



TELANGANA SOCIAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL ARMED  
FORCES PREPARATORY DEGREE COLLEGE FOR  
WOMEN, BHONGIR YADARL BHONGIR (DIST),  
TELANGANA, 508126



Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2022-23

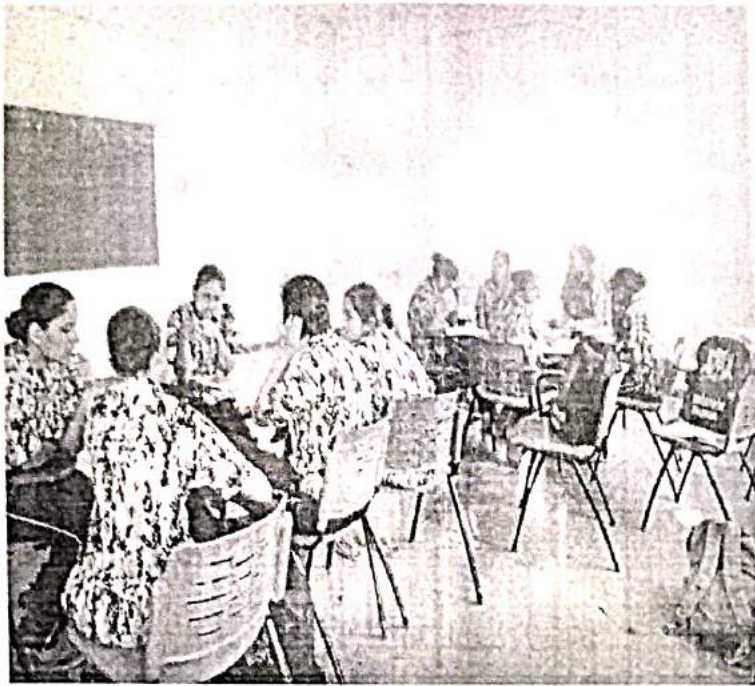
Topic: The Pros and Cons of Technology

Date: 20-01-2022

Discussion monitored by : Dr.D.Vijayalakshmi  
G.Prashanthi

Student Attendance

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	
1	19044131467014	K.SUSMITHA	MSCS II	K. Supriya
2	19044131467015	K.PRIYANKA	MSCS II	Priyanka
3	19044131467016	K.PALLAVI	MSCS II	Pallavi
4	19044131467017	K.SARITHA	MSCS II	Saritha
5	19044131467018	M. SRUJANA	MSCS II	Srujana
6	19044131467019	M. RITHIKA	MSCS II	Rithika
7	19044131467020	MUPPIDI SHRAVYA	MSCS II	Muppidi Shraya
8	19044131467021	P. SRAVANI	MSCS II	Sravani
9	19044131467022	P.AKANKSHA	MSCS II	Akanksha
10	19044131467023	P. NAVYA	MSCS II	Navya
11	19044131467024	P. APARNA	MSCS II	Aparna
12	19044131467025	S. SUPRAJA	MSCS II	Supraja
13	19044131467026	T.NANDINI	MSCS II	Nandini
14	19044131467012	K. SNEHA	MSCS II	Sneha
15	19044131467013	K.SUPRAJA	MSCS II	Supraja



**Points discussed by students:**

**Pros of technology:**

1. students said that it boosts productivity.
2. Frees up time
3. Accelerates daily activities
4. Speeds decision making.

**Cons of technology**

1. Replaces human jobs
2. Safety risks
3. Requires constant maintenance
4. High cost barriers

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year :2022-23

Topic : Favourite Online Resources

Date : 09-11-2022

Discussion monitored by : Dr.D.Vijayalakshmi  
K.Santhosha

Student Attendance

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	Signature
1	220441314411004	B. Shireesha	MPC-II	Shireesha
2	220441314411010	D. Aishwarya	MPC-II	Aishwarya
3	220441314411019	K. Harshitha	MPC-II	Harshitha
4	220441314411023	M. Meghana	MPC-II	Meghana
5	220441314411026	Pallakurthy. Poojitha	MPC-II	Poojitha
6	220441314411029	S. Jhansi	MPC-II	Jhansi
7	220441314411031	S. Anjali Prasanna	MPC-II	Anjali Prasanna
8	220441314411032	Shaik Rafia	MPC-II	Shaik Rafia
9	220441314411001	A. Varshitha	MPC-II	A. Varshitha
10	220441314411002	A. Sravani	MPC-II	A. Sravani
11	220441314411012	G.Tharani	MPC-II	G.Tharani
12	220441314411014	J. Lekha	MPC-II	Lekha
13	220441314411015	K. Ankitha	MPC-II	K. Ankitha



**Points discussed by students:**

1. Students discussed about online news sources like CNN, BBC, New York times.
2. They also spoke about online videos such as You Tube, Vimeo, TED Talks.
3. Online journals and Web based tools like Google Drive, Drop Box, Canva etc .

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year : 2022-23

Topic : Impact of Internet

Date : 29-10-2022

Discussion monitored by : Dr.D.Vijayalakshmi  
K.Mamatha

Student Attendance				
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	Sign.
1	19044131445006	G AKRUTHI	BZC -II	AKRUTHI
2	19044131445007	G.DIVYA	BZC -II	G. Divya
3	19044131445009	K. AKANKSHA RATHOD	BZC -II	Akanksha
4	19044131445010	K. SUSHMITHA	BZC -II	K Sushmita
5	19044131445012	N. VYSHNA VI	BZC -II	Vyshna
6	19044131445013	P. NIKITHA	BZC -II	Nikitha
7	19044131445014	P. MADHAVI	BZC -II	Madhavi
8	19044131445015	P. SWETHA	BZC -II	Swetha
9	19044131445016	P. KOUSHIKA	BZC -II	Koushika
10	19044131445017	P.HARSHITHA	BZC -II	Harshitha
11	19044131445019	R. SWETHA	BZC -II	Swetha
12	19044131445020	R. ANJALI	BZC -II	R. Anjali
13	19044131445021	R SHIRESHA	BZC -II	Shiresha
14	19044131445022	S. KAVYA	BZC -II	Kavya
15	19044131445023	V. POOJA	BZC -II	V. Pooja



Padamati Somareddy, Telangana, India  
CRO2-W4F, Padamati Somareddy, Telangana 508126, India  
Lat 17.440908°  
Long 78.801623°  
29/10/22 02:58 PM GMT +05:30

Points to be discussed:

**Benefits of Internet**

- Economic Development. The Internet enables local communities, regions and, nations to develop, attract, retain and, expand job-creating businesses and institutions. ...
- Government Services. ...
- Education. ...
- Health Care. ...
- Public Safety. ...
- Environmental Sustainability. ...
- Telework. ...
- The Urban Revitalization.



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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year : 2021-22

Topic : Joint Family vs Nuclear Family

Date : 17-04-2022

Discussion monitored by Dr.D.Vijayalakshmi  
G.Prashanthi

Student Attendance				
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	Sign.
1	20044131445003	Ch. Teja sree	BZC - II	Tejasree
2	20044131445004	Ch. Nandini	BZC - II	Ch. Nandini
3	20044131445006	D. Deekshitha Jadav	BZC - II	Deekshitha
4	20044131445007	D. Uma Maheshwari	BZC - II	D. M.
5	20044131445008	E. Pavani	BZC - II	E. Pavani
6	20044131445009	K. Pavani	BZC - II	Pavani
7	20044131445012	M. Adhithi	BZC - II	M. Ameena
8	20044131445013	M. Ameena	BZC - II	M. Ameena
9	20044131445016	P. Divya Jyothi	BZC - II	Divya
10	20044131445017	R. Ramadevi	BZC - II	Ramadevi



#### Points to be discussed

1. In a joint family, family members share living spaces, resources, and responsibilities.
2. A nuclear family focuses primarily on the core unit, and members often have separate living spaces.
3. There is a sense of interconnectedness and interdependence among family members, and decisions are often made collectively.
4. Nuclear families have more freedom as compared to a joint family system.
5. They do not have to worry about what the other members of the household may think.
6. They can roam around freely and come back at any time without being answerable to anyone.
7. Democracy exists in a nuclear family.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year : 2021-2022

Topic : The changing landscape of education

Date : 02-12-2021

Discussion monitored by : Dr.D.Vijayalakshmi  
K.Mamatha

Student Attendance				
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	sign.
1	18044131441002	A.Krishnaveni	MPC-III	A.Krishnaveni
2	18044131441003	B. Malleshwari	MPC-III	Malleshwari
3	18044131441004	B .Akshitha	MPC-III	B.Akshitha
4	18044131441005	B. Soumya	MPC-III	B.Soumya
5	18044131441006	Ch. Akanksha	MPC-III	ch.Akanksha
6	18044131441007	Ch. Sumalatha	MPC-III	Sumalatha
7	18044131441008	Ch. Sravani	MPC-III	Sravani
8	18044131441009	D.Sravani Kumari	MPC-III	Sravani Kumari
9	18044131441010	G.Sri Lakshmi	MPC-III	Sri Lakshmi
10	18044131441011	K. Pallavi	MPC-III	K. Pallavi
11	18044131441015	K. Mounika	MPC-III	Mounika
12	18044131441016	M .Shailaja	MPC-III	M. Shailaja
13	18044131441017	M .Tulasi Rakshana	MPC-III	Tulasi Rakshana
14	18044131441018	M. Haritha	MPC-III	M. Haritha



**Points which have been Discussed:**

1. Landscape education in primary and secondary schools cannot be a specific discipline.
2. it is a general training and learning process aiming at developing in pupils an attention and an interest for a new way of knowing and understanding the landscape, starting with the one that is known and lived.
3. AI tools, have made predominant changes in way the teacher teaches and students learn, making it way more interactive.
4. personalized level of teaching is being promoted where students get the best of opportunities to learn and evaluate themselves in an effective manner.

