


Government Degree College – Yellareddy
Department of Commerce
Action Plan 2020-2021

Month & Year	Title of Activities
August-2020	Admission work
September 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Preparation of Annual curriculum Plan, Time table 2.Preparation of Attendance Registers 3.Attending Admission work as per Dost Guidelines 4. Counselling students about the available courses in B.com combination. 5. Suggesting students as to how to opt for web options.
October 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allocation of Assignments to the II & III Year students. 2. Facilitation of students to build awareness about the college regulations, facilities and discipline in the college. 3. Orientation to the students of B.COM I, II&III year regarding syllabus & Examination and to explain the CBCS and internal assessment system in detail.
November 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conduct Internal Tests. 2. Planned to organise an Extension Lecture on “Financial Innovation in Banking Sector”. 3. Planning to organise a Motivational Lecture to students to attend the classes regularly.
December 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reviewed proposed Training programme to the final year students by NDCC BANK, YLR through an MOU. 2. Invited Satyam computers to address the students about the PGDCA for a time frame of 3 Months
January 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Departmental syllabus completion Meeting to review the syllabus completion. 2.Preparing students for semester Exams of TU 3. Planning to conduct Jignasa Project study about Impact of Innovative leadership Practices on Training and Development at Dr. Reddy’s Laboratory.

February 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advance intimation given to students with regard to II Internal Tests. 2. Collecting feedback from students. 3. Designing Grievances Procedure in the Department. 4. Inviting the ICICI academy for soft skills for an awareness programme on vocational courses offered by the ICICI Academy.
March, 2021	<p>. Planning the Unit wise syllabus for completing as per the Telangana University through the DAA Cell office.</p>
April, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning to Organise an Extension Lecture by E Raj Kumar on GST in the area of Computerized Accounting. 2. It is decided to arrange hands on training programme for B.Com Third Year students on "Audit Books of Accounts".
June, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Student assignments 2. Revision of subjects.
July, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review meeting on syllabus completion
August, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Student seminars, Group Discussion and quiz. 2. Counselling students about the available courses in B.com combination. 3. Suggesting students as to how to opt for web options.
September, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertaking the admission work. 2. Work load distribution to faculty. 3. Preparation of time table for the ensuing semester.

Department of Commerce


PRINCIPAL
 Govt. Degree College
 YELLAREDDY,
 Dist. KAMAREDDY

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, YELLAREDDY

DIST: KAMAREDDY , State:Telangana



Department of Commerce

GDC, Yellareddy

A.Y: 2020-2021


CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that B.Bhuvaneshwari has done her project work on

Cryptocurrency. It is the bonafide record of work done by him/her under my guidance and submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Bachelor of Commerce.

Place: GDC-YLR

Date: 16-02-2021


Signature of Supervisor

(B.GANGAREDDY)

PRESENTED BY:

BHUVANESHWARI

REKHA

SHAGUFTHA TABASSUM

BHANU PRASAD

SHASHIDHAR

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

B.GANGA REDDY

LEC. IN COMMERCE

N.NAGANEEKA

LEC. IN COMMERCE



PRINCIPAL
Signature of the Principal
YELLAREDDY,
St. KAMAREDDY


Signature of the Lecturer

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2. Acknowledgement
3. Introduction
4. Creation
5. Mining
6. Types of Cryptocurrency
7. Advantages
8. Disadvantages
9. Conclusion
10. References.

INTRODUCTION

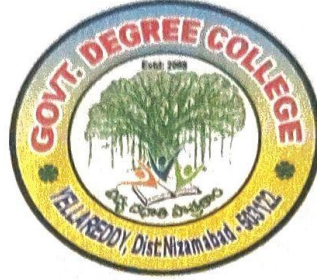
Cryptocurrencies have emerged as important financial software systems. They rely on a secure distributed ledger data structure; mining is integral part of such systems. Mining adds records of past transactions to the distributed ledger known as block chain, allowing users to reach secure, robust consensus for each transaction. Mining also introduces wealth in the form of new units of currency. Cryptocurrencies lack a central authority to mediate transactions because they were designed as peer to peer systems. They rely on miners to validate transactions. Cryptocurrencies require strong ,secure mining algorithms.

