, Ghaznavids and Ghoris; Foundation of Delhi Sultanate: Slave, Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids and Lodis – Polity, Administration, Society - Religion - Economy - Art and Architecture - Growth of Education and Literature – and the decline of Delhi Sultanate.

Bhakti and Sufi Movements, Prominent Bhakti and Sufi Saints, their Preachings - Impact on Society and Culture - Emergence of Composite Culture.

Kakatiyas – Polity – Administration - Society and Economy - Literature and Religion - Art and Architecture – Yadavas – Hoysalas and Pandyas – Their contribution to South Indian Culture.

Vijayanagara – A Brief survey of Political History - Polity - Administration - Society and Economy - Religion – Art and Architecture – Language and Literature - The Brief History of Bahamanis and their Contribution to the Deccan Culture.

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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
(2016-17)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST

Date: 03.08.2016
Marks: 20

1. Which of the following Vedas deals with magic spells and witchcraft?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samaveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

2. The later Vedic Age means the age of the compilation of

- (a) Samhitas
- (b) Brahmanas
- (c) Aranyakas
- (d) All the above

3. The Vedic religion along with its Later (Vedic) developments is actually known as

- (a) Hinduism
- (b) Brahmanism
- (c) Bhagavatism
- (d) Vedic Dharma

4. The Vedic Aryans first settled in the region of

- (a) Central India
- (b) Gangetic Doab
- (c) Saptasindhu
- (d) Kashmir and Punjab

5. Which of the following contains the famous Gayatri Mantra?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samaveda
- (c) Kathopanishad
- (d) Aitareya Brahmana

6. The famous Gayatri Mantra is addressed to

- (a) Indra
- (b) Varuna
- (c) Pashupati
- (d) Savita

7. Two highest gods in the Vedic religion were

- (a) Agni and Savitri
- (b) Vishnu and Mitra
- (c) Indra and Varuna
- (d) Surya and Pushan

8. Todarmalisassociatedwiththerevenuesystemknownas

- (a) Kankut
- (b) GhallaBakshi
- (c) ZabtiorZabt
- (d) Nasaq

9. TheoriginalnameofTansen,thegreatestmusicianofthecourtofAkbar,was

- (a) MakarandaPandey
- (b) RamatanuPande
- (c) Haridas
- (d) LalKalawant

10. Oftheso-called'NineGemsoftheCourtofAkbar'theonewhowasareputedpoetofHindi,was

- (a) AbulFazl
- (b) Faizi
- (c) AbdurRahimKhan-i-Khana
- (d) Birbal

11. The greatest historian of the reign of Akbar, who wrote Akbarnamaand Ain-i-Akbari,was

- (a) NizamuddinAhmad
- (b) AbdurQadirBadauni
- (c) AbulFazl
- (d) AbdasKhanArwani

12. AkbargrantedthepresentsiteofAmritsartotheSikhGuru

- (a) AmarDas
- (b) Angad
- (c) RamDas
- (d) Arjan

13. ThemostdecisivebattlebetweentheforcesofDaraandAurangzeb(inthewarofSuccession)wasfoughtat

- (a) Dharmat
- (b) Samugarh
- (c) Deorai
- (d) Khajwa

14. AssumingthetitleofAlamgir,AurangzebcrownedhimselfasEmperoronJuly21,1658at

- (a) Agra
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) FatehpurSikri
- (d) Delhi

- 15. WhowastheBritishPrimeMinisterwhoconvenedtheFirst RoundTableConferenceinLondon?**
- (a) Churchill
 - (b) RamsayMcDonald
 - (c) Chamberlain
 - (d) Disraeli
- 16. WhoamongthefollowingdidnotattendtheFirstRound TableConference?**
- (a) MKGandhi
 - (b) SirTejBahadurSapru
 - (c) DrAmbedkar
 - (d) CVChintamani
- 17. WhoopenedtheFirstRoundTableConference?**
- (a) KingGeorgeV
 - (b) MKGandhi
 - (c) LordIrwin
 - (d) RamsayMcDonald
- 18. ThehistoricfaitbyGandhicametoanendasareultofthe**
- (a) PoonaPact
 - (b) IssueofWhitePaper
 - (c) Gandhi-IrwinPact
 - (d) ArrivalofSimonCommission
- 19. 'Mystrongestbulwarkisgone'lamentedGandhijionthe deathof**
- (a) GopalakrishnaGokhale
 - (b) MotilalNehru
 - (c) PherozeShahMehta
 - (d) BalGangadharTilak
- 20. WhenwastheFirstRoundTableConferenceheld?**
- (a)1933
 - (b)1931
 - (c)1930
 - (d)1903

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

2016-17

Date: 04.08.2016

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student	Marks
Advanced Learners			
1.	0052171001	T.Manohar	19
2.	052171011	J.Suman	18
3.	052171021	D.Venkatesh	19
4.	052171029	M.Nagamani	18
Slow Learners			
1.	052171002	G.Rajender	14
2.	052171003	N.Subash	12
3.	052171004	L.Srinivas	10
4.	052171005	N.Devadanam	11
5.	052171006	G.Rajashekar	13
6.	052171007	A.Shankar	11
7.	052171008	L.Ravikumar	14
8.	052171009	L.Paramesh	12
9.	052171010	M.Dinesh Kumar	11
10.	052171012	A.Krishnasagar	10
11.	052171013	S.Krishnaprasad	13
12.	052171014	R.Swathi	12
13.	052171015	B.Narendranath	11
14.	052171016	S.Darsharath	10
15.	052171017	N.Karthik	11
16.	052171018	B.Raviteja	12
17.	052171019	A.Shiva	14
18.	052171020	B.Tharunkumar	13
19.	052171022	D.Thirupathi	10
20.	052171023	K.Ramakrishana	11
21.	052171024	B.Sanjeev	10
22.	052171025	N.Rakesh	12
23.	052171027	J.Sonilala	10
24.	052171028	E.Sridhar	12
25.	052171030	V.Srikanth	10
26.	052171031	O.Srinivas	11
27.	052171032	T.Srikanth	10
28.	052171033	T.Madhukar	12

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

PEER TEACHING (2016-17)

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student
Peer Teacher-I		
1.	0052171001	T.Manohar
Members		
2.	052171002	G.Rajender
3.	052171003	N.Subash
4.	052171004	L.Srinivas
5.	052171005	N.Devadanam
6.	052171006	G.Rajashekar
7.	052171007	A.Shankar
8.	052171008	L.Ravikumar
Peer Teacher-II		
1.	052171011	J.Suman
Members		
2.	052171009	L.Paramesh
3.	052171010	M.Dinesh Kumar
4.	052171012	A.Krishnasagar
5.	052171013	S.Krishnaprasad
6.	052171014	R.Swathi
7.	052171015	B.Narendranath
8.	052171016	S.Darsharath
Peer Teacher-III		
1.	052171021	D.Venkatesh
Members		
2.	052171017	N.Karthik
3.	052171018	B.Raviteja
4.	052171019	A.Shiva
5.	052171020	B.Tharunkumar
6.	052171022	D.Thirupathi
7.	052171023	K.Ramakrishana
8.	052171024	B.Sanjeev
Peer Teacher-IV		
1.	052171029	M.Nagamani
Members		
2.	052171025	N.Rakesh
3.	052171027	J.Sonilala
4.	052171028	E.Sridhar
5.	052171030	V.Srikanth
6.	052171031	O.Srinivas
7.	052171032	T.Srikanth
8.	052171033	T.Madhukar

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

REMEDIAL CLASSES FOR SLOW LEARNERS (2016-17)

Date:05.08.2016

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student	Topic
1.	052171002	G.Rajender	History and Its Relationship with other Social Sciences
2.	052171003	N.Subash	
3.	052171004	L.Srinivas	
4.	052171005	N.Devadanam	
5.	052171006	G.Rajashekar	
6.	052171007	A.Shankar	
7.	052171008	L.Ravikumar	
1.	052171009	L.Paramesh	Rise of New Religious Movements – Charvakas, Lokayathas, Jainism and Buddhism;
2.	052171010	M.Dinesh Kumar	
3.	052171012	A.Krishnasagar	
4.	052171013	S.Krishnaprasad	
5.	052171014	R.Swathi	
6.	052171015	B.Narendranath	
7.	052171016	S.Darsharath	
1.	052171017	N.Karthik	The Satavahanas; Sangam Age – Literary Development.
2.	052171018	B.Raviteja	
3.	052171019	A.Shiva	
4.	052171020	B.Tharunkumar	
5.	052171022	D.Thirupathi	
6.	052171023	K.Ramakrishana	
7.	052171024	B.Sanjeev	
1.	052171025	N.Rakesh	Gupta Empire: A Brief Political Survey - Polity and Administration, Social and Economic Conditions
2.	052171027	J.Sonilala	
3.	052171028	E.Sridhar	
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**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
(2017-18)**

DIAGNOSTIC TEST

**Date: 02.08.2017
Marks: 20**

- 1. Division of the Vedic society into four classes is clearly mentioned in the**
 - (a) Yajurveda
 - (b) Purusa-sukta of Rigveda
 - (c) Upanishads
 - (d) Shatapatha Brahmana

- 2. Which of the following civilisations is not associated with the Harappan Civilisation?**
 - (a) Mesopotamian
 - (b) Egyptian
 - (c) Sumerian
 - (d) Chinese

- 3. Of the following scholars who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilisation?**
 - (a) Sir John Marshall
 - (b) R D Banerji
 - (c) A Cunningham
 - (d) Daya Ram Sahani

- 4. The Harappan Civilisation achieved far greater advancement than Sumer, Elam etc. on account of its**
 - (a) town planning
 - (b) metal working
 - (c) weights and measures
 - (d) seals and figures

- 5. The town planning in the Harappan Civilisation was inspired by a regard for**
 - (a) beauty and utility
 - (b) uniformity
 - (c) sanitation and public health
 - (d) demographic factor

- 6. The Indus or Harappan Civilisation is distinguished from the other contemporary civilisations by its**
 - (a) town planning
 - (b) underground drainage system
 - (c) uniformity of weights and measures
 - (d) large agricultural surplus

- 7. Which of the following metals was not known to the Indus valley people?**
 - (a) gold
 - (b) silver
 - (c) copper
 - (d) iron

- 8. The famous Mughal General who conquered Assam, Chittagong, etc. in the north-east was**
- (a) Shaista Khan
 - (b) Mir Jumla
 - (c) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
 - (d) Jaswant Singh
- 9. Aurangzeb, in his attempt to annex Marwar to the Mughal empire, was involved in a 30-year war. During these long years the most valiant struggle from the aide of Marwar was fought by**
- (a) Ajit Singh
 - (b) Durgadas
 - (c) Hadas of Bundi
 - (d) Indra Singh
- 10. The Maratha Kingdom under the Peshwas was**
- (a) a loose federation
 - (b) a military state
 - (c) a confederacy (Mandala or Sangha)
 - (d) a regency of the Peshwa
- 11. The Peshwa's Secretariat at Pune (Poona), the pivot of the Maratha government was known as**
- (a) Huzur Daftar
 - (b) El Beriz Daftar
 - (c) Chalte Daftar
 - (d) Peshwa Daftar
- 12. Who completed the Qutub Minar?**
- (a) Rajiya
 - (b) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
 - (c) Iltutmish
 - (d) Babar
- 13. Which of the following are true about Shivaji?**
1. He was a disciple of Ramdas Samarth.
 2. He levied Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
 3. He became the Peshwa.
- (a) I, II and III
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) III and I
- 14. The sculpture with the three faces of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh known as "Trimurti" appears in**
- (a) Ajanta Caves
 - (b) Elephanta Caves
 - (c) Ellora Caves
 - (d) Kalva Caves
- 15. Azad Hind Fauz or the Indian National Army (IRA) was founded by**
- (a) Subhash Bose
 - (b) Rash Behari Bose
 - (c) General Mohan Singh
 - (d) Shah Nawaz

16. The INA was largely composed of

- (a) Indian Revolutionaries
- (b) Overseas Indians
- (c) Indian Prisoners of war under the Japanese
- (d) Deserters from the British Indian Army

17. Subhash Bose established the Provisional Government of Free India at

- (a) Berlin
- (b) Bangkok
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Tokyo

18. The first Congress and nationalist leader to face repeated imprisonment was

- (a) Pheroze Shah Mehta
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) B.G. Tilak

19. Which of the following brought Aurobindo Ghose into the fold of the Indian National Movement?

- (a) The famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900
- (b) The partition of Bengal
- (c) The Surat Split
- (d) The Jallianwala Bagh episode

20. Which of the following was the main part of Aurobindo's programme to achieve independence?

- (a) Organisation of secret societies
- (b) Passive resistance
- (c) Constitutional agitation
- (d) Terrorism

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

2017-18

Date: 03.08.2017

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student	Marks
Advanced Learners			
1.	052181003	N.Rahul	18
2.	052181015	N.Saibaba	18
3.	052181023	B.Ravi	17
4.	052181033	K.Nithish	16
Slow Learners			
1.	052181001	S.Ashok	13
2.	052181002	K.Keshavrao	12
3.	052181004	S.Swamy	11
4.	052181005	M.Mallesh	10
5.	052181006	M.Sairam	11
6.	052181007	J.Thirupathi	12
7.	052181008	E.Saikumar	11
8.	052181009	D.Raju	10
9.	052181010	A.Vimala	12
10.	052181011	P.Vamshi	11
11.	052181012	S.Anjanna	10
12.	052181013	T.Saikrishna	11
13.	052181014	S.Sathyavan	10
14.	052181016	K.Saikiran	11
15.	052181017	B.Kirankumar	10
16.	052181018	P.Srikanth	11
17.	052181019	K.Venkatesh	10
18.	052181020	K.Rajkumar	11
19.	052181021	J.Madhukar	13
20.	052181022	A.Harish	10
21.	052181024	A.Ravikumar	11
22.	052181025	D.Venkatesh	10
23.	052181027	K.Anilkumar	12
24.	052181028	Ch.Srikanth	10
25.	052181029	D.Ganesh	12
26.	052181030	G.Shivakrishna	10
27.	052181031	MD.Asalamkhan	11
28.	052181032	N.Devaji	10
29.	052181034	Ch.Pavan	12

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

PEER TEACHING (2017-18)

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student
Peer Teacher-I		
1.	052181003	N.Rahul
Members		
2.	052181001	S.Ashok
3.	052181002	K.Keshavrao
4.	052181004	S.Swamy
5.	052181005	M.Mallesh
6.	052181006	M.Sairam
7.	052181007	J.Thirupathi
8.	052181008	E.Saikumar
Peer Teacher-II		
1.	052181015	N.Saibaba
Members		
2.	052181009	D.Raju
3.	052181010	A.Vimala
4.	052181011	P.Vamshi
5.	052181012	S.Anjanna
6.	052181013	T.Saikrishna
7.	052181014	S.Sathyavan
8.	052181016	K.Saikiran
Peer Teacher-III		
1.	052181023	B.Ravi
Members		
2.	052181017	B.Kirankumar
3.	052181018	P.Srikanth
4.	052181019	K.Venkatesh
5.	052181020	K.Rajkumar
6.	052181021	J.Madhukar
7.	052181022	A.Harish
8.	052181024	A.Ravikumar
Peer Teacher-IV		
1.	052181033	K.Nithish
Members		
2.	052181025	D.Venkatesh
3.	052181027	K.Anilkumar
4.	052181028	Ch.Srikanth
5.	052181029	D.Ganesh
6.	052181030	G.Shivakrishna
7.	052181031	MD.Asalamkhan
8.	052181032	N.Devaji
9.	052181034	Ch.Pavan

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

REMEDIAL CLASSES FOR SLOW LEARNERS (2017-18)

Date: 04.08.2017

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student	Topic
1.	052181001	S.Ashok	Geographical Features of India – Sources of Indian History: PreHistory – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures
2.	052181002	K.Keshavrao	
3.	052181004	S.Swamy	
4.	052181005	M.Mallesha	
5.	052181006	M.Sairam	
6.	052181007	J.Thirupathi	
7.	052181008	E.Saikumar	
1.	052181009	D.Raju	Indus Valley Civilization - Its Features & Decline: Early Vedic and Later Vedic Civilizations
2.	052181010	A.Vimala	
3.	052181011	P.Vamshi	
4.	052181012	S.Anjanna	
5.	052181013	T.Saikrishna	
6.	052181014	S.Sathyavan	
7.	052181016	K.Saikiran	
1.	052181017	B.Kirankumar	Foundation of the Mauryan Dynasty; Ashoka and His Dharma - Polity - Administration - Society – Economy – Religion – Literature
2.	052181018	P.Srikanth	
3.	052181019	K.Venkatesh	
4.	052181020	K.Rajkumar	
5.	052181021	J.Madhukar	
6.	052181022	A.Harish	
7.	052181024	A.Ravikumar	
1.	052181025	D.Venkatesh	Science and Technology, Art and Architecture - Harshavardana and His Achievements.
2.	052181027	K.Anilkumar	
3.	052181028	Ch.Srikanth	
4.	052181029	D.Ganesh	
5.	052181030	G.Shivakrishna	
6.	052181031	MD.Asalamkhan	
7.	052181032	N.Devaji	
8.	052181034	Ch.Pavan	

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Syllabus

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Definitions - Nature and Scope of History - History and Its Relationship with other Social Sciences - Geographical Features of India – Sources of Indian History: PreHistory – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures.

Indus Valley Civilization - Its Features & Decline: Early Vedic and Later Vedic Civilizations – Vedic Literature - Society - Economy - Polity – Religion,

Rise of New Religious Movements – Charvakas, Lokayathas, Jainism and Buddhism; Mahajanapadas - Rise of Magadha; Alexander's Invasion and Its Impact.

Foundation of the Mauryan Dynasty; Ashoka and His Dharma - Polity - Administration - Society – Economy – Religion – Literature - Art and Architecture; Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire; Post-Mauryan Kingdoms - Indo-Greeks - Kushanas and Kanishka - Society – Economy – Literature – Art and Architecture; The Satavahanas; Sangam Age – Literary Development.

Gupta Empire: A Brief Political Survey - Polity and Administration, Social and Economic Conditions, Agriculture and Land Grants - Feudalism, Caste System, Position of Women, Education, Literature, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture - Harshavardana and His Achievements.

Medieval History

The Age of Rajputs Society, Economy and Culture - Rise of Regional States: Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Cholas; Local Self Government under Cholas; Society, Economy, Literature, Art and Architecture; Bhakti Movement in South India: Shaiva Nayanars and Vaishnava Alwars.

Arab Conquest of Sind, Ghaznavids and Ghoris; Foundation of Delhi Sultanate: Slave, Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids and Lodis – Polity, Administration, Society - Religion - Economy - Art and Architecture - Growth of Education and Literature – and the decline of Delhi Sultanate.

Bhakti and Sufi Movements, Prominent Bhakti and Sufi Saints, their Preachings - Impact on Society and Culture - Emergence of Composite Culture.

Kakatiyas – Polity – Administration - Society and Economy - Literature and Religion - Art and Architecture – Yadavas – Hoysalas and Pandyas – Their contribution to South Indian Culture.

Vijayanagara – A Brief survey of Political History - Polity - Administration - Society and Economy - Religion – Art and Architecture – Language and Literature - The Brief History of Bahamanis and their Contribution to the Deccan Culture.

Establishment of Mughal Dynasty - Sources – Shershah Sur and His Reforms - Brief Survey of Political History of Mughals – Akbar, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb - Polity - Administration – Society – Economy – Technological Developments - Religion -

Hindu-Muslim Relations - Emergence of Composite Culture - Education – Language and Literature – Art and Architecture - Disintegration of Mughal Empire.

Rise of Regional Powers - Marathas – Shivaji his Military Achievements, and his Administration - The Rise of Peshwas – and their role in Maratha History - The Third Battle of Panipat – The Rise of Sikhs. – Ranjit Singh - Rise of Princely States – Hyderabad – Avad - Junagarh – Mysore – Kashmir.

Modern Indian History

Advent of European Powers - Portuguese, Dutch, English and French, Anglo-French Rivalry - Expansion and Consolidation of British Power – Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance - Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse.

Three Stages of Colonialism - Mercantilism - Free Trade Policies – Finance Capital - Land Revenue Settlements – Cornwallis and Permanent Revenue Settlement; Thomas Munroe and Ryotwari; Mahalwari System - Changes in the Agrarian Economy and Condition of Peasantry - Famines.

Decline of Rural Cottage Industries and Urban Handicrafts - Growth of Railways, Roads, Communication – Modern Industries – Coal Mines, Textiles, Iron and Steel, etc. - Anti-Colonial Upsurge - 1857 Revolt - Nature, Causes and Results.

Queen's Proclamation – Beginning of Colonial Rule – Introduction of Western Education - Role of Christian Missionaries - Press, Communication and Emergence of Middle Classes - Lytton and Rippon: Impact of their Policies.

Socio-Religions Reform Movements – Brahma Samaj - Arya Samaj - Theosophical Society - Ramakrishna Mission - Aligarh Movement; Anti-Caste Movements - Jyotibha Phule - Narayana Guru - Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Factors for the Rise of Nationalism – Formation of Indian National Congress – Three Phases of Freedom Struggle: Moderate Phase, Extremist Phase and Gandhian Era - Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement; Indian National Army and Subhash Chandra Bose.

Revolutionary Movement: Gadhar Party – Bhagath Singh - Chandra Sekhar Azad and Others; Left-Wing Movement - Rise of Socialist and Communist Parties - Peasant and Workers Movements.

Emergence of Communal Politics and Mohd. Ali Jinnah - Prelude to Partition of India - Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Integration of Princely States into Indian Union – Republic of India - Jawaharlal Nehru and His Policies.

