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

***

Student seminars

In the academic year 2023-24, V.S.R. Govt Degree & P.G College, Movva, actively promoted student seminars as a key student-centric learning method. These seminars provided students with opportunities to present topics of their choice, encouraging in-depth research and critical analysis. By delivering presentations, students developed confidence, communication skills, and a better grasp of their subjects. Faculty members offered constructive feedback, helping students refine their understanding and presentation abilities. Overall, student seminars fostered an interactive learning environment, enhancing students' engagement and collaborative learning.

Enclosed are sample documentary records

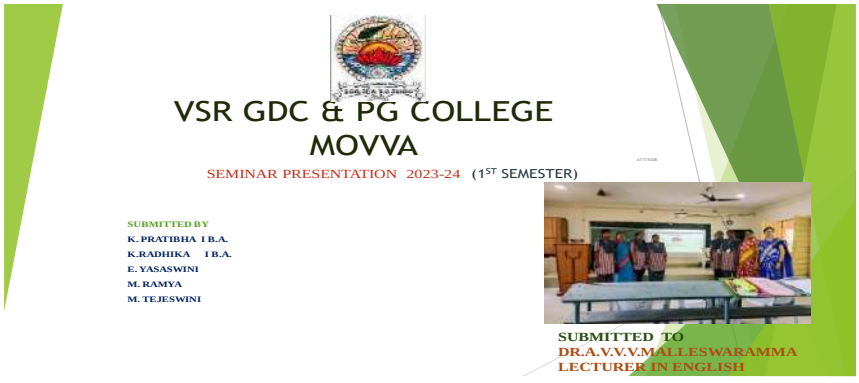
showcasing activities from

various departments.

Dept of English
V.S.R. Government Degree & P.G. College
Movva, Krishna DT. 521135
NAAC Reaccredited with a CGPA of 2.06 score at 'B+' Grade
(Affiliated to Krishna University)
www.gdcmovva.com
Email:gdcjkc.movva@gmail.com

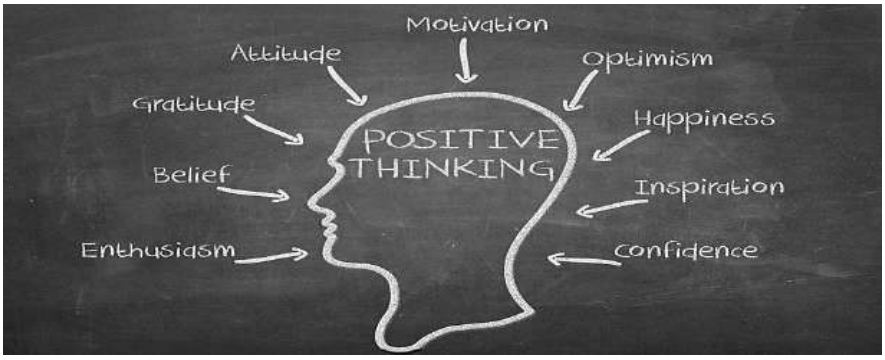
Student Seminars 2023-24

Seminar PPT Presentation on "Speaking Skills" by I Semester students dt. 17-11-2023,18-11-23



- **DEFINITION:** Attitude is the way a person thinks or feels about a specific person, place, action or experience, also it is an explicit outlook that combines factors like beliefs, opinions, moods and emotions. "Attitude is significant because it can impact one's ability to move through the world.

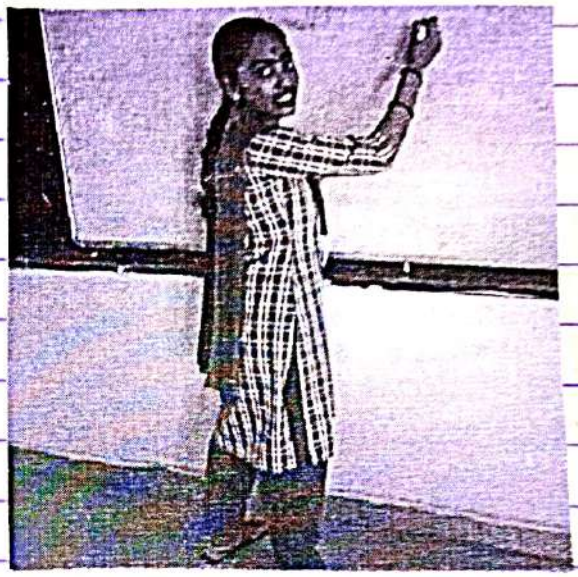
Attitude



Student Seminars

08/12/2023

Class :- III MPWET Semester :- V
Subject :- Java Servlets Academic year : 2023-2024.
Faculty Name :- Rafiah S B



Student Seminar Details

S.NO	Name	Topic	Signature
1.	P. Ramya	Advantages of Servlet	P.Ramya.
2.	K. Veena	Servlet Interfaces	K.Veena
3.	T. Prasanthi	servlet Lifecycle	T.Prasanthi
4.	G. Bhuvaneswari	Servlet -API	
5.	P. Priya Darshini	Filter in Java Servlet's	P.Priya Darshini
6.	K. Shanthi Priya	Http Response	K.Santhi priya
7.	U. Sesha Ratnam	Generic servlet	U.Sesha Ratnam
8.	B. Vijay Bharath	Listener in Java Servlets	Bijay Bharath
9.	Sk. Mehaboob Bhanu	Methods of servlet Interface	Sk.Mehaboob Bhanu
10.	V. Navya Sri	Cookies in Servlet's	V. Navya Sri

11. V. Ananthalakshmi Wrapperclasses V. Ananthalakshmi
12. G. H. K. Sainath Advantages of Servlet G. Sainath

12/12/2023

Class:- III BSc [MPCs]

Subject Name: Web Intefface technologies using HTML

Academic Year: 2023 - 2024

Faculty Name: Rafiah s B

Resource Person Name	Seminar Topic
D. saidurga	control statements in php
K. Sravya	Data type
Ch. Yamini	operators
Ch. Sujatha	Arrays
M. Deepthi	objects

Name of the student	class	signature
A. Divya	III BSC(MPCs)	A. Divya
P. Sailaja	III B.Sc.(MPCs)	P. Sailaja
G. Madhu Kalyani	III BSC (MPCs)	G. Madhu Kalyani
M. Shalini	III BSC (MPCs)	M. Shalini
Y. Jaswanthi Naga Gayathri	III BSC (MPCs)	Y. N. Gayathri
5. K. preethi	III BSC (MPCs)	5. K. preethi
R. Vandana sri	III B.Sc (MPCs)	R. Vandana sri
M. Jaswanthi	III B.Sc (MPCs)	M. Jaswanthi
M. Ramya	III Bsc [MPCs]	M. Ramya
K. Dipriyanka	III BSC [MPCS]	K. D. priyanka
Ch. Yamini Supriya	III Bsc (MPCs)	Ch. Y. supriya

Student Seminar

15/12/2023

Class :- III MECS Semester :- V

Subject :- Web designing interface Technologies.