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GROUP DISCUSSION

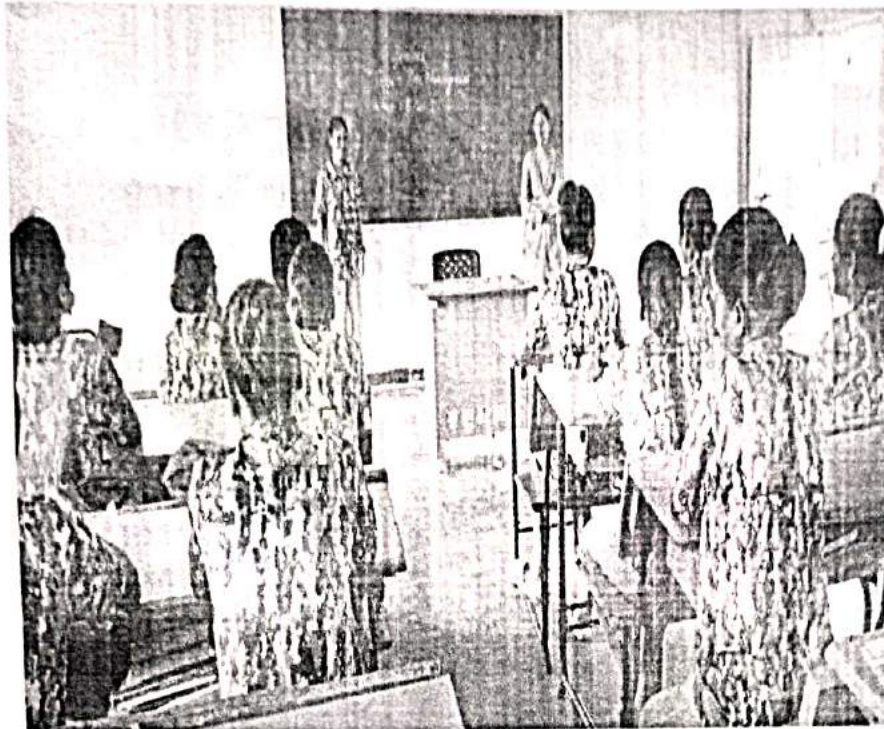
Academic year : 2019-20

Topic : Things that inspire your creativity

Date : 17-12-2019

Discussion monitored by : Dr.D.Vijayalakshmi  
G.Prashanthi

Student Attendance				
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	sign
1	18044131467019	P.HARSHITHA VAS	Mscs -II	P.Harshitha
2	18044131467020	P.PRIYANKA	Mscs -II	P.Priyanka
3	18044131467021	P. ANJALI	Mscs -II	P.Anjali
4	18044131467022	P.TEJASRI	Mscs -II	P.Tejasvi
5	18044131467023	P. RADHA	Mscs -II	P.Radha
6	18044131467025	S. PRASANNA	Mscs -II	S.Prasanna
7	18044131467026	S.SRI DIVYA	Mscs -II	Sri Divya
8	18044131467027	S.NETHESHA	Mscs -II	S.Nethesha
9	18044131467030	T.OMSHI RANI	Mscs -II	T.Omshirani
10	18044131467031	T. MADHUMITHA	Mscs -II	T.Madhumitha



**Points which have been discussed:**

1. Listen to music.
2. Take a walk everyday.
3. Spending time in unfamiliar environment.
4. Thinking in every different aspect.
5. Reward yourself.
6. Surround yourself with inspiration
7. Re conceptualizing the problem.

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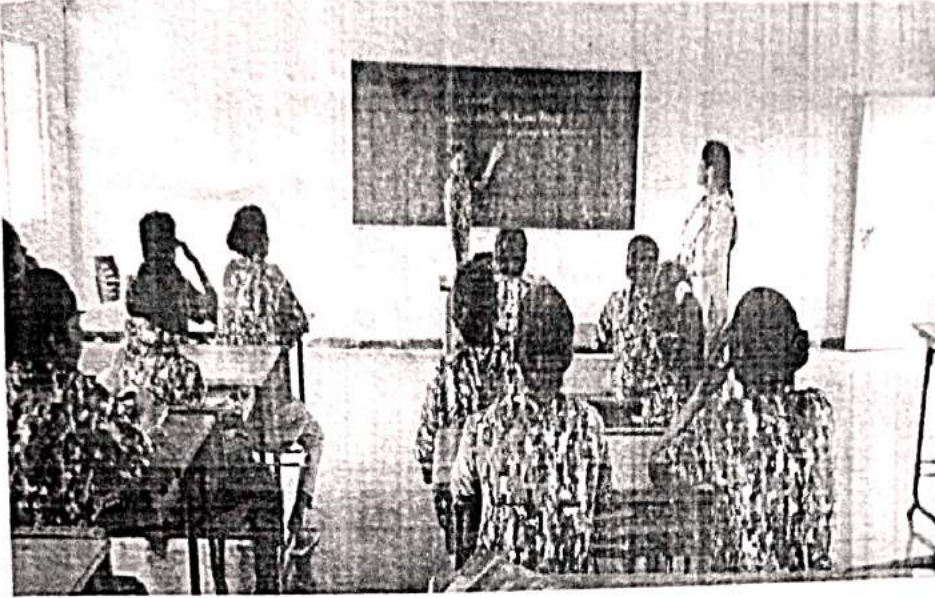
Academic year : 2018-19

Topic : Introverts vs Extroverts

Date : 12-06-2019

Discussion monitored by : K.Santhosha

Student Attendance				
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	Sing.
1	16044131457001	A.DIVYA	MZC -III	A. Divya
2	16044131457002	A.MEENESHWARI	MZC -III	Meeneshwari
3	16044131457003	CH.SRAVANI	MZC -III	Ch. Sravani
4	16044131457004	D.TEJASWI	MZC -III	Tejaswi
5	16044131457007	G.SWATHI	MZC -III	G. swathi
6	16044131457008	G.Y.SHIVANI	MZC -III	Shivani
7	16044131457009	G.MAMATHA	MZC -III	G. Mamatha
8	16044131457010	G.KALYANI	MZC -III	kalyani
9	16044131457011	G.VENNELA	MZC -III	Vivenella
10	16044131457013	K.SANDHYA	MZC -III	Sandhya
11	16044131457014	K.SONIYA	MZC -III	K. soniya
12	16044131457018	M.SUKANYA	MZC -III	M. Sukanya
13	16044131457019	M.PRASANNA	MZC -III	Prasanna



**Points which have been discussed:**

1. Introverts tend to be more reflective, quiet, and reserved.
2. while extroverts tend to be more expressive, outgoing, and sociable.
3. These differences can affect how they participate and contribute to group discussions, as well as how they feel and respond to the facilitator and other group members.
4. Introversion is characterized by a preference for quiet settings, solitude, and reflection.
5. Introverts tend to feel more comfortable in small, intimate settings and often need time alone to recharge.
6. Extroversion, on the other hand, involves a preference for social interaction, excitement, and stimulation.