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
(2018-19)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST

Date: 06.08.2018
Marks: 20

- 1. Which of the following objects was not worshipped by the Indus valley people**
 - (a) Mother Goddess
 - (b) Pashupati Shiva
 - (c) Trees such as Peepal and Acacia
 - (d) Trimurti

- 2. At which of the following Harappan sites has a supposed dockyard been found?**
 - (a) Kalibangan
 - (b) Lothal
 - (c) Suktagendor
 - (d) Sotka Koli

- 3. The economy of the Indus Valley people was based on?**
 - (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Trade and Commerce
 - (c) Crafts
 - (d) All the above

- 4. The Harappan Civilisation declined as a result of**
 - (a) Aryan invasion
 - (b) Decline in foreign trade
 - (c) Ecological factors
 - (d) Not definitely known factors

- 5. The most common animal figure found at all the Harappan sites is**
 - (a) uni horn bull
 - (b) cow
 - (c) bull
 - (d) tiger

- 6. In the context of ancient Indian society, which one of the following terms does not belong to the category of the other three?**
 - (a) Kula
 - (b) Vamsa
 - (c) Kosa
 - (d) Gotra

- 7. Who wrote Mrichchhakatika (Clay Cart)?**
 - (a) Akbar
 - (b) Kalidas
 - (c) Sudraka
 - (d) Dandin

- 8. During the Aurangzeb's reign, which of the following were not included in his government?**
- (a) Rajputs
 - (b) Marathas
 - (c) Pathans
 - (d) All of these
- 9. What was the important reason for the fall of the Vijayanagar Empire?**
- (a) Unity among the Muslim rulers
 - (b) Internal instability and weakness of Princes
 - (c) Moplah's rebellion
 - (d) Economic bankruptcy
- 10. Who was the famous Deccan Hindu king whose fleet crossed the Bay of Bengal with an army and conquered a number of states in Sumatra, Java and Malaysia?**
- (a) Rajendra Chola
 - (b) Rajaraja I
 - (c) Pulakesin
 - (d) Mahipala II
- 11. The Sultanate of Delhi reached the height of its power during the reign of**
- (a) Balban
 - (b) Alauddin Khalji
 - (c) Firuz Tughluq
 - (d) Raziya
- 12. The Brahmin minister of Shambhaji (Son and Successor of Shivaji) upon whom he invested the title of 'Pinnacle of Poets' was**
- (a) Kavi Kalash
 - (b) Kavindra Acharya
 - (c) Kavi Bhusan
 - (d) Kavi Martanda
- 13. The voluminous compositions attributed to Guru Gobind Singh (the last Sikh Guru) are collectively known as**
- (a) Dasam (Padshah Ka) Granth
 - (b) Apni Katha
 - (c) Baichitra Natak
 - (d) Gyan Prabodh
- 14. Sundar Vilas is the work of a famous Bhakti Saint**
- (a) Ramananda
 - (b) Guru Nanak
 - (c) Dadu
 - (d) Tukaram
- 15. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first apply his technique of Satyagrah?**
- (a) Dandi
 - (b) Noakhali
 - (c) England
 - (d) South Africa

16. Which of the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi's view on Satyagrah is not correct?

- (a) It denotes an assertion of the power of the human soul against social, political and economic dominance
- (b) It is the exercise of the purest soul force against injustice, oppression and exploitation
- (c) It is the best weapon of the weak against the strong
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi's theory of Satyagrah was based on the acceptance of the concept of self-suffering

17. Which of the following songs was so dear to Gandhiji's heart, that he wrote: 'That one song is enough to sustain me, even if I were to forget the 'Bhagwad Gita'.

- (a) Hare Ram
- (b) Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram
- (c) Vaishnava Jana To Tene Kahiye
- (d) Ishwar Allah Tero Nam

18. Who composed the song "Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindostan Hamara"?

- (a) Mohammed Iqbal
- (b) Josh Malihabadi
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad

19. Who contemptuously referred to Mahatma Gandhi as a half-naked fakir?

- (a) Lord Wavell
- (b) Lord Irwin
- (c) Lord Willingdon
- (d) Winston Churchill

20. The Communist Party of India was founded in 1921 by

- (a) Hiren Mukherjee
- (b) SM Joshi
- (c) MN Roy
- (d) RC Dutt

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

2018-19

Date: 07.08.2018

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student	Marks
Advanced Learners			
1.	052-19-1003	K. Gouri	18
2.	052-19-1012	K. Roja	18
3.	052-19-1104	S. Ramu	17
4.	052-19-1109	D. Mahesh	17
Slow Learners			
1.	052-19-1001	D.Gana Laxmi	14
2.	052-19-1002	P.Linga Murthy	12
3.	052-19-1004	M.Rakesh	10
4.	052-19-1005	B.Nagesh	11
5.	052-19-1006	D.RaviChander	13
6.	052-19-1007	L.Raj Kumar	11
7.	052-19-1008	B.Suresh	14
8.	052-19-1009	V.Pawan Kalyan	12
9.	052-19-1010	M.Kalyan	11
10.	052-19-1011	D.Dhammapal	10
11.	052-19-1013	R.Rajinikanth	13
12.	052-19-1014	Ch.Premsai	12
13.	052-19-1015	K.Rajkumar	11
14.	052-19-1016	G.Saikumar	10
15.	052-19-1101	Ch. Naveen	11
16.	052-19-1102	G. Ramana Reddy	12
17.	052-19-1103	P. Shiva Prasad	14
18.	052-19-1105	M. Mangala	13
19.	052-19-1106	G. Ganesh	10
20.	052-19-1107	K. Raj Kumar	11
21.	052-19-1108	D. Vinod	10
22.	052-19-1201	ThagaramPavankumar	12
23.	052-19-1301	Bibbera Mahesh	10
24.	052-19-1302	MittapelliThirupathi	12
25.	052-19-1303	Peddala Anil	10
26.	052-19-1401	PastamShivakumar	11
27.	052-19-1501	Appani Bhanu Sai	10

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

PEER TEACHING (2018-19)

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student
Peer Teacher-I		
1.	052-19-1003	K. Gouri
Members		
2.	052-19-1001	D.Gana Laxmi
3.	052-19-1002	P.Linga Murthy
4.	052-19-1004	M.Rakesh
5.	052-19-1005	B.Nagesh
6.	052-19-1006	D.RaviChander
7.	052-19-1007	L.Raj Kumar
8.	052-19-1008	B.Suresh
Peer Teacher-II		
1.	052-19-1012	K. Roja
Members		
2.	052-19-1009	V.Pawan Kalyan
3.	052-19-1010	M.Kalyan
4.	052-19-1011	D.Dhammapal
5.	052-19-1013	R.Rajinikanth
6.	052-19-1014	Ch.Premsai
7.	052-19-1015	K.Rajkumar
8.	052-19-1016	G.Saikumar
Peer Teacher-III		
1.	052-19-1104	S. Ramu
Members		
2.	052-19-1101	Ch. Naveen
3.	052-19-1102	G. Ramana Reddy
4.	052-19-1103	P. Shiva Prasad
5.	052-19-1105	M. Mangala
6.	052-19-1106	G. Ganesh
7.	052-19-1107	K. Raj Kumar
8.	052-19-1108	D. Vinod
Peer Teacher-IV		
1.	052-19-1109	D. Mahesh
Members		
2.	052-19-1201	ThagaramPavankumar
3.	052-19-1301	Bibbera Mahesh
4.	052-19-1302	MittapelliThirupathi
5.	052-19-1303	Peddala Anil
6.	052-19-1401	PastamShivakumar
7.	052-19-1501	Appani Bhanu Sai

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

REMEDIAL CLASSES FOR SLOW LEARNERS (2018-19)

Date: 08.08.2018

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student	Topic
1.	052-19-1001	D.Gana Laxmi	Geographical Features of India – Sources of Indian History: PreHistory – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures
2.	052-19-1002	P.Linga Murthy	
3.	052-19-1004	M.Rakesh	
4.	052-19-1005	B.Nagesh	
5.	052-19-1006	D.RaviChander	
6.	052-19-1007	L.Raj Kumar	
7.	052-19-1008	B.Suresh	
1.	052-19-1009	V.Pawan Kalyan	Rise of New Religious Movements – Charvakas, Lokayathas, Jainism and Buddhism; Mahajanapadas
2.	052-19-1010	M.Kalyan	
3.	052-19-1011	D.Dhammapal	
4.	052-19-1013	R.Rajinikanth	
5.	052-19-1014	Ch.Premsai	
6.	052-19-1015	K.Rajkumar	
7.	052-19-1016	G.Saikumar	
1.	052-19-1101	Ch. Naveen	Indo-Greeks - Kushanas and Kanishka - Society – Economy – Literature – Art and Architecture
2.	052-19-1102	G. Ramana Reddy	
3.	052-19-1103	P. Shiva Prasad	
4.	052-19-1105	M. Mangala	
5.	052-19-1106	G. Ganesh	
6.	052-19-1107	K. Raj Kumar	
7.	052-19-1108	D. Vinod	
1.	052-19-1201	ThagaramPavankumar	Literature, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture - Harshavardana and His Achievements
2.	052-19-1301	Bibbera Mahesh	
3.	052-19-1302	MittapelliThirupathi	
4.	052-19-1303	Peddala Anil	
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**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

Syllabus

Ancient History

Definitions - Nature and Scope of History - History and Its Relationship with other Social Sciences - Geographical Features of India – Sources of Indian History: PreHistory – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures.

Indus Valley Civilization - Its Features & Decline: Early Vedic and Later Vedic Civilizations – Vedic Literature - Society - Economy - Polity – Religion,

Rise of New Religious Movements – Charvakas, Lokayathas, Jainism and Buddhism; Mahajanapadas - Rise of Magadha; Alexander's Invasion and Its Impact.

Foundation of the Mauryan Dynasty; Ashoka and His Dharma - Polity - Administration - Society – Economy – Religion – Literature - Art and Architecture; Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire; Post-Mauryan Kingdoms - Indo-Greeks - Kushanas and Kanishka - Society – Economy – Literature – Art and Architecture; The Satavahanas; Sangam Age – Literary Development.

Gupta Empire: A Brief Political Survey - Polity and Administration, Social and Economic Conditions, Agriculture and Land Grants - Feudalism, Caste System, Position of Women, Education, Literature, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture - Harshavardana and His Achievements.

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Arab Conquest of Sind, Ghaznavids and Ghoris; Foundation of Delhi Sultanate: Slave, Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids and Lodis – Polity, Administration, Society - Religion - Economy - Art and Architecture - Growth of Education and Literature – and the decline of Delhi Sultanate.

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Kakatiyas – Polity – Administration - Society and Economy - Literature and Religion - Art and Architecture – Yadavas – Hoysalas and Pandyas – Their contribution to South Indian Culture.

Vijayanagara – A Brief survey of Political History - Polity - Administration - Society and Economy - Religion – Art and Architecture – Language and Literature - The Brief History of Bahamanis and their Contribution to the Deccan Culture.

Establishment of Mughal Dynasty - Sources – Shershah Sur and His Reforms - Brief Survey of Political History of Mughals – Akbar, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb - Polity - Administration – Society – Economy – Technological Developments - Religion -

Hindu-Muslim Relations - Emergence of Composite Culture - Education – Language and Literature – Art and Architecture - Disintegration of Mughal Empire.

Rise of Regional Powers - Marathas – Shivaji his Military Achievements, and his Administration - The Rise of Peshwas – and their role in Maratha History - The Third Battle of Panipat – The Rise of Sikhs. – Ranjit Singh - Rise of Princely States – Hyderabad – Avad - Junagarh – Mysore – Kashmir.

Modern Indian History

Advent of European Powers - Portuguese, Dutch, English and French, Anglo-French Rivalry - Expansion and Consolidation of British Power – Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance - Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse.

Three Stages of Colonialism - Mercantilism - Free Trade Policies – Finance Capital - Land Revenue Settlements – Cornwallis and Permanent Revenue Settlement; Thomas Munroe and Ryotwari; Mahalwari System - Changes in the Agrarian Economy and Condition of Peasantry - Famines.

Decline of Rural Cottage Industries and Urban Handicrafts - Growth of Railways, Roads, Communication – Modern Industries – Coal Mines, Textiles, Iron and Steel, etc. - Anti-Colonial Upsurge - 1857 Revolt - Nature, Causes and Results.

Queen's Proclamation – Beginning of Colonial Rule – Introduction of Western Education - Role of Christian Missionaries - Press, Communication and Emergence of Middle Classes - Lytton and Rippon: Impact of their Policies.

Socio-Religions Reform Movements – Brahma Samaj - Arya Samaj - Theosophical Society - Ramakrishna Mission - Aligarh Movement; Anti-Caste Movements - Jyotibha Phule - Narayana Guru - Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Factors for the Rise of Nationalism – Formation of Indian National Congress – Three Phases of Freedom Struggle: Moderate Phase, Extremist Phase and Gandhian Era - Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement; Indian National Army and Subhash Chandra Bose.

Revolutionary Movement: Gadhar Party – Bhagath Singh - Chandra Sekhar Azad and Others; Left-Wing Movement - Rise of Socialist and Communist Parties - Peasant and Workers Movements.

Emergence of Communal Politics and Mohd. Ali Jinnah - Prelude to Partition of India - Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Integration of Princely States into Indian Union – Republic of India - Jawaharlal Nehru and His Policies.

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
(2019-20)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST

Date: 05.08.2019
Marks: 20

- 1. After the partition of India, the largest number of Harappan towns and settlements have been found in**
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh

- 2. The Indus Valley civilisation can be said to belong to the**
 - (a) Paleolithic age
 - (b) Primitive age
 - (c) Neolithic age
 - (d) Bronze age

- 3. Vardhamana Mahavira the 24th Tirthankar of Jainism was born at _____ and died.**
 - (a) Vaishali and Rajagriha
 - (b) Kusinara and Pava
 - (c) Kundagrama and Pava
 - (d) Kashi and Champa

- 4. The 'Three Jewels' (Triratnas) of Jainism are**
 - (a) right faith or intentions, right knowledge and right conduct
 - (b) right action, right livelihood and right effort
 - (c) right thoughts, non-violence and non-attachment
 - (d) right speech, right thinking and right behaviour

- 5. Of the five vows (Panch Anuvratas) of Jainism, four existed before Mahavira. The one which he added was**
 - (a) not to kill (non-injury)
 - (b) not to steal
 - (c) non-attachment to worldly things
 - (d) celibacy

- 6. In Jainism the aim of life is to attain Nirvana or Moksha for which one has to**
 - (a) follow three jewels and five vows
 - (b) practice, non-violence and non-injury to all living beings
 - (c) renounce the world and attain right knowledge
 - (d) believe in the Jains and absolute non-violence

7. The decline of the Nandas at the hands of Kautilya and Chandragupta Maurya has been vividly portrayed in the Sanskrit play written by Kalidasa

- (a) Mudrarakshas
- (b) Devichandragupta
- (c) Malavikagnimitram
- (d) Mrichhakatika

8. In the Mughal period the registers of the agricultural lands were maintained by

- (a) Kotwal
- (b) Qanungo
- (c) Amin
- (d) Krori

9. The Jizya was

- (a) A customs duty
- (b) Tax on silk products
- (c) Poll-tax
- (d) Tax on salt

10. Under the Mughals the jizya was collected from

- (a) Persians
- (b) Muhammadans
- (c) Hindus
- (d) Foreign visitors

11. Koh-i-noor diamond was presented to Aurangzeb by

- (a) Mirkasim
- (b) MirJumla
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) ShahJahan

12. BazBahadur was in the court of Akbar

- (a) Musician
- (b) Painter
- (c) Architect
- (d) Soldier

13. Tansen was originally in the service of

- (a) Raja of Rewa
- (b) Krishnadeva Raya
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Sher Shah

14. The Apostolate of the Sikhs consisted of leaders.

- (a) Eighteen
- (b) Ten
- (c) Only Two
- (d) Seven

- 15. In December 1885, when the Indian National Congress was founded, A O Hume acted as its**
- (a) President
 - (b) Vice-President
 - (c) General Secretary
 - (d) Member of the Working Committee
- 16. The first Indian to be elected as a member of the British House of Commons was**
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (b) Surendra Nath Banerjee
 - (c) Dr B R Ambedkar
 - (d) C R Das
- 17. The song Jan-Gana-Mana composed by Rabindranath Tagore was first published in January 1912 under the title of**
- (a) Tatva Bodhini
 - (b) Morning Song of India
 - (c) Bharat Vidhata
 - (d) Rashtra Jagrati
- 18. Narain Malhar Joshi founded**
- (a) the Social Service League in Bombay in 1911
 - (b) All India Trade Union Congress 1920
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) above
 - (d) The Deccan Education Society 1884
- 19. All India State's Peoples Conference formed in 1927 launched popular movements in**
- (a) Princely States
 - (b) British Provinces
 - (c) Hill Regions
 - (d) Tribal Areas
- 20. The actual name of Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj was**
- (a) Daya Shankar
 - (b) Mula Shankar
 - (c) Virjanand
 - (d) Mool Chandra

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

2019-20

Date: 06.08.2019

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student	Marks
Advanced Learners			
1.	05220-1005	Chenelli Sathish	19
2.	05220-1014	Sidam Srivardhan	18
3.	05220-1203	Kummari Saikiran	18
4.	05220-1214	Ramtenki Shashmitha	17
Slow Learners			
1.	05220-1001	Banna Mythri	14
2.	05220-1002	Bibbera Vijay Kumar	12
3.	05220-1003	Chandanagiri Ajay	10
4.	05220-1004	Chappide Saraiah	11
5.	05220-1009	Gaddam Vignesh	13
6.	05220-1010	Kathela Jayandar Rao	11
7.	05220-1011	Kottapelli Shivani	14
8.	05220-1012	Santhapuri Sravankumar	12
9.	05220-1013	Sidam Ramu	11
10.	05220-1015	Thatra Anusha	10
11.	05220-1016	Velpula Mahender	13
12.	05220-1017	Gaddam Laxman	12
13.	05220-1018	Madavi Prabhakar	11
14.	05220-1019	Mothe Venkataswamy	10
15.	05220-1020	Athkuri Pavan Kalyan	11
16.	05220-1021	Chidem Ravi	12
17.	05220-1022	Durgam Anusha	14
18.	05220-1023	Kammari Kavitha	13
19.	05220-1201	Elupula Swathi	10
20.	05220-1202	Jatoth Krishna	11
21.	05220-1204	Mareboina Venkatesh	10
22.	05220-1205	Rebbena Srikanth	12
23.	05220-1206	Segyam Thirumala	10
24.	05220-1207	Shaik Aliahmed	12
25.	05220-1208	Sidam Mahesh	10
26.	05220-1209	Thuthurla Aruna	11
27.	05220-1210	Shedenka Rajesh	10
28.	05220-1211	Kuntala Anil	12
29.	05220-1212	Munjamkar Bharath	10
30.	05220-1213	Naitham Srishailam	11
31.	05220-1215	Tekam Swamy	10
32.	05220-1301	Thalandi Subbarao	11

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
PEER TEACHING (2019-20)

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student
Peer Teacher-I		
1.	05220-1005	Chenelli Sathish
Members		
2.	05220-1001	Banna Mythri
3.	05220-1002	Bibbera Vijay Kumar
4.	05220-1003	Chandanagiri Ajay
5.	05220-1004	Chappide Saraiah
6.	05220-1009	Gaddam Vignesh
7.	05220-1010	Kathela Jayandar Rao
8.	05220-1011	Kottapelli Shivani
9.	05220-1012	Santhapuri Sravankumar
Peer Teacher-II		
1.	05220-1014	Sidam Srivardhan
Members		
2.	05220-1013	Sidam Ramu
3.	05220-1015	Thatra Anusha
4.	05220-1016	Velpula Mahender
5.	05220-1017	Gaddam Laxman
6.	05220-1018	Madavi Prabhakar
7.	05220-1019	Mothe Venkataswamy
8.	05220-1020	Athkuri Pavan Kalyan
9.	05220-1021	Chidem Ravi
Peer Teacher-III		
1.	05220-1203	Kummari Saikiran
Members		
2.	05220-1022	Durgam Anusha
3.	05220-1023	Kammari Kavitha
4.	05220-1201	Elupula Swathi
5.	05220-1202	Jatoth Krishna
6.	05220-1204	Mareboina Venkatesh
7.	05220-1205	Rebbena Srikanth
8.	05220-1206	Segyam Thirumala
9.	05220-1207	Shaik Aliahmed
Peer Teacher-IV		
1.	05220-1214	Ramtenki Shashmitha
Members		
2.	05220-1208	Sidam Mahesh
3.	05220-1209	Thuthurla Aruna
4.	05220-1210	Shedenka Rajesh
5.	05220-1211	Kuntala Anil
6.	05220-1212	Munjamkar Bharath
7.	05220-1213	Naitham Srishailam
8.	05220-1215	Tekam Swamy
9.	05220-1301	Thalandi Subbarao

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MANCHERIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

REMEDIAL CLASSES FOR SLOW LEARNERS (2019-20)

Date: 07.08.2019

Sl. No	H.T.No.	Name of Student	Topic
1.	05220-1001	Banna Mythri	History and Its Relationship with other Social Sciences
2.	05220-1002	Bibbera Vijay Kumar	
3.	05220-1003	Chandanagiri Ajay	
4.	05220-1004	Chappide Saraiah	
5.	05220-1009	Gaddam Vignesh	
6.	05220-1010	Kathela Jayandar Rao	
7.	05220-1011	Kottapelli Shivani	
8.	05220-1012	Santhapuri Sravankumar	
1.	05220-1013	Sidam Ramu	Rise of New Religious Movements – Charvakas, Lokayathas, Jainism and Buddhism;
2.	05220-1015	Thatra Anusha	
3.	05220-1016	Velpula Mahender	
4.	05220-1017	Gaddam Laxman	
5.	05220-1018	Madavi Prabhakar	
6.	05220-1019	Mothe Venkataswamy	
7.	05220-1020	Athkuri Pavan Kalyan	
8.	05220-1021	Chidem Ravi	
1.	05220-1022	Durgam Anusha	The Satavahanas; Sangam Age – Literary Development.
2.	05220-1023	Kammari Kavitha	
3.	05220-1201	Elupula Swathi	
4.	05220-1202	Jatoth Krishna	
5.	05220-1204	Mareboina Venkatesh	
6.	05220-1205	Rebbena Srikanth	
7.	05220-1206	Segyam Thirumala	
8.	05220-1207	Shaik Aliahmed	
1.	05220-1208	Sidam Mahesh	Gupta Empire: A Brief Political Survey - Polity and Administration, Social and Economic Conditions
2.	05220-1209	Thuthurla Aruna	
3.	05220-1210	Shedenka Rajesh	
4.	05220-1211	Kuntala Anil	
5.	05220-1212	Munjamkar Bharath	
6.	05220-1213	Naitham Srishailam	
7.	05220-1215	Tekam Swamy	
8.	05220-1301	Thalandi Subbarao	

2016-17 List of Advanced Learners.

