

**Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru – 521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

(An Autonomous College in the Jurisdiction of Krishna University, Machilipatnam)

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade

**2019-20**



**1.3.2**

**VALUE ADDED/ CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS**

**Brochure and Syllabus along with  
Course completion certificate**

**2019-20**

**1.3.2****LIST OF Value Added/ Certificate program  
2019-20**

S.No.	Title of the Program	Course Code
1.	History and Archaeology	HIS-AR-01
2.	Lab Safety and Symbols	CHEV1C2
3.	Online Business	COM-OB-03
4.	Journalism	JOU003
5.	Quantitative Aptitude	MAT-VAC-03
6.	Rural Development	ECO-RD-03
7.	Mushroom Cultivation	BOTCCMCO3
8.	Organic Farming	ZOCC OF-04
9.	Yoga and Meditation	YM002
10.	Hardware & Networking	HANCC12
11.	Competitive English	CE401C
12.	Basic Computer Applications & MS Office	BCAM102
13.	Air Pollution	CHE-AP-01
14.	Amazon Web Services	CAWS-01
15.	Fundamentals of Public Relations	PR-001



Principal

Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Gogareane Group  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,  
Vuyyuru-521 165, Krishna District.

Principal

Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Gogareane Group  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,  
Vuyyuru-521 165, Krishna District.



**Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane  
Growers Siddhartha Degree College of Arts and  
Science Autonomous College**

**NAAC 'A' Grade College  
Vuyyuru, Krishna (Dt), Andhra Pradesh-521165**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE  
2019-20**

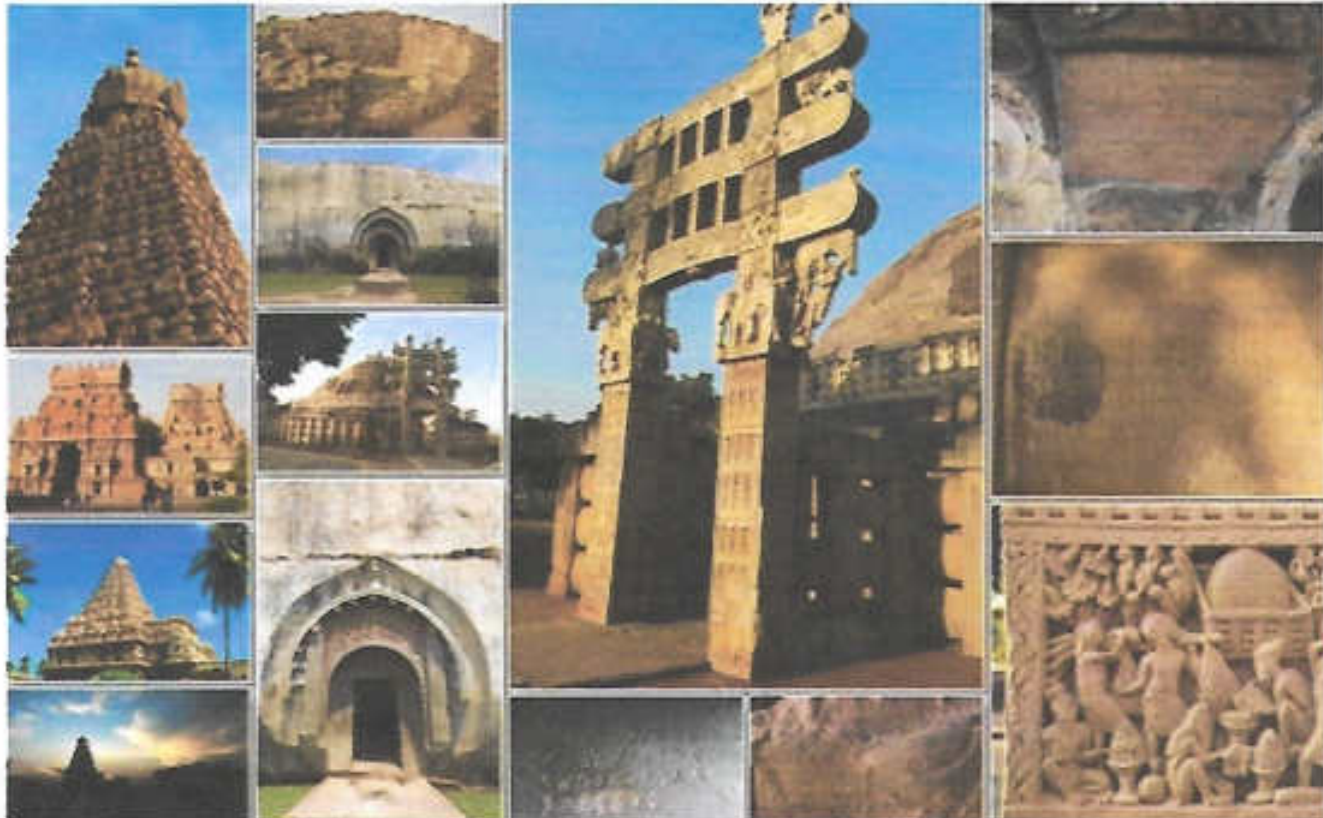
**TITLE: HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

**VAC CODE: HIS-AR-01**

**01-07-2019 to 24-08-2019**

**Duration of the Course: 30Hrs**

**Organized By  
Department of History**





**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

(Managed by: Siddhartha Academy of General & Technical Education, Vijayawada-10)

An Autonomous College in the Jurisdiction of Krishna University

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade



**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

**Value Added Course**

**Title: HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

Name of the Lecturer : D.Rajya lakshmi

Class : I B.A

Duration of the Course : 30 Days

VAC Code : HIS-AR-01

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

**Title: History and Archaeology:**

Objectives :

1. Understanding the Past: History seeks to understand and interpret the past, including the actions, beliefs, and experiences of individuals and societies. It aims to reconstruct narratives of events, processes, and developments over time.
2. Analysis of Primary Sources: Historians examine primary sources, such as written documents, oral testimonies, and visual materials, to gather evidence about the past. They critically analyze and interpret these sources to uncover historical facts, patterns, and themes.
3. Chronological Understanding: History aims to establish chronological frameworks and timelines of historical events and eras. It seeks to determine the sequence and duration of events and understand how they relate to each other.

Methodology : Teacher - Centered method

Duration : 30 Hours

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**  
**Student Enrolment Sheet**

Class : I BA

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Signature
1	1911001	Fouziya	Fouziya
2	1911002	P. Nani	P. Nani
3	1911003	V. Preethi	V. Preethi
4	1911005	Durga Prasad	Durga Prasad
5	1911006	K. Suresh	K. Suresh
6	1911007	M. Bhargavi	M. Bhargavi
7	1911008	M. Vamsi vardhan	M. Vamsi vardhan
8	1911009	SK. Asha	SK. Asha
9	1911010	T. Ravi	T. Ravi
10	1911011	M. Sirisha Rani	M. Sirisha Rani
11	1911012	Ch. Phani Kumar	Ch. Phani Kumar
12	1911015	J. Ajay	J. Ajay
13	1911016	S. Ganesh	S. Ganesh
14	1911022	M. Lavanya	M. Lavanya
15	1911023	K. Myra	K. Myra

*P. S. S. S. S.*

PRINCIPAL

AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College of  
Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru



**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

**Title: History and Archeology:**

**Date** - 1-7-2019 TO 24-8-2019

Date	Content	Module No.
1-7-2019 TO 12-7-2019	Political History: This focuses on the study of political systems, leaders, and institutions, including the rise and fall of governments, wars, revolutions, and diplomatic relations.	I
15-7-2019 TO 31-7-2019	Social History: Social history examines the everyday lives of people in the past, including their social structures, class relations, gender roles, family life, and cultural practices.	II
1-8-2019 TO 14-8-2019	Economic History: This area explores the economic systems, trade networks, labor relations, and economic developments over time, analyzing factors such as industrialization, globalization, and economic inequality.	III
16-8-2019 TO 24-8-2019	Cultural History: Cultural history investigates the beliefs, values, art, literature, music, and intellectual movements of different societies, examining how culture shapes and is shaped by historical events.	IV

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**  
**Title: History and Archaeology:**

08  
10

Test Exercise: 1911005, Durga Prasad

1. 'Abhinava Bharat Society' was a revolutionary group mainly active in Maharashtra
2. Who coined the slogan 'Quit India'? Yusuf meher Ali
3. 'Man Ki Lehar', a famous poem collection in Hindi, was composed by - Ram Prashad Bismil
4. Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev got martyrdom on March 1931
5. Asvaghosa, the author of the epic 'Buddhacharita', graced the royal court of - King Ashoka
6. When did Mughal emperor Akbar abolish the 'Pilgrimage Tax'? 1563
7. To whom Lord Mountbatten called the 'One-Man Boundary Force'? Mahatma Gandhi
8. Which Indian leader wrote the book "Indian National Evolution"? Ambica charan mazumdar
9. Which Indian leader was popularly known as 'Andhra Kesari'? Kandukuri Veeresha Lingam
10. What is the earlier name of the present National Library in Kolkata?? British Library

T. Narasimha



**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**  
**Title: History and Archaeology:**

08  
10

Test Exercise: 19110010 T. Ravi

1. 'Abhinava Bharat Society' was a revolutionary group mainly active in Maharashtra
2. Who coined the slogan 'Quit India'? yusuf Meher Ali
3. 'Man Ki Lehar', a famous poem collection in Hindi, was composed by - Rama Prasad Bismil
4. Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev got martyrdom on March lohar
5. Asvaghosa, the author of the epic 'Buddhacharita', graced the royal court of - king Kanishka
6. When did Mughal emperor Akbar abolish the 'Pilgrimage Tax'? 1560 A
7. To whom Lord Mountbatten called the 'One-Man Boundary Force'? mahatma Gandhi
8. Which Indian leader wrote the book "Indian National Evolution"? Ambica Charan Mazumdar
9. Which Indian leader was popularly known as 'Andhra Kesari'? T. prakasham
10. What is the earlier name of the present National Library in Kolkata?? American library

T. Narasimha Rao

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of HISTORY**

**Value Added Course**  
**Title: History and Archaeology:**

**Title:** 19001911005. Durga Prasad

**Feed Back Form**

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No) ✓
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No) ✓
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No)
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No) ✓
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No) ✓
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the number of weeks designed for the program? (Yes/No) ✓
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No) ✓
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No) ✓

T. Narasimha Rao

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of HISTORY**

**Value Added Course**  
**Title: History and Archaeology:**

**Marks List**

Class: I BA

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks
1	1911001	Fouziya	10
2	1911002	P. Nani	10
3	1911003	V. Preethi	09
4	1911005	Burga prasad	08
5	1911007	M. Bhargavi	09
6	1911008	M. Vamsi Vardhan	08
7	1911009	Sk. Asha	09
8	1911010	T. Ravi	08
9	1911011	M. Srisha Rani	10
10	1911012	Gh. Phani Kumar	10
11	1911015	T. Ajay	09
12	1911016	S. Ganesh	08
13	1911022	M. Lavanya	09
14	1911023	k. Myra	10
15	1911006	k. Suresh	10

*S. S. S. S. S.*  
PRINCIPAL



**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of HISTORY**

**Value Added Course**  
**Title: History and Archaeology:**

**Title:** 19110010 T. Ravi

**Feed Back Form**

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No) ✓
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No) ✓
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No) ✓✓
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No) ✓
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No) ✓
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the number of weeks designed for the program? (Yes/No) ✓✓
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No) ✓
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No) ✓

## A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

### Value Added Course / Certificate Course - Attendance Register

Class / Section: JBA

Year : 2019-20

Department of: History

Paper: Value Added Course Lecturer: Dr. D. Rajya Lakshmi

Sl. No	Roll No	Student Name	Category	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total
1	1911001	Fauziya	BC-E	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	17
2	1911002	P. Nani	SC	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	18
3	1911003	V. Preethi	SC	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	17
4	1911005	Durga prasad	SC	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	17
5	1911006	K. Vukesh	SC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	18
6	1911007	M. Bhargavi	SC	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	16
7	1911008	M. Vamsi vardhan	BC-B	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	17
8	1911009	sk. Asha	BC-E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	17
9	1911010	T. Ravi	BC-D	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	17
10	1911011	M. Sirisha Rani	BC-B	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	18
11	1911012	Sh. Phani kumar	SC	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	17
12	1911015	J. Ajay	BC-B	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	18
13	1911016	S. Ganesh	SC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	17
14	1911022	M. Lavanya	BC-D	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	17
15	1911023	K. Myra	SC	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	18

*D. Lakshmi*  
Principal

AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College  
Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru



# A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

## Value Added Course / Certificate Course - Attendance Register

Class / Section: I BA

Year : 2019-20

Department of: History

Paper: Value Added Course Lecturer: Dr. D. Rajyalakshmi

Sl. No	Roll No	Student Name	Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
1	1911001	Fouziya	BC-E	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	17
2	1911002	P. Nani	SC	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	17
3	1911003	V. Sneethi	SC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	17
4	1911005	Durga prasad	SC	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	17
5	1911006	K. Suresh	SC	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	18
6	1911007	M. Bhargavi	SC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	18
7	1911008	M. Vamsi Vardhan	BC-B	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	17
8	1911009	S.K. Asha	BC-E	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	18
9	1911010	T. Ravi	BC-D	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	17
10	1911011	M. Sirisha Rani	BC-B	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	17
11	1911012	Gh. Phani kumar	SC	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	18
12	1911015	J. Ajay	BC-B	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	17
13	1911016	S. Ganesh	SC	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	17
14	1911022	M. Lavanya	BC-D	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	18
15	1911023	K. Myra	SC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	17

*D. Salethi*  
PRINCIPAL

AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College of  
Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru





**ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P**  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



## Department of HISTORY


**CERTIFICATE COURSE: History and Archaeology**

### CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that . P.Nani Son/Daughter of Shri/Smt P.Rama Rao has Successfully completed  
Value added course in **History and Archaeology** Conducted by the Department of History from 01-07-2019 to 24-08-2019  
We wish him her bright future

  
Co-ordinator

  
Head of Department

  
Principal  
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College of  
Art&Science (Autonomous),Vuyyuru

The syllabus for a History and Archaeology course can vary widely depending on the level of the course (undergraduate or graduate), the institution, and the specific focus or period of history and archaeology being studied. Below is a general outline of topics that might be covered in a typical undergraduate or introductory History and Archaeology course. Please note that this is a general guideline, and specific courses may cover different topics or go into greater depth on certain subjects.

