

GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GDC, MAHABUBABAD

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

GROUP DISCUSSION

DATE: 30TH NOV 2017

A group discussion on **FABACEAE** was held for second year BZC/ BZCA students on November 30th, 2017 in the first period from 10.30 AM to 11.20 AM in the presence of M.A. Arif, Dr. M. Rambabu, and Dr. M. Poorna Chander.



Fabaceae Family

The Fabaceae family is a large family of the plant kingdom, including several economically important plants. The family Fabaceae is also known as Leguminosae or Papilionaceae since it belongs to the pea or legume family. There are around 20,000 species of dicotyledonous Fabaceae plants widely distributed all over the world

Characteristics of Fabaceae Family

Listed below are the morphological and floral characteristics of the Fabaceae family.

Vegetative Characters

- **Root:** Dicotyledons, taproot with root nodules.

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- **Stem:** Erect or climber; Fabaceae includes shrubs, herbs, trees and majorly climbers.
- **Leaves:** Petiolate, pinnately compound or simple; pulvinus leaf base, stipulate; reticulate venation.

Floral Characters

- **Inflorescence:** Racemose.
- **Flower:** Complete, bisexual, zygomorphic, hypogynous, bracteate/ ebracteate.
- **Calyx:** Five sepals, gamosepalous; valvate or imbricate aestivation.
- **Corolla:** Five petals, polypetalous, papilionaceous, vexillary aestivation.
- **Androecium:** Ten stamens (9+1), diadelphous, anther dithecal.
- **Gynoecium:** Superior ovary, monocarpellary, unilocular, single, short -style and flat, hairy-stigma.
- **Fruit:** Legume.
- **Seed:** One or more, non-endospermic.

Economic Importance

Many plants belonging to this family are economically useful. Few of them are listed below:

- The plants of this family are unique and have root nodules which contain nitrogen-fixing symbiotic bacteria, capable of transforming atmospheric nitrogen into fixed nitrogen or ammonia.
- Pulses like gram, moong, soya bean are the main source of food.
- Mulethi plant is known for its medicinal value.
- Soya bean and groundnuts are used to extract oil that is used for cooking.
- Sunn hemp is the source of timber and fibre.
- Indigofera is used to make dye.
- Sesbania and Trifolium are the sources of fodder or livestock feed.
- Lupin and sweet pea are known as ornamental plants.

GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GDC, MAHABUBABAD

List of Students Attended

Year of enrolment	Name	Student enrolment number	Date of enrolment
2016-2017	B.Hemalatha	025-17-3001	12-07-2016
2016-2017	B.Sirisha	025-17-3002	13-07-2016
2016-2017	B.Bhavani	025-17-3003	13-07-2016
2016-2017	Ch.Rajeshwari	025-17-3004	13-07-2016
2016-2017	Ch.Renuka	025-17-3005	13-07-2016
2016-2017	D.Vijay	025-17-3007	12-07-2016
2016-2017	D.Mamatha	025-17-3008	12-07-2016
2016-2017	E.Anil Kumar	025-17-3009	12-07-2016
2016-2017	E.Shirisha	025-17-3010	12-07-2016
2016-2017	G.Samatha	025-17-3011	12-07-2016
2016-2017	G.Kavya	025-17-3012	12-07-2016
2016-2017	G.Laxmi kalyani	025-17-3013	12-07-2016
2016-2017	G.Vennela	025-17-3014	12-07-2016
2016-2017	G.Sonia	025-17-3015	12-07-2016
2016-2017	J.Prasad	025-17-3016	12-07-2016
2016-2017	K.Sangeetha	025-17-3017	12-07-2016
2016-2017	K.Naresh	025-17-3018	12-07-2016
2016-2017	K.Malleshwari	025-17-3019	13-07-2016
2016-2017	K.Pavan	025-17-3020	13-07-2016
2016-2017	M.Priyanka	025-17-3021	13-07-2016
2016-2017	N.Yamuna	025-17-3022	13-07-2016
2016-2017	P.Venkata ramana	025-17-3023	13-07-2016
2016-2017	P.Divya	025-17-3024	13-07-2016

GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GDC, MAHABUBABAD

PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND THE CARBON CYCLE

GROUP DISCUSSION

DATE: 15TH NOV 2018

For final year B.Sc. students, a group discussion on *PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND THE CARBON CYCLE* was organized (BZC & BZCA) Students were arranged on the 3rd of January 2019 in the presence of three regular Science Faculty. The Group Discussion attracted a total of forty five students, who have been judged by the three judges mentioned below...

1. B. Venkatesjwarlu Lect. In Zoology
2. R. Venu Gopal Asst. Prof of Physics
3. **Dr. T. Ugandhar** Asst. Prof of Botany

List of students attended:

Name of the Students	Date of enrolment
B.Lakshmi ram	025-18-3002
B.Bhavani.	025-18-3003
B.Shirisha	025-18-3004
D.Mallesha	025-18-3005
D.Prameela	025-18-3006
G.Vijay	025-28-3008
G.Ramya	025-28-3009
G.Umesh	025-28-3010
T.Suvartha	025-28-3011
K.Renuka	025-28-3014
M.Bhupal	025-18-3015
M.Sandeep	025-18-3017
M.Soujanya	025-18-3018
M.Shailaja	025-18-3019
P.Prashanth	025-18-3020
P.Divya	025-18-3021
V.Baby	025-18-3023
A.Raju	025-18-3201
B.vijitha	025-18-3202
A.Saikumar	025-18-3203
B.Srirama goutham	025-18-3204
B.Usharani	025-18-3205
D.Soujanya	025-18-3206
G.Surender	025-18-3207
G.Madhuri	025-18-3208
G.Rajitha	025-18-3209

GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GDC, MAHABUBABAD

K.Anil	025-18-3210
K.Eshwar	025-18-3211
K.Mounika	025-18-3212
M.Sangavi	025-18-3213
T.Manashwini	025-18-3214
B.Praveen	025-18-3501
CH.Prathyusha	025-18-3502
E.Manohar babu	025-18-3503

PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND THE CARBON CYCLE

1. We have been talking different forms of energy (mechanical, kinetic, potential, thermal, chemical) and different sources of energy (fossil fuels, crops, wind, solar).
2. An important part of the story we have been developing is the role of biology in the world's energy system.
3. In my last lecture we saw how burning (or oxidizing) different substances results in a release of energy we can harness to do work. Biological organism's burn fuel sources inside their cells in order to release energy to do the work of running the biochemical reactions that keep them alive. The basic oxidation reaction is :



- The reverse of this reaction – combining carbon dioxide and water to make sugar – is known as photosynthesis.
- Photosynthesis is the process responsible for storing all the energy we extract from fossil fuels, crops, and all of our food.
- We will also see that it is part of a globally important cycle affected by our consumption of fossil fuels.
- **Photosynthesis** How is photosynthesis able to run the reaction above in the reverse direction? Somehow it must come up with 686 kcal of energy to make each mole of glucose. Where does that energy come from?
- The short answer: photons of sunlight. The long answer: When the pigment chlorophyll inside the chloroplasts of a photosynthetic organism (phytoplankton, trees, other plants) absorbs sunlight, it becomes energetically 'excited' and grabs the hydrogen atoms away from a water molecule, leaving the oxygen atoms to escape as O_2 gas. This is called 'splitting water.'
- The hydrogen atoms are then split into their component protons and electrons. The electrons are used to **reduce** carbon dioxide, in a series of many steps requiring more absorption of sunlight by chlorophyll, to glucose.
- When carbon dioxide receives those electrons, the extra negative charge attracts protons from elsewhere, creating hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom.
- This process is called **reduction**. When those reduced carbon dioxide molecules are combined together in a larger molecule, the result is glucose.
- This 'combining together' of small molecules requires an input of energy, which is provided by the ATP molecules made by the protons diffusing through the membrane of the chloroplast. The ATP molecule is simply a high energy molecule that biology uses to store energy for later

GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GDC, MAHABUBABAD

use. In this case, the mechanical energy created by the protons diffusing across the membrane turns a sort of molecular turbine that stores energy in ATP.

- Think of it as a kind of hydroelectric dam where the protons are like water and ATP is like the electricity created when water flows through the dam's turbines.

Name of the Students	Date of enrolment
Ch.Rajeshwari	025-17-3004
Ch.Renuka	025-17-3005
D.Chamanthi	025-17-3006
D.Vijaya	025-17-3007
D.Mamatha	025-17-3008
E.Anil Kumar	025-17-3009
E.Shirisha	025-17-3010
G.Samatha	025-17-3011
G.Kavya	025-17-3012
G.Laxmi kalyani	025-17-3013
G.Vennela	025-17-3014
G.Sonia	025-17-3015
J.Prasad	025-17-3016
K.Sangeetha	025-17-3017
K.Naresh	025-17-3018
K.Malleswari	025-17-3019
K.Pavan	025-17-3020
M.Priyanka	025-17-3021
N.Yamuna	025-17-3022
P.Venkata ramana	025-17-3023
P.Divya	025-17-3024
P.Mounika	025-17-3025
P.Sandhya	025-17-3026
R.Sujatha	025-17-3027
T.Mahesh	025-17-3028
T.Raghupathi	025-17-3029
Y.Navya	025-17-3030
B.Shirisha	025-17-3501
D.Uma	025-17-3502
K.Gaddhar	025-17-3503
M.Mounika	025-17-3504
M.Pragathi	025-17-3505
M.Divya	025-17-3506
P.Ashok	025-17-3507
T.Vishnu	025-17-3508
V.Soumya	025-17-3509
B.Anil kumar	025-17-3510

GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GDC, MAHABUBABAD

GROUP DISCUSSION

DATE: 16TH Feb 2019

For final year B.Sc. students, a group discussion on *NITROGEN METABOLISM* was organized (BZC & BZCA) Students were arranged on the 16th Feb 2019 in the presence of three regular Science Faculty. The Group Discussion attracted a total of thirty five students, who have been judged by the three judges mentioned below...

