Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences.

***

Student assignments

In the academic year 2023-24, V.S.R. Govt Degree & P.G College, Movva, emphasized student assignments as a vital student-centred learning approach. These assignments allowed students to explore course topics in greater depth, promoting independent research and critical thinking. Through assignments, students were encouraged to analyze information, develop coherent arguments, and apply theoretical concepts practically. Faculty provided guidance and feedback to improve students' research skills and understanding, helping them refine their academic work. This approach not only enhanced subject knowledge but also fostered responsibility and self-discipline among students.

Enclosed are sample documentary records showcasing activities from various departments.

V.S.R. Government Degree & P.G. College
Movva, Krishna DT. 521135
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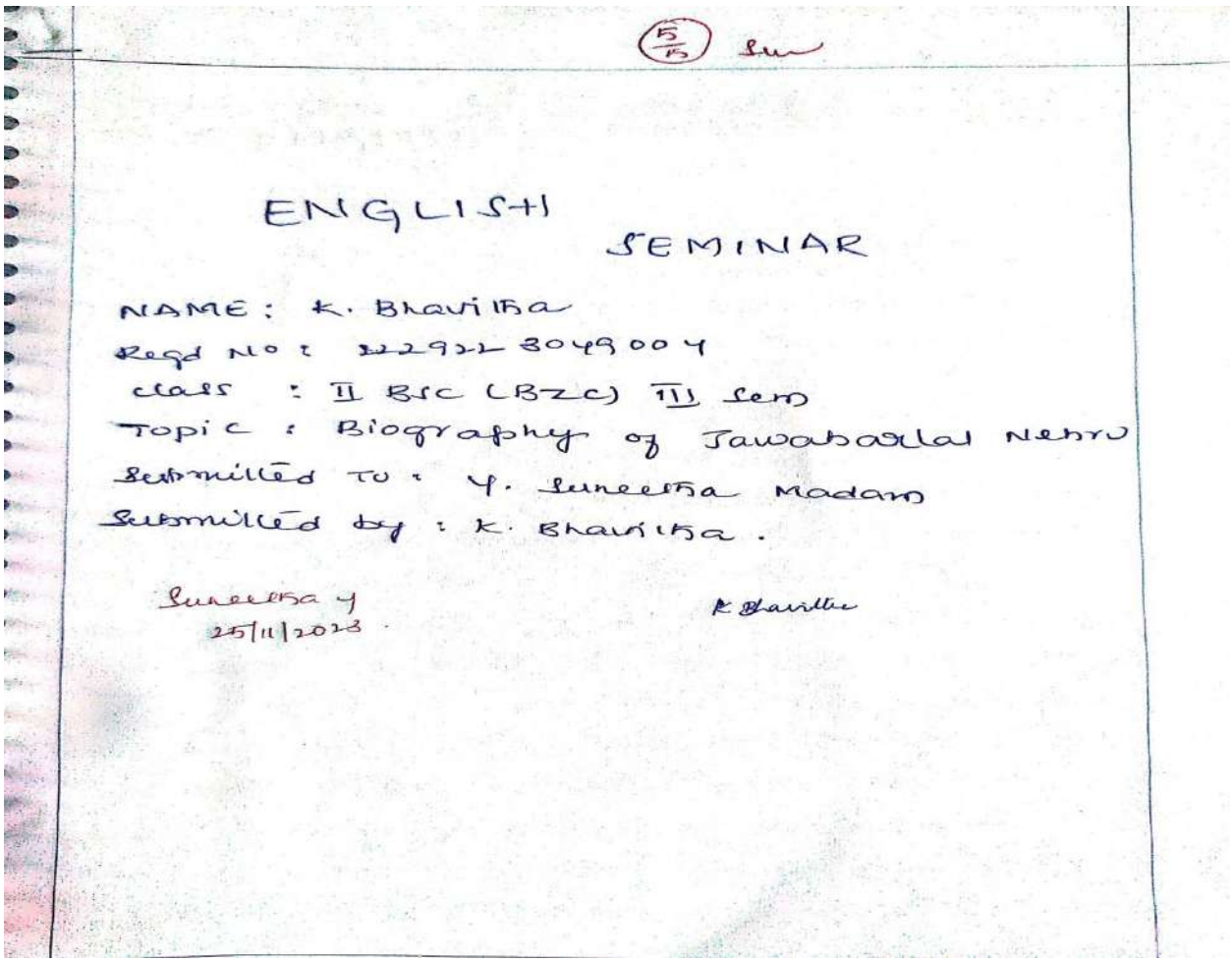
www.gdcmovva.com Email:gdcjkc.movva@gmail.com

Student Assignment 2023-24 III Sem



5/5 Sem

ENGLISH

SEMINAR

NAME : K. BHAVITHA
Regd No : 222922B049004
class : II BSC (BZC) III Sem
Topic : Biography of Jawaharlal Nehru
Submitted To : Y. Sureeba Madam
Submitted by : K. Bhavitha.

Sureeba Y
25/11/2023

K Bhavitha

Biography of Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru
(born November 14, 1889, Allahabad, India – died May 27, 1964, New Delhi)

The first prime minister of independent India (1947–64), who established parliamentary government and became noted for his neutralist (nonaligned) policies in foreign affairs. He was also one of the principal leaders of India's independence movement in the 1930s and '40s.

Nehru was born to a family of Kashmiri Brahmans, noted for their administrative aptitude and scholarship, who had migrated to Delhi early in the 18th century. He was a son of Motilal Nehru, a renowned lawyer and leader of the Indian independence movement. Who

became on of Mohandas Gandhi's prominent associates. Jawaharlal was the eldest of four children, two of whom were girls. A sister, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, later became the first women president of the United Nations General Assembly.

Until the age of 16, Nehru was educated at home by a series of English governesses and tutors. Only one of those – a part-Irish, part-Belgian teosophist, Ferdinand Brooks – appears to have made any impression on him. Jawaharlal also had a venarable Indian tutor who taught him Hindi and Sanskrit. In 1905 he went to Harrow, a leading English school, where he stayed for two years. Nehru's academic career.

Hopes that the Gandhi–Irwin pact would be the prelude to a more relaxed period of Indian British realations were not borne out; Lord Willingdon jailed Gandhi in January 1932.

Shortly after Gandhi's return from the second Round Table Conference in London. He was charged with attempting to mount another civil disobedience movement, Nehru was also arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The three Round Table conferences in London, held to advance India's progress to Self-government, eventually resulted in the Government of India Act of 1935, which gave the Indian provided for a federal system composed of the autonomous provinces and princely states. Although federation never came into being, Provincial autonomy was implemented. During the mid-1930s Nehru was much concerned with developments in Europe.

Throughout his 17 years in the prime minister's office, he held up democratic socialism as the guiding star, emphasizing that India needed to acheive both democracy and socialism. With the help of the overwhelming majority that the Congress Party maintained in the parliament during his term of office, he advanced toward that goal. The four pillars of his domestic policies were democracy, socialism, unity, and secularism. He succeeded to a large extent in maintaing the edifice supported by those four pillars during his lifetime.

While consciously assertive in his Indianness, Nehru never exuded the Hindu aura and atmosphere clinging to Gandhi's personality. Nehru's subsequent call for western aid made virtual nonsense of his nagalignment policy. China soon withdrew its troops.

9. dept of English

V.S.R. Government Degree & P.G. College

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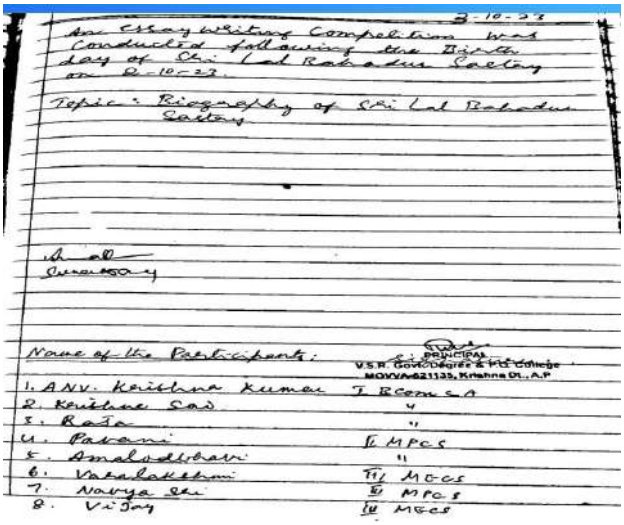
Essay Writing Competition

ACTIVITY AT A GLANCE

DATE	October 03, 2023
TITLE OF THE ACTIVITY	Essay writing Competition
TOPIC	Biography of Sri Lal Bahadur Sastry
CONDUCTED BY	Dr. A.V.V.V.Malleswaramma
NO OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDED	08
VENUE	R.No. 103
OBJECTIVES	Make the students understand Sastryji's vision for India, his life and positions he held during and after the freedom struggle to enlighten the students about one of the greatest figures of India.
OUTCOME	Students have a comprehensive outlook on the notable personality.
BRIEF REPORT	• Essay writing competitions can have numerous aims, including: identify ing brilliance, cheering creativeness, Rewarding students. These competitions can also help students develop skills like: Research, Critical thinking, Creativity, Writing, Communication.

Essay Writing Competition 03-10-2023



2-10-23

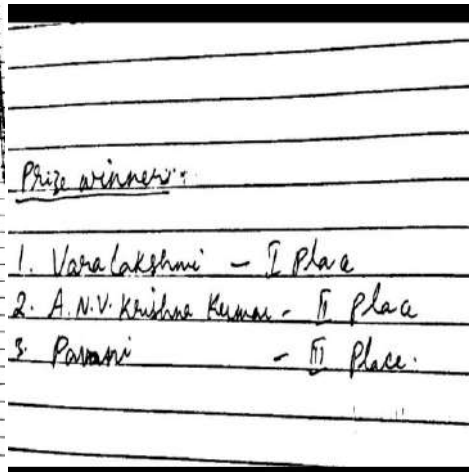
An Essay Writing Competition was conducted following the Birth day of Sri Lal Bahadur Sastry on 2-10-23.