### **Course Title: History and Archaeology**

**Course Description:** This course explores the interconnected fields of history and archaeology, emphasizing their roles in uncovering and interpreting past civilizations, cultures, and events. Students will learn about the methods, techniques, and tools used in historical and archaeological research, and gain an understanding of how these disciplines contribute to our understanding of the past.

### **Course Topics:**

#### **Week 1-2: Introduction to History and Archaeology**

- Definitions and scope of history and archaeology
- Importance of studying history and archaeology
- Historical and archaeological sources

#### **Week 3-4: Archaeological Methods**

- Excavation techniques
- Dating methods (radiocarbon dating, stratigraphy, etc.)
- Artifact analysis and interpretation

#### **Week 5-6: Prehistoric Archaeology**

- Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods
- Early human evolution
- Cave art and symbolism

#### **Week 7-8: Ancient Civilizations**

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley
- Ancient Greece and Rome
- Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations

### **Week 9-10: Medieval and Renaissance Archaeology**

- Medieval castles and towns
- Renaissance archaeology and art history
- The impact of trade and exploration

### **Week 11-12: Modern Archaeology**

- Industrial archaeology
- World War I and II archaeology
- Contemporary archaeology and ethics

### **Week 13-14: Historical Research Methods**

- Primary and secondary sources
- Archival research
- Oral history and interviews

### **Week 15-16: Interdisciplinary Approaches**

- Historical archaeology
- Environmental history
- Cultural heritage management

### **Week 17-18: Interpretation and Presentation**

- Reconstruction and interpretation of the past
- Museums and public engagement
- Writing and presenting historical and archaeological findings

**Assessment:** Assessment in this course may include a combination of the following:

- Examinations or quizzes
- Research papers or projects
- Class participation and discussions
- Laboratory or fieldwork assignments
- Presentations



Please note that this is a general syllabus outline, and the actual content and organization of a History and Archaeology course can vary from one institution to another. Additionally, more advanced or specialized courses may focus on specific periods, regions, or topics within the fields of history and archaeology. Students should consult their course syllabus and instructor for specific details and requirements.

## Archaeological Methods

### ChatGPT

Archaeological methods encompass a wide range of techniques and approaches used by archaeologists to study and uncover the past through the excavation and analysis of material remains. These methods are crucial for understanding ancient cultures, societies, and environments. Below is an overview of some key archaeological methods:

1. **Survey:** Archaeological surveys involve systematic examination of a specific area to identify archaeological sites or features without excavation. This can include pedestrian surveys, remote sensing technologies (e.g., LiDAR, aerial photography), and geophysical surveys (e.g., ground-penetrating radar) to detect buried structures or artifacts.
2. **Excavation:** Excavation is the primary method used to uncover archaeological sites and recover artifacts and other remains. It involves carefully removing layers of soil and sediment to expose buried structures, artifacts, and ecofacts (environmental remains). Stratigraphy, the study of layering, is critical in understanding the relative chronology of these finds.
3. **Dating Methods:** Archaeologists use various dating techniques to determine the age of artifacts, features, and sites. Some common dating methods include radiocarbon dating (for organic materials), dendrochronology (tree-ring dating), and luminescence dating (using trapped electrons in minerals).
4. **Artifact Analysis:** Artifacts recovered during excavations are studied in detail to understand their function, cultural significance, and dating. This analysis can involve typology (classification of artifacts based on shared characteristics), material analysis (e.g., studying the composition of pottery or metal artifacts), and technological analysis (how artifacts were made).

5. **Environmental Archaeology:** This method involves the study of ecofacts, such as plant remains (e.g., seeds, pollen), animal bones, and sediments. Environmental archaeology provides insights into ancient diets, agriculture, climate, and landscapes.
6. **Geographic Information Systems (GIS):** GIS is used to map and analyze archaeological data in a spatial context. It helps archaeologists understand site distributions, landscape features, and how ancient communities interacted with their environments.
7. **Experimental Archaeology:** Experimental archaeologists recreate and test ancient technologies, techniques, and processes to gain insights into how artifacts were made and used. For example, experimental archaeologists might attempt to replicate pottery or stone tool production using traditional methods.
8. **Osteoarchaeology:** Osteoarchaeologists specialize in the analysis of human and animal skeletal remains. They can determine information about diet, health, age, sex, and cultural practices based on bones.
9. **Ethnoarchaeology:** Ethnoarchaeologists study modern-day societies and cultures to gain insights into past cultural behaviors and practices. By observing how living societies use tools, build structures, or engage in other activities, they can make inferences about ancient cultures.
10. **Conservation and Preservation:** Archaeological finds must be carefully conserved and preserved to prevent deterioration. This includes cleaning, stabilizing, and storing artifacts and ecofacts to ensure their long-term survival.
11. **Interdisciplinary Approaches:** Archaeologists often collaborate with experts in other fields, such as geology, chemistry, anthropology, and history, to gain a comprehensive understanding of archaeological sites and materials.
12. **Public Engagement:** Communicating findings to the public and involving local communities in archaeology is an important aspect of the discipline. Public engagement can take the form of museum exhibits, educational programs, and community outreach.

Archaeologists use these methods in a systematic and ethical manner to piece together the story of past human societies and their environments. The specific methods employed depend on the research questions, objectives, and resources available for a given archaeological project.

# Prehistoric Archaeology

## ChatGPT

Prehistoric archaeology is a subfield of archaeology that focuses on the study of human societies and cultures before the advent of written records. It involves the investigation of archaeological sites and artifacts to reconstruct and understand the lives of prehistoric peoples. Prehistoric archaeology typically covers a vast timespan, ranging from the emergence of anatomically modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) around 300,000 years ago to the development of early civilizations in different regions, which typically occurred around 5,000 to 6,000 years ago. Here are some key aspects and topics within prehistoric archaeology:

- 1. Chronology:** Prehistoric archaeology is characterized by its reliance on relative dating methods, such as stratigraphy (the study of layers), and absolute dating methods, including radiocarbon dating, dendrochronology (tree-ring dating), and luminescence dating, to establish the chronological framework for prehistoric periods.
- 2. Paleolithic Era:** This is the earliest phase of prehistoric archaeology, spanning from the emergence of *Homo sapiens* to the end of the last Ice Age (approximately 2.6 million years ago to 10,000 years ago). Key topics include stone tool technology, the development of fire, subsistence strategies (hunting and gathering), and the earliest forms of art and symbolic expression.
- 3. Mesolithic Era:** Following the Paleolithic, the Mesolithic era is characterized by the transition from purely hunting and gathering to more complex subsistence strategies that included fishing, foraging, and the management of plant resources. This era witnessed the development of advanced stone tools and technologies.
- 4. Neolithic Era:** The Neolithic marks a pivotal point in human history with the advent of agriculture and the domestication of plants and animals. This era saw the establishment of settled communities, the development of pottery, and the construction of early agricultural structures.
- 5. Megalithic Cultures:** Many prehistoric cultures constructed impressive stone monuments, such as Stonehenge in England or the megalithic dolmens and menhirs found in various regions. Understanding the purpose and construction techniques of these monuments is a focus of prehistoric archaeology.



**6. Bronze Age and Iron Age:** These periods represent technological advancements with the introduction of metalworking. Bronze and iron tools and weapons played significant roles in shaping prehistoric societies, including the development of early complex societies and states.

**7. Social Organization and Cultural Change:** Prehistoric archaeologists explore questions related to the organization of prehistoric societies, including social hierarchies, trade networks, and religious practices. They also investigate cultural change and shifts in technology, economy, and belief systems over time.

**8. Rock Art and Symbolism:** The study of prehistoric rock art, petroglyphs, and cave paintings provides insights into the symbolic and artistic expressions of prehistoric peoples.

**9. Environmental Archaeology:** Understanding the prehistoric environment and how it influenced human adaptation is a crucial aspect of prehistoric archaeology. Analysis of plant remains, animal bones, and sediments helps reconstruct past ecosystems.

**10. Ethnographic Analogy:** Prehistoric archaeologists often use ethnographic analogy, comparing findings and behaviors from prehistoric sites to those observed in contemporary hunter-gatherer or small-scale agricultural societies to gain insights into prehistoric lifeways.

Prehistoric archaeology is a dynamic field that continually benefits from advancements in technology, dating methods, and interdisciplinary collaboration. Archaeologists in this field work to uncover the hidden stories of our ancient ancestors, shedding light on the development of human societies and the complex processes that led to the rise of civilization.

## Interdisciplinary Approaches

### ChatGPT

Interdisciplinary approaches in archaeology involve the collaboration of archaeologists with experts from other disciplines to gain a more comprehensive understanding of archaeological sites, artifacts, and cultures. These collaborations allow archaeologists to draw on the expertise of specialists in fields such as geology, chemistry, anthropology, history, and more to address complex research questions and provide deeper insights into the past. Here are some common interdisciplinary approaches in archaeology:

1. **Geoarchaeology:** Geoarchaeologists study the geological and sedimentary context of archaeological sites. They analyze soil layers, sediments, and landforms to understand how they formed and how they relate to human activity. This helps archaeologists interpret site formation processes and reconstruct ancient landscapes.
2. **Archaeobotany:** Archaeobotanists specialize in the analysis of plant remains recovered from archaeological sites. They identify and study ancient seeds, pollen, wood, and other plant materials to reconstruct past environments, subsistence strategies, and agricultural practices.
3. **Zooarchaeology:** Zooarchaeologists examine animal bones and other animal remains found at archaeological sites. They can determine the types of animals that were present, their roles in the diet, and the methods of hunting or domestication employed by ancient societies.
4. **Archaeological Chemistry:** Archaeological chemistry involves the analysis of artifacts and materials using chemical techniques. This can include the analysis of pottery to determine its composition, the use of spectroscopy to identify pigments in ancient artwork, and the study of residue on artifacts to uncover ancient food, beverages, or medicines.
5. **Archaeological Genetics:** Geneticists and anthropologists collaborate with archaeologists to extract and analyze ancient DNA from human and animal remains. This can provide insights into ancestry, migrations, and genetic adaptations of past populations.
6. **Historical Archaeology:** Historical archaeology combines archaeological methods with historical research. It involves the excavation and analysis of sites associated with written records and documented historical events. Collaboration with historians is common in this subfield.
7. **Linguistics and Epigraphy:** Linguists and epigraphers work with archaeologists to decipher ancient inscriptions, texts, and symbols found on artifacts or at archaeological sites. This helps in understanding ancient languages, writing systems, and cultural practices.
8. **Environmental Sciences:** Collaboration with environmental scientists can help archaeologists assess the impact of climate change, natural disasters, and environmental factors on ancient societies. Isotopic analysis of materials can also provide insights into ancient diets and migration patterns.