Faculty Name :- Rafiah SB Academic year :- 2023-202

Student seminar details

S.No	Name	Topic	Signature
1.	K. Vasavi	Basic Structure of Html	Vasavi
2.	P. kavya	Formatting tags	kavya
3.	K. vara lakshmi	Forms in Html	K. vara lakshmi
4.	V. poojitha	table tags in Html	V. Poojitha
5.	P. Abhiram	Image tags in Html	P. Abhiram
6.	M. krishna babu	Advantages of Html	M. krishna Bbbu
7.	K. Pavani	Heading tags	K. Pavani
8.	D. Jyothi	frames in Html	D. Jyothi
9.	G. mounissi	anchor tags in html	G. Mounissi
10.	A. Akram	Html tools	A. Akram

Computer Seminar

Name of The student :- Pagolu. Kavya

Year of Studying :- III^ed year BSC [MECS]

Roll Number :- 212922 205102I

College :- V.S.R Degree & P.G College

Topic :- Explain about 'CSS' (Cascading Style Sheets)

5/5

Submited by :-

P. Kavya.

Submited to :

Rafiah SB

Cascading Style Sheets
(CSS)

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, (or) in other media.
- CSS saves a lot of work.

CSS syntax :-

```
H1 { color : blue ; font - size : 12px ; }
```

H1 → selector
color → property
blue → value
font - size → property
12px → value.

Program :-

```
<html>
 <head>
  <style>

P{ color : red ;
   text - align :
      center ;

}
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
<P> Hellow world ! </P>
 </body>
</html>
```

CSS Colors :-

- Colors are specified using predefined color name (or) values
- CSS / HTML Support 140 standard color name.

→ CSS Back ground color

→ CSS Text color

→ CSS Border Color

CSS Back ground s :-

- The CSS back ground properties are used to add back ground effects for elements.

Back ground _ color :-

- The 'back ground _ color' property specifies back ground color of an element

Program :-

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    back ground -color : Pink;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> ..... </h1>
<P> ..... </P>
</body>
</HTML>
```

CSS background-image :-

- The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an elements.

program :-

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image : url ("address");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> .... ... </h1>
<p> .... .... </p>
</body>
</html>
```

COMPUTER SEMINAR

NAME :- K. vasavi

CLASS :- III Bsc [MEC]

REG NO :- 212922305I009

ROLL NO :- 07

TOPIC :- Dynamic Html

5/5 SRM

Submitted by

K. vasavi

Submited TO

DHTML stands for Dynamic Hypertext Markup language i.e Dynamic HTML

Dynamic HTML is not a markup or programming language but it is a term that combines the features of various web development technologies for creating the web pages dynamic and interactive

Uses of DHTML

It is used for designing the animated and interactive web pages that are developed in real-time

DHTML helps users by animating the text and image in their documents

It allows the authors for adding the effects on their pages.

This term is also used to create various browser-based action games.

Features of DHTML

Its simplest and main feature is that we can create the web page dynamically.

Dynamic style is a feature, that allows the users to alter the font, site, color, and content of a web page

It also provides the feature in browsers for data binding.

Dynamic HTML allows developers to generate effects on a page that would otherwise be impossible.

For example, text and image can be animated, or you can add a ticker to have the page reload after a predetermined time. Another example is having the text change colour as a user's mouse hovers over it

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>
     How to create dynamic HTML pages?
  </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> Enter your Name </h1>
  <input id="name" type="text">
  <button type="button" onclick="EnterName()">
                                    submit</button>

  <p style="color: green" id="demo"></p>

  <script>
     function EnterName() {
          let x = document.getElementById("name").
                                    value;
     document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
     "Welcome to Geeks For Geeks" + x;
  }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

SEMINAR

Name :- K. Tulasi

CLASS :- III B.com (CA)

R.NO :- 26

Hall Ticket NO :- 20292223066026

Topic :- External data

subject :- Bigdata 'R'

Submitted to

Submitted by:-
2 K. Tulasi

5/5

Reading and getting data into R (External Data): XML files

XML అనేది ఫైల్ ఫార్మాట్ మరియు వరల్డ్ వైడ్ వెబ్, ఇంట్రానెట్‌లు మరియు ఇతర చోట్ల స్టాండర్డ్ ASCII టెక్స్ట్ ఉపయోగించి డేటా రెండింటినీ షేర్ చేసే ఫైల్ ఫార్మాట్. ఇది ఎక్స్‌టెన్సిబుల్ మార్కప్ లాంగ్వేజ్ (XML) ని సూచిస్తుంది. HTML లాగానే ఇది మార్కప్ ట్యాగ్‌లను కలిగి ఉంటుంది. మార్కప్ ట్యాగ్ పేజీ యొక్క నిర్మాణాన్ని వివరించే HTML వలె కాకుండా, xml లో మార్కప్ ట్యాగ్‌లు ఫైల్‌లో ఉన్న డేటా యొక్క అర్థాన్ని వివరిస్తాయి.

మీరు "XML" ప్యాకేజీని ఉపయోగించి R లో xml ఫైల్‌ను చదవవచ్చు. ఈ ప్యాకేజీని కింది ఆదేశాన్ని ఉపయోగించి ఇన్‌స్టాల్ చేయవచ్చు.

```
install.packages("XML")
```

ఇన్‌పుట్ డేటా

దిగువ డేటాను నోట్‌ప్యాడ్ వంటి టెక్స్ట్ ఎడిటర్‌లోకి కాపీ చేయడం ద్వారా xml ఫైల్‌ను సృష్టించండి.
ఫైల్‌ను .xml పొడిగింపుతో సేవ్ చేయండి మరియు ఫైల్ రకాన్ని అన్ని ఫైల్‌లుగా (*.*) ఎంచుకోండి.

```
<RECORDS>
<EMPLOYEE>
<ID>1</ID>
<NAME>RICK</NAME>
<SALARY>623.3</SALARY>
<STARTDATE>1/1/2012</STARTDATE>
<DEPT>IT</DEPT
</EMPLOYEE>

<EMPLOYEE>
<ID>2</ID>
<NAME>Dan</NAME>
<SALARY>515.2</SALARY
<STARTDATE>9/23/2013</STARTDATE>
<DEPT>operations</DEPT>
<EMPLOYEE>
```

```
<EMPLOYEE>
<ID>3</ID>
<NAME>michelle</NAME>
<SALARY>611</SALARY>
<STARTDATE>11/15/2014</STARTDATE>
<DEPT>IT</DEPT>
</EMPLOYEE>

<EMPOLOYEE>
<ID>5</ID>
<NAME>Gary</NAME>
<SALARY>843.25</SALARY>
<STARTDATE>3/27/2015</STARTDATE>
<DEPT>Finance</DEPT>
</EMPLOYEE>

<EMPLOYEE>
<ID>6</ID>
<NAME>nina</NAME>
<SALARY>578</SALARY>
<STARTDATE>5/21/2013</STARTDATE>
<DEPT>IT</DEPT>
</EMPLOYEE>

<EMPLOYEE>
<ID>7</ID>
<NAME>simon</NAME>
<SALARY>632.8</SALARY>
<STARTDATE>7/30/2013</STARTDATE>
<DEPT>operations</DEPT>
</EMPLOYEE>
```