1. B. Venkatesjwarlu Lect. In Zoology
2. R. Venu Gopal Asst. Prof of Physics
3. **Dr. T. Ugandhar** Asst. Prof of Botany

NITROGEN METABOLISM

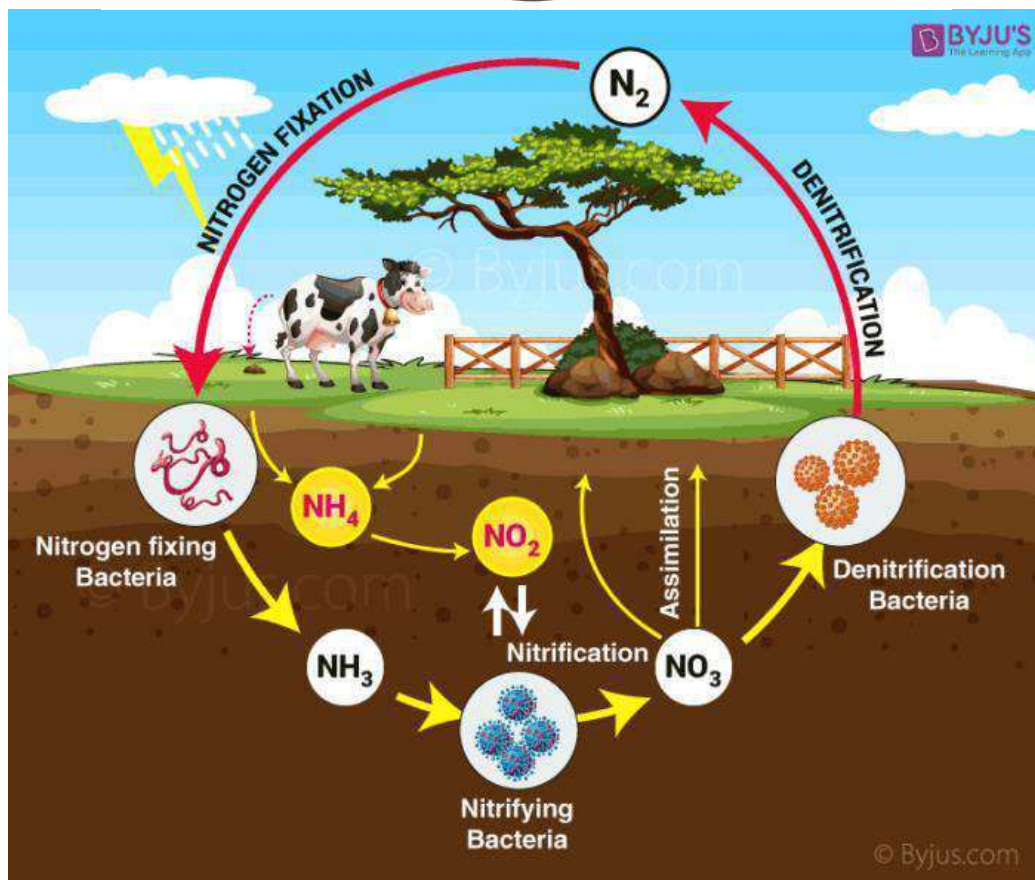
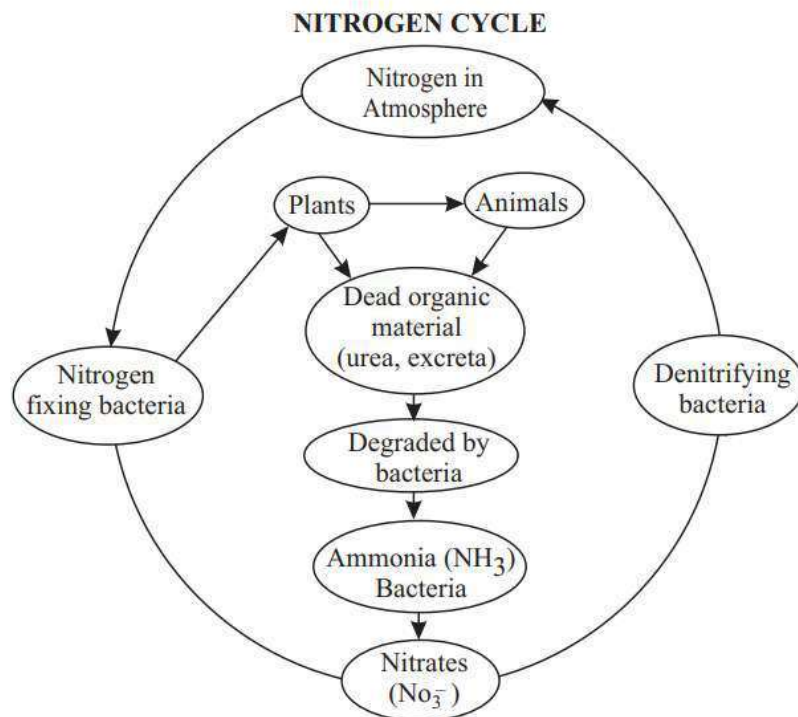
- All the living organisms are basically composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and many other forms of chemical elements.
- These elements contribute to finally organize various biomolecules present in a cell. Nitrogen is next to carbon in importance in living organisms.
- In a living cell, nitrogen is an important constituent of amino acids, proteins, enzymes, vitamins, alkaloids and some growth hormones.
- Therefore, study of nitrogen metabolism is absolutely essential because the entire life process is dependent on these nitrogen-containing molecules.
- In this Discussion, you will learn about various aspects of nitrogen metabolism including nitrogen fixation and nitrogen assimilation in plants.
- Nitrogen is primarily present in the atmosphere freely as dinitrogen or nitrogen gas.
- It is present in the combined form as Chile saltpetre or sodium nitrate and Chile in South America is the major source of this nitrate nitrogen.
- Molecular Nitrogen or diatomic nitrogen (N_2) is highly stable as it is triple bonded ($N \equiv N$).
- Because of this stability, molecular nitrogen as such is not very reactive in the atmosphere under normal conditions. In the atmosphere molecular nitrogen is 78.03% by volume and it has a very low boiling point (-195.8oC) which is even lower than that of oxygen.
- Proteins present in living organisms contain about 16% nitrogen

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List of Students Attended:

Name of the Students	Date of enrolment
B.Srikanth	025-18-3001
B.lakshmi ram	025-18-3002
B.Bhavani.	025-18-3003
B.Shirisha	025-18-3004
D.Malles	025-18-3005
D.Prameela	025-18-3006
G.Vijay	025-28-3008
G.Ramya	025-28-3009
G.Umesh	025-28-3010
T.Suvartha	025-28-3011
K.Renuka	025-28-3014
M.Bhupal	025-18-3015
M.Sandeep	025-18-3017
M.Soujanya	025-18-3018
M.Shailaja	025-18-3019
P.Prashanth	025-18-3020
P.Divya	025-18-3021
V.Baby	025-18-3023
A.Raju	025-18-3201
B.vijitha	025-18-3202
A.Saikumar	025-18-3203
B.Srirama goutham	025-18-3204
B.Usharani	025-18-3205
D.Soujanya	025-18-3206
G.Surender	025-18-3207
G.Madhuri	025-18-3208
G.Rajitha	025-18-3209
K.Anil	025-18-3210
K.Eshwar	025-18-3211
K.Mounika	025-18-3212
M.Sangavi	025-18-3213
T.Manashwini	025-18-3214
B.Praveen	025-18-3501
CH.Prathyusha	025-18-3502
E.Manohar babu	025-18-3503
E.Naveen	025-18-3504
G.Prathyusha	025-18-3506
G.Maheshwari	025-18-3507
K.Anusha	025-18-3508

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GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GDC, MAHABUBABAD

GROUP DISCUSSION

DATE: 17th Jan 2020

THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN PRESENT POLITICS

On the 16th of February 2019, Social Science Faculty hosted a group discussion on **The Role of Youth in Current Politics** for final year UG students in the presence of four regular Social Science Faculty. A total of fifty-five students participated in the Group Discussion, which was judged by the three judges listed below...

1. B. Venkatesjwarlu Lect. In Zoology
2. R. Ratnamala Lect in Telugu
3. R. Venu Gopal Asst. Prof of Physics
4. **Dr. T. Ugandhar Asst. Prof of Botany**



GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GDC, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Students	Date of Enrolment
B.Uday	025-18-1004
B.Raju	025-18-1005
Ch.Rahul	025-18-1006
CH.Srikanth	025-18-1007
D.Rangith	025-18-1008
Djanardan	025-18-1009
D.Krishna	025-18-1010
G.Suresh	025-18-1011
G.Pavankumar	025-18-1012
Gupender	025-18-1013
G.Yakaiah	025-18-1014
G.Aruna	025-18-1015
G.Chandulal	025-18-1016
G.Laxman	025-18-1017
G.Santhosh kumar	025-18-1018
J.Kalyani	025-18-1019
J.Alekya	025-18-1020
K.Joseph	025-18-1021
K.Gopichand	025-18-1023
K.Venkatesh	025-18-1024
K.Chandrashekar	025-18-1025
B.Srirama goutham	025-18-3204
B.Usharani	025-18-3205
D.Soujanya	025-18-3206
G.Surender	025-18-3207
G.Madhuri	025-18-3208
G.Rajitha	025-18-3209
K.Anil	025-18-3210
K.Eshwar	025-18-3211
K.Mounika	025-18-3212
M.Sangavi	025-18-3213
T.Manashwini	025-18-3214
B.Praveen	025-18-3501
CH.Prathyusha	025-18-3502
E.Manohar babu	025-18-3503
E.Naveen	025-18-3504
G.Prathyusha	025-18-3506
G.Maheshwari	025-18-3507
K.Anusha	025-18-3508



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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

DIGITALTRANSACTIONS

DATE:12/07/2018



What is Digital transaction:

- A **Digital transaction** is an economy where all financial transactions happen without cash. Cashless payment methods such as debit cards, credit cards, electronic payments using digital devices etc. are used for cashless transactions. Now, cryptocurrencies are also being used for cashless transactions. Several countries are working on their own Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC).
- People who do not have smartphones, debit cards and credit cards can also make cashless payments using Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) through basic phones.
- Electronic transactions were started in the 1990s. It's been roughly a decade since common people started doing cashless transactions.

Pros of Digital transaction:

- The need for cash withdrawing, storing and depositing will be eliminated. And there is no need to count cash while making payments. Hence they are time-saving.
- Cashless transactions are more convenient.
- A cashless economy saves so much money for governments because printing money, sending the money to banks requires money and human resources. The need to purchase or rent land for ATMs will also be eliminated.
- Cashless transactions leave digital footprints of financial transactions. They can be used to trace illegal activities.
- International payments will also be easier because there is no need to exchange currency.
- COVID Pandemic increased the number of cashless transactions. They can prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
- The data gathered can be utilized by the government to make policy decisions.
- The issue of counterfeit currency will be eliminated.
- Cashless transactions give the consumers proof of payment. It can be used in case of disputes.



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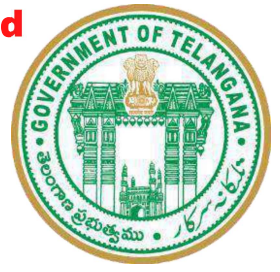
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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

“How can we open a Bank Account Online & Offline?”

DATE:21/09/2019



1. Opening a Kotak 811 zero balance online is extremely easy and takes just a few minutes. You can opt for video KYC process and open a full-fledged savings account within a few hours!
2. Enter your name, mobile number and email ID. Tick the check boxes if you are not a politically exposed person and you are an Indian resident.
3. You will receive an OTP on your mobile number. Enter the OTP.
4. As per RBI's regulation, banks can open zero balance savings account online through Aadhaar OTP verification.
5. Enter your PAN, Aadhaar number. You need to authorize the bank to access your Aadhaar details and biometric information for verification.
6. Add the OTP that you have received on your Aadhaar registered mobile number.
7. You can now see your address as per your Aadhaar records. Use this address or add another address as your communication address.
8. Add details such as father's and mother's name, occupation, gender, annual income. The bank will fetch your date of birth from the Aadhaar database. You can also add nominee details.
9. Review the details that you have added before proceeding with the Video KYC verification process.
10. Accept the terms and conditions.
11. In this step, you can add a different communication address.
12. Provide location access and you will be connected to a bank agent who will carry out the video KYC process. After the video-based KYC is completed, your account will be opened within a few hours upon successful verification. The account will be a full-fledged savings account without any limitations or restrictions.



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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

ROLE OF MEDIA IN SOCIETY

DATE:22/12/2021



- Media refers to channels of communication that deliver information to the public. Newspapers, Television, Digital media, Radio are different types of media.
- Media is regarded as the fourth pillar of democracy. It questions the decisions of government, exposes corruption and injustice and thereby influences public opinion. It also informs common people about their rights. So, media strengthens democracy.
- It acts as a watchdog. It forces those in power to take responsibility for their actions, which affect common people.
- Now, we have 24/7 news channels and digital media which give information to the public almost immediately.
- With more and more channels, fake news has become a common thing in the present times.
- These days several media channels are broadcasting unimportant news for TRPs (Television Rating Point).
- Some channels are creating paid news. This type of commercialization of media is causing a decline in media standards.

- Many news channels are in the hands of a few corporations. Contacts between politicians and businessmen are resulting in broadcasting biased news by many channels.
- By broadcasting biased and paid news, the media is making people politically polarized.
- The media should give information to common people without fear. But in some countries, government controls media by censoring news that affects the ruling party's reputation.
- But with increased awareness, common people are able to differentiate between biased news and genuine news.

Conclusion:

The media should inform news to common people without fear. It should strengthen democracy. Even though some news channels are deteriorating the media standards by broadcasting paid news, biased news, media is still very important for society. It is informing the public about government policies, investigative reports and conducting debates to help the public in forming opinions.





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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

Income Tax Calculation in India

DATE:2/02/2022



How to calculate income tax? (See example)

Income tax calculation for the Salaried

Income from salary is the sum of Basic salary + HRA + Special Allowance + Transport Allowance + any other allowance. Some components of your salary are exempt from tax, such as telephone bills reimbursement, leave travel allowance. If you receive HRA and live on rent, you can claim exemption on HRA. Calculate exempt portion of HRA, by using this [HRA Calculator](#).

On top of these exemptions, a standard deduction of Rs 40,000 was introduced in budget 2018. This has been increased to Rs 50,000 in budget 2019.

In case you opt for the new tax regime, these exemptions will not be available to you.

Let's understand income tax calculation under the current tax slabs and new tax slabs (optional) by way of an example. Neha receives a Basic Salary of Rs 1,00,000 per month. HRA of Rs 50,000. Special Allowance of Rs 21,000 per month. LTA of Rs 20,000 annually. Neha pays a rent of Rs 40,000 and lives in Delhi.

Nature	Amount	Exemption/Deduction	Taxable(Old regime)	Taxable(New regime)
Basic Salary	12,00,000	-	12,00,000	12,00,000
HRA	6,00,000	3,60,000	2,40,000	6,00,000
Special Allowance	2,52,000	-	2,52,000	2,52,000
LTA	20,000	12,000 (bills submitted)	8,000	20,000
Standard Deduction	-	50,000	50,000	-
Gross Total Income from Salary			16,50,000	20,72,000

To calculate [Income tax](#), include income from all sources. Include:

- Income from [Salary](#) (salary paid by your employer)
- Income from [house property](#) (add any rental income, or include interest paid on home loan)
- Income from [capital gains](#) (income from sale purchase of shares or house)
- Income from [business/profession](#) (income from freelancing or a business or profession)
- Income from other sources (saving account interest income, fixed deposit interest income, interest income from bonds)

Neha has income from interest from savings account of Rs 8,000 and a fixed deposit interest income of Rs 12,000 during the year. Neha has made some investments to save income tax. PPF investment of Rs 50,000. ELSS purchase of Rs 20,000 during the year. LIC premium of Rs 8,000. Medical insurance paid of Rs 12,000. Here are the deductions Neha can claim under the old tax regime.