052-17-2001

1	P. Manideep	19/20
2	B. Samod	18/20
3	B. Ramu	19/20
4	G. Sadanandam	19/20
5	T. Ranjitha	18/20

2016-17 List of Slow Learners -

1	N. Venkatesh	9/20
2	M. Anjanna	08/20
3	Ch. Prasad	10/20
4	N. Rajesh	8/20
5	B. Rajkumar	7/20
6	B. Laxman	07/20
7	E. Venkatesh	08/20
8	M. Dharmasao	09/20
9	P. Saikumar	10/20
10	A. Mahesh	07/20
11	P. Venugopal	06/20
12	A. Rakesh	07/20
13	P. Nikhil	06/20
14	M. Bixapathu	7/20
15	K. Saikiran	8/20
16		

Note:- Slow Learners are supervised under Advanced Learners peer Teaching Team and the Advanced Learners are take care of slow learners.

Ch. Prasaad

Academic year 2016-17

1. ~~Assets~~ are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called Working Capital.
3. Book Keeping is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
4. Current Assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
5. Personal accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Financial Position of a business.
7. A balance sheet shows the Financial position of a business entity.
8. Current assets are more liquid than Fixed assets.
9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.
10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Assets.
11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Current Assets.
12. The two types of transactions are Cash, Credit.
13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the Accounting system.
14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Capital.

15. Equity is the interest of owners in a business.
16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Trade.
17. A person who owns a business alone is called a owner.
18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Capital.
19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Double Entry.
20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Business.
21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Accounting.
22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Accounts Payable.
23. Goods purchased for resale are called Trading.
24. Business property is called Particular.
25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Drawings.

10
20/11

P. Saikumar

Academic year 2016-17

1. ~~Assets~~ ^{Assets} are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called Capital.
3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
4. Current Assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
5. Real accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Liabilities of a business.
7. A balance sheet shows the Profit of a business entity.
8. Current assets are more liquid than Fixed assets.
9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a month.
10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Liabilities.
11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Fixed Asset.
12. The two types of transactions are purchase sales.
13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the double entry system.
14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Liquidity.
15. Dividend is the interest of owners in a business.
16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called purchase.
17. A person who owns a business alone is called a proprietor.
18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Owner's Equity.
19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Double Entry.
20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called purchase.
21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Accounting.
22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Debtor.
23. Goods purchased for resale are called purchase.
24. Business property is called assets.
25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Capital.

E. Venkatesh

1. ~~Assets~~ are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called Working Capital.
3. Business is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
4. Capital are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
5. NP (Profit) accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Liabilities of a business.
7. A balance sheet shows the Profit of a business entity.
8. Current assets are more liquid than fixed assets.
9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within 6 Months.
10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Liabilities.
11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Current Assets.
12. The two types of transactions are Debit & Credit.
13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the Double system.
14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Equity.
15. Profit is the interest of owners in a business.
16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.
17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Sole trader.
18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Capital.
19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Contract.
20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Business.
21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Accounting.
22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Creditors.
23. Goods purchased for resale are called Trade.
24. Business property is called Assets.
25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called personal Account.

Peer Teaching - 1

1. P. Manideep - (Advanced Learner) - 19/20
Members (Slow Learners)

- 1. N. Venkatesh - 09/20
- 2. M. Anjanna - 08/20
- 3. Ch. Prasad - 10/20
- 4. N. Rajesh - 8/20
- 5. B. Rajkumar - 7/20

Peer Teaching - 2

B. Sameel - (Advanced Learner) - 18/20
Members (Slow Learners)

- 1. B. Lakshman - 09/20
- 2. E. Venkatesh - 08/20
- 3. M. Shama Rao - 09/20
- 4. P. Sai Kumar - 10/20
- 5. A. Mahesh - 09/20

Peer Teaching - 3

Members - (Slow Learners)

- 1. B. Ramu (Advance Learner) - 19/20
- 2. P. Vanu Gopal (Slow Learners) - 06/20
- 3. A. Rakesh - (") - 09/20
- 4. P. Nikhil - (") - 06/20
- 5. M. Boixapathi (") - 09/20
- 6. K - Saikiran (") - 08/20

Department of Commerce
Government Degree College - Mancherial

Remedial Classes Syllabus

No. of Periods: 10

Unit-I: Introduction to Financial Accounting:

Financial accounting meaning- definition of financial accounting-
Financial accounting concepts- types of account- accounting principles.

Unit-II: Accounting statement

Financial accounting- Need- development- Book keeping accounting-
profit and loss accounting -balance sheet.

Remedial Classes for Slow Learners

4

2016-17

S.No.	Name	Date	Topic	Signature
1	N. Venkatesh	27/06/16	Introduction to Accounting	Venkatesh
2	Ch. Prasad	"	"	Ch. Prasad
3	B. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
4	M. Dharma Rao	"	"	M. Dharma Rao
5	A. Mahesh	"	"	A. Mahesh
6	P. Venugopal	"	"	Venugopal
7	M. Bixapathi	"	"	M. Bixapathi
8	K. Saikumar	"	"	K. Saikumar
1	Ch. Prasad	28/06/16	Meaning and Definition of Accounting	Ch. Prasad
2	M. Dharma Rao	"	"	Dharma Rao
3	K. Saikumar	"	"	Saikumar
4	N. Venkatesh	"	"	Venkatesh
5	P. Nikhil	"	"	Nikhil
1	N. Venkatesh	29/06/16	Concepts and Conventions of Accounting	Venkatesh
2	M. Dharma Rao	"	"	Dharma Rao
3	M. Bixapathi	"	"	Bixapathi
4	A. Mahesh	"	"	A. Mahesh
5	B. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
6	M. Anjanna	"	"	M. Anjanna
1	E. Venkatesh	30/6/16	Accounting Process	Venkatesh
2	K. Saikumar	"	"	K. Saikumar
3	P. Venugopal	"	"	Venugopal
4	A. Rakesh	"	"	A. Rakesh
1	Ch. Prasad	1/07/2016	Types of Accounts	Ch. Prasad
2	A. Rakesh	"	"	A. Rakesh
3	B. Rajkumar	"	"	B. Rajkumar
4	P. Nikhil	"	"	P. Nikhil
5	K. Saikumar	"	"	K. Saikumar
6	P. Venugopal	"	"	P. Venugopal

2016-17.

5

Sl. No.	Name	Date	Topic	Signature
1	M. Anjanna	2/07/16	Principles of Accounting - Anjanna	N. Venkatesh
2	N. Venkatesh	"	"	P. Raj
3	B. Rajkumar	"	"	Dharmarao
4	M. Dharma Rao	"	"	P. Raj
5	P. Nikhil	"	"	K. Sai
6	K. Saikumar	"	"	
1	M. Bixapathi	4/7/16	Book Keeping Importance	M. Bixapathi
2	P. Venugopal	"	"	P. Venkatesh
3	K. Saikumar	"	"	K. Sai
4	N. Venkatesh	"	"	P. Raj
1	N. Venkatesh	5/7/16	Journal Ledger	N. Venkatesh
2	Ch. Prasad	"	Trial Balance	Ch. Prasad
3	A. Mahesh	"	"	A. Mahesh
4	A. Ramesh	"	"	A. Ramesh
5	B. Rajkumar	"	"	B. Rajkumar
6	P. Venugopal	"	"	P. Venugopal
1	N. Venkatesh	6/7/16	Trading and Profit	N. Venkatesh
2	E. Venkatesh	"	Accounts	E. Venkatesh
3	B. Rajkumar	"	"	B. Rajkumar
4	P. Venugopal	"	"	P. Venugopal
5	M. Dharma Rao	"	"	M. Dharma Rao
1	A. Mahesh	11/7/16	Balance Sheet	A. Mahesh
2	B. Rajkumar	"	"	B. Rajkumar
3	P. Venugopal	"	"	P. Venugopal
4	M. Dharma Rao	"	"	M. Dharma Rao
5	P. Nikhil	"	"	P. Nikhil
6	M. Anjanna	"	"	M. Anjanna
7	Ch. Prasad	"	"	Ch. Prasad
8	K. Saikumar	"	"	K. Saikumar

Ad Space

2017-'18 Academic year.

Diagnostic Test for freshers -

1	SK Naseer -	→	18/20.
2	M. Sruthik		9/20
3	K. Soslakha		8/20
4	D. Jyosthna	→	17/20.
5	M. Bhanuji		7/20
6	D. Anulya -		8/20
7	D. Vijayarani		9/20
8	J. Saidhasshimi		7/20
9	K. Mahesh.		6/20
10	J. Sanjeev.		9/20.
11	G Vishnu Vaselhan.	→	18/20.
12	M. Shobha.		9/20
13	M. Manohar		8/20
14	M. Harishkumar		7/20
15	S. Shyamchandras		8/20
16	K. Bhoomesh.		10/20
17	D. Rajashekar		9/20
18	K. Rajkumar		11/20
19	B. Sivarana.		7/20
20	K. Vinay.	→	18/20.
21	B. pavan Kumar		08/20
22	S. Roshan.		9/20
23	G. Rajshree		9/20
24	R. Naveen		8/20
25	R. sravathi	→	19/20
26	A. Saivignesh	→	19/20.
27	K. Srikanth	→	18/20
28	G. Anitha		12/20
29	T. Mukundarao.		12/20
30	A. Srikanth		11/20
31	J. Milan Kumar		7/20
32	Nafeez Khan.		8/20
33	B. Pradeep.	→	19/20

2019-18.

List of Advanced Learners.

- 1) SK. Naseer -
- 2) D. Jyothna -
- 3) G. Vishnu Vardhan -
- 4) K. Vinay -
- 5) R. Swathi -
- 6) B. Pradeep -

List of Slow Learners.

- 1) M. Sruthi
- 2) K. Srikanth
- 3) D. Amulya
- 4) M. Bhavaji
- 5) D. Vijaya rani -
- 6) T. Sridharshini
- 7) R. Maheshi -
- 8) J. Sanjeev
- 9) G. Vishnu Vardhan
- 10) M. Shobha -
- 11) M. Manohas
- 12) M. Harish Kumar
- 13) S. Shyamchandras
- 14) K. Bhoomesh
- 15) D. Rajashekar
- 16) K. Rajkumar
- 17) B. Suvarna
- 18) K. Vinay
- 19) B. Pavan Kumar
- 20) S. Roshan
- 21) G. Rajitha
- 22) R. Naveen
- 23) R. Swathi
- 24) A. Saivignesh
- 25) K. Srikanth
- 26) N. Keerthi

G. Rajika

1. ~~asset~~ are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called ~~capital~~.
3. ~~Book keeping~~ is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
4. ~~Fixed~~ are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
5. ~~Personal~~ accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and ~~Finance Position~~ of a business.
7. A balance sheet shows the ~~Finance Position~~ of a business entity.
8. Current assets are more liquid than ~~Fixed~~ assets.
9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within ~~year~~.
10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be ~~Liabilities~~.
11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called ~~Intangible~~.
12. The two types of transactions are ~~Debit~~ ~~Credit~~.
13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the ~~Double~~ system.
14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents ~~Income~~.
15. ~~Equity Shares~~ is the interest of owners in a business.
16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called ~~Business~~.
17. A person who owns a business alone is called a ~~Proprietor~~.
18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as ~~Capital~~.
19. A dealing between two persons or things is a ~~Trade~~.
20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called ~~purchase~~.
21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as ~~Book keeping~~.
22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as ~~money lender~~.
23. Goods purchased for resale are called ~~purchase~~.
24. Business property is called ~~Income~~.
25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called ~~Profit~~.

11/20

K. Rajkumar

Academic year 2017-18

1. Drawings are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called Fixed Capital.
3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
4. current assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
5. Income accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and liabilities of a business.
7. A balance sheet shows the assets of a business entity.
8. Current assets are more liquid than Fixed assets.
9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.
10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be profit.
11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Fixed assets.
12. The two types of transactions are Debit and credit.
13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the Dual system.
14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Capital.
15. Profit is the interest of owners in a business.
16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.
17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Owner.
18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Income.
19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Dealing.
20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called sales.
21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Accounting.
22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Debtors.
23. Goods purchased for resale are called purchasings.
24. Business property is called assets.
25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called personal account.

K. Rajkumar

1. Drawings are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.

2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called Fixed Capital

3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.

4. current assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.

5. Income accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.

6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Liabilities of a business.

7. A balance sheet shows the assets of a business entity.

8. Current assets are more liquid than Fixed assets.

9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year

10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Profit

11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Fixed assets.

12. The two types of transactions are Debit and credit.

13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the Dual system.

14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Capital.

15. Part is the interest of owners in a business.

16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.

17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Owner.

18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Income.

19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Dealing.

20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Sales.

21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Accounting.

22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Debtors.

23. Goods purchased for resale are called Purchasing.

24. Business property is called Assets.

25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called personal account.

Peer Teaching - 1

SK. Naseer. (Advanced Learner)

Members:- (Slow Learners)

- 1 M. Sruthi
- 2 K. SriLatha
- 3 D. Amulya
- 4 M. Bhavaji
- 5 D. Vijayarani

Peer Teaching - 2

D. Jyosthina (Adv. Learner)

Members:- (Slow Learners)

- 1 J. Saidhaselini -
- 2 K. Mahesh.
- 3 J. Sanjeev.
- 4 G. Vishnu vardhan
- 5 M. Shobha.

Peer Teaching - 3

G. Vishnu Vardhan (Adv. Learner)

Members:- (Slow Learners)

- 1 M. Manohar.
- 2 M. Harishkumar
- 3 S. Shyamchander.
- 4 K. Bhoomeshw
- 5 D. Rajashekar

Peer Teaching - 4

K. Vinay -

Members: (Slow Learners)

- 1 K. Rajkumar
- 2 B. Swarna -
- 3 B. Patanikumar.
- 4 S. Roshan
- 5 G. Rajika -

Peer Teaching - 5

R. Swathi. (Adv. Learner)

Members:- (Slow Learners)

- 1 R. Naveen.
- 2 A. Saivignesh.
- 3 K. Srikanth
- 4 Nafeezkhan.
- 5 B. Pradeep.
- 6 J. Milan Kumar.

Peer Teaching - 6

B. Pradeep (Adv. Learner)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Note: The Slow Learners are supervised by Advanced Learner Peer Teaching Teams and Advanced Learners are take care of Slow Learners -

Department of Commerce
Government Degree College - Mancherial

Remedial Classes Syllabus

No. of Periods: 10

Unit-I: Introduction to Financial Accounting:

Financial accounting meaning- definition of financial accounting-
Financial accounting concepts- types of account- accounting principles.

Unit-II: Accounting statement

Financial accounting- Need- development- Book keeping accounting-
profit and loss accounting -balance sheet.

Remedial classes for Slow Learners -

2017-18

9

Sr. No.	Name	Date.	Topic	Signature
1	K. Srilatha	01/07/17	Introduction to Accounting	Srilatha
2	D. Amulya.	"	"	Amulya
3	J. Sai Vasadhani	"	"	Sai
4	M. Shobha	"	"	M. Shobha
5	K. Bhoomeshw.	"	"	Bhoomeshw.
6	S. Roshan.	"	"	Roshan
7	M. Bhavaji	"	"	M. Bhavaji
8	B. Suvasna.	"	"	Suvasna
1	S. Shyamchander	3/7/17	Meaning and Definition of Accounting	Shyam
2	K. Bhoomeshw	"	"	Bhoomeshw
3	D. Rajashelkar	"	"	Rajashelkar
4	J. Sanjeev	"	"	J. Sanjeev
5	G. Vishnu vardhan	"	"	Vishnu
6	B. pavan Kumar	"	"	Pavan
1	J. Milan Kumar	4/7/17	Concepts and Conventions of Accounting	Milant
2	D. Rajashelkar	"	"	Rajashelkar
3	J. Sanjeev.	"	"	J. Sanjeev
4	K. Srikant	"	"	Srikant
5	S. Roshan.	"	"	Roshan
6	M. Shobha.	"	"	Shobha
7	D. Amulya.	"	"	D. Amulya
1	S. Shyamchander	5/7/17	Accounting process.	Shyam
2	K. Bhoomeshw.	"	"	Bhoomeshw
3	K. Maheshw.	"	"	Maheshw
4	G. Rajika	"	"	G. Rajika
1	M. Manohar	6/7/17	Types of Accounts.	Manohar
2	D. Rajashelkar	"	"	Shelkar
3	K. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
4	K. Srilatha	"	"	K. Srilatha
5	D. Vijaya Rani	"	"	

Remedial Classes for Slow Learners.

10

2017-18

S.No	Name	Date.	Topic.	Signature
1	D. Vijaya Rani -	7/7/17	Principles of Accounting -	Vijaya
2	M. Bhavuji	"	"	Bhavuji
3	J. Sai Vasshimi	"	"	Sai Vas
4	M. Shobha.	"	"	Shobha
5	K. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
6	S. Rosan	"	"	Rosan
7	K. Bhoomeshw	"	"	Bhoomeshw
8	Nafeez Khan.	"	"	Nafeez
<hr/>				
1	R. Navveev.	3/7/17	Book Keeping Importance	Navveev
2	B. Suvama.	"	"	Suvama
3	B. parankumar	"	"	Parankumar
4	G. Rajitha	"	"	Rajitha
5	J. Sanjeev.	"	"	Sanjeev
<hr/>				
1	S. Shyam Chandar	10/7/17	Journal, Ledger, Trial Balance	Shyam
2	S. Rosan	"	"	Rosan
3	J. Milan Kumar	"	"	Milan
<hr/>				
1	D. Rajashekar	11/7/17	Trading & profit & Loss Accounts	Rajashekar
2	A. Sai Vigneshw.	"	"	Sai Vigneshw
3	K. Srikanth	"	"	Srikanth
4	J. Milan Kumar	"	"	Milan
5	M. Bhavuji -	"	"	Bhavuji
6	K. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
<hr/>				
1	B. Suvama	12/7/17	Profit and Loss Account	Suvama
2	A. Sai Vigneshw.	"	Balance Sheet	Vigneshw
3	K. Srikanth	"	"	Srikanth
4	M. Bhavuji -	"	"	Bhavuji
5	K. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
6	R. Navveev.	"	"	Navveev
7	K. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
8	J. Milan Kumar	"	"	Milan

2018-19 Academic year.

11

Diagnostic Test for freshers - (Max. Marks - 20)

1	B. Prashanth	9
2	B. Sravani -	18
3	B. Nagamani -	8
4	Ch. Naveen.	7
5	Ch. Srilatha	11
6	D. Anusha.	8
7	E. Karthik	7
8	J. Rajn -	9
9	K. Venkatesh.	10
10	M. Vijay Kumar	11
11	N. Ishwarya.	19
12	T. Srilatha	09
13	T. Shivani -	08
14	V. Anand Kumar.	08
15	V. Sai -	07
16	G. Swarupa.	06
17	B. Srinu -	09
18	D. Mounika.	18
19	D. Savarna	09
20	K. Kumar	10
21	K. Sravan Kumar	11
22	K. Mohan.	12
23	K. Saikumar	11
24	K. Ravali -	19
25	K. Supriya.	11
26	M. Spandana.	09
27	N. Sangeetha.	08
28	S. Vinay -	07
29	M. Abhishek Kumar	06
30	A. Santhosh	05
31	Anjali Bhandari -	19.
32	A. Swapna -	06.
33.	M. Jyothi -	18

* List of Advanced Learners

- 1) B. Sravani -
- 2) N. Ishwarya.
- 3) D. Mounika -
- 4) K. Rawali.
- 5) Anjali Bhandari
- 6) M. Jyothi -

* List of Slow Learners -

- 1 B. Prashanthi.
- 2 B. Nagamani -
- 3 Ch. Naveen.
- 4 Ch. Srilatha
- 5 D. Ansha
- 6 E. Karthik,
- 7 J. Raju
- 8 K. Venkatesh.
- 9 M. Vijaykumar
- 10 T. Srilatha
- 11 T. Shivani
- 12 V. Anand Kumar
- 13 V. Sai -
- 14 G. Swapna
- 15 B. Srinu.

16) → D. Mounika → (Adv. learners)

- 17 D. Suvarna -
- 18 K. Kumar
- 19 K. Shrawan Kumar
- 20 K. Mohan
- 21 K. Sai Kumar
- 22 K. Supriya.
- 23 M. Spandana
- 24 N. Sangeetha
- 25 S. Varay.
26. M. Abhishek Kumar

27) A. Santosh -

Government Degree College - Mancherial
Department of commerce
Diagnostic Test

Academic Year 2018-19

Ch. Navseer

1. ~~Drawings~~ are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.

2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called fixed capital.

3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.

4. Fixed capital are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.

5. Real accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.

6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and liabilities of a business.

7. A balance sheet shows the financial position of a business entity.

8. Current assets are more liquid than current assets.

9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.

10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be liabilities.

11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called fixed asset.

12. The two types of transactions are cash and credit.

13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the double entry system.

14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents owner's equity.

15. Equity capital is the interest of owners in a business.

16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Capital.

17. A person who owns a business alone is called a proprietor.

18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Capital.

19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Transaction.

20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Sales.

21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Book Keeping.

22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Accounting.

23. Goods purchased for resale are called Sales.

24. Business property is called Liabilities.

25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Drawing.

13/24

Government Degree College - Manjeri
Department of commerce
Diagnostic Test

Academic Year 2018-19

1. ~~Withdrawals~~ are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called Fixed Capital.
3. ~~CEO~~ is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
4. Fixed Assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
5. Real accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Liabilities of a business.
7. A balance sheet shows the Financial position of a business entity.
8. Current assets are more liquid than Current assets.
9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.
10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Liabilities.
11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Fixed Assets.
12. The two types of transactions are Debit and Credit.
13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the double entry system.
14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Equity of owner.
15. Capital is the interest of owners in a business.
16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.
17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Proprietor.
18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Capital.
19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Transaction.
20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Merchandise.
21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Book.
22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Debt.
23. Goods purchased for resale are called Merch.
24. Business property is called Liabilities.
25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Drawing.