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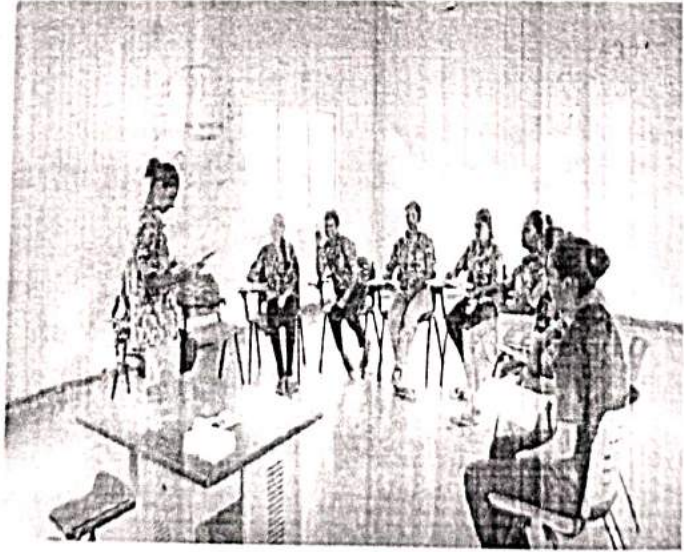
Academic year : 2019-20

Topic : Knowledge vs Wisdom

Date : 12-06-2019

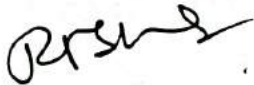
Discussion monitored by : Dr.D.Vijayalakshmi

Student Attendance				
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	sign.
1	18044131441003	B. MALLESHWARI	MPC-II	Malleswari
2	18044131441004	B .AKSHITHA	MPC-II	B.Akshitha
3	18044131441006	CH. AKANKSHA	MPC-II	Ch.Akshya
4	18044131441007	CH. SUMALATHA	MPC-II	Sumalatha
5	18044131441008	CH. SRAVANI	MPC-II	Ch.Sravani
6	18044131441010	G.SRI LAKSHMI	MPC-II	Sridakshi
7	18044131441011	K. PALLAVI	MPC-II	Pallavi
8	18044131441012	K. SUSMITHA	MPC-II	Susmitha
9	18044131441013	K.SATYA PRIYA	MPC-II	K.Satyapriya
10	18044131441014	K. ANUSHA	MPC-II	K.Anusha



**Points which have been discussed**

1. Knowledge and wisdom are two distinct concepts that are often used interchangeably but hold different meanings.
2. While knowledge refers to the acquisition of information and facts.
3. wisdom involves the application of knowledge along with experience, insight, and good judgment. "Knowledge is understanding that a tomato is botanically a fruit. Wisdom is knowing not to put a tomato in a fruit salad!"
4. It is the ability to understand and apply information. But knowledge is not enough.
5. Wisdom is the ability to use knowledge in a practical and intelligent way.
6. It is the ability to see the big picture, to understand the consequences of our actions,
7. And to make decisions that are in our best interests.



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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year : 2018-19

Topic : Love marriage vs Arranged marriage

Date : 04-01-2019

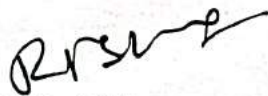
Discussion monitored by : K.Santhosha

Student Attendance				
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	sign.
1	16044131402018	G.MADHAVI	B.com -III	G.Madhavi
2	16044131402019	I.RAJESHWARI	B.com -III	Rajeshwari
3	16044131402020	J.SANDHYA	B.com -III	Sandhya
4	16044131402022	K.VANI	B.com -III	K.Vani
5	16044131402023	L.SHOBA	B.com -III	Shoba
6	16044131402028	P.RENUKA	B.com -III	P.Renuka
7	16044131402029	P.PREETHI	B.com -III	P.Preethi
8	16044131402030	P.GANGA	B.com -III	P.Ganga



**Points which have been discussed.**

1. while arranged marriages provide family support and alignment with cultural values.
2. love marriages thrive on emotional connection and individual choice.
3. The success of a marriage depends on the efforts and dedication of the parties involved.
4. Love erupts because we decide to spend our life with someone. Sex, on the other hand is compatibility issue which can go wrong for the partners anytime in the marriage.
5. In Arranged marriages, parents inquire in depth about each other's family and their socio-economic standing.
6. Love Marriage: Advantages: Personal choice, emotional connection, shared interests
- 7 Disadvantages: Potential conflicts, societal pressures, uncertain compatibility.
8. Arranged Marriage: Advantages: Family support, shared values, stable foundation.



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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
(ACTIVITY: GROUP DISCUSSIONS)

Activity: Group discussions

Academic year: 2018-19

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> October 2018

Topic: Atomic model

Activity Coordinator: P. Sai Priya, HOD, Dept. of Physics

Number of students Participated: 8

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	A. Saraswathi	MPC III	A. Saraswathi
2	B. Bhargavi	MPC III	B. Bhargavi
3	Ch. Chamasri	MPC III	Ch. Chamasri
4	M. Narmada	MPC III	M. Narmada
5	P. Supriya	MPC III	P. Supriya
6	V. Shruthi	MPC III	V. Shruthi
7	B. Laxmiparvathi	MPC III	B. Laxmiparvathi
8	N. Ramadevi	MPC III	N. Ramadevi

Related Pictures:



**Points discussed:**

- ❖ Ancient Greek Philosophers:  
Democritus' concept of indivisible particles (atoms)  
Plato's and Aristotle's ideas on the nature of matter
- ❖ Dalton's Atomic Theory (1803):  
Atoms as indivisible, indestructible particles  
Elements composed of small, identical atoms
- ❖ Thomson's Plum Pudding Model (1897):  
Atoms as positively charged spheres with negative electrons
- ❖ Rutherford's Nuclear Atom (1911):  
Atoms with a small, dense nucleus and orbiting electrons
- ❖ Bohr's Quantum Model (1913):  
Energy levels and electron spin  
Quantization of energy and angular momentum
- ❖ Quantum Mechanics (1926-1932):  
Wave-particle duality (Schrödinger, Heisenberg)  
Uncertainty principle and probabilistic nature of atoms

**Conclusions:**

The discussion highlighted the significant advancements in our understanding of the atomic model, from ancient Greek philosophers to modern quantum mechanics. Participants emphasized the importance of continued exploration and refinement of the atomic model to deepen our understanding of the physical world.

  
Activity Coordinator  
Department of Physics

  
HOD  
Department of Physics  
**HEAD**  
**Department of Physics**  
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**Activity:** Group discussions

**Academic year:** 2018-19

**Date:** 17<sup>th</sup> March 2019

**Topic:** Dual nature of light

**Activity Coordinator:** K. Spandana, HOD, Dept. of Physics

**Number of students Participated:** 16

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	A. Premalatha	MPC II	A. Premalatha
2	B. Sandhya	MPC II	Sandhya
3	B. Roopa	MPC II	Roopa
4	Ch. Mounika	MPC II	Mounika
5	D. Pavithra	MPC II	Pavithra.D
6	A. Roopa	MPC II	A. Roopa
7	A. Mamatha	MPC II	Mamatha
8	G. Uma Rani	MPC II	G. Uma
9	G. Sangeetha	MPC II	Sangeetha
10	G. Divya	MPC II	Divya
11	K. Shruthi	MPC II	Shruthi
12	K. Vinodha	MPC II	Vinodha
13	N. Sai Nikhitha	MPC II	Nikhitha
14	P. Saisri	MPC II	Saisri
15	R. Divya	MPC II	Divya
16	M. Swathi	MPC II	Swathi

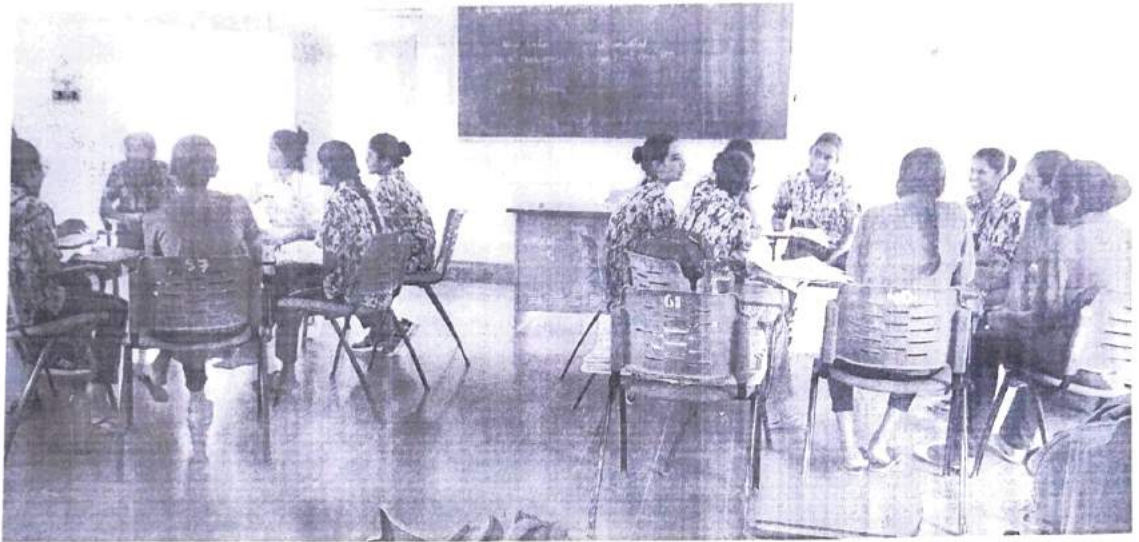
**Points discussed:**

- ✓ Historical background: Max Planck's introduction of the concept of wave-particle duality, Albert Einstein's work on the photoelectric effect, and the confirmation of light's dual nature through various experiments.
- ✓ Wave-like properties: Diffraction, interference, superposition, and polarization.
- ✓ Particle-like properties: Photon energy and momentum, Compton scattering, and the photoelectric effect.
- ✓ Experiments and evidence: Double-slit experiment, photon diffraction, and electron diffraction.
- ✓ Implications and applications: Quantum mechanics, optical fibers, LEDs, solar cells, and lasers.