Topic: Biography of Sri Lal Bahadur Sastry

Name of the Participants:

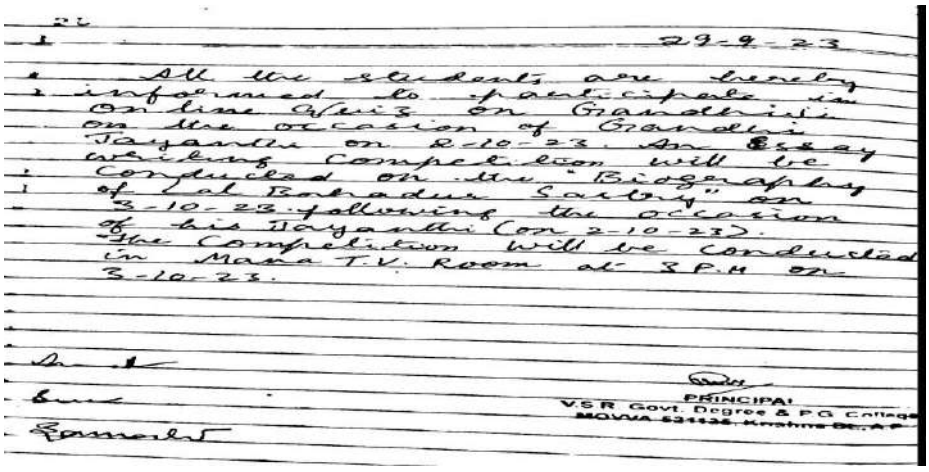
1.	A.N.V. Krishna Kumar	I B.Com C.A
2.	Krishna Sai	"
3.	Raja	"
4.	Parvani	I MPCS
5.	Amaladdhari	"
6.	Varalakshmi	III MPCS
7.	Navya Sri	II MPCS
8.	Vijay	IV MPCS

PRINCIPAL
V.S.R. Govt. Degree & P.G. College
MOVVA-521135, Krishna Dt., A.P



Prize winners:

1. Varalakshmi – I Place
2. A.N.V. Krishna Kumar – II Place
3. Parvani – III Place.



29-9-23

All the students are hereby informed to participate in Online Quiz on Gandhiji on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanthi on 2-10-23. An Essay writing Competition will be conducted on the "Biography of Lal Bahadur Sastry" on 2-10-23 following the occasion of his Jayanthi (on 2-10-23). The Competition will be conducted in Mama T.V. Room at 3 P.M on 3-10-23.

PRINCIPAL
V.S.R. Govt. Degree & P.G. College
MOVVA-521135, Krishna Dt., A.P

341

ESSAY WRITING

06/07/2023

Department of botany conducted essay writing, competency depending on the specific assignment.

To Develop the critical thinking skills

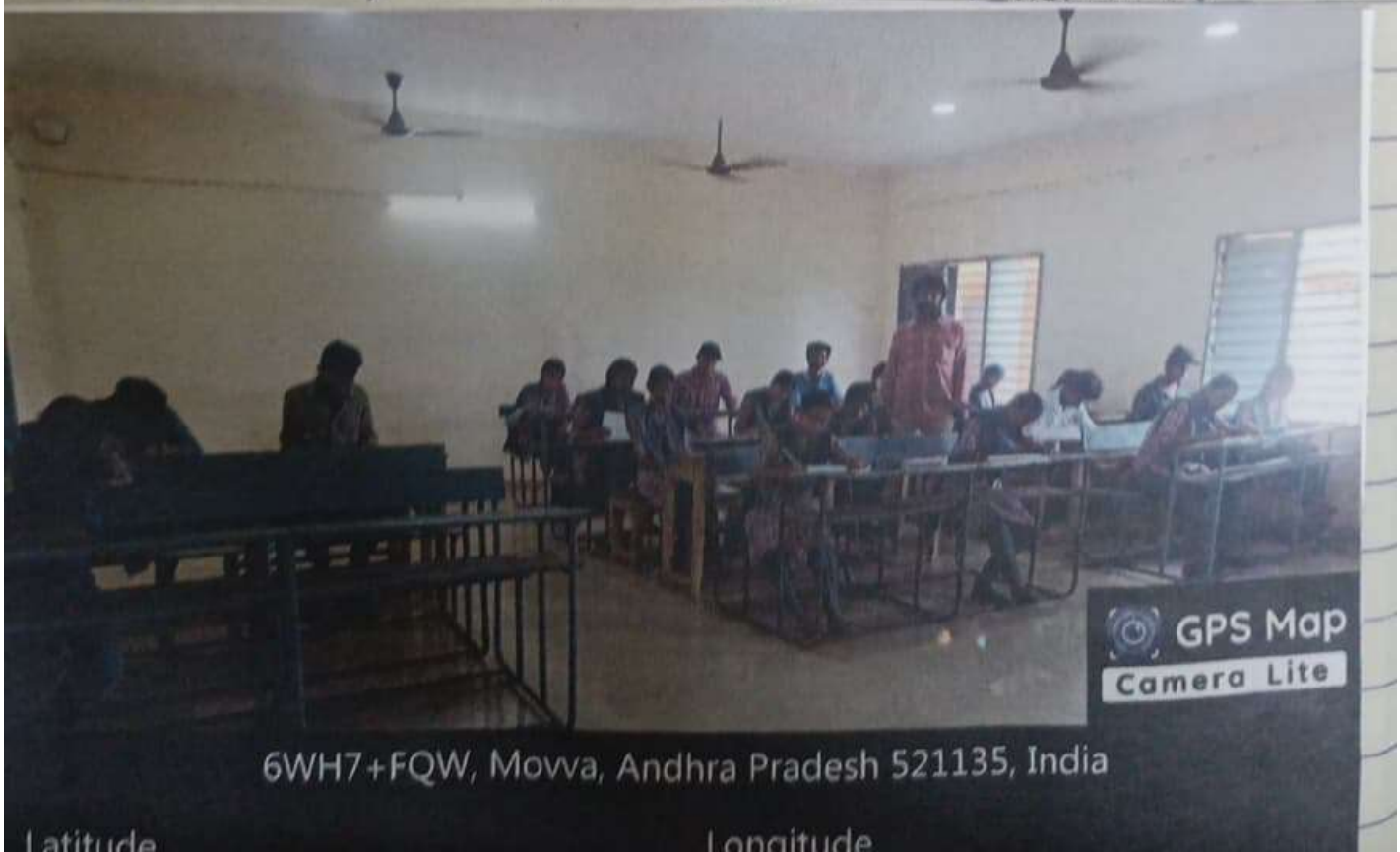
To Improve communication skills.

To Demonstrate knowledge and understanding

To Develop the research skills

To develop the academic writing skills

P. Rajyalakshmi	D. Jyothsna	P. Rajyalakshmi
M. Bharga	B. Jyothsna	S. Phanalakshmi
S. Navya.	B. Devisri	D Soumika.
[illegible]	M. Sindhu	T. Akshitha.
Ch. Aswitha.	P. Kishore	V. Harshitha.



ESSAY WRITING

21/07/2023

Department of Botany conducted essay writing competitions for Botany students on 21/07/2023.

Essay writing is true to assess learning outcomes. To develop fosher creativity and Independent thinking and Develop to Academic writing skills.

21/7/23

M. Bharga
V. Harshitha.
Ch. Aswitha.
K. Rajesh
T. Akshitha.
B. Yokami
[illegible]
M. Sindhu
P. Kishore
S. Narya.
P. Rajyalakshmi
B. DeviSri
D. Soumika.
S. Phanalakshmi
D. Jyothsna

COMPUTER ASSIGMENT

Name:- M.Vaishnavi

Madam:- Rafiah mam

Subject:- Computer

Roll No:- 06

Topic :- 1. Difference blw conditional statement and looping statement

2. Define function. what are types of function. Difference between call by value & call by reference.

3. Define arrays. What are types of Arrays. Give an example.

5/5

Difference between conditional statement and looping Statement:-

Conditional Statement:- 'c' includes very special opertator called conditional operator it is called "ternary operators" because it uses three expressions.

Syntax:- <variable name> = expression1 ? exp 2 : exp 3

First the expression is evaluted if it is true then exp1 is evaluted if it is flase expression is evaluted.

Write a program to accept a number to print whether the number is even (or) odd ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
    Void main()
{
  int a;
 clrscr();
 Printf ("enter a number");
 Scanf ("%d", &a);
 Printf (a%2==0)?
 Printf ("even no");
 Printf ("odd no");
 getch();
}
```

looping statements:-

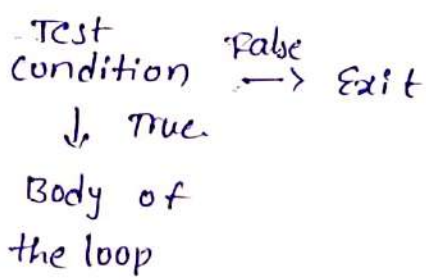
Interactive control structures:- [Decision making and looping]

In looping a sequence of statements are executed repeatedly until some conditions are satisfied if program loop contains two segments i, Body of the Loop ii, test conditions. The test condition is checked initially if the condition is true. The body of the loop is executed repeatedly until the condition become flase looping statements are classified into i, while-loop ii, Do-while loop iii, for-loop.

* While-loop:- The while loop is best suited to repeat a statement (or) a set of statement as long as conditional is satisfied.

Syntax:- While (condition)
{
Body of the loop
}

flow chart:-



Difference between conditional and looping statements:-

① In conditional statement are executed only one time until some conditions are satisfied. where as In looping statement are executed repeatedly untill some conditions are satisfied.

② First the expression 1 is evaluted if it is true then expression 2 is evaluted if it is flase expression 3 is evaluted in conditional statement. Where as looping statement The text condition is checked infinally if the condition is true.

Write a program to print 1 to 5 natural numbers.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
    Void main()
{
 int i;
clrscr();
 i=1;
while (i<=n)
{
 Printf ("%d", i);
 i++;
}
getch();
}
```

* Do-While loop:- The structure of Do-while loop is similar in the while the difference is that in the case of do-while loop the expression is evaluted after the body the lbop is executed In the case of while loop the expression is evaluatid before executing the body of loop. Do-while loop is an exit controlled loop. In executes the body of loop repeatedly until the condition is false.