Government Degree College - Mancherial
Department of commerce
Diagnostic Test

Academic Year 2018-19

N. Ishwarya

- Drawings are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
- The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called working capital.
- Cost is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
- Fixed Assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
- Real accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
- A balance sheet is a statement of assets and liabilities of a business.
- A balance sheet shows the financial position of a business entity.
- Current assets are more liquid than current assets.
- Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.
- The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be liabilities.
- Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called current assets.
- The two types of transactions are Business transactions.
- Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the double entry system.
- The difference between assets and liabilities represents Equity owner.
- Capital is the interest of owners in a business.
- An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.
- A person who owns a business alone is called a Proprietor.
- The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Capital.
- A dealing between two persons or things is a Transaction.
- Goods sold in the course of trading are called Sales.
- Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Book keeping.
- Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Accounts payable.
- Goods purchased for resale are called Assets.
- Business property is called Assets.
- Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Drawing.

2018-19

Peer Teaching Teams

13

Peer Teaching - 1

B. Sravani (Advanced learner)

Members:- (Slow learners)

- 1 B. Prashanth
- 2 B. Nagamani -
- 3 Ch. Naveen.
- 4 Ch. Srilatha
- 5 D. Anusha -

Peer Teaching - 2

N. Ishwarya (Adv. learner)

Members: (Slow learners)

- 1 E. Karthik.
- 2 J. Raju.
- 3 K. Venkatesh.
- 4 M. Vijay Kumar
- 5 K. Venkatesh.

Peer Teaching - 3.

D. Mounika (Advanced learner)

Members - (Slow learners)

- 1 M. Vijay Kumar
- 2 T. Srilatha
- 3 V. Anand Kumar
- 4 V. Sai -
- 5 G. Swapna.

Peer Teaching - 4.

K. Kavali (Adv. learner)

Members - (Slow learners)

- 1 B. Srinu -
- 2 D. Swarna
- 3 K. Kumar
- 4 K. Shrawankumar
- 5 K. Mohan -

Peer Teaching - 5.

Anjali Bhandari (Adv. learner)

Members: (Slow learners)

- 1 K. Saikumar
- 2 K. Supriya.
- 3 M. Spandana -
- 4
- 5

Peer Teaching - 6.

M. Jyothi (Adv. learner)

Members: (Slow learners)

- 1 N. Sangeetha
- 2 S. Vindya -
- 3 M. Abhishek Kumar
- 4 A. Santhosh -
- 5.

Note :- The Slow learners are supervised by the Advanced learners, ^{with} Peer Teaching Teams and Advanced learners are take care of Slow learners - .

Department of Commerce
Government Degree College - Mancherial

Remedial Classes Syllabus

No. of Periods: 10

Unit-I: Introduction to Financial Accounting:

Financial accounting meaning- definition of financial accounting-
Financial accounting concepts- types of account- accounting principles.

Unit-II: Accounting statement

Financial accounting- Need- development- Book keeping accounting-
profit and loss accounting -balance sheet.

14 Remedial classes for Slow Learners
2018-19 -

Sr. No	Name	Date	Topic	Signature
1	T. Shivani.	2/7/18.	Meaning and Definition	Shivani
2	E. Karthika	"	of Accounting -	Karthika
3	Ch. Srilatha	"	"	Srilatha
4	J. Raju -	"	"	Raju
5	B. Nagamani	"	"	Nagamani
6	D. Anusha.	"	"	Anusha
<hr/>				
1	D. Anusha	3/7/18	Concepts and Conventions	Anusha
2	Ch. Srilatha	"	of Accounting -	Srilatha
3	K. Mohan.	"	"	Mohan
4	K. Kumar	"	"	Kumar
5	G. Swapna.	"	"	Swapna
6	J. Raju -	"	"	Raju
7	E. Karthika	"	"	Karthika
8	K. Shrawankumar	"	"	Shrawan
<hr/>				
1	D. Anusha.	4/7/18	Accounting process	Anusha
2	G. Swapna.	"	"	Swapna
3	J. Raju -	"	"	Raju
4	V. Sai -	"	"	Sai
<hr/>				
1	E. Karthika	5/7/18.	Types of Accounts	Karthika
2	S. Vinay	"	"	Vinay
3	N. Sangeetha	"	"	Sangeetha
4	T. Shivani -	"	"	Shivani
5	D. Anusha	"	"	Anusha
6	G. Swapna	"	"	Swapna
<hr/>				
1	G. Swapna.	6/7/18.	Principles of Accounting	Swapna
2	K. Shrawankumar	"	"	Shrawan
3	T. Shivani.	"	"	Shivani
4	Ch. Naveen -	"	"	Naveen
5	B. Nagamani -	"	"	Nagamani
6	K. Venkatesh	"	"	Venkatesh

Sl. No.	Name	Date	Topic	Signature
1	A. Santhosh	7/7/18	Journal, Ledgers -	Santhosh
2	S. Vinay -	"	"	Vinay
3	M. Spandana.	"	"	Spandana
4	G. Swapna.	"	"	Swapna
5	K. Mohan -	"	"	Mohan
6	D. Suvarna -	"	"	Suvarna
7	V. Anand Kumar	"	"	Anand
8	V. Sai -	"	"	Sai
<hr/>				
1	Ch. Srilatha	9/7/18	Trial Balance -	Srilatha
2	D. Anusha.	"	"	Anusha
3	V. Anand Kumar	"	"	Anand
4	K. Saikumar	"	"	Saikumar
5	M. Vijay Kumar	"	"	Vijay
<hr/>				
1	Ch. Naveen	10/7/18	Trading Account.	Naveen
2	E. Karthik	"	"	Karthik
3	J. Raju -	"	"	Raju
4	K. Venkatesh	"	"	Venkatesh
<hr/>				
1	T. Srilatha	11/7/18	Profit and Loss Account	Srilatha
2	M. Vijay Kumar	"	"	Vijay
3	V. Sai.	"	"	Sai
4	K. Supriya	"	"	Supriya
5	M. Spandana.	"	"	Spandana
6	N. Sangeetha	"	"	Sangeetha
<hr/>				
1	A. Santhosh	12/7/18	Balance sheet.	Santhosh
2	M. Abhishek.	"	"	Abhishek
3	K. Shrivarkumar	"	"	Shrivarkumar
4	G. Swapna -	"	"	Swapna
5	D. Suvarna -	"	"	Suvarna
6	Ch. Srilatha.	"	"	Srilatha
7	B. Srinu -	"	"	Srinu

2019-2020 Academic year.

Diagnostic Test for freshers - (Max. Mark. 20)

1	B. Rajkumar		09.
②	D. Karthik	→	17
3	J. Ganapathi		08
4	K. Maruthi		09
5	N. Sagar		10
6	S. Rahul		11
⑦	S. Kiran	→	18
8	S. Pavan Kalyan		09
9	S. Rajashakar		08
10	T. Premalatha		09
11	T. Arunkumar		08
⑫	B. Saikrishna	→	19
13	B. Sathish		09
14	E. Sudhakar		11
⑬	G. Shireesha	→	18
16	G. Saikumar		07
17	K. Nikhila		08
18	K. Sampath		09
19	M. Sapthagiri		06
20	M. Sai Kiran		07
21	P. Bheemesh		08
⑳	R. Sai Krishna	→	19
23	A. Venkata Swamy		07
24	A. Sunil		08
25	B. Nikhil		09
26	B. Saiteja		09
27	B. Deepika		12
28	B. Shaahank		10
29	Ch. Adarsh		08
30	Ch. Tejaswini		09
⑳	D. Naveen	→	18
32	D. Goutham		07
33			

Mr. Jyothi

1. Sales are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.

2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called working capital.

3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.

4. Fixed Assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.

5. Personal Accounts accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.

6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Assets of a business.

7. A balance sheet shows the Financial Position of a business entity.

8. Current assets are more liquid than Current assets.

9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.

10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Liabilities.

11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Current Assets.

12. The two types of transactions are Debit and Credit.

13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the Double Entry system.

14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Equity Reserve.

15. Equity is the interest of owners in a business.

16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.

17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Proprietor.

18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Capital.

19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Transaction.

20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Sales.

21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Books.

22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Accounts payable.

23. Goods purchased for resale are called Purchases.

24. Business property is called Assets.

25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Drawings.

1. Drawings are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.

2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called fixed.

3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.

4. Fixed are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.

5. Real accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.

6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and liabilities of a business.

7. A balance sheet shows the financial position of a business entity.

8. Current assets are more liquid than fixed assets.

9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.

10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be liabilities.

11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called current assets.

12. The two types of transactions are Cash and Credit.

13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the double entry system.

14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents owner's equity.

15. Equity is the interest of owners in a business.

16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.

17. A person who owns a business alone is called a proprietor.

18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Assets.

19. A dealing between two persons or things is a transaction.

20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Purchases.

21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Book.

22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as accounts payable.

23. Goods purchased for resale are called Purchase.

24. Business property is called Real Assets.

25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called drawings.

M. Spandana

1. Drawings are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.

2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called working capital.

3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.

4. Fixed Assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.

5. Nominal accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.

6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and liabilities of a business.

7. A balance sheet shows the financial position of a business entity.

8. Current assets are more liquid than current assets.

9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.

10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be liabilities.

11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called liquid assets.

12. The two types of transactions are cash and credit.

13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the double entry system.

14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Equity owners.

15. Equity capital is the interest of owners in a business.

16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called proprietorship.

17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Business owner.

18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as investment.

19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Business deal.

20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Sales.

21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Bookkeeping.

22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Payable.

23. Goods purchased for resale are called Sales.

24. Business property is called Trade.

25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Drawings.

2019-20 Academic year.

17

Peer Teaching Teams -

Peer Teaching - 1

⇒ D. Karthik. (Advanced Learner)

Members: (Slow Learners)

- 1 B. Rajkumar
- 2 J. Ganapathi.
- 3 K. Maruthi
- 4 N. Sagar.
- 5 S. Rahul.

Peer Teaching - 2.

S. Kiran. (Adv. Learner)

Members. (Slow Learners)

- 1 S. PavanKalyan.
- 2 S. Rajashakar
- 3 T. Premalatha
- 4 T. Arunkumar
- 5 B. Sathishr.

Peer Teaching - 3.

⇒ B. Sai Krishna. (Adv. Learner)

Members: (Slow Learners)

- 1 E. Sudhakar
- 2 G. Shireesha.
- 3 R. Nikhitha
- 4 K. Sampath.
- 5 M. Saptagiri -

Peer Teaching - 4.

⇒ G. Shireesha (Adv. learner)

- 1 M. Saikrishna (S.L)
- 2 P. Bheemeshw. "
- 3 A. Venkata Swamy "
- 4 A. Sunil - "
- 5 B. Nikhil - "

Peer Teaching - 5.

⇒ R. Sai Krishna. (Advanced learner)

Members: Slow Learners

- 1 B. Saiteja.
- 2 B. Deepika.
- 3 B. Shashank.
- 4 Ch. Adarsha.
- 5 Ch. Tejaswini.
6. D. Youthan -

Department of Commerce
Government Degree College - Mancherial

Remedial Classes Syllabus

No. of Periods: 10

Unit-I: Introduction to Financial Accounting:

Financial accounting meaning- definition of financial accounting-
Financial accounting concepts- types of account- accounting principles.

Unit-II: Accounting statement

Financial accounting- Need- development- Book keeping accounting-
profit and loss accounting -balance sheet.

2019-20

18

Remedial classes for slow learners.

Sl.No	Name	Date.	Topic.	Signature
1	S. Rahul -	01/07/19	Introduction to Accounting	Rahul
2	B. Sathish.	"	"	Sathish
3	M. Saikiran.	"	"	Saikiran
4	B. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
5	S. Rajashakar	"	"	Rajashakar
6	T. Premalatha	"	"	Premalatha
7	N. Sagar	"	"	Sagar
8	K. Sampath.	"	"	Sampath
1	T. Premalatha	02/07/19	Journal - Exercises	Premalatha
2	B. Rajkumar.	"	"	Rajkumar
3	K. Sampath.	"	"	Sampath
4	B. Deepika -	"	"	Deepika
5	K. Nikhilika.	"	"	Nikhilika
1	K. Sampath.	03/07/19	Concepts and Conventions of Accounting -	Sampath
2	E. Sudhakar.	"	"	Sudhakar
3	G. Shireesha.	"	"	Shireesha
4	S. Pavankalyan.	"	"	Pavankalyan
1	A. Sunil.	05/07/19	Principles of Accounting	Sunil
2	E. Sudhakar.	"	"	Sudhakar
3	B. Deepika.	"	"	Deepika
4	K. Nikhilika	"	"	Nikhilika
5	P. Bhamesh.	"	"	Bhamesh
6	Ch. Adarsh.	"	"	Adarsh
1	D. Goutham	06/07/19.	Accounting process.	Goutham
2	B. Deepika.	"	"	Deepika
3	M. Saikiran	"	"	Saikiran
4	B. Sathish	"	"	Sathish
5	T. Arun Kumar	"	"	Arun Kumar
6	N. Sagar	"	"	Sagar

2019-20

¹⁸ Remedial classes for Slow Learners.

Sl. No.	Name	Date.	Topic.	Signature
1	S. Rahul -	01/07/19	Introduction to Accounting	Sathish
2	B. Sathish.	"	"	Sathish
3	M. Saikiran.	"	"	Saikiran
4	B. Rajkumar	"	"	Rajkumar
5	S. Rajashanker	"	"	Rajashanker
6	T. Preemalatha	"	"	Preemalatha
7	N. Sagar	"	"	Sagar
8	K. Sampath.	"	"	Sampath
<hr/>				
1	T. Preemalatha	02/07/19	Journal - Exercises	Preemalatha
2	B. Rajkumar.	"	"	Rajkumar
3	K. Sampath.	"	"	Sampath
4	B. Deepika -	"	"	Deepika
5	K. Nikhilha.	"	"	Nikhilha
<hr/>				
1	K. Sampath.	03/07/19	Concepts and Conventions	Sampath
2	E. Sudhakar.	"	of Accounting -	Sudhakar
3	G. Shireesha.	"	"	Shireesha
4	S. Pavankalyan.	"	"	Pavankalyan
<hr/>				
1	A. Sunil.	05/07/19	Principles of Accounting	Sunil
2	E. Sudhakar.	"	"	Sudhakar
3	B. Deepika.	"	"	Deepika
4	K. Nikhilha	"	"	Nikhilha
5	P. Bhamesh.	"	"	Bhamesh
6	Ch. Adarsh.	"	"	Adarsh
<hr/>				
1	D. Goutham	06/07/19.	Accounting process.	Goutham
2	B. Deepika.	"	"	Deepika
3	M. Saikiran	"	"	Saikiran
4	B. Sathish	"	"	Sathish
5	T. Arun Kumar	"	"	Arun Kumar
6	N. Sagar -	"	"	Sagar

Sl No	Name	Date	Topic	Signature
1	J. Ganapathi	08/07/19	Ledger and Trial Balance.	Ganapati
2	K. Maruthi	"	"	Deepika
3	B. Deepika	"	"	Deepika
4	N. Sagar	"	"	Sagar
5	B. Sathish	"	"	Sathish
6	A. Sunil	"	"	Sunil
<hr/>				
1	G. Shireesha	09/07/19	Trading Account -	Shireesha
2	Ch. Tejashwini	"	"	Tejashwini
3	A. Venkataswamy	"	"	Venkateswamy
4	N. Sagar	"	"	Sagar
5	S. Rajasekar	"	"	Rajasekar
6	T. Premalatha	"	"	Premalatha
7	K. Sampath	"	"	Sampath
8	B. Shashank	"	"	Shashank
<hr/>				
1	B. Maruthi	10/07/19	Profit and Loss Account -	Maruthi
2	S. Rahul	"	"	Rahul
3	T. Arun Kumar	"	"	Arun Kumar
4	D. Goutham	"	"	Goutham
<hr/>				
1	K. Nikhitha	11/07/19	Trading & PL Account	Nikhitha
2	B. Deepika	"	"	Deepika
3	N. Sagar	"	"	Sagar
4	T. Premalatha	"	"	Premalatha
<hr/>				
1	B. Deepika	12/07/19	Balance Sheet -	Deepika
2	A. Sunil	"	"	Sunil
3	M. Sai Kiran	"	"	Sai Kiran

2020-21 Academic year:

20

Diagnostic Test for Freshers - (Max. Marks 20)

1	D. Srikanth	9
2	M. Navresh Kumar	8
(3)	N. Srinivas	19
4	A. Maheshw.	07
5	Ch. Sagar.	09
6	G. Shiva Kumar	08
7	A. Raja	07
8	MD. Ismailuddin.	10
9	M. Premkumar.	11
10	K. Ganeshw.	09
11	G. Ashok.	06
(12)	P. Thirupathi	19
13	B. Jayalaxmi.	09
14	T. Naveen.	08
15	K. Maheshw.	08
16	J. Chandra.	08
17	M. Raju.	09
18	B. Kranthi	18
19	V. Kiran.	10
20	J. Rajendra prasad.	11
21	M. Abhilash.	12
(22)	B. Hari Krishna.	18
23	B. Srimathi	10
24	SK. Sameer.	09
25	M. Maheshw.	08
26	G. Raghuvaram.	07
27	G. Pawan Kumar.	06
28	G. Raja.	13
29	G. Laxmi.	12
(30)	G. Krishna prasad	18
31	T. Shiva Kumar.	09
32	A. Ravi Kishore.	08
33.	B. Harishw.	09

34	P. Rama Krishna.	09
35	M. Thirupathi	08
36	A. Nikhita	08
37	B. Arjun	07
38	L. Ramulu.	06
39	Syed Kausar Ahmed Sha.	09
40	V. Mahesh.	10.
(41)	S. Saikumar	19
42	G. Akshitha	09
43	J. Sanjay -	08
44	M. Banesh.	08
45	Syed. Abid Ali.	07
46	Abdul Waseem.	06.
47	D. Ravi teja	06.
48	M. Saikumar	07
(49)	Aliya Samreen.	19
50	B. Raghavendra.	08
51	Ch. - Ajay -	09
52	P. pavankumar	09
(53)	G. varsha -	18
54	K. Sravani -	07
55	K. Devendar.	08
56	Ch. prasanth	10
57	A. Srikanth	11
(58)	B. Sai Krishna.	18
59	E. Lavankumar	09
60	A. Nikhil -	08
61	T. Abhinesh.	08
62	G. Kumar	07.
63		
64		

G. Krishna Prasad.

1. ~~Drawings~~ are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.

2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called Fixed Capital.

3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.

4. Fixed Assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.

5. Real accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.

6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Liabilities of a business.

7. A balance sheet shows the Financial Position of a business entity.

8. Current assets are more liquid than Fixed assets.

9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.

10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Debts.

11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Fixed Assets.

12. The two types of transactions are Cash and Credit.

13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the Double Entry system.

14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents owner's equity.

15. Equity is the interest of owners in a business.

16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.

17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Proprietor.

18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Liabilities.

19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Transaction.

20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Sales.

21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Books Keeping.

22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Accounting Statement.

23. Goods purchased for resale are called Stocks.

24. Business property is called Liabilities.

25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Drawings.

V. Kiran

Academic year 2020-21

1. ~~Drawings~~ are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called Net Capital.
3. Accounting is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
4. Fixed Assets are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
5. Closing accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Liabilities of a business.
7. A balance sheet shows the Financial Position of a business entity.
8. Current assets are more liquid than Fixed assets.
9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.
10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Liabilities.
11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Fixed Assets.
12. The two types of transactions are Cash and Credit.
13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the Double entry system.
14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents Equity.
15. Owner's Equity is the interest of owners in a business.
16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.
17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Sole proprietorship.
18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Assets.
19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Transaction.
20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Sales.
21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Book Keeping.
22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Accounts Payable.
23. Goods purchased for resale are called Goods.
24. Business property is called Assets.
25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Drawing.

15
25

Government Degree College - Mancherial
Department of commerce
Diagnostic Test

G. Raja

Academic year 2020-21

1. ~~Drawings~~ are the amounts of cash or other assets taken by the owner from the business for personal use.
2. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called working capital.
3. Accounts is the process that provides information needed as a basis for making business decisions.
4. Cost are assets that are purchased for permanent use in the business.
5. Real accounts exist even after the close of accounting year.
6. A balance sheet is a statement of assets and Liabilities of a business.
7. A balance sheet shows the Balance of a business entity.
8. Current assets are more liquid than fixed assets.
9. Current liabilities are liabilities that are payable within a year.
10. The claims of creditors against the assets of a business are said to be Liabilities.
11. Assets that can be converted into cash within one year of the operating cycle are called Fixed Assets.
12. The two types of transactions are Cash and Credit.
13. Recording two aspects of each transaction is known as the Double entry system.
14. The difference between assets and liabilities represents equity.
15. owner's equity is the interest of owners in a business.
16. An action undertaken to earn profit is called Business.
17. A person who owns a business alone is called a Proprietor.
18. The amount of cash and goods that the owner of a business invests in the business is known as Capital.
19. A dealing between two persons or things is a Transaction.
20. Goods sold in the course of trading are called Sales.
21. Recording business transactions in a set of books is known as Book keeping.
22. Money owed to an outsider is referred to as Receivable.
23. Goods purchased for resale are called Stock.
24. Business property is called Liability.
25. Withdrawal of cash or merchandise for personal use is called Withdrawal.

22 2020-21 Academic year.

Peer Teaching Teams -

Peer Teaching - 1

Peer Teaching - 2

N. Sojivas - (Adv. Learner)

P. Thirupathi.

Members: (Slow Learners)

Members: (Slow Learners)

- 1 D. Sankar
- 2 M. Naresh
- 3 A. Mahesh
- 4 Ch. Sagar
- 5 G. Shivkumar
- 6 A. ~~Gang~~ Raja.

- 1 MD. Ismailuddin.
- 2 M. Premkumar
- 3 K. Ganesh.
- 4 G. Ashik.
- 5 B. Jayalaxmi.
6. T. Naveen.

Peer Teaching - 3

Peer Teaching - 4

B. Hari Krishna (Adv. Learner)

G. Krishna Prasad.

Members: (Slow Learners)

Members: Slow Learners -

- 1 K. Mahesh.
- 2 J. Chandra
- 3 M. Raju.
- 4 B. ~~Kranthi~~ Kranthi
- 5 N. Kiran -
6. T. Rajendra Prasad.