9. **Anthropological Approaches:** Anthropologists, including cultural and social anthropologists, provide insights into the social and cultural aspects of past societies. Their expertise can help archaeologists interpret social structures, rituals, and belief systems.
10. **Geographic Information Systems (GIS):** GIS specialists help archaeologists create maps and analyze spatial data to understand site distribution, landscape features, and settlement patterns.
11. **Public Engagement and Outreach:** Collaboration with educators and museum professionals helps archaeologists communicate their findings to the public effectively. This can involve creating educational programs, exhibitions, and outreach initiatives.

Interdisciplinary collaboration enhances the depth and breadth of archaeological research, allowing archaeologists to address complex questions about the past more comprehensively. It also promotes a holistic understanding of ancient cultures, environments, and societies by integrating insights from various scientific and humanistic disciplines.

## Ancient Civilizations

### ChatGPT

Ancient civilizations were complex societies that emerged in different regions of the world and played a significant role in shaping human history. These civilizations are characterized by advanced cultural, political, social, economic, and technological achievements. Here are some notable ancient civilizations from various parts of the world:

#### 1. **Mesopotamia:**

- Located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in modern-day Iraq.
- Notable civilizations: Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylonians, and Assyrians.
- Achievements: Cuneiform writing, the first known legal code (Code of Hammurabi), advanced mathematics, and monumental architecture (ziggurats).

#### 2. **Ancient Egypt:**

- Along the banks of the Nile River in northeastern Africa.

- Known for its pharaohs, pyramids, and hieroglyphic writing.
- Achievements: Monumental architecture (pyramids and temples), advanced knowledge of medicine, and a complex religious system.

### **3. Indus Valley Civilization:**

- Flourished in the Indus River valley (parts of modern-day India and Pakistan).
- Known for well-planned cities with advanced drainage systems and a script that remains undeciphered.
- Achievements: Urban planning, early plumbing systems, and trade networks.

### **4. Ancient China:**

- China's history includes several dynastic periods.
- Notable dynasties: Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han, Tang, and Ming.
- Achievements: Invention of paper, the compass, gunpowder, and the Great Wall of China. Also known for Confucianism and Taoism philosophies.

### **5. Ancient Greece:**

- Located in southeastern Europe.
- Known for its contributions to philosophy, democracy, literature, and art.
- Achievements: Birthplace of democracy, Greek philosophers (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle), Olympic Games, and classical architecture.

### **6. Ancient Rome:**

- Originated in the Italian Peninsula and expanded to become a vast empire.
- Known for its legal system, engineering, and cultural influence.
- Achievements: Roman law, the Roman road network, aqueducts, and monumental architecture (e.g., the Colosseum).

### **7. Maya Civilization:**



- Flourished in Mesoamerica, including parts of modern-day Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador.
- Known for its sophisticated calendar system, hieroglyphic writing, and monumental architecture.
- Achievements: Hieroglyphic writing, the Long Count calendar, and intricate city-states like Tikal and Palenque.

#### **8. Aztec Empire:**

- Established in central Mexico.
- Known for their impressive city of Tenochtitlan, human sacrifices, and complex social structure.
- Achievements: Floating gardens (chinampas), military organization, and a tribute-based economy.

#### **9. Inca Empire:**

- Located in the Andes Mountains of South America (modern-day Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and parts of Chile and Argentina).
- Known for their monumental stone architecture, road networks, and quipu (a system of knotted cords for record-keeping).
- Achievements: Machu Picchu, the Inca Trail, and a highly organized society.

#### **10. Persian Empire:**

- Originated in the region of modern-day Iran.
- Known for its vast territorial expansion and administrative innovations.
- Achievements: Royal Road (a network of roads), standardized currency, and the promotion of religious tolerance.

These ancient civilizations left lasting legacies in terms of art, architecture, literature, philosophy, science, and governance. They have greatly influenced subsequent cultures and continue to be studied and admired for their achievements and contributions to human civilization.

Interpretation and Presentation

## ChatGPT

Interpretation and presentation are crucial aspects of archaeology and historical research. Once archaeologists collect data from excavations, surveys, or other research methods, they need to analyze and communicate their findings effectively to both scholarly audiences and the general public. Here's an overview of interpretation and presentation in archaeology:

**Interpretation:** Interpretation in archaeology involves making sense of the data collected during research and providing explanations or hypotheses about the past based on that data. It's the process of drawing conclusions and constructing narratives about ancient societies, cultures, and events. Key aspects of interpretation include:

1. **Contextual Analysis:** Archaeologists examine the context of artifacts, features, and structures within a site to understand their significance and relationships to one another. This helps in reconstructing the site's history and its role within the broader cultural context.
2. **Comparative Analysis:** Archaeologists often compare their findings to other known archaeological sites, artifacts, or historical records to identify similarities, differences, and patterns. This comparative approach helps in gaining insights into the past.
3. **Cultural and Social Interpretation:** Interpretation extends to understanding the social, economic, political, and religious aspects of past societies. Archaeologists explore how artifacts and structures reflect cultural practices and belief systems.
4. **Environmental Interpretation:** Environmental data, such as pollen analysis and the study of faunal remains, provide information about the ancient environment and the impact of humans on it. Interpretation in this context helps reconstruct past landscapes and subsistence strategies.
5. **Theoretical Frameworks:** Archaeologists often employ various theoretical frameworks, such as processual archaeology, post-processual archaeology, and agency theory, to guide their interpretations and generate research questions.

**Presentation:** Presentation in archaeology involves communicating research findings and interpretations to different audiences through various media and formats. Effective presentation is essential for disseminating knowledge and engaging with the public. Key aspects of presentation include:

1. **Academic Papers:** Archaeologists publish their research findings in peer-reviewed academic journals. These papers provide detailed accounts of excavations, methodologies, data analysis, and interpretations. They are intended for a scholarly audience.
2. **Conference Presentations:** Archaeologists often present their research at academic conferences, where they can share their findings, discuss interpretations, and receive feedback from peers.
3. **Reports:** Detailed excavation reports and fieldwork reports are essential for documenting the results of archaeological projects. These reports include descriptions of methods, stratigraphy, artifact analysis, and interpretations.
4. **Books and Monographs:** Archaeologists may compile their research into books or monographs for a wider readership, including students, professionals, and enthusiasts.
5. **Museums and Exhibits:** Museums play a crucial role in presenting archaeological findings to the public. Curators design exhibits to showcase artifacts, explain their historical context, and tell the story of past cultures.
6. **Public Outreach:** Archaeologists engage in public outreach through lectures, workshops, and educational programs. They often work with schools, community organizations, and archaeological societies to raise awareness and share knowledge.
7. **Digital Media:** With the advent of digital technology, archaeologists can create websites, online databases, and virtual reconstructions of sites to make their research accessible to a global audience.
8. **Documentary Films and TV Programs:** Archaeological discoveries and excavations are popular topics for documentary films and television programs, which help reach a broad viewership and generate interest in archaeology.

Effective presentation in archaeology involves clear, concise, and engaging storytelling that respects both scholarly rigor and the diverse interests of the public. It also considers the ethical and cultural aspects of presenting the past, including the perspectives of descendant communities and indigenous groups.





**Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts and Science**

**Autonomous College :: Aided College of Govt. of AP**

**NAAC 'A' Grade College**

**Vuyyuru, Krishna (Dt.), Andhra Pradesh-521165**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE**

**Title: Lab Symbols & Safety**

**VAC CODE: CHPG-SS-02**

**1<sup>ST</sup> AUG, 2019 TO 31<sup>TH</sup> AUG 2019**

**Duration of the Course: 30Hrs**

**Organized By**

**Department of CHEMISTRY P.G**



# **A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

(Managed by: Siddhartha Academy of General & Technical Education, Vijayawada-10)

An Autonomous College in the Jurisdiction of Krishna University

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade



## **DEPARTMENT OF Chemistry [P.G]**

### **Value Added Course**

**Title:** Lab symbols and safety

Name of the Lecturer	:	Dilshad Begum
Class	:	I M.Sc (Organic Chemistry)
Duration of the Course	:	Thirty Days
VAC Code	:	CHEV1C2

---

**Objectives:** "Lab Symbols and safety

The objective of the Course is to bring Knowledge of students to understand various lab procedures and handling techniques by understanding nature of symbol present on chemicals. So that student can safely handle chemicals and further work in the laboratory.

**Methodology :**

Experimental and Learning Methods

**Duration:** 30 Days

---

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

“Lab Symbols and safety”

**Date:**            **01/08/2019 to 31/08/2019**

S. No	Content	Module No
1	Introduction to Basic Safety rules	I
2	Handling and Identifying symbols.	II
3	Identifying by Observing Symbols in laboratory store and their handling by using procedures.	III
4	<b>Examples of symbols like</b> Carcinogenic Explosive \, Skull bones, compressed gasses etc	IV



**Value Added Course**

**Title:** “Lab Symbols and safety”

**Test Exercise:**

1. Safety symbols have to be known in lab. (Yes/No)
  2. Explosives identified by symbols. (Yes/No)
  3. Carcinogenic means----- causing.
  4. Skull and bones indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. First aid box is required in laboratory\_\_\_\_\_.
  6. Causing Blisters, burns is example for\_\_\_\_\_ damage
  7. Compressed gas example is\_\_\_\_\_.
  8. Cylinder symbol indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
  9. Laboratory safety glasses are to be used. (Yes/No)
  10. Hazard means\_\_\_\_\_.
-

**Value Added Course**

**Title:** “Lab symbols and safety”

**Key:**

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Cancer
4. Poisonous
5. Yes
6. Irreversible
7. N-butane etc.
8. Compressed gas.
9. Yes
10. Harmful to human being

---

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of Chemistry [P.G]**

**Value Added Course**

**Title:**“Lab Symbols and safety”

**Feed Back Form**

**Name of the Student:**

**Class and Roll Number:**

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No)
  2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No)
  3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No)
  4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No)
  5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No)
  6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the (Yes/No)  
number of weeks designed for the program?
  7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching (Yes/No)  
your knowledge?
  8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No)
-

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

**Student Enrollement Sheet**

**Class: IM.Sc (Organic Chemistry)**

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Signature
1	Y190CH102001	A.Khadhar	A. Khadhar
2	Y190CH102002	A.Aswini	A. Aswini
3	Y190CH102003	B. Praddep	B. Praddep
4	Y190CH102004	V.Siva Kalayani	V.Siva Kalayani
5	Y190CH102005	B.Anka Babu	B. Anka Babu
6	Y190CH102006	D.S.Reddy	D.S.Reddy
7	Y190CH102007	D.V.S.S.Rao	D.V.S.S.Rao
8	Y190CH102008	G.Ramya	G. Ramya
9	Y190CH102009	G.N.Veeramma	G.N. Veeramma
10	Y190CH102010	G.Sirisha	G. Sirisha
11	Y190CH102011	G.Eswar	G. Eswar
12	Y190CH102012	K.S.N.Tulasi	K.S.N. Tulasi
13	Y190CH102013	K.Ramesh	K. Ramesh
14	Y190CH102014	K.Srinu	K. Srinu
15	Y190CH102015	K.Ssrinivas	K. Ssrinivas



Head, P.G. Department of Chemistry  
A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha College of Arts & Sc.  
VUYYURU-521165 Krishna Dist.



**PRINCIPAL**  
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College of  
Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru



A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Department of Chemistry [P.G]

Value Added Course

Title: Lab Symbols and Safety

Marks List

Class: I M.Sc (Organic Chemistry)

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks
1	Y190CH102001	A. Khadhari	12
2	Y190CH102002	A. Aswini	10
3	Y190CH102003	B. Pradhep	12
4	Y190CH102004	V. Siva Kalayan?	18
5	Y190CH102005	B. Anka Baby	14
6	Y190CH102006	D. S. Reddy.	14
7	Y190CH102007	D. V. S. S. Rao	12
8	Y180CH102008	G. Ramya	12
9	Y190CH102009	G. N. Veevamma.	18
10	Y190CH102010	G. Srissha	14
11	Y190CH102011	G. Esuvar	14
12	Y190CH102012	K. S. N. Tulasi	14
13	Y190CH102013	K. Ramesh	10
14	Y190CH102014	K. Srinu	16
15	Y190CH102015	K. Srinivas.	18



  
Head, P.G. Department of Chemistry  
A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha College of Arts & Science  
VUYURU-521165 Krishna Dist. A.P.