XML ఫైల్ చదవడం

XML ఫైల్ xmlparse() ఫంక్షన్ ని ఉపయోగించి R చేత చదవ బడుతుంది. ఇది R లో జాబితాగా నిల్వ చేయబడు -తుంది.

```
# Load the package required to read XML files.
library("XML")
# Also load the other required package.
library ("methods")
# Give the input file name to the function.
result <- xmlParse(file="input.xml")
# print the result. print (result)
```

మేము పై కోడ్‌ని అమలు చేసినప్పుడు, అది కింది ఫలితాన్ని ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తుంది.

```
1
Rick
623.3
1/1/2012
IT

2
Dan
515.2
9/23/2013
operations

3
michelle
611
11/15/2014
HR IT

4
Ryan
729
5/11/2014
HR
```

5
Gary
843.25
3/27/2015
Finance

6
Nina
578
5/21/2013
IT

7
Simon
632.8
7/30/2013
Operations

8
Guru
722.5
6/17/2014
Finance

Get number of nodes present in xml file

```
# Load the packages required to read xml files.
library("xml")
library("methods")
# Give the input file name to the function.
result <- xmlparse(file = "input.xml")
# Exract the root node form the xml file.
rootnode <- xmlRoot (result)
# Find number of nodes in the root.
rootsize <- xmlsize (rootnode)
# print the result. print (rootsize)
```

మనము పై కోడును అమలు చేసినప్పుడు, ఇది క్రింది ఫలితాన్ని
ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తుంది.

output

[1] 8

మొదటి నోడ్ యొక్క వివరాలు

అన్వయించిన ఫైల్ యొక్క మొదటి రికార్డును చూద్దాం. ఇది మనకు అగ్ర స్థాయి నోడ్‌లో ఉన్న వివిధ అంశాల గురించి ఒక ఆలోచనను ఇస్తుంది.

```
# Load The packages required to read xml files.
library("xml")
library("methods")
# Give the input file name to the function.
result<- xmlParse (file="input.xml")
# Exract the root node from the xml-file.
rootnode<- xmlRoot (result)
# Print the result. print (rootnode[1])
```

మనం పై కోడ్‌ని అమలు చేసినప్పుడు, అది క్రింది ఫలితాన్ని ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తుంది.

```
SEMPLOYEE
   1
  RiCK
  623.3
  1/1/2012
   IT
attr(,"class")
[1] "xmlInternalNodeList" "xmlNodeList"
```

Get Different Elements of a node

```
# Load The packages required to read xml files
library("xml")
library("methods")
# Give the input file name to the function.
result <-xmlParse (file = "input.xml")
# Exract the root node form the xml file
rootnode <- xmlRoot (result)
# Get the frist element of the first node.Print(rootnode[[1]]
# Get the fifith element of the frist node. Print (rootnode[[1]] [[5]]
# Get the second element of the third node. print (root node[[3]] [[2]])
```

WEB DATA

అనేక వెబ్‌సైట్లు దాని వినియోగదారుల వినియోగం కోసం డేటాను అందిస్తాయి. ఉదాహరణకు ప్రపంచ ఆరోగ్య సంస్థ (WHO) CSV, txt మరియు XML ఫైల్ల రూపంలో ఆరోగ్యం మరియు వైద్య సమాచారంపై నివేదికలను అందిస్తుంది. R ప్రోగ్రామ్‌లను ఉపయోగించి, మేము అటువంటి వెబ్‌సైట్ల నుండి నిర్దిష్ట డేటాను ప్రోగ్రామాటిక్‌గా సంగ్రహించవచ్చు. వెబ్ ఫారమ్ డేటాను స్క్రాప్ చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించే R లోని కొన్ని ప్యాకేజీలు - "RCurl", XML" మరియు "string." ఇవి URLలకు కనెక్ట్ చేయడానికి, ఫైల్‌లకు అవసరమైన లింక్‌లను గుర్తించడానికి మరియు వాటిని స్థానిక వాతావరణంలో డౌన్‌లోడ్ చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించబడతాయి.

R ప్యాకేజీలను ఇన్‌స్టాల్ చేయండి

URLలు మరియు ఫైల్‌లకు లింక్‌లను ప్రాసెస్ చేయడానికి క్రింది ప్యాకేజీలు అవసరం. అవి మీ R ఎన్విరాన్‌మెంట్‌లో అందుబాటులో లేకుంటే, మీరు కింది ఆదేశాలను ఉపయోగించి వాటిని ఇన్‌స్టాల్ చేయవచ్చు.

```
install.packages("RCul")
install.packages("XML")
install.packages("stringr")
install.packages("plyr")
```

మేము ఫైల్‌లను డౌన్‌లోడ్ చేయడానికి ఒక ఫంక్షన్‌ను సృష్టిస్తాము. ఫైల్ పేర్లు ఈ ఫంక్షన్‌కు R జాబితా ఆబ్జెక్ట్ రూపంలో పారామీటర్‌లుగా పాస్ చేయబడతాయి.

```
# Read the URL
url<-"http://www.geos.ed.ac.uk/~weather/jcmb-ws/"
# Gather the html links present in the webpage
links<- gel HTMLLinks (url)
# Identify only the links which point to the JCMB 2015 files
filenames<- links[str-detect(links,"JCMB-2015")]
# store the file names as a list.
filenames-list<- as.list (filenames)
# create a function to download the files by passing
The URL and filename list.
downloadcsv<-function(mainurl,filename){
filedetails<- str-c (mainurl,filename)
download.file (filedetails, filename)}
```

R-JSON ఫైల్స్

JSON ఫైల్ మానవులు చదవగలిగే ఫార్మాట్‌లో డేటాను టెక్స్ట్‌గా నిల్వ చేస్తుంది. JSON అంటే JavaScript ఆబ్జెక్ట్ సంజ్ఞామానం. R rjson ప్యాకేజీని ఉపయోగించి JSON ఫైల్‌లను చదవగలదు.

rjson ప్యాకేజీని ఇన్‌స్టాల్ చేయండి.

R కన్సోల్‌లో, మీరు rjson ప్యాకేజీని ఇన్‌స్టాల్ చేయడానికి కింది ఆదేశాన్ని జారీ చేయవచ్చు.

```
install.packages("rjson")
```

ఇన్‌పుట్ డేటా

దిగువ డేటాను నోట్‌ప్యాడ్ వంటి టెక్స్ట్ ఎడిటర్‌లోకి కాపీ చేయడం ద్వారా JSON ఫైల్‌ను సృష్టించండి.

241.

STUDENT SEMINAR

18/06/2023

During the academic year 2022-2023 I was conducted student seminar for II year BSc BZC, St-B.C students.

Aim:-

Seminar by.