Nature	Maximum Deduction	Eligible investments/expenses	Amount claimed by Neha
Section 80C	Rs.1,50,000	PPF deposit Rs 50,000, ELSS investment Rs 20,000, LIC premium Rs 8,000. EPF deducted by employer(Neha's contribution) = Rs 1,00,000 *12% *12 = 1,44,000	Rs 1,50,000
Section 80D	Rs 25,000 for self Rs 50,000 for parents	Medical insurance premium Rs 12,000	Rs 12,000

Nature	Maximum Deduction	Eligible investments/expenses	Amount claimed by Neha
Section 80TTA	10,000	Savings account interest 8,000	Rs. 8,000

Calculation of gross taxable income in India (Old regime)

Nature	Amount	Total
Income from Salary	16,50,000	
Income from Other Sources	20,000	
Gross Total Income		16,70,000
Deductions		
80C	1,50,000	
80D	12,000	-
80TTA	8,000	1,70,000
Gross Taxable Income		15,00,000
Total tax on above (including cess)		2,73,000

Calculation of gross taxable income in India (New regime)

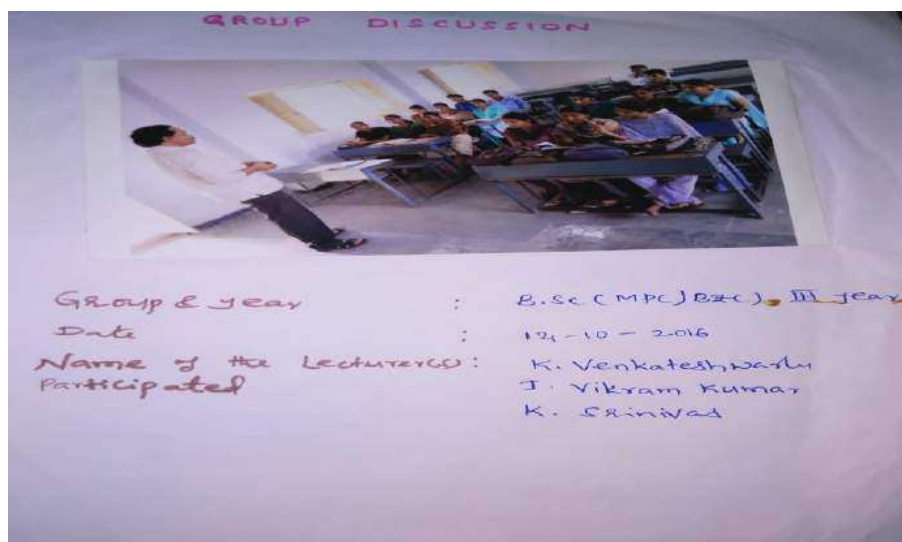
Nature	Amount	Total
Income from Salary	20,72,000	

Nature	Amount	Total
Income from Other Sources	20,000	
Gross Total Income		20,92,000
Total tax on above (including cess)		3,79,704

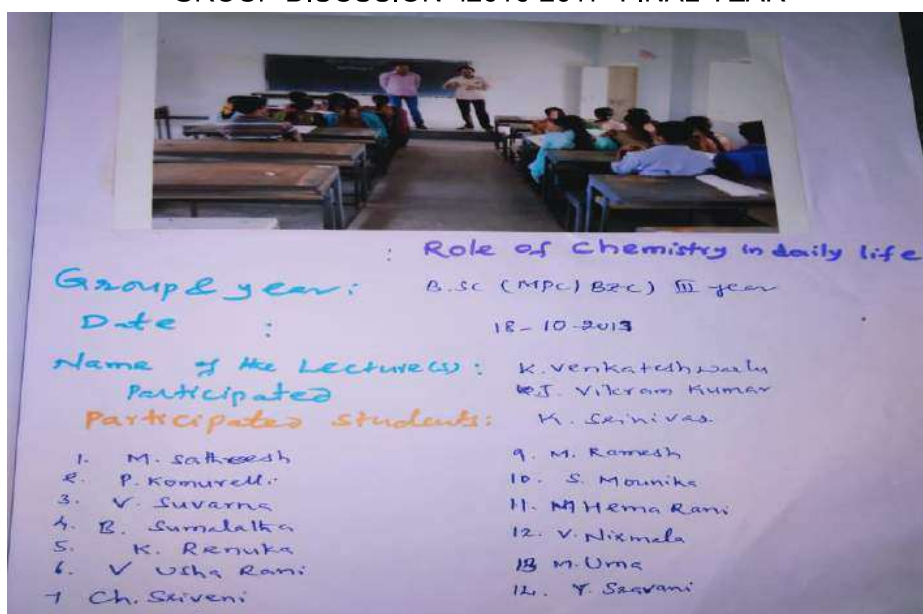
This is how income tax has been calculated for Neha under the new tax regime

Up to Rs 2,50,000	Exempt from tax	0
Rs 2,50,000 to Rs 5,00,000	5% (5% of Rs 5,00,000 less Rs 2,50,000)	12,500
Rs 5,00,000 to Rs 7,50,000	10% (10% of Rs 7,50,000 less Rs 5,00,000)	25,000
Rs 7,50,000 to Rs 10,00,000	15% (15% of Rs 10,00,000 less Rs 7,50,000)	37,500
Rs 10,00,000 to Rs 12,50,000	20% (20% of Rs 12,50,000 less Rs 10,00,000)	50,000
Rs 12,50,000 to Rs 15,00,000	25% (25% of Rs 15,00,000 less Rs 12,50,000)	62,500
More than Rs Rs 15,00,000	30% (30% of Rs 20,92,000 less Rs 15,00,000)	1,77,600
Cess	4% of total tax (4% of Rs 12,500 + Rs 25,500+ Rs 37,500 + Rs 50,000 + Rs 62,500 + Rs 1,77,600)	14,604
Total Income	Rs 12,500 + Rs 25,500+ Rs 37,500 + Rs 50,000 + Rs 62,500	Rs

Tax	+ Rs 1,77,600 + Rs 14,604	3,79,704
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GROUP DISCUSSION :2016-2017 FINAL YEAR



2017-18 B.Sc Final Year



2020-21 First year



Government Degree College, Mahabubabad

ESTD: 1984

Affiliated to Kakatiya University

Accredited by NAAC & ISO 9001:2015 Certified

(Mahabubabad, Mahabubabad (Dist.), Telangana-506101).

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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

CASHLESS SOCIETY

DATE:12/07/2018



What is a cashless society:

- A cashless society is an economy where all financial transactions happen without cash. Cashless payment methods such as debit cards, credit cards, electronic payments using digital devices etc. are used for cashless transactions. Now, cryptocurrencies are also

being used for cashless transactions. Several countries are working on their own Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC).

- People who do not have smartphones, debit cards and credit cards can also make cashless payments using Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) through basic phones.
- Electronic transactions were started in the 1990s. It's been roughly a decade since common people started doing cashless transactions.

Pros of cashless society:

- The need for cash withdrawing, storing and depositing will be eliminated. And there is no need to count cash while making payments. Hence they are time-saving.
- Cashless transactions are more convenient.
- A cashless economy saves so much money for governments because printing money, sending the money to banks requires money and human resources. The need to purchase or rent land for ATMs will also be eliminated.
- Cashless transactions leave digital footprints of financial transactions. They can be used to trace illegal activities.
- International payments will also be easier because there is no need to exchange currency.
- COVID Pandemic increased the number of cashless transactions. They can prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
- The data gathered can be utilized by the government to make policy decisions.
- The issue of counterfeit currency will be eliminated.
- Cashless transactions give the consumers proof of payment. It can be used in case of disputes.

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE MAHABUBABAD

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

RECORD OF GROUP – DISCUSSION FOR THE YEAR OF 2016 – 2021

BA 3RD YEAR – 5TH SEMESTER

2016-2017

S.NO	TOPIC	TOPIC
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	MISSION KAKTIYA ASARA KALYANA LAKSHMI KCR KIT MISSION BAGIRATHA DIVYANGULU VITANTU AKSHARA DEEPAM BA 3RD YEAR ATTENDED STUDENTS ARE “21”	1. WELFARE SCHEME BITS 2.CHAPTER WISE MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS 3.FILL IN THE BLANKS 4.MATCHINGS 5. COMPETITIVE BITS QUESTIONS

BA 3RD YEAR – 6TH SEMESTER

2017-2018

S.NO	TOPIC	TOPIC
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	NATIONAL INCOME IN TELANGANA STATE POPULATION OF TELANGANA STATE POVERTY OF TELANGANA STATE UNEMPLOYMENT OF TELANGANA STATE TELANGANA AGRICULTURE SECTOR TELANGANA INDUSTRIAL SECTOR TELANGANA SERVICE SECTOR BA 3RD YEAR ATTENDED STUDENTS ARE “15”	1. TELANGANA ECONOMY BITS 2.CHAPTER WISE MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS 3.FILL IN THE BLANKS 4.MATCHINGS 5. COMPETITIVE BITS QUESTIONS

BA 3RD YEAR – 5TH SEMISTER

2018-2019

S.NO	TOPIC	TOPIC
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	INDIAN AGRICULTURE LOW PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR GREEN REVOLUTION FUNCTIONS OF NABARD PRODUCTION FUNCTION LAND REFORMS FARMER INSTITUTIONAL LOANS AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL LOANS BA 3RD YEAR ATTENDED STUDENTS ARE “15”	1. AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS BITS 2.CHAPTER WISE MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS 3.FILL IN THE BLANKS 4.MATCHINGS 5. COMPITATIVE BITS QUESTIONS

BA 1ST YEAR -1ST SEMISTER

2019-2020

S.NO	TOPIC	TOPIC
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	IMORTANCE OF MICRO ECONOMICS CONSUMER BEHAVIOR ORDINAL CORDINAL UTILITY PRODUCTION ANALYSIS REVENUE AND COST ANALYSIS MARKET ANALYSIS BA 1STYEAR ATTENDED STUDENTS ARE “15”	1. MICRO ECONOMICS BITS 2.CHAPTER WISE MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS 3.FILL IN THE BLANKS 4.MATCHINGS 5. COMPITATIVE BITS QUESTIONS

BA 1ST YEAR – 2ND SEMISTER

2020-2021

S.NO	TOPIC	TOPIC
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	MACRO ECONOMICS NATIONAL INCOME FUNCTION OF MONEY IMPORTANCE OF RBI TRADE CYCLE THEORY INTERNATIONAL TRADE GATT WTO GST BA 2ND YEAR ATTENDED STUDENTS ARE “15”	1. MACRO ECONOMICS BITS 2.CHAPTER WISE MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS 3.FILL IN THE BLANKS 4.MATCHINGS 5. COMPITATIVE BITS QUESTIONS

BA 2ND YEAR – 4TH SEMISTER

2021-2022

S.NO	TOPIC	TOPIC
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	PUBLIC FINANCE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PUBLIC DEBIT FEDERAL FINANCE BUDGET ANALYSIS INTERNATIONAL TRADE BALANCE OF PAYMENT BA 3RD YEAR ATTENDED STUDENTS ARE “15”	1. PUBLIC FINANCE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS. 2.CHAPTER WISE MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS 3.FILL IN THE BLANKS 4.MATCHINGS 5. COMPITATIVE BITS QUESTIONS

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: English

GROUP DISCUSSION

Human Rights

Academic year: 2016-17 Date: 21.12.2016

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Type of the Teaching
1	Dr.G.Sudhakar and Dr.S.Odel Kumar Govt.Degree College Mahabubabad	Human Rights	Discussion Method
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class
1	B.Parashuramulu	025-16-2201	B.com(C.A)
2	B.Ramakrishna	025-16-2202	B.com(C.A)
3	Ch.Soujanya	025-16-2203	B.com(C.A)
4	D.Sandya	025-16-2204	B.com(C.A)
5	D.Manoj Kumar	025-16-2205	B.com(C.A)
6	D.Rupa	025-16-2206	B.com(C.A)
7	A.venu	025-16-1001	B.A
8	A.Kranthi Kumar	025-16-1002	B.A
9	B.Upendra	025-16-1003	B.A
10	B.Sai Kumar	025-16-1004	B.A
11	B.Harish	025-16-1005	B.A
12	B.Haripriya	025-16-1006	B.A
13	B.Murali Krishna	025-16-2001	B.com (G)

14	B.Mangamma	025-16-2002	B.com (G)
15	B.Sunitha	025-16-2003	B.com (G)
16	B.Nehru	025-16-2004	B.com (G)
17	G.Sai Pranay	025-16-2005	B.com (G)
18	K.Ganesh	025-16-2006	B.com (G)
19	K.Sunil	025-16-2007	B.com (G)