  
PRINCIPAL  
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College of  
Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
 Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course / Certificate Course - Attendance Register**

Class / Section: MSc Chemistry Year : 2019 Department of: PG CHEMISTRY Paper: \_\_\_\_\_ Lecturer: D. Ishward Reddy

Sl.No	Roll No	Student Name	Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
1	y190cchl02001	A. Khodhary	OBC	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	11
2	y190cchl02002	A. V. Srinani	SC	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	13
3	y190cchl02003	B. Dredder	SC	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	10
4	y190cchl02004	V. Siva Kalyani	SC	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	14
5	y190cchl02005	B. Anka Babu.	BC	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	10
6	y190cchl02006	D. S. Reddy	OC	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	12
7	y190cchl02007	D. V. S. S. Rao.	BC	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	11
8	y190cchl02008	G. Ramya.	SC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	13
9	y190cchl02009	G. N. Veeramma	SC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	11
10	y190cchl02010	G. Sri. Asha	BC	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	11
11	y190cchl02011	G. Sruani	BC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	11
12	y190cchl02012	K. S. N. Tulasi	BC	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	09
13	y190cchl02013	K. Ramesh	SC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	11
14	y190cchl02014	K. Srinu	BC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	13
15	y190cchl02015	K. Srinivas.	BC	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	12

Signature of the Lecturer  


Signature of the HOD  


Head, P.G. Department of Chemistry  
 A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha College of Arts & Science  
 Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

  
 PRINCIPAL  
 A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru



# A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

## Value Added Course / Certificate Course - Attendance Register

Class / Section: Ms (Chemistry) Year : 2019

Department of: PY chemistry

Paper: CHEM1C2

Lecturer: Dilshad Begum.

Sl.No	Roll No	Student Name	Category	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total
1	Y19DCH102001	A. Knathbas	OBc	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	10
2	Y19DCH102002	A. Aswin	Sc	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	11
3	Y19DCH102003	B. Praddep	Sc	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	10
4	Y19DCH102004	V. Siva Kalyani	Sc	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	A	9
5	Y19DCH102005	B. Anka Babu	Bc	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	9
6	Y19DCH102006	D.S. Reddy	OC	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	11
7	Y19DCH102007	D.V.S. Redu	Bc	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	11
8	Y19DCH102008	G. Ramya	Sc	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	9
9	Y19DCH102009	G.N. Vekamma	Sc	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	11
10	Y19DCH102010	G. Srisha	Bc	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	8
11	Y19DCH102011	G. Suresh	Bc	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	12
12	Y19DCH102012	K.S.N Tulasi	Bc	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	10
13	Y19DCH102013	K. Ramesh	Sc	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	11
14	Y19DCH102014	K. Sriou.	Bc	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	9
15	Y19DCH102015	K. Saritha	Bc	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	11

Signature of the Lecturer

Signature of the HOD

PRINCIPAL

Head, P.G. Department of Chemistry  
A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha College of Arts & Science

AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science (Autonomous), Vuyyuru

18  
20

Value Added Courses

Title : "Lab Symbols and Safety"

Test Exercise:

1. Safety symbols have to be known in lab.  (Yes/No)
2. Explosives identified by symbols.  (Yes/No)
3. Carcinogenic means Cancer causing.
4. Skull and bones indicates Poisonous.
5. First aid box is required in laboratory Yes.
6. Causing Blisters, burns is example for Irreversible damage.
7. Compressed gas example is N-butane etc.
8. Cylinder symbol indicates Compressed Gas.
9. Laboratory safety glasses are to be used.  (Yes/No)
10. Hazard means Dangerous to human being.



A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Value Added Course

Title: " LabSymbols and Safety"

12  
20

Test Exercise:

1. Safety symbols have to be known in lab.
2. Explosives identified by symbols.
3. Carcinogenic means Cancer causing.
4. Skull and bones indicates danger.
5. First aid box is required in laboratory eyes.
6. Causing Blisters, burns is example for reversible damage
7. Compressed gas example is N-Butane.
8. Cylinder symbol indicates gas.
9. Laboratory safety glasses are to be used.
10. Hazard means noisy.

(Yes/No)

(Yes/No)

(Yes/No)

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of Chemistry**

**Value Added Course**

Title: "Lab Safety and Symbols

**Feed Back Form**

Name of the Student: *G. Ramya*  
Class and Roll Number: *B. M. Sc K 4190CH102008*

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No) ✓
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No) ✓
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No) ✓
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No) ✓
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No) ✓
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the (Yes/No) number of weeks designed for the program? (Yes/No) ✓
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No) ✓
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No) ✓

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of Chemistry [P.G]**

**Value Added Course**

Title : "Lab Symbols and Safety

**Feed Back Form**

Name of the Student: *G.N. Veeramme*

Class and Roll Number: *D.M.Sc X 41902 H10 2009*

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No)
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No)
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No)
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No)
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No)
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the (Yes/No) number of weeks designed for the program?
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No)
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No)

## MODULES

### Basic safety rules

A standard list of basic laboratory safety rules are given below and must be followed in every laboratory that uses hazardous materials or processes. These basic rules provide hygiene and behavior safety information to avoid accidents in the laboratory. Laboratory specific safety rules may be required for processes, equipment, and materials, which should be addressed by laboratory standard operating procedures

- Know locations of laboratory safety showers, eyewash stations, and fire extinguishers. The safety equipment may be located in the hallway near the laboratory entrance.
- Know emergency exit routes.
- Avoid skin and eye contact with chemicals
- Minimize all chemical exposures.
- No horseplay will be tolerated.
- Assume that all chemicals of unknown toxicity are highly toxic.
- Post warning signs when unusual hazards, hazardous materials, hazardous equipment, or other special conditions are present.
- Avoid distracting or startling persons working in the laboratory.
- Use equipment only for its designated purpose
- Combine reagents in their appropriate order, such as adding acid to water.
- Avoid adding solids to hot liquids.
- All laboratory personnel should place emphasis on safety and chemical hygiene at all times.
- Never leave containers of chemicals open.
- All containers must have appropriate labels. Unlabeled chemicals should never be used.
- Do not taste or intentionally sniff chemicals.
- Never consume and/or store food or beverages or apply cosmetics in areas where hazardous chemicals are used or stored.
- Do not use mouth suction for pipetting or starting a siphon.
- Wash exposed areas of the skin prior to leaving the laboratory.
- Long hair and loose clothing must be pulled back and secured from entanglement or potential capture.
- No contact lenses should be worn around hazardous chemicals even when wearing safety glasses.
- Laboratory safety glasses or goggles should be worn in any area where chemicals are used or stored. They should also be worn any time there is a chance of splashes or particulates to enter the eye.
- Closed-toe shoes must be worn at all times in the laboratory. Perforated shoes or sandals are not appropriate.
- Determine the potential hazards and appropriate safety precautions before beginning any work.
- Procedures should be developed that minimize the formation and dispersion of aerosols.
- If an unknown chemical is produced in the laboratory, the material should be considered hazardous.



- Do not pour chemicals down drains, and do not utilize the sewer for chemical waste disposal.
- Keep all sink traps (including cup sink traps and floor drains) filled with water by running water down the drain at least monthly.
- Do not utilize fume hoods for evaporations and disposal of volatile solvents.
- Perform work with hazardous chemicals in a properly working fume hood to reduce potential exposures.
- Avoid working alone in a building. Do not work alone in a laboratory if the procedures being conducted are hazardous.
- The permissible exposure limit (PEL) and the threshold limit values (TLV) must be observed in all areas. If exposure above a PEL or TLV is suspected for an ongoing process, please contact EHS immediately.
- Laboratory employees should have access to a chemical inventory list, applicable safety data sheets (SDS), departmental laboratory safety manual, and relevant standard operating procedures.
- Access to laboratories and support areas such as stockrooms or specialized laboratories should be limited to approved personnel only.
- All equipment should be regularly inspected for wear or deterioration.
- Equipment should be maintained according to the manufacturer's requirements and records of certification, maintenance, or repairs should be maintained for the life of the equipment.
- Designated and well-marked waste storage locations are necessary.
- No cell phone or ear bud usage is allowed in the active portion of the laboratories or during experimental operations.
- Clothing made of synthetic fibers should not be worn while working with flammable liquids or when a hazard is present as these materials tend to melt and stick to exposed skin.
- Laboratory coats should not be stored in offices or break rooms as this spreads contaminants to other areas.
- Computers and instrumentation should be labeled to indicate whether gloves should be worn or not. Inconsistent glove use around keyboards is a source of potential contamination.
- Avoid wearing jewelry in the lab as this can post multiple safety hazards.



## Hazard symbols

Hazard symbols have come a long way from the rudimentary drawings used to designate poison in the early 1800s.

As a result of updated OSHA chemical labeling requirements, 2016 marks the first full year of adoption of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) in the U.S.

The GHS system, part of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), consists of nine symbols, or pictograms, providing recognition of the hazards associated with certain substances. Use of eight of the nine are mandatory in the U.S., the exception being the environmental pictogram (see below).

Each pictogram covers a specific type of hazard and is designed to be immediately recognizable to anyone handling hazardous material.

In addition to pictograms, labels are required to include a signal word ("danger" or "warning"), a brief hazard statement and a precautionary statement outlining ways to prevent exposure.

Lah Safety and

## flame Over Circle



The Flame Over Circle symbol identifies oxidizers. Oxidizers are a type of chemical that facilitates burning. They also make fires burn at a higher temperature and for a longer period of time. To avoid burns and hazardous chemical injuries, products and machinery should be clearly marked with warnings and instructions. Clarion Safety's GHS flame over circle labels (ITEM# GHS6245-) help end-users reduce the risk of interacting with hazards. Our highly visible safety labels are printed on your choice of durable materials, at the size right for your project. These labels are expertly designed to meet your equipment safety needs, including those related to chemical and fire hazards, making them critical in notifying product users, employees, or visitors of burn and other safety and health hazards. They are perfectly suited for product and equipment applications in a range of demanding industrial climates where high performance and high visibility are required to keep people safe.

## Flame



**The Flame symbol identifies flammable materials.** This symbol also warns workers nearby that these hazardous materials may emit flammable gas or may self ignite when they are exposed to water or air. Hazardous products with the flame pictogram can be a fire or explosion hazard in the workplace.

For a fire to occur, three elements must be together at the same time and in the right proportions:

- a source of fuel (e.g., the flammable product),
- oxygen, and
- heat (e.g., an ignition source such as a spark).

It is very important when working with flammable products that these three elements are not present together in the right amounts at any time.

The following hazards are also associated with flammable liquids:

### Exploding Bomb



**The Exploding Bomb symbol indicates explosives are present.** Explosives include organic peroxides and any highly unstable material that is at risk for explosion. This includes environments where the substance is not exposed to air, called self-reactives. The symbol within the pictogram shows an exploding bomb. Products with this pictogram present severe fire and explosion hazards. Significant injury and property damage could result from incidents involving these products.

Products with this pictogram are not commonly used because of their severe hazards. When used, they must be handled and stored in stringently controlled conditions. Specialized training and supervision are required.

The Explosives hazard class has not been implemented in WHMIS 2015. In Canada, explosives are regulated under the *Explosives Act*. Provision of information about the hazards, and the safe

handling and storage and emergency procedures for explosives is beyond the scope of this document.

### Skull And Crossbones



The **Skull and Crossbones** symbol identifies substances that have an **immediate and severe toxic effect**. This is called acute toxicity, and examples of these substances include poisons and highly concentrated acids. A **skull and crossbones** is a picture of a human skull above a pair of crossed bones which warns of death or danger. It used to appear on the flags of pirate ships and is now sometimes found on containers holding poisonous substances.

Skull and crossbones stickers on the drums aroused the suspicion of the customs officers.

### Corrosion



The **Corrosion** symbol indicates that a material can cause skin corrosion or burns. Corrosive substances can also damage eyes on contact, or may damage metals when the substances and metals come in direct contact.

## Gas under pressure

### Gas Cylinder



The **Gas Cylinder** symbol means that a gas is stored under pressure. Examples of substances stored in gas cylinders include ammonia and liquid nitrogen. Is gas cylinder a chemical hazard?

Hazards due to the chemical properties of gas cylinders include: fire or explosion from the release of flammable gases near ignition sources (e.g. acetylene or liquid petroleum gas) spontaneous combustion from oxidising gases (e.g. oxygen or nitrous oxide) exposure to toxic or corrosive gases (e.g. anhydrous ammonia)



## Carcinogenic

### Health Hazard



The Health Hazard symbol indicates that a cancer-causing agent is present. In addition to carcinogens, the agents or substances present can also cause respiratory, reproductive or organ toxicity issues that can cause damage over time. In other words, the Health Hazard symbol warns of a long-term health hazard.

### Environment



The Environment symbol alerts individuals that present chemicals are toxic to aquatic wildlife. It's important to note that this is the only symbol listed here that is non-mandatory.

## Radioactive symbols

### Exclamation Mark



**The Exclamation Mark symbol indicates that the substance can cause immediate irritation**, including to the skin, eye or respiratory tract. This symbol also indicates a narcotic. Unlike the very specific hazard pictograms, such as for example the flame symbol, the meaning of the exclamation mark in GHS CLP is of a more general nature. In short: There are several different hazards indicated by the exclamation mark. Moreover, this pictogram can be replaced by other pictograms. What are the hazards that may be present, what do they have in common and when is the exclamation displayed and when not?