Cryptocurrency is the name given to a system that uses cryptography to allow the secure transfer and exchange of digital tokens in a distributed and decentralized manner.

Cryptocurrencies are digital assets people use as investments and for online purchases. You exchange real currency, like dollars, to buy.”Coins” or “tokens” of a certain kind of cryptocurrency.

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, YELLAREDDY

DIST: KAMAREDDY , State:Telangana



Department of Commerce

GDC, Yellareddy

A.Y: 2020-2021

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that P.Saritha has done her project work on

Cyber Security. It is the bonafide record of work done by him/her under my guidance and submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Bachelor of Commerce.

Place : GDC - YLR

Date: 24 - 03 - 2021


Signature of Supervisor

(N.NAGANEEKA)

Acknowledgement

I Would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my commerce lecturers B. Gangareddy & N.Naganeeka for their able guidance and support in completing my project.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the Principal sir Dr.K.Praveen Kumar for providing me with all the faculty that was required.

Date: 24-03-2021

Name of the Student

P. Sasisha

K. RAJENDER

D. ROJA

V. Akhila

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Introduction :

Cyber security is also referred to as information technology security and computer security. This security is designed to provide protection to information, equipment devices, computer, computer resources communication devices, confidential information stored on computers and data transmission access networks against unauthorized access, vulnerabilities and attacks caused by cyber criminals.

Hence, the cyber security is needed in order to protect the users business and personal information against complex cyber attacks.

* Objectives of Cyber Security:

The objectives of cyber security are as follows,

- * For building an efficient system with which trust and confidence in using cyberspace for various transactions can be improved.
- * To ensure security of the system by improving its regulatory framework.
- * With appropriate training for improving skills of professionals, a work-force of around 5 lakh members to be built.
- * Imposing various laws for illegal activities involved in cyberspace systems.
- * To improve cooperation among public and private partnership to make the system globally adopted.

* various cyber threats:

Some of the various cyber threats are as follows,

1) Cyber Warfare: cyber warfare refers to a conflict based on internet. It includes malicious attacks on information.

2) Cyber Crime: A cyber crime can be defined as a criminal activity doing using computer.

3) Cyber Terrorism: Cyber terrorism is an internet based attack that involves terrorist activities. These objectives include political or ideological in the form of terrorism.

