

తెలంగాణ ప్రతిష్ఠా కౌశల్య

- 2015 - 16

2016 - 17

2017 - 18

I Year B.A, BSC, B.Com

20వ త్రైమాసిక పరీక్ష

ప్రతిష్ఠా కౌశల్య కౌశల్య కౌశల్య కౌశల్య కౌశల్య కౌశల్య  
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D. Sarada Devi

తెలగు రెమిడియల్ క్రోడ్య

2015 ను 2018.

ప్రతి సంవత్సరం రెమిడియల్ ఆరగతుల  
వెనుక బడిన విద్యార్థులకు పత్రికలకు వుండుగా ప్రత్యేక  
ఆరగతుల నిర్వహిస్తున్నాను. విద్యార్థులకు కష్టం కానివి,  
కఠినంగా కన్న పాఠ్యాంశాలు, వ్యాకరణము ఇంకా  
సాధనా ఆవగాహన చేసుకోవడానికి వక్రవ కథాపాఠాలంత  
జాబ్బిస్తున్నాను. ఆ ఆరువంద వాటిలో పత్రికల నిర్వహిస్తు  
న్నాను. మరల పాఠా పత్రాల ఇచ్చి విప్రకృలకు జబ్బుల  
వివిధంగా రాయల తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

ఈ విధంగా చేయడం వల్ల విద్యార్థులకు  
ప్రతి పేరికి వదులు లా విజయాలకు నాబ్బిస్తున్నాను.

D. Samedha Devi

Report on Bridge Course - 2015-2018

Every year we have included bridge course in the curriculum for the I.B.A students in the subjects to cope up with the BA POLITICS syllabus for one week.

The important key points from their Intermediate course were recommended before introducing the I.B.A politics syllabus topic like. Frame works of politics, What is the state, Nation, Nationality, Freedom, Equality, Justice etc. to adapt they for the new syllabus in a easy way. Different branches in politics were also introduced the one again in the Bridge Course

- 1 day - Scop of political Science
- 2 day - Definition of politics
- 3 day - Nation - Nationality
- 4 day - Meaning of Rights
- 5 day - What is the Equality
- 6 day - Introduction to Freedom.

A. yedukandam  
Lecturer in politics

Report on Remedial Coaching - 2015 to 2018  
2015-16, 2016-17  
2017-18

I have conducted Remedial class for the slow learners. I have identified students who have deficiencies in reading & writing. I made the students demand from their regular class room and taught in another sitting for more individual attention. I have provided study material during the remedial classes. I have conducted weekly tests and monthly tests to upgrade their knowledge.

Conducting of remedial classes every year is due to that students who have gaps in their learning because of frequent absence (or) attention issues can after benefit from this type of remediation. It also helps the students to build up the skills and can gain good knowledge.

A. yedukondala  
Lecturer in politics

2015-16

2016-17

2015-2018

Report on Bridge Course 2017-18

I have conducted Bridge Course for the B.Com Students. I have explained them about the Bridge Course that it is a University preparation Course with an academic Curriculum to mature the students as a means of preparation for the intellectual challenges of an University level Education, Successful Completion of graduation.

I taught this Course to the students to improve their understanding in subjects that relate to particular study programme. I have also explained about the Semester system at University level. I taught this Course within the prescribed duration where the Course Curriculum is academic in content.

This Course helps the students to gain leadership skills through classroom activities, discussions and cultural experiences. It assist the students in their personal development. It helps the students Active learning with the help of other students.

G. Usharani

Lecturer in Commerce.

2013 - 2014  
2014 - 2015

Report on Bridge Course

I have conducted Bridge Course for the I.B.Com Students. I have explained them about the Bridge Course that it is a University Preparation Course with an academic Curriculum to mature the students as a means of preparation for the intellectual challenges of an University Education, Successful Completion of Graduation.

I have explained about the Bridging program that it is a formal partnership between two post Secondary institution that provides students with advanced standing in a degree programme at one institution as a recognition of previous academic experience in a similar field of study for Ex: B.O.M, B.E, F.A etc at another institution.

I taught this course within the prescribed duration by using University level materials. I have conducted this course to bridge the gap between subjects studies at pre-university level and the subjects they would be studying in degree level - Graduation.

