



V.S.R. Government Degree & P.G. College
Movva, Krishna Dt. 521135

NAAC Reaccredited with a CGPA of 3.01 score at 'A' Grade

(Affiliated to Krishna University)

www.gdcmovva.com Email:gdckc.movva@gmail.com



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Date	27.01.22
Title of the Activity	ICT class A Tryst with Destiny
No of participants	32
Objective	To familiarize students with Jawaharlal Nehru's historic speech and its significance in India's struggle for independence, using ICT tools and resources to enhance their understanding and engagement.
Outcome	By the end of the ICT class on "A Tryst with Destiny," students demonstrated an enhanced understanding of Jawaharlal Nehru's historic speech, its historical significance, and its impact on India's journey towards independence.
Brief Report	The ICT class on "A Tryst with Destiny" provided students with a comprehensive understanding of Jawaharlal Nehru's historic speech and its significance in India's journey towards independence. By integrating multimedia resources and ICT tools, the class enhanced students' engagement, fostered critical thinking, and facilitated deeper insights into the speech's enduring impact. Overall, the class served as a valuable educational experience, connecting students with a pivotal moment in Indian history.



ICT Based Teaching

27.01.22

Class : IIBSc MECs & Web Tech

Lecturer : Dr. J. Kalpana.

Activity : ICT based teaching using Digital classroom.

Topics Presented : "Tryst with Destiny" - Speech by
Jawahar Lal Nehrue, "You've Got to Find What You Love" - Speech by
Steve Jobs.

Time : 11am to 12 pm.

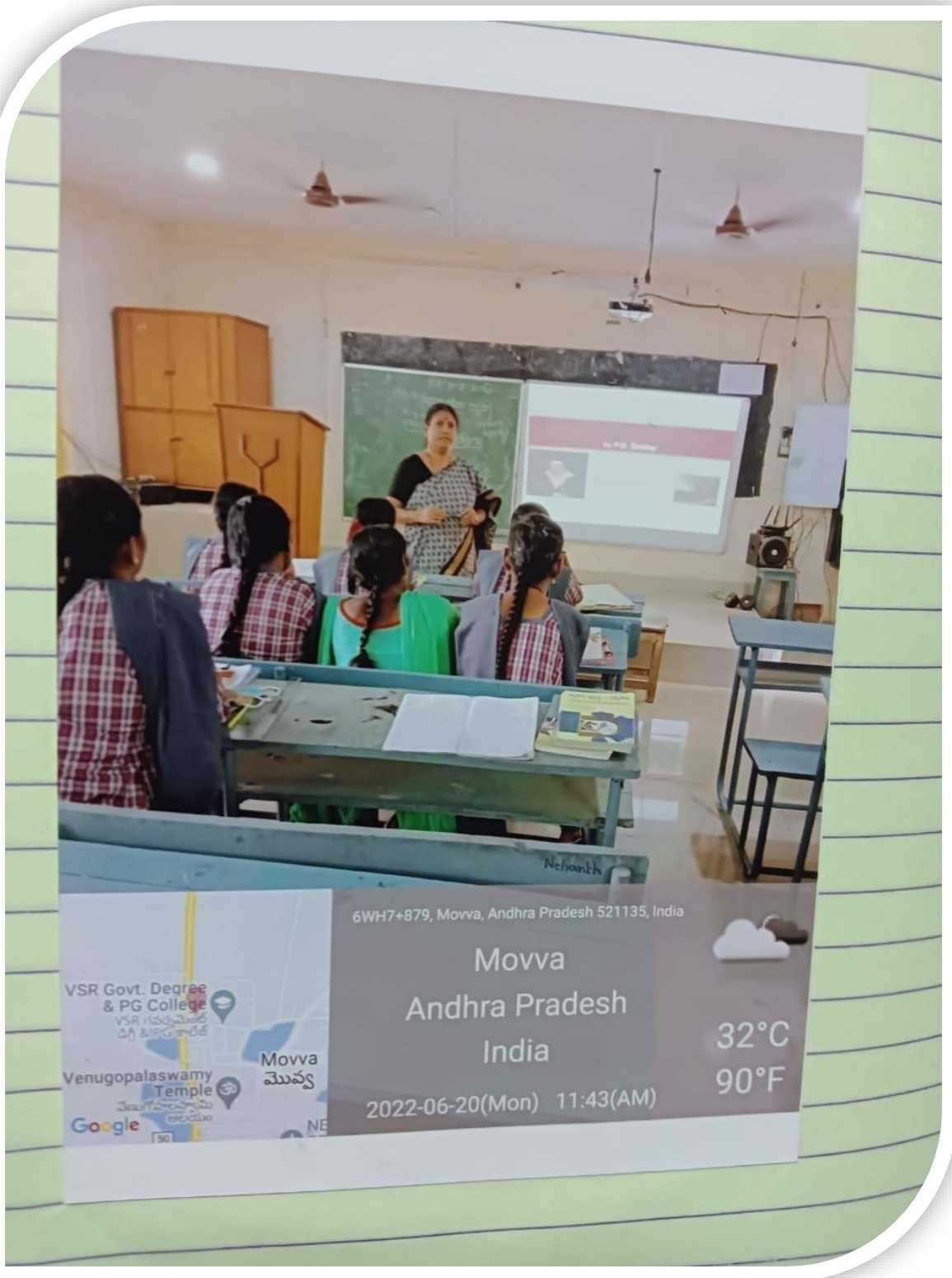
Signatures of Participants

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. G. N.V. Lakshmi. | 18. K. preethi |
| 2. B. N. Bhavana. | 19. M. Pasi |
| 3. P. Sailaja. | 20. V. Sreedalitha |
| 4. M. shalini. | 21. G. Umapagitha. |
| 5. A. Lakshmi. | 22. M. Tsiputha. |
| 6. V. Pujasri. | 23. S. Bindu. |
| 7. M. Deepthi | 24. M. Ram Phani |
| 8. D. Sravanthi. | 25. G. Madhu Kalyan |
| 9. ch. Anitha | 26. ch. Yamini Supriya |
| 10. ch. Naga Sujatha. | 27. K. N. V. Sowmya. |
| 11. D. Sai durga | 28. K. Ramya |
| 12. M. Ramya | 29. G. varalakshy |
| 13. Jaywanthi | 30. B. Teedara Sree. |
| 14. J. Sravani | 31. A. Divya |
| 15. V. Prashanthi | 32. K. Vaishnavi |
| 16. A. Divya. | |
| 17. M. Hemasri | |