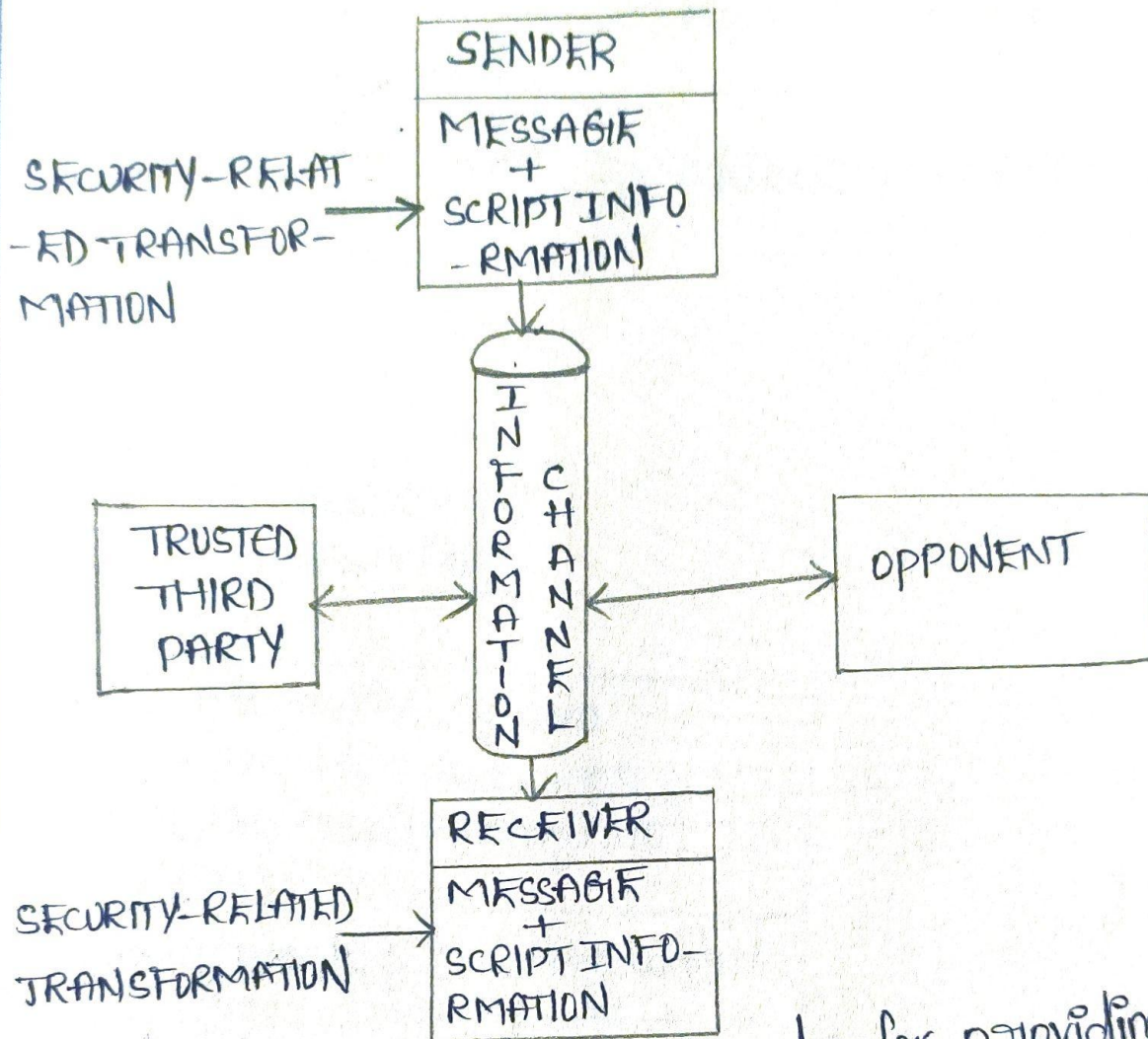
* Need for comprehensive security policy :

According to the software professional's point of view, the internet of the comprehensive security, policies should be to safeguard the company's integrity, confidentiality and availability of information.

Some other needs of comprehensive security policies are as follows,

- 1) They are used to enhance the efficiency.
- 2) They are used to create and end a business deal with the customers.