This course helps the college students through advising, mentoring and Tutoring. It also helps the students make the social adjustments to college life. It helps participate in cultural awareness activities and Community Service projects.

G. Usharain  
Lecturer in Commerce

2013 - 2018

## Report on Remedial Coaching

I have conducted Remedial classes for the slow learners. I have identified students who have deficiencies in reading & writing. I made the students removed from their regular classroom and taught in another sitting for more individual attention. I have provided study material during the remedial classes. I have conducted weekly tests and monthly test to upgrade their knowledge.

Conducting of Remedial classes Every year is due to that students who have gaps in their learning because of frequent absences or attention issues can after benefit from this type of Remediation. It also helps the students to build up the skills and can gain good knowledge & progress in studies.

G. Usharain  
Lecturer in Commerce

2015-16

2016-17

2017-18

2015-2018

Report on Bridge course 2017-18

I have conducted Bridge course for the IB.com students. I have explained them about the Bridge course that it is a university preparation course with an academic curriculum to mature the students as a means of preparation for the intellectual challenges of an university level education, successful completion of graduation.

I taught this course to the students to improve their understanding in subjects that relate to particular study programme. I have also explained about the semester system at university level. I taught this course within the prescribed duration where the course curriculum is academic in content.

This course helps the students to gain leadership skills through classroom activities, discussions and cultural experiences. It assist the students in their personal development. It helps the students Active learning with the help of other students.

P. V. Anur Kuni  
Lec in commerce



I have conducted Remedial classes for the slow learners. I have identified students who have deficiencies in grammar & writing. I made the students understand how they write in the classroom and taught in a way which gives more individual attention. I have provided all material during the remedial classes. It has been conducted weekly with extra help to improve their knowledge.

According to students' records, progress has been made in their grammar and writing skills. This is due to extra attention and extra help given. The students are now able to write more clearly and correctly. The remedial classes have been very helpful in improving their knowledge.

Signature of Teacher  
Date

## Remedial classes

Every year Zoology dept. conducting remedial classes for slow learners before the commence of examinations after the completion of the syllabus. Slow learners were identified by conducting class tests. After the identification of slow learners they were trained separately by conducting remedial classes (Revising tough topics) before the commencement of semester end exams as per the scheduled time table prepared by the college.

After completion of remedial classes tests were conducted to the slow learners to evaluate their learning after conducting remedial classes.

B. Padmarathi  
lec. in zoology.

## Dept of Zoology - Bridge course

Every year we have included bridge course in the curriculum for the IB.Sc. students in the subject to cope up with the B.Sc. zoology syllabus for one week.

The important key points from their intermediate course were reminded before introducing the IB.Sc. zoology syllabus. Topics like animal kingdom classification, key definitions like protozoa, Metazoa, parazoa, radial symmetry, Bilateral symmetry, Acoelomate, pseudocoelomate, Coelomate and what is true coelom, ectoderm, endoderm & mesoderm etc. Introducing what are the major phyla and minor phyla, Diversity of Invertebrates, diversity of chordates, chordates classification etc. to adapt them for the new syllabus in a easy way. Different branches in zoology were also introduced them once again in the Bridge course.

Curriculum for Bridge course.

Day	Topic to be covered.
1 <sup>st</sup> day	Animal kingdom classification
2 <sup>nd</sup> day	Animal kingdom classification
3 <sup>rd</sup> day	Branches of zoology
4 <sup>th</sup> day	Different levels of organisation
5 <sup>th</sup> day	Different Organ systems in the body of animal
6 <sup>th</sup> day	Introduction to cell Biology, Genetics & Evolution.