The pictogram "Exclamation mark" with the short name GHS07 is described in the CLP Regulation in Annex. It is part of the health hazard pictograms and generally only appears in case of minor hazards, accompanied by the signal word "Warning". The "Exclamation mark" pictogram is also used to denote "Hazardous to the ozone layer"



**ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)**



**Department of CHEMISTRY p.g**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE: Lab Symbols and Safety**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to Certify that, *G. Eswar* Son/Daughter of Shri/Smt *G. Venkateswara Rao*  
has Successfully completed value added course in **Lab Symbols and Safety**  
Conducted by the Department of Chemistry from 01-08-2019 to 31-08-2019 We wish him her bright future

*D. G. Shad*  
Co-ordinator

*V. Venkateswara Rao*  
Head of Department

*R. S. S. S.*  
Principal  
Principal  
A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of  
Arts & Science Vuyyuru, A.P.



**ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)**



**Department of CHEMISTRY p.g**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE: Lab Symbols and Safety**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to Certify that. *G. Sirisha* Son/Daughter of Shri/Smt *G. Subramanyeswara Rao*.

has Successfully completed value added course in **Lab Symbols and Safety**

Conducted by the Department of Chemistry from 01-08-2019 to 31-08-2019 We wish him her bright future

*D. Shad*  
Co-ordinator

*[Signature]*  
Head of Department

*[Signature]*  
Principal  
A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College  
Arts & Science VUYYURU







# **A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

(Managed by: Siddhartha Academy of General & Technical Education, Vijayawada-10)

An Autonomous College in the Jurisdiction of Krishna University

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade



## **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

2019-2020

### **Value Added Course Title: ONLINE BUSINESS**

Name of the Lecturer	:	A.N.L.MANOHARI
Class	:	II B.COM
Duration of the Course	:	30 HOURS
VAC Code	:	COM OB -03

**Value Added Course**

**Title: ONLINE BUSINESS**

**Objectives :**

1. **Increase Online Sales:** The primary objective for many online businesses is to generate revenue through online sales. This can involve increasing website traffic, optimizing the e-commerce platform, improving the user experience, and implementing effective conversion rate optimization strategies.
2. **Expand Market Reach:** Online businesses often aim to expand their market reach beyond their local or traditional boundaries. This objective can involve targeting new geographic markets, reaching international customers, or tapping into specific niche markets through online channels.
3. **Enhance Brand Awareness:** Building brand recognition and increasing awareness is a crucial objective for online businesses. This can be achieved through various digital marketing efforts, including social media marketing, content marketing, search engine optimization (SEO), influencer partnerships, and online advertising.

**Methodology :Teacher-Centeredmethod**

**Duration : 30 Hours**

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

**Title: ONLINE BUSINESS**

**Date: From 06-09-2019 to 14-10-2019**

Date	Content	Module No.
06-09-2019	<b>ONLINE BUSINESS</b> <b>UNIT I : Introduction to Online-business</b> Introduction to Online-business - Definition- Characteristics-Advantages of Online Business-Challenges- Differences between off-line business, e-commerce and Online Business.	I
17-09-2019	<b>UNIT – II : Online-Business Strategies</b> Online-business Strategies - Strategic Planning Process- Procurement -Logistics & Supply Chain Management- Customer Relationship management.	II
30-09-2019	<b>UNIT-III : Designing Online Business Website</b> Designing Online Business Website - Policies - Security & Legal Issues - Online Advertisements - Payment Gateways - Case Study	III



**Value Added Course**

**Title: ONLINE BUSINESS**

**Test Exercise:**

- Which dimension of e-commerce enables commerce beyond the boundaries of the country?
- is not a major type of electronic commerce.
- Which is not one of the three phases of electronic commerce?
- Which of the following describes the definition of electronic commerce?
- Which e-commerce model involves the sale of goods or services from businesses to the general public?
- Which e-commerce transaction provides the benefits of eliminating the requirement of a middleman?
- The idealistic market envisioned at the outset of electronic commerce's development is referred to as
- is an e-commerce model which focuses on consumers dealing with one another.
- Which of the following was the primary source of financing during the early years of electronic commerce?
- Which of the following is/are considered examples of the Consumer to consumer (C2C) model?



AG & SG SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE VUYYURU  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
(MANAGED BY SIDDHARTHA ACADEMY OF GENERAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION  
VIJAYAWADA)

Commerce	COMOB03	2019-2020	II.B.Com(Gen,com)
----------	---------	-----------	-------------------

**SEMESTER -III**

**Online Business**

**Value added Course**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**SECTION - A**

**Max Marks: 50**

**ANSWER ANY FIVE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**(5X10=50M)**

1. What is Online Business? Explain its Characteristics.
2. What are Differences between offline, e-commerce and online business?
3. What are the pros and cons of online video and information Products?
4. What are the different types of e-business strategies?
5. Explain about logistics Chain Management.
6. What is Customer Relationship Management? Explain its components?
7. Explain the security issues of online business?
8. Explain different types of Online Advertisement?
9. What are the Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Advertising?
10. Explain Payment Gateway.

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**Value Added Course**

**Title: ONLINE BUSINESS**

**Feed Back Form**

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No)
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No)
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No)
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No)
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No)
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the number of weeks designed for the program? (Yes/No)
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No)
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No)

*K. Lakshmi*  
Signature of the Student

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Value Added Course**  
**Title: ONLINE BUSINESS**

**Feed Back Form**

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No)
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No)
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No)
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No)
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No)
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the number of weeks designed for the program? (Yes/No)
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No)
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No)

  
Signature of the Student











Roll No.	Name of the Student	Date	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
59	D. Vasantha	1/9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
60	Mohammad Malin																			
61	Mohammad Abbas																			
62	N. Lakesh																			
63	K. Gopi chand																			
64	Ch. Kartheek																			
65	B. Venkata chandica																			
66	K. Vijaya Laxmi																			
67	R. Gopi Madhav																			
68	B. Taraka																			
69	P. Yesubabu																			

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
					</																					





ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



## Department Commerce

VALUE ADDED COURSE: ONLINE BUSINESS

### CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that .....A. Bavi Teja.....of .....B.com (computer) has successfully completed Value Added Course in **ONLINE BUSINESS** organised by the Department of Commerce during the Year 2019-2020 and passed the Examination in grade.....'A'.....

  
Co-ordinator

  
Head of Department

  
Principal  
Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,  
Vuyyuru-521 165, Krishna District.



**ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)**



## Department Commerce

**VALUE ADDED COURSE: ONLINE BUSINESS**

### CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that ....D. Tharun.....of B.Com Computers has successfully completed Value Added Course in **ONLINE BUSINESS** organised by the Department of Commerce during the Year 2019-2020 and passed the Examination in grade...A.....

*J. N. L. Manohari*  
Co-ordinator

*K. Venkatesh*  
Head of Department

*P. Sathish*  
Principal  
Principal  
Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,  
Vuyyuru-521 165, Krishna District.





**AdusumilliGopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts and Science**

**Autonomous College :: Aided College of Govt. of AP**

**NAAC 'A' Grade College**

**Vuyyuru, Krishna (Dt), Andhra Pradesh-521165**

**CERTIFICATE COURSE**

**TITLE: Journalism**

**CC CODE: JOU003**

**On 04-09-2019 to 20-10-2019**

**Duration of the Course: 30DAYS**

**Organized By**

**Department of Telugu**



**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

(Managed by: Siddhartha Academy of General & Technical Education, Vijayawada-10)

An Autonomous College in the Jurisdiction of Krishna University

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade



DEPARTMENT OF Telugu.

**Certificate Course**

Title: Journalism

Name of the Lecturer : M. I. S. Kumari

Class : II B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.

Duration of the Course : 30 days

VAC Code : JOU003

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**CERTIFICATE COURSE**

**Title: Journalism**

**Date From: 04-09-2019 to 20-10-2019**

Content	Module No.
Journalism: Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope	I
Principles and significance, Functions of Journalism, kinds of journalism	II
History of Indian Journalism: JA Hickey, Raja Rammohum Roy, M.K. Gandhi.	III
Magazine Journalism, Scope, trends and challenges.	IV

## **Module - I**

### **Journalism Meaning:**

Journalism refers to the profession or activity of collecting, verifying, synthesizing, and presenting information and news to the public through various media platforms, such as newspapers, magazines, television, radio, websites, and social media. It involves the process of researching, investigating, and reporting on current events, issues, and topics of interest to inform, educate, and engage the audience.

Journalists play a crucial role in society by providing accurate and timely information, holding governments, institutions, and individuals accountable, and facilitating public discourse and understanding. Ethical journalism involves adhering to principles such as objectivity, accuracy, fairness, and transparency while reporting and presenting information.

Journalists use various forms of media, including written articles, photographs, videos, podcasts, and more, to convey news and stories. They often work under tight deadlines and in diverse environments, covering a wide range of subjects such as politics, economics, science, culture, sports, and human interest stories.

Overall, journalism plays a vital role in shaping public opinion, fostering an informed citizenry, and contributing to the democratic process by providing the information needed for people to make informed decisions and engage in meaningful discussions about the world around them.

### **Journalism Definition**

Journalism is the profession or practice of gathering, verifying, and presenting information, news, and stories to the public through various media outlets, such as newspapers, magazines, television, radio, and digital platforms. It involves the collection of facts, data, and firsthand accounts to create informative and engaging content that informs, educates, and engages the audience about current events, issues, and topics of interest. Journalists play a critical role in providing accurate and timely information, promoting transparency, and facilitating public discourse. Ethical journalism adheres to principles of accuracy, fairness, objectivity, and integrity in the process of reporting and sharing information.

### **Journalism Nature**

The nature of journalism encompasses various aspects that define the profession and its role in society. Here are some key dimensions of journalism's nature:

**Information Gathering:** Journalism involves the collection of facts, data, and information from multiple sources, including interviews, research, and investigations. Journalists seek to gather accurate and relevant information to present a comprehensive and unbiased view of events and issues.

**Verification and Accuracy:** Journalists are responsible for verifying the information they gather to ensure its accuracy and credibility. This process helps maintain the trust of the audience and prevents the spread of misinformation.

**Objectivity and Fairness:** While complete objectivity may be challenging, journalists strive to present information fairly and impartially, allowing readers or viewers to form their own opinions based on the facts presented.

**Public Service:** Journalism serves as a public service by informing the public about important events, issues, and developments that impact society. It helps citizens stay informed, make informed decisions, and participate in democratic processes.



**Accountability and Watchdog Role:** Journalism acts as a check on power and authority by holding governments, institutions, and individuals accountable for their actions. Investigative journalism often uncovers wrongdoing, corruption, and injustices.

### **Journalism Scope**

The scope of journalism is broad and encompasses a wide range of activities, roles, and platforms. It plays a crucial role in informing the public, fostering accountability, and facilitating public discourse. The scope of journalism includes:

**News Reporting:** Journalists gather, verify, and report on current events, breaking news, and developments across various fields such as politics, economics, science, technology, health, culture, sports, and more.

**Investigative Journalism:** Investigative journalists delve deeply into issues to uncover hidden truths, expose corruption, and hold powerful individuals or institutions accountable for their actions.

**Feature Writing:** Feature articles go beyond the news to provide in-depth analysis, human-interest stories, profiles, and cultural explorations. These pieces offer a broader perspective on topics of interest.

**Opinion and Editorial Writing:** Opinion pieces provide commentary, analysis, and personal perspectives on current events and issues. Editorials express the viewpoint of the publication on specific matters.

**Photojournalism:** Photojournalists capture powerful images that convey news, emotions, and stories visually. Their work enhances and complements written journalism.

**Broadcast Journalism:** Broadcast journalists work in television and radio, delivering news through visual and audio formats. This includes news anchors, reporters, and producers.

**Digital Journalism:** With the rise of the internet, journalists work on online platforms, including news websites, blogs, podcasts, and social media, to reach a global audience.

**Data Journalism:** Journalists use data analysis and visualization techniques to uncover patterns, trends, and insights within large datasets, providing context and understanding to complex issues.

**Multimedia Journalism:** This involves combining various media formats, such as text, images, videos, and interactive elements, to create rich and engaging storytelling experiences.

**Environmental Journalism:** Focuses on reporting environmental issues, conservation efforts, climate change, and the impact of human activities on the planet.

## **Module – II**

### **Principles of Journalism**

**Accuracy:** Journalists strive to provide accurate and factual information. They must verify their sources, cross-check information, and correct errors promptly to maintain the credibility and trust of their audience.