Syntax:-
```
do
{
 ==== Body of the loop
}
while (condition)
```

Flow chart:

Body of the loop

true. Test condition ⟶ Exit.

Write a program to print 5 to 1 numbers

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
  void main()
 {
  int i;
  clrscr();
  i=5;
  do
 {
  Printf("%d", i);
  i--;
 }
 while (i>=1);
 getch();
 }
```

out put:- 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

* For-loop:- The for-loop is most common used in language Programming languages. However the for-loop in c-language is very flexible and powerful. Generally the for-loop is used to repeat the execution of statement.

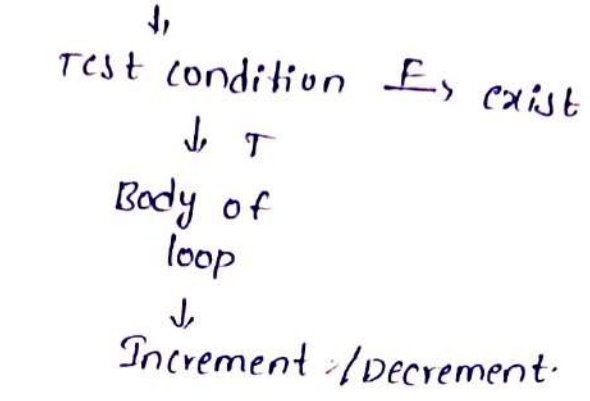
Syntax: for (intilization; condition; increment (or) Decrement)

```
{
 ==== Body of the loop
}
```

The intilization part is used assignment to the loop control variable. This section performs once's before the loop execution begins. conditionall Part is the test condition which

is evaluated before each interaction of the loop. These three sections are Separted with two semicolons. The for-loop repeats the execution of the program. As long as the condition is true once condition becomes false the for-loop is terminated.

flow chart :-



Write a program to print 1 to 5 natural numbers.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
  void main()
 {
  int i;
 clrscr();
for ( i=1; i<=1; i++)
{
  printf ( "%d", i);
  }
  getch();
 }.
```

out put :- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Write a program to accept a number to print whether the number is prime number (or) not?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
  void main()
 {
  int n, count=0, i;
   clrscr();
   Printf ("enter a number");
   Scanf ("%d", &n);
   for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
   if (n%i==0)
   count++;
   }
  if (count==2)
  Printf ("Primeno");
  else
  Printf ("not a prime no");
  getch();
 }
```

Out put:- enter a no 4

not a primeno.

Function definition:-

A function is self contained block that performs some specific, well defined task.

A complex problem may be decomposed into small and easily managable parts called modulus.

Function is a named block of statements with the argument. A C program may have no.of functions but the writing of main function is compulsory because the program execution must be given and turning its with main function.

All functions other than main are called sub-functions. The main advantages of using functions are.

* Easy to write a correct small functions.
* Easy to read, write and debug a function.
* Easy to maintain or modify a function.
* It can be called many no.of times places with diffrent Parameters.

Type of functions:-

A function depending whether the arguments are present or not present and whether a value is return or not functions are classified into four types.

They are,

* Functions with no arguments and no return values.
* Functions with arguments and with no return values.
* Functions with arguments and with return values.
* Functions with no arguments and return values.

* Functions with no arguments and no return values :-

When a function has no arguments it doesn't receive any data form the calling function. similarly when it does not return a value to the calling function. It doesn't receive any data from the called functions.

In effect their is no transfer of data between calling function and called function.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
    void sum();
    void main()
{
  clrscr();
  sum();
  getche();
}
void sum()
{
int a,b,c;
Printf ("enter two values");
Scanf ("%d,%d", &a, &b);
c=a+b;
Printf ("sum of two numbers=%d", c);
}
```

output: Enter two values 5↵ 6↵ Sum of 2values = 11

Function with arguments and no return values:-

This is another type of function where one way communication is possiable between calling function and called function i.e, The called function will receive the data from the calling function but cannot transfer any data to it.

Function with argument and with return values:-

In this type of function one way data communication takes place when a function has no arguments it doesnot receive any data from the calling function but the called function will return the value to calling function.

Difference between call by value and call by reference:-

* In the call by value method original value is not modified, Where as in the call by reference method, the original value is modified.
* In call by value, actual and formal arguments will be created in different memory locations, where as in call by -reference, actual and formal argument will be created in the same memory location.
* In call by value; a copy of the variable is passed, where as in call by reference, a variable itself is passed.
* call by value is the default method in Programming language like c++, PHP, visual Basic NET, and C#, where as call by reference is supported only in Java language.
* call by value variable is passed using a shaight forward method, where as call by refernce pointers are requied to store the address of variable.

Array : Definition:-

An array can be defined as an ordered list of homogeneous data elements. These elements may be of type int, float, char or double. All these elements are stored in consecutive memory locations.

Array in c are two types;

* Single dimensional arrays
* Multi dimensional arrays.

Example :- Arrays.

```
// program to take 5 values from the user and store them in an
array
//print the element stored in the array.
 #include <stdio.h>
     int main ( )
  {
    int values [5];
    Printf ("Enter 5 integers : ");
 // taking input and storing it in an array
    for ( int i=0 ; i< 5; ;++)
   {
    scanf ( "%d", & values [i] );
   }
   Printf (" Displaying integers : ");
// printing elements of an array
 for ( int i=0; i<5; i++)
{
  printf ("%d \n", values[i] );
} return 0; }
```

output :- Enter 5 integers :-1
-3
34
0
3
Displaying integers :-1
-3
34
0
3

Computer

Assignment

Name : M. Chandrika

Roll No : 05

Topic : Topic about conditional and looping statement, Functions.

Subject : Computer

College : V.S.R. Govt degree & PG College (MOVVA)

Submitted by
M. Chandrika

5/5

Submitted to
S.B. Rafiah. Madam

1) Difference between conditional statements and looping statments

conditional statment :-

'c' includes very special operators called conditional operator it is also called ternary operator because it uses three expressions

Syntax :-

< varible name > = expression 1 ? expression 2 ; expression 3

first the expression is evaluated if it is true than the exp2 is evaluated if it is false expression 3 is evaluated

write a program to accept a number to print the number is even or odd ?

```
# include < stdio.h>
# include < conio.h>
   void main c)
  {
   Int a ;
    clrscr c);
printf C"enter a number");
   scanf C"%d", &a);
If Ca%2 ==0)? printfC"even no"); printf C"odd");)
   getch c);
  }
```

looping statments :-

In looping a sequence of statments are executed repeatedly untill some conditions are satisfied . a program loop contains two segments

(i) body of the loop
(ii) Test conditions

The test condition is checked intially if the condition is ture the body of the loop is executed repeatedly untill the condition become false . looping statments are classified into

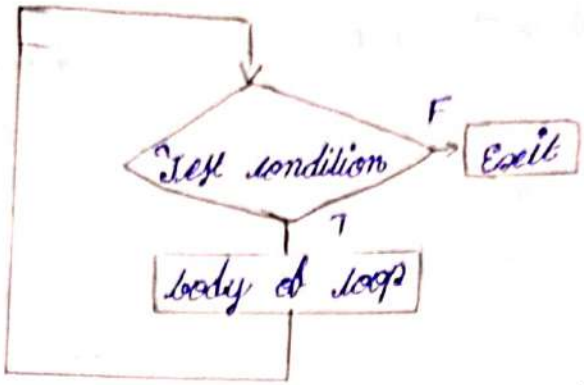
(i) while loop
(ii) Do . while loop
(iii) for loop .

(i) while loop :-

The while loop is best suited to repeat a state ment or a set of statements as long as condition is satisfied .

Syntax :- while c condition)
{
== body of the loop
}

Flow chart



write a program to Print 1 to 5 natural numbers

```
# include < stdio.h>
# include < conio.h>
   void main ()
 int i;
 clrscr ();
   i=1;
while (i<=5)
 {
Printf (" %d", i);
   i++;
 }
 getch ();
 }
```

out Put :- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Do-while loop :-

The Structure of Do while loop is similar to the while the difference is that in the case of do while loop the expression is evaluated after the body of loop is executed In the case of while loop the expression is evaluated before executing the body of loop Do while loop is an exit controlled loop It executes the body of loop repeatedly until the condition is false

Syntax :-

```
do
{
 ==   body of loop
}  while (condition);
```

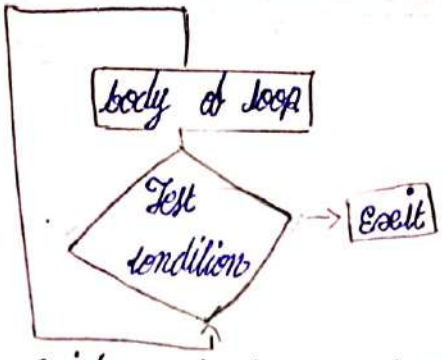
Difference between conditional and looping statement:-

① In condition statment are executed only one time until some condition are satisfied where as in looping statment are executed repeatedly until some conditions are satisfied.