K. Krishnaveni
K. Seena.
T. Akshita.
D. Soumya.
S. Navya.
B. Gnana Prasanna
K. Seena
D. Aruna
Ch. Aswita
J. Pooja
K. prameela Rani
J. Aswini
J. Parimala
P. Prudhvi
B. Devi Sri
P. Rajyalakshmi
D. Jyothsna.
S. Dhanalakshmi

Ch.Aswitha&T.Akshitha Semester IV

B.Gnana Prasanna Semester IV

252

SEMINAR 08/06/2023

During the Academic year 2022-2023, I conduct Student Seminar for B.Sc VI semester students on 08/06/2023 Topic Mushroom cultivation. Seminar by

M. VANI
K. Krishnaveni
Koubala Rao.

M. Sindhuja
K. Seena
B. Gnana
D. Anna
Ch. Anitha
T. Nikitha
K. Krishnaveni
K. Priyadarsini Rani
S. Asuni
K. Sirinagavalli
P. Prudhvi
B. Devi Sri
P. Rajyalakshmi
D. Jyothsna
P. Rajyalakshmi

MATHE ANIL KUMAR
M.Sc.,M.A.(B).,B.Ed.,NET
LECTURER IN BOTANY
V.S.R. Government Degree & P.G. College
MOVVA-521 135, Krishna Dist.

M.VANI VI th SEMESTER

251

SEMINAR

08/06/2023

During the Academic year 2022-2023, I conduct Student Seminar for BSc VI semester students on 08/06/2023

Seminar by

Pradeep

Sai Ganesh.

Siva Ram.

Nacharamma.

[signature]

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MOVVA-521 135, Krishna Dist. A.P.

D. Aruna

T. Akshitha

K. Seena

B. Gnana

Ch. Kavitha

M. Sindhuja

K. Praveela Rani

J. Asuni

K. Srinaga valli

P. Rajyalakshmi

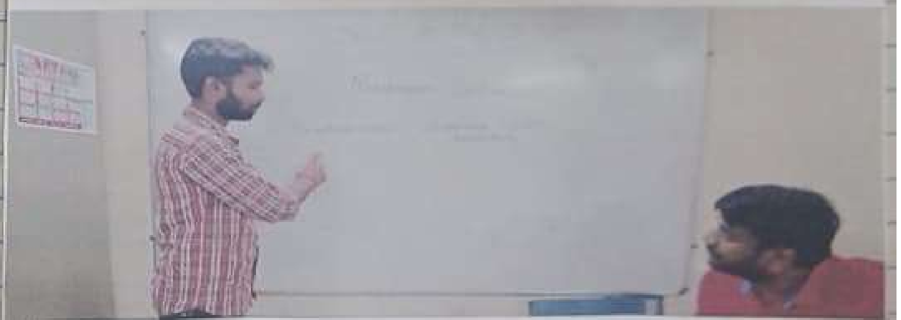
P. Prudhvi

B. Devi Sri

P. Rajyalakshmi

S. Dhanalakshmi

D. Jyothsna



281

STUDENT SEMINAR

24/11/2023

During the Academic year 2023-2024 I conduct student seminar on 24/11/2023 for BSc final year students

K. SHEENA - V th Sem milky mushroom
P. KISHORE - VII sem Tissue culture
B. Nuthana - VII Sem compost Preparation.

A. Anil Kumar (signature)

MATHE ANIL KUMAR
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MOVVA-521 135, Krishna Dist. A.P.

P. Kishore
M. Bhargavi
B. [illegible]
D. Sounika
C. Gout
K. Rajesh
K. Krishnaveni
[illegible]
V. Harshitha.
B. Nuthana
D. Arna
B. Gyan
T. Akshitha.
S. Navya.


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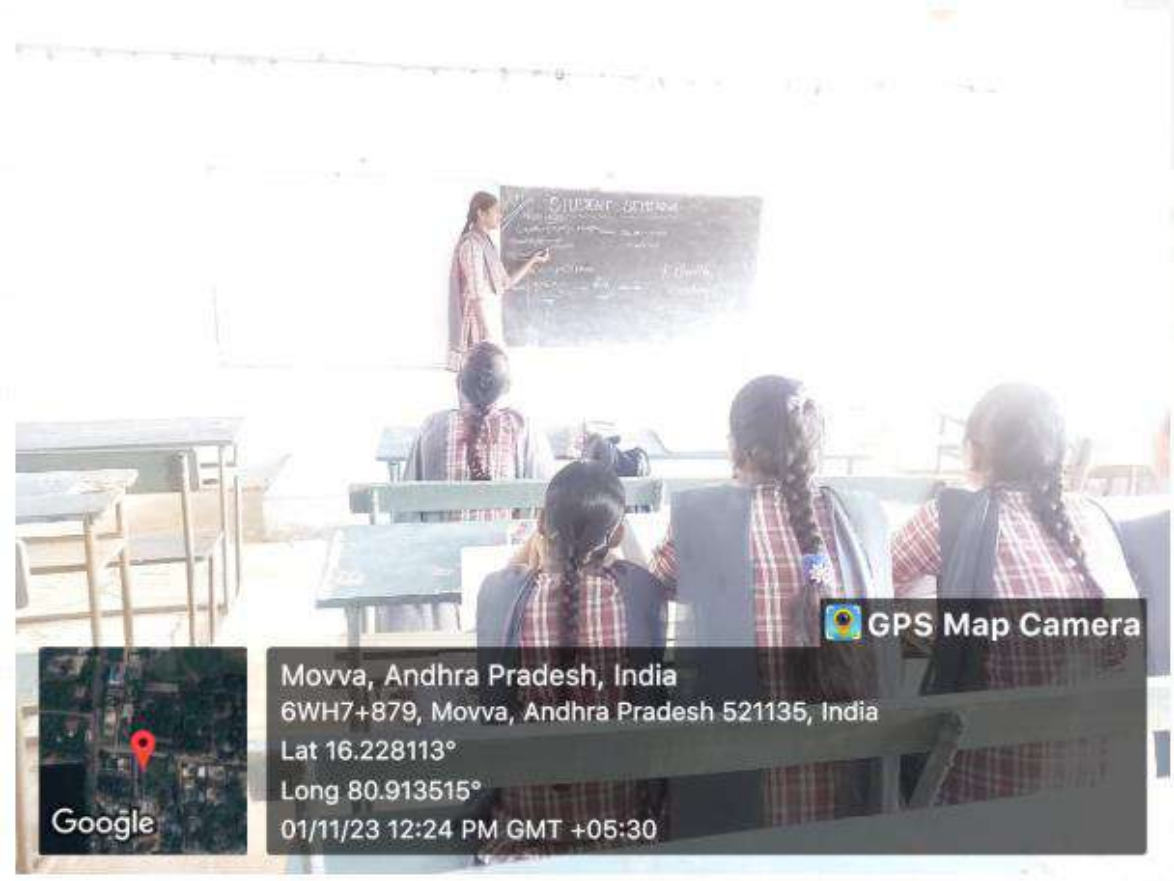
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01/11/23 12:24 PM GMT +05:30
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SEMINAR

Name :- V. Anantha lakshmi

Group :- II B.S.C (MPC wet)

Roll no :- 07

subject :- physics

college Name :- V. S. R government degree and P.G college

Hollticket no :- 2129223548020

V. Anantha lakshmi
Submitted by

Submitted to

What are isothermal and adiabatic Processes? Derive the expressions for work done in isothermal and adiabatic Processes.