**Objectivity and Fairness:** While complete objectivity might be difficult to achieve, journalists aim to present information fairly and impartially, avoiding bias and providing multiple perspectives on a given issue.

**Independence:** Journalists should be free from undue influence, whether it's from advertisers, governments, or other external parties. They should exercise their professional judgment and adhere to their ethical standards without being coerced.

**Transparency:** Journalists should be open about their methods, sources, and conflicts of interest. Transparency helps the audience understand how news is gathered and reported.

**Minimizing Harm:** Journalists should consider the potential impact of their reporting on individuals and communities. They should exercise caution when dealing with sensitive information and prioritize the well-being of those affected by their work.

**Accountability:** Journalists play a role in holding individuals, institutions, and governments accountable for their actions. They should be willing to correct mistakes and address criticism.

**Public Interest:** Journalists should prioritize stories and information that serve the public's interest and contribute to informed decision-making. Sensationalism and trivial stories should be balanced with substantive news.

**Diversity and Inclusivity:** Journalists should strive to reflect the diversity of society in their reporting, including diverse voices, perspectives, and stories that might otherwise be overlooked.

**Ethical Behavior:** Journalists should uphold ethical standards in their work, including respecting privacy, avoiding plagiarism, and adhering to legal and professional guidelines.

### **Significance of Journalism:**

**Informed Society:** Journalism provides the public with reliable and accurate information, enabling individuals to make informed decisions about their lives, communities, and societies.

**Accountability:** Journalists act as watchdogs by holding governments, institutions, and powerful individuals accountable for their actions and decisions.

**Transparency and Democracy:** Journalism promotes transparency in government and other institutions, fostering a healthy democratic process by allowing citizens to engage in informed discussions and participate in civic life.

**Social Change:** Investigative journalism can expose social injustices, corruption, and human rights abuses, leading to positive change and reform.

**Cultural Understanding:** Journalism helps foster understanding and appreciation of different cultures, communities, and viewpoints, promoting tolerance and empathy.

**Economic and Business Information:** Financial journalism provides crucial information about markets, businesses, and economic trends, assisting individuals and businesses in making sound financial decisions.

**Public Safety and Health:** Health and safety journalism informs the public about potential risks, outbreaks, and safety measures, contributing to the well-being of communities.

**Empowerment:** Journalism empowers individuals by giving them the tools to critically evaluate information, question authority, and actively engage in society.

**Community Building:** Local journalism strengthens communities by highlighting local issues, events, and stories that might otherwise go unnoticed.

**Crisis Communication:** Journalists play a vital role in providing timely and accurate information during crises, emergencies, and disasters, helping people make informed decisions and stay safe.

### **Functions of Journalism**

Journalism serves several important functions within society, playing a crucial role in informing, educating, and engaging the public. The functions of journalism include:

**Informing the Public:** Journalism's primary function is to provide accurate and timely information about current events, issues, and developments on a local, national, and global scale. This information allows individuals to stay informed about the world around them.

**Watchdog Role:** Journalism acts as a watchdog by monitoring and holding individuals, institutions, and governments accountable for their actions. Investigative reporting uncovers corruption, abuses of power, and wrongdoing, helping to ensure transparency and prevent abuse.

**Providing Analysis and Context:** Journalists provide analysis, interpretation, and context to help the audience understand complex issues, policies, and events. This function goes beyond simply reporting facts to offering insights that facilitate informed discussions.

**Fostering Public Discourse:** Journalism serves as a platform for public discussion and debate. It provides a space for different viewpoints and opinions, contributing to the exchange of ideas and democratic dialogue.

**Gatekeeping:** Journalists decide which stories to cover and how to present them, influencing what information the public receives. This gatekeeping function helps prioritize and filter the news to ensure it's relevant and meaningful.

**Providing a Voice to the Marginalized:** Journalism can amplify the voices of marginalized and underrepresented communities, giving them a platform to share their stories and concerns with a broader audience.

**Cultural Preservation:** Journalism records and preserves cultural events, traditions, and histories, helping to maintain cultural identity and heritage.

**Emergency and Crisis Communication:** During emergencies, natural disasters, or crises, journalism plays a crucial role in disseminating important information, safety instructions, and updates to the public.

**Promoting Accountability and Transparency:** By exposing wrongdoing and holding those in power accountable, journalism contributes to a more accountable and transparent society.

**Educating the Public:** In addition to reporting news, journalism educates the public about various topics, from science and technology to health and social issues, helping people make informed decisions in their daily lives.

**Entertainment and Cultural Exploration:** Journalism covers entertainment, arts, and cultural events, providing a source of leisure and exploration of creativity and human expression.

**Monitoring Social Change:** Journalism tracks social, political, and economic changes over time, documenting shifts in society and identifying trends.

**Community Building:** Local journalism brings communities together by covering local events, activities, and issues, fostering a sense of connection and identity.

**Setting the Agenda:** Journalism helps shape public opinion and policy agendas by highlighting certain issues and influencing what topics receive attention from the public and policymakers.

**Championing Human Rights:** Journalism plays a role in advocating for human rights, social justice, and equality by shedding light on injustices and advocating for positive change.

#### Kinds of Journalism

Journalism encompasses a wide range of specialized fields, each focusing on specific topics, formats, and approaches. Here are some of the different kinds of journalism:

**News Journalism:** The most common form of journalism, focusing on reporting current events, breaking news, and developments across various fields such as politics, economics, and society.

**Investigative Journalism:** In-depth reporting that involves thorough research and uncovering hidden truths, corruption, or abuses of power. Investigative journalists often work on long-term projects to expose important issues.

**Feature Journalism:** Feature articles go beyond the news to provide in-depth analysis, human-interest stories, profiles, and cultural explorations. They offer a broader perspective on topics of interest.

**Opinion Journalism:** Involves expressing personal viewpoints, commentary, and analysis on current events and issues. Editorials and columns are examples of opinion journalism.

**Photojournalism:** Photojournalists capture powerful images that convey news, emotions, and stories visually. Their work enhances and complements written journalism.

**Broadcast Journalism:** Includes television and radio reporting, presenting news through visual and audio formats. It encompasses news anchors, reporters, correspondents, and producers.

**Online Journalism:** Journalism conducted through digital platforms, including news websites, blogs, podcasts, and social media. Online journalists often engage with interactive and multimedia elements.

**Data Journalism:** Involves analyzing and visualizing large datasets to uncover patterns, trends, and insights, presenting complex information in a more accessible manner.



**Cultural Journalism:** Focuses on reporting arts, entertainment, and cultural events, including literature, music, theater, and film.

**Environmental Journalism:** Covers environmental issues, climate change, conservation efforts, and the impact of human activities on the planet.

**Business and Financial Journalism:** Reports on economic trends, markets, corporate practices, and financial developments.

**Science and Technology Journalism:** Focuses on scientific discoveries, technological advancements, and their societal implications.

**Health Journalism:** Covers health-related topics, medical breakthroughs, public health concerns, and healthcare policies.

**Travel Journalism:** Explores travel destinations, cultures, and experiences, often providing advice and insights for travelers.

**Political Journalism:** Focuses on politics, government policies, elections, and political developments.

**Sports Journalism:** Covers sporting events, athletes, teams, and related issues in the world of sports.

**Educational Journalism:** Reports on education-related topics, trends, challenges, and innovations in the education sector.

**Conflict Journalism:** Covers conflicts, wars, and geopolitical issues, often involving on-the-ground reporting from conflict zones.

**Fashion Journalism:** Focuses on fashion trends, designers, and the fashion industry.

**Automotive Journalism:** Covers the automotive industry, vehicle reviews, technological advancements, and trends.

## **Module – III**

### **History of Indian Journalism**

The history of journalism in India is rich and diverse, spanning over centuries and reflecting the country's social, political, and cultural evolution. Here is an overview of the key milestones and developments in Indian journalism:

**18th Century:** The first known newspaper in India was "Bengal Gazette," launched by James Augustus Hicky in 1780 in Calcutta (now Kolkata). It covered a variety of topics, including local news, cultural events, and political commentary.

**19th Century:** The 19th century witnessed the emergence of several influential newspapers, often playing a role in advocating for political and social reform. Notable publications included "The Hindu" (1878), which focused on nationalist and social issues, and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (1868), which covered political events and supported Indian nationalism.

**Freedom Struggle:** Indian journalism played a significant role in the fight for independence from British colonial rule. Newspapers like "Young India" (1919-1932) and "Harijan" (1933-1956), both edited by Mahatma Gandhi, became platforms for promoting civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance.

**Post-Independence Era:** After India gained independence in 1947, journalism continued to evolve. Newspapers like "The Times of India" and "The Indian Express" played important roles in shaping public opinion and contributing to the nation-building process.

**Broadcast Media:** The 1950s saw the establishment of the All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan, India's state-owned radio and television broadcasters, respectively. These platforms became major sources of news and information for the masses.

**Print Boom:** The latter half of the 20th century witnessed a proliferation of newspapers and magazines across various languages and regions. This period also saw the rise of investigative journalism and a growing emphasis on social issues.

**Liberalization and Digital Age:** In the 1990s, economic liberalization led to the growth of private media outlets and a diversification of content. The advent of the internet in the 21st century brought about a digital revolution, with online news platforms gaining prominence.

**Challenges and Opportunities:** Indian journalism faces challenges such as concerns over press freedom, censorship, and financial sustainability. However, it continues to thrive as a dynamic and influential force in society, covering a wide range of topics and contributing to public discourse.

**Regional Journalism:** Regional languages and cultures have a significant impact on Indian journalism. Many newspapers and media outlets cater to diverse linguistic and cultural communities, ensuring a vibrant and varied media landscape.

**Social Media Impact:** The rise of social media platforms has transformed the way news is consumed and shared. Social media enables real-time information dissemination and has become a tool for citizen journalism.

**JA Hicky (James Augustus Hicky):**

James Augustus Hicky was an Irishman who is credited with establishing the first known newspaper in India, the "Bengal Gazette" or the "Calcutta General Advertiser." He started the newspaper in 1780 in Calcutta (now Kolkata). Hicky's newspaper covered a variety of topics, including local news, cultural events, and political commentary. He was known for his outspoken and critical views, which often led to conflicts with British colonial authorities. Despite facing legal challenges and financial difficulties, Hicky's newspaper played a significant role in shaping the early landscape of journalism in India.

**Raja Rammohun Roy:**

Raja Rammohun Roy (1772–1833) was a prominent Indian social reformer, scholar, and writer during the 19th century. While not primarily a journalist, he used his writings and publications to advocate for social and religious reform. Rammohun Roy was a strong proponent of religious tolerance, women's rights, and education. He established the BrahmoSamaj, a reformist movement that aimed to modernize and rationalize Indian religious practices. Rammohun Roy's publications, including tracts, articles, and translations, played a crucial role in challenging orthodoxy and promoting social reform in colonial India.

**Mahatma Gandhi (MK Gandhi):**

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948), popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi, was a preeminent leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule. While not a journalist in the traditional sense, Gandhi used various forms of media and publications to spread his ideas and promote his philosophy of nonviolent resistance (Satyagraha). He edited and wrote for several newspapers during his lifetime, including "Indian Opinion" and "Young India." These publications served as platforms for Gandhi to advocate for civil rights, social justice, and India's independence. Gandhi's writings and speeches, often disseminated through newspapers, played a pivotal role in mobilizing public support and galvanizing the masses during the freedom struggle.

## **Module – IV**

### **Magazine Journalism**

Magazine journalism is a form of media that involves the creation, editing, and publication of content in magazines. Magazines are periodical publications that cover a wide range of topics, including news, features, analysis, commentary, and specialized interests. Magazine journalism offers in-depth and comprehensive coverage on subjects that might not be as time-sensitive as daily news.

Here are some key aspects of magazine journalism:

**Diverse Topics:** Magazines cover a broad spectrum of subjects, including politics, culture, fashion, lifestyle, travel, science, technology, health, entertainment, and more. This diversity allows magazines to cater to specific interests and niche audiences.

**Long-Form Content:** Unlike newspapers, which often focus on breaking news, magazines typically feature longer and more in-depth articles. This allows for detailed analysis, investigations, and storytelling.

**Visual Appeal:** Magazines often emphasize visual elements, such as photographs, illustrations, and infographics, to enhance the reader's experience and provide context to the content.

**Editorial Voice:** Magazines develop their unique editorial voice and style, which can range from authoritative and serious to informal and conversational, depending on the target audience and content.

**Specialized Columns and Features:** Magazines frequently include specialized columns, features, and regular sections that cater to specific interests or provide expert insights.

**Editorial Planning:** Magazine journalists often work on editorial calendars, planning content for upcoming issues well in advance. This allows for a strategic approach to covering timely and evergreen topics.