**Conclusions:**

The discussion highlighted the fascinating dual nature of light, demonstrating both wave-like and particle-like properties. Participants gained a deeper understanding of the historical development and experimental evidence supporting this concept, as well as its significant implications for quantum mechanics and various technological applications.

**Related Pictures:**



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BHONGIR.

**Activity:** Group discussions

**Academic year:** 2019-20

**Date:** 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019

**Topic:** The Future of Energy: Renewable vs Non-Renewable Sources

**Activity Coordinator:** V. Anusha, Lecturer in Physics

**Number of students Participated:** 12

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	A. Krishnaveni	MPC II	Keishnav
2	K. Sathya Priya	MPC II	Sathya
3	S. Poojitha	MPC II	Poojitha
4	S. Pallavi	MPC II	Pallavi
5	K. Pallavi	MPC II	Pallavi
6	G. Srilaxmi	MPC II	Srilaxmi
7	T. Pravalika	MPC II	Pravalika
8	T. Priyanka	MPC II	Priyanka
9	M. Shailaja	MPC II	M. Shailaja
10	M. Tulasi Rakshana	MPC II	Tulasi Rakshana
11	N. Grace Angel	MPC II	Grace Angel
12	M. Haritha	MPC II	Haritha

**Related Pictures:**



**Points discussed:**


- Renewable energy sources:  
Solar energy  
Wind energy  
Hydro energy  
Geothermal energy  
Biomass energy
  
- Non-renewable energy sources:  
Fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas)  
Nuclear energy
  
- Environmental impact:  
Climate change  
Air pollution  
Water pollution  
Land use
  
- Economic and social implications:  
Energy security  
Job creation  
Energy access and equity  
Economic growth

**Conclusions:**

The discussion highlighted the need for a transition from non-renewable to renewable energy sources to address climate change, energy security, and sustainable development. Participants emphasized the importance of investing in energy storage, grid infrastructure, and policy incentives to support the growth of renewable energy.

  
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BH



**Activity:** Online Group discussions

**Academic year:** 2019-20

**Date:** 18<sup>th</sup> April 2020

**Topic:** The Technology of Semiconductors and Transistors

**Activity Coordinator:** K. Spandana, HOD, Dept. of Physics

**Number of students Participated:** 05

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	N. Sai Nikitha	MPC III	<i>N. Sai Nikitha</i>
2	B. Sandhya	MPC III	<i>B. Sandhya</i>
3	P. Sai sri	MPC III	<i>P. Sai sri</i>
4	K. Deepa	MPC III	<i>K. Deepa</i>
5	B. Roopa	MPC III	<i>B. Roopa</i>

**Points discussed:**

- Semiconductor materials:  
Silicon (Si), Germanium (Ge), Gallium Arsenide (GaAs)
- Transistor types:  
Bipolar Junction Transistors (BJTs)  
Field-Effect Transistors (FETs)  
Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor FETs (MOSFETs)
- Transistor applications:  
Amplifiers  
Switches  
Logic gates  
Memory devices
- Semiconductor manufacturing:  
Fabrication processes  
Lithography  
Doping  
Etching
- Impact on modern electronics:  
Computers  
Smartphones  
Internet of Things (IoT)  
Artificial Intelligence (AI)

### Conclusions:

The discussion highlighted the significance of semiconductors and transistors in modern electronics, enabling the development of smaller, faster, and more efficient devices. Participants emphasized the importance of continued research and development in semiconductor technology to meet the demands of emerging applications.

### Related Pictures:



*K.S.*

Activity Coordinator  
Department of Physics

*K.S.*

HOD  
Department of Physics  
**HEAD**  
Department of Physics  
TSWRAFPDCW, Bhongir

*J.R.S. W.P.*

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TSWRAFPDCW, Bhongir

**PRINCIPAL**  
T.S.W.R.A.F.P.D.C.W.  
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**Activity:** Online Group discussions

**Academic year:** 2020-21

**Date:** 08<sup>th</sup> August 2020

**Topic:** Nuclear Fusion Energy

**Activity Coordinator:** K. Spandana, HOD, Dept. of Physics

**Number of students Participated:** 06

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	B. Akshitha	MPC III	Akshitha
2	K. Pallavi	MPC III	Pallavi. K.
3	G. Anusha	MPC III	Anusha
4	Y. Vaeshnavi	MPC III	Vaeshnavi
5	S. Pallavi	MPC III	Pallavi. S.
6	T. Priyanka	MPC III	T. Priyanka

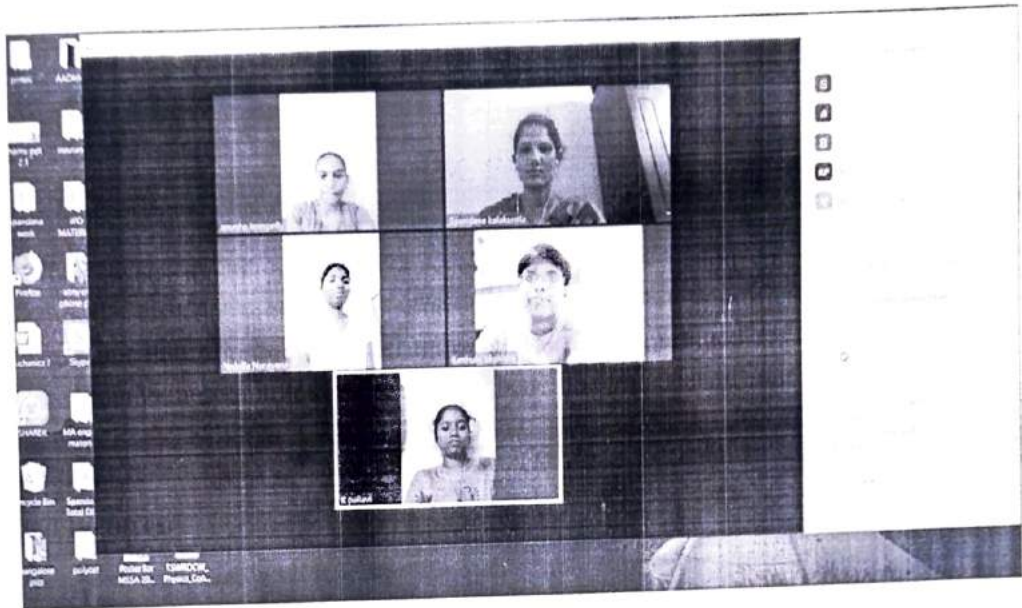
**Points discussed:**

- Principles of Nuclear Fusion:  
Combination of atomic nuclei to release energy  
High-temperature plasma state required  
Fusion reactions (e.g., D-T, D-D)
- Benefits of Nuclear Fusion Energy:  
Zero greenhouse gas emissions  
Abundant fuel supply (deuterium, tritium)  
High energy density and output  
Low waste production and radioactivity
- Challenges in Nuclear Fusion:  
Achieving and sustaining high temperatures  
Developing materials for reactor construction

### Conclusions:

The discussion highlighted the potential of nuclear fusion energy to provide a nearly limitless, clean, and reliable source of energy. While significant technical challenges remain, the group emphasized the importance of continued research and investment to overcome these hurdles and realize the benefits of nuclear fusion.

### Related Pictures:



*K.S.*  
Activity Coordinator  
Department of Physics

*K.S.*  
HOD  
Department of Physics  
Department of Physics  
TSWRAFPDCW, Bhongir

*K.S.*  
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BHONGIR.

Activity: Group discussions

Academic year: 2020-21

Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2021

Topic: Optical fibers

Activity Coordinator: P. Sai Priya, Lecturer in Physics

Number of students Participated: 10

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	A. Varsha	MPC I	Varsha
2	K. Srija	MPC I	Srija K
3	B. Srishivani	MPC I	Srishi
4	S. Deepika	MPC I	Deepika S
5	S. Blessy	MPC I	S. Blessy
6	S. Pavithra	MPC I	Pavithra
7	K. Akhila	MPC I	Akhila
8	K. Vijetha	MPC I	Vijetha
9	B. Sadhana	MPC I	B. Sadhana
10	B. Gangajala	MPC I	Gangajala

**Points discussed:**

- ✓ History of Optical Fibers:  
Early experiments with light transmission through glass fibers  
Development of modern optical fibers in the 1970s
- ✓ Principles of Optical Fiber  
Total internal reflection  
Refractive index and fiber materials  
Single-mode and multi-mode fibers
- ✓ Types of Optical Fibers:  
Glass fibers (silica, borosilicate)  
Plastic fibers (PMMA, PC)  
Specialty fibers (photonic crystal, hollow core)
- ✓ Applications of Optical Fibers:  
Telecommunications (internet, phone networks)  
Data transmission and storage  
Sensing and monitoring (temperature, pressure, chemical detection)  
Medical applications (endoscopy, laser surgery)  
Lighting and display technology

**Conclusion:**

The discussion highlighted the significant impact of optical fibers on modern telecommunications and their potential applications in various fields. Participants emphasized the importance of continued research and development in fiber technology to enable future advancements.