Isothermal Process :-

When a thermodynamic system undergoes a physical change in such a way that it's temperature remains constant. then the change is known as isothermal Process.

Boyl's law hold good for the change

$$PV = \text{constant} = RT$$

where, R is gas constant

Adiabatic Process :-

When a thermodynamic system undergoes in change in such a way and no exchange of heat takes place between heat and the surroundings. the change is known as adiabatic Process

$$PV^{\gamma} = \text{constant}$$

Holds through this change.

Where 'γ' is ratio of specific heat

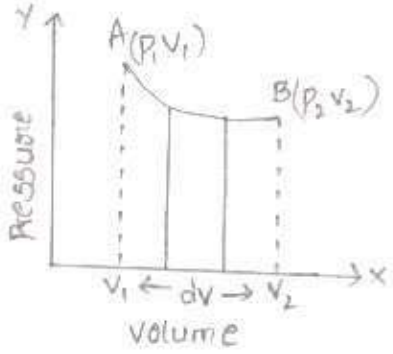
$$\gamma = C_P/C_V$$

C_P = specific heat at constant Pressure

C_V = specific heat at constant volume

Workdone in an isothermal process :-

Consider one gram mole an ideal gas at A $(P_1V_1T_1)$ expands isothermally to a final state B $(P_2V_2T_1)$ as this is an isothermal process temperature remains constant. The process can be indicated on an indicator diagram. (A graph drawn b/w Pressure & volume).



Here during the expansion volume increases from V_1 to V_2. Pressure dicreases from P_1 to P_2

Now let us choose an intermediate state C. where the Pressure almost remains constant and chang in volume is 'dV' then the workdone by the gas is given by

$$dW = PdV$$

The total workdone for expansion from V_1 to V_2 is given by

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} dW = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} PdV = P\int_{V_1}^{V_2} dV$$

For isothermal change $\boxed{PV = RT \Rightarrow P = \frac{RT}{V}}$

$$= \frac{RT}{V}\int_{V_1}^{V_2} dV$$

$$= RT\int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{dV}{V}$$

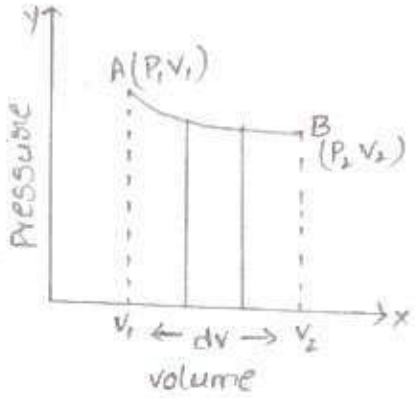
$$= RT \left[\log_e V\right]_{V_1}^{V_2} = RT \left[\log_e V_2 - \log_e V_1\right]$$

$$W = RT \log_e \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\boxed{W = 2.303\, RT \log_{10} \frac{V_2}{V_1}}$$

Workdone in an adiabatic process :-

consider one gram mole an ideal gas at A $(P_1 V_1 T_1)$ expands adiabatically to a final state B $(P_2 V_2 T_2)$ as this is an adiabatic process their is no exchange heat energy from system to surroundings. this process can be indicated an indicator diagram. (a graph drawn b/w Pressure & volume)



Here the gas expands adiabatically at the expance of internal energy as a result the temperature dicreases from T_1 to T_2 and Pressure falls from P_1 to P_2 volume increases from V_1 to V_2

Now consider an intermediate state 'C' where the pressure almost remains constant at P and change in volume at dV then the workdone by the gas is given by

$$dW = PdV$$

The total workdone for expansion from V_1 to V_2 is given by

$$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} dW = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P\,dV = P\int_{V_1}^{V_2} dV$$

For adiabatic change $PV^\gamma = K$ (say)

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{K}{V^\gamma}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{K}{V^\gamma}\int_{V_1}^{V_2} dV$$

$$= K\int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{dV}{V^\gamma} = K\int_{V_1}^{V_2} V^{-\gamma}\,dV$$

$$= K\left[\frac{V^{-\gamma+1}}{-\gamma+1}\right]_{V_1}^{V_2}$$

$$= \frac{K}{1-\gamma}\left[V_2^{1-\gamma} - V_1^{1-\gamma}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[KV_2^{1-\gamma} - KV_1^{1-\gamma}\right] \quad (\because K = P_2V_2^\gamma = P_1V_1^\gamma)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[P_2V_2^\gamma V_2^{1-\gamma} - P_1V_1^\gamma V_1^{1-\gamma}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[P_2V_2 - P_1V_1\right]$$

$$\boxed{W = \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[P_2V_2 - P_1V_1\right]}$$

But I know that according to gas equation

$$P_2V_2 = RT_2$$

$$P_1V_1 = RT_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{W = \frac{R}{1-\gamma}(T_2 - T_1)}$$

SEMINAR

PHYSICS

TOPIC :- Carnot cycle.

Name :- P. Anil Kumar

Class :- IInd B.Sc (M.P.C)

Roll no :- 21322302C

1, Describe the carnot's ideal heat engine and its working. Derive an expression for its efficiency

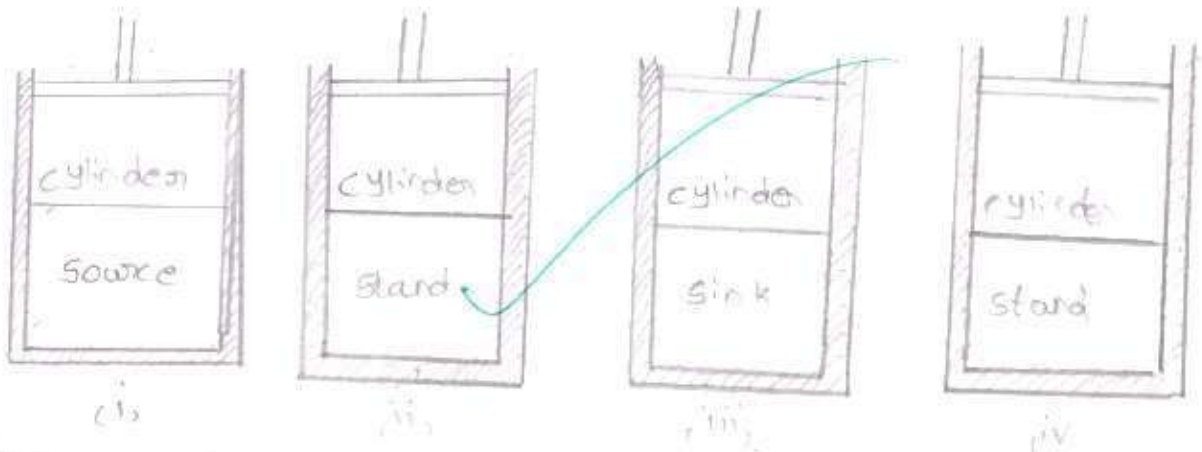
Sadi Carnot designed a Theoritical engine which is free from all the defects of a Practical engine The essential Parts of an ideal engine are.

i, **Source**: A hot body of high Thermal capacity maintained at a constant high Temperature. T_1 °K.

ii, **sink**:- A cold body of high Thermal capacity maintained at a constant low Temperature T_2 °K.