**Audience Engagement:** Magazines build a sense of community and engagement with their readers by fostering discussions, feedback, and reader-contributed content.

**Magazine Formats:** Magazines can be published in various formats, including print, digital, or both (print and online). Digital magazines may include interactive elements, videos, and multimedia content.

**Print and Digital Design:** Design plays a crucial role in magazine journalism. Print magazines focus on layout, typography, and visual aesthetics, while digital magazines may include interactive design elements for a dynamic reading experience.

**Magazine Journalism Careers:** Magazine journalists work as editors, writers, reporters, photographers, designers, and illustrators. They may contribute to mainstream consumer magazines, trade publications, specialty magazines, and more.



**Independent and Alternative Magazines:** In addition to mainstream magazines, there is a vibrant scene of independent and alternative magazines that focus on unique perspectives, subcultures, and creative expression.

**Global Reach:** Magazines can have a global reach, allowing them to cover international issues and connect with audiences around the world.

### **Scope of Magazine Journalism:**

Magazine journalism continues to have a significant scope in the media landscape, offering a platform for in-depth analysis, storytelling, and catering to niche interests. The scope of magazine journalism includes:

**In-Depth Coverage:** Magazines provide the space for comprehensive and in-depth coverage of topics, allowing for thorough analysis and exploration beyond the constraints of daily news.

**Niche Audiences:** Magazines can target specific audiences and cater to niche interests, which helps build engaged and loyal readerships.

**Long-Form Journalism:** Magazines allow journalists to create long-form content that delves into complex issues, personal stories, and expert insights.

**Visual Storytelling:** Visual elements such as photographs, infographics, and illustrations enhance storytelling and provide a visually appealing experience for readers.

**Specialized Columns:** Magazines often feature specialized columns, sections, and features that focus on particular subjects, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of various topics.

**Cultural Exploration:** Magazines can explore cultural trends, art, literature, and lifestyle, fostering an appreciation for creativity and diversity.

**Global Perspectives:** Magazines can cover international issues, providing readers with a broader understanding of global events and trends.

### **Trends in Magazine Journalism:**

**Digital Transformation:** Magazines are adapting to digital platforms, offering online editions, mobile apps, and interactive content to reach a wider and more tech-savvy audience.

**Multimedia Integration:** Magazine journalism is incorporating multimedia elements such as videos, podcasts, and interactive graphics to enhance storytelling and engage readers.

**Personalization:** Many magazines are leveraging data analytics to personalize content for individual readers, offering tailored recommendations and experiences.

**Sustainability and Social Responsibility:** Magazines are increasingly covering environmental and social issues, reflecting a growing interest in sustainability and responsible living.

**Diversity and Inclusion:** Magazines are focusing on representing diverse voices and perspectives, promoting inclusivity and reflecting the multicultural nature of society.

**Community Engagement:** Magazines are using social media and online forums to engage with readers, fostering discussions and building a sense of community.

### **Challenges in Magazine Journalism:**

**Digital Disruption:** The shift to digital platforms has led to challenges in monetization, subscription models, and maintaining a loyal online readership.

**Competition:** Magazines face competition from various sources, including online news, blogs, social media, and other digital content.

**Attention Span:** In an era of information overload, capturing and maintaining readers' attention is a challenge, particularly for longer-form content.

**Financial Sustainability:** Securing advertising revenue and subscriptions while managing production costs is an ongoing challenge for magazine publications.

**Misinformation and Trust:** Like other forms of media, magazines must combat the spread of misinformation and fake news while building and maintaining reader trust.

**Changing Reading Habits:** Evolving reading habits, such as shorter attention spans and increased reliance on mobile devices, impact how magazines are consumed.

# A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

## Certificate Course

### Student Enrolment Sheet

Class : B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Signature
16	232	A. Mani Kanta	A. Mani Kanta
17	234	T. Haseesh	T. Haseesh
18	239	B. Keerthana	B. Keerthana
19	243	Sk. Shafee	Sk. Shafee
20	245	J. Mounika	J. Mounika
21	246	P. Praveen	P. Praveen
22	248	Abdul Jabbar	Ab. Jabbar
23	249	N. Bhanu	N. Bhanu
24	403	T. Mahendra	Mahendra. T
25	406	A. Bhavana	A. Bhavana
26	407	M. Sai Leela	M. Sai Leela
27	410	Ch. Vivek	Ch. Vivek
28	417	M. Radhika	M. Radhika
29	422	M. Azees	M. Azees
30	425	A. Sri Hari	A. Sri Hari

M. S. S. S. S.  
Lecturer  
Signature

E. S. S. S. S.  
Principal's  
Signature

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Certificate Course**

**Student Enrolment Sheet**

Class: II B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Signature
1	006	A. Mounika Priya.	A. Mounika Priya
2	010	G. Veera babu	G. Veera babu
3	016	M. Pujitha	M. Pujitha.
4	023	V. Rama Krishna	V. Rama Krishna
5	025	K. Navya	K. Navya
6	033	T. Rupa	T. Rupa.
7	035	J. Ankalu	J. Ankalu.
8	106	D. Kameswari	D. Kameswari
9	111	V. Pavan	V. Pavan
10	114	K.S. Nagendra babu	K.S. Nagendra babu.
11	115	N. Sandeep	N. Sandeep
12	124	Gr. Sai Ram	Gr. Sai Ram.
13	127	T. Bhavya Sri	T. Bhavya Sri
14	128	K. Pradeep	K. Pradeep
15	129	J. Swathi	J. Swathi



**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Certificate Course**

**Title: Journalism**

**Objectives** : Objectivity in journalism aims to help the audience make up their own mind about a story , providing the facts alone and then letting audiences interpret those on their own.To maintain objectivity in journalism ,journalists should present the facts whether or not they like or agree with those facts.

**Methodology** :Lecture based learning

**Duration** :30 hours

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Certificate Course**

**Title: Journalism**

**Key:**

1. Telling about an event as it happens.
2. A detailed look at something interesting that's not breaking news.
3. Sources
4. Europe
5. Augustus hicky
6. Exploitative sensational
7. A point of view of the newspaper
8. Audit bureau of Circulation
9. Curtain Raiser
10. Free lancer

1

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Certificate Course**

**Title:            Journalism**

**Test Exercise:**

1. Breaking news means
2. Feature stories means
3. The people or documents you use when reporting a story are called
4. Journalism with its modern characteristics originated from --- in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
5. The history of modern journalism in Bengal was inaugurated by ---
6. What is yellow journalism?
7. What is editorial?
8. What is ABC?
9. The news that appears two or three days before an event is called?
10. A journalist who is not attached with any news paper is called?







**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of** Telugu.

**Certificate Course**

**Title:** Journalism

**Marks List**

**Class:** II B.A/B.Com/B.Sc

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks
1	006	A. Mounika	45
2	010	Gi.veera babu	46
3	016	M. Pujitha	43
4	023	v. Rama Krishna	41
5	025	K. Navya	45
6	033	T. Rupa	38
7	035	J. Ankali	40
8	106	D. Kameswari	43
9	111	V. Pavan	39
10	114	K. S. Nagendra babu	38
11	115	N. Sandeep	41
12	124	Gi. Sai ram	43
13	127	T. Bhavya Sri	46
14	128	K. Pradeep	48
15	129	J. Swathi	49

# A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Department of Telugu

Certificate Course

Title: Journalism

Marks List

Class: II B.A/B.Com/B.Sc

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks
16	232	A. Mani Kantā	38
17	234	T. Harceesh	40
18	239	B. Keerthama	42
19	243	Sr. Shafee	44
20	245	J. Moumika	48
21	246	P. Praveem	46
22	248	Abdul Jabbar	39
23	249	N. Bhanu	40
24	403	T. Mahendra	43
25	406	A. Bhavama	46
26	407	M. Sai Leela	48
27	410	ch. Vivek	47
28	417	M. Radhika	49
29	422	M. Azees	47
30	425	A. Sri Hari	46

M. L. S. Purni  
Teacher  
Signature

P. S. S. S. S.  
Principal's  
Signature



**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of** Telugu.

**Certificate Course**

**Title:** Journalism

**Feed Back Form**

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No) ✓
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No) ✓
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No) ✓
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No) ✓
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No) ✓
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the number of weeks designed for the program? (Yes/No) ✓
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No) ✓
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No) ✓

V. Pavam

ii B. Com (G)





ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



Department of Telugu

CERTIFICATE COURSE: Journalism

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that A. Mounika Priya of II B.A has successfully completed Certificate Course in **Journalism** organised by the Department of Telugu during the Year-2019-2020 and passed the Examination in grade....A.....

*M. C. S. Kumari*  
Co-ordinator

*[Signature]*  
Head of Department

*[Signature]*  
Principal  
Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,  
Vuyyuru-521 165, Krishna District.



ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P.  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



Department of Telugu

CERTIFICATE COURSE: Journalism

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that .....A. Bhavama.....of II. B.Sc., M.Pc..... has successfully completed Certificate Course in **Journalism** organised by the Department of Telugu during the Year-2019-2020 and passed the Examination in grade.....

M. C. S. Purnama  
Co-ordinator

  
Head of Department

  
Principal

Principal  
Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,  
Vuyyuru-521 165, Krishna District.

A.G&S.G.S DEGREE COLLEGE, VUYYURU

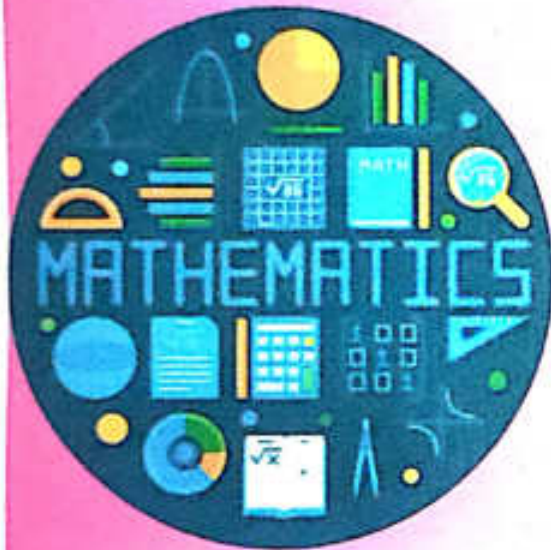


## Contact Us

Door No.2.391, College Road , Near  
Kota complex ,Vuyyuru -521165

agsgsiddhartha@gmail.com  
www.agsgsc.edu.in

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS



**Quantitative Aptitude**

Course : Quantitative Aptitude  
Code : MAT-VAC-03  
Class : I.MCCS  
Duration: 30 Days

Value Added Course  
on  
Quantitative Aptitude



# A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh  
(Managed by: Siddhartha Academy of General & Technical Education, Vijayawada-10)  
An Autonomous College in the Jurisdiction of Krishna University  
Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade



## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

2019-2020

Value Added Course

Title: Quantitative Aptitude

Name of the Lecturer : *Mohammed Noor.*

Class : LMCCS

Duration of the Course : 30 HOURS

VAC Code : MAT-VAC-03



**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

**Title: QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE**

Objectives :

1. quantitative data are analyzed numerically to develop a statistical picture of a trend or connection. Such statistical results may shed light on cause-and-effect relationships.
2. Developing effective problem-solving skills, including the ability to identify problems, break them down into smaller components, generate solutions, and evaluate the effectiveness of different approaches.

Methodology :Teacher-Centeredmethod

Duration : 30 Hours

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**  
**Student Enrolment Sheet**

Roll.No	Student Name	F/M
19. 401	Mogili chandra sekhar	M
19. 402	Kodeboyina B.S.P. kalyan	M
19. 403	pagolu vivek vardhan	M
19. 404	Veerla Vijaya lakshmi	F
19. 405.	Manikonda Rose Manasa	F
19. 407.	Myla Sandhya Rani	F
19. 408.	Emani V.G. Naveen kumar	M
19. 409.	Verivela Vasudha	F
19. 410	Dusari Hepsibha	F
19. 411	Guntu Sowmya	F
19. 412	Akula Ruthu Louis	M
19. 413	Karumuri pavan kalyan	M
19. 414	puppala Rushendra Mani	M
19. 417.	chitturi Jyothi	F
19. 418	karnthi Tulas;	F

*N. V. S.*  
Lecturer

*N. V. S.*  
HOD

*D. Saketha*  
Principal,  
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College  
of Arts & Science (Autonomous)  
VUYYURU-521 165

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

**Title:QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE**

Date: From 01.10.2019 to 31.10.2019

Date	Content	Module No.
01.10.2019	Averages	I
08.10.2019	Profit and Loss	II
16.10.2019	Partnership	III
24.10.2019	Simple,Compound interest	IV

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

**Title: QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE**

**Test Exercise:**

1)The average of 20 numbers is zero .of them at the most how many be greater than zero?