**Related Pictures:**



*Sipis*  
Activity Coordinator  
Department of Physics

*K.S.*  
HOD  
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**HEAD**  
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TSWRAFPDCW, Bhongir

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BHONGIR.

Activity: Group discussions

Academic year: 2021-22

Date: 18<sup>th</sup> September 2021

Topic: Nano science

Activity Coordinator: P. Sai Priya, Lecturer in Physics

Number of students Participated: 12

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	N. Divya	MPC I A	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	P. Niharika	MPC I A	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	S. Mayavathi	MPC I A	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	T. Shalini Priya	MPC I A	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	B. Shanvitha	MPC I B	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	B. Alekya	MPC I B	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Ch. Srija	MPC I B	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Ch. Sneha	MPC I B	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	R. Veena	MPC I C	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	S. Grasy Jasmine	MPC I C	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	V. Chandana	MPC I C	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Y. Jennifer	MPC I C	<i>[Signature]</i>

**Points discussed:**

- Principles of Nano Science:  
Nanoscale definition (1-100 nm)  
Unique properties (size, shape, surface area)  
Quantum effects and nanoscale phenomena
- Nanomaterials:  
Types (nanoparticles, nanotubes, nanowires, nanostructures)  
Synthesis methods (top-down, bottom-up)  
Characterization techniques (microscopy, spectroscopy)
- Applications of Nano Science:  
Electronics (transistors, interconnects, displays)  
medicine (drug delivery, imaging, diagnostics)  
Energy (solar cells, batteries, fuel cells)  
Environment (water treatment, pollution remediation)

**Conclusion:**

The discussion highlighted the vast potential of nano science in transforming various fields and improving lives. Participants emphasized the need for continued research, collaboration, and responsible development in nano science.

**Related Pictures:**



*Srinija*  
Activity Coordinator  
Department of Physics

*K.S.*  
HOD  
Department of Physics  
**HEAD**  
Department of Physics  
TSWRAFPDCW, Bhongir

*K.S.*  
Principal  
TSWRAFPDCW, Bhongir

PRINCIPAL  
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**Activity:** Group discussions

**Academic Year:** 2021-22

**Date:** 29<sup>th</sup> March 2022

**Topic:** Physics Instrumental in Beating Corona

**Activity Coordinator:** K. Spandana, HOD, Dept. of Physics

**Number of students participated:** 09

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	A. Raga Jyothi	MPC III	Jyothi
2	K. Shyamala	MPC III	k. shyamala
3	Ch. Tejaswi	MPC III	ch. Tejaswi
4	D. Sujitha	MPC III	D. Sujitha
5	K. Harika	MPC III	Harika
6	K. Rajeshwari	MPC III	Rajeshwari
7	K. Shirisha	MPC III	shirisha
8	N. Shireesha	MPC III	shirisha
9	A. Sravani	MPC III	Sravani

**Points discussed:**

- ✓ Physics principles are used in medical imaging to visualize the virus's effects.
- ✓ Nanotechnology is used in vaccine development to create effective delivery systems.
- ✓ Physics models are used in epidemiology to predict outbreaks and understand the virus's spread.
- ✓ Biophysics is used to understand the virus's structure and behavior, leading to effective treatments.

### Conclusions:

The discussion highlighted the significant contributions of physics to the fight against COVID-19. Physics principles and techniques have been instrumental in developing vaccines, understanding the virus's behavior, and predicting outbreaks. The group emphasized the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in combating the pandemic.

### Related Pictures:



  
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**Activity:** Group discussions

**Academic year:** 2022-23

**Date:** 15<sup>th</sup> November 2022

**Topic:** Raman effect

**Activity Coordinator:** K. Divya Prasanna, Lecturer in physics

**Number of students Participated:** 14

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	K. Srija	MPC I	K. Srija
2	K. Akhila	MPC I	K. Akhila
3	S. Pavithra	MPC I	S. Pavithra
4	B. Sadhana	MPC I	Sadhana
5	S. Deepika	MPC I	Deepika
6	B. Gangajala	MPC I	B. Gangajala
7	S. Blessy	MPC I	S. Blessy
8	K. Vijetha	MPC I	Vijetha
9	A. Varsha	MPC I	Varsha
10	B. Srishivani	MPC I	Srishivani
11	A. Dharani	MPC I	Dharani
12	D. Mounika	MPC I	Mounika
13	Shaik Faaizah Nayyar	MPC I	Faaizah Nayyar
14	V. Keerthi	MPC I	V. Keerthi

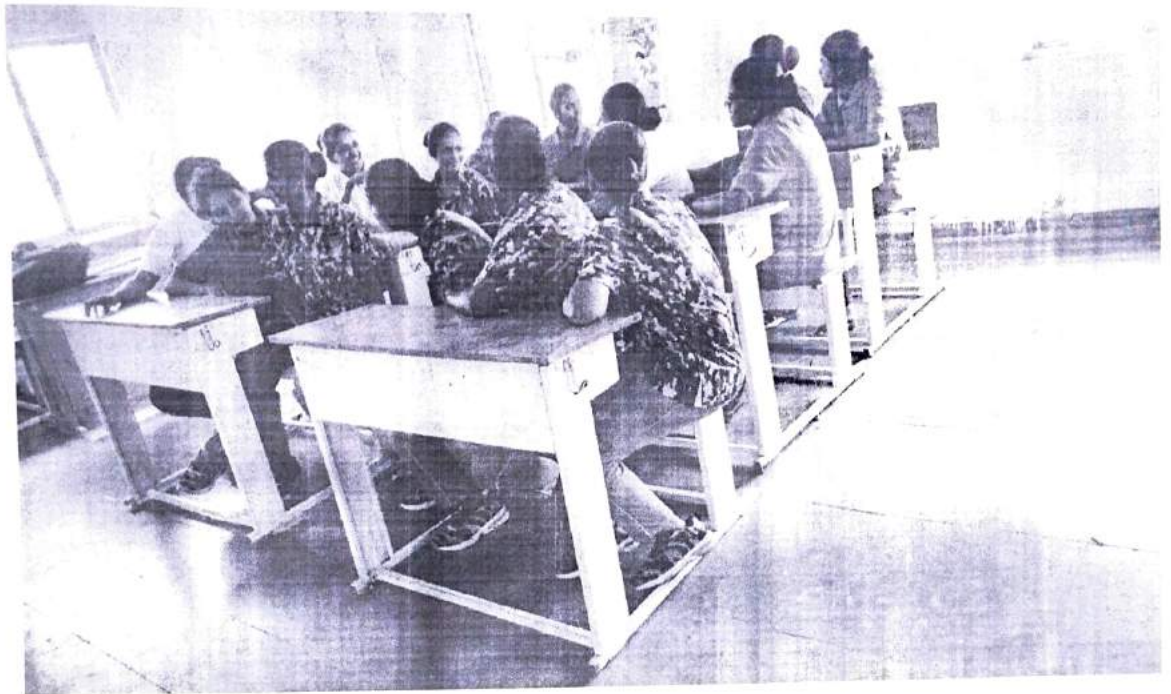
**Points discussed:**

- Principles of Raman effect:  
Inelastic scattering of light  
Vibrational modes in molecules  
Stokes and anti-Stokes lines
- Historical background:  
Discovery by C. V. Raman and K. S. Krishnan  
Nobel Prize in Physics (1930)
- Applications:  
Spectroscopy (Raman spectroscopy)  
Chemical identification and analysis  
Pharmaceutical industry  
Biomedical research  
Materials science


**Conclusions:**

The discussion highlighted the significance of the Raman effect in understanding molecular structure and behavior, and its extensive applications in various fields. Participants emphasized the importance of continued advancements in instrumentation and techniques to expand the capabilities of Raman spectroscopy.

**Related Pictures:**



  
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Department of Physics

  
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**T.S.W.R.A.F.P.D.C.W.**  
**BHONGIR.**

**Activity:** Group discussions

**Academic year:** 2022-23

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> April 2023

**Topic:** Global warming – Causes, Effects & Solutions

**Activity Coordinator:** K. Spandana, HOD, Dept. of Physics

**Number of students Participated:** 14

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	A. Varshitha	MPC I	A. varshitha
2	K. Harshitha	MPC I	K. Harshitha
3	S. Vani	MPC I	Vani
4	B. Savitha	MPC I	Savitha
5	D. Aishwarya	MPC I	Aishwarya
6	G. Jhansi	MPC I	G. Jhansi
7	K. Anktiha	MPC I	Anktiha
8	G. Sravanika	MPC I	Sravanika
9	K. Sai Ramya	MPC I	Ramya
10	S. Anjali Prasanna	MPC I	S. Anjali prasanna
11	S. Jhansi	MPC I	Jhansi
12	M. Meghana	MPC I	Megha
13	K. Thrishma	MPC I	Thrishma
14	B Swathi	MPC I	B. Swathi

**Related Pictures:**



Global Warming:  
Greenhouse gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O)  
Burning fossil fuels  
Deforestation and land-use changes  
Industrial agriculture  
Population growth and consumption

- ✓ Effects of Global Warming:
  - Rising sea levels and coastal erosion
  - Extreme weather events (heatwaves, droughts, floods)
  - Water scarcity and changed precipitation patterns
  - Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem disruption
  - Negative impacts on human health and economies
- ✓ Solutions to Global Warming:
  - Transition to renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydro)
  - Energy efficiency and conservation measures
  - Electrification of transportation and industry
  - Carbon capture and storage technologies
  - Sustainable land-use practices (reforestation, agroforestry)
  - Climate-resilient infrastructure and urban planning

**Conclusions:**

The discussion highlighted the urgent need for collective action to address global warming. Participants emphasized the importance of transitioning to renewable energy sources, increasing energy efficiency, and adopting sustainable land-use practices. The group also stressed the need for climate education and awareness, as well as individual and community engagement in climate action.