② first the expression 1 is evaluted if it is ture then expression 2 is evaluted if it is false expression 3 is evaluted in conditional statment where as looping

where as looping statment the next condition is checked initially if the condition is ture

flow chart :-



write a program to print 5 to 1 numbers

```
# include < stdio.h>
# include < conio.h>
  void main()
 {
  int i;
  clrscr();
     i=5;
  do
  {
  printf("%d",i);
    i--;
  }
  while(i>=1);
       getch();
       }
```

out put : 5,4,3,2,1

for loop :-

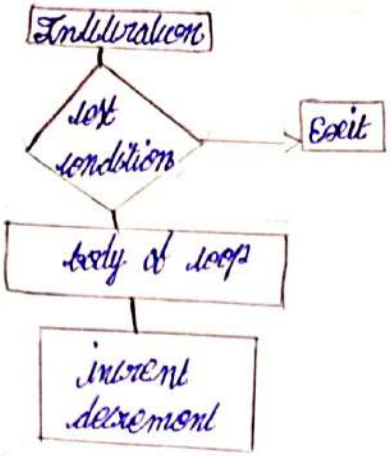
The for-loop is most common used in major programming languages however the for loop in C language is very flexible and powerful generally the loop is used to repeat the execution of statments

Syntax :-

```
for ( initialization ; condition ; increment (or) decrement
 {
   == body of loop
 }
```

initialization part is used assaiment to the loop control varible the section performs once's before the loop execution beings conditional part is the test condition which is evaluated before each interation of the loop increment or decrement part is the type modifier expression which chang the value of loop control varible this expression is executed at the end of each loop these three sections separated with two semicolons the for loop repeats the execution of the program as long as the condition is true once the condition is become false the for loop is terminated

flow chart :-



write a program to input a number to the reverse's number.

```
# include < stdio . h >
# include < conio . h >
  void main ()
  {
    int n, rev;
        clrscr ();
printf ("Enter a no");
scanf ("%d ; &n );

for (rev = 0 ; n > 0 ; n = n/10)
{
rev = rev * 10 + n % 10 ;
}
printf (" reverse no = %d ", rev);
    getch ();
  }
```

out put :-

Enter a no = 63
reverse no = 36

2. Define functions. what are types of functions. difference between call by value and call by reference?

functions :-

A functions is self containd block that performs some specific. well defined task.

Types of functions :-

A function depending whether the argument are present or not present and whether a value is return or not. functions are catgified into four types

* Funtions with no arguments and no return values
* Funtions with arguments and no return values
* Funtions with arguments and with return values
* Funtions with no arguments and return values.

* Funtions with no arguments and no return values :-

When a function has no arguments it doesn't receive any data from the calling function similarly when it does not return a value to the calling function

does not receive any data form the called functions. elbet there is no transfer of data between calling function and called function

```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <conio.h>
  void main()
  {
  void sum();
   {
   clrscr();
    sum();
    getch();
    }
     void sum()
     {
       int a,b,c;
   printf("enter two values");
   scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
      c = a+b;
     printf("sum of two numbers = %d", c);
      }
```

output :- enter two values
5
6
Sum of two values = 11

* Functions with arguments and no returns values :-
This is another type of function where one way communication is possible between calling function and called function i.e the called function will received the data form the calling function but can not transfer any data to it

```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <conio.h>
  void sum (int,int);
     void main()
     {
      int a,b;
      clrscr();
    printf("enter two values");
    scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
     sum(a,b);      (calling)
      getch();
     }
      void sum (intx, inty)   (called)
      {
       int c;
       c = x+y;
       printf("sum of two values. %d", c);
       }
```

output :- enter two values 5 ↵ 6 ↵
sum of two values. 11

* Function with arguments and with returns values :-
In this type of function two way data communication is possible i.e both the called and calling functions will receive and transfer data form each other

write a program to accept a number and print the factorial of given number.

```
# include < stdio.h >
# include < conio.h >
int factorial (int);   function declaration
void main ()
{
int n, f;
clrscr ();
Printf ("enter a number");
Scanf ("%d", &n);
f = factorial (n);
Printf (" factorial of a given number = %d", f);
getch ();
}
int factorial (int x)
{
int fact = 1, i;
for (i=1; i<=x; i++)
fact = fact * i;
return fact;
}
```

* Functions with no arguments and with no return value :-
In this type of functions one way data communication takes place, when a function has no arguments it does not receive any data from the calling function but the called function will return the value to calling function

```
# include < stdio.h >
# include < conio.h >
int factorial();
void main()
{
int f;
clrscr();
f = factorial();
Printf (" factorial of a given no = %d", f);
getch();
}
int factorial()
{
int n, i, fact = 1;
Printf (" enter a number");
Scanf ("%d", &n);
for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
fact = fact * i;
return fact;
}
```

* Difference between the call by value and call red by reference.
* call by value :- In the case of call by value. when we pass the value of the parameter during the calling of the functions it copies them to the functions recital local argument.
* call by reference :- when we pass the parameters location reference / address it copies and assigns them to the functions local argument.

③ Define Arrays. What are types of arrays. & Give an example to read elements from keyboard into an array.
Definition of Arrays :- array in c can be defined as a method of clubbing multiple entities of similar type into a larger group.

array in C are of two types :-

(1) Single dimensional arrays
(2) Multidimensional arrays.

Give an example to read elements form keyboard into an array.

```
# include < stdio.h>
# include < conio.h>
  void main ( )
   {
    int arr [10];
      int i;
    Printf (" \n\n Read and Print elements of an array: \n ");
    Printf (" - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - \n ");
   Printf (" Input 10 elements in the array : \n ");
   for (i=0; i<10; i++)
   {
    Printf ("element - %d : ",i);
     scanf ("%d", & arr[i]);
   }
   Printf (" \n Elements in array are : ");
    for (i=0; i<10 ;i++)
    {
     Printf ("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
     Printf ("\n");
    }
```

out put :-

```
Enter enter 10 integers = 1
                          2
                          3
                          4
                          5
                          6
                          7
                          8
                          9
                          10

displaying integers : 1
                      2
                      3
                      4
                      5
                      6
                      7
                      8
                      9
                      10
```

PHYSICS ASSIGNMENT

10/10

Name :- M. Vaishnavi

Class :- III B.Sc [MPCs]

Subject :- Solar energy & Properties (physics)

Hall. No :- 222922305 0008

Topic :- phrheliometer & Pyranometer Working Principles

Sir/Madam :- Dr. L.V. Krishna Rao Sir

Pyrheliometer - working principle & Direct radiation measurement

A device which measure the direct solar radiation (I) beam solar radiation is called a pyrheliometers.

Pyrheliometers measure the solar constant which is a measure of the intensity of direct solar radiation.

Solar constant:

Solar constant is defined as the energy absorbed by a black surface per unit time and per unit area placed normally to the sun rays at the mean distance of Earth from the sun. It is denoted by S. The value of solar constant S is 1340 watt/m^2.

Solar radiation that reaches Earth's surface after passing through the atmosphere is known as terrestrial radiation. The reflection, scattering and absorption of the solar radiation by the Earth's surface and atmosphere are shown in figure. This is known as energy flow diagram to the Earth.

- It is clear from the diagram that a part of the solar radiation is refleted back in to space by the Earth's atmosphere.

Pyranometer - working principle & Diffuse radiation measurement

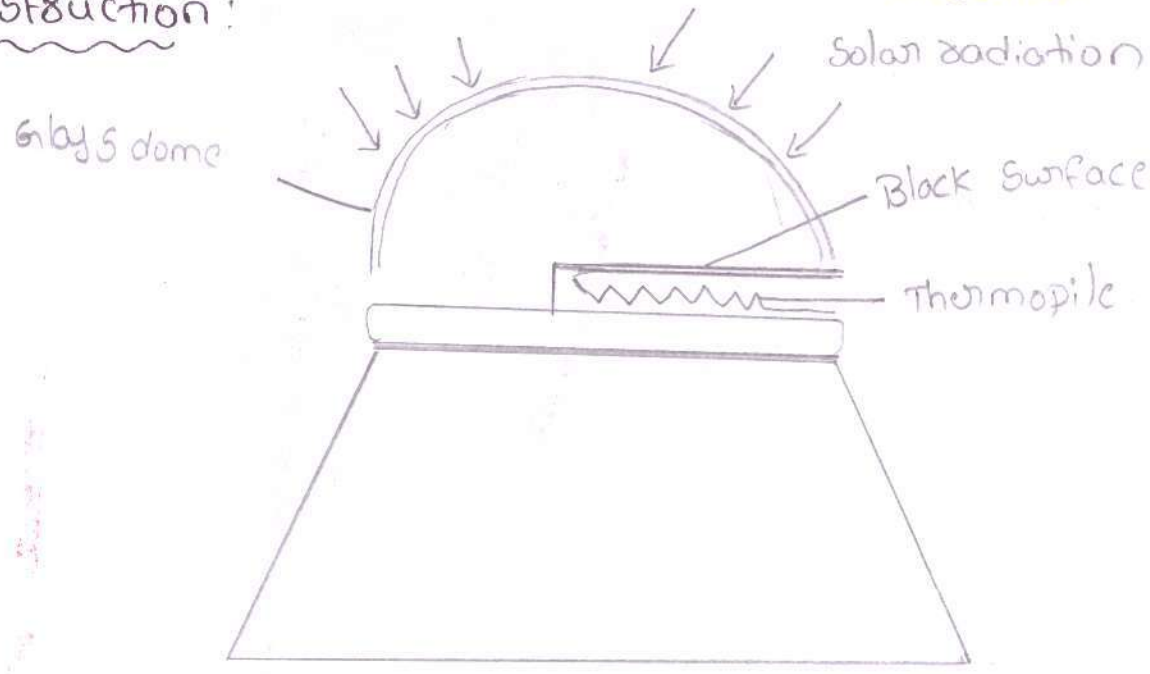
→ A device which measures the global solar radiation is called a pyrano meter.

principle:

"conversion of heat energy in to electrical energy using a thermocouple".

we know that thermocouple contains two junctions of different metals joined together. If there a temperature difference b/w the two junctions, it produces an e.m.f known as thermos e.m.f. which produces a current in the circuit. Exposing one of the two junctions to global ~~solar~~ radiation creates a temperature baying on which the intensity of global solar radiation can be measured.

construction:



Pyrano meter.