- 1 M. Abhilash.
- 2 B. Sojmathi
- 3 SK. Sameer.
- 4 Mr. Mahesh
- 5 G. Raghvaran.
6. G. Pawan Kumar.

Peer Teaching - 5

S. Saikumar (Adv. Learner)

Peer Teaching - 6

Aliya Samreen (Adv.)

Members: (Slow Learners)

Members: (Slow Learners)

- 1 G. Raja.
- 2 G. Laxmi -
- 3 T. Shivakumar
- 4 A. Ravi Kishore
- 5 B. Harish -
6. P. Rama Krishna.

- 1 M. Thirupathi
- 2 K. Nikshitha
- 3 B. Arjun -
- 4 L. Ramulu.
- 5 Syed Kausar Ahmed Sha.
6. V. Mahesh.

Peer Teaching - 7

Peer Teaching - 8.

G. Varsha - (Adv. learner)

B. Saikrishna (Adv. learner)

Members:- (Slow Learners -) Members: (Slow Learners)

1 G. Akshika.

1 G. Kumar

2 J. Sanjay -

2 T. Abinash.

3 M. Baneesh.

3 A. Nikhil

4 Syed Abid Ali

4 A. Srikanth

5 Abdul Wasim.

5 Ch. Prasanth

6 D. Raviteja

6 K. Devender.

Note: The slow learners are supervised by the advanced learners with peer team teaching and advanced learners are take care of slow learners.

Department of Commerce
Government Degree College - Mancherial

Remedial Classes Syllabus

No. of Periods: 10

Unit-I: Introduction to Financial Accounting:

Financial accounting meaning- definition of financial accounting-
Financial accounting concepts- types of account- accounting principles.

Unit-II: Accounting statement

Financial accounting- Need- development- Book keeping accounting-
profit and loss accounting -balance sheet.

Remedial classes for Slow Learners

2020-21

S/No	Name	Date	Topic	Signature
1	M. Raju -	17/12/20	Introduction to Accounting	Raju
2	V. Kiran	"	"	Kiran
3	SK. Sameer	"	"	Sameer
4	G. Shival Kumar	"	"	Shival Kumar
5	G. Ashok	"	"	Ashok
6	M. Mahesh.	"	"	Mahesh.
7	G. Laxmi -	"	"	Laxmi
8	K. Nikhitha	"	"	Nikhitha
9	G. Rajhuvaran	"	"	Rajhuvaran
1	G. Ashok	18/12/20	Concepts and Conventions	Ashok
2	K. Nikhitha	"	of Accounting.	Nikhitha
3	M. Raju -	"	"	Raju
4	B. Srimathi	"	"	Srimathi
5	K. Ganesh.	"	"	Ganesh
6	A. Roja -	"	"	Roja
1	J. Chandra.	19/12/20	Types of Accounts.	Chandra
2	M. Mahesh.	"	"	Mahesh
3	G. Laxmi -	"	"	Laxmi
4	M. Premkumar	"	"	Prem
5	B. Kranthi	"	"	Kranti
6	T. Naveen.	"	"	Naveen
1	K. Nikhitha	21/12/20	Principles of Accounts	Nikhitha
2	J. Rajendra Prasad	"	"	Rajendra
3	G. Pavan Kumar	"	"	Pavan
1	Chr Sagar	22/12/20	Journal & Ledger -	Sagar
2	M. Nagesh	"	"	Nagesh
3	B. Jayalaxmi -	"	"	Jayalaxmi
4	M. Banesh	"	"	Banesh
5	J. Sanjay -	"	"	Sanjay
6	K. Devender -	"	"	Devender

Sl. No	Name	Date	Topic	Signature
1	K. Sameer	23/12/20	Total Balance - Expense	
2	G. Aashika -	"	"	Aashika
3	A. Srikanth	"	"	Srikanth
4	Abdul Waseem.	"	"	Abdul
5	T. Abhinav.	"	"	Abhinav
6.	B. Jayalaxmi -	"	"	Jayalaxmi
<hr/>				
1	K. Ganesh -	24/12/20	Trading Account -	Ganesh
2	G. Ashok.	"	"	Ashok
3	Ch. Sagar	"	"	Sagar
4	D. Srikanth	"	"	Srikanth
<hr/>				
1	Abdul Waseem	28/12/20	Profit and loss Account	Abdul
2	J. Rajendra prasad	"	"	Rajendra
3	A Ravi Kishore	"	"	Ravi
4	B. Harish -	"	"	Harish
5	P. Ramakrishna	"	"	Ram
6.	D. Ravi teja -	"	"	Raviteja
<hr/>				
1	A. Ravi Kishore	29/12/20	Profit and Loss Account	Ravikishore
2	P. Ramakrishna	"	"	Ram
3	Ch. Sagar -	"	"	Sagar
4	T. Abhinav.	"	"	Abhinav
5	T. Naveen	"	"	Naveen
6	A Mahesh	"	"	Mahesh
7	Ch. prasanth	"	"	Prasanth
8.	B. Arjun	"	"	Arjun
<hr/>				
1	K. Mahesh.	30/12/20	P/L A/c and Balance sheet -	
2	J. Chandra -	"	"	Chandra
3	G. Laxmi -	"	"	Laxmi
4	K. Ganesh -	"	"	Ganesh

Diagnostic Test

10
10

I Answer all the questions & write in brackets

1 $v = u + at$; $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ are called Eqn of motion (a)

(a) Equations of motion (b) Equations of Rest (c) Newton's laws (d) None

2 Rate of doing work is called power (c)

(a) Acceleration (b) Force (c) power (d) Momentum

3 The physical quantity which is having negative Mass Dimension is universal (a)

(a) Universal Gravitational const. (b) Elasticity (c) Force (d) None

4 For a Seconds pendulum Time period is $T = 2 \text{ Sec}$ (b)

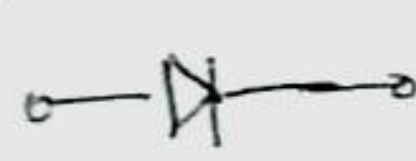
(a) $T = \sqrt{2} \text{ sec}$ (b) $T = 2 \text{ Sec}$ (c) 9.8 (d) None

5 Horse power is the unit for power (e)

(a) work (b) Force (c) power (d) None

6 Majority carriers in p-type semi conductors are Holes (a)

(a) Holes (b) electrons (c) Neutrons (d) None

7  is the symbol of Diode (c)

(a) Transistor (b) Resistance (c) Diode (d) Zener Diode

8 Units of Magnetic field intensity is weber/m^2 (d)

(a) Web/Amp (b) Amp (c) web^2/m (d) Web/m^2

9 Units for Resistance is ohms (c)

(a) Ampere (b) volt (c) ohms (d) Faraday

10 Flow of charges through a conductor is current (b)

(a) Volt (b) current (c) power (d) None

Govt. Degree College, Manjunath

class: B.Sc (MPC & MPCs) Sub: Physics Year: 2016-2017 Sem-
IyrDiagnostic Test

9/10

I Answer all the questions & write in brackets① $v = u + at$; $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ are called Equations of motion (a)

(a) Equations of motion (b) Equations of Rest (c) Newton's laws (d) None

② Rate of doing work is called power (c)

(a) Acceleration (b) Force (c) power (d) Momentum

③ The physical quantity which is having negative Mass Dimension is universal Gravitational const. (a)

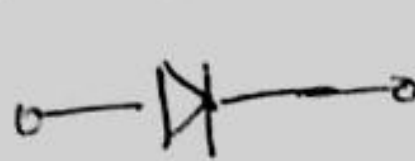
(a) Universal Gravitational const. (b) Elasticity (c) Force (d) None

④ For a seconds pendulum Time period is $T = 2 \text{ sec}$ (b)(a) $T = \sqrt{2} \text{ sec}$ (b) $T = 2 \text{ sec}$ (c) 9.8 (d) None⑤ Horse power is the unit for power (c)

(a) work (b) Force (c) power (d) None

⑥ Majority carriers in p-type semiconductor are holes (a)

(a) Holes (b) electrons (c) Neutrons (d) None

⑦  is the symbol of Diode (c)

(a) Transistor (b) Resistance (c) Diode (d) Zener Diode

⑧ Units of Magnetic field intensity is web/dmp (a)(a) web/Amp (b) Amp (c) web^2/m (d) web/m^2 ⑨ Units for Resistance is ohms (c)

(a) Ampere (b) volt (c) ohms (d) Faraday

⑩ Flow of charges through a conductor is current (b)

(a) Volt (b) current (c) power (d) None

Diagnostic Test

A/10

I Answer all the questions & write in brackets

- ① $v = u + at$; $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ are called — (b) X
 - (a) Equations of motion (b) Equations of Rest (c) Newton's laws (d) None
- ② Rate of doing work is called power (c)
 - (a) Acceleration (b) Force (c) power (d) Momentum
- ③ The physical quantity which is having negative Mass Dimension is universal (a)
 - (a) Universal Gravitational const. (b) Elasticity (c) Force (d) None
- ④ For a seconds pendulum Time period is $T = 2$ Sec (b)
 - (a) $T = \sqrt{2}$ sec (b) $T = 2$ Sec (c) 9.8 (d) None
- ⑤ Horse power is the unit for Work (a) X
 - (a) work (b) Force (c) power (d) None
- ⑥ Majority carriers in p-type semiconductor are Holes (a)
 - (a) Holes (b) electrons (c) Neutrons (d) None
- ⑦ $\rightarrow | \leftarrow$ is the symbol of Zener Diode (d) X
 - (a) Transistor (b) Resistance (c) Diode (d) Zener Diode
- ⑧ Units of Magnetic field intensity is Wb/amp (a) X
 - (a) Wb/amp (b) Amp (c) Wb/m (d) Weber/m²
- ⑨ Units for Resistance is Ampere (a) X
 - (a) Ampere (b) volt (c) ohms (d) Faraday
- ⑩ Flow of charges through a conductor is None (d) X
 - (a) Volt (b) current (c) power (d) None

2016-17

Diagnostic Test B.Sc. MPC & MPCs - Iyr - Sem - I

S.No.	Name of the student	Marks	Remarks
01	N. Manku	09	Advanced learner
02	G. Mallesh	03	
3	J. Thirupathi	03	slow learner
4	J. Sai Kumar	03	
5	M. Prasad	04	
6	G. Rajesh	03	slow learner
7	B. Gnaneshwar Singh	03	slow learner
8	M. Vijay Kumar	04	
9	J. Seva nayak	04	slow learner
10	D. Rajalingu	05	
#	B.Sc. (MPCs)		
1	L. Rajesh	07	
2	A. Deepthi	06	
3	M. Sai Krishna	04	slow learner
4	N. Latha.	04	slow learner
5	R. Manoj	08	
6	Md. Nadeem Khan	07	
7	H. Vamsi Krishna	04	slow learner
8	K. Subash	06	
9	J. Hari Krishna Prasad	08	
10	K. Prem Sagar	08	
11	D. Rajesh	07	
12	G. Shaker	06	
13	A. Ashok	07	
14	N. Naveen	04	slow learner
15	J. Srinivas	09	Advanced learner
16	S. Navya.	10	Advanced learner

1 Peer Teams

Group - ①

Peer Teacher : N. MANKU

- (Students) :
- 1) G. Mallesh
 - 2) J. Thirupathi
 - 3) J. Sai Kumar
 - 4) M. Prasad
 - 5) G. Rajesh
 - 6) B. Ganeshwar Linga
 - 7) M. Vijay Kumar
 - 8) J. Sevamayala

Peer Teacher : J. Srinivas

- Students :
- 01) D. Raja Linga
 - 02) L. Rajesh
 - 03) M. Sai Krishna
 - 04) Md. Nadeem Khan
 - 05) N. Vamsi Krishna
 - 06) J. Hasi Krishna Prasad
 - 07) K. Prem Sagar

Peer Teacher : S. Navya

- Students → :
- 1) A. Deepthi
 - 2) N. Latha
 - 3) R. Manoj
 - 4) K. Subash
 - 5) D. Rajesh
 - 6) G. Shaker
 - 7) A. Ashok
 - 8) N. Naveen

Syllabus for Remedial Teaching

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 01 | Mechanics | → | 2 Hours |
| 02 | Heat | → | 2 Hours |
| 03 | Electricity, Magnetism & Electrolysis | → | 2 Hours |

Advanced learners

- 01) N. Manku
- 02) J. Srinivas
- 03) S. Navya

Slow learners

- 01) J. Thirupathi
- 02) G. Rajesh
- 03) B. Gnaneshwarsingh
- 04) M. Sathishna
- 05) N. Katha
- 06) N. Namchi Krishna
- 07) D. Rajesh
- 08) J. Sevanayak.

Remedial Attendance

S.No	Student's Name	8/8	9/8	16/8	22/8	23/8	29/8
01	N. Manku	P	P	P	P	P	P
02	G. Malleth	P	a	P	P	a	P
03	J. Thirupathi	P	P	a	P	P	P
04	J. Saikumar	a	a	P	P	P	a
05	M. Prasad	P	P	P	a	P	P
06	G. Rajesh	P	a	a	P	P	P
07	B. Ganeshwar Singh	a	P	P	a	P	P
08	M. vijaykumar	P	P	P	a	a	P
09	J. Sevanayak	a	P	P	P	a	P
10	D. Rajalinga	P	P	a	P	a	P

MPOS

01	L. Rajesh	P	P	P	P	P	a
02	A. Deepthi	P	P	a	a	P	P
03	M. Saikrishna	P	P	a	P	P	a
04	N. Latha	P	a	P	P	P	a
05	R. Manoj	a	P	P	P	P	a
06	md. nadeemkhan	P	a	P	P	P	P
07	nl. namshikrishna	P	P	a	a	P	P
08	k. Subhach	P	a	P	P	P	a
09	J. Haikrishnaprasada	a	P	P	P	P	P
10	k. prem sagar	P	P	a	P	P	P
11	D. Rajesh	P	a	P	P	a	P
12	G. Shetar	P	a	P	P	a	P
13	A. Ashok	P	P	a	a	P	P
14	N. Javeen	P	a	P	P	P	a
15	J. Srinivas	P	P	P	P	P	P
16	S. Navya	P	P	P	P	P	P

I Answer all the questions and write Answer in brackets.

- 1 Rocket works on which platform Newton's III law (c)
(a) conservation of Energy (b) conservation of momentum
(c) Newton's III law (d) None
- 2 Range of change of velocity is called acceleration (a)
(a) acceleration (b) speed (c) displacement (d) None
- 3 The value of acceleration due to gravity g is. (d)
(a) 9.8 m/sec^2 (b) 7.2 m/sec^2 (c) zero (d) None on earth.
- 4 The dimensional formula for power is $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (d)
(a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$ (b) $M^1 L^1 T^{-3}$ (c) $M^1 L^{-2} T^2$ (d) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$
- 5 A body moving constant velocity will have 0 (a)
(a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec^2 (c) 9.8 cm/sec^2 (d) None acceleration
- 6 Zeena's Diode works is Reverse Bias. (b)
(a) Forward (b) Reverse (c) Both (d) None
- 7 No. of diodes in full-wave Rectifier 2 (b)
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
- 8 Ohm's law mathematical form $V=IR$. (a)
(a) $V=IR$ (b) $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ (c) $W = Zit$ (d) None
- 9 The dimensional formula for power is $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (c)
(a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$ (b) $M^1 L^{-2} T^2$ (c) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (d) $M^0 L^1 T^{-3}$
- 10 $F = G \cdot \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ is called Newton's Law (c)
(a) Newton's (b) Boyle's (c) Newton's universal law of gravitation
(d) None

I Answer all the questions and write Answer in brackets.

- 1 Rocket works on which platform conservation of momentum (d)
- (a) conservation of Energy (b) conservation of momentum ✓
(c) Newton's III law (d) None
- 2 Range of change of velocity is called acceleration (a)
- (a) acceleration (b) speed (c) displacement (d) None
- 3 The value of acceleration due to gravity g is. (a)
- (a) 9.8 m/sec^2 (b) 7.2 m/sec^2 (c) zero 9.8 m/sec^2 on earth. ✓
(d) None
- 4 The dimensional formula for power is $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (d)
- (a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$ (b) $M^1 L^1 T^{-3}$ (c) $M^1 L^{-2} T^{-2}$ (d) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ ✓
- 5 A body moving constant velocity will have: 0 (a)
- (a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec^2 (c) 9.8 cm/sec^2 (d) None acceleration ✓
- 6 Zeener Diode works as None Bias. (d) ✓
- (a) Forward (b) Reverse (c) Both (d) None
- 7 No. of diodes in full-wave Rectifier 2 (b)
- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
- 8 Ohm's Law Mathematical form None. (d) ✓
- (a) $V = IR$ (b) $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ (c) $W = Zit$ (d) None
- 9 The dimensional formula for power is (c)
- (a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$ (b) $M^1 L^{-2} T^{-2}$ (c) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (d) $M^1 L^1 T^{-3}$ ✓
- 10 $F = G \cdot \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ is called Newton's Law (c) ✓
- (a) Newton's (b) Boyle's (c) Newton's Universal law of gravitation ✓
(d) None

I Answer all the questions and write Answer in brackets.

- 03
10
- 1 Rocket works on which platform Newton's III law (c)
 - (a) conservation of energy (b) conservation of momentum
 - (c) Newton's III law (d) None
 - 2 Range of change of velocity is called Acceleration (a)
 - (a) acceleration (b) speed (c) displacement (d) None
 - 3 The value of acceleration due to gravity g is. (a)
 - (a) 9.8 m/sec^2 (b) 7.2 m/sec^2 (c) zero (d) none

9.8 m/sec^2 on earth.
 - 4 The dimensional formula for power is (a)
 - (a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$ (b) $M^0 L^1 T^{-3}$ (c) $M^1 L^{-2} T^2$ (d) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$
 - 5 A body moving constant velocity will have 0 (d)
 - (a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec^2 (c) 9.8 cm/sec^2 (d) None

acceleration
 - 6 Zener Diode works is None Bias. (d)
 - (a) Forward (b) Reverse (c) Both (d) None
 - 7 No. of diodes in full-wave Rectifier (d) (d)
 - (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
 - 8 Ohm's Law Mathematical form $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$. (b)
 - (a) $V = IR$ (b) $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ (c) $W = qit$ (d) None
 - 9 The dimensional formula for power is (d)
 - (a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$ (b) $M^1 L^{-2} T^{-2}$ (c) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (d) $M^0 L^1 T^{-3}$
 - 10 $F = G \cdot \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ is called Newton's Law (a)
 - (a) Newton's (b) Boyle's (c) Newton's universal law of gravitation
 - (d) None

2017-18
Diagnostic Test

(For Sem I) 11

S.NO	STUDENT NAME	MARKS	
01	A. Ramchow	06	
02	D. Laxman	09	slow learner
03	J. Karthik	03	slow learner
04	K. Thulasiram	08	
05	sandhyarani	05	
06	P. canthosh	09	
07	v. Nagaraju	03	slow learner
<u>(MPCs)</u>			
01	A. Priyanka	09	Adv. learner
02	B. Suresh	02	slow learner
03	B. Sai Krishna	05	
04	Ch. Sai Krishna	06	
05	E. Rajesham	07	
06	G. Vinay Kumar	05	
07	G. Thirupathi	06	
08	G. Sarath	05	
09	M. Shekar	09	slow learner
10	M. Mahesh	08	Adv. learner
11	N. Pavantumar	08	Adv. learner
12	P. Vidhya Kumar	03	slow learner
13	P. Teja	09	Adv. learner
14	Sk. Shalish	09	slow learner
15	Athilash	05	

peer teamspeer teacher

A. priyanka

peer teacher

P. Teja

students

01) sandhyarani

students 01) v. Nagaraja

02) p. samthosh

02) k. Tularam

03) D. hoaman

03) B. suresh

04) A. Ramshau

04) E. Rajesham

05) B. saikrishna

05) G. vinaykumar

Peer Teacher

M. Mahesh

peer teacher

N. pavankumar

Students

01) G. Tirupathi

Students 01) P. Vidya Sagar

02) G. Vinaykumar

02) S. S. Shekar

03) Ch. Saikrishna

03) Akhilesh

04) G. Saraiab

04) J. Karthik

05) M. Shekar

Syllabus for Remedial teaching :-

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 01) | Heat | → | 2 Hours |
| 02) | Mechanics | → | 2 Hours |
| 03) | Electricity, magnetism & Electronics | → | 2 Hours |

Adv. learners

- 01) A. Priyanka
- 02) P. Teja
- 03) M. Mahesh
- 04) N. Pavan Kumar

slow learner

- 01) D. Waxman
- 02) T. Karthik
- 03) V. Nagaraju
- 04) B. Suresh
- 05) M. Shekar
- 06) P. Vidyasagar
- 07) S. K. Chaitan

S.NO	STUDENT'S NAME	3/8	9/8	10/8	11/8	14/8	20/8	25/8
01	A. Ramshaw	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
02	D. Laxman	P	a	P	a	P	P	P
03	J. Karthik	a	P	P	a	P	P	P
04	K. Thulasiram	P	a	a	P	a	a	P
05	Sandhya Pani	P	P	P	a	P	P	P
06	P. Santhosh	P	P	a	P	P	a	a
07	V. Nagaraju	P	P	a	P	P	P	a
(mpcs)								
01	A. Priyanka	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
02	B. Suresh	a	P	a	P	P	P	P
03	B. Saikrishna	P	P	a	P	a	P	a
04	Ch. Saikrishna	P	a	P	a	P	P	P
05	E. Rajesham	P	a	P	P	a	a	P
06	G. Vinay Kumar	a	P	P	a	P	P	a
07	G. Therupathi	P	P	a	P	a	P	P
08	G. Saraviah	P	P	P	a	P	a	P
09	M. Shetar	a	P	P	P	a	P	P
10	M. Mahesh	a	P	P	P	a	P	P
11	N. Pavani Kumar	P	P	a	P	P	P	P
12	P. Vidhya Sagar	P	P	P	a	P	P	P
13	P. Teja	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
14	St. Shahis	P	a	P	a	a	P	P
15	Akhilesh	P	P	a	a	P	P	P

07/10

Diagnostic Test B.Sc. Sem-I, Year: I

Answer all the questions and write answer in brackets

1 Rate of change of velocity is called acceleration (a)
(a) acceleration (b) speed (c) displacement (d) None

2 $F = ma$ eqn is derived from II Newton's Law (b)
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) II & I

3 $u + at = v$ (a)
(a) v^2 (b) s (c) v (d) None of these

4 Units for momentum is $gm \cdot cm / sec$ (in c.g.s system) (a)
(a) $gm \cdot cm / sec$ (b) $cm \cdot sec / gm$ (c) Dyne (d) None

5 Rocket works on which principle Newton's III law (c)
(a) conservation of Energy (b) conservation of momentum (c) Newton's III law (d) None

6 Ohm's Law mathematical form $V = IR$ (a)
(a) $V = IR$ (b) $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ (c) $m = zit$ (d) None

7 Germanium & Silicon are called Insulator (d)
(a) conductors (b) Semi-conductor (c) Insulator (d) None

8 The value of acceleration due to gravity g is None (d)
(a) 9.8 m/sec^2 (b) 7.2 m/sec^2 (c) zero (d) None

9 $a = -kx$ eqn is called [a = acceleration, x = displacement] (a)
(a) S.H.M. eqn (b) Rotatory eqn (c) None (d) Angular eqn

10 The dimensional formula for power is $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (b)
(a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$ (b) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (c) $M^1 L^2 T^{-2}$ (d) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$

03/10

I Answer all the questions and write answers in brackets

① Rate of change of velocity is called acceleration (a)
 (a) acceleration (b) speed (c) displacement (d) None

② $F = ma$ eqn is derived from II Newton's Law (d)
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) II & I

③ $u + at = \frac{v^2}{2}$ (a)
 (a) v^2 (b) s (c) v (d) None of these

④ Units for momentum is gm.cm/sec (in c.g.s system) (a)
 (a) gm.cm/sec (b) cm.sec/gm (c) Dyne (d) None

⑤ Rocket works on which principle Conservation of Momentum (a)
 (a) conservation of Energy (b) conservation of momentum (c) Newton's III Law (d) None

⑥ Ohm's Law mathematical form. None (d)
 (a) $V = IR$ (b) $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ (c) $m = zit$ (d) None.