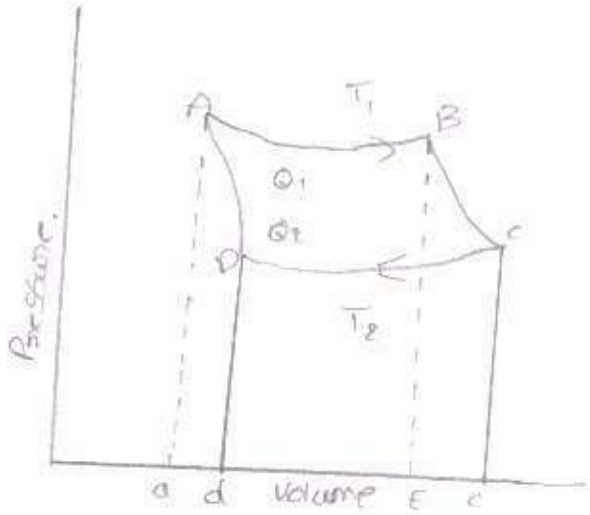
iii, **cylinder-Piston Assembly**:- A cylinder with Perfectly non-conducting walls but having a perfectly conducting base and fitted with a moveable non-conducting and frictionless Piston. It contains one gm mole of Perfect gas as working substance.

iv, **Stand**: A Perfectly non-conducting Platform which serves as a stand for the cylinder.



The carnot's cycle:

The working substance in the cylinder is subjected to four operations Each operation is perfectly reversible The states of working substance is shown in fig.



i, Isothermal Expansion:

when the cylinder is kept on the source. The gas expands isothermally from $A(P_1, V_1, T_1)$ to $B(P_2, V_2, T_2)$. The working substance absorbs Q_1 amount of heat from the source. These two states are represented by AB on indicator diagram. The amount of work W_1 done by the perfect gas is equal to the area of AB ba A.

$$\therefore Q_1 = W_1 = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P\,dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} RT_1 \frac{dV}{V} = RT_1 \log_e \frac{V_2}{V_1}.$$

ii, Adiabatic Expansion:

when the cylinder is placed on the stand, the gas expands from $B(P_2, V_2)$, $C(P_3, V_3)$ till its temperature falls from T_1 to T_2. These two states are represented by BC on Indicator diagram. The amount of work W_2 done by the perfect gas is equal to the area of BC cb B.

$$\therefore W_2 = \int_{V_2}^{V_3} P\,dV = \int_{V_2}^{V_3} \frac{K}{V^\gamma}\,dV \quad [\because PV^\gamma = K].$$

$$= \left[\frac{KV^{-\gamma+1}}{1-\gamma}\right]_{V_2}^{V_3} = \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[KV_3^{-\gamma+1} - KV_2^{-\gamma+1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[P_3 V_3^{\gamma} \cdot V_3^{-\gamma+1} - P_2 V_2^{\gamma} \cdot V_2^{-\gamma+1}\right] = \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[P_3 V_3 - P_2 V_2\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[P_2 V_2 - P_3 V_3\right].$$

but $P_2 V_2 = R T_1$ and $P_3 V_3 = R T_2$ $\therefore W_2 = \frac{R}{\gamma-1}\left[T_1 - T_2\right]$

iii, Isothermal compression:

when the cylinder is placed on the sink, the gas compresses from $C(P_3, V_3, T_2)$ to $D(P_4, V_4, T_2)$. The working substance rejects Q_2 amount of heat to the sink. These two states are represented by CD on indicator diagram. The amount of work W_3, done by the perfect gas is equal to the area of CD dc C.

$$\therefore Q_2 = W_3 = \int_{V_3}^{V_4} P\,dV = \int_{V_3}^{V_4} R T_2 \frac{dV}{V} = R T_2 \log_e \frac{V_4}{V_3}$$

$$= -R T_2 \log_e \frac{V_3}{V_4}.$$

iv, Adiabatic compression:

when the cylinder is placed on the stand, the perfect gas compresses adiabatically from $D(P_4, V_4)$ to $A(P_1, V_1)$ till its temperature raises from T_2 to T_1. These two states are represented by DA on indicator diagram. The amount of work W_4 done by the working substance is equal to the area of DA ad D.

$$\therefore W_4 = \int_{V_4}^{V_1} P\,dV = \int_{V_4}^{V_1} K \frac{dV}{V^{\gamma}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{K V^{-\gamma+1}}{-\gamma+1}\right]_{V_4}^{V_1} = \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[K V_1^{-\gamma+1} - K V_4^{-\gamma+1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[P_1 V_1^{\gamma} V_1^{-\gamma+1} - P_4 V_4^{\gamma} V_4^{-\gamma+1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\left[P_1 V_1 - P_4 V_4\right] = \frac{1}{\gamma-1}\left[P_4 V_4 - P_1 V_1\right]$$

but $P_4 V_4 = R T_2$ and $P_1 V_1 = R T_1$

$$\therefore W_4 = \frac{R}{\gamma-1}\left[T_2 - T_1\right] = \frac{-R}{\gamma-1}\left[T_1 - T_2\right]$$

net work done by the gas per cycle:

$W = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + W_4$

= area of ABbaA + area of BCcbB + Area of cDdcC + Area of DAadD.

$= RT_1 \log_e \frac{V_2}{V_1} + \frac{R}{\gamma - 1}[T_1 - T_2] - RT_2 \log_e \frac{V_3}{V_4} - \frac{R}{\gamma - 1}[T_1 - T_2]$.

$= RT_1 \log_e \frac{V_2}{V_1} - RT_2 \log_e \frac{V_3}{V_4} \rightarrow (4)$.

The Points A and D are lie on the same adiabatic line

Hence $T_1 V_1^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_4^{\gamma - 1} \rightarrow (2)$

The Points B and C are lie on the same adiabatic line

Hence $T_1 V_2^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_3^{\gamma - 1} \rightarrow (3)$

$\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4} \rightarrow (4)$

Substituting (4) in (1) $\Rightarrow W = RT_1 \log_e \frac{V_2}{V_1} - RT_2 \log_e \frac{V_3}{V_4}$

$= R[T_1 - T_2] \log_e \frac{V_2}{V_1}$.

Efficiency :

It is defined as the ratio of the work done by the engine per cycle and amount of heat absorbed. It is denoted by η.