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Date	20-6-2022
Title of the Activity	ICT class, II Semester IB Com (General) Title: Ode to the West Wind
No. of participants	27
Objective	ICT in education improves engagement and knowledge retention. When ICT is integrated into lessons, students become more engaged in their work. As an artifact it facilitates information gathering, exchange, and makes learning more easy and productive. PPT on Ode to the West Wind by P.B. Shelley is shown to students to visualize the poem.
Outcome	Students are able to understand the poet's view of the West wind as a powerful and destructive force still it is celebrated as the element of renewal and rebirth. Hence the death and decay are not meant to be the end but rebirth.
Brief Report	Throughout the poem the poet describes the West Wind as a powerful and destructive force yet the force of rebirth. It is a fine example of Shelley's mytho-poetic imagination at work. The Wind is a spirit as the Skylark. Shelley desires the irresistible power of the wind to spread his ideas of liberty and democracy.



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& PG College
VSR (వర్మగౌరవం
పట్టి పాఠశాల)

Venugopalaswamy
Temple
వేణుగోపాలస్వామి
తాటియం

Google

Movva
మొవ్వు

6WH7+879, Movva, Andhra Pradesh 521135, India

Movva
Andhra Pradesh
India

2022-06-20(Mon) 11:43(AM)



32°C

90°F

Time 11AM to 12

9
20-6-22

Topic: Ode to the West Wind - Shelley

Taken virtual class of 11th sem I Bcom (Gen)
Students in Mana T.V. Room.

Small

Signature of Students

Signature

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. M. Abbas | |
| 2. G. Murali Krishna | |
| 3. B. Pavan | B. Pavan |
| 4. G. Prabhudeva | |
| 5. J. Amrutha | J. Amrutha |
| 6. K. Syamala | K. Syamala |
| 7. D. Pallavi | D. pallavi |
| 8. D. Naga Lakshmi | D. Naga Lakshmi |
| 9. D. Meghana | |
| 10. T. Sireesha | T. Sireesh |
| 11. S. Lakshmi | S. Lakshmi |
| 12. J. Sony | J. Sony |
| 13. P. Yamini | |
| 14. V. Kalyani | V. Naga Kalyani |
| 15. P. Jayaprakash | |
| 16. G. Parvati | |
| 17. G. Praneetha | |


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Date	04-7-2022
Title of the Activity	ICT class, IISemester IBcom (General) Title: “ An Astrologer’s Day”
No of participants	23
Objective	ICT in education improves engagement and knowledge retention. When it is incorporated into lessons, students become more engaged in their work. As an object it facilitates information gathering, replace, and makes learning more easy and creative. YOU TUBE LESSON on A Astrologer’s Day” is shown to students to envisage the story.
Outcome	Students comprehend the fact that the protagonist does not count on the nonsense of the pseudo-science of astrology with its useless paraphernalia but on his own acuity, inkling and practical experience.
Brief Report	R. K. Narayan’s story relates the tale of a person who knew nothing about astrology and palmistry. He was a criminal, who stabbed a person of his acquaintance, pushed hi in a well and left the village. He settled in a far off town as an astrologer. Finally he was relieved from his guilty when he saw Guru Nayak as his customer. Thus, the story exposes how a criminal could pass for an astrologer and how he befooled the ignorant and innocent people by telling their fortunes with the help of his long practice and shrewd guess work.

13
4-7-22

ICT class

Time : 11 A.M to 12 noon

Topic : "An Astrologer's Day"

Taken virtual class for 2nd sem Bcom
General students in MANA T.V. Room

all

4/7/22

I. B.Com (General)

Roll No

Name of the Student

35

J. Amrutha

5

D. pallavi

10

D. Naga venkata Lakshmi

19

M. Naga Prasanna

11

D. Meghana

4

K. Kanya

17

P. Yamini

7

K. Syamala

32

S. Lakshmi

20

R. Sheela Rani

44

V. Kalyani

33

G. Praneeetha

34

T. Sireesha

Roll No

Name of the Student

31

J. Soni

12

P. Jaya Prakash.

08

P. Sivakote Svaroo

56.

S. Karish Kumar.

36.

P. Chaitanya Venu Gopal

41.

B. Manikanta

24.