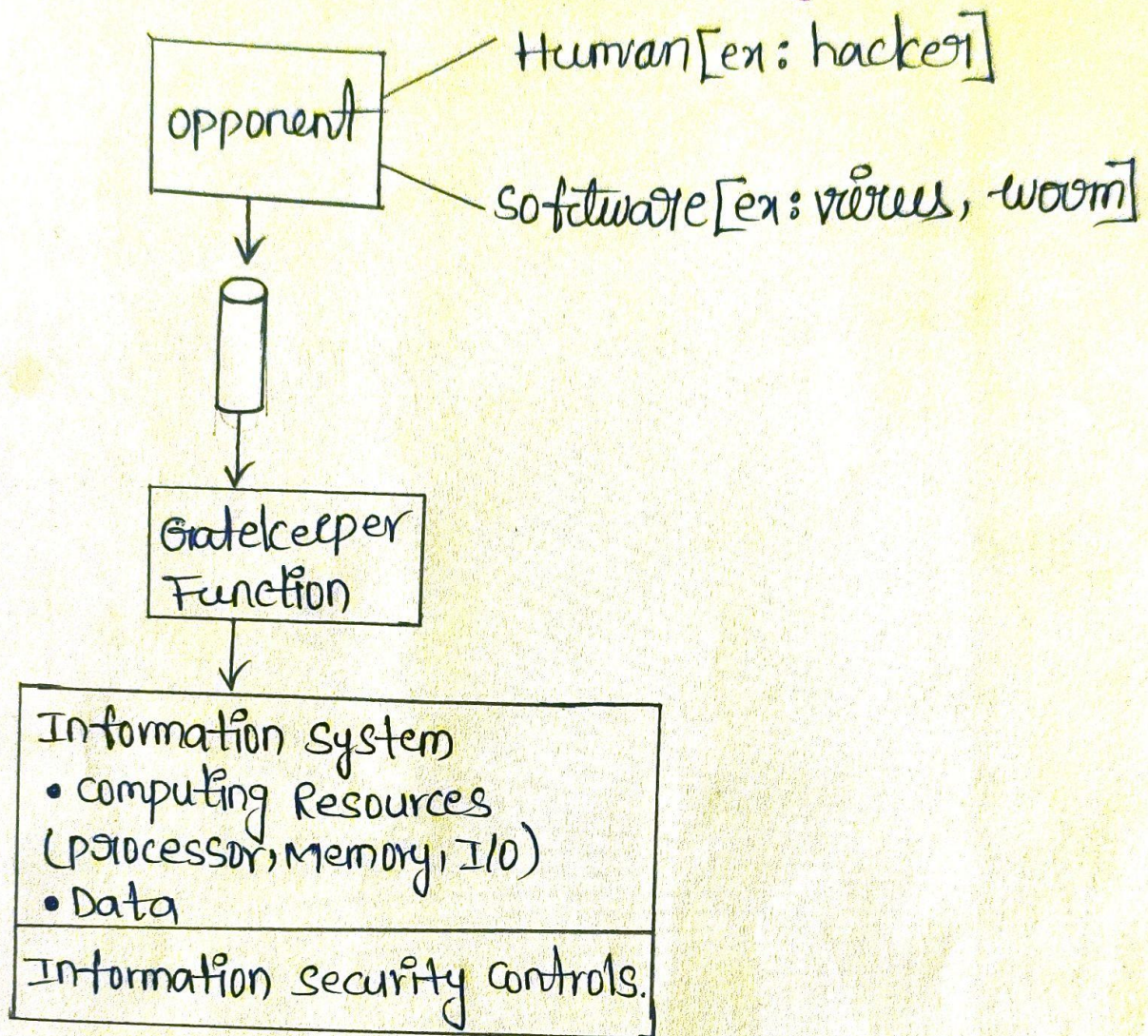
*. model for the network security



Following are the two components for providing security,

- i) Some security-related information i.e., a message
- ii) Some secret information is shared among only sender and receiver where the opponent is unaware of it.

*. network access security model:



The security mechanisms for preventing unauthorized access. They are as follows,

- placing a gatekeeper function which includes a password-based login method that provides access to only authorized users thereby rejecting worms, virus, etc.

*. Risks of poor cyber security

Awareness:

The various consequences or risks associated with poor cyber security awareness are as follows,

- Identity Theft: Identity theft refers to a crime where an unauthorized person tries to use some other person's identity for his illegal purpose.
- Malware Attacks: Malwares are also type of viruses that enter the device through e-mails, web browsing, infected storage media and social networking sites.
- Loss of Sensitive Data: Due to the poor cyber security awareness, the sensitive data of an organization.

Types of Cybersecurity Threats		Malware	Phishing
Spear Phishing	Man in the Middle Attack	Denial of Service Attack	SQL Injection
Zero-day Exploit	Advanced Persistent Threats	Ransomware	DNS Attack

StealthLabs

When to Update Your CYBERSECURITY Policy

- 1 As Part of a Scheduled Evaluation
- 2 In Response to Regulatory Requirements
- 3 Following Updates in Organizational Structure
- 4 Issues with Employee Compliance
- 5 Following a Cybersecurity Incident

CR-T

CYBER SECURITY

when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only the centuries, but also the leap into electronic, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularized in the 1950s with the release of Letraset.

when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only the centuries, but also the leap into electronic, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularized in the 1960s with the release of Letraset.