Name of the Department: English

GROUP DISCUSSION

The importance of English Language

Academic year: 2017-18 Date: 06.03.2018

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Method of Teaching
1	Dr.G.Sudhakar and Dr.S.Odel Kumar Govt. Degree College Mahabubabad	The importance of English Language	Discussion Method
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class
1	S.rajesh	025-16-4007	MPCS
2	B.Ramesh Babu	025-17-4002	MPCS
3	G.Shanthi Kumar	025-17-4005	MPCS
4	I.Yakambaram	025-17-4006	MPCS
5	A.Satheesh	025-17-4101	MPCS
6	Ch.Rajeshwari	025-17-3004	B.Sc(Life science)
7	Ch.Renuka	025-17-3005	B.Sc(Life science)
8	D.Vijaya	025-17-3007	B.Sc(Life science)
9	D.Mamatha	025-17-3008	B.Sc(Life science)
10	E.Shirisha	025-17-3010	B.Sc(Life science)
11	A.avinash	025-17-2001	B.Com (CA)

12	B.Anusha	025-17-2003	B.Com (CA)
13	D.Meghana	025-17-2004	B.Com (CA)
14	A.Bhaya Sree	025-17-2010	B.Com (CA)
15	A.Venkatesh	025-17-2011	B.Com (CA)



Name of the Department: English
GROUP DISCUSSION Raithu Bhandu
Academic year: 2018-19 Date: 20.02.2019

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Taught	Type of the Teaching
1	P. Ram Reddy MAHABUBABAD	Raithu Bhandu	Discussion method
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class
1	Ch.Srinu	025-18-2002	B.Com
2	D.Swathi	025-18-2003	B.Com
3	D.Ravali	025-18-2004	B.Com
4	P.Ravali	025-18-2009	B.Com
5	T.Soumya	025-18-2010	B.Com
6	B.Balaji	025-18-4001	M.P.C.
7	B.Naresh	025-18-4002	M.P.C.
8	M.Soumya	025-18-4409	M.P.C.
9	P.Murali	025-18-4411	M.P.C.
10	R.Venkatesh	025-18-4412	M.P.C.
11	B.Maheswari	025-18-1002	B.A
12	B.Uday	025-18-1004	B.A
13	B.Raju	025-18-1005	B.A

14	Ch.Rahul	025-18-1006	B.A
15	D.Krishna	025-18-1010	B.A



Name of the Department: English

GROUP DISCUSSION

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Taught	Type of the Teaching
1	Dr.V.Mamatha Lecturer of Hindi GDC MAHBUBABAD	Vignan se hani ya laabh	Discussion method
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class
1	A.Naresh	025-19-2001	B.Com 2 nd Yr
2	B.Suman	025-19-2002	B.Com 2 nd Yr
3	G.Geetha	025-19-2003	B.Com 2 nd Yr
4	P.Tejothna	025-19-2004	B.Com 2 nd Yr
5	T.Anil Kumar	025-19-2005	B.Com 2 nd Yr
6	T.Prasanth	025-19-1001	B.A 2 nd Yr
7	B.Rahul	025-19-1201	B.A 2 nd Yr
8	B.Naveen Kumar	025-19-1202	B.A 2 nd Yr
9	D.Karthik	025-19-1207	B.A 2 nd Yr
10	G.Nandini	025-19-1208	B.A 2 nd Yr
11	B.Veeranna	025-19-4001	B.Sc(MPC&CS)
12	Ch.Mahesh	025-19-4002	B.Sc(MPC&CS)
13	D.S.Rajesh	025-19-4003	B.Sc(MPC&CS)
14	S.Maheswari	025-19-4106	B.Sc(MPC&CS)

15	U.Kiran Kumar	025-19-4107	B.Sc(MPC&CS)
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Indian Youth needs a realist Gold

Academic year: 2019-20 Date: 01.11.19





Name of the Department: English

GROUP DISCUSSION

On Interview Skills

Academic year: 2020-21 Date:- 12.03.21

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Taught	Type of the Teaching
1	DR.V Mamatha Lecturer in HINDI GDC MAHBUBABAD	Dahej Pratha	Discussion method
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class
1	Donthu Nagavinay	025-20-2213	B.Com 2nd Yr
2	Ch. Varun Teja	025-20-2207	B.Com 2nd Yr

3	P.Praveen	025-20-2009	B.Com 2nd Yr
4	S. Ravali	025-20-2226	B.Com 2nd Yr
5	T. Sariha	025-20-2229	B.Com 2nd Yr
6	M. Sumedha	025-20-3210	B.Sc(Life science)
7	U. Rajesh	025-20-3212	B.Sc(Life science)
8	G. Mahesh	025-20-3206	B.Sc(Life science)
9	K. Madhu	025-20-3208	B.Sc(Life science)
10	Ch. Rama Krishna	025-20-3203	B.Sc(Life science)
11	Md. Asma	025-20-1112	B.A 2nd Yr
12	T. Shirisha	025-20-1116	B.A 2nd Yr
13	A. Naresh	025-20-1302	B.A 2nd Yr
14	A. Maikanta	025-20-1301	B.A 2nd Yr
15	N. Lingana	025-20-1309	B.A 2nd Yr



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Hindi

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2015-16 Date: 12.11.2015

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed the students	Type of the Teaching	Remarks
1	Dr. Kalinder Bhasha Asst. Prof. of Hindi Govt. Degree College, Mahabubabad	Aathankvaad	Discussion Method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	Md. Azad Ahmad	025-16-2218	B.com	
2	Md. Zeeshan ali	025-16-2219	B.com	
3	A. Naresh	025-16-3001	B.Z.C	
4	Ch. Sharath	025-16-3007	B.Z.C	
5	G. Munesh	025-15-3014	B.Z.C	
6	M. Nagaraju	025-15-3028	B.Z.C	
7	S. Praveen	025-15-3032	B.Z.C	
8	S. Harish	025-15-4006	M.P.C	
9	A.Sandeep	025-15-3005	B.Z.C	
10	B. Kranthi kumar	025-15-3006	B.Z.C	



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Hindi

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2016-17 Date: 16.02.2017

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Type of the Teaching	Remarks
1	Dr. Kalinder Bhasha Asst. Prof of Hindi Govt. Degree College Mahabubabad	Sahithy Samaj Kaa Darpan Hai	Discussion Method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	Md. Azad Ahmad	025-16-2218	B.com	
2	Md. Zeeshan ali	025-16-2219	B.com	
3	A. Naresh	025-16-3001	B.Z.C	
4	Ch. Sharath	025-16-3007	B.Z.C	
5	G. Munesh	025-15-3014	B.Z.C	
6	M. Nagaraju	025-15-3028	B.Z.C	
7	S. Praveen	025-15-3032	B.Z.C	
8	S. Harish	025-15-4006	M.P.C	
9	A.Sandeep	025-15-3005	B.Z.C	
10	B. Kranthi kumar	025-15-3006	B.Z.C	
11	D. Meghana	025-17-2004	B.Com	
12	SK. Abbas	025-17-2030	B.Com	
13	SK. Fazal	025-17-2031	B.Com	
14	SK. Khayum	025-17-2032	B.Com	
15	N. Gayathri	025-17-2033	B.Com	



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Hindi

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2017-18 Date: 19.10.2018

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Method of Teaching	Remarks
1	Dr. Kalinder Bhasha Asst. Prof. of Hindi Govt. Degree College Mahabubabad	Rasht Bhasha Hindi hi Kyon	Discussion Method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	Md. Azad Ahmad	025-16-2218	B.com	
2	Md. Zeeshan ali	025-16-2219	B.com	
3	A. Naresh	025-16-3001	B.Z.C	
4	Ch. Sharath	025-16-3007	B.Z.C	
5	D. Meghana	025-17-2004	B.Com	
6	SK. Abbas	025-17-2030	B.Com	
7	SK. Fazal	025-17-2031	B.Com	
8	SK. Khayum	025-17-2032	B.Com	
9	N. Gayathri	025-17-2033	B.Com	
10	D. Prameela	025-18-3006	B.Z.C.	
11	S. Prakash	025-18-3022	B.Z.C.	
12	D. Soujanya	025-18-3206	B.Z.C.	
13	B. Naresh	025-18-4402	M.P.C.	



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Hindi

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2018-19 Date: 19.07.2018

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Taught	Type of the Teaching	Remarks
1	Dr.T.Aruna kumari Asst.Prof of Hindi GDC MAHABUBABAD	Rasht basha hindi hi kyon	Discussion method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	G. Aruna	025-18-1015	B.A.	
2	P. Linganna	025-18-1042	B.A.	
3	D. Prameela	025-18-3006	B.Z.C.	
4	S. Prakash	025-18-3022	B.Z.C.	
5	D. Soujanya	025-18-3206	B.Z.C.	
6	B. Naresh	025-18-4402	M.P.C.	
7	CH. Mahesh	025-19-4002	M.P.C.	
8	D. Rajesh	025-19-4003	M.P.C.	
9	CH. Pallavi	025-19-4101	M.P.C.	
10	M. Karthik	025-19-4105	M.P.C.	
11	U. Kirankumar	025-19-4107	M.P.C.	
12	SK. Abbas	025-17-2030	B.Com	
13	SK. Fazal	025-17-2031	B.Com	
14	SK. Khayum	025-17-2032	B.Com	
15	N. Gayathri	025-17-2033	B.Com	



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Hindi

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2019-20 Date: 01.11.19

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Taught	Type of the Teaching	Remarks
1	Dr.V.Mamatha Lecturer of Hindi GDC MAHBUBABAD	Vignan se hani ya laabh	Discussion method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	G. Aruna	025-18-1015	B.A.	
2	P. Linganna	025-18-1042	B.A.	
3	D. Prameela	025-18-3006	B.Z.C.	
4	S. Prakash	025-18-3022	B.Z.C.	
5	D. Soujanya	025-18-3206	B.Z.C.	
6	B. Naresh	025-18-4402	M.P.C.	
7	CH. Mahesh	025-19-4002	M.P.C.	
8	D. Rajesh	025-19-4003	M.P.C.	
9	CH. Pallavi	025-19-4101	M.P.C.	
10	M. Karthik	025-19-4105	M.P.C.	
11	U. Kirankumar	025-19-4107	M.P.C.	
12	G. Akhila	025-20-4105	M.P.C.	
13	G. Supriya	025-20-4103	M.P.C.	
14	V. Prakash	025-20-4113	M.P.C.	
15	G. Vanaja	025-20-3205	B.Z.C	



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Hindi

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2020-21 Date:- 04.09.21

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Taught	Type of the Teaching	Remarks
1	DR.V Mamatha Lecturer in HINDI GDC MAHBUBABAD	Dahej Pratha	Discussion method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	D.Ranjith	025211603	HPS CAI.	
2	A.Madhavi	025212003	B.COM CAI.	
3	G.Vijay kumar	025212018	B.COM CAI	
4	Harikrishna	025212020	B.COM CA I	
5	G.Pavithra	025212052	B.COM CA I	
6	G.Chandra shekhar	025213003	B.Z.C I	
7	G.Surya prakash	025213005	I st year	
8	A.Sahana	025213201	M.P.C.	
9	G.Manjula	025214102	M.P.C.	
10	J.Hanumanthu	025214106	M.P.C.	
11	J.Prasad	025214107	M.P.C.	
12	G.Supriya	025204103	M.P.C II year.	
13	G.Prakash Raj	025204104	M.P.C II year.	
14	P.Madhu	025201309	BA II year	
15	D.Lokesh	025201106	BA II year	



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

MAHABUBABAD

Group discussions

(2016-2021)



DEPATMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Documentation of Group discussions Dated on 13-3-2017

On this Day B.S.C final year students M.PC /M.PCS a brief discussions on Numerical analysis was conducted by CH.Prabakar Sir, HOD of mathematics followed below discussed points.

Solutions of Algebraic and transcendental equations by this method discussed.

Bisection method, Iteration method, NR method, False method, Newton modified method.