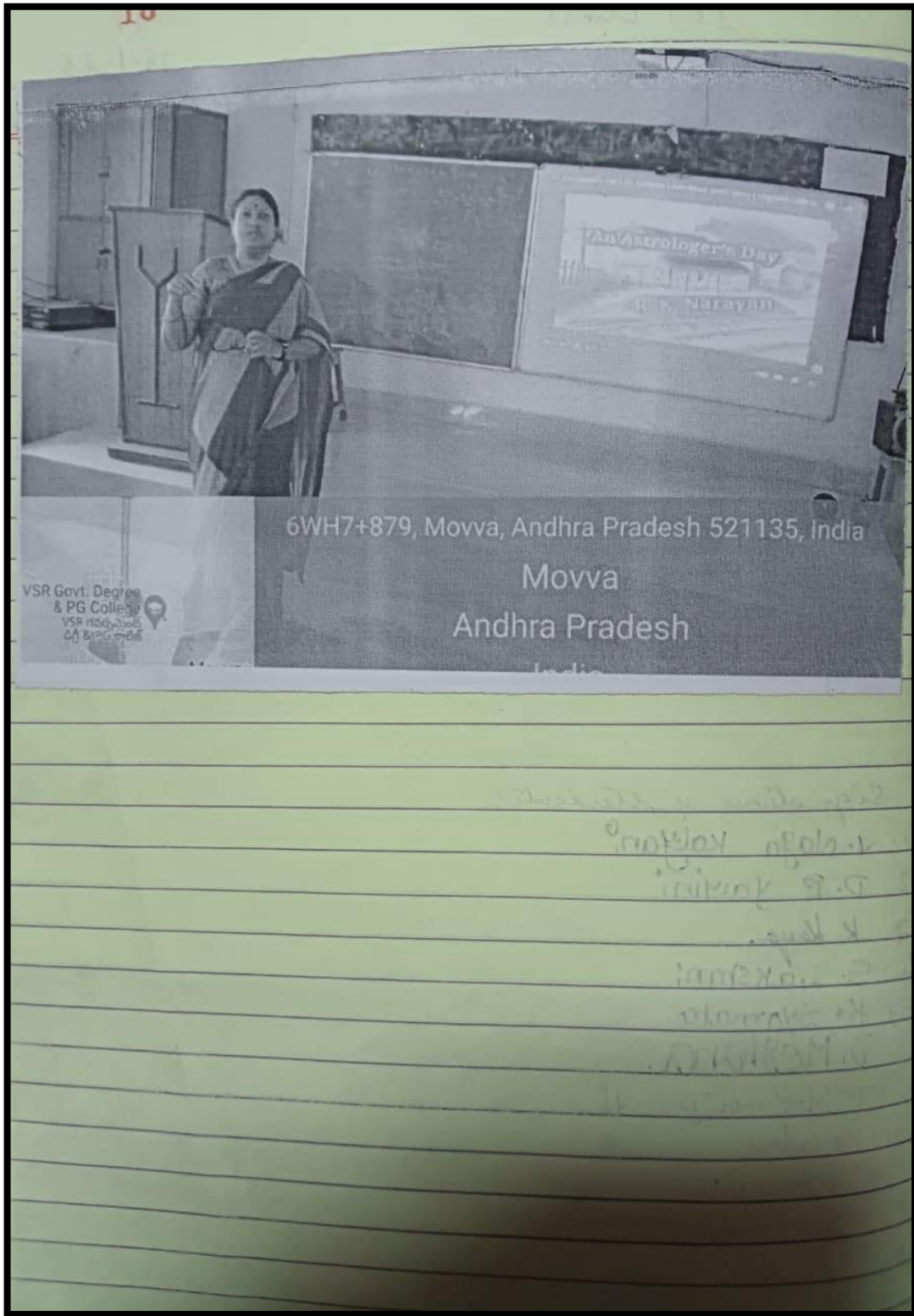
K. Srinu.

26.

G. G. Murali Krishna.

001

D.V. Naga Raju




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Date	28-1-2023 10.50 am to 1.20 pm
Title of the Activity	ICT class, IISemester II BSC (O), II BCom (General) Title: Steve Jobs “You have to Find What You Love”
No of participants	32/15
Objective	ICT in education improves engagement and knowledge retention. When ICT is integrated into lessons, students become more engaged in their work. As an artifact it facilitates information gathering, exchange, and makes learning more easy and productive. PPT on “You have to Find What You Love” by Steve Jobs.
Outcome	Students are able to understand the thought process of Steve Jobs that time is limited, so one should not waste it living someone else’s life. Don’t be ensnared by dogma- which is living with the results of other people’s thoughts. One should be brave enough to follow one’s heart and insight.
Brief Report	Steve Jobs gave the commencement address at Stanford University on June 12, 2005. He told three stories about love, death and instinct. The central idea of the speech is that failure is productive and can lead to success.

ICT class

17
28.1.23

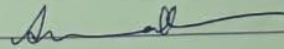
II Bcom (General)

Time: 12.30 to 1.20 PM

Topic: Steve Jobs' Lecture

"You have Got to Find What you Love"

Virtual class is taken for II Bcom (Gen)
student in Digital class room



Signatures of students:

1. V. Naga Kalyani
2. P. P. Yamini
3. K. Kavya.
4. S. Lakshmi
5. K. Syamala.
6. D. Meghana.
7. J. Sri Manjunadh.
8. Nabhi
9. M. Vittal babli.
10. P. Jayar Prakash.
11. P. Siva kate swarao.
12. J. Amrutha.
13. M. Naga Prasanna.

ICT class

15

28-1-23

3rd Sem II B.Sc (General)

II MPWET, MECS, MEIoT and MPC

Time: 10.50 AM to 11.40 A.M.

Virtual class is taken for II BSc (G) students
in MANA T.V. Room.

Topic: Steve Jobs Lecture

"You Have got to Find, what You Love"