A pyrano meter contains the following three important parts.

- Black surface: It receives the diffuse and direct solar radiation
- Glass surface: It prevents the loss of radiation received by the black surface.
- Thermopile: It consists of a series of thermo couples to convert the heat energy in to electrical energy.

working:

→ When the pyranometer is exposed to the sun, the black surface absorbs both direct and diffuse solar radiation.

→ Absorption of radiation heats the black surface and causes a change in its temperature.

→ The change in thermo emf of the black surface is detected by the thermopile which produces a thermo e.m.f.

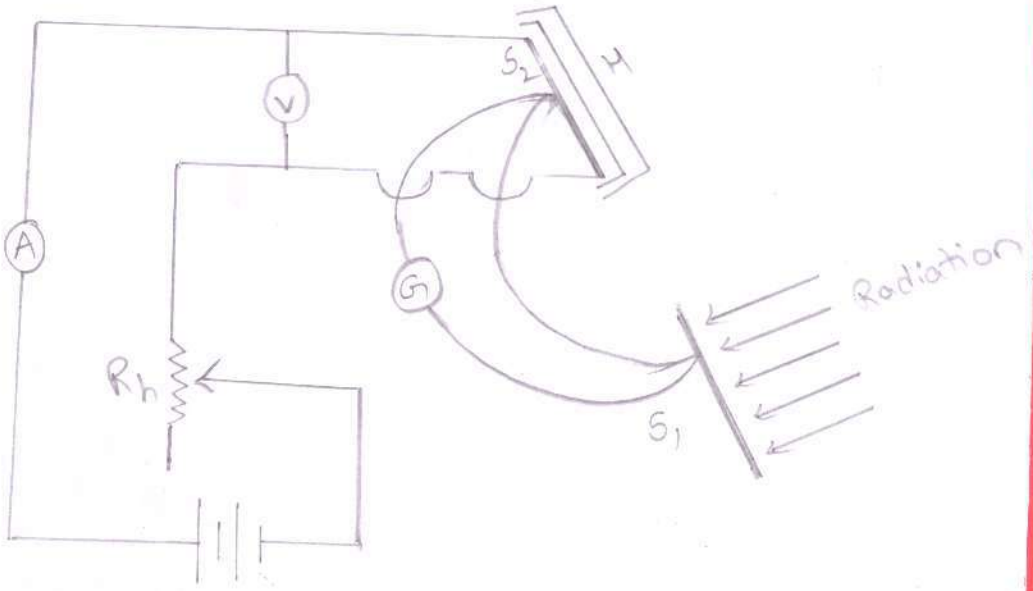
→ The value of thermo em.f is a measure of the diffuse solar radiation since it is directly proportion to the absorbed solar radiation.

Principle:

"conversion of heat energy in to electrical energy using a thermo couple".

we know that thermo couple contains two junctions of different metals joined to gether. If there a temperature difference b/w the two junctions, it produced an e.m.f known as thermo e.m.f which produces a current in the circuit.

construction:



Angstrom's
-Pyrheliometer.

A pyrheliometer contains the following three important parts.

- Two identical black surface: It contains two identical black surfaces to receive beam solar radiation.
- Thermopile: It compares of a series of thermo couples to convert the heat energy in to electrical energy.
- Galvanometer:

It compares the electrical currents produced due to the two identical black surfaces.

Working:

→ When the pyrheliometer is exposed to the sun, one of the two identical black surfaces absorbs the beam solar radiation.

→ Absorption of the beam solar radiation heats the exposed black surface and causes a change in it's temperature.

→ Now the second black surface, which is not exposed to solar radiation, is electrically heated such that its temperature is equal to first black surface.

10/10

PHYSICS ASSIGNMENT

Name : k. Amaladbhavi

Class : III B.Sc [M.P.Cs]

Subject : Solar Energy & properties

Hall.No : 222922305004

Topic : phrheliometer & pyranometer working Principle

Sir/Madam : Dr. L.V. krishna Rao

Pyrheliometer - Working principle & Direct radiation measurement

A Device which measures the Direct Solar radiation (or) beam solar radiation is called a "pyrheliometer." Pyrheliometer measure the Solar constant which is a measure of the intensity of Direct Solar radiation.

Solar Constant:

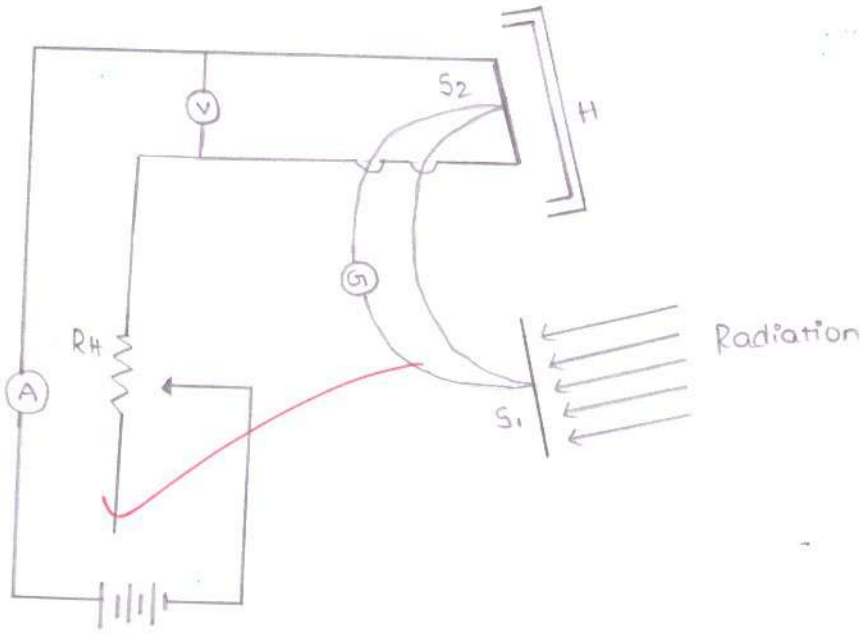
Solar constant is Defined as the Energy absorbed by black Surface per unit time and per unit area placed normally to the sun rays at the mean distance of Earth from the Sun. It is denoted by S. The value of Solar constant S is 1340 watt/m^2

Principle:

"Conversion of heat Energy in to Electrical Energy using a Thermocouples"

We know that thermocouple Contains two junction of different metals joined Together. If there a temparature difference between the two junctions. it produces an E.m.f known as Thermo E.m.f which produces a current in the circuit Exposing one of the two Junctions to direct Solar radiation Creates a temparature difference which produces an Electric current basing on which the intensity of Direct Solar radiation can be measured.

Construction:



Angstrom's Pyrheliometer

A pyrheliometer contains the following three important parts.

Two Identical black surfaces:

It contains two identical black surfaces to receive beam Solar radiation

Thermopile:

It contains of a series of thermo couples to convert the heat Energy into Electrical Energy.

Galvanometer:

It compares the Electrical currents produced due to the two identical black surfaces.

Working :

* When the Pyrheliometer is exposed to the sun, one of the two identical black surfaces absorbs the beam solar Radiation.
* Absorption of beam solar radiation heats the exposed black surface and causes a change in its temperature.
* Now the second black surface, which is not exposed to solar radiation, is electrically heated such that its temperature is equal to first black surface.
* When the temperatures of the two surfaces are equal, the galvanometer shows zero deflection.
* Since the two surfaces have the same temperatures, the solar radiation absorbed by the exposed surface can be determined by equating it with the electrical energy supplied to the shaded black surface.