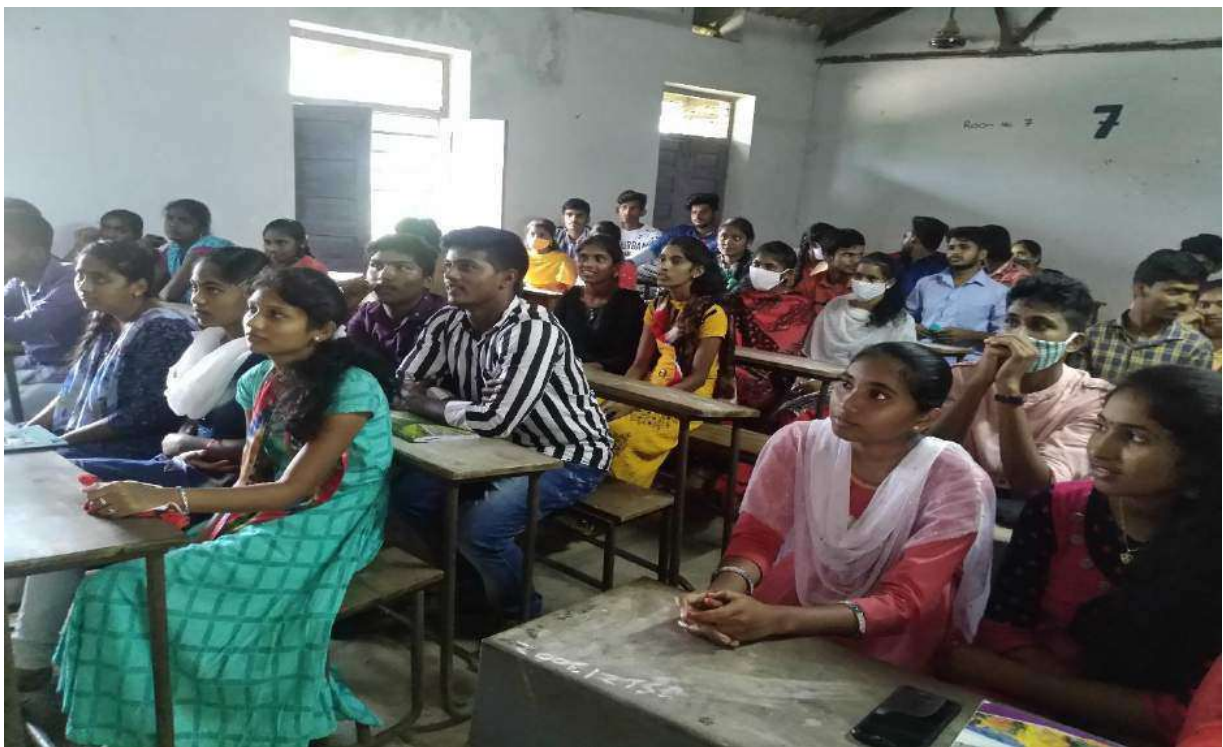


B.sc final Students

Documentation of Group discussions Dated on 6-3-2018

On this Day B.S.C 2nd year students M.PC /M.PCS a brief discussions on Groups, Rings, Fields were conducted by L.Ravindar Sir, HOD of mathematics followed below discussed points.

In this Group theory discussions were done on the definition of Group, Rings, and fields difference between them, their properties' and one binary operation in groups and two operation s in rings and fields taken into note.



B.sc 2nd year Students

Documentation of Group discussions Dated on 19-2-2019

On this Day B.S.C final year students M.PC /M.PCS a brief discussions on Numerical analysis Interpolation methods were conducted by T.Narahari Sir, HOD of mathematics followed below discussed points.

Definition of Forward, Backward, Central difference depend on these differences Newton's Forward Backward Interpolation formulas are derived. Difference between these formulas and LaGrange's formulas were identified.



B.sc final year Students

Documentation of Group discussions Dated on 27-3-2020

On this Day B.S.C 1st year students M.PC /M.PCS a brief discussions on differential equations was conducted by T.Narahari Sir, HOD of mathematics followed by below discussed points.

Solutions of higher order liner differential equation

Based on roots complimentary functions learn how to write and Particular integration involved different functions likewise exponentials , trigonometry and binomial functions and multipliers with exponential.

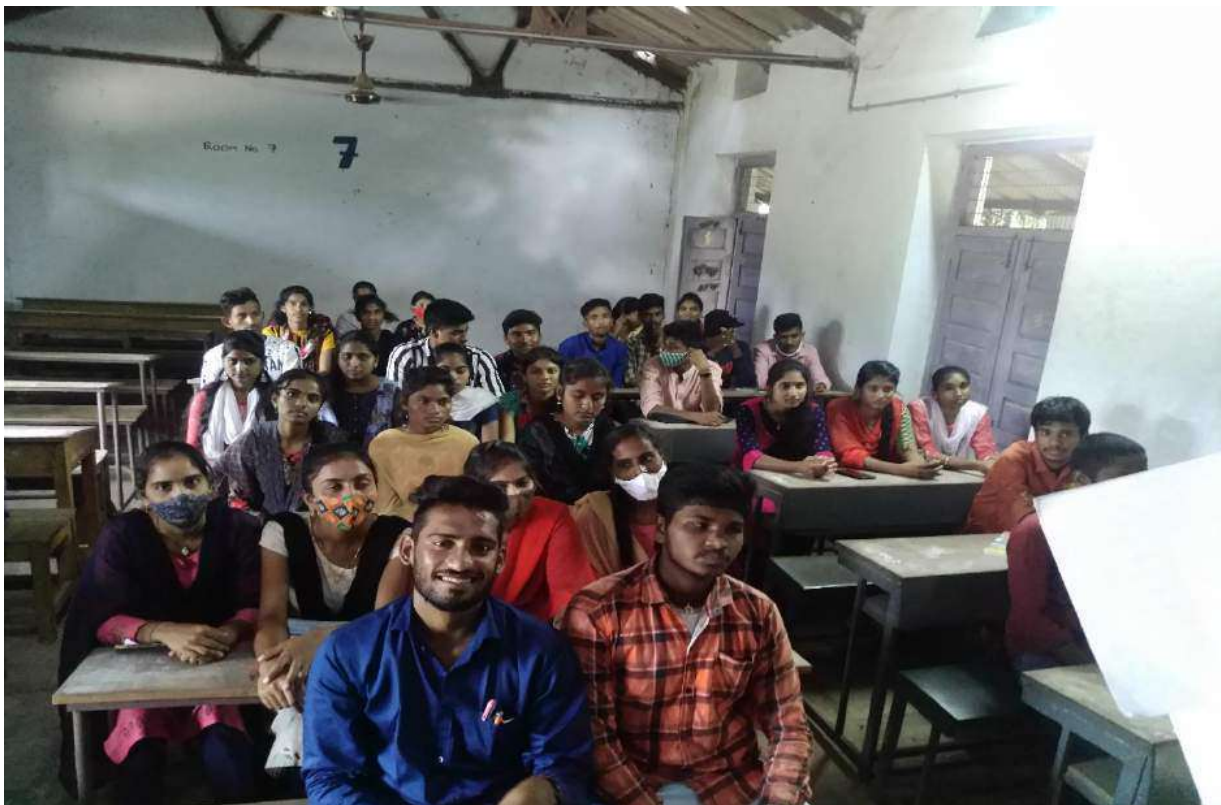


B.sc first year M.PC,M.PCS Students

Documentation of Group discussions Dated on 15-3-2021

On this Day B.S.C final year students M.PC /M.PCS a brief discussions on numerical analysis, numerical differentiation and integration were conducted by T.Narahari Sir, HOD of mathematics followed by below discussed points.

By using interpolation formulas from Newton Forward backward we derive numerical differentiation formulas and by using general integration formula we can substitute $n=1,2,3...$ find out various integration formulas likewise Trapezoidal rule, Simpson rule, Bode's law and Weddle's law.



B.sc final year Students



Government Degree College, Mahabubabad

ESTD: 1984

Affiliated to Kakatiya University Accredited by NAAC & ISO

9001:2015 Certified

(Mahabubabad, Mahabubabad (Dist.), Telangana-506101).

Website: <https://gdcts.egg.gov.in/mahabubabad.edu> e-Mail: wgl.jkc.mbad@gmail.com



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

Gender in politics

2016-2017



Theme:

- At present, most of the countries are democratic. But women are largely underrepresented at all levels of decision-making worldwide.
- Beijing declaration or Platform for Action (1995) was adopted by the United N to achieve gender equality. Achieving gender equality in power and decision-making is one key area among the 12 critical issues of concern of the Beijing declaration.

Major obstacles for achieving gender equality in politics:

- Many countries have patriarchal societies. The situation is changing but very slowly. So, many politicians who are in power prefer male dominance in politics and tend to suppress women's participation in power.
- Social norms are also a barrier to achieving gender equality in politics. Even in this modern world, in many cultures, women are expected to be submissive and caretakers of the families. Household chores are seen as the responsibility of women. These social norms and structural barriers influence the interests of people.
- The ideology of political parties is also a reason for fewer women in politics. Even though many political parties convey to the public that they are committed to gender equality and social justice, most of them do not follow those principles in their own political parties. In many countries, political parties have less than 10% of women politicians.
- In some countries, violence is used to suppress women's participation in politics. Latin American countries can be stated as examples of this kind of suppression.

GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

National Education Policy

2019-2020



- In July 2020, 'National Education Policy' (NEP), 2020 was approved by the cabinet.
- This policy aims for the major overhaul of the Indian education system. It is expected that the education system will be completely transformed by 2040.
- This will replace the old National Educational Policy, 1986.
- As education is a concurrent subject, implementation of the policy will require the approval of states.

Positive impact on school education:

- School years are changed from 10+2 format to 5+3+3+4 format (Foundational (3 years of pre-school + Grade 1-2)+ Preparatory (Grades 3-5) + Middle (Grade 6-8)+ High School (Grade 9-12)). For the first time, Early childhood Care & Education (ECCE) is also included in education policy. Anganwadis and private pre-schools will take care ECCE of children. Anganwadi centres will be strengthened by 2030 to provide equitable access to ECCE for all children. This policy aimed to achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio in pre-school to secondary school by 2035.

- To eliminate rote-learning and to promote the holistic development of children, the present curriculum and pedagogy will be revamped to make it suitable for the 21st century.
- Nutritious breakfast will be provided in addition to the mid-day meal program so that children can peacefully concentrate on studies.

GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

ELECTORAL POLITICS IN INDIA

2020-2021



The 2019 Indian general election is currently being held in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to constitute the 17th Lok Sabha. The counting of votes will be conducted on 23 May, and on the same day, the results will be declared. Legislative Assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, and Sikkim will be held simultaneously with the general election.

1. According to the Election Commission of India, 900 million people were eligible to vote, with an increase of 84.3 million voters since the last general election in 2014, making this the **largest-ever election in the world**.
2. 38,325 transgenders will be able to vote for the first time as members of the third-sex and not as male or female.
3. This is the first time **VVPAT** will be used in Lok Sabha polls in all constituencies.



Government Degree College, Mahabubabad

ESTD: 1984

Affiliated to Kakatiya University

Accredited by NAAC & ISO 9001:2015 Certified

(Mahabubabad, Mahabubabad (Dist.), Telangana-506101).

Website: <https://gdcts.cgg.gov.in/mahabubabad.edu> e-Mail: wgl.jkc.mbad@gmail.com



1. The Role of Youth in Present Politics Group Discussion



2. Make in India is a boon or bane



GROUP DISCUSSION



What is a Group Discussion?

Group discussion is an important activity in academic, business and administrative spheres. It is a **systematic and purposeful interactive oral process. Here the exchange of ideas, thoughts and feelings take place through oral communication.** The exchange of ideas takes place in a systematic and structured way. The participants sit facing each other almost in a semi-circle and express their views on the given topic/issue/problem.

How does Group Discussion differ from a Debate?

Debate is competitive in nature while group discussion is a co-operative group process. In a debate, a speaker can speak either 'for' the topic or 'against' the topic whereas in a GD, the speaker can express both. The final decision or result in a debate depends on voting while in a GD, the group reaches group consensus.

Why is a group discussion an important activity at college level?

As a student, it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations. It improves your thinking, listening and speaking skills. It also promotes your confidence level.

It is an effective tool in problem solving, decision making and personality assessment. GD skills may ensure academic success, popularity and good admission or job offer. Thus it is important to be able to take part in a GD effectively and confidently. Participants should know how to speak with confidence, how to exhibit leadership skills and how to make the group achieve the goals.

The panel which normally comprises of the technical and HR (Human Resource) experts of the company will observe and evaluate the members of the team. The rules of the GD – the time limit, panel's expectations etc are explained after the initial introduction by the panel, soon after the topic or case to be discussed is given to the group members. The panel does not interfere during the discussion, it only observes. The panel at its discretion may provide some time to think over the topic or may ask them to start immediately. Each candidate is supposed to express their opinion either supporting or against the topic. The discussion carries on till the panel signals termination. It is left to the discretion of the panel to extend or cut short the given time.

The objective of a selection in GD is mainly to **check your team playing skills. You have to understand the other persons' point of view**, while making your point and ensure that your team as a whole reaches a solution or agreement that is both feasible and accepted by all team members.

There are four major areas of evaluation in selection GDs: **subject knowledge, oral communication skills, leadership skills and team management.**

Subject Knowledge:

Participants must possess a thorough understanding of the topic on which they are supposed to speak. You must prepare yourself to talk on a wide range of subjects. Be abreast of the current events, national and international affairs, burning social and economical topics, scientific and environmental issues, key newspapers' controversial topics and any experience that may be expected of an educated person. As a member of the group, you are expected to contribute substantially to the

discussion. The originality of your ideas, your knowledge and initiative and your approach to the topic or case contribute to your success in the group discussion. **The best way to equip yourself is to read daily newspapers, good magazines, national and international journals and also watch new bulletins and informative programmes on the television. Internet** is the greatest boon which provides you with everything you are looking for. **The World Wide Web** is a vast database of current authentic materials that present information in multimedia form and reacts

instantly to a user's input.