all

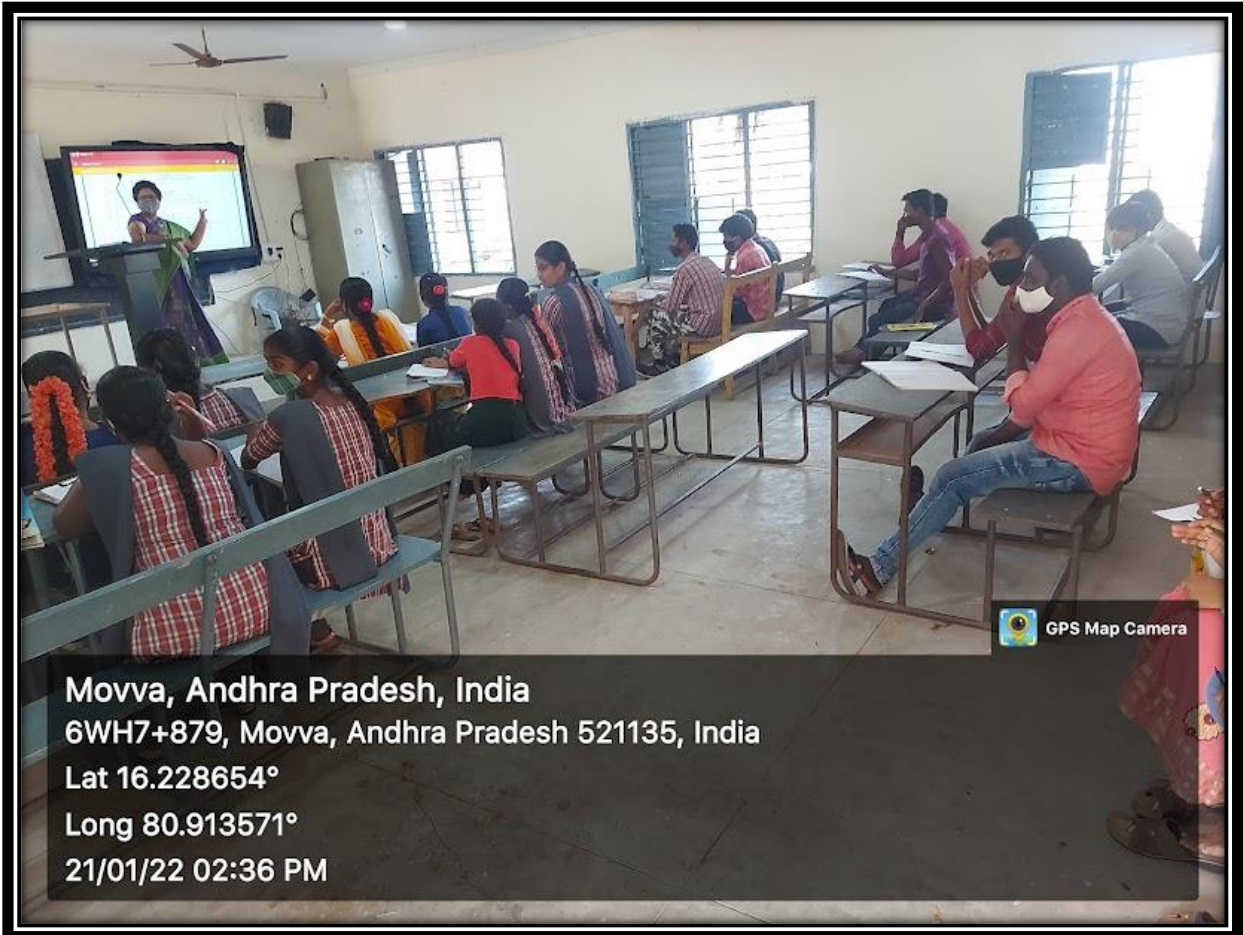
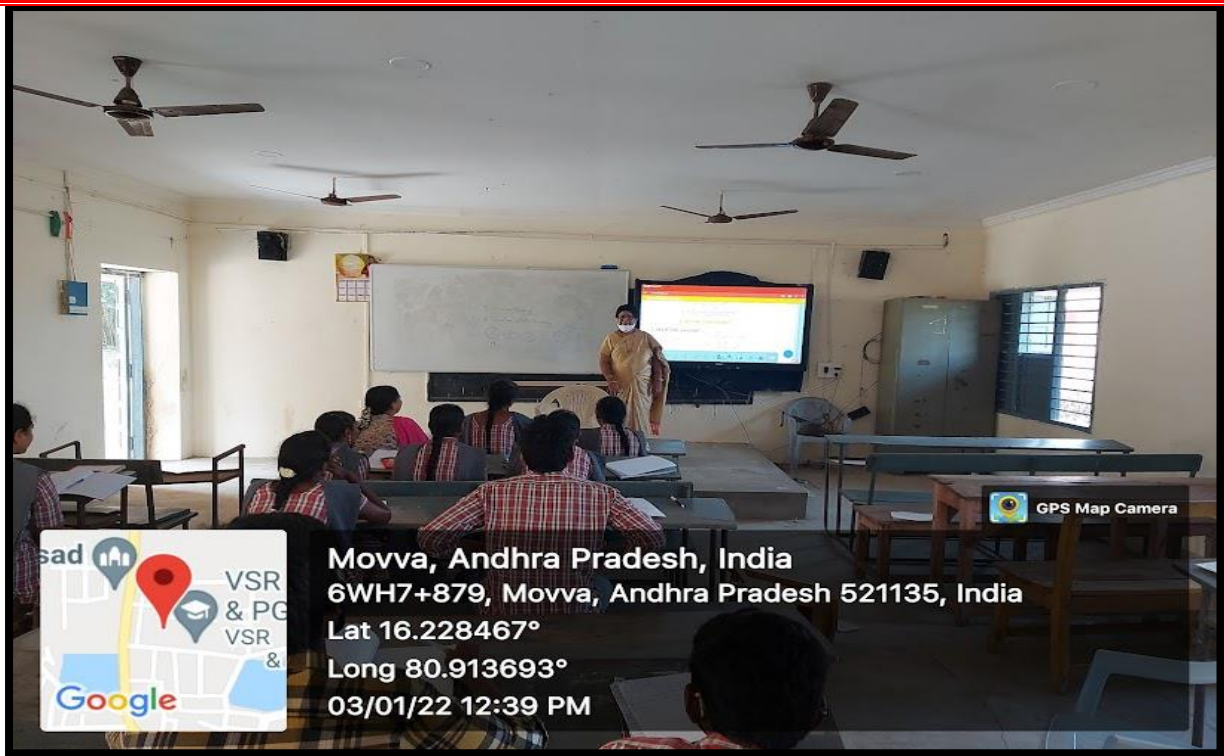
Signature of students:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. T. Prasanth | II nd BSc (MPWET) |
| 2. C. BhavaneSwari | " " |
| 3. V. Anantha Lakshmi | " " |
| 4. P. Ramya | " " |
| 5. V. Navya Ssi | " " |
| 6. U. Sesha Ratnam | " " |
| 7. V. Pujitha | II nd B.Sc (M.E-CS) |
| 8. Sk. Mohazaj Bharu | II nd BSC [MPWET] |
| 9. K. Pooja | II nd BSC [M.P.C] |
| 10. K. Santhipriya | II BSC [MPWET] |
| 11. K. Deena | " " |
| 12. P. Priya Darsini | II nd B.Sc (MPWET) |
| 13. Usha. B | II Bsc (MPC) |
| 14. P. Kavza | II BSC [MECS] |
| 15. B. Naga Laktha | II BSC [MPC] |
| 16. Anjanakoti Kamatham | II BSC [MPC] |