$\therefore \eta = \frac{\text{work done } (W)}{\text{Heat absorbed } (Q_1)} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q} = \frac{R[T_1 - T_2] \log_e \frac{V_2}{V_1}}{RT_1 \log_e \frac{V_2}{V_1}}$

$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$

$\therefore \eta = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

Department of Political Science

08/06/2023

* Student Activities & Seminars *

The Department of political Science has conducted Student Activities & Seminars on the Submission of the TOPICS and the following the Students participated in the event.

Signatures of the Students.

P. Hores Kumar
T. Shylaja
K. Vinod Babu
P. Vasu.
S. Mouli

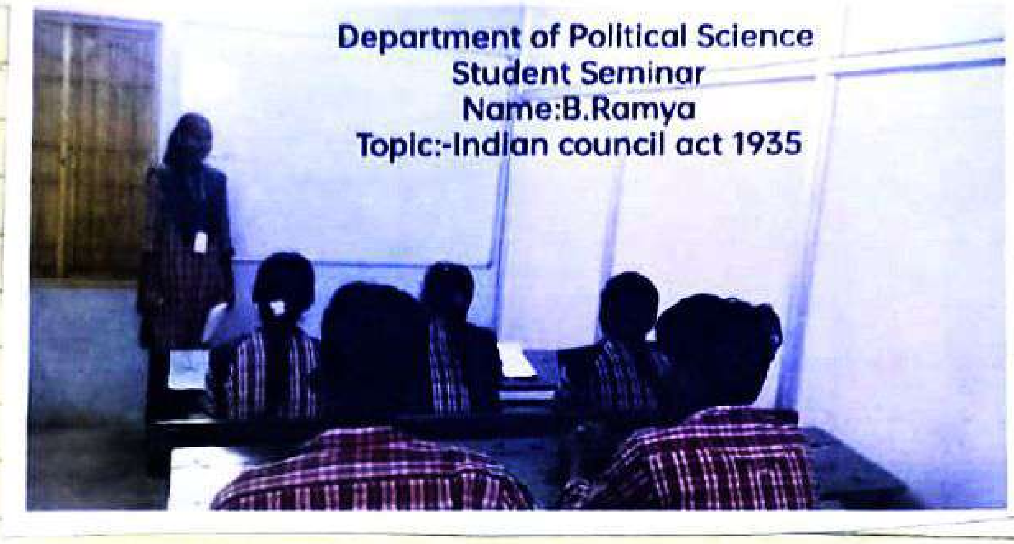
MS Rao
R Venu

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

Department of Political Science

"Student Activites & Seminars" 17/10/23

The Department of Political Science has conducted the Student Seminar on "Indian council Act 1935" The following the Students are participated.



MCRao

Signatures of the Students

1. B. Ramya
2. K Naga Radhika
3. K. Prathibha.
4. M.TEJASWini
5. E. Yasaswani

Department of Political Science

* Student Activities & Seminars * 4/11/23

The Department of political Science has conducted the Student Seminar on what is the significance of writs the following the students are participated.

MS Reddy

Signatures of the Students

1. K. Naga Radhika
2. E. Yasaswani
3. K. Prathibha
4. B. Ramya
5. M. TEJASWINI
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Department of Political Science

Student Activities & Seminars 28/10/23

The Department of Political Science has conducted a Student Seminar on "Fundamental Rights Guaranteed by the Indian Constitution" The following the students are participated

"Signatures of the Students" MS Rao

1. E. Yasaswani
2. K. Prathibha.
3. K. N. Radhika
4. B. Ramya
5.
6.
7.
8. M. TEJASWINI
9.
10.
11.

Seminar

Name :- K. Chakri

class :- 1st B.A (HEP)

Roll NO :- 09

Subject :- Economics

Topic :- Scope of micro economics.

collage :- V.S.R. Govt. Degree & PG. Collage, Movva

Lecturar Nama:- Capt. G. Suresh Babu.
Lecturar in economics.

15/20

Explain the meaning, characteristics and scope of microeconomics.

In order to analyze and understand economic issues, economics is divided into two parts namely micro economic analysis and macroeconomic analysis. Both methods were first used by the economist Ranger frosh (1933). microeconomics deals with individual factors while macroeconomics deals with collective factors.

Microeconomics :-

Microeconomics is the study of individual operations, the pattern of business of an organization. That is, it examines a consumer. comedity pricing. Considers the determination of prices of factors of production, or the determination of current revenues. This science describe the mutual basis of mutal and complementary competitive. in microeconmic theory, as one can see small things in a magnifying. mill and marshall gave high priority to this type of analsis.

A producter achieves high efficiency by allcating resources to increase production without hampering the production of other goods. An economy operates afficintly when resources are reallocted in such a way welfare increases.

TOpics of study in Microeconomics:

Microeconomics studies the following topics.

(i) How available resources are allocated to produce specific goods and services

(ii) How goods and services produced are distributed.

(iii) Ho efficient is the delivery of goods and services.

Allocation of resources determiens what goods to produce, how to produce and how much to produce. This decision depends on prices. That is, microeconomics studies the theory of prices. microeconomics consumer and producers.

Microeconomics - features:

1. Theory of prices: microeconomics deals with the theory of prices and thus the study of product distribution. It deals with determination of prices of factors of productions. describes how resources can be optimally goals.

2. Help in Business management:

Subjects of study in this science help in solving the problems of business mangement officers for example, economic designing policies.

3. Efficient use of resources:

describes efficient use of scarce resources. This result in optimal utilization of resources.

4. System of Taxation:

microeconomics explains the effect of taxation on economic welfare, burden of taxation.

5. foreign exchange rate:

foreign exchange rates, foreign exchange demand and supply are determined by microscopic economic analysis.

Microeconomics - Limitations:

1. Inapplicability to the whole system:

Microeconomic dicisions may not be applicable to the entire economy. This means that an individual's decisions or principle may not fit the economy.

2. Imperfect science:- This science studies Physical units only. It can be said to be an incomplete ignores sums in the economy.

3. False facts of involvement:

This science makes economic analysis based on the fact that there will be intervention etc..

4. A free economy is unreal.

It can be said that there are no fully free economies in the present era without government.

V.S.R GOVERNMENT DEGREE P.G COLLEGE
MOVVA, KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Student Seminar

Semester –I

Paper: Major-I, Fundamentals of Social Sciences

Seminar Topic : understanding History and society

Name of The Student : ch. Sukanya

Register Number of the Candidate : 7214

Submitted To

CAPT. RAVULAPATI. VENKAIAH,
M.A., M.Phil., APSLET., (Ph.D.)

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

V.S.R GOVERNMENT DEGREE & P.G COLLEGE

MOVVA, KRISHNA DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.

Seminar-1

Sources of Ancient Indian History - Domestic works

vajmaya adhars are very helpful in reconstru -cting the history of India. these can be classified into two parts of indigenous rhetorical texts namely religious texts and non-religious texts. there are three types of religious scipturs namely Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain Scriptures.

(i) Brahminical scriptures:

(a) Rig-veda is the oldest of the Bramhnical Scriptures. Rig-veda is the main Source to know the early history of Aryans.