S. Padma Vathi  
lec. in zoology.

Report on Bridge Course

Department of Economics 2015-18

I. B.A.

B.A. మొదటి సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థిని, విద్యార్థిని  
ప్రతి కోర్సుకు ప్రవేశపెట్టడమైనది. దురావస్థలు  
 నియమావళి ప్రకారం విద్యార్థి సంవత్సరంలో 1999  
ప్రవేశపెట్టడం జరిగింది. వాళ్ళు వైద్యులతో  
కూడిన క్రొవచనా విభాగాలను పాఠానికింద డాక్టర్  
ఇది దీని యొక్క పేరు కుంది. విద్యార్థులు వాళ్ళ  
సభ్యులపై తనగా తన సంబంధితంగా  
ఇది దీని యొక్క పేరు కుంది. విద్యార్థులను సమైక్య  
విభాగం నిరంతరం మీద ఇంకూ చెప్పడం జరిగింది.  
ఈ కోర్సు వలన విద్యార్థుల నాలుక వృద్ధి  
పాఠాని తాము. అరకత కమలు వ్యవహారం  
తన కార్యకలాపం సంపూర్ణ తనగా తన  
జరిగింది. తిర్తి కాశ్రం వాళ్ళను ప్రత్యేకంగా  
ఉన్నది ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. తంబ మేర 199  
వలన విద్యార్థి విద్యార్థులను విం మీ చే కొర కమ నది.

S. Subbarao  
Lecturer in Economics

# Report on Remedial Coaching

I.B.A

Department of Economics

2015-16

2016-17

2017-18

విద్యార్థిని, విద్యార్థుల చదువులో విఫలం  
వెనుకబడి ఉన్నారో వారికి ప్రత్యేకంగా  
ఆరగతులను నిర్వహించడం జరిగింది. ఈ  
వెనుకబడిన విద్యార్థులను ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇన్స్ట్రక్షన్  
వారి వారి ప్రకారం వాళ్ళను ఇచ్చి ఇచ్చడం  
జరిగింది. వాళ్ళను ప్రత్యేకంగా వాటిని  
వసూలు చేస్తూ ప్రతి రోజు ఆరగతుల వస్త్రాన్ని  
ప్రత్యేక క్రమ దశపరచడం జరిగింది. ప్రత్యేక  
Study material ని కూడా వాళ్ళను ఇచ్చడం  
జరిగింది. వారి ఆసక్తి, నెలవారీ పరీక్షలు వారికి  
నిర్వహించడం జరిగింది. ఇలా చూడడం వల్ల  
విద్యార్థులను ని ప్రోత్సహించి, వారు చదివే  
ప్రయత్నం కాలేదు ప్రత్యేక తరగతులను వచ్చి వారికి  
ఉత్తమ ప్రతిభను చూపడం వల్ల ఆయా తయారీలు  
ఈ ప్రకారం వారు చూడడం జరిగింది.

C. Subbarao

Lecturer in Economics

## Remedial coaching

I am given the special classes to the backward students on different topics.

Those students who are unable to follow in the regular classes are taken into consideration.

The topics which are important and useful to the university examinations may be considered.

The students, which are encouraged those who are in backward may concentrate and given confidence in facing examination.

AV Anushe Khan  
Department of Botany  
MSN Degree College  
Kannur

- \* చదువులో వెనుకబడిన విద్యార్థులకు, విద్యార్థులకు ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయాలు ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి.
- \* వెనుకబడిన విద్యార్థులకు చివరలో నిర్ణయాలు ఇస్తూ ప్రత్యేక ప్రజ్ఞా పరీక్షలను ఇచ్చి, చరచిస్తూ, Weekly Tests Conduct చేస్తున్నారు.
- \* తరగతి గదుల్లో కాకుండా వెనుకబడిన విద్యార్థులకు ప్రత్యేక తరగతి గదులు ఏర్పాటుచేసి, ప్రతిరోజు విద్యార్థులు క్రమం తప్పకుండా హాజరయ్యే విధంగా చూడడమౌతుంది.
- \* ఈ విధంగా చేయడం వల్ల విద్యార్థులలో క్రమశిక్షణ పెరిగి, చదువుపై శ్రద్ధ పెరిగి ఆరంభ విద్యార్థులను సాధిస్తున్నారు.