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Activity: Group discussions

Academic year: 2023-24

Date: 30<sup>th</sup> August 2023

Topic: Indian Pride Chandrayan-3 Mission

Activity Coordinator: K. Spandana, HOD, Dept. of Physics

Number of students Participated: 08

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	L. Navya	MPC I	L. Navya
2	B. Navya	MPC I	B. Navya
3	R. Roopa	MPC I	Roopa.R.
4	M. Manisha	MPC I	M. Manisha
5	Shirisha	MPC I	Shirisha
6	M. Dharani	MPC I	M. Dharani
7	T. Archana	MPC I	T. Archana
8	N. Nandhini	MPC I	N. Nandhini

#### Points discussed:

- On August 23, 2023, India's Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft successfully soft-landed on the moon's south pole.
- The Chandrayaan-3 mission was launched on July 14, 2023, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.
- The spacecraft consists of a lander, a rover, and an orbiter.
- The lander, named Vikram, successfully touched down on the moon's surface, and the rover, named Pragyan, has also been deployed from the lander and will begin exploring the lunar surface.
- With this, India has become the 4<sup>th</sup> country in the world to place a rover on the lunar surface after the US (sent astronauts in 1969), Russia (sent a rover in 1970), and China (sent a rover in 2013).
- India is the first country to soft-land on the south pole of the moon.
- Till now, most moon missions have been landed on the moon's equator because it is easier to land a rover away from the poles.

**conclusions:**

The discussion highlighted the significance of the Chandrayaan-3 mission in advancing our understanding of the moon and its composition. The successful landing and deployment of the rover module demonstrate India's capabilities in space exploration. The mission's achievements and objectives were thoroughly discussed, and the challenges and future directions of space missions were also explored.

**Related Pictures:**



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Department of Physics

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Department of Physics  
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T.S.W.R.A.F.P.D.C.,  
BHONGIR.



Activity: Group discussions  
Academic year: 2023-24

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> April 2024

Occasion: Tribute to Physicist Peter Higgs. (29 May 1929 to 8 April 2024).

The British theoretical Physicist Peter Higgs, whose work led to the discovery of the Higgs boson, died on 8 April at the age of 94. He was awarded the Nobel prize for Physics in 2013 for his work in 1964 showing how the boson helped bind the universe together by giving particles their mass. MPC III B students paid tribute to Physicist Peter Higgs. Further, his tremendous work in the research field has been shared with the students by the M. Ramya, Lecturer in Physics. Group discussion activity has been conducted among the students on the topic of "Role of Bosons and Fermions in Understanding Physics Concepts".

Topic: Role of Bosons and Fermions in Understanding Physics Concepts

Number of students Participated: 12

Activity Coordinator: M. Ramya, Lecturer in Physics

S. No	Student Name	Group	Signature
1	Ch. Rajitha	MPC III B	Rajitha
2	D. Indupriya	MPC III B	Indupriya
3	D. Shirisha	MPC III B	Shirisha
4	D. Pujitha	MPC III B	Pujitha
5	E. Naveena	MPC III B	Naveena
6	G. Srivani	MPC III B	Srivani
7	K. Swathi	MPC III B	Swathi
8	Kommu Poojitha	MPC III B	Poojitha
9	Kosina Pujitha	MPC III B	K. Pujitha
10	M. Akshitha	MPC III B	Akshitha
11	M. Samyuktha	MPC III B	Samyuktha
12	P Naga supreetha rani	MPC III B	P Naga supreetha rani

**Points discussed:**

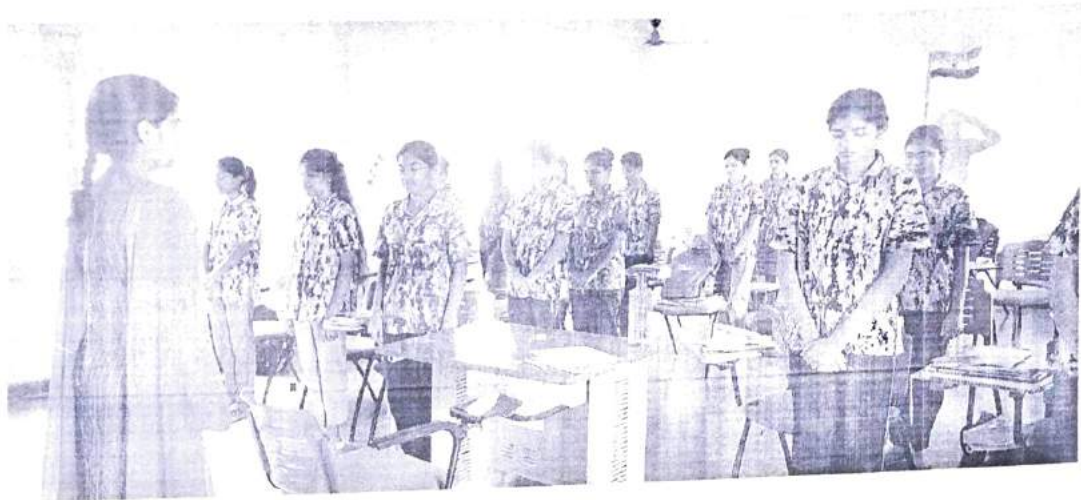
- ✓ Bosons examples: Photon, W and Z bosons, Higgs boson
- ✓ Bosons have integer spin and symmetric statistics, does not obey Pauli exclusive principle
- ✓ Fermions examples: Electron, quark, proton, neutron
- ✓ Fermions have half-integer spin and antisymmetric statistics, obey Pauli exclusive principle
- ✓ Bosons mediate fundamental forces, enabling understanding of interactions between particles.
- ✓ Fermions form atoms, molecules, and solids, revealing the structure and behavior of matter.

- ✓ Bosons and fermions exhibit distinct spin and statistics properties, influencing their behavior.
- ✓ Bosons and fermions relate to conservation laws, such as energy and momentum conservation.

**Conclusions:**

The discussion highlighted the vital role of bosons and fermions in understanding fundamental physics concepts. Participants gained a deeper appreciation for the intricate relationships between these particles and their significance in explaining various physics phenomena.

**Related Picture:**



*[Signature]*  
 Activity Coordinator  
 Department of Physics

*[Signature]*  
 HOD  
 Department of Physics  
**HEAD**  
 Department of Physics  
 TSWRAFPDCW, Bhongir

*[Signature]*  
 Principal  
 TSWRAFPDCW, Bhongir

**PRINCIPAL**  
**T.S.W.R.A.F.P.D.C.W.**  
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

Academic year : 2018-2019

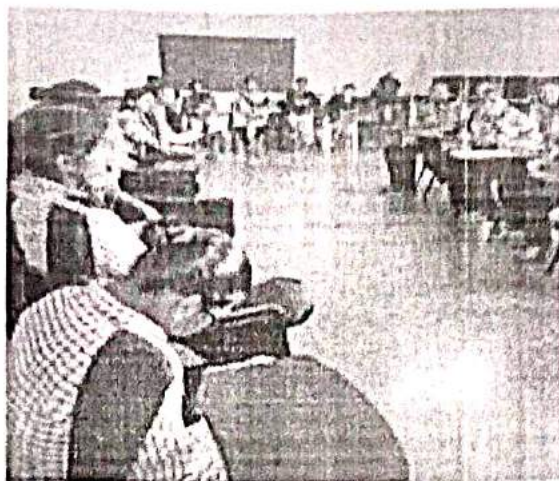
Topic : Chemical Safety and Regulations

Date : 20/9/2018

Discussion monitored by : A.Madhavi & P.Mamatha

### Student Attendance

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	Sign
1	17044131445013	K. SWATHI	BZC-II	K-Swathi
2	17044131445014	K. SHEELA	BZC-II	Sheela
3	17044131445014	K.SHIREESHA	BZC-II	K-shireesh
4	17044131445016	K.UDAYASRI	BZC-II	K. Udayasri
5	17044131445017	K. VIJAYA	BZC-II	K. vijaya
6	17044131445018	M.SHAILAJA	BZC-II	M. SHAILAJA
7	17044131445019	M. SONIA	BZC-II	M. Sonia.
8	17044131445020	M. SANDHYA	BZC-II	M. SANDHYA
9	17044131445021	M.AKHILA	BZC-II	Akhila
10	17044131445022	N.SHAILAJA	BZC-II	N. Shailaja



### Summary of student's group discussion :

- \* We discussed the regulatory frameworks that govern chemical safety at both national and international levels, including organizations like OSHA
- \* We emphasized the significance of conducting thorough risk assessments for chemicals to identify potential hazards and establish appropriate control measures to mitigate risks to human health and the environment.
- \* We highlighted the importance of SDS in providing crucial information about the properties, hazards, and safe handling procedures of chemicals, ensuring that workers have access to vital safety information.
- \* We discussed the importance of proper labeling of chemical containers to communicate hazards effectively and ensure safe handling and storage.
- \* We underscored the need for comprehensive training and education programs to ensure that workers are aware of the potential hazards associated with chemicals and equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to handle them safely.
- \* We talked about the importance of having robust emergency response plans in place to address chemical spills, leaks, or accidents promptly and effectively, minimizing the potential impact on human health and the environment.
- \* We discussed the role of regulatory agencies in enforcing compliance with chemical safety regulations through inspections, audits, and penalties for non-compliance.