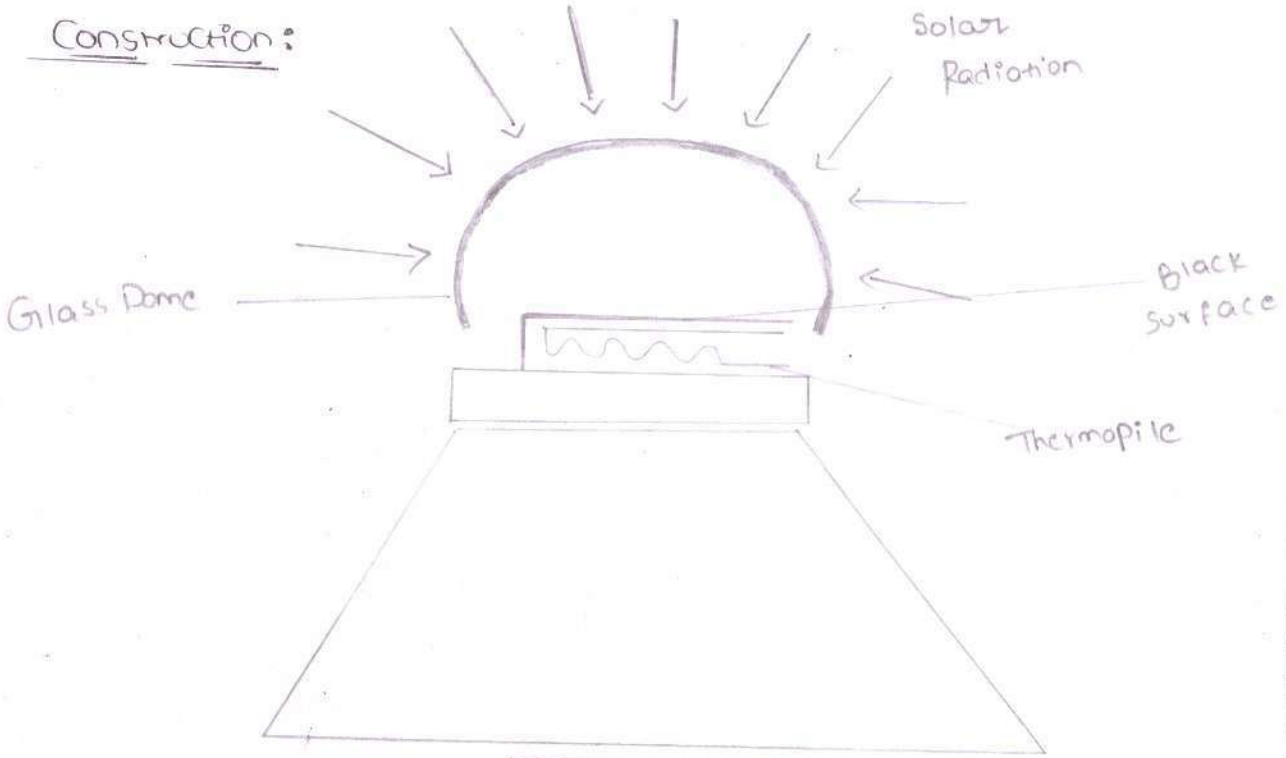
Pyranometer - Working principle & Diffuse radiation Measurement

A Device which measures the global solar radiation is called a pyranometer. Pyranometer measures both direct and diffuse solar radiation.

Principle: "Conversion of heat Energy in to Electrical Energy using a thermocouple"

We know that thermocouple contains two Junctions of different metals joined together. if there a temp diff b/w the two Junctions, it produces an E.m.f known as Thermo E.m.f which Produces a current in the circuit. Exposing one of the two Junc-tions to global solar radiation creates a temp diff which produces an Electric Current bassing on which the intensity of global solar radiation can be measured.

Construction:



Pyranometer

A pyranometer contain the following 3 Important parts.

Black Surface: It receives the Diffuse & Direct Solar radiation.

Glass Dome : It prevents the loss of radiation received by the black surface.

Thermopile : It consists of a series of thermo Couple to Convert the heat Energy into Electrical Energy.

Working :

* When the pyranometer is Exposed to the sun, the black surface absorbs both direct and diffuse solar radiation.
* Absorption of radiation heats the black surface and causes a change in its temperature.
* The change in Temperature of the black surface is Detected by the thermopile which produces a thermo E.m.f
* The value of Thermo E.m.f is a measure of the diffuse Solar radiation since it is direcly proportional to the absorbed Solar radiation.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT FILE

YEAR : 2023-24

SEM II I B.Sc Differential Eqn

UNIT – I

1. Solve $(1+xy)y\,dx + (1-xy)x\,dy = 0$
2. Solve $x^2y\,dx - (x^3+y^3)\,dy = 0$
3. Solve $x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 \log x$
4. Solve $(3x^2y^4 + 2xy)\,dx + (2x^3y^3 - x^2)\,dy = 0$
5. Solve $\frac{dy}{dx}(x^2y^3 + xy) = 1$

UNIT – II

1. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the fly of curves $r^n \sin n\theta = a^n$, where a is a parameter
2. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the fly of curves $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$, where 'a' is the parameter.
3. Solve $p^2 + 2py \cot x = y^2$

UNIT – III & IV

1. Solve $(D^4 - 1)\,y = e^x \cos x$
2. Solve $(D^2 - 3D + 2)\,y = \cos 3x$
3. Solve $(D^2 - 3D + 2)\,y = e^{4x} + \sin 3x + x^2 + x$

UNIT - V

1. Solve $(D^2+1)y = x\cos x$, by the method of Variation of parameters

2. Solve $(D^2+a^2)y = \sec ax$

3. Solve
$(x^2D^2 - xD + 4)y = \cos(\log x) + x\sin(\log x)$

—o—

ACADEMIC YEAR - 2023 - 24

Sem:II, ABSTRACT ALGEBRA, paper - III

UNIT - ① Groups

① P.T the Set of Integers z is an Abelian group for the operation defined by $a*b = a+b+1 \ \forall a,b \in z$

② P.T the Set G of Rational no's other than '1' with operation $*$ such that $a*b = a+b-ab \ \forall a,b \in G$ is an abelian group.

③ S.T the set $G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \mid \theta \text{ is real} \right\}$ is a group under matrix multiplication. Is it Converse

④ If G is a Group such that $(ab)^n = a^n b^n$ for three Consecutive integers 'n' for all $a,b \in G$ P.T G is abelia

⑤ S.T in a group G (i) Identity elt is unique
(ii) Inverse of an elt is unique

UNIT - II (Sub groups)

① A non empty complex H of a group G is a sub group of G iff $a,b \in H \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$

② A non empty complex H of a group G is a sub group of G iff $a,b \in H \Rightarrow ab \in H$, $a \in H \Rightarrow a^{-1} \in H$

③ If H and K are two sub groups of a group G then $H \cap K$ is a sub group of G.

④ Let H be a sub group of group G and $a,b \in G$ then ① $Ha = Hb \Leftrightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$ ② $aH = bH \Leftrightarrow a^{-1}b \in H$

⑤ L.T: If H is a sub group of a finite group G then $o(H)$ Divides $o(G)$

UNIT-3 Normal Sub group

(1) A Sub group of H of a group G is normal iff $gHg^{-1} = H \ \forall \ g \in G$.

(2) A Sub group H of a group G is a normal Sub group of G iff every left coset of H in G is a right coset of H in G.

(3) A Sub group H of a group G is a normal Sub group iff the product of two right cosets of H in G is again a right coset of H in G.

(4) If G is a group and H is a Sub group of index 2 in G then H is a normal sub group.

(5) The intersection of any two normal sub groups of a group is a normal sub group.

UNIT-IV

(1) every Homomorphic image of an abelian group is abelian.

(2) If f is a homo. from a group G into a group G' then Kerf is a normal Sub group of G.

(3) Let f be a homo. from a group G into a group G' then f is mono. iff $Kerf = \{e\}$

(4) State and prove F.T. of Homomorphism

UNIT-5

Permutations of a groups

(1) Find the Inverse of the permutation $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) S.T the Permutation $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is odd

(3) State and prove Cayley Theorem on n symbols

(4) The Set An of all even permutations on n symbols is a normal Sub group of the permutation group Sn of n symbols and $o(An) = \frac{1}{2} n!$

(8) Every Sub group of a cyclic group is cyclic

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D. Karuna Sree

Lect in Maths

PAPER GB

MULTIPLE INTEGRALS AND APPLICATIONS OF VECTOR CALCULUS

UNIT - III

1. Find the D.P of $\phi = x^2yz$ at the pt $(1,-2,-1)$ along the direction of $2\bar{i} - \bar{j} - 2\bar{k}$
2. Find the angle bet. the surfaces $x^2+y^2+z^2+4x-6y-8z-47=0$ at the pt $(4,-3,2)$.
3. If A, B are two dble fns, then $\text{grad}(A \cdot B) = (B \cdot \nabla)A + (A \cdot \nabla)B + (B \times \text{curl})A$

UNIT - IV

1. Problems on line, Surface & vol Integrals
2. (1) Evaluate $\int F \cdot N\, ds$, where $F = x^2y^2\bar{i} + xy\bar{j}$ and the curve where $y^2 = 4x$ in the xy plane
   (2) If $F = (3x^2+6y)\bar{i} - 14yz\bar{j} + 20z^2\bar{k}$, Evaluate $\int F\, d\bar{r}$ along the st line joining $(0,0,0)$ & $(1,0,0)$, $(1,1,0)$, $(1,1,1)$
3. If $F = (2x^2 - 3z)\bar{i} - 2xy\bar{j} - 4a\bar{k}$, where V is the closed region bd by the planes $x=0$, $y=a$, $z=a$. Evaluate $\iiint \nabla \cdot F\, dV$,

UNIT-V

1. State & Prove Green's theorem
2. State & Prove Stokes theorem
3. State & Prove Gauss div theorem.

UNIT-I MULTIPLE INTEGRALS - I

1. Evaluate $\int_0^2 \int_0^3 xy\,dx\,dy$
2. change the order of integration $\int_0^1 \int_0^{e^y} dy\,dx$
3. $\int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^{x+y} e^{a+y+z}\,dx\,dy\,dz$

UNIT-II MULTIPLE INTEGRALS - II

1. Find the smaller of the area bd by $y=2-x$ and $x^2+y^2=4$, using double integral
2. Find the area of the surface of the sphere $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$, cut off by the cylinder $x^2+y^2=3ax$
3. Find the volume of the sphere $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$.

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A.Y 2023-24 PAPER - IV

REAL ANALYSIS

1. P.T a seq is convergent iff it is a cauchy seq.
2. S & P Bolzano - weierstrass theorem for sequences
3. If $S_n = \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$, then S.T $\{S_n\}$ is convergent

UNIT - II SERIES

1. S & P Limit comparison test
2. S & P Leibnitz test for alternate series
3. Test the convergence of the following

(1) $\sum \frac{2^n}{n!}$ (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^n}$

(3) $\sum \frac{n!3}{n!}$ (4) $\sum \frac{n!}{n^n}$

UNIT - III CONTINUITY

(1) If f is cont on $[a,b]$, then P.T it is bdd and attains its bounds.