K. Ravi Kumar  
B.A. in History

DEPT. OF HISTORY

Report on Bridge Course → 2015 to 2018

- \* Inteq లో సైన్స్, కామర్స్, బకాలిఫికేషన్ క్రూఫులలో విద్యను అభ్యసించిన విద్యార్థులకు చరిత్రపై అవగాహన కల్పించడమైతే. విద్యార్థుల్లో చరిత్రపై ఉంచిన భలమన్ని అందించాలి, చరిత్రపై ఆసక్తి పెంచడమైతే.
- \* విద్యార్థులకు చరిత్రలో గొప్పవ్యక్తుల గురించి చెప్తు, వారి ఏకాంక, సామ్రాజ్యవాదాల, వారి యొక్క బలముల గురించి చెప్పడమైతే.
- \* విద్యార్థులకు చరిత్ర ఆధారాలు, భౌగోళిక విశిష్టతలు గురించి చెప్తు సింధు సాగుకల, కులవ్యవస్థ, డ్రైఫ్, బౌద్ధ మతాల గురించి తెలియజేస్తూ విద్యార్థుల్లో చరిత్రపై ఆసక్తి పెంచడమైతే.
- \* విద్యార్థులకు చరిత్రపై మంచి విభిన్నతలు కలిగి, చరిత్రపై ద్రష్ట వహించడమైతే.

K. Rohini  
B.A. in History



2013 - 2014 Batch

1. General characters & classification of Algae.

The algae are chlorophyll bearing organisms which possess unicellular sex organs or multicellular ones in which every cell forms a gamete.

Algae are aquatic, both marine and Fresh water and occur on and within soil and on moist stones and wood as well as in association with Fungi and certain animals.

It is thought that 90% of photosynthesis on earth is carried on by aquatic plants, the planktonic algae are of special importance and chiefly responsible for this.

Certain Blue green algae, like some bacteria cause gaseous nitrogen from the atmosphere in building their protoplasm.

The whole range of somatic structures of algae may be divided into following important types. The motile type, palmelloid type, coccoid form, Filamentous habit, Siphonous habit, Advanced type.

Nutrition of algae are autotrophic, heterotrophic types. Reproduction are three types. Vegetative, Asexual & Sexual.

Fritsch and G.H. Smith classified algae on different characters. Fritsch mainly classified based on pigments while Smith on general habits.

2014 - 2015 Batch

## General characters and classification of Fungi

The Fungi constitute a large and diverse group of plant Kingdom. They resemble algae in many respects and therefore included in the large group thallophyta. They lack chlorophyll and other photosynthetic pigments and cannot synthesize their food from  $\text{CO}_2$  and water in the presence of sunlight and their mode of their nutrition is either saprophytic, parasitic or symbiotic.

The body of Fungi is very simple and majority of cases consists of a network of branched filaments called Hyphae. The cell wall of mycelium does not consist of true cellulose. It either consists of chitin or fungal cellulose along with other substances. The chief food reserves are glycogen and oils.

There are two important views about the origin of the Fungi i.e. 1) polyphyletic view and 2) Monophyletic view.

The Fungi are most diversified in their habitat. They are found in almost all possible types of habitats. Many species are recognizable only with the naked eye and even from the distance such as mushrooms, molds, puff balls, bracket fungi, cup fungi etc.

The parasitic Fungi are commonly found upon the hosts.

Some Fungi are found in the alimentary canals of mammals, and human beings where they cause stomach disorders.

Some forms cause the skin diseases. The vegetative structure

has divided the Fungal Kingdom into large divisions.

1. Myxomycota 2. Eumycota.

The cell wall of Fungi consists of a chemically different substances from normal cellulose called the Fungal cellulose.

2015 - 2016. Bakh

## Cyanobacteria.

There are two main patterns of cellular organization prokaryotic and Eukaryotic. The term algae was applied to these organisms on the basis of their photosynthetic activities before their structural relationship to bacteria was uncovered with electron microscope. In cyanobacteria their nuclear material DNA is not limited from the remainder of the protoplasm by a nuclear membrane. The membrane bounded plastids are absent.

Cyanobacteria are omnipresent and occur in all possible kinds of habitats. The pigments found in this group are chlorophyll a,  $\beta$  carotene, Antheraxin Flavacin, phycocyanin and phycoerythrin. The storage products are cyanophycin, starch and protein. The flagella are absent.

The fossils of cyanobacteria are not definitely known from the oldest geological era is the Archeozoic.