A)0 B)1 C)10 D)19

2)Father is aged three times more than his son Ronit. After 8 years, he would be two and a half times of Ronit's age. After further 8 years, how many times would he be of Ronit's age?

A)2 times

B)1time

C)3times

D)4 times

3)The sum of ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child?

A)4 yearsB)8 yearsC)10 yearsD)None of these

4)A father said to his son, "I was as old as you are at the present at the time of your birth". If the father's age is 38 years now, the son's age five years back was:

A)14 yyears

B)19 years

C)33 years

D)38 years

5)A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?

A)3.6 B)7.2 C)8.4 D)10

6)If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is

A)50 kmB)56 kmC)70 kmD)80 km



7) Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 54 kmph and including stoppages, it is 45 kmph. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour?  
A) 9 B) 10 C) 12 D) 20

8) Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:  
A) 2 : 5 B) 3 : 5 C) 4 : 5 D) 6 : 7

9) A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share?  
A). 500  
B) 1500  
C). 2000  
D) None of these

10) Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?  
A) 2 : 3 : 4  
B) 6 : 7 : 8  
C) 6 : 8 : 9  
D) None of these

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Value Added Course**

**Title:QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE**

**Key: 1)D 2)A 3)A 4)A 5)B 6)A 7)B 8)C 9)C 10)A**



# A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

## Department of MATHEMATICS

### Value Added Course

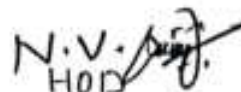
### Title: QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

#### Marks List

Class: I B.Sc MPC

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks
1.	19.401	Mogili chandra sekhar	18
2.	19.402	Kodeboyina B.S.P. kalyan	18
3.	19.403	popolu Vivek vardhan	16
4.	19.404	veerla vijaya Lakshmi	20
5.	19.405	Manikonda Rose Manasa	20
6.	19.407	Myla Sandhya Rani	20
7.	19.408	Emari V. G. Naveen kumar	18
8.	19.409	velivela Vasudha	16
9.	19.410	Dosari Hepsibha	18
10.	19.411	Guntu Sowmya	20
11.	19.412	Akula Ruttu Louis	18
12.	19.413	karamuri Ravan kalyan	14
13.	19.414	puppala Rushendra Hari	12
14.	19.417	Chitturi Jyothi	18
15.	19.418	Karothi Tulasi	16

  
Lecturer

  
N.V.  
HOD

  
Principal  
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College  
of Arts & Science (Autonomous)  
VUYURU-521165



## A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

### Value Added Course / Certificate Course - Attendance Register

Class / Section:

Year :

Department of: MATHEMATICS Paper:

Lecturer:

Sl.No	Roll No	Student Name	Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
1	19. 401	Magari chandra Sekhar		P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	12
2	19. 402	Kodebayina B.S. P. kalyan		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	14
3	19. 403	Dogolu Vivek Vardhan		P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	13
4	19. 404	Veerla Visaya Lakshmi		P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	13
5	19. 405	Manikonda Rose Hanasa		P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	12
6	19. 407	Myla Sandhya Ran		A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	12
7	19. 408	Emani V. G. Naveen kumar		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	14
8	19. 409	Velivela Vasudha		P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	11
9	19. 410	Dusari Hepsibha		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	14
10	19. 411	Gustu Sowmya		P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	11
11	19. 412	Akula Ruthu Louis		A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	12
12	19. 413	Karumuri pavan kalyan		P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	14
13	19. 414	puppala Rushendra Han		P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	12
14	19. 417	chitturi Jyothi		P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	13
15	19. 418	Karathi Titasi		P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	12



# A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

## Value Added Course / Certificate Course - Attendance Register

Class / Section:

Year :

Department of: MATHEMATICS

Paper:

Lecturer:

Sl.No	Roll No	Student Name	Category	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total
1	19. 401	Madhvi chandra Sekhar		A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	24
2	19. 402	Kodebajina B.S.P. kalyan		P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	26
3	19. 403	popalu vivek vardhan		P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	25
4	19. 404	Veerla Vinaya Lakshmi		A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	24
5	19. 405	Manikonda Rose Manasa		P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	23
6	19. 407	Myla Sandhya Rani		P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	23
7	19. 408	Emani V. G. Naveen kumar		P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	26
8	19. 409	velivela vasudha		P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	24
9	19. 410	Dusari Hepsibha		P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	26
10	19. 411	Guntur Sowmya		A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	22
11	19. 412	Akula Rutbu Lou's		P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	24
12	19. 413	Karumuri pavan kalyan		P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	27
13	19. 414	puppala Roshendra Mani		P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	23
14	19. 417	chitturi Tyothi		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	27
15	19. 418	Karothi Tulasi		P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	22

*[Signature]*  
Lecturer

N.V. *[Signature]*  
HOD

*[Signature]*  
Principal  
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College  
of Arts & Science (Autonomous)  
VUYURU-521 165

**A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science**  
Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

**Department of MATHEMATICS**

**Value Added Course**  
**Title: QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE**

**Feed Back Form**

1. Is the programme interested to you (Yes/No)
2. Have you attended all the session (Yes/No)
3. Is the content of the program is adequate (Yes/No)
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? (Yes/No)
5. Is the number of hours adequate? (Yes/No)
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the number of weeks designed for the program? (Yes/No)
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? (Yes/No)
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? (Yes/No)



Value Added CourseTitle: QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

$$\frac{14}{20}$$

## Test Exercise:

- 1) The average of 20 numbers is zero. Of them at the most how many be greater than zero?  
A) 0 B) 1 C) 10 D) 19
- 2) Father is aged three times more than his son Ronit. After 8 years, he would be two and a half times of Ronit's age. After further 8 years, how many times would he be of Ronit's age?  
A) 2 times  
B) 1 time  
C) 3 times  
D) 4 times
- 3) The sum of ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child?  
A) 4 years B) 8 years C) 10 years D) None of these
- 4) A father said to his son, "I was as old as you are at the present at the time of your birth". If the father's age is 38 years now, the son's age five years back was:  
A) 14 years  
B) 19 years  
C) 33 years  
D) 38 years
- 5) A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?  
A) 3.6 B) 7.2 C) 8.4 D) 10
- 6) If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is  
A) 50 km B) 56 km C) 70 km D) 80 km

7) Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 54 kmph and including stoppages, it is 45 kmph. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour?

- A) 9 B) 10 C) 12 D) 20

8) Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

- A) 2 : 5 B) 3 : 5 C) 4 : 5 D) 6 : 7

9) A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share?

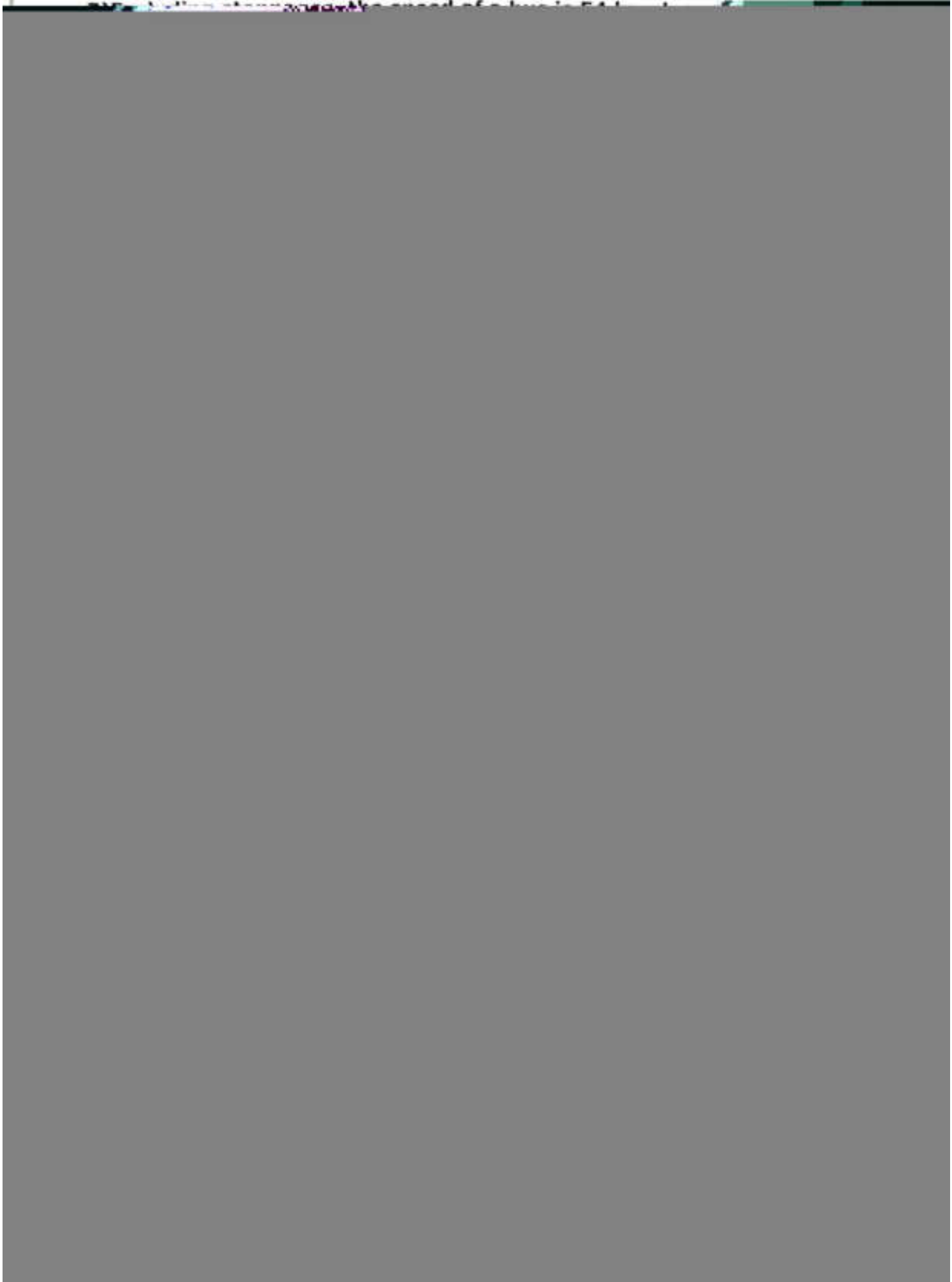
- A) 500  
B) 1500  
C) 2000   
D) None of these

10) Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?

- A) 2 : 3 : 4  
B) 6 : 7 : 8  
C) 6 : 8 : 9  
D) None of these









**ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P**  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



**Department of Mathematics**

VALUE ADDED COURSE: **Quantitative Aptitude**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to Certify that .

Son/Daughter of Shri/Smt

has Successfully completed value added course in **Quantitative Aptitude**

Conducted by the Department of Mathematics from 01-10-2019 to 31-10-2019 We wish him her bright future

*Co-ordinator*

*Head of Department*

*Principal*



**ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P**  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



**Department of Mathematics**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE: Quantitative Aptitude**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to Certify that . *M. Chandrasekhar* Son/Daughter of Shri/Smt *M. Eswaraiah*

has Successfully completed value added course in **Quantitative Aptitude**

Conducted by the Department of Mathematics from 01-10-2019 to 31-10-2019 We wish him her bright future

*[Signature]*  
Co-ordinator

*N.V. [Signature]*  
Head of Department

*D. Balakrishna*  
Principal  
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College  
of Arts & Science (Autonomous)  
VUYYURU-521 165





**ADUSUMILLI GOPALAKRISHNAIAH AND SUGARCANE GROWERS  
SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,  
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P**  
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



**Department of Mathematics**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE: Quantitative Aptitude**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to Certify that *P. Vivek Varadhan* Son/Daughter of Shri/Smt *P. Ramesh*

has Successfully completed value added course in **Quantitative Aptitude**

Conducted by the Department of Mathematics from 01-10-2019 to 31-10-2019 We wish him her bright future

*[Signature]*  
Co-ordinator

*N.V. [Signature]*  
Head of Department

*D. Hale Kir*  
**Principal**  
AG & SG Siddhartha Degree College  
of Arts & Science (Autonomous)  
VUYYURU-521 165



Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers  
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts and Science  
Autonomous College :: Aided College of Govt. of AP  
NAAC 'A' Grade College  
Vuyyuru, Krishna (Dt.), Andhra Pradesh-521165

## VALUE ADDED COURSE

**TITLE: RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**VAC CODE: ECO-RD-03**

**On 16<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2019 TO 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019**

**Duration of the Course: 30 Days**

**Organized By**

**Department of ECONOMICS**

# Rural Development