*Madhavi*  
HEAD  
Department of Chemistry  
Department sign  
TSWRAFPDCW, BHONGIR

*[Signature]*  
PRINCIPAL  
Principal sign  
T.S.W.R.A.F.P.D.C.W.  
BHONGIR.



TELANGANA SOCIAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL ARMED FORCES  
PREPARATORY DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BHONGIR  
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Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda



E-mail: [prl-rdcw-bngiri-swrs@telangana.gov.in](mailto:prl-rdcw-bngiri-swrs@telangana.gov.in) Mobile No.: 7995010687

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

Academic year : 2018-2019

Topic : : Career Paths in Chemistry

Date : 20/2/2019

Discussion monitored by : P.Mamatha & A.Madhavi

Student Attendance				
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Group	Sign
1	17044131441001	A.SHIRISHA	MPC -II	A Shirisha
2	17044131441002	A.PREMALATHA	MPC -II	A-premalatha
3	17044131441004	A. MAMATHA	MPC -II	A. mamatha
4	17044131441005	A. ROOPA	MPC -II	A. Roopa
5	17044131441006	B. SANDHYA	MPC -II	B Sandhya
6	17044131441007	B. ROOPA	MPC -II	B. Roopa
7	17044131441008	B.NANDINI	MPC -II	B. Nandini
8	17044131441009	Ch. MOUNIKA	MPC -II	ch. mounika
9	17044131441010	D.PAVITHRA	MPC -II	D. pavithra
10	17044131441011	D. MOUNIKA	MPC -II	D. Mounika



### Summary of student's group discussion :

- Many chemists work in industry, where they contribute to research and development, quality control, and product innovation in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, agrochemicals, cosmetics, and materials science.
- Chemists can pursue academic careers by becoming professors, researchers, or instructors at universities, colleges, and research institutions.
- Research institutes and laboratories, both public and private, offer opportunities for chemists to conduct cutting-edge research in specialized areas such as analytical chemistry, organic synthesis, computational chemistry, and materials science
- Careers in healthcare and pharmaceuticals include medicinal chemistry, pharmacology, clinical research, and regulatory affairs.
- Chemists contribute to environmental science and sustainability efforts by developing methods for pollution control, waste management, renewable energy production, and sustainable materials design.
- Some chemists pursue careers in education and outreach, working as science educators, science communicators, museum curators, or outreach coordinators for educational institutions, museums, science centers, or non-profit organizations.

*Maddai*

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*[Handwritten Signature]*

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

Academic year : 2019-2020

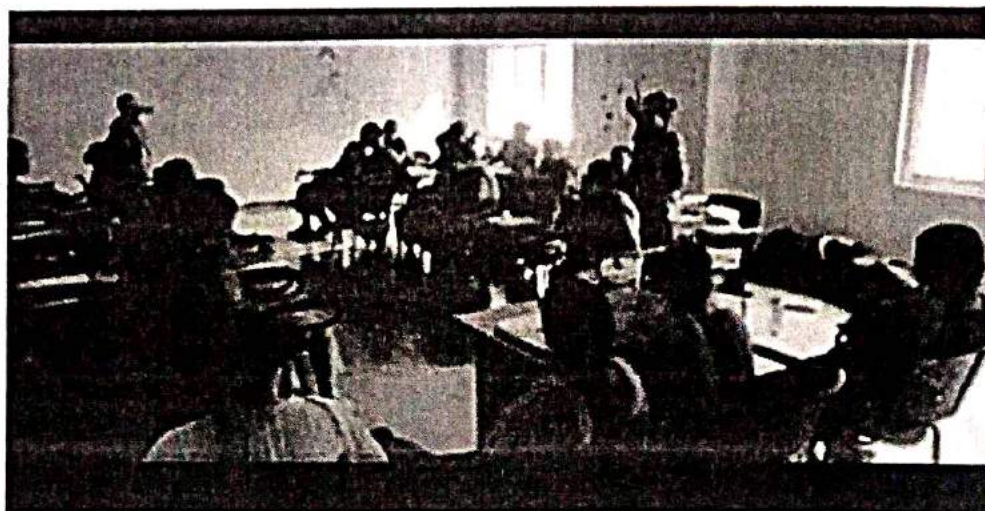
Topic : Environmental impact of chemical processes

Date : 23/9/2019

Discussion monitored by : G.Nirmala & Dr.B.Srilata

### Student Attendance

S.NO	H.T.NO	Name of the student	Group	Sign
1	18044131441002	A.KRISHNAVENI	MPC-II	A. Krishna veni
2	18044131441003	B.MALLESHWARI	MPC-II	B. malleshwari
3	18044131441004	B.AKSHITHA	MPC -II	B. Akshitha
4	18044131441005	B.SOUMYA	MPC-II	B. Soumya
5	18044131441006	Ch.AKANKSHA	MPC-II	Ch. Akanksha
6	18044131441007	Ch. SUMALATHA	MPC-II	Ch. Sumalatha
7	18044131441008	Ch. SRAVANI	MPC-II	Ch. Sravani
8	18044131441009	D.SRAVANI KUMARI	MPC-II	D. sravani kumar
9	18044131441010	G. SRI LAKSHMI	MPC-II	G. Sri Lakshmi
10	18044131441011	K.PALLAVI	MPC-II	K. pallavi



## Summary of student's group discussion :

- Chemical processes often release pollutants into the air, water, and soil. These pollutants can include greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), as well as toxic substances such as heavy metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- Chemical processes typically require large amounts of energy for heating, cooling, mixing, and chemical reactions. This energy is often derived from fossil fuels, leading to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and contributing to climate change. Energy-intensive processes also contribute to resource depletion and increase the demand for finite energy resources.
- Chemical processes rely on various raw materials, including minerals, fossil fuels, and water. The extraction and processing of these resources can have significant environmental impacts, such as habitat destruction, deforestation, and water pollution. Additionally, the depletion of finite resources raises concerns about sustainability and future availability.
- Chemical processes generate various types of waste, including solid waste, wastewater, and emissions. Improper disposal of these wastes can contaminate the environment, harm ecosystems, and pose risks to human health. Effective waste management strategies, such as recycling, treatment, and pollution prevention, are essential for reducing environmental impacts.
- Governments and international organizations have implemented regulations to mitigate the environmental impact of chemical processes. These regulations aim to reduce emissions, improve energy efficiency, promote sustainable practices, and minimize the use of hazardous substances. Compliance with environmental regulations is essential for minimizing negative environmental impacts and ensuring the long-term sustainability of chemical processes.