The greater your knowledge of the subject, the more enthusiastic and confident you will be during the discussion. Once you have understood the topic or issue, you should be able to generate



ideas as well as organize them so that you present it well. You will have the ability to analyze facts or information in a systematic way. A person putting forward new ideas that may work will be accepted as the natural leader of the group. The panel will observe the ideas put forward, their originality, the depth of analysis and their relevance to the topic.

Problem solving skills are essential and do not hesitate to give solutions. Your approach to the case study will be observed keenly by the evaluators.

Oral Communication Skills:

If subject knowledge is important, **communication skills is more important as without expression, the knowledge is of no use.** As the exchange of ideas in a group discussion takes place through speech, one of the pre-requisites of success in a GD is the ability to speak confidently and convincingly. Good communication skills include active listening, clarity of thought and expression, apt language and proper non verbal clues.

Listening Skills:

One of the weaknesses of most human beings is that we love to listen to our own voice rather than listen to others. **Listening is as important as speaking in a GD, unless you listen, you cannot contribute to the stated purpose of communication.** It is extremely important to listen very carefully, only then you will be able to pick up the thread of discussion and continue. Only active participation as a listener in a group makes a person a good leader. A leader is identified by the panel.



Clarity of thought and expression:



Clarity is the art of making yourself clear to the audience. Only when your expressions are clear, you can convince your team and the panel. More than words, it is the tone in which they are spoken that conveys the message. You should not be too loud or too soft. A lively and cheerful voice with appropriate modulations will attract the audience. Proper articulation of words, achieved through phonetic accuracy is very essential slang, and artificial accents are to be avoided.

Apt Language:

The flow of language must be smooth. Use simple language and avoid long winding sentences. Appropriateness of language demands that there should be no errors of grammar. Do not use unfamiliar phrases and flowery language. Be precise. Be polite and courteous.

Proper non verbal clues:

Non verbal clues include eye contact, body movements, gestures and facial expressions. The panel very keenly watches the non verbal behavior of the team. They generally evaluate the body language cues of the team to determine personality factors such as nervousness, co-operation, frustration, weakness, insecurity, self confidence, defensiveness, etc. A candidate who appears professional is more likely to be noticed by the panel. A confident posture, appropriate facial expressions and meaningful eye contact with the team will create a good expression.

Team behavior:

Your group behavior is reflected in your ability to interact with the other members of the group. You must be mature enough to not lose your temper even if you are proved wrong. You must be patient and balanced.

Your success in a GD depends on how well you play the role of **initiator, information seeker, information giver, procedure facilitator, opinion seeker, opinion giver, clarifier, summarizer, social-supporter, tension reliever, compromiser, attacker, humorist and dominator.**

The selection panel notes the differences in the amount of participation of the members. They observe the silent spectators, the ever dominating but not contributing much, member who participates actively exhibiting his knowledge and the moderate ones. Your ability lies in analyzing the problem well and making others to endorse your view. Finally while appreciating others point of view, you should effectively present yours without contradicting other's opinions. Your ability in convincing the team is your success



Leadership Skills:

The success of any team depends to a larger extent on its leader. The panel evaluates a candidate's personal skills which allow him to prove himself as a natural leader in the GD. Though there is no appointed leader in a GD, a leader emerges. Assertiveness, emotional stability, objectivity, self-confidence, decision making, discretion, initiative, good communication skills, patience, persuasiveness and adaptability are some of the leadership qualities that are immensely useful in proving oneself as a natural leader in GD.

A good leader should neither be very authoritative nor submissive but must be democratic. Such leaders see to it that all the members in the team participate and when there is a problem, try to deal with it amicably. Leaders should know how to deal with the 'bull dozers', who make noise but do not have any logic.

TO SUMMARIZE:

Advantages of a GD:

- Ideas can be generated, shared and tried out.
- Groups provide a support and growth for any endeavor.
- Combine talents to provide innovative solutions.

Roles in a Structured GD:

- Initiator
- Information seeker and giver
- Procedure facilitator
- Opinion seeker/giver
- Clarifier
- Summarizer
- Social supporter
- Harmonizer
- Tension reliever
- Energizer
- Attacker
- Dominator



Expectations of the Panel:

You should have the following qualities:

- Team player
- Reasoning
- Leadership
- Flexible
- Assertiveness
- Initiative
- Creativity (out of the box thinking)
- Inspiring ability
- Listening
- Awareness

Phases in a GD:

- Initiation/introduction
- The central group discussion
- Summarization/conclusion

What to do in a GD?

- Speaking is important; do not sit silently. Speak freely.
- Do not monopolize the conversation or talk too much.
- Give everyone a chance to speak.
- Maintain eye contact with everyone in the group.
- Show active listening skills.
- Do not interrupt anyone while they are speaking.
- Keep the topic on track and don't be irrelevant.
- Encourage someone who is silent to talk.
- Do not argue with anyone.
- Do not debate with anyone, while the group looks on.
- Do not repeat what has been said; be attentive; try to develop on ideas expressed or give out new ideas.
- Clarify your doubts and then proceed.
- Be brief.
- Do not commit grammatical errors while talking.



Some topics for Group Discussion:

- Terrorism in India
- Religion should not be mixed with politics
- Morals & Values among Indians is Degenerating
- With Media Publishing and Telecasting Trivia, Censorship is the Need of the Hour
- We are not serious about saving Wildlife/Environment
- The education system needs serious reforms
- The Internet is an exercise in hype
- Is our Political System Reason for our Backwardness?
- Politics is run by the Barrel of Gun
- Corruption is the Price we pay for Democracy
- What India needs is a Dictatorship?
- Nuclear War cannot be won and should not be foughtShould Research on Human Cloning be banned?
- Brain-Drain has to be stopped
- Should Animals be used for Testing New Drugs & Medical Procedures?
- Do NGOs in India Really Work for Others OR Work for their Own Vested Interests?
- Security Cameras & Privacy
- Advertisements Cheat People, Hence Should Be Banned
- What is the Difference between People who do Things Rightly and People who do Right Things?
- Are Peace and Non-Violence Outdated Concepts?
- Capital Punishment should be Banned or Allowed?
- Is Dependence on Computers a Good Thing?
- Every Cloud has a Silver Lining
- Nice Guys Finish Last
- Privatization of Higher Education
- How effective are Indian B-schools?
- E-Learning: A Substitute for Classroom Learning?
- Cricket as a National Obsession is a Detriment to Other Sports.

DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU

GROUP DISCUSSION

Pareekshalu enduku vrayali

Academic year: 2016-17 Date: 27.10.2016

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Type of the Teaching	Remarks
1	Dr.R. Seetharama Rao Govt.Degree College Mahabubabad	Pareekshalu enduku vrayali	Discussion Method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	B.Parashuramulu	025-16-2201	B.com(C.A)	
2	B.Ramakrishna	025-16-2202	B.com(C.A)	
3	Ch.Soujanya	025-16-2203	B.com(C.A)	
4	D.Sandya	025-16-2204	B.com(C.A)	
5	D.Manoj Kumar	025-16-2205	B.com(C.A)	
6	D.Rupa	025-16-2206	B.com(C.A)	
7	A.venu	025-16-1001	B.A	
8	A.Kranthi Kumar	025-16-1002	B.A	
9	B.Upendra	025-16-1003	B.A	
10	B.Sai Kumar	025-16-1004	B.A	
11	B.Harish	025-16-1005	B.A	
12	B.Haripriya	025-16-1006	B.A	
13	B.Murali Krishna	025-16-2001	B.com (G)	

14	B.Mangamma	025-16-2002	B.com (G)	
15	B.Sunitha	025-16-2003	B.com (G)	
16	B.Nehru	025-16-2004	B.com (G)	
17	G.Sai Pranay	025-16-2005	B.com (G)	
18	K.Ganesh	025-16-2006	B.com (G)	
19	K.Sunil	025-16-2007	B.com (G)	



Name of the Department: Telugu

GROUP DISCUSSION Telugu Bhasha Vishishtatha

Academic year: 2017-18 Date: 19.10.2017

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Method of Teaching	Remarks
1	Dr.R. Seetharama Rao Govt. Degree College Mahabubabad	Telugu bhasha vishishtatha	Discussion Method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	S.Rajesh	025-16-4007	MPCS	
2	B.Ramesh Babu	025-17-4002	MPCS	
3	G.Shanthi Kumar	025-17-4005	MPCS	
4	I.Yakambaram	025-17-4006	MPCS	
5	A.Satheesh	025-17-4101	MPCS	
6	Ch.Rajeshwari	025-17-3004	B.Sc(Life science)	
7	Ch.Renuka	025-17-3005	B.Sc(Life science)	
8	D.Vijaya	025-17-3007	B.Sc(Life science)	
9	D.Mamatha	025-17-3008	B.Sc(Life science)	
10	E.Shirisha	025-17-3010	B.Sc(Life science)	
11	A.avinash	025-17-2001	B.Com (CA)	
12	B.Anusha	025-17-2003	B.Com (CA)	
13	D.Meghana	025-17-2004	B.Com (CA)	
14	A.Bhagya Sree	025-17-2010	B.Com (CA)	
15	A.Venkatesh	025-17-2011	B.Com (CA)	



Name of the Department: Telugu

GROUP DISCUSSION

Cell Phone Valla Labha Nashtalu

Academic year: 2018-19 Date: 20.02.2019

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Method of Teaching	Remarks
1	R. Rathnamala MAHABUBABAD	Cell Phone valla Labha Nashtalu	Discussion method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	G. Vijay	025-18-3008	B.Z.C	
2	P. Divya	025-18-3021	B.Z.C	
3	T Manaswini	025-18-3214	B.Z.C	
4	P.Ravali	025-18-2009	B.Com	
5	T.Soumya	025-18-2010	B.Com	
6	K Anil	025-18-3210	B.Z.C.	
7	B.Naresh	025-18-4002	M.P.C.	
8	M.Soumya	025-18-4409	M.P.C.	
9	P.Murali	025-18-4411	M.P.C.	
10	R.Venkatesh	025-18-4412	M.P.C.	
11	B.Maheswari	025-18-1002	B.A	
12	B.Uday	025-18-1004	B.A	
13	Sk Saleem	025-18-1048	B.A	
14	Ch.Rahul	025-18-1006	B.A	
15	D.Krishna	025-18-1010	B.A	



Name of the Department: Telugu

GROUP DISCUSSION

Mahilalu - Unnatha Vidya

Academic year: 2019-20 Date: 25.07.19

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Method of Teaching
1	R Rathnamala Lecturer in Telugu GDC MAHBUBABAD	Mahilalu - Unnatha Vidya	Discussion method
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class
1	D Nagavinay	025-20-2213	B.Com .CA I Yr
2	Ch Varun	025-20-2217	B.Com .CA I Yr
3	P Praveen	025-20-2009	B.Com. CA I Yr
4	N Ramadevi	025-20-2224	B.Com CA I Yr
5	K Ramya	025-20-2216	B.Com. CA I Yr
6	S Ravali	025-20-2226	B.Com. CA I Yr
7	N Naresh	025-20-2222	B.Com. CA I Yr
8	M Kavitha	025-20-2219	B.Com. CA I Yr
9	M Rama	025-20-1614	B.A . HPCA I Yr
10	T Shirisha	025-20-1116	B.A. I Yr
11	K Madhu	025-20-3208	B.Sc (BZC) I Yr
12	G Mahesh	025-20-3206	B.Sc (BZC) I Yr
13	M Divya	025-20-4107	B.Sc (MPCS) I Yr

14	A Rakesh	025-20-4114	B.Sc (MPCS) I Yr
15	Ch Malleshwari	025-20-4102	B.Sc (MPCS) I Yr



Name of the Department: Telugu

GROUP DISCUSSION

Karona - Manava Sambandhalu

Academic year: 2020-21 Date:- 15.03.21

S. No	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Method of Teaching	Remarks
1	R Rathnamala Lecturer in Telugu GDC MAHBUBABAD	Karona - Manava Sambandhalu	Discussion method	
List of Students Attended				
S. No	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
1	Md Nagul Meera	025-21-4241	B.Sc. MPCS I Yr	
2	A Lavanya	025-21-4201	B.Sc. MPCS I Yr	
3	M Spandana	025-21-4104	B.Sc. MPC I Yr	
4	P Kavya	025-21-4105	B. Sc. MPC I Yr	
5	V Siri	025-21-4216	B. Sc. MPCS I Yr	
6	K. Shivani	025-21-3208	B.Sc (Life science)	
7	V Lokesh	025-21-3215	B.Sc (Life science)	
8	K Mounika	025-21-3207	B.Sc (Life science)	
9	G Sadha	025-21-3216	B.Sc (Life science)	