The forms may be found as (1) unicellular individuals (2) Non filamentous colonies and (3) filamentous forms.

The forms may be found as unicellular forms, non filamentous colonial forms, filamentous forms. Structure of the cell. The cell wall is two layered. The outer layer consists of pectic substance and the inner of cellulose.

The sexual reproduction is altogether absent. The forms reproduce by means of vegetative and asexual methods. The V.R takes place by several methods. By cell division. This is only the known method of propagation in the order Chlorococcales. The cell becomes constricted in the middle and ultimately divides giving rise to two individuals. Fragmentation of colony. The colonies are fragmented into small bits. Each such bit develops into a colony by division of the cells in different planes.

## Bacteria

The Bacteria are most simple and smallest organisms. and may be studied under the high power of light microscope. They were first discovered by Anton Von Leeuwenhoek later on in France, Pasteur and Koch studied several bacteria. At the time of their discovery, these organisms were supposed to be animals and referred as animalcules.

The bacteria are the simplest and smallest living organisms of plant kingdom. They are devoid of chlorophyll and mostly heterotrophic in nutrition. They reproduce chiefly by fission. Sometimes fission fungi and included in a separate class - Schizomycetes. Majority of the bacteria are unicellular but the filamentous and colonial forms are quite common usually the bacterial cells are embedded in a mucilaginous envelope. The bacterial cells vary greatly in their size.

The bacterial cells may be rod, like spiral or spherical in their shape. Many forms of bacteria bear thin, elongated thread like flagella, which help in their locomotion. The fine structures are to be considered the pili or fimbriae. These are straight hair like structures concerned with attachment of the bacterial cell to solid surface.

The bacterial cell contain vacuoles, ribosomes, vacuoles and granules of stored food. Water is an important constituent of cells. The movement of dissolved materials in and out of the cell is regulated by a cell membrane formed by the cytoplasm that lies next to the inner of the cell wall.

The cytoplasm of bacteria is densely packed with ribosomes of 70S. The cytoplasm of bacterial cells is dense and contains granules of glycogen, proteins and fats, but lacks an ER. Nucleus of bacteria contains a nucleus or two is bounded by a visible membrane and divides by meiosis. It is known that DNA comprises the genetic material of living cells. In this way the DNA bodies resemble chromosomes replicating in a dividing cell. Reproduction of asexual and sexual reproduction. Bacterial Transformation, Transduction and conjugation are important.

# Virus

The virus comes from Latin language and means poison. In 1770 a virus disease 'leaf roll' of potato was observed for the first time in England. Tobacco mosaic virus was recognized by Swieten in Holland in 1887. Iwanowski, a Russian investigator demonstrated that Tobacco mosaic virus would pass through a bacteria-proof filter and thereby he distinguished this type of infectious agency from bacteria and from fungi.

The virus is an obligatory parasitic pathogen with at least one dimension of less than 200 millimicrons  $m\mu$ . All viruses are ultra-microscopic, All viruses are obligatory intracellular parasites. The viruses can not be grown in artificial media in any case and the living cell seems essential for multiplication of viruses. They are crystalline nucleoproteins of very high molecular weight.

Plant viruses occur either as spheres or elongated rods. In both cases there is some sort of a ribonucleic acid RNA core surrounded by a protein sheath. Viruses may be divided into three main classes according to nature of the hosts. Plant viruses, Animal viruses, and Bacterial viruses.

TMV is the extensively studied virus in plants, discovered by Iwanowski and obtained in pure state by Stanley.

Viruses are highly infectious. Viruses are highly resistant to acids, alkalis and salts. According to Vinson, acetone and alcohol have no effect on viruses at low temperatures. Direct sunlight has no effect on viruses. Viruses can be filtered through Berkefeld and Chamberlain filters. Viruses can retain the power of infection for long periods, even out of the living cells. Viruses can increase in number and size within the protoplasm of cell.

Virus can be infected plant to a healthy plant by mechanical and biological means. Insects which transmit viruses are known as vectors.

Viruses are transferred from infected plants to healthy ones by a number of agencies described below and this is known as transmission of virus.

The group of viruses which attacks bacteria was first described in 1915 Scientist Twort. There are several varieties of bacteriophages.