  
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

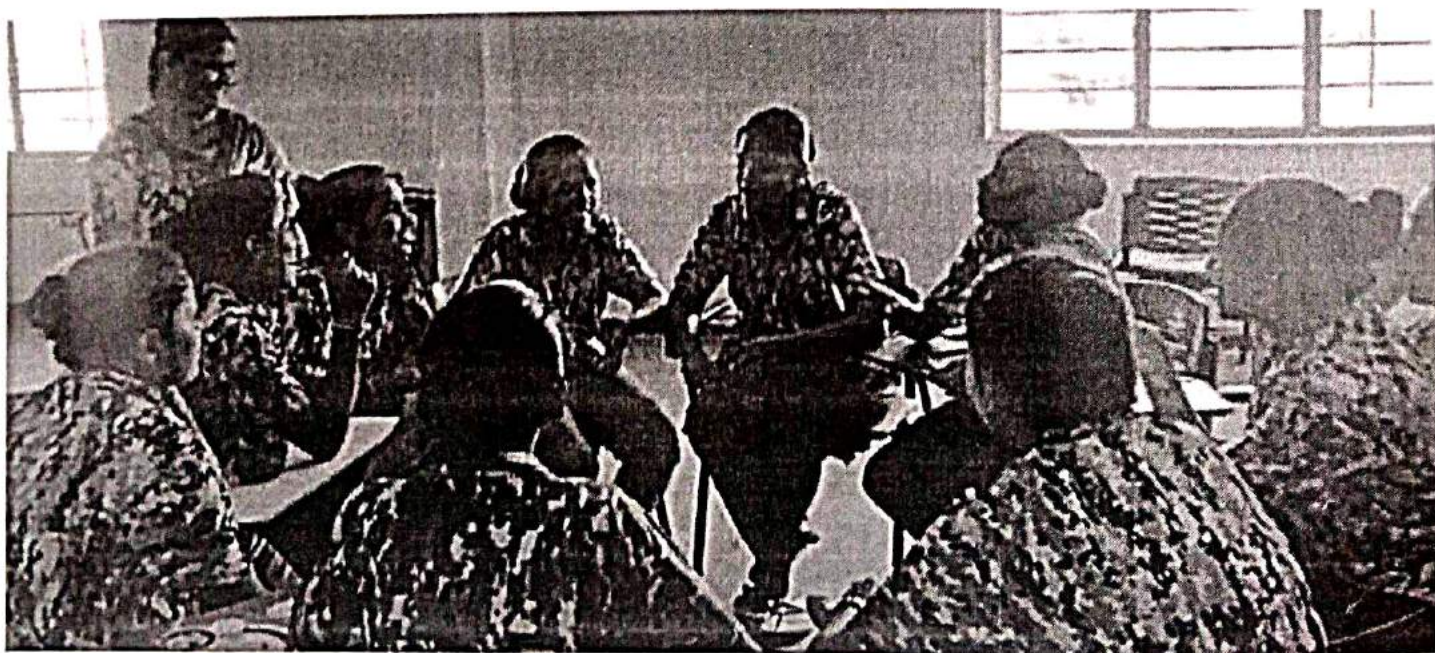
Academic year : 2019-2020

Topic : Chemistry in Everyday life

Date : 23/1/2020

Discussion monitored by : Dr.B.Srilata & P.Mamatha

Student Attendance				
S.NO	H.T.NO	Name of the student	Group	Sign
1	18044131457001	A.Priyanka	MZC-II	A. priyanka.
2	18044131457002	A.Bala priya	MZC-II	A. Bala Priya
3	18044131457003	B.Vani	MZC-II	B. Vani
4	18044131457004	B.Seetharavamma	MZC-II	B. seetharavamma
5	18044131457005	B.Vinisha	MZC-II	B. Vinisha
6	18044131457006	E.Srichandana	MZC-II	E. Srichandana
7	18044131457007	G.Chamundeshwari devi	MZC-II	G. Chamundeshwari devi
8	18044131457008	G.Rohini	MZC-II	G. Rohini
9	18044131457009	K.Navya	MZC-II	K. navya
10	18044131457010	K.Vineetha	MZC-II	K. vineetha



## Summary of student's group discussion :

- Chemistry is involved in food production, preservation, and preparation. It helps understand nutrients, flavors, and textures in food. Chemical reactions like fermentation, oxidation, and caramelization impact the taste and appearance of food.
- Chemistry contributes to the development of medicines and pharmaceuticals that treat diseases, relieve symptoms, and improve overall health. Drug discovery, formulation, and drug interactions all rely on chemical principles.
- Chemistry is essential in the formulation of personal care products such as soaps, shampoos, cosmetics, and perfumes. Understanding chemical ingredients helps ensure product safety, effectiveness, and stability.
- Chemistry is behind the formulation of cleaning agents, detergents, and disinfectants used in households. Chemical reactions enable the removal of dirt, stains, and microorganisms, contributing to hygiene and sanitation.
- Chemistry drives the development of materials like plastics, metals, and ceramics used in various industries. It also underpins technologies such as batteries, electronics, and nanotechnology, shaping modern life and innovation.
- Chemistry plays a vital role in energy production, from fossil fuels to renewable sources like solar and wind energy. Understanding chemical processes is crucial for addressing environmental challenges and developing sustainable energy solutions.
- Chemistry helps understand pollution sources, assess environmental risks, and develop strategies for pollution prevention and remediation. It's instrumental in areas like air and water quality monitoring, waste management, and climate change mitigation.
- Chemistry ensures the safety and quality of consumer products by analyzing ingredients, detecting contaminants, and assessing potential health risks. Regulations and standards based on chemical principles help protect consumers and the environment.

  
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

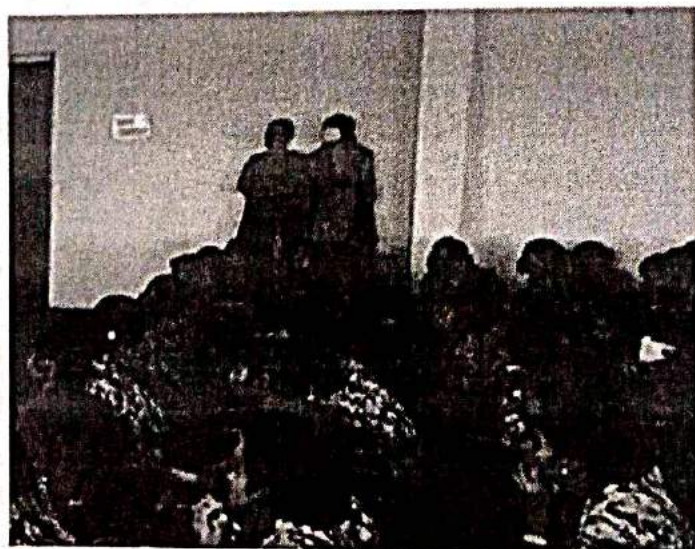
Academic year : 2020-21

Topic : The development of COVID-19 vaccines

Date : 15/2/2021

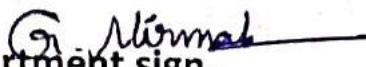
Discussion monitored by : P.Kamala & G.Nirmala


Student Attendance				
S.NO	H.T.NO	Name of the student	Group	Sign
1	19044131445001	B. NISHITHA	BZC-II	B. aishwathy
2	19044131445002	B.SHAROON	BZC-II	B. Sharoon
3	19044131445003	Ch.SOUJANYA	BZC-II	Ch. Soujanya
4	19044131445004	D. SWATHI	BZC-II	D. swathi
5	19044131445005	G.SHIREESHA	BZC-II	G. Shireesha
6	19044131445006	G AKRUTHI	BZC-II	G. Akruthi
7	19044131445007	G. DIVYA	BZC-II	G. Divya
8	19044131445009	K.AKANKSHA RATHOD	BZC-II	K. Akanksha Rathod
9	19044131445010	K.SUSHMITHA	BZC-II	k.sushmitha
10	19044131445012	N. VYSHNAVI	BZC-II	n.vyshnavi



## Summary of student's group discussion :

- Scientists and researchers worldwide mobilized swiftly to develop vaccines against the novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which causes COVID-19. The urgency stemmed from the pandemic's unprecedented scale and impact on public health.
- Multiple vaccine platforms were pursued simultaneously, including mRNA vaccines (e.g., Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna), viral vector vaccines (e.g., Oxford-AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson), protein subunit vaccines, and inactivated or attenuated virus vaccines. Each approach aimed to stimulate the immune system to recognize and neutralize the virus.
- Vaccine candidates underwent rigorous testing in three phases of clinical trials to assess safety, efficacy, and immune response. These trials involved tens of thousands of participants globally, with diverse demographics to ensure the vaccines' effectiveness across populations.
- Regulatory agencies such as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the European Medicines Agency (EMA), and the World Health Organization (WHO) evaluated the clinical trial data and granted Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) or full approval for vaccines deemed safe and effective.
- Manufacturing facilities scaled up production of authorized vaccines to meet global demand. Complex logistics and distribution networks were established to deliver vaccines to populations worldwide, prioritizing vulnerable groups and healthcare workers.
- Efforts were made to ensure equitable access to vaccines, though challenges such as vaccine nationalism, supply chain disruptions, and vaccine hesitancy persisted. Initiatives like COVAX aimed to distribute vaccines fairly, especially to low- and middle-income countries.
- Post-market surveillance systems continuously monitor vaccine safety and efficacy, investigating any reported adverse events. Additionally, surveillance efforts track the emergence of new variants of the virus and assess their impact on vaccine effectiveness.

  
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

Academic year : 2021-2022

Topic : Recent Advances in Organic Chemistry

Date : 10/11/2021


Discussion monitored by : Dr.B.Srilata & P.Mamatha

Student Attendance				
S.NO	H.T.NO	Name of the student	Group	Sign
1	19044131441001	A. SHIRISHA	MPC-III	A. Shirisha
2	19044131441002	A.RAGHA JYOTHI	MPC-III	A. Ragha Jyothi
3	19044131441003	A.SRAVANI	MPC-III	A. Sravani
4	19044131441004	A. RADHIKA	MPC-III	A. Radhika
5	19044131441006	B.SHIVANI	MPC-III	B. Shivani
6	19044131441007	Ch. TEJASWI	MPC-III	Ch. Tejaswi
7	19044131441008	D. SUJITHA	MPC-III	D. Sujitha
8	19044131441009	K.SHYAMALA	MPC-III	K. Shyamala
9	