CYBER SECURITY

dreamstime.com

ID 36797421 © Melnikov

* Cyber laws in India:

Indian cyberspace is a framework established to legally identify all the possible risks that may be associated with the usage of computers and computer networks. Every individual country has its own cyber laws. The ITA 2000 was the first cyber law passed by the Indian parliament with the purpose of providing legal infrastructure for successfully carrying out E-commerce in India. This law mainly deals with all kinds of issues, legal results and conflicts related to cyberspace and internet. Indian ITA, 2000 Act provides security to electronic data interchange and also to the electronic networks.

↳ Cyber crimes Bill - South Africa

This law was initially published on 28th August 2015, updated on 19th January 2017 and submitted in parliament on 22nd February 2017. The main objective of law is to decrease the cyber crimes and to increase the security of the country. It protects the people from cyber criminals. It provides all the authorities to ministry of polices to detect, investigate and prosecute the crimes in the count.

In this law, the cyber criminals are punished with imprisonment or penalty or both. The imprisonment and penalty will depend on the severity of crime. On average, the criminal may be imprisoned for 1 year to 15 years.

2) Cyber Security act - United States of America

The various laws or acts included in cyber security act for United States of America are as shown in the below table,

Law/Act	Applicable Acts	Description
Data protection or incident management	Health Insurance portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	patient's Health Data protection
	The electronic communications privacy Act (ECPA)	protection of data during transit through electronic communication.
Infrastructure - (USAPAT RITACT)	Executive order 13636	Improving infrastructure cyber security
	Presidential policy Directive / PPD-21	Infrastructure security and resilience

computer Misuse Act 1990	unauthorised access to computer material	This act was developed against hackers.
	unauthorised access with the intent of further offences	
	unauthorised modification of computer material	

Amendments by police and Justice Act 2006 and
Serious Crime Act 2015.

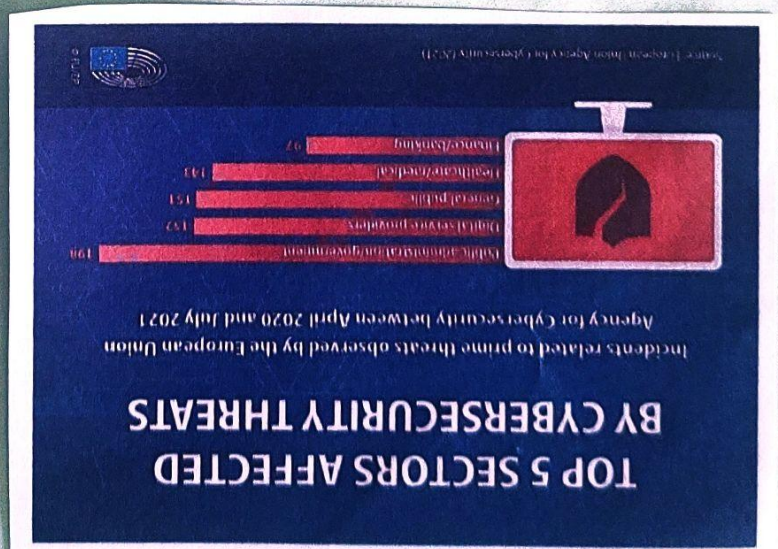
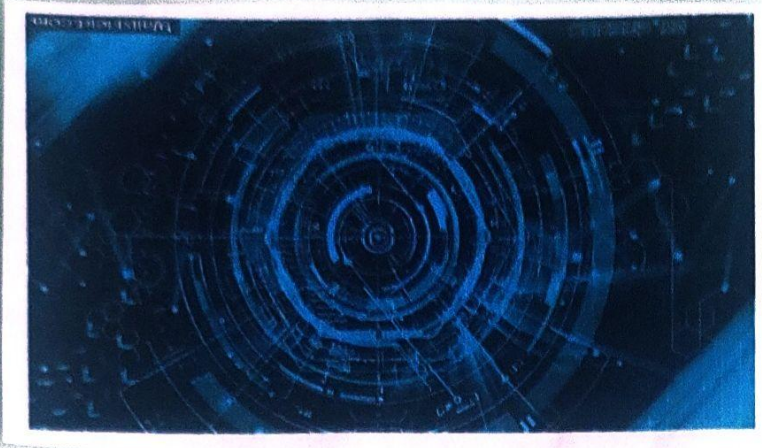
32A	unauthorised act causing risk of serio- us damage.	Maximum sentence of life impoiso- nment
3A	Making, supplying articles for use in of- fence under section 1, 3 or 32A	Potential sentence of two years imprisonment
police and Justice Act 2006	unauthorised act with the intent to impair or trying to impair the operation of computer, etc.	up to 10 years of potential prison sentence and an unlimited fine trying