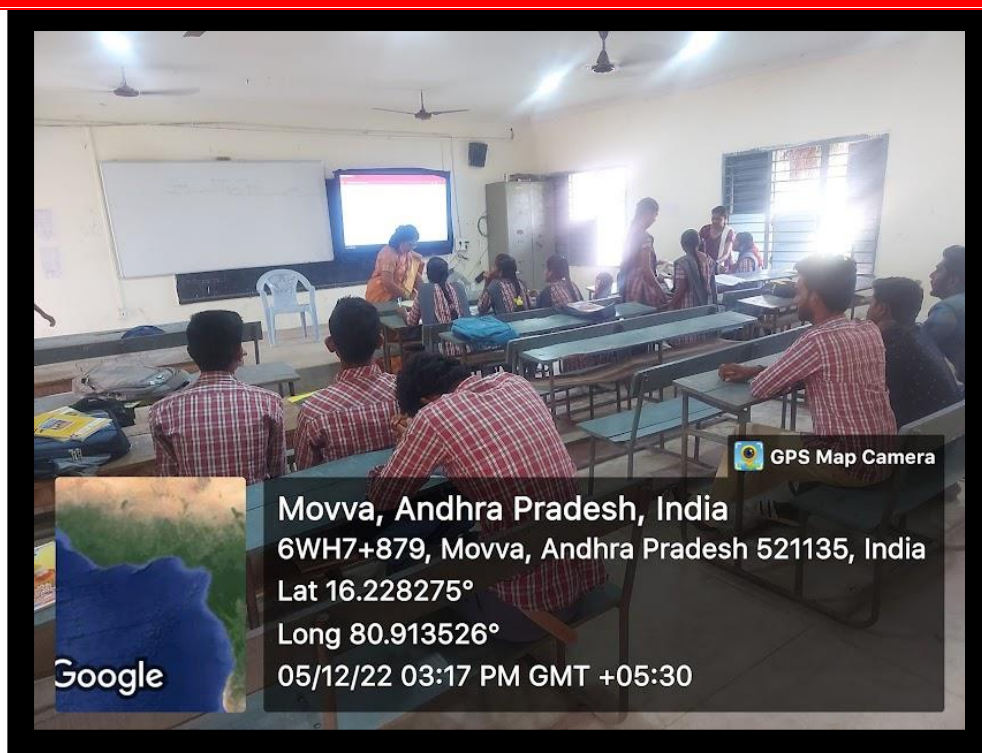
17.	ch. sharmila	II BSC (MECS)
18.	m. supriya	"
19.	P. roshini	"
20.	K. vora lakshmi	"
21.	D. Jyathi	"
22.	G. Mouni Sri	"
23.	V. L. Lavanya	II BSC (MEIoT)
24.	D. Siva Naga Raju	II BSC (mpwet)
25.	G. Sainath	II BSC (mpwet)
26.	D. Sandeep	II BSC (MEIoT)
27.	P. Abhithan	II BSC (MECS)
28.	B. Vijay Bhavath	II BSC (mpwet)
29.	A. Aksham	" " (M.E.C.S)
30.	K. Praveen Kumar	" " " "
(31)	D. Sori babu	" " (MECS)
(32)	A. Vijay	" " (U)