2. Define U-cont and P.T f is U. cont on $[a,b]$ then it is U-cont on $[a,b]$
3. P.T $f(x) = x^2$ is not U-cont. on $\mathbb{R}$.

UNIT-IV DIFFERENTIATION

1. S & P Rolle's theorem
2. Examine the applicability of Rolle's th for the fn $f(x) = 1 - (x-1)^{2/3}$ on $[0, 2]$
3. Verify Cauchy's Mean Value th $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ in $[a, b]$ where $0 < a < b$.

UNIT-V RIEMANN INTEGRATION

1. S & P Darboux theorem on R-integral
2. P.T a continuous function is R-integrable on $[a, b]$
3. S.T Lt $\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{n}{n^2+r^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $n \to \infty$
4. S.T $\frac{\pi^2}{24} \leq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x^2}{5+3\cos x} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$

—o—

Paper - 7B

Integral Transforms Sem-VI

UNIT - (1)

(1) If $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$ then $L\{e^{-at}F(t)\} = f(p+a)$

(2) If $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$ and $G(t) = \begin{cases} F(t-a); & t>a \\ 0; & t<a \end{cases}$ then $L\{G(t)\} = e^{-ap} f(p)$

(3) If $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$ then $L\{F(at)\} = \frac{1}{a} f(p/a)$

UNIT - (2)

(1) If $F(t)$ is piece wise cont. and of exp. order then the L.T of $\int_0^t F(t)\,dt = \frac{1}{p} L\{F(t)\}$

(2) If $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$ then $L\{t^n F(t)\} = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dp^n}(f(p))$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$

(3) S.T $\int_0^\infty t e^{-t} \sin t\,dt = \frac{3}{50}$

UNIT - (3)

(1) If $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$ then $L^{-1}\{f(p+a)\} = e^{-at} L^{-1}\{f(p)\}$

(2) If $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$ then $L^{-1}\{e^{-at} f(p)\} = G(t)$ where $G(t) = \begin{cases} F(t-a); & t>a \\ 0; & t<a \end{cases}$

(8) If $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$ then $L^{-1}\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{a} f(p/a)$

UNIT - (4)

(1) Solve $(D+1)y = 0$, $t \geq 0$ if $y = y_0$ when $t = 0$

(2) Solve $(D^2 + 4D + 4)y = e^{-t}$ given that $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$

(3) Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y = 6\cos 2t$, $y = 3$, $Dy = 1$, $t = 0$

UNIT - 5

(1) State and prove Linear property

(2) State and prove change of scale property

(3) State and prove Shift property.

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T. Karuna Sree
Lect in Maths.

Paper - 5

Linear Algebra, Sem - IV

UNIT - (1)

(1) The necessary and sufficient condition for a non empty sub set F of a vector space V(F) to be a sub space of V is $\alpha, \beta \in F$ & $a, b \in F \Rightarrow a\alpha + b\beta \in F$.

(2) The necessary and sufficient cond. for a non empty sub set F of a vector space V(F) to be a sub space of V is $\alpha, \beta \in F$ and $a \in F \Rightarrow a\alpha + \beta \in F$.

(3) If W_1, W_2 are two sub spaces of a vector space V(F). Then $W_1 \cup W_2$ is a sub space of $V \Leftrightarrow W_1 \subseteq W_2$ or $W_2 \subseteq W_1$.

UNIT - (2)

(1) S.T the vectors (1,2,1), (2,1,0), (1,-1,2) form a basis for R^3.

(2) S.T the vectors (1,1,2), (1,2,3), (5,3,4) of $R^3(R)$ do not form a basis of R^3.

(3) Find the co-ordinates of the vector (2,1,-6) of R^3 relative to the basis (1,1,2), (3,-1,1) & (2,0,-1).

UNIT - (3)

(1) If the mapping $T: V_3(R) \to V_2(R)$ is defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x - y, x - z)$ then S.T T is L.T.

(2) If $T: U(F) \to V(F)$ and U is a finite dimentional then rank T + Nility T = dim U

(3) S.T the mapping $T: R^3 \to R^3$ defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x + 2y + z, y + z, x + y - 2z)$ is L.T. and Find its rank, nullity T and verify rank T + nullity T = dim R^3.

UNIT - (4)

(1) S.T the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ is reduced to normal form

(2) Find inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ by using elementary operations.

(3) State and prove Cayley Theorem

UNIT - 5

(1) State and poove Parallelogram and Tolangular inequality Theorem

(2) Stati and poove Cauchy Schwartz inequality Theorem.

(3) Stati and Prove Besselş inequality Theorem.

T. Karuna Sree
(T. KARUNA SREE)
Lect in Maths)

S.No.	Regd. No	Name
		B. krishnasai
		B. Jyothsna
		B. subash
		A. prasanth kumar
		A. N. V krishna kumar
		M. Manoj Kumar
		K. UDAy Kumar
		B. Praneetha
		B. Swathi
		B. Nageswari
		ch. Sanjay
		D. vinay kumar
		D. Bobby.
		D. Santhi Swaroopa
		D. Jagadeesh
		G. Naga malleswari
		J. Sumanth
		K. Ramudu
		K. Suguna raju
		K. Jaani
		K. Naga manoj babu
		K. Sandeep.
		K. Revanth
		K. Ravi
		K. kusuma
		K. Nancharamma
		M. vasantha
		M. Bhargavi
		M. Pavan
		P. Akshaya
		P. koteswararao
		Sk. Sharuk

Group	Topic	Date	Sign
B.com(CA)	రాజనీతి	8 Nov	B.krishnasai
"	"		B. Jyothsna
"	"		B.subash
"	"		A. Prasanth kumar
B.com(CA)	రాజనీతి		A.N.V. Krishnakumar
B.com(CA)	రాజనీతి	31-10-23	M.manoj kumar.
B.com(CA)	రాజనీతి		K. Uday Kumar
B.com(CA)	భాష లక్షణాలు	9/11/23	
	వాక్య లక్షణాలు		
	వాక్యం - రకాలు	9/11/23	B.Nageswari
	పదాలలో రకాలు		
	కర్తరకాలు		
	కర్మణి లక్షణాలు		
B.com(C.A)	వ్యాస లక్షణాలు	9/11/23	D. Santhi Swaroopa
	వ్యాస భేదాలు		
	ఉపవాక్య ప్రయోగాలు	9/11/23	G. Naga malleswari
	ఉపవాక్యంలో రకాలు		
	ఉపవాక్యం - సమస్యలు		
	భాష లక్షణాలు		
	వాక్య లక్షణాలు		
	వాక్యం - రకాలు		
	పదాలలో రకాలు		
	కర్తరకాలు		
	కర్మణి లక్షణాలు		
	వ్యాస లక్షణాలు		
	వ్యాస భేదాలు	9/11/23	K Nancharamma
	ఉపవాక్య ప్రయోగాలు		
	ఉపవాక్యం సమస్యలు	9/11/23	M. Bhargavi
	భాష లక్షణాలు	9/11/23	M. Pavan
	వాక్యం - రకాలు	10/11/23	P. Akshaya
	పదాలలో రకాలు		P. venkata koteswararao
	కర్తరకాలు		

S.No.	Regd. No.	Name of the student	Group & Sem	Topic	mark	Date	Signature
		S. Snehalatha	BCom(CA)	కథానిక లక్షణాలు		9/11/23	S. Snehalatha
		S. Gaurakrishna		వ్యాస లక్షణాలు			S. Gaurakrishna
		T. Nithin		వ్యాస భేదాలు			T. Nithin
		V.S.R. Karthik		అనువాద ప్రమాణాలు			V.S.R. Karthik
		V. Siddhartha		పత్రికా మాధ్యమం			V. Siddhartha
		V. Sruthi		శ్రవణ మాధ్యమం			V. Sruthi
		B. Anand kumar		అనువాద సమస్యలు			B. Anand kumar.
		A. Satya Sai		భాష లక్షణాలు		9/11/23	A. Satya Sai.
	2229223050004	K. Amalodbhavi	MPCs	లేఖా అనుసంధాన వాక్య భేదాలు		10/11/23	K. Amalodbhavi
	2229223050008	M. Vaishnavi		కథానిక లక్షణాలు			M. Vaishnavi
	2229223050013	V. Navya Sri		వ్యాస లక్షణాలు			V. Navya Sri
	2229223050007	M. Chandrika Devi		అనువాద ప్రమాణాలు			M. చంద్రిక దేవి
		T. Ranjitha		పత్రికా మాధ్యమం			T. Ranjitha
		E. Pallavi		శ్రవణ మాధ్యమం			E. Pallavi
		M. Manju Sri		సంపాదకీయాలు			M. Manju Sri
		G. Navya	MECs.	యాంకరింగ్, శ్రవణ మాధ్యమం.			G. Navya
	2229223067004	D. Raja Prasad	II.B.Com(G)	అనువాద రచన		10/11/2023	D. Raja Prasad.
	2229223067003	B. Vijaya	II.B.Com(G)	వ్యాసరచన		10/11/2023	B. Vijaya
	2229223067012	K. Dharma Teja	II B.Com(G)	కథా రచన		10/11/2023	K. Dharma Teja
	2229223067013	L. Gowthami	II B.Com(G)	కథారచన		10/11/2023	L. Gowthami
	2229223067016	R. Veena lakshmi kumari	II B.Com(G)	వ్యక్తీకరణ నైపుణ్యాలు		10/11/2023	R.V.L. Kuma
	Y2332230	P. Bhanu Chand	I. B.Sc Com	రాజనీతి పద్యాలు		10/11/2023	P. Bhanu Char
	Y232223012	L. Tejaswi	I.B.Com(G)	రాజనీతి పద్యాలు		10/11/2023	L. Tejaswi
	Y233223016	M. Harshitha	I.BSc(Com)	రాజనీతి		10/11/2023	M. Harshitha.
	Y233223009	A. Naga Hema	II	రాజనీతి		9/11/2023	A. Naga Hem
	Y232223006	K. RAJA BABU	I Bcom(Gen)	రాజనీతి పద్యాలు		9/11/2023	K. Raja babu
	Y232223017	T. Akash	I B.Com(Gen)	రాజనీతి పద్యాలు		10/11/2023	T. Akash
	Y232223015	M. SUBHASH	I Bcom(G)	రాజనీతి పద్యాలు		10/11/2023	M. Subhash.
	Y232223009	K. PRASANNA	I BCom(G)	రాజనీతి ప్రతిపదార్థం		10/11/23	K. prasanna
	Y232223010	K.V. Durga [illegible]	I B.Com(G)	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

Venuri Sundara Ramunayya

Govt. Degree & PG college

MOVVA.