⑦ Germanium & Silicon are called Conductors (a)
 (a) conductors (b) Semi-conductors (c) Insulators (d) None

⑧ The value of acceleration due to gravity g is 9.8 m/sec² on earth (a)
 (a) 9.8 m/sec² (b) 7.2 m/sec² (c) zero (d) None

⑨ $a = -kx$ eqn. is called [a = acceleration, x = displacement] (b)
 (a) S.H.M. eqn (b) Rotatory eqn (c) None (d) Angular eqn

⑩ The dimensional formula for power is (b)
 (a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$ (b) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (c) $M^1 L^2 T^{-2}$ (d) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$

05
I

Answer all the questions and write answers in brackets

- ① Rate of change of velocity is called acceleration → (a)
 - (a) acceleration (b) Speed (c) Displacement (d) None
- ② $F = ma$ eqn is derived from II & I Newton's Law → (d)
 - (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) II & I
- ③ $u + at = \frac{v^2}{2a}$ → (c)
 - (a) v^2 (b) s (c) v (d) None of these
- ④ Units for momentum is None. (In c.g.s system) → (b)
 - (a) gm-cm/sec (b) cm.sec/gm (c) Dyne (d) None
- ⑤ Rocket works on which principle Newton's III-law → (c)
 - (a) conservation of Energy (b) conservation of momentum (c) Newton's III Law (d) None
- ⑥ Ohm's Law mathematical form. None → (d)
 - (a) $V = IR$ (b) $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ (c) $m = zit$ (d) None.
- ⑦ Germanium & Silicon are called Semi-conductor → (b)
 - (a) conductors (b) Semi-conductors (c) Insulators (d) None
- ⑧ The value of acceleration due to gravity g is 9.8 m/sec² on earth → (a)
 - (a) 9.8 m/sec² (b) 7.2 m/sec² (c) zero (d) None
- ⑨ $a = -kx$ eqn. is called [a = acceleration, x = displacement] → (d)
 - (a) S.H.M. eqn (b) Rotatory eqn (c) None (d) Angular eqn
- ⑩ The dimensional formula for power is → (a)
 - (a) $M^1 L^2 T^{-3}$ (b) $M^1 L T^{-3}$ (c) $M^1 L T^{-2}$ (d) $M^1 L T^{-1}$

Diagnostic Test

17.

physics sem-III (2018-19)

S.NO	Named of the student	Marks	Attendance
1.	A. Shilpa	06	a p p a p p a
2.	B. Rakesh	05 - slow	p a a a p p
3.	B. Sai prasad	05 - slow	p p a p p p
4.	Ch. shekhar	03 - slow	a p p p a a
5.	D. naveen	05 - slow	a a a p p p
6.	D. Saitikhan	06	a a p p p p
7.	E. Srinivas	06	p p a p p p
8.	G. Ravinder	08 - Adv	a p p p p p
9.	J. Rajitha	07	p p a a p p
10.	K. Aneshan	06	a a p p p p
11.	K. soilekha	06	a a a p p p
12.	L. sagar	05 - slow	p p a a p p
13.	M. sirisha	09 - Adv	p p a a p p
14.	M. prakesh	05	a a p p p p
15.	M. pawan	05	p p a a a p a
16.	N. Pawan kalyan	06	a p p p a p a
17.	N. Bheemakha	05 - slow	a a p p p p
18.	N. Devi prasad	09 - slow	a a p p p p
19.	P. Ganga jalal	06	p p a a a p p
20.	P. Prem sagar	07	p p p p p p
21.	P. poojitha	08 - Adv	p a p p a a p
22.	R. soorwanthi	08 - Adv	a p p p p p a
23.	S. Suresh	06 - slow	a a a a a p p
24.	S. Rajesh kumar	06 - slow	p p a a a p p
25.	Razak pasha	06	p p a p a p p
26.	S. Sangeetha	05 - slow	a a p p p p p
27.	S. praveen	05 - slow	a a p p p a a
28.	S. Vinay Teja	07 - Adv	a a p p p a a
29.	T. Romadevi	06	p p p a p p
30.	V. Rohith	05 - slow	p a p a p a p
31.	K. Sai teja	05 - slow	p a p p p a p

MPC

1.	A. Sai Krishna	05	a	a	p	p	p	p	p
2.	D. Shailaja	08-adv.	a	p	p	p	p	p	p
3.	K. Karthik	09	p	p	p	a	a	p	p
4.	K. Mamatha	02	a	a	p	p	p	p	p
5.	M. Sanga	05	p	a	p	a	a	p	p
6.	J. Manasa	06	a	a	p	p	p	p	p

peer teams

peer teacher - G. Ravinder

students: A. shilapa, B. Rakesh

B. Saiprasad, ch. shethar

D. Naveen, P. Saikiran

peer teacher - M. Sirisha

students: - E. Srinivas

J. Rajitha, K. Anusha

K. srilekha, L. Sagar

M. prakash, M. pawan

N. pawan kalpan.

peer teacher : R. Sravanthi

students :- N. Bheemakka, N. Deviprasad

P. Anagatajala, S. Suresh

peer teacher :- T. Ramad

S. Sangeetha

S. poa ven, S. Vinay

K. Sai Teja.

peer teacher : D. Shailaja

students : A. Saikrishna

K. Karthik

K. Mamatha

M. Sanga

T. Manasa

Remedial syllabus for Semester - I (2018-19)

- ① Mechanics → 2 hours
- ② Heat → 2 hours
- ③ Electricity, Magnetism & Electronics → 2 hours

Slow Learners

- ① B. Rakesh
- ② B. Sai prasad
- ③ ch. shekar
- ④ D. Naven
- ⑤ L. Sagar
- ⑥ N. Bheemakka
- ⑦ N. Devi prasad
- ⑧ S. Sunesh
- ⑨ S. Rajender.
- ⑩ S. praveen
- ⑪ S. vinay Teja
- ⑫ K. Sai Teja.

Advanced Learners

- ① G. Ravinder
- ② M. Sirisha
- ③ R. Sravanthi
- ④ T. Ramadevi
- ⑤ D. shailaja

9
10

P. Akshay Govt degree college Manchester
B.Sc (MPC & MPAS); Sub: physics; (2019-2020)

Diagnostic Test B.Sc Sem I year: I

I Answer all the questions and write answers in brackets.

- ① Newtons is unit for force (b) ✓
(a) momentum (b) Force (c) kinetic energy (d) None.
- ② A body moving constant velocity will have 0 acceleration. (c) ✓
(a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec^2 (c) 9.8 cm/sec^2 (d) None.
- ③ Units for Resistance is ohms (b) ✓
(a) volt (b) ohms (c) Faraday (d) None
- ④ The water will have maximum density at 4°C (b) ✓
(a) 0°C (b) 4°C (c) 100°C (d) None temperature
- ⑤ $u + at = \frac{v}{s}$ (c) ✓
(a) v^2 (b) s (c) v (d) None of the above
- ⑥ $a = -kx$ Equation is called [a = acceleration, x = displacement] (c) ✓
(a) s.H.M equation (b) Rotatory eqn (c) None (d) Angular
- ⑦ Newton is unit of force (b) ✓
(a) momentum (b) force (c) kinetic energy (d) none
- ⑧ Germanium & silicon are called Germanium (a) (c) ✓
(a) conductors (b) semi-conductors (c) insulators (d) none
- ⑨ $F = ma$ eqn is derived from II Newton's law (b) ✓
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) II & I
- ⑩ $v = u + at$; $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$; $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ are called (a) (c) ✓
(a) eqns of motion (b) Equations of Rest (c) Newton's laws (d) None eqn motion

I Answer all the questions and write answers in brackets.

- ① Newtons is unit for Momentum (a)
(a) momentum (b) Force (c) kinetic energy (d) None.
- ② A body moving constant velocity will have 0 acceleration. (a)
(a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec^2 (c) 9.8 cm/sec^2 (d) None.
- ③ Units for Resistance is ohms (b)
(a) volt (b) ohms (c) Faraday (d) None
- ④ The water will have maximum density at 4°C (b)
(a) 0°C (b) 4°C (c) 100°C (d) None temperature
- ⑤ $u + at = \frac{v}{\quad}$ (c)
(a) v^2 (b) s (c) v (d) None of the above
- ⑥ $a = -kx$ Equation is called S.H.M Equation (a)
(a) S.H.M Equation (b) Rotatory eqn (c) None (d) Angular
[a = acceleration]
[x = displacement]
- ⑦ Newton is unit of for Force (b)
(a) momentum (b) Force (c) kinetic energy (d) None
- ⑧ Germanium & Silicon are called Semi-conductors (b)
(a) conductors (b) semi-conductors (c) Insulators
(d) None
- ⑨ $F = ma$ Eqn is derived from II Newton's law (b)
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) II & I
- ⑩ $v = u + at$; $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$; $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ are called Eqns of motion (a)
(a) Eqns of motion (b) Equations of Rest (c) Newton's laws
(d) None

Diagnostic Test B.Sc Sem I year : I

Answer all the questions and write answers in brackets.

- ① Newtons is unit for _____ (a)
 (a) momentum (b) Force (c) Kinetic Energy (d) None.
- ② A body moving constant velocity will have _____ (b)
 acceleration.
 (a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec^2 (c) 9.8 cm/sec^2 (d) None.
- ③ Units for Resistance is _____ (b)
 (a) volt (b) ohms (c) Faraday (d) None
- ④ The water will have maximum density at _____ (b)
 (a) 0°C (b) 4°C (c) 100°C (d) None
 temperature
- ⑤ $u + at =$ _____ (c)
 (a) v^2 (b) s (c) v (d) None of the above
- ⑥ $a = -kx$ Equation is called _____ (a)
 (a) S.H.M equation (b) Rotatory eqn (c) None (d) Angular
 [$a = \text{acceleration}$]
 [$x = \text{displacement}$]
- ⑦ Newton is unit of for _____ (b)
 (a) momentum (b) Force (c) Kinetic Energy (d) None
- ⑧ Germanium & Silicon are called _____ (b)
 (a) conductors (b) semi-conductors (c) Insulators
 (d) None
- ⑨ $F = ma$ Eqn is derived from _____ Newton's law (b)
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) II & I
- ⑩ $v = u + at$; $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$; $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ are called (a)
 (a) eqns of motion (b) Equations of Rest (c) Newton's laws
 (d) None

DIAGNOSTIC TEST - FOR Sem-I
(2019-20) 21

MPC

Remedial Attendance

		5/8	6/8	13/8	19/8	20/8	26/8	27/8
①	A. Shankar	03	P	a	P	P	P	a
②	D. Vamshikumar	05	P	P	P	a	P	a
③	M. Kalyani	05	a	a	P	P	P	P
④	P. Rajshetkar	06	a	a	P	a	P	P
⑤	P. Madhukar	09	SL	P	P	P	a	P
⑥	P. Akshay (Ado)	09	P	P	P	a	P	P
⑦	T. Vinod	09	SL	a	P	P	a	a
⑧	V. Natesh	09	SL	P	a	P	P	P
⑨	D. Vamshi (Dammam)	03	SL	a	a	a	P	P

MPCS

①	E. Premkumar	05	P	P	P	P	P	P
②	J. Srilatha (Ado)	07	a	P	P	P	P	P
③	J. Anjanna	09	SL	a	P	P	P	a
④	K. Bhavani (Ado)	07	P	P	P	a	P	P
⑤	K. Ramprasad	05	P	P	a	a	P	P
⑥	P. Within	05	P	P	a	a	a	P
⑦	P. Ananthigobal	06	P	a	a	a	P	P
⑧	P. Sangeetha	05	P	P	a	a	a	P
⑨	P. Ramya	05	P	a	a	P	P	P
⑩	P. Nateshwar	09	SL	P	a	a	P	P
⑪	V. Srikanth (Ado)	08	a	P	P	P	P	P
⑫	B. Ranjith	03	SL	a	a	a	P	P
⑬	P. Saitkumar	03	SL	a	P	P	P	a
⑭	M. Srikanth	03	SL	a	a	P	P	P

Syllabus (Remedial for Sem-1)

- ① Light — 2 hours
- ② Sound & Oscillation — 2 hours
- ③ Heat — 2 hours

peer Teacher :- P. Akshay
students :- A. Shanker, D. Varoshikumar
 M. Kalyani, P. Rajashekar

peer Teacher :- J. Soilatha
 P. Premkumar, J. Anjamma, P. Nageshwar
 K. Ram Prasad, P. Nithin, P. Konthigrae

peer Teacher :- K. Bavani
 P. Premkumar, J. Anjamma, P. Nageshwar
 V. Natesh, Purnima Varahi

peer Teacher :- V. Srikanth
 P. Sangeetha, D. Saikumar
 M. Srikanth, B. Ranjith

Advanced Learners

- ① P. Akshay
- ② J. Soilatha
- ③ K. Bhavani
- ④ V. Soikarth

Slow learners

- ① D. Vamsi
- ② B. Saikumar
- ③ V. Naresh
- ④ T. Vinod
- ⑤ M. Soikarth
- ⑥ A. Shankar
- ⑦ P. Madhukar
- ⑧ J. Anjanna
- ⑨ P. Saikumar
- ⑩ B. Ramjith

M. Uday Sathyanar
Govt. Degree college, Machilipatnam

class: B.Sc (MPC & MPES) Sub: Physics Year (2020-2021); Sem-I
7/10
± yr.

Diagnostic Test

I Answer all the questions & write in brackets.

(1) The Flying bird in air will have kinetic energy (c)

(a) kinetic (b) potential (c) kinetic & potential (d) None

(2) Newton is unit for Force (b)

(a) Momentum (b) Force (c) kinetic energy (d) None

(3) The product of Force & time is called Impulse (d)

(a) power (b) Density (c) Elasticity (d) Impulse

(4) $F = G \cdot \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ is called Newton's Law (c)

(a) Newton's (b) Boyle's (c) Newton's Universal Law of gravitation (d) None

(5) The velocity of sound in vacuum is 0 (b)

(a) 330 m/sec (b) 0 (c) 3×10^8 m/sec (d) 330 m/sec²

(6) The velocity of Light is 3×10^8 m/sec (a)

(a) 3×10^8 m/sec (b) 0 (c) 3×10^{-8} m/sec (d) None

(7) A body moving constant velocity will have 0 acceleration (a)

(a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec² (c) 9.8 cm/sec² (d) None

(8) The water will have maximum density at 4°C temperature (b)

(a) 0°C (b) 4°C (c) 100°C (d) None

(9) Zener Diode works in forward Bias (a)

(a) Forward (b) Reverse (c) Both (d) None

(10) No. of diodes in Full-wave Rectifier 2 (b)

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

K. Rakesh
Govt. Degree College, Manchinal

Class: B.Sc (MPC & MPUS) Sub: Physics Year (2020-2021); Sem-I
± yr.

Diagnostic Test

7/10

I Answer all the questions & write in brackets.

- (1) The Flying bird in air will have None energy (d) ✓
(a) Kinetic (b) potential (c) Kinetic & potential (d) None
- (2) Newton is unit for Kinetic energy (c) ✓
(a) Momentum (b) Force (c) Kinetic energy (d) None
- (3) The product of Force & time is called power (a) ✓
(a) power (b) Density (c) Elasticity (d) Impulse
- (4) $F = G \cdot \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ is called Newton's Law of gravitation (c) ✓
(a) Newton's (b) Boyle's (c) Newton's Universal Law of gravitation (d) None
- (5) The velocity of sound in vacuum is 0 (b) ✓
(a) 330 m/sec (b) 0 (c) 3×10^8 m/sec (d) 330 m/sec²
- (6) The velocity of light is 3×10^8 m/sec (a) ✓
(a) 3×10^8 m/sec (b) 0 (c) 3×10^{-8} m/sec (d) None
- (7) A body moving constant velocity will have 0 acceleration (a) ✓
(a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec² (c) 9.8 cm/sec² (d) None
- (8) The water will have Maximum density at 4°C temperature (b) ✓
(a) 0°C (b) 4°C (c) 100°C (d) None
- (9) Zener diode works in Reverse Bias (b) ✓
(a) Forward (b) Reverse (c) Both (d) None
- (10) No. of diodes in Full-wave Rectifier is 2 (b) ✓
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4.

K. Vijay Kumar

Govt. Degree College, Machilipatnam

Class: B.Sc (MPC & MPES)

Sub: Physics

Year (2020-2021); Sem-I

Diagnostic Test

± yr.

4/10

I Answer all the Questions & write in brackets.

(1) The Flying bird in air will have kinetic energy (a) ✓

(a) Kinetic (b) potential (c) Kinetic & potential (d) None

(2) Newton is unit for None (d) ✓

(a) Momentum (b) Force (c) Kinetic energy (d) None

(3) The product of Force & time is called Density (b) ✓

(a) Power (b) Density (c) Elasticity (d) Impulse

(4) $F = G \cdot \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ is called Newton's universal Law of gravitation (c) ✓

(a) Newton's (b) Boyle's (c) Newton's Universal Law of gravitation (d) None

(5) The velocity of sound in vacuum is 330 m/sec (a) ✓

(a) 330 m/sec (b) 0 (c) 3×10^8 m/sec (d) 330 m/sec²

(6) The velocity of Light is 3×10^8 cm/sec (a) ✓

(a) 3×10^8 m/sec (b) 0 (c) 3×10^{-8} m/sec (d) None

(7) A body moving constant velocity will have 0 acceleration (a) ✓

(a) 0 (b) 9.8 m/sec² (c) 9.8 cm/sec² (d) None

(8) The water will have maximum density at 4°C temperature (b) ✓

(a) 0°C (b) 4°C (c) 100°C (d) None

(9) Zener diode works in forward Bias. (a) ✓

(a) Forward (b) Reverse (c) Both (d) None

(10) No. of diodes in Full-wave Rectifier 2 (b) ✓

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

Diagnostic Test (2020-21)

25

SEMESTER - 2

S.No	Name of the student	M.	
1	K. Srikranth	03	Slow Learner
2	Ch. Janaki Ram	05	
3	P. Shiva Sai	09	slow.L
4	N. Prem Kumar	09	
5	K. Vijay Kumar	09	Slow.L
6	B. Vamshi	09	
7	K. Manisha	05	
8	A. Ashwini	05	
9	A. Krishaveni	08	
10	B. Ganesh	05	
11	Ch. Moanika	06	
12	N. Nagarani	05	
13	L. Roja	06	
14	N. Rajanna	06	
15	P. Vidya Sagar	09	
16	Ch. Praveen	03	slow.L
17	R. Sai Krishna	09	slow.L
18	B. Venkatesh	08	
19	P. Rajesh	09	slow.L
20	Attual Singh	08	slow.L
21	M. Praveen Kumar	05	
22	Taskeen Subhana	05	
23	D. Lakshmi Bhawani	06	
24	K. Rakesh	07	
25	A. Dhaval Singh Kiran	05	
26	A. Naveen	06	
27	G. Nithin	05	
28	E. Sanjeev	09	slow.L
29	D. Raj Kumar	06	
30	E. Mahesh	06	
31	M. Uday Sai Kumar	09	Adv. Learner

32	L. acher
33	D. Rohith
34	D. santhosh
35	K. poashwith Kumar

peer Teacher:- N. preem Kumar
 E. Sanjeev
 P. Rajkumar
 E. Mahesh
 L. acher
 D. Rohitha
 D. Santhosh
 K. poashath

peer teacher:- B. Vamsi
 B. Ganesh
 ch. moornika
 N. Nagarath
 K. Raja
 N. Rajanna

peer Teacher:- Venkatesh
 ch. Janakiram
 P. shiva Sai
 K. vijay Kumar
 K. manisha
 A. ashwini
 A. krishnaveni

peer teacher:- Uday
 Sai Kumar
 A. Rajesh
 Attul Singh
 M. poaveen Kumar
 tharshma Suthan
 Laxmi Bavani
 Rakesh

* Syllabus for Remedial class for Sem-B

- ① Heat — 2 hours
- ② Light — 2 hours
- ③ sound & oscillation — 2 hours

slow learners

- ① K. Srikanth
- ② P. shivasai
- ③ P. vidya sagar
- ④ ch. poaveen
- ⑤ R. saikrishna
- ⑥ P. Rejesh
- ⑦ Attul Singh
- ⑧ S. Nithin

Adv. learners

- ① N. prantikumar
- ② B. vamsi
- ③ B. venkatesh
- ④ M. uday sai
(kumar)

:శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానము:

ప్రతి పదార్థ తాత్పర్యములు:

1) విమల యశోనిధి! పురుష వృత్త మెరుంగునుండు జావె వే

దములును బంచభూతములు ధర్మపు సంధ్యలు నంతరాత్మయున్

యముడును జంద్రసూర్యులు నహంబును రాత్రియు నన్తహా పదా

ర్థము లివి యుండగా నరుడు దక్కొన నేర్చునె తన్ను మ్రుచ్చిలన్.