3) Network and information security Directive - Europe

The network and information security directive law includes some of the provisions similar to the cyber crime bill. The various industries like power, health, financial markets, banking and transport should have enough IT infrastructure security to manage the cyber attacks. It is almost similar to the National Critical Information Infrastructure in the cyber crimes bill.

4) Cyber crime law - United Kingdom

The various laws or acts included in cyber security act for United Kingdom are as shown in the below table,



5) Cyber Laws - Malaysia

The various laws or acts included in cyber security act for Malaysia are shown in the below table,

Communications and Multimedia Act 1998	It forms the basis for all cyber laws governed by ICT
Computer Crimes Act 1997	Unauthorized access to computer material, unauthorized act with the intent to impair or trying to impair the operation of computer, etc.
Copyright Act 1997	It protects right protected work from unauthorized copy or modification.
Electronic Commerce Act 2006	It gives legal recognition to electronic messages.

6) Cyber crime Law - Australia

The various laws or acts included in cyber security act for Australia are as shown in the below table,

Crimes Act 1914	Related to fraud, identity, forgery and other related offences.	
Criminal Code Act 1995	unauthorised access to commit a serious of- fence	Penalty as per the severity of offence
	unauthorised modification of data	They 10 years of imprisonment
	unauthorised damage to electronic communica- tions	They 10 years of imprison- ment
	Access data with the intention of computer crime.	Three years of imprison- ment
	unauthorised access to restricted data	Two years of imprison- ment

* Various cyber acts in India:

The various cyber acts introduced in India are as follows,

1. Information Technology Act 2000
2. Information Technology Amendment Act 2008
3. India penal code 1860.
4. The Indian Evidence Act 1872
5. The Indian Telegraph Act 1885
6. The Banker's Book of Evidence Act 1891.

Rules and Regulations in India:


The various rules and regulations included in cyber laws are as follows,

1. Information Technology Rules 2000
2. Information Technology Rules 2004
3. Information Technology Regulations 2001.



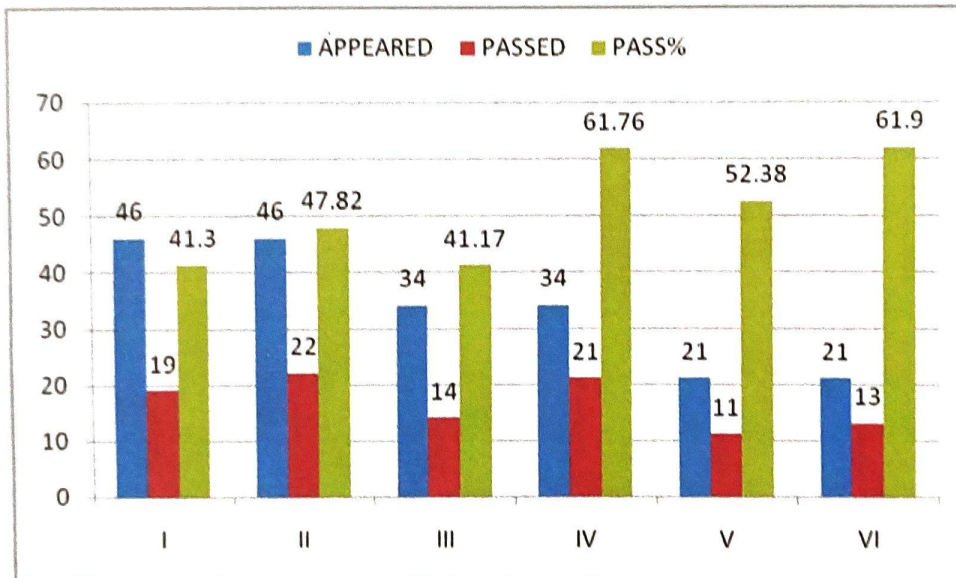
GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE, YELLAREDDY-KAMAREDDY(DIST)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE THEORY EXAMINATION SUBJECT WISE
RESULTS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR -2020-21