10	N Akhila	025-21-3211	B.Sc (Life science)	
11	A Bhumika	025-21-1602	B.A (HPCA) 2nd Yr	
12	D Shirisha	025-21-1116	B.A. HEP I Yr	
13	J Krishna	025-21-1421	B.A. HEP I Yr	
14	Md Rafi Pasha	025-21-2027	B.Com. CA I Yr	
15	N Upender	025-21-3023	B. Com. CA I Yr	

1



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

Mahabubabad-506101



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

GROUP DISCUSSION

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

STUDENTS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Department: ZOOLOGY

TOPIC-HYPOPHYSATION IN FISHES

Academic year: 2015-16

Date: 23/01/2016

3rd year BZC/BZCA

025-15-3020	K.Amani
025-15-3021	K.Kalyani
025-15-3022	K.Saritha
025-15-3024	M.Ramakrishna
025-15-3025	M.Vasantha
025-15-3026	Md.Rahim pasha
025-15-3029	N.Charan
025-15-3031	P.Santhosh
025-15-3032	S.Praveen
025-15-3033	S.Ajantha
025-15-3034	S.Nagasai Krishna kishor
025-15-3035	T.Rajashekar
025-15-3036	T.Prasanth
025-15-3037	V.Bharath Kumar
024-14-3019	R.Prem Kumar
025-15-3201	B.Bhadrakali

025-15-3203

E.Rajasahekar



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD
MAHABUBABAD DIST

STUDENTS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Department: ZOOLOGY

TOPIC- PRESERVATION METHODS OF FISHES

Academic year: 2016-17

Date: 08-02-2017

025-15-3001	A.Maheswari
025-15-3005	B.Sandeep
025-15-3006	B.Kranthi Kumar
025-15-3008	Ch.Raju
025-15-3009	Ch.Mahesh
025-15-3011	Ch.Sujatha
025-15-3012	E.Anitha
025-15-3013	E.Maneesha
025-15-3015	G.Stalin
025-15-3016	G.Anusha
025-15-3017	G.Karunasri
025-15-3019	G.Vanitha



GOVERNMENT
DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD
MAHABUBABAD DIST
STUDENTS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Department: ZOOLOGY

TOPIC-ANEMIA

Academic year: 2017-18

Date: 13-11-2017

025-16-3025	T.Vanaja
025-16-3026	T.Ravi
025-16-3027	T.Prathiba
025-16-3028	V.Suresh
025-16-3029	Y.Divya
025-16-3201	A.Yakaiah
025-16-3202	A.Sharada
025-16-3203	B.Uma
025-16-3204	B.Vinod
025-16-3205	D.Naresh
025-16-3206	E.Neeraj
025-16-3207	G.Paranay
025-16-3208	G.Sravanthi

025-16-3209	K. Upender
025-16-3210	M.Vijay Charan
025-16-3211	M.Harishvardhan
025-16-3212	M.Rajendar
025-16-3213	N.Kaveri
025-16-3214	P.Someshwar
025-16-3215	SK. Rafi Pasha
025-16-3216	V.Sujatha



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

MAHABUBABAD DIST

STUDENTS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Department: ZOOLOGY

TOPIC-SERICULTURE

Academic year: 2018-19

Date: 08-02-2019

025-17-3004	Ch.Rajeshwari
025-17-3005	Ch.Renuka
025-17-3007	D.Vijaya
025-17-3008	D.Mamatha
025-17-3010	E.Shirisha
025-17-3012	G.Kavya
025-17-3013	G.Laxmi kalyani
025-17-3014	G.Vennela
025-17-3015	G.Sonia
025-17-3016	J.Prasad
025-17-3017	K.Sangeetha
025-17-3018	K.Naresh
025-17-3019	K.Malleshwari
025-17-3020	K.Pavan

025-17-3021	M.Priyanka
025-17-3022	N.Yamuna
025-17-3023	P.Venkata ramana
025-17-3024	P. Divya
025-17-3025	P.Mounika
025-17-3026	P.Sandhya
025-17-3027	R.Sujatha



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

STUDENTS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Department: ZOOLOGY

TOPIC-APICULTURE

Academic year: 2019-2020

3rd Year BZC & BZCA

Date: 29-01-2020

025-18-3001	B.Srikanth
025-18-3002	B.lakshmi ram
025-18-3005	D.Mallesha
025-18-3006	D.Prameela
025-28-3008	G. Vijay
025-28-3009	G.Ramya
025-28-3010	G.Umesh
025-28-3011	T.Suvartha
025-28-3014	K.Renuka
025-18-3015	M.Bhupal

025-18-3017	M.Sandeep
025-18-3018	M.Soujanya
025-18-3019	M.Shailaja
025-18-3020	P.Prashanth
025-18-3021	P.Divya
025-18-3022	S.Prakash
025-18-3023	V.Baby
025-18-3201	A.Raju
025-18-3202	B.vijitha
025-18-3203	A.Saikumar
025-18-3204	B.Srirama goutham
025-18-3205	B.Usharani



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

STUDENTS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Department: ZOOLOGY

TOPIC-WATER POLLUTION

Academic year: 2020-2021

3rd BSC BZC

Date:28-01-2021

25193001	BAIRI SUSHMA
25193002	BANOTH SUMALATHA
25193003	CHENNABOINA SOWJANYA
25193004	GUGULOTHU SURESH
25193005	GURRAM VIJAYA LAXMI
25193006	JANGILI BHAVANI
25193007	KAMATAM VIJAY
25193008	KANDIPATI BHARATH KUMAR
25193009	KESA MADHUKAR
25193013	PONAKA SWAPNA
25193014	SOMARAPU MADHULATHA
25193015	VALLEPU BHAVANI
25193201	BIJJA ASHOK

25193202	JATOTH RAMESH
25193203	JINUKA RAGHU
25193204	KALWALA NARESH
25193205	PANDULA VINEELA



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

Mahabubabad-506101



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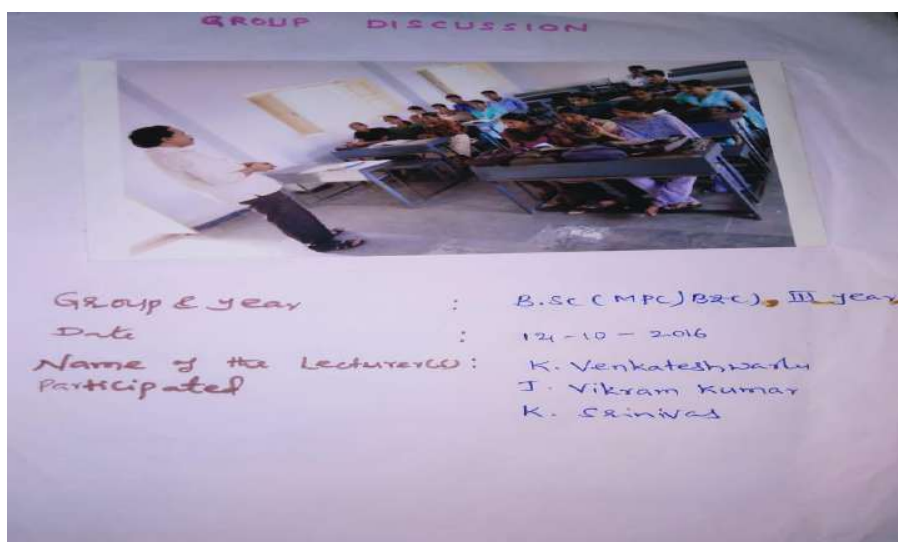
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Chemistry

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2016-17 Date: 14.10.2016



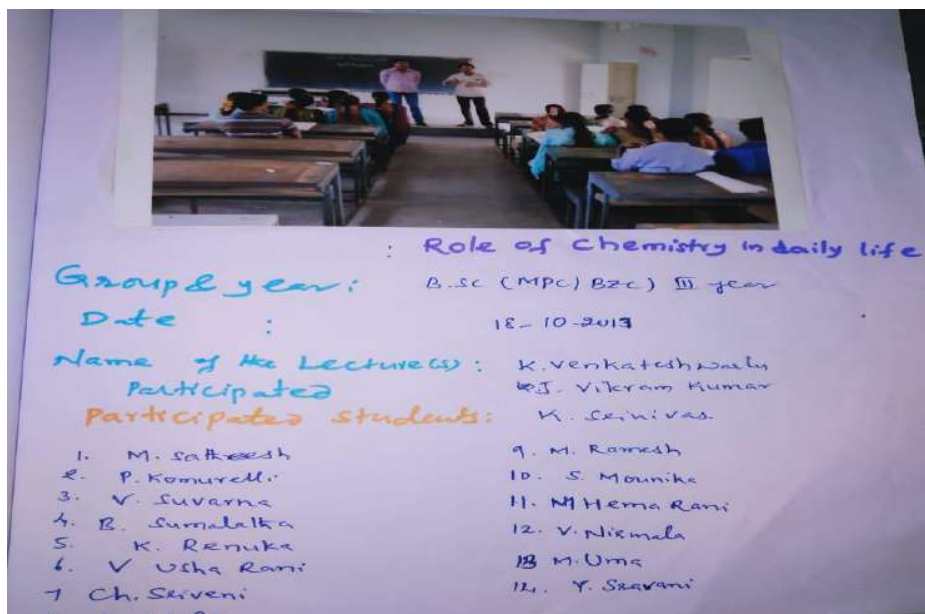
	Name of the faculty	Topic Discussed	Type of the Teaching	Remarks
	K.Venkateshwarlu and J.Vikram Kumar Govt.Degree College Mahabubabad	Water and uses	Discussion Method	
	Name of the Student	Hall Ticket No	Class	
	A.Naresh	025-16-3001	B.Sc(BZC)	
	A.Mounika	025-16-3002	B.Sc(BZC)	
	B.veeranna	025-16-3005	B.Sc(BZC)	
	B.Raju	025-16-3005	B.Sc(BZC)	
	B.Eshwar	025-16-3006	B.Sc(BZC)	
	B.sharath	025-16-3009	B.Sc(BZC)	
	A.venu	025-16-4001	B.Sc(MPC)	
	A.Kranthi Kumar	025-16-4002	. B.Sc(MPC)	
	B.Upendra	025-16-4003	B.Sc(MPC)	
	B.Sai Kumar	025-16-4004	B.Sc(MPC)	
	B.Harish	025-16-4005	B.Sc(MPC)	
	B.Haripriya	025-16-4006	B.Sc(MPC)	
	B.Murali Krishna	025-16-4007	B.Sc(MPC)	
	B.Mangamma	025-16-4009	B.Sc(MPC)	

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Chemistry

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2017-18 Date: 18.10.2017



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MAHABUBABAD

Name of the Department: Chemistry

TOPIC:

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2018-19 Date: 19.02.2018

GROUP DISCUSSION

Group : B-Sc (B2C)
Sem : II
Medium : E/M
Date : 19/2/2018

Name of the Topic: ① Pollution ② Global Warming

① pollution is when something is added to the environment harmful or poisonous to all living things - smoke, dust, sewage, garbage, etc.

② There are 3 types of pollution: water pollution, land pollution, and air pollution - we should follow alternative methods to reduce it.

③ Global warming means surface temperature change / climate change due to greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Topic : Pollution		Topic : Global Warming	
Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Name of the student	Name of the student	Name of the student	Name of the student
1. Anil K. Anil (025183210)	2. K. Anil (3212)	3. K. Anil (3213)	4. K. Anil (3214)
5. Anil (3215)	6. Anil (3216)	7. Anil (3217)	8. Anil (3218)
9. Anil (3219)	10. Anil (3220)	11. Anil (3221)	12. Anil (3222)
13. Anil (3223)	14. Anil (3224)	15. Anil (3225)	16. Anil (3226)
17. Anil (3227)	18. Anil (3228)	19. Anil (3229)	20. Anil (3230)
21. Anil (3231)	22. Anil (3232)	23. Anil (3233)	24. Anil (3234)
25. Anil (3235)	26. Anil (3236)	27. Anil (3237)	28. Anil (3238)
29. Anil (3239)	30. Anil (3240)	31. Anil (3241)	32. Anil (3242)
33. Anil (3243)	34. Anil (3244)	35. Anil (3245)	36. Anil (3246)
37. Anil (3247)	38. Anil (3248)	39. Anil (3249)	40. Anil (3250)
41. Anil (3251)	42. Anil (3252)	43. Anil (3253)	44. Anil (3254)
45. Anil (3255)	46. Anil (3256)	47. Anil (3257)	48. Anil (3258)
49. Anil (3259)	50. Anil (3260)	51. Anil (3261)	52. Anil (3262)
53. Anil (3263)	54. Anil (3264)	55. Anil (3265)	56. Anil (3266)
57. Anil (3267)	58. Anil (3268)	59. Anil (3269)	60. Anil (3270)
61. Anil (3271)	62. Anil (3272)	63. Anil (3273)	64. Anil (3274)
65. Anil (3275)	66. Anil (3276)	67. Anil (3277)	68. Anil (3278)
69. Anil (3279)	70. Anil (3280)	71. Anil (3281)	72. Anil (3282)
73. Anil (3283)	74. Anil (3284)	75. Anil (3285)	76. Anil (3286)
77. Anil (3287)	78. Anil (3288)	79. Anil (3289)	80. Anil (3290)
81. Anil (3291)	82. Anil (3292)	83. Anil (3293)	84. Anil (3294)
85. Anil (3295)	86. Anil (3296)	87. Anil (3297)	88. Anil (3298)
89. Anil (3299)	90. Anil (3300)	91. Anil (3301)	92. Anil (3302)
93. Anil (3303)	94. Anil (3304)	95. Anil (3305)	96. Anil (3306)
97. Anil (3307)	98. Anil (3308)	99. Anil (3309)	100. Anil (3310)

Signature of the incharge

Signature of the principal

GROUP DISCUSSION-2

Group: B.Sc. B.Z.C.