Name : B. Ramya

class : II B.A (HEP)

Roll NO : 04

subject : political thoughts

TOPIC : Success of democracy.

lecturer : Dr. Sundar rao sir.

submit.

Assignment

16/20

M S Rao

* Discuss the conditions for the success of democracy.

The success of democracy depends on several conditions:

1. Free and fair Elections: Regular, transparent, and inclusive elections to ensure representation and accountability.
2. Active citizen participation:- Informed, engaged, and vocal citizens who exercise their rights and responsibilities.
3. protection of individual Rights:- Robust safeguards for fundamental rights and freedoms, including speech, assembly, and the press.
4. Independent Judiciary:- An impartial and effective judicial system to uphold the rule of law and check executive power.
5. Separation of powers:- Clear divisions between legislative, executive, and judicial branches to prevent abuse of power.
6. Accountable Government:- Transparent decision-making, responsive leadership, and effective checks on corruption.
7. Inclusive and Representative institutions:- mechanisms to ensure diverse representation, including marginalized groups.

8. Civil society and media freedom:- Vibrant, independent civil society organizations and media to facilitate scrutiny and debate.
9. Economic Development and equality:- A stable economy, reduced inequality, and access to basic services like education and healthcare.
10. Civic Education and critical thinking:- informed citizens with critical thinking skills to navigate complex issues and make informed decisions.
11. Respect for Rule of Law:- A culture of respect for the law, including among leaders and institutions.
12. Adaptability and Reform:- Ability to evolve and reform institutions to address emerging challenges and ensures continued relevence.
When these conditions are met, democracy can thrive, enabling citizens to participate meaningfully, hold leaders accountable, and promote the common good.

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Vemuri Sundara Ramayya
Govt. Degree & PG Collage
Movva.

Name :- B. Ramya
class :- II B.A (HEP)
Roll NO. :- 04
subject :- political thoughts.
TOpic :- Merits and Demerits.
Lectural Submit :- Dr. Sundar rao sir.

Seminar

MSRao

* The parliamentary system of government has several merits and demerits. Here are some of the main advantages and disadvantages:

Merits :-

1. Stability and Accountability :- The parliamentary system provides stability as the executive is accountable to the legislature.
2. Collective Responsibility :- The cabinet is collectively responsible for the actions of the government.
3. Representation :- The parliamentary system ensures representation of diverse groups and interests.
4. Flexibility :- The system allows for flexibility in decision-making and adaptability in decision-making and adaptability in decision-making and adaptability to changing circumstances.
5. Efficient Decision-making :- The parliamentary system enables swift decision-making, as the executive has the support of the majority party.

Demerits :-

1. Lack of separation of powers :- The parliamentary system often lacks a clear separation of powers between the executive, legislature, and judiciary.
2. Dominance of the Executive :- The executive

Can dominate the legislature, leading to authoritarianism.

3. Inefficient opposition:. The opposition may not be effective in checking the executive due to lack of resources and influence.

4. Party Politics:. The system can be prone to party politics, leading to conflicts and instability.

5. Limited checks and Balances:. The parliamentary system may lack robust checks and balances, allowing the executive to act unilaterally.

These are some of the main merits and demerits of the parliamentary system. The effectiveness of the system depends on various factors, including the country's political culture, institutions, and leadership.

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MBO

Assignment

Name :- K. Chakri

class :- 1st B.A (HEP)

Roll No :- 09

subject :- Economics

TOPIC :- Fiscal Policy

collage :- V.S.R. Govt. Degree & P.G collage

Lectures Name :- Capt. G. Suresh Babu.

Lecturer in economics.

write the objectives of a fiscal policy?

The objectives of a fiscal policy may vary-from spending on public asset creation like roads, railways and other infrastructural works to public health and safety to promoting education, payment of salaries, subsides, pensions etc. It also aims to incentivise private sectors to scale up their operations that directly or indirectly influence the economy during various inflationary pressures. In the short term, the government may focus on macroeconomic stabilistion by cutting taxes and increasing spending to boost a weak economy or increase taxes and reduse spending during wek inflation. In the long term, it may focus on sustainable growth and the reduction of poverty. An effective fiscal policy will inevitably necessary items like fuels, food items etc. are subsidised for the masses maintains balance of receipts and payments.

V.S.R GOVT Degree & P.G COLLEGE MOVVA

Assignment

Name: G. Prakyasthi

Class : Ist year B.A (Political science)

subject: History

Roll NO: 18

Topic : Understanding History and society

Paper Major I : Fundamentals of social science

Submitted to

R. venkaiah

M.A, M.Phil,

APSLET

Sources of Ancient Indian History - Domestic Works

Vajmaya adhars are very helpful in reconstructing the history of India. these can be classified into two parts namely domestic language and foreign language. There are two parts of indigenous rhetorical texts namely religious texts and non-religious texts. There are three types of religious Scriptures namely Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain Scriptures.

(i, Brahminical Scriptures:

* Rig-veda is the oldest of the Brahminical Scriptures. Rig-veda is the main source to know the early history of Aryans.

* Later written Samhitams (Yaju, Sama, Atharvana Samhitams) Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Uparishads, Aryan Culture show what changes and how they spread.

* the famous epics Mahabharata and Ramayana are very valuable for history. While the Mahabharata describes the struggle between the Arya kings for the Sovereignty of the North, the Ramayana tells how the Aryan spread their culture in the South.

* Ashtadasa puranas are also the basis of history writing. Eg. In puranas there are tables of dyanasties. eg the vishnu purana explains about the Mauryas, the Matsya purana about the Andhra Satavahanas, and the vayu purana about the Guptas. A historian should be careful while using these mythological sources.

(ii, Buddhist Scriptures:

Buddhist Scriptures like Tripitaka (vinaya, sutta, Abhidhamma) Jatakathas, Buddha's life, Buddha's teachings, Buddhism: vedanta sutras. During the 6th and 5th centuries, it informs about the political, social and religious conditions of our country.

(iii, Jain Scriptures:

The Jain Scriptures, the Dvadasangas, tell about the Jain doctrines, the teachings of Mahavira, and the kingdoms of Mahavira's time. Kalpa sutras of Bhadrabahu BC Regarding the circumstances of the 4th Century AD, the Essential sutras describe the Sakula invasion.

2 Sources of Ancient Indian History - Non - Religious Books

Non-religious books can be divided into historical political works (Historical Works) and Non-Historical Works (Non-Historical Works).

(i, Historical texts: Important among the texts of historical importance is - kautilya's Arthasastra. It is political science. This book not only describes Maurya Chandragupta's administrative features but also the social and economic conditions of the Maurya period. Kalhan's "Rajatarangani" is a detailed and comprehensive book on the history of kashmir. Apart from this, books written about the biographies of the kings also contain special historical Content.

(ii, Sarasvata texts: Non-historical texts include panini, Ashtadhyayi, patanjali's Mahabhashyam. The Sarasvata texts written by Banu, kalidasa, Visakadatta, Shudraka, Ashwaghosha, Harsha etc. also contain a lot of historical material related to those times.

Sources of Ancient Indian History - Foreign Works

Foreigners who visited India incroporated their experience and the conditions of that time in their writings. The information provided by these will contribute immensely to the indigenous evidence.

i, Greek writings: Apart from the administrative features of Maurya Chandragupta, many other things are also known through the book "Indika" written by Megasthenes. Through the works of Red sea Diary, Pliny, ptolemy, etc., it is possible to know the geographical conditions of India and India's trade relations with foreign countries.

ii, chinese writings: Chinese pilgrims like Fahian etc. Came to our country to collect Buddhist scriptures and visit Buddhist temples. Fahion's writings provide information about the economic, social and religious aspects of the period of Chandragupta II and the Gupta administration. Hyansong's writings are not only about Harshavardhana but also describe the conditions of the country during his time. Itsing's works were written after Harshavardhana's death i.e. BC. Describes the conditions of the country in the 7th Century.

iii, Muhammad an Narratives: Muhammad an Narratives shed light on the conditions of Turkish and Afghan rule in India. Alberuni, who Came with Muhammad of Ghazni, studied Sanskrit and wrote about India after understanding the Country's culture as elaborated in Sanskrit texts. He explained about the political disunity, lack of military skills, backwardness in social and cultural fields in India at that time. Historians Ferista and Syed Ali have brought to light the history of the Bahmani dynasty, the relations between the clans of the Deccan sultans and the Contemporary vijayanaga -ra king.

iv, Italian and portuguese writings: Italian Traveller Macro polo visited Andhra and south India. In this writings, he wrote about the important port towns and trades, especially the diamonds and handloom industries of Andhra, and the pearl trade of the pandya Empire. the Italian Traveller Nicolaconte, the persian ambassador Abdul Razak, the portuguese Travellers pius, Nunik, described the heyday of the vijayanagara empire in their respective works and described in detail about their capital city vijayanagara, its palace, court, public life, community, association, strange, customs, religious festivals etc.