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర

మహాభారతం ,ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం

అను పాఠము లోనిది.

సందర్భము:శకుంతల రాజసభలో తన భర్త అయిన దుష్యంత మహారాజుతో మనిషి తనను తాను మోసగించుకోలేడని పలుకు సందర్భము లోనిది .

ప్రతిపదార్థము:

విమల=నిర్మలమైన // యశోనిధి =కీర్తికి నిలయమైన వాడా! // వేదములును=నాలుగు

వేదాలునూ //పంచభూతములు=భూమి,నీరు,అగ్ని,వాయువు,ఆకాశము అనే అయిదు ప్రకృతి

శక్తులునూ // ధర్మపున్=ధర్మమునూ //.సంధ్యలున్=ఉదయ,సాయంకాల సంధ్యలునూ

//అంతరాత్మయున్=తన హృదయమునూ //యముడును=యమధర్మరాజును //చంద్ర

సూర్యులును=చంద్రుడునూ,సూర్యుడునూ //అహంబును=పగలునూ //రాత్రియున్=రాత్రియునూ

//అన్=అను //ఇవి=ఈ యొక్క // మహాపదార్థములు=గొప్ప పదార్థాలు //ఉండగాన్=ఉండగా

//నరుడు=మానవుడు //తన్నున్=తనను // తన్ను మ్రుచ్చిలన్=మోసగించుకొనుటకు

//తక్కొనన్=పూనుకోవడానికి //నేర్చునే=సమర్థుడు అవుతాడా??(కాడు అని భావము)

తాత్పర్యము: నిర్మలమైన కీర్తికి నిలయమైన వాడా ! ఓ దుష్యంత మహారాజా!

వేదాలూ,పంచభూతాలూ,ధర్మమూ,ఉభయసంధ్యలూ,అంతరాత్మ,యమధర్మరాజు,చంద్ర

సూర్యులు ,రాత్రింబగళ్ళు అనే ఈ మహా పదార్థాలు మానవుడిని ఎప్పటి కప్పుడు గమనిస్తూనే

ఉంటాయి.కాబట్టి నరుడు తనను తాను మోసగించుకోలేడు.

2)విపరీత ప్రతి భాష లేమిటికి మర్సినాథ ! యీ పుత్ర గా

త్ర పరిష్కంగ సుఖంబు సేకొనుము ముక్తాహార కర్పూర సాం

ద్ర పరాగ ప్రసరంబు జందనము జంద్ర జ్యోత్స్నాయున్ బుత్ర గా

త్ర పరిష్కంగము నట్లు జీవులకు హృద్యంబే కడున్ శీతమే.

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది.

సందర్భము: శకుంతల పుతుడిని కౌగిలించుకోవడం ఎంత చల్లగా ,సుఖంగా ఉంటుందో దుష్కంతుడికి వివరించే సందర్భము లోనిది.

ప్రతి పదార్థము:

ఉర్వినాథ=ఓ దుష్కంతు మహారాజా! //విపరీత ప్రతిభాషలు==విరుద్ధములైన వాదములతో కూడిన మాటలు ఏమిటికి=ఎందుకు//ఈ =ఈ యొక్క //పుత్ర=పుత్రుడైన భరతుడి //గాత్ర =శరీరమును// పరిష్కంగ=కౌగిలించుకోవడంలో కలిగే //సుఖంబున్ =సుఖమును //చేకొనుము= అనుభవించుము //ముక్తాహార=ముత్యాల హారాలునూ//కర్పూర=పచ్చ కర్పూరము యొక్క //సాంద్ర=దట్టమైన //పరాగ=పాడి యొక్క //ప్రసరంబున్=పూతయునూ //చందనమున్=మంచి గంధమునూ //చంద్రజ్యోత్స్నాయున్= వెన్నెలయునూ //జీవులకు=ప్రాణులకు //పుత్ర గాత్ర =కుమారుడి శరీరమును పరిష్కంగమునట్లు=కౌగిలించుకున్నట్టుగా //హృద్యంబు+ఏ=హృదయానికి సంతోషం కలిగిస్తుందా?(కలిగించదు అని భావం)// కడున్=మిక్కిలి //శీతమే=చల్లదనంగా ఉంటుందా?(ఉండదు అని భావం)

తాత్పర్యం: ఓ దుష్కంతు మహారాజా! విరుద్ధములైన మాటలెందుకు?ఈ పుతుడిని కౌగిలించుకొని ,ఈతడి కౌగిలి వలన కలిగే సుఖాన్ని అనుభవించుము. ముత్యాల హారాలూ,పచ్చ కర్పూరపు దట్టమైన పాడులూ,మంచి గంధాలూ వెన్నెలూ,ఇవేవే పుత్రుని కౌగిలి ఇచ్చునటువంటి సుఖాన్నీ,చల్లదనాన్నీ మనుషులకు ఇవ్వలేవు.

3) మత జల పూరితంబులగు నూతులు నూరిటి కంటె సూ

నృత వ్రత యొక బావి మేలు మరి బావులు నూరిటి కంటె నొక్కస

త్కతువది మేలు,తత్కతు శతంబున కంటె సుతుండు మేలు త

త్కతు శతకంబు కంటె నొక సూనృత వాక్యము మేలు సూడగన్

.కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది.

సందర్భము: శకుంతల తన భర్త అయిన దుష్యంతుడికి సత్య వాక్యము యొక్క గొప్పదనాన్ని వివరించు సందర్భము లోనిది.

వ్రతిపదార్థము:

సూనృత వ్రత= సత్యమును పలుకుటయే వ్రతముగా కల దుష్యంతు మహారాజా! //మతజల పూరితంబులగు=కొనియాడదగిన మంచి నీటి చేత నిండిన //నూతులు =చేద బావులు //నూరిటికంటె=నూరింటి కన్నా // ఒక బావి మేలు=ఒక దిగుడు బావి ఉత్తమము //మరి బావులు =అట్టి దిగుడు బావులు //నూరిటి కంటె=నూరింటి కన్నా //ఒక్క సత్కతువు =ఒక మంచి యజ్ఞము//అది మేలు= అది మిక్కిలి ఉత్తమము //తత్ క్రతు శతంబున కంటె=అట్టి మంచి యజ్ఞాలు నూరింటి కన్నా //సుతుండు మేలు=ఒక్క పుత్రుడు ఉత్తమము //తత్ =ఆ యొక్క //సుత శతకంబున కంటె=నూరుగురు పుత్రుల కన్నా //చూడగన్= ఆలోచించి చూడగా//ఒక సూనృత వాక్యము=ఒక్క సత్య వాక్యము //మేలు=మిక్కిలి ఉత్తమము

తాత్పర్యము: సత్యమును పలుకుటయే వ్రతముగా కల దుష్యంతు మహారాజా! మతజల కొనియాడదగిన మంచి నీటి చేత నిండిన చేద బావులు నూరింటి కన్నా ఒక దిగుడు బావి ఉత్తమము అట్టి దిగుడు బావులు నూరింటి కన్నా ఒక మంచి యజ్ఞము మిక్కిలి ఉత్తమము .అట్టి మంచి యజ్ఞాలు నూరింటి కన్నా ఒక్క పుత్రుడు ఉత్తమము. ఆ యొక్క నూరుగురు పుత్రుల కన్నా ఆలోచించి చూడగా ఒక్క సత్య వాక్యము మిక్కిలి ఉత్తమము

4) గొనకొని వీడు నీకును శకుంతలకుం బ్రయ నందనుండు నే

కొని భరియింపు మీతని శకుంతల సత్యము వలె సాధ్య స

ద్యనుత మహా పతివ్రత వివేకముతో నని దివ్యవాణి డా

వినిచె ధరాధినాథునకు విస్తయ మందగ దత్తభాసదుల్

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం , అది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది.

సందర్భము: శకుంతల ఎవరో తనకు తెలియదని దుష్పంతుడు పలుకగా ఆకాశవాణి దుష్పంతుడికి శకుంతల సత్యమే పలికినదని చెప్పు సందర్భము లోనిది .

ప్రతిపదార్థము:

గొనకొని=విశేషించి//వీడు=ఈ పిల్లవాడు అయిన భరతుడు
//నీకును=నీకూ, //శకుంతలకుం=శకుంతలకునూ //

ప్రియ నందనుండు=ముద్దుల కొడుకు //ఈతనిన్=ఇతడిని //వివేకముతోన్=తెలివిగా //చేకొని
=స్వీకరించి //భరియింపుము=పోషించుము //సాధ్య=ఇల్లాలూ //సద్+వినుత=మంచి వారి
చేత కీర్తించబడునది //మహా పతివ్రత=గొప్ప పతివ్రత అయిన //శకుంతల=శకుంతల
//సత్యము వలెన్ =నిజం మాట్లాడింది.//అని=అని //తత్+సభా సదుల్=ఆ సభలో నున్న వారు
//విస్తయమున్+అందగన్=ఆశ్చర్య పడేటట్లుగా//దివ్యవాణి=ఆకాశ వాణి//తాన్=తాను//ధర+అధి
నాథునకున్=రాజైన దుష్పంతుడికి /వినిచె=వినిపించినది.

తాత్పర్యము:

“ఈ పిల్లవాడు అయిన భరతుడు నీకూ, శకుంతలకునూ ముద్దుల కొడుకు. ఇతడిని తెలివిగా స్వీకరించి పోషించుము . ఇల్లాలూ .మంచి వారి చేత కీర్తించబడునదీ, గొప్ప పతివ్రత అయిన శకుంతల నిజమునే మాట్లాడినది” అని ఆ సభలో నున్న వారు ఆశ్చర్య పడేటట్లుగా ఆకాశ వాణి రాజైన దుష్పంతుడికి వినిపించినది.

:సందర్భ సహిత వ్యాఖ్యలు:

1)మిన్నకయ అనుచితంబులు పలుకంగా నేల??/ |లేదా అరుగు మంబురుహోనన ఎందుండి వచ్చి తండులకు వడిన్

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,అది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది.

సందర్భము: తననూ,తన కుమారుడినీ స్వీకరించుమని శకుంతల చెప్పిన పిదప తాను ఆమెను ఎరుగను అనీ, వచ్చిన చోటుకే తిరిగి వెళ్ళిపామ్మని దుష్యంతుడు శకుంతలతో పలుకుతున్న సందర్భము లోనిది.

అర్థము: ఊరకనే తగని మాటలు మాట్లాడడం ఎందుకు?ఓ పద్మముఖీ! ఎక్కడినుంచి వచ్చావో అక్కడికే వెళ్లి పో

వివరణ: శకుంతల తననూ,తన కుమారుడినీ ,స్వీకరించుమని పలుకగా లోకాపవాదానికి జడిసి దుష్యంతుడు శకుంతల కానీ ,ఆ కొడుకు కానీ తనకు తెలియదని,కాబట్టి నోటికి వచ్చినదల్లా మాట్లాడక ,వచ్చిన చోటికే తిరిగి పామ్మని పలికాడు.

2) తప్పపలుక నగునె ధార్మికులకు

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,అది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది.

సందర్భము:దుష్యంతుడు శకుంతల ఎవరో తనకు తెలియదని ,వచ్చిన చోటుకే తిరిగి పామ్మని చెప్పాక ,శకుంతల ధర్మాత్ములకు మాట తప్పడం తగునా అని సూటిగా ప్రశ్నించిన సందర్భము లోనిది.

అర్థము:ధర్మాత్ములు అబద్ధం పలకడం తగదు.

వివరణ:శకుంతల తననూ ,తన కుమారుడినీ స్వీకరించుమని దుష్యంతుడితో పలుకగా అతడు వారెవ్వరో తనకు తెలియదని నిరాకరించగా “అన్నీ తెలిసీ తెలియనట్లుగా మాట్లాడుతున్నావు.సొక్కులు లేరు కదా అని ధర్మాత్ములకు అబద్ధం ఆడడం తగదు” అని హితవు పలికినది.

3) నరుడు దక్కొన నేర్చునె తన్ను మ్రుచ్చిలన్

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది

సందర్భము: సొక్కులు లేరు కదా అని అబద్ధాలు పలుకడం ధర్మాత్ములకు తగదని, ప్రకృతి శక్తులు ఎప్పటికీ మానవుల్ని గమనిస్తుంటాయని శకుంతల దుష్ప్రవృత్తితో పలికే సందర్భము లోనిది.

అర్థము: మానవుడు తనను తాను వంచించుకోలేడు.(సత్యాన్ని దాచ లేడు)

వివరణ: శకుంతల ఎంత గుర్తు చేసినా దుష్ప్రవృత్తుడు తనకు ఏమీ తెలియదు అని అబద్ధం ఆడాడు...దానితో శకుంతల మానవుల ప్రవర్తనను వేదాలు,పంచభూతాలు,ధర్మం ,ఉభయ సంధ్యలూ,అంతరాత్మ,యముడు ,చంద్రసూర్యులూ మొదలైన వారు ఎప్పుడూ గమనిస్తూ ఉండగా తనను తాను మోసం చేసుకొని సత్యాన్ని కప్పిపెట్ట లేడని పలికింది.

4) ఇహమున్ బరము గలదె మతి బరికింపన్

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది

సందర్భము: అనుకూలవతి అయిన భార్యను తిరస్కరించడం సరికాదని శకుంతల హెచ్చరించే సందర్భము

అర్థము: ఆలోచిస్తే ఇహపరములు రెండూ ఉండవు.

వివరణ: తనను తిరస్కరించడం సరి కాదని,ప్రేమగా చూడమని శకుంతల వేడుకున్నది. పతివ్రత,గుణవతి,సంతానవతి అనుకూలవతి అయిన భార్యను తిరస్కరించే భర్తకు ఈ లోకంలోనూ,పర లోకంలోనూ సుఖాలు దక్కవని శకుంతల హెచ్చరించింది.

5) దీపంబు వలన కొండొక దీపము ప్రభవించినట్లు

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది

సందర్భము: శకుంతల పుత్రుడి ప్రాముఖ్యతను వివరిస్తూ శకుంతల పలికే సందర్భం లోనిది.

అర్థము: ఒక దీపము వలన మరొక దీపము పుట్టినట్లు.

వివరణ : శకుంతల భరతుడిని చూపుతూ ఒక దీపము నుండి మరొక దీపము పుట్టి ప్రకాశించినట్లుగా దుష్యంతుడి శరీరం నుండి భరతుడు పుట్టి ప్రకాశిస్తున్నాడని శకుంతల పలికే సందర్భము లోనిది.

6) జీవులకు హృద్యంబే కడున్ శీతమే?

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం , ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది

సందర్భం: శకుంతల దుష్యంతుడికి కుమారుడి క్రాగిలిలో ఉన్న సుఖాన్ని, చల్లదనాన్ని వివరించే సందర్భము లోనిది.

అర్థము: మానవుల మనస్సుకు హాయిని , చల్లదనాన్ని కలిగించ లేవు.

వివరణ: శకుంతల దుష్యంతుడికి పుత్రుడిని క్రాగిలించుకుంటే కలిగే ఆనందాన్ని, చల్లదనాన్ని వివరించింది. ముత్యాల హారాలు, మంచి గంధము, వెన్నెల ఇవేవీ కొడుకును క్రాగిలించుకోవడంలో ఉన్న సుఖాన్ని , చల్లదనాన్ని ఇవ్వ లేవని శకుంతల దుష్యంతుడితో పలికింది.

7) సారమతీ చనునె నాటి సత్యము కలుగన్

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం , ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది

సందర్భము; శకుంతల దుష్యంతుడితో భరతుడిని నిరాదరించడం సరి కాదని పలికే సందర్భము లోనిది.

అర్థము: మంచి బుద్ధి కలవాడా! ఆనాటి సత్యము ఉంది.

వివరణ: మంచి బుద్ధి కల ఓ దుష్టుల మహారాజా! గొప్పవాడు,వంశోద్ధారకుడు,ధర్మస్థియుడైన కుమారుడిని ఆనాడు వివాహ కాలం నాటి ప్రమాణాన్ని మరిచి కాదనడం సరి కాదని శకుంతల దుష్టులుతో పలికింది.

8) ఒక సూక్ష్మ వాక్యము మేలు చూడగన్

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది

సందర్భము: శకుంతల దుష్టులుతో సత్య వాక్య ప్రాముఖ్యతను వివరించే సందర్భము లోనిది.

అర్థము: ఒక్క సత్య వాక్యము మేలు

వివరణ: “నూరు నూతుల కంటే ఒక దిగుడు బావి ఉత్తమము.నూరు దిగుడు బావుల కంటే ఒక మంచి యజ్ఞము ఉత్తమము .నూరు మంచి యజ్ఞాల కంటే ఒక కొడుకు ఉత్తముడు.అట్టి నూరుగురు కొడుకుల కంటే ఒక సత్య వాక్యము ఉత్తమము .” అని శకుంతల సత్యవాక్యమే అన్నిటి కన్నా గొప్పదని తెల్పినది.

9) ఎరుగు మెల్ల ధర్మంబుల కెందు బెద్ద యంధ్రు సత్యంబు

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,ఆది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది

సందర్భము: శకుంతల దుష్టులుతో సత్య వాక్య ప్రాముఖ్యతను వివరించే సందర్భము లోనిది.

అర్థము : అన్ని ధర్మముల లోనూ సత్యమే గొప్పది

వివరణ: “తీర్థ యాత్రలకు వెళ్ళడం,వేదాలను అధ్యయనం చేయడం ఇవేవీ సత్యముతో సాటి వచ్చునవి కావు...అన్ని ధర్మాలలోనూ సత్యవాక్య పాలనమే గొప్పది” అని శకుంతల సత్యవాక్యమే అన్నిటి కన్నా గొప్పదని తెల్పినది.

10) ధాత్రీతల నాథ! అంత ధర్మేతరనే?

కవి పరిచయం: ఈ పద్యం ఆదికవి నన్నయ్య గారు రచించిన శ్రీ మదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం ,అది పర్వం చతుర్థాశ్వాసం నుండి గ్రహించబడిన శకుంతలోపాఖ్యానం అను పాఠము లోనిది

సందర్భము:తనను వెనక్కు వెళ్లి పొమ్మన్న దుష్యంతుడితో తానూ అధర్మ పరురాలిని కానని దుష్యంతుడికి చెప్పే సందర్భము లోనిది.

అర్థము:"ఓ రాజా!! నేను ధర్మం లేని దానను కాను.

వివరణ:రాజా! నేను ఉత్తమ క్షత్రియుడైన విశ్వామిత్రుడికీ,పవిత్ర అయిన మేనకకు జన్మించి అధర్మం పలకడానికి తానూ అంత ధర్మం లేని దానను కాదని శకుంతల దుష్యంతుడితో పలికింది.

వ్యాసరూప ప్రశ్నలు:

ప్రశ్న:శకుంతల రాజసభలో దుష్యంతుడికి కావించిన ధర్మ ప్రబోధాన్ని వివరించండి.

శకుంతల తన కుమారుడు భరతుడిని తీసుకొని దుష్యంతు మహారాజు సభకు వచ్చి,అతడు తానెవరో తెలియనట్లుగా ప్రవర్తించడం సహించలేకపోయింది..

“ఓరాజా! ఎవరికీ తెలియదని ధర్మాత్ములకు అసత్యం పలకడం శోభించదు. మానవుడి ప్రవర్తనను

వేదాలూ,పంచభూతాలూ,ధర్మమూ,ఉభయసంధ్యలూ,అంతరాత్మ,యముడూ,సూర్యచంద్రులూ, రాత్రిబగళ్ళూ మొదలైన ప్రకృతి శక్తులు ఎప్పటికీ అప్పుడు గమనిస్తుండగా మానవుడు తన్ను తాను మోసం చేసుకోలేడు”అన్నీ తెలిసి ఏమీ తెలియనట్లుగా నన్ను అవమానించడం తగదు.

భార్య ప్రాముఖ్యత : ఇల్లాలు,గుణవతి,సంతానవతి,అనుకూలవతి అయిన భార్యను అవమానించే భర్తకు ఇహ,పర సుఖాలు ఏవీ దక్కవు.అనుకూలవతి అయిన భార్యను కలిగిన భర్తకు నిత్యం అశ్వమేధ యాగం చేసిన ఫలం లభిస్తుంది.అతడు పుత్రవంతుడు అవుతాడు.

ధర్మార్థ సాధనలో భార్య సాధనము.గృహనీతి విద్యకు నెలవు.సద్గతికి ఊతగర్త.అనేక మంచి గుణాలకు నిలయము.భర్తకు భార్య తప్ప మరేమీ ప్రియమైనవి కావు.భార్యను గౌరవించేవాడి బాధలన్నీ తొలగి పోతాయి.

భార్య భర్తలో సగము.బతుకులోనూ,చావులోనూ ఆమె భర్తనే అనుసరిస్తుంది.తండ్రి కొడుకులకు భేదం లేదు.

పుత్రుడి ప్రాధాన్యత: మనిషి తన నీడను తాను నీళ్ళలో చూసుకున్నట్టు కొడుకులో తండ్రి తన రూపాన్ని చూసుకుంటాడు.పున్నామ నరకం నుండి రక్షించేవాడు కాబట్టి పుత్రుడు అంటారు.ఉత్తమ గుణవంతుడైన పుత్రుడు తల్లిదండ్రుల ఉభయవంశాల వారిని ఉద్ధరిస్తాడు.ఒక దీపం నుండి వేరొక దీపం పుట్టిన విధంగా నీ పుణ్య శరీరం నుండి ఈ పుత్రుడు జన్మించాడు.