Sem: IV

Medium: T/M

Date: 19.02.2018

Name of the Topic: Pericyclic Reactions

Lectured participated: 1) S. J. Vikram Kumar

2) S. K. Venkateshwarlu

3) P. K.

Points discussed:

- * π bond - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals
- * σ bond - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals
- * HOMO, LUMO - Highest occupied molecular orbital, Lowest unoccupied molecular orbital
- * π bond - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals
- * σ bond - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals
- * π bond - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals
- * σ bond - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals
- * π bond - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals - 2p orbitals

Group - A

Sl.No. Name of the student

Signature

Group - B

Sl.No.

Name of the student

Signature

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 K. Nareesh (3018) | 1 K. Nareesh P. Divya (3024) |
| 2 K. Pavan (3020) | 2 G. Sonia (3015) |
| 3 G. Laya (3012) | 3 G. Lavemi kalyani, (3013) |
| 4 M. Yamuna (3022) | 4 R. Sathya (3027) |
| 5 Ch. Rajeswari (3004) | 5 Ch. Renuka (3005) |
| E. Shireesha (3010) | 6 B. Naveen (3004) |
| D. Mamatha (3008) | 7 P. Venkata Ramana (3023) |

Sign. of the Incharge

Sign. of the
HOD

Sign. of the Principal



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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

CASHLESS SOCIETY

DATE:12/07/2018



What is a cashless society:

- A cashless society is an economy where all financial transactions happen without cash. Cashless payment methods such as debit cards, credit cards, electronic payments using digital devices etc. are used for cashless transactions. Now, cryptocurrencies are also

being used for cashless transactions. Several countries are working on their own Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC).

- People who do not have smartphones, debit cards and credit cards can also make cashless payments using Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) through basic phones.
- Electronic transactions were started in the 1990s. It's been roughly a decade since common people started doing cashless transactions.

Pros of cashless society:

- The need for cash withdrawing, storing and depositing will be eliminated. And there is no need to count cash while making payments. Hence they are time-saving.
- Cashless transactions are more convenient.
- A cashless economy saves so much money for governments because printing money, sending the money to banks requires money and human resources. The need to purchase or rent land for ATMs will also be eliminated.
- Cashless transactions leave digital footprints of financial transactions. They can be used to trace illegal activities.
- International payments will also be easier because there is no need to exchange currency.
- COVID Pandemic increased the number of cashless transactions. They can prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
- The data gathered can be utilized by the government to make policy decisions.
- The issue of counterfeit currency will be eliminated.
- Cashless transactions give the consumers proof of payment. It can be used in case of disputes.



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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

HOW CAN WE MAKE THE INTERNET A SAFER PLACE

DATE:21/09/2019



Theme:

- Since 2005, the second day of the second week of February is organized as 'Safer internet day'. So, this year's safe internet day was celebrated globally on 8th February 2022.

The need for a safer internet:

- At present, our daily lives depend on the internet. We can't even imagine our lives without the internet in this interconnected modern world. We learn, work, play, watch content and

even connect with our loved ones using the internet. So, we are spending so much time online. Hence, it is very important to make it a safer and better place.

- Bullying, cybercrimes and trolling are affecting the mental health of many people. So, there is a need to take steps towards a kinder internet.

How can we make the internet a safer place:

- A better internet starts with us. Being responsible and pausing and thinking before posting comments and any other content is very important to make the internet a safer place. We need to think about whether our words can affect someone's mental health negatively. Moreover, we should respect differences in opinions, ideologies and cultures.
- Schools, colleges, Gram Sabhas and communities should educate about the negative side of the online world along with the plenty of opportunities offered by the internet. There is a need to guide everyone about issues such as cybercrime, cyberstalking, phishing, hacking, malware, identity theft, online predators, phishing, cyber scams etc.
- We should not reveal too much personal information online, because it is prone to misuse. Many websites collect our data. So, we should provide our information only when it is absolutely necessary and only on trusted platforms. We need to choose stronger passwords. Moreover, we should make use of the privacy features offered by social media websites. We should know that our digital footprint affects our career prospects and sometimes even relationships.
- Emerging online issues should also be discussed to come up with innovative solutions. Issues such as misinformation and fake news for political purposes, the effect of excessive social media usage on mental health, the role of social media influencers etc. should be discussed.
- There should be appropriate punishments for trolls, cyberbullies, cybercriminals and other forms of violence happening online. punishments can act as a deterrent. Women are more likely to be harassed than men online. So, steps should be taken to tackle this issue.
- As responsible netizens, we should report fake and dangerous content online. If we witness online bullying, we should defend the victim. Our support can make the victims feel safer and can deter the bullies from repeating their behaviour.



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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

ROLE OF MEDIA IN SOCIETY

DATE:22/12/2021



- Media refers to channels of communication that deliver information to the public. Newspapers, Television, Digital media, Radio are different types of media.
- Media is regarded as the fourth pillar of democracy. It questions the decisions of government, exposes corruption and injustice and thereby influences public opinion. It also informs common people about their rights. So, media strengthens democracy.
- It acts as a watchdog. It forces those in power to take responsibility for their actions, which affect common people.
- Now, we have 24/7 news channels and digital media which give information to the public almost immediately.
- With more and more channels, fake news has become a common thing in the present times.
- These days several media channels are broadcasting unimportant news for TRPs (Television Rating Point).
- Some channels are creating paid news. This type of commercialization of media is causing a decline in media standards.

- Many news channels are in the hands of a few corporations. Contacts between politicians and businessmen are resulting in broadcasting biased news by many channels.
- By broadcasting biased and paid news, the media is making people politically polarized.
- The media should give information to common people without fear. But in some countries, government controls media by censoring news that affects the ruling party's reputation.
- But with increased awareness, common people are able to differentiate between biased news and genuine news.

Conclusion:

The media should inform news to common people without fear. It should strengthen democracy. Even though some news channels are deteriorating the media standards by broadcasting paid news, biased news, media is still very important for society. It is informing the public about government policies, investigative reports and conducting debates to help the public in forming opinions.





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GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

DATE:2/02/2022



Theme :-

- In March 2018, Telangana govt passed Private Universities Bill, allowing establishments of private universities in the state.
- All the states of India except Goa, Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir allowed Private entities to setup universities.

Difference between College and University :-

- In India, private colleges operate independently and should have affiliation to any university. Whereas universities should be recognized by UGC (University Grants Commission) and can have affiliated colleges under them.

Pros :-

- Though Indian government is maintaining schools, colleges and universities, government's primary responsibility is to provide primary education for all children under Right to Education (RTE) act. Hence Private universities will reduce the burden of government to provide higher education.
- To sustain global competition, huge capital, resources and technology is needed. Government alone cannot afford to invest these things, hence private participation is necessary.
- Establishment of private universities will create more employment opportunities.
- Many government colleges and universities are not providing quality education. This fact is visible through the "Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings" 2018, in which only 3 Indian institutes are there in top 200 universities of the world. Hence through the establishment of private universities, atleast those who can afford the fee can get quality education.
- Through establishment of more universities, competition leads to providing more quality education.

Cons :-

- High tuition fees in Private universities is one of the biggest cons. This increases the inequality in access to quality education.
- As people with power and money have access to good education, government tend to ignore govt universities.
- There is high staff shortage and lack of basic infrastructure in government universities. Instead of allowing private hands, govt should improve the condition of govt universities.
- Private universities tend to run courses that have market demand and may not continue some courses, in which a small percentage of students are interested.
- Private universities do not have reservations for economically and socially disadvantaged groups.
- There is no guarantee that private universities will provide quality education.

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE MAHABUBABAD
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
RECORD OF GROUP – DISCUSSION FOR THE YEAR OF 2016 – 2021
2016-2017

BA 3RD YEAR – 5TH SEMISTER

BA 2ND YEAR – 3RD SEMISTER

BA 1ST YEAR – 1ST SEMISTER

S.NO	YEAR	TOPIC
1	BA 5 th SEM	Geographical Innovations in World
2	BA 5 th SEM	Renaissance movement in Europe
3	BA 5 th SEM	Unification Itali
4	BA 5 th SEM	Feudalism in Asia
5	BA3 rd SEM	Moughals
6	BA3 rd SEM	The greate Akbar
7	BA3 rd SEM	Sajahan
8	BA3 rd SEM	Causes of 1857 Revolt
9	BA1st SEM	Sourses of Indian History
10	BA1st SEM	Infact of Geographical Condition on Indian History
11	BA1st SEM	The Greate ashoka
12	BA1st SEM	Gupta age



2017-2018

BA 3RD YEAR – 6TH SEMISTER

BA 2nd YEAR – 4th SEMISTER

BA 1st YEAR – 2nd SEMISTER

S.NO	YEAR	TOPIC
1	BA 6 th SEM	Causes of First world war
2	BA 6 th SEM	Varsels Treaty
3	BA 6 th SEM	Causes of Second World War
4	BA 6 th SEM	United Nations of organisation
5	BA4th SEM	Karnataka Wars
6	BA4th SEM	Land Revenue Systems
7	BA4th SEM	Indian National Congress
8	BA4th SEM	Non co opration movement
9	BA2ndSEM	Badhami Chalukyas
10	BA2ndSEM	Pallvas
11	BA2ndSEM	Rajaputhra age
12	BA2ndSEM	Slave Dynasty



2018-2019

BA 3RD YEAR – 5TH SEMISTER

BA 2ND YEAR – 3RD SEMISTER

BA 1ST YEAR – 1ST SEMISTER

S.NO	YEAR	TOPIC
1	BA 5 th SEM	Conquest of Constantinople
2	BA 5 th SEM	Renaissance movement in Europe
3	BA 5 th SEM	Unification Italy
4	BA 5 th SEM	Feudalism in Asia
5	BA3 rd SEM	Sources of Mughals
6	BA3 rd SEM	The great Akbar
7	BA3 rd SEM	Shersha
8	BA3 rd SEM	Causes of 1857 Revolt
9	BA1st SEM	Literary sources of Indian History
10	BA1st SEM	Influence of Geographical Condition on Indian History
11	BA1st SEM	The Great Ashoka
12	BA1st SEM	Harshavardhana



2019-2020

BA 3RD YEAR – 6TH SEMISTER

BA 2ND YEAR – 4TH SEMISTER

BA 1ST YEAR – 2ND SEMISTER

S.NO	YEAR	TOPIC
1	BA 6 th SEM	World Position in between the period of (1915-1939)
2	BA 6 th SEM	Varsels Treaty
3	BA 6 th SEM	Causes of Second World War
4	BA 6 th SEM	United Nations of organisation
5	BA4th SEM	Marata Wars
6	BA4th SEM	Land Revenue Systems
7	BA4th SEM	Indian National Movements
8	BA4th SEM	Non co opration movement
9	BA2ndSEM	Chola Dynasty
10	BA2ndSEM	Pallvas
11	BA2ndSEM	Rajaputhra age
12	BA2ndSEM	Slave Dynasty



2020-2021

BA 3RD YEAR – 5TH SEMISTER

BA 2ND YEAR – 3RD SEMISTER

BA 1ST YEAR – 1ST SEMISTER

S.NO	YEAR	TOPIC
1	BA 5 th SEM	Conquest of Constantilnopul
2	BA 5 th SEM	Renaissance movement in Europe
3	BA 5 th SEM	Unification of germany
4	BA 5 th SEM	Feudalism in Eroup
5	BA3 rd SEM	Baber
6	BA3 rd SEM	The greate Akbar
7	BA3 rd SEM	Religion Condition of Moughal Period
8	BA3 rd SEM	Causes of 1857 Revolt
9	BA1st SEM	Literare sourses of Indian History
10	BA1st SEM	History Means and Definiation
11	BA1st SEM	The Greate ashoka
12	BA1st SEM	Administration System of Gupthas