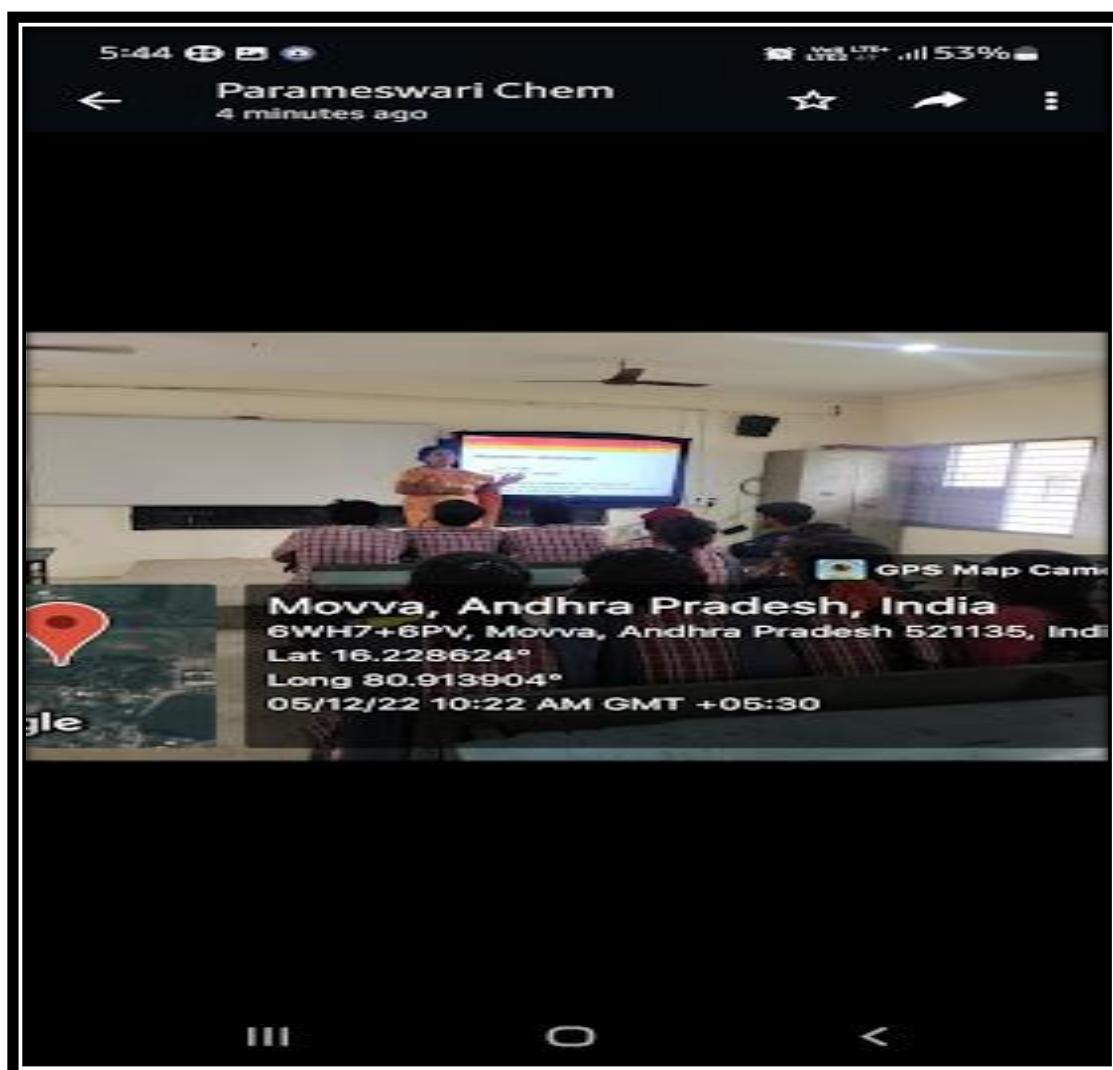

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ON BIODIVERSITY FOR IIB.Com



4/01/22

Class :- I.B.Sc

Time :- 2pm to 3pm

Sem :- I

Subject :- Chemistry

Topic :- f block elements lanthanide contraction

Lecturer :- H. N. Parameswari

No. of Students attended :- 20

1. B. Sowmya
2. N. Preethi
3. S. Dhara Lakshmi
4. T. Sai Kumar
5. P. Prudhvi
6. D. Siddhi
7. D. Jyothsna
8. Ch. Narendar
9. B. Jyothsmai
10. M. Bhargavi
11. T. Sai Krishna
12. P. Rajya Lakshmi
13. N. Radhika
14. L. Puje
15. B. Usha
16. Md. Farzana Begum
17. J. Indumathi
18. P. Priyanka
19. D. Soumika
20. P. Kavya



71-4/1/22

Pare

10/3/22

Class :- I B.Sc

Time :- 11 am to 12 pm

Sem :- I Sem

Topic :- Solid State

Name of the lecturer :- H. N. parameswari

1. A. Rakesh
2. Srida
3. Devi Sri
4. P. Kavya
5. B. Sowmya
6. P. Ramya
7. J. Sai Krishna
8. F. Sai Kumar
9. S. Dhara Lakshmi
10. K. Puja
11. K. Rakesh
12. P. Rajya Lakshmi
13. B. Usha
14. P. Padma Pavi
15. D. Tyothra
16. B. Tyothirama
17. P. Prishanka
18. N. Preethi
19. B. Naga Lakshmi Devi
20. N. Ramya



Movva, Andhra Pradesh, India
 6WH7+FW, Movva, Andhra Pradesh 521135, India
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 Long 80.91384°
 10/03/22 12:00 PM


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21/6/23

class :- I B.Sc

time :- 10.50 to 12 pm

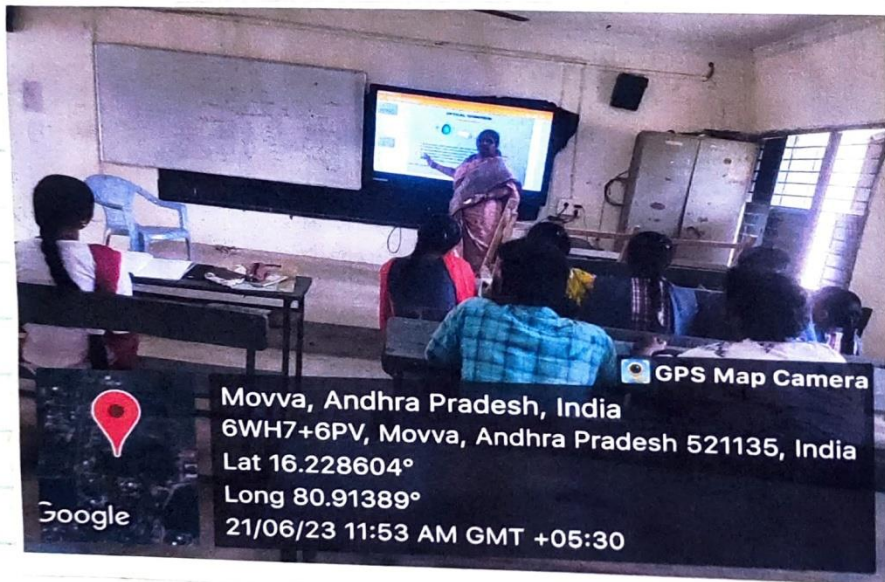
sem :- II

paper :- II

topic :- Stereochemistry

no. of students attended :- 12

name of the lecturer :- M. Naga Praveen



1. T. Akhila.
2. K. Bhavitha
3. Kommu Meena
4. Ch. Bhavathi
5. D. Manika
6. M. Sarathi
7. M. Akhil Babu
8. D. Satish

21/6/23

59:

11/7/23

class:- I B.Sc
Time :- 3.30 to 4.30
Sem :- IV Sem
paper :- IV
Topic :- Diels Alder Reaction
No. of students attended :- 10
Name of the lecturer :- H.N. Parameswar