ఒక్కసారి ఈ పుత్రుడి కౌగిలిలో ఉన్న సుఖాన్ని అనుభవించు..ముత్యాల హారాలూ,మంచి గంధమూ,వెన్నెల ఇవేవీ పుత్రుడి కౌగిలి ఇచ్చినంత సుఖాని కానీ,చల్లదనాన్ని కానీ ఇవ్వలేవు.ఈ పుత్రుడు వంశకరుండై,అనేక ఆశవమేద యాగాలు చేస్తాడని మునుపు ఆకాశవాణి చెప్పింది.కారణం లేకుండా ఇట్టి సద్గుణముల కుమారుడిని విడువ దగదు.

సత్య వాక్య ప్రశస్తి: మంచి చేద బావులు మూటి కన్నా ఒక దిగుడుబావి ఉత్తమము.మూరు దిగుడు బావుల కన్న ఒక్క మంచి యజ్ఞము ఉత్తమము .మూరు యజ్ఞాల కంటే ఒక్క సుతుడు ఉత్తముడు .అట్టి మూరుగురు సుతుల కన్నా ఒక సత్య వాక్యము మిక్కిలి ఉత్తమము.వేయి అశ్వమేధ యాగాలు చేసిన పుణ్యం కన్నా ఒక సత్యవాక్యము పల్కిన పుణ్యము చాలా గొప్పది. తీర్థ యాత్రాలు చేసిన ఫలమూ,వేదాలన్నీ చదివిన ఫలమూ ఇవేవీ సత్యం తో సమానవైనవి కావు.తెలిసిన వారు ధర్మాలన్నిటికన్నా సత్యమే గొప్ప అని చెప్పుతారు.కాబట్టి కణ్వాశ్రమములో నాకు చేసిన బాసను నెరవేర్చి,ఈ కొడుకును ఆదరించుము.”అని ధర్మోపన్యాసము చేసినది.

2)శకుంతలను దుష్పంతుడు స్వీకరించిన విధానాన్ని తెలపండి.

దుష్పంతు మహారాజు వేటకు వెళ్లి అక్కడ ఒక పుణ్య నదీతీరంలో కణ్వామహర్షి ఆశ్రమం లో శకుంతలను గాంధర్వ వివాహం చేసుకొని ,ఆమెకు పుట్టిన కుమారుడిని హస్తినాపుర సామ్రాజ్యానికి యువరాజును చేస్తాను అని మాట ఇచ్చి ,తానూ రాజధానికి వెళ్లి ,శకుంతలను తీసుకొనిరావడానికి మంత్రులను పంపిస్తానని చెప్పి వెళ్ళి ,ఆ మాటను మరిచిపోతాడు.

ఇక్కడ ఆశ్రమంలో శకుంతలకు సర్వదమనుడు అనే కుమారుడు పుట్టాడు .ఎటువంటి సాధ్యులైనా వివాహిత స్త్రీలు ఎక్కువకాలం పుట్టింట్లో ఉండడం సరి కాదని భావించిన కణ్వా మహర్షి శకుంతలనూ,ఆమె కుమారుడినీ దుష్పంతుని వద్దకు పంపుతాడు.

శకుంతల నేరుగా దుష్యంతుని సభలో అడుగుపెట్టింది. దుష్యంతుడు శకుంతలను చూసి కూడా చూడనట్లు నటించాడు. దీన్ని శకుంతల తట్టుకోలేక పోయింది. "మరిచిపోతే గుర్తు చేయవచ్చును. తెలియకపోతే తెలుపవచ్చును. కానీ తెలిసీ తెలియనట్టుగా అనటించే వాడికి తెలవడం బ్రహ్మకు కూడా సాధ్యం కాదని భావించిన శకుంతల అయినా వచ్చు, వట్టిగా పోరాదని తన వృత్తాంతాన్ని రాజుకు జ్ఞాపకం చేయాలని నిశ్చయించుకొని

"ఓ రాజా! ఆనాడు వేట నెపంతో కణ్వాశ్రమానికి వచ్చి, నాకు సంతోషంగా ఇచ్చిన వాగ్దానాన్ని ఇప్పుడు జ్ఞాపకం చేసుకొనుము. బాల సూర్య తేజమున ప్రకాశించు యితడు నీ కొడుకు. వీ డిని ఆదరించి, యువరాజుగా అభిషేకము చేయుము." అని చెప్పగా దుష్యంతుడు తాను శకుంతల ఎవరో ఎరుగనని, పాసగని మాటలు పలుకక ఎక్కడినుంచి వచ్చావో అక్కడికే తిరిగి పొమ్మని పలుకతాడు. దానితో శకుంతల మిక్కిలి దుఃఖించి, కన్నీరు కారుస్తూ ఈ విధంగా పలికింది.

"ఇతరులకు తెలియదని, సాక్షులెవరూ లేరని, ఈ విధంగా తెలిసి కూడా మాట తప్పడం ధర్మాత్ములకు తగదు. మానవుడిని నడవడికను అనుక్షణం పంచభూతాలు, ధర్మము, సంధ్యలు, యముడు, చంద్రసూర్యులు, రాత్రిం బగళ్లు అనే మహా పదార్థాలు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు గమనిస్తూ ఉండగా మనిషి తనను తాను మోసం చేసుకోలేడు. నాకు నీవిచ్చిన వరం గూర్చి వాటన్నిటికీ తెలుసు. నా మీద మునుపటి లాగా దయ చూపించుము. భార్యను అవమానించిన వారికి ఇహ, పరములు రెండూ ఉండవు. అనుక్షణం భార్యతో ఉన్న వాడు కార్య సాధకుడూ, ఇంద్రియ నిగ్రహం కలవాడు, పుత్రవంతుడూ అవుతాడు.

భార్య ధర్మార్థ సాధనకు పరికరము. సంతోషానికి కారణము. భర్తకు భార్యను మించి వేరేమీ సుఖాన్నివ్వ లేవు. భార్య భర్త కన్నా ముందు మరణిస్తే పరలోకంలో భర్త కోసం ఎదురు చూస్తుంది. ఒక వేళ భర్తే ముందు మరణిస్తే సహగమనం చేస్తుంది. ఇంతటి పరమ గల భార్యను అవమానించుట ధర్మము కాదు.

తండ్రియే కుమారుడిగా ప్రకాశిస్తాడు.. తన నీడను నీళ్ళలో మానవుడు చూసుకున్నట్టు కొడుకులో తండ్రి తనను తానూ చూసుకుంటాడు. పున్నామ నరకము నుండి రక్షించువాడే పుత్రుడు అంటారు. నీ పుణ్య శరీరము వలన దీపము నుండి ఇంకొక దీపము వెలిగినట్లు ఈ కుమారుడు జన్మించాడు.

ముత్యాల హారాలు,చందన లేపనాలు ,వెన్నెల ఇవేవీ కుమారుడి కౌగిలి ఇచ్చే సుఖాన్ని కానీ,చల్లదనాన్ని కానీ ఇవ్వ లేవు.ఈ కుమారుడు వంశాన్ని వృద్ధి చేసేవాడని ,నూరు అశ్వమేధ యాగాలు చేస్తాడని ఆకాశ వాని చెప్పింది.ఇంతటి గొప్ప గుణాలు కల .కులాన్ని విస్తరించగల కుమారుడిని ఆనాటి మాట తప్పి నిరాదరించడం సరికాదు.

నూరు చేబావుల కంటే ఒక దిగుడు బావి మేలు.నూరు దిగుడుబావుల కంటే ఒక ఒక మంచి యజ్ఞము మేలు.నూరు యజ్ఞాల కంటే ఒక కుమారుడు మేలు.నూరుగురు కుమారుల కంటే కూడా ఒక సత్య వాక్యము మేలు. సత్య వాక్యాలన అశ్వ మేధ యాగం కన్నా గొప్పది.తీర్థయాత్రలకు పోవడం కానీ,వేదాలన్నీ అభ్యసించడం కానీ సత్య వాక్యంతో సమానమైనవి కావు.కాబట్టి సత్యవాక్యాలకుడివై, ఆనాటి మాటను జ్ఞాపకం చేసుకొని కొడుకును కరుణించుము.

క్షత్రియశ్రేష్ఠుడైన విశ్వామిత్రుడికీ ,పవిత్ర చరిత్ర అయిన మేనకకూ జన్మించి నేను అసత్యాలు పలికేంత అధర్మపరురాలిని కాను”అని సత్య వాక్య ప్రాధ్యానత,భార్య స్థానం,కుమారుడి విశిష్టతా గూర్చి ఉపన్యసించగా దుష్యంతుడుతానసలు ఎన్నడు చూడ లేదని ,ఈ కొడుకు ఎక్కడి నుంచి వచ్చాడని ,వచ్చిన చోటికే పామ్మని నిర్దాక్షిణ్యంగా తిరస్కరించాడుదీనితో శకుంతల తన జీవితం పుట్టినప్పటి నుంచి దుఖమయమే అని భావించి,కన్నీటిని తుడుచుకొనుచూ ఇక తనకు దైవమే తప్ప వేరేమీ శరణ్యం లేదని భావించి తిరిగి పోవడానికి సిద్ధపడుతుంది..అప్పుడు అందరూ వినేటట్టుగా ఆకాశవాణి “ వీడు నీకూ శకుంతలకు పుట్టిన ప్రియమైన కుమారుడు.ఈ సాదీమని శకుంతల సత్యమునే చెప్పింది...ఈమెను స్వీకరించి ఆదరించుము “అని సభలోని వారందరూ ఆశ్చర్యపడేటట్లుగా చెప్పింది.దానితో సంతోషించిన దుష్యంతు మహారాజు కణ్వాశ్రమంలో తమ ఇద్దరి మధ్యన జరిగింది లోకానికి తెలియాలనే తాను ఆ విధంగా వటించానని ,ఇప్పుడు ఆకాశవాణి అందరికీ తెలియచెప్పింది”అని పలుకుతూ కొడుకును ఎత్తుకొని కౌగిలించుకొని,శకుంతలను మిక్కిలి ప్రేమగా గౌరవించాడు.

An Astrologer's Day

- **R. K. Narayan**

The short story "An Astrologer's Day" was written by R. K. Narayan. All his stories are located in the imaginary town, "Malgudi". He received Sahitya Akademi award for his novel "The Guide". His stories contain the subtle humour and they end with an ironic twist.

The locale of the story is the market place in Malgudi and the time is mid-day. The astrologer sits under the tamarind tree with his cowrie shells and other paraphernalia. There are all kinds of vendors: medicine sellers, groundnut vendors, cheap cloth sellers and magicians etc. Beside the astrologer sits a groundnut vendor. The astrologer paints sacred ash and vermilion on his forehead and wears saffron colour dress. He does not have any light but he gets some light from the flare of groundnut vendor. At nightfall, the crisscross of lights with shadows creates an atmosphere suitable to the business of the astrologer.

In his business, he generally allows the customers to speak as much as they can. He gets enough details to enchant them with his tricks. When the lights have almost decreased, a customer comes to ask him for his future. When the customer lits his cheroot, the astrologer recognises who the customer is. The customer is astonished when he says his name and his past incidents. He threatens the customer that if he comes to this village and this direction, he will die.

The ironic twist of the story is that the customer is none other than the person with whom the astrologer fought and attempted to kill him. Thus, the astrologer gets rid of the person and the guilt of murder.

Of Studies

- **Francis Bacon**

The essay "Of Studies" was written by Francis Bacon. He belongs to the Elizabethan age. He is one of the oft-quoted essayists in the world. His essays try to throw away the ancient structures.

This essay presents the benefits of the studies. It categorises various kinds of books. The essayist tries to say that there is a variety of scope with studies.

Bacon says that the benefits of the studies are three types: we study for delight, for ornament, and for ability. If one studies too much for delight, he loses interest. Bacon says that some books are to be tasted, some other are to be swallowed and some few are to be chewed and digested. He mentions that reading makes a full man, speaking makes a ready man, and writing makes an exact man.

In conclusion, he tells that history makes men wise, poetry makes witty, philosophy makes deep. He advises us to take the profession that suits our studies.

A Poison Tree

– William Blake

Reference: These lines are taken from the poem “A Poison Tree”. It was written by William Blake. He belongs to the early period of Romantic age, and his famous collection of poems is “Songs of Innocence”. He is famous for the simple style with great meaning.

Context : This poem revolves around the anger. In presenting the disastrous effects of anger in one’s life, the poet portrays how the angry grows steadily in one’s mind.

Explanation: In this poem, the speaker told that when he was angry with his friend, he expressed his anger and it ended. But he did not tell him and so it grew. He wondered his anger in tears and with fears. When his enemy died of eating poisonous fruit, the speaker was happy to see his enemy’s dead body under the poison tree.

Significance: This poem reminds us how the forbidden apple spoilt Adam and Eve in the Bible. In the same way, the apple in this poem kills the enemy of the speaker.

The Rising of the Moon

– Lady Gregory

Reference: These lines are taken from the drama “The Rising of the Moon”. It was written by Lady Gregory. She is one of the famous writers of “Irish Literary Revival”. She worked to establish Irish Literary theatre and Abbey Theatre.

Context : The setting of this drama is the Irish struggle for independence. The two central characters of this drama are a sergeant and a patriot. The former represents the police whereas the latter represents the fugitive who is fighting for independence.

Explanation: When the curtain rises up, the sergeant is on duty to arrest the fugitive for rewards and promotion. The fugitive comes there in rags and as a ballad singer. He starts singing the Irish revolutionary songs. Those songs stir in the hidden desire of independence in the sergeant. He recollects his past days of singing those songs. When the fugitive reveals his identity, at first the sergeant wants to kill him but later he helps him to escape and fight for the Irish independence.

Significance: The Irish struggle for independence is symbolised in the rising of the moon. It is said that the sun never sets in the British Empire.

Arjun

- Mahasweta Devi

"Arjun" is a thought – provoking short story written by Mahasweta Devi, a human rights activist

and a fiction writer. She worked for the upliftment of the tribes in Bengal and Bihar. Her famous works are "Mother of 1084", "Aranyer Adhikar", "Rudali ", etc. Her first book was "Jhansir Rani." She got the Sahitya Academy Award in 1979 for her "Aranyer Adhikar". She got the Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan award from the Govt. of India and the Ramon Magasaysay Award from the govt. of Philippines.

"Arjun" is a short story in which Shabars, the tribes of Purulia ,saved the arjun tree which they considered a manifestation of the divine. Ketu Shabar was a tribal youth from Purulia. He worked for Bishal Mahato, a landlord. Ketu was in and out of jail many times. His crime was clearing the jungles for the paddy crop of Bishal Mahato. Ram Haldar, the saw – mill owner, transported the trees. Mahato and Haldar belonged to different parties, but both exploited Ketu and others.

Ketu and his companions looked upon Mahato and Haldar as deities. They obeyed their orders. Ketu never questioned his predicament. He accepted it as his fate.

One day Bishal Mahato ordered Ketu to cut down the arjun tree .Ketu was startled and asked: "Why babu? " Mahato replied:" Just do what I say". Mahato and Haldar hoisted different flags but they were like sugar in milk. Mahato himself compared cutting the tree to the death of a Mahapatra, a noble soul.

Ketu thought it over. He discussed it with his friends Diga, Banarmali and Pitamatar for a solution. Diga was an educated person among them. Their predicament was strange. They would be sent to jail if they obeyed or disobeyed the orders,

Diga advised them to involve other tribals like Santhals, Khedia, Bhumij too. The tree was inextricably linked with their lives. It evoked past memories in their minds. During festivals and weddings, they went round the arjun tree, beating their dhol, dhamsas. It was their goddess. It brought them good luck.They believed, it had medicinal properties. The tribals revered the arjun tree. It was the only relic of the Bandihi jungles. The tree stood at the intersection. It was the last mute symbol of their existence. It was there from time immemorial. They recalled stories about the arjun tree. They offered prayers to it before going on hunting expeditions. The full grown arjun tree was very grand. It had a shining bark and the top was touching the sky. During summer, it provided cool shade. That one tree was the entire jungle for them. They were the children of the forest. Till they built their huts, they lived under the arjun. When Halder burnt their shanties, Santhals came to the tree for shelter and consolation.

Diga struck upon a plan. They assured Mahato that work would be done by the time he returned from the town. As Bishal Mahato neared the village, his head reeled to see the tree alive. All around the tree the sound of the dhol-dhamsa-damak and nagra boomed. A huge crowd had gathered around the arjun. The tree was covered with garlands. People from all the tribes had gathered to worship the tree.

Ram Haldar informed Bishal Mahato that the Gram Devata had made them do it. Diga had a dream; in that dream Bishal Mahato instructed them to build a concrete base around the trunk. A mela was going on Haldar and Mahato realized that the tribals made fools of them.

A stupendous crowd was there. Ketu was dancing away like a maniac with his dholok. Bishal got scared. A strange fear gripped him.

On this happy note Mahaswetha Devi concludes the story. Thus, the tribes save the arjun tree from the clutches of the landlords with a clever plan. The story is very inspiring. It is very relevant too.

Woman

– Ismat Chughtai

Introduction:- Ismat Chughtai was a famous Urdu writer and an expert in gender studies. She fought for women's rights. Being an Indian Muslim writer of pre-independence days, she needed a lot of courage to speak frankly. She belonged to the Progressive Writers Association.

"Woman" is a caustic attack launched by Ismat Chughtai on the illogical proclamations made by great thinkers of every age about women. Some emphasized her beauty. Some focused on her purity. Some lifted her up to the skies, some others flung her into the mud. Some called her angel. Others called her (a devil) Satan's aunt. These remarks baffled the author.

In this patriarchal society, men said man was cruel and women quietly became submissive. Men said that a woman was faint-hearted, and she got scared of a mouse. Men expected her to sacrifice and she sacrificed her life in a flash.

Very rightly Ismat Chughtai asks when a woman's honour is ravaged, why can't a man's be? Does he have no honour to lose? A woman has an illegitimate child, but not a man. Why? Ismat Chughtai laughs at the ridiculous accusations made by men against women.

A widow's bangles are shattered but a widower's watch, spectacles or huqqah are not. A widow cannot wear colourful dress but a widower walks around suited and booted. Thus society treats widows very cruelly.

A woman is repeatedly told to be a good mother, daughter, wife and daughter-in-law, Ismat rightly questions whether women asked men any time to bear children or nurse them. This is because of man's inferiority. Man is afraid of equality with woman.

Towards the end of the essay Ismat Chughtai talks about the positive side of the modern scenario.

Differences are disappearing. Women are participating in every sector. Men are sharing domestic chores with women. If the wife makes the beds, the husband prepares the milk bottles. They prepare breakfast together, get ready their children and leave for work. Even the house wife does not merely gossip all the time. She washes and irons clothes, buys rations, does part-time job.

In conclusion, Ismat Chughtai offers a few wise suggestions to us.

1. In college or school women should be students and nothing else.
2. In offices, women should focus on work.
3. At the office, we are all humans, not weaker or stronger sex.
4. Last but not least, marriage is not a person's only goal.

Thus, in this essay, Ismat Chughtai raises many critical questions on gender discrimination and offers very useful suggestions to set right the situation.

Father Returning Home - **Dilip Chitre**

Dilip PUrushottam Chitre is a famous poet. He excelled in English as well as Marathi. His poetry collection is "As Is Where Is". His writings reflect urban culture. Besides poetry, he excelled at painting and film-making.

The poem presents the plight of an old man who lives in the city. The narrator is the son of the old man. The old man is returning home by the late evening train. He is a daily commuter. He is standing among silent commuters. He does not pay attention to the suburbs passing by. His shirt and pants are soggy. His raincoat is stained. His bag, full of books, is torn. His eyes are dim.

He gets off the train like a word dropped from a long sentence. It is a very apt simile. No one notices him. He hurries across the platform, crosses the railway line, enters the lane and walks onward with his dirty chappals.

At home, he drinks weak tea, eats a stale chapatti, and reads a book. He expresses his disgust upon man's estrangement silently in the washroom. He trembles at the sink, when cold water touches his hands. His children don't share their jokes or secrets with him. He goes to sleep listening to the radio and dreaming about ancestors and grandchildren. In his dreams, he sees nomads conquering the subcontinent.

The poem conveys the bleakness of the old man's life. The poet uses certain words and imagery to create an atmosphere of desolation: silent, stale, yellow, grey, dimmed, fade, weak, narrow etc. His life is stale like the chapatti he eats. He is neglected by his family members. He is sandwiched between other commuters in the train. His dress is stained and he looks tired. His condition is pitiable.

Thus, the poem depicts the plight of old men in metros who must work to earn money. The poem sensitizes us to the issues of the old people. At the same time, we must agree that the scenario is fast changing. Nowadays, old people are asserting themselves by setting aside a sum of money for their comfortable retired life. They are leading an active and independent life.

Jatra - **Arjun Deo Charan**

Arjun Deo Charan is a poet, theatre director and playwright from Rajasthan. He has been the Chairman of Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi since 2011. He received Sahitya Akademi Award for his Rajastani play "Dharam Judh".

This play focuses on the erosion of human values in the present-day society. It makes us understand that those values are hard-earned by our ancestors and they are a guiding light to all the human beings. It requests us to follow those values to save the humanity.

This play begins with the interaction between Pathway and Shadows. Pathway symbolizes the right path one has to tread upon and shadows are manifestation of human values such as truth, morality, good-conduct, honesty,

concern and love. The fire in the pitchers that are there on their heads represents the heritage of humans. When Shadows are ready to leave from this place as man has become a terrible beast and society is thoroughly corrupt, Pathway stops them and it is willing to accompany them to go to the police station for the protection of values.

At the police station, the Sepoy1 misunderstands them as dangerous and threatens them to leave the place at once. Shadows reach the temple and they overhear the plan of some masked men about terroristic activities. They go again into the police station to inform about it. The Sepoys and Inspector wrongly call Shadow as terrorist and arrest it. They produce it at the court.

At the court, Shadow comments on swearing on the *Gita*. It says that many are not telling truth even after swearing on the *Gita*. Therefore, the judge must be guilty of this abuse of the *Gita*. It also comments that the blindfold of the goddess of Justice must be removed on the premise that seeing justice is more important than mere hearing. Finally, the Judge pronounces life imprisonment to Shadow i.e. to humanism.

Shadow objects that while the hands and legs of the humanism are fastened with shackles, the people are dumbfounded. It says that people should not worry about death because all are journeying from the mother's womb to the tomb. It also says that fighting injustice is not a crime and tolerating injustice as a passive witness is a crime. The play ends with Shadow's waiting for a man to take the charge of the torch of humanism before it becomes extinct.