(b) Later written Samhitams (yaju, Sama, Atharvana Samhitams) Brahmanas, Aranyaks, Upanishads, Aryan culture Show what Changes and how they spred.

(c). the famous epics mahabharata and Ramayana are very valuable for history. while the mahabharata decribes the struggle between the Arya kings for the Sovereignty of the North, the Ramayana tells how the Aryas Spread their Culture in the South.

(d). Ashtadasa puranas are also the basis of history writting. Eg In puranas there are tables of dynastics Eg the vishnu purana Explains about the mauryas, the matsya purana about the Andhara 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. Kaplan Sutras of Bhadrababu Bc Regarding the circumstances of the 4th century AD, the Essential Sutras describe the Sakula invasion.

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 only describes maurya chandragupta's administrative features but also the Social and economic conditions of the maurya period. 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, Ashtadhyani, 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 - fetelgn works foreigners who visited India incorporated their experience and the conditions of that time in their writting. the information provided by these will contribute immensely to the indigenous evidence

(i) Greek writings:- A part from the abministrative features of maurya Chandragupta, many other things are also known thrugh the book "Indika" written by megasthenes. throegh the works of Red Sea Diary, pliny ptolemy, etc, it is possible to know the geograph-ical conditions of India and India's trade relations with foreign contries.

(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 eonomic 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. Desribes 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 indian 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 contemporay vijayanagara king.

(iv) Italian and portuguese writings:- Italian Travller marco polo visited Andhra and South India. In his 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 Travelller Nicolaconte, the persian ambassdor Abdul Razak, the portugese Travellers pius, Nunik, described the heyday of the vijayanagara empire in their respective works and described in detail about their capital city vijyanagar.

its palace, court public like community, association, strange, customs, religious festivals etc.

The End...

V.S.R.GOVT.DEGREE & P.G COLLEGE

MOVVA KRISHNA DIST.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

VSR GOVT DEGREE & PG COLLEGE, MOVVA.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Student Seminars

STUDENT SEMINAR FILE

STUDENT SEMINAR

Academic Year : 2023-24

Class : I B.Sc

Semester : II

S.No	Date	Name of the Student	Topic	Signature of the Student
(1)	11.12.23	G. Sandeep Kumar	exact D.E's	G. Sandeep Kumar.
(2)	11.12.23	D. Rajesh Babu	Non exact D.E's	D. Rajesh Babu
3	11.12.23	K. Naga Srihari Reddemma	$M-I^{M-I}$	K. Srihari —
4	12.12.23	P. Bhanu chand	$Q = e^{ax}$	P. Bhanu Chand
5	12.12.23	M. Harshitha	$Q = x \cdot v$	M. Harshitha
6	12.12.23	A. Naga Hema	$Q = e^{ax} \cdot v$	A. Naga hema
7	12.12.23	P. Vaishnavi	Solve P, 4.	P.S.R. Vaishnavi

STUDENT SEMINAR

Academic Year : 2023-24

Class : II BSc

Semester : III

S.No	Date	Name of the Student	Topic	Signature of the Student
1.	14.12.23	E. Pavani	Groups	E. Pavani
2	14.12.23	K. Amalodbhavi	Groups	K. Amalodbhavi
3	14.12.23	M. Manju Sri	Sub groups	M. Manju Sri
4	14.12.23	M. Vaishnavi	Sub groups	M. Vaishnavi
5	14.12.23	M. Chendrika Devi	Normal sub groups	M. Chendrika devi
6	15.12.23	G. Teja	"	G. Teja
7	15.12.23	G. Naresh	Homo. of a group	G. Naresh
8	15.12.23	G. Akash	"	G. Akash
9	15.12.23	K. Ajay Kumar	"	K. Ajay Kumar

STUDENT SEMINAR

Academic Year : 2023-24
Class : II B.Sc
Semester : IV

S.No	Date	Name of the Student	Topic	Signature of the Student
1	16.4.24	E. Pavani	vector spaces I	E. Pavani
2	16.04.24	K. Amalodbhavi	11	K. Amalodbhavi
3	16.04.24	M. Manju Sri	Vector Spaces-II	M. Manju Sri
4	16.04.24	M. Vaishnavi	11	M. Vaishnavi
5	17.04.24	M. chendrikaDevi	matrices	M. chendrikadevi
6	17.04.24	G. Teja	Matrices	G. Teja
7	17.04.24	G. Naresh	L.P.S	G. Naresh.
8	17.04.24	G. Akash	L.P.S	G. Akash
9	17.04.24	K. Ajay Kumar	V.S - III	K. Ajay kumar

STUDENT SEMINAR

Academic Year : 2023-24

Class : II B.Sc Real Analysis Semester : IV

S.No	Date	Name of the Student	Topic	Signature of the Student
1.	16.04.24	E Pavani	Sequences	E. Pavani
	16.4.24	K. Amalodhbavi	Series	k. Amalodhbavi
	16.04.24	M. Manju Sri	continuity	M. Manju Sri
	16.04.24	M. Vaishnavi	Continuity	M. Vaishnavi
	17.04.24	M. Chandrika Devi	Differentiation	M. Chandrika devi
	17.04.24	G Teja	Differentiation	G. Teja
	17.04.24	G. Naresh	Riemann Integral	
	17.04.24	K. Ajay Kumar	Riemann Integration	K. Ajay kumar

STUDENT SEMINAR

Academic Year : 2023-24

Class : III B.Sc Multiple Integrals and applications of Vector calculus Semester : V

S.No	Date	Name of the Student	Topic	Signature of the Student
1	20.12.23	D. Jyothi	Vector Differentiation	D. Jyothi
2	20.12.23	G. Mounisri	Vector differentiation	G. Mounisri
3	"	K. Vasavi	Vector Integration	K. Vasavi
4	"	K. Kavya Sri	Vector Integration	K. Kavya Sri
5	"	K. Pavani	Vec Int Appln	K. Pavani
6	21.12.23	B. Soumya	Vec Int Appln	B. Soumya
7	"	B. Naga Lakshmi	Multiple Int - I	B. Naga Lakshmi
8	"	K. Puja	Multiple Int - I	K. Puja
9	"	B. Usha	Multiple Int - II	B. Usha
10	"	N. Preethi	Multiple Int - II	N. Preethi

STUDENT SEMINAR

Academic Year : 2023-24

Class : III B.Sc

Semester : V

S.No	Date	Name of the Student	Topic	Signature of the Student
1	20.12.23	D. Jyothi	Laplace Transforms	D. Jyothi
2	20.12.23	G. Mouni Sai	"	G. Mounisai
3	"	K. Vasavi	Inverse L.T	K. Vasavi
4	"	K. Kavya Sri	Inverse L.T	K. Kavyasri
5	"	K. Pavani	F.F.T	K. Pavani
6	21.12.23	B. Soumya	F.F.T	B. Soumya
7	"	B. Nagalalitha Devi	F.F.T	B. Nagalalitha Devi
8	"	K. Puja	I.F.T	K. Puja
9	"	B. Usha	I.F.T	B. Usha
10	"	M. Preethi	I.F.T	M. Preethi