11/7/23

1. T. Akhila
2. D. Manika
3. K. Bhavitha
4. Chh. Bhaskar
5. Kanna Meena
6. M. Sowthi
7. D. Satish
8. M. Anil Babu

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ICT CLASS

31-8-2023

➤ **TOPIC: Important Features of Indian Constitution.**



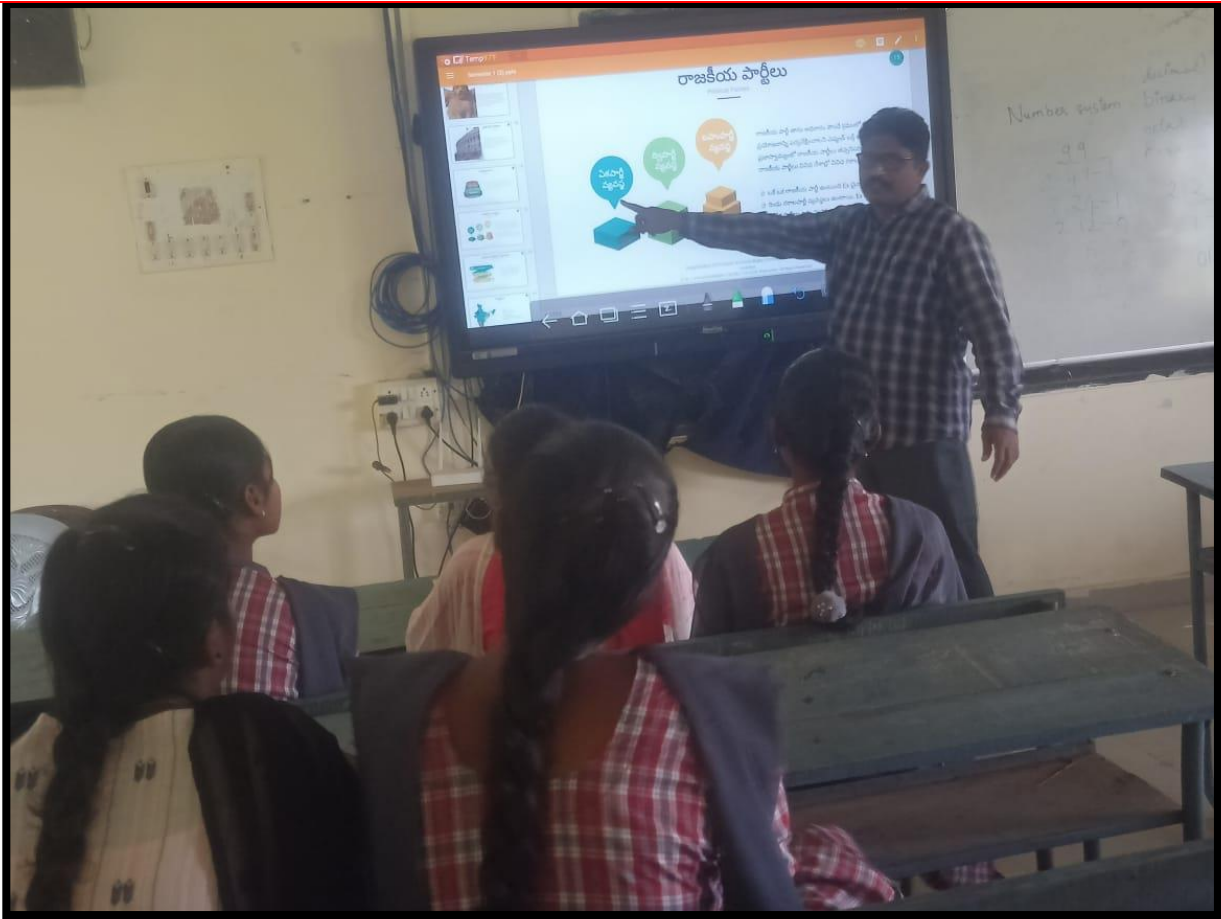
- **Important Features of Indian Constitution**
- Every written constitution in the world has its own unique characteristics, and no exception is the Indian Constitution. But the Indian Constitution has many prominent features that distinguish it from the other Constitutions. This article clearly explains the Indian Constitution's 8 key features.
- **1. World's Longest Constitution**
- The Indian Constitution contains 395 articles and 12 schedules, making it the world's longest written constitution. Just compare it with other countries Constitutions. For example, the UK has no written constitution, while the US Constitution contains only seven articles.
- Not only this but since 1951 about 90 articles and more than 100 amendments have been added. However, since the articles are not added separately as part of an existing article (e.g. Article 21A, 35A etc.) the total number of articles remains the same at 395.
- **2. Taken from various sources**
- The Indian Constitution was framed from multiple sources including the 1935 Government of India Act and Other Countries Constitutions.
- | Feature of Indian Constitution | Borrowed From (Source) |
|---|------------------------------|
| ➤ Basic structure (Federal scheme, Judiciary, Governors, Emergency powers, Public Service Commissions, Administrative details etc.) | Government of India Act 1935 |
| ➤ Fundamental Rights | American Constitution |
| ➤ Directive Principles | Irish Constitution |
| ➤ Cabinet form of government | British Constitution |
| ➤ In addition to these, the Constitutions of Canada, Australia, Germany, the U.S.S.R., and France also adopted various provisions. | |
- **3. Federal System with Unitary Features.**

- **Federal System with Unitar** The Indian Constitution includes all the federal characteristics of governance such as dual government system (center and state), division of powers between the three state organs (executive, judiciary and legislature), constitutional supremacy, independent judiciary and bicameralism (lower and upper house).
- Nevertheless, the Indian Constitution is unique in that it includes many unitary features such as a strong centre, all India services common to the center and the states, emergency provisions that can transform the Constitution into a unitary one if necessary, appointment of governors by the president on the advice of the center, etc.
- Indeed, Article 1 clearly states that India is a ' Union of States ' rather than a federation of States. In India, the states did not come together to form the centre (or Union) like in the case of the USA which is the purest form of a federation. Rather, for administrative convenience, it is the center that created the states. Article 3 of the Indian Constitution makes Parliament the sole authority to create new states clearly indicating that the Indian Constitution is of a unitary nature with certain federal characteristics
- **4. Parliamentary Form of Government**
- On the pattern of the British parliamentary system of government, the Indian Constitution has opted for the parliamentary form of government. The key characteristics of the parliamentary form of government are:
 - 1. Executive are members of the legislature
 - 2. Collective responsibility to the legislature of the Council of Ministers
 - 3. Rule of the majority party
 - 4. Prime Minister's or chief minister's leadership in the state
 - 5. Lower house dissolution (Lok Sabha and state assemblies)
 - 6. Government form of the Cabinet
- **5. Balance between the Sovereignty of Parliament and Judicial Supremacy**
- A fine balance has been struck between parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy by the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court is empowered by Articles 13, 32 and 136 with the power of judicial review. By its power of judicial review, it can strike down any parliamentary law as unconstitutional.
- On the other hand, the Parliament, being the representative of the people's will, has the authority to make laws, and it can also amend the major part of the Constitution through its vested powers under Article 368.
- **6. Independent and Integrated Judicial System**
- In India, unlike the United States where there is a two-tiered judiciary, a single judicial system prevails with the Supreme Court at the top, the State and District High Courts and other subordinate courts below and subject to the supervision of the High Courts.
- It is the duty of all levels of courts in India to enforce both central and state laws unlike in the US, where federal courts adjudicate on federal matters and state courts on state matters.
- Not only is the judiciary system well fully integrated in India, but because of the following provisions it is also independent
 - 1. Appointment of judges of Supreme Court and High Courts by collegium system
 - 2. Removal of judges in Parliament through an impeachment procedure that is very difficult to pass
 - 3. Supreme Court judges salaries, pensions, and allowances are charged to India's Consolidated Fund
 - 4. Power to punish for self – disregard