Sl. N	Subject	Paper	No. of Students Appeared	No. of Students Passed	Pass % 2021-22
1	I-YEAR SEM-I	BOM	55	34	61.88%
		FA-I	54	23	42.59%
		FIT	51	21	41.17%
	SEM-II	F.A/C-II	46	19	41.30%
		B.LAW	46	21	46%
	2	II-YEAR SEM-III	B5 - I	38	16
ADV.AC			37	15	40.54%
RDBMS			37	12	32.43%
SEM-IV		I-TAX	32	28	87.5%
		B.SAT	32	29	90.62%
		WEB.TECH	32	27	84.37%
3	III-YEAR SEM-V	COST.AC	21	13	61.90%
		COMP.AC	21	16	50%
	SEM-VI	BE	21	21	100%
		B.Law	21	18	85.71%
		BTP	21	19	90.47%
		POM	11	10	90.90%
		FIN.MGT	11	10	90.90%
		Auditing	21	17	80.95%
		E-Commerce	10	08	80%
		Oop with cpp	10	06	60%
		MG.ACC	21	13	61.9%
		TPM	10	10	100%
		COMPANY LAW	21	19	90.47%
		FIM	21	20	95.23%
		HRM	10	10	100%
		Comm.Lab	21	21	100%
WEB.TECG	10	05	50%		
RDBMS	10	10	100%		


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Government Degree College, Yellareddy
Department of Commerce
SEM-wise Result analysis 2020-21

S.NO	SEM	APPEARED	PASSED	PASS%
1	I	46	19	41.30%
2	II	46	22	47.82%
3	III	34	14	41.17%
4	IV	34	21	61.76%
5	V	21	11	52.38%
6	VI	21	13	61.90%



Government Degree College, Yellareddy
B.Com Result Analysis for the academic year 2020-21
(2018 Batch Students)

S. NO	Course	Appeared	Passed	Pass%
1	B.COM(Gen&CA)	21	13	61.90%

(Signature)
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**GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE, YELLAREDDY-KAMAREDDY(DIST)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE THEORY EXAMINATION LECTURER
WISE RESULTS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR -2020-21**

Sl No	Subject	Paper	No. of Students Appeared	No. of Students Passed	Pass % 2021-22
1	B.GANGA REDDY	F.A/C-I	54	23	42.59%
		F.A/C-II	06	09	41.30%
		ADV.A/C	37	15	40.54%
		I.TAX	32	28	87.5%
		COST.A/C	21	13	61.90%
		B.ECO	21	21	100%
		BTP	21	19	90.47%
		POM	11	10	90.90%
		MANG.A/C	21	13	61.90%
		COMP. LAW	21	19	90.47%
		TP&MGT	10	10	100%


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GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, YELLAREDDY

Department of Commerce

DEPARTMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE


Department has:

- ❖ One Staff room
- ❖ Chairs-02
- ❖ Tables-02
- ❖ Almaraha-02
- ❖ Steel Rack-01
- ❖ Charts, models
- ❖ One computer

Departmental Library

Reference books: 10

Text Books : 102


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