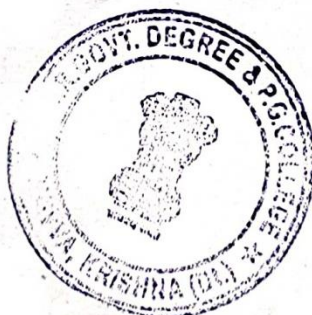
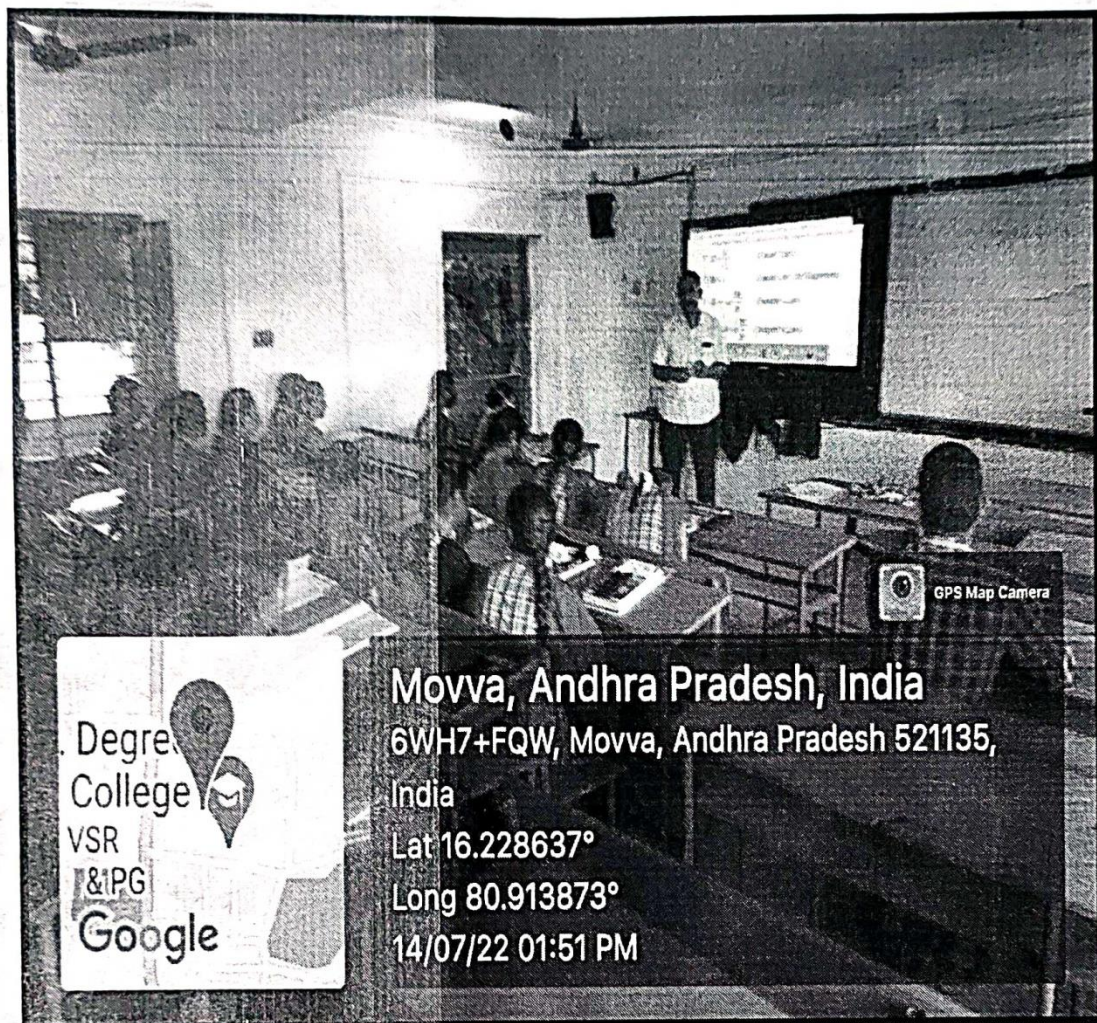
- 5. Ban on judges practice after retirement...etc
- 7. Directive Principles of State Policy
- In Part IV of the Constitution, the Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSPs) aims to make India a welfare state. Therefore, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar calls the Directive Principles as the Indian Constitution's novel feature. The Principles of the Directive are inherently unjustifiable, that is, they are not enforceable for their violation by the courts.
- Their usefulness, however, lies in their moral obligation to apply these principles to the state in making laws. As such, the principles of the directive are fundamental to the country's governance.

TOPIC: Definition and Features of a State

- Definition and Features of a State
- A state may be defined as a politically organized body of people inhabiting a defined geographical entity with an organized legitimate government.
- A state must be free from all forms of external control to exercise its sovereignty within its area of jurisdiction. It must be noted that a state differs from a kingdom and empire. Nigeria is an example of a state, while Owu is a good example of a kingdom and Oyo, an empire. In order for a state to exist, it must have the following features.
- Population: The most obvious essential feature of a state is its people. "States where the population shares a general political and social consensus (an agreement) about basic beliefs, have the most stable governments."
- Territory: A state or country or city has certain boundaries. Conflicts can arise between states and countries over where borders should be placed. Boundaries can also be changed due to war, purchase of territory, or negotiations between governments.
- Sovereignty: "The key characteristic of a state. Political sovereignty means the state has absolute supreme authority within the boundary of its territory. It can make laws, shape foreign policy, and make its own actions without the approval of a higher authority.
- Government: A government "is the institution through which the state maintains social order, provides public services, and enforces decisions that are binding on its citizens."
- Permanence: A state must be relatively permanent, unlike the government which changes from time to time. This permanence makes it possible for a state to develop as it should.
- Recognition: For a territory to be called a state, it must be recognized by other states and international organizations that surrounds it. This recognition will hinder any form of violence or war for boundaries and the likes.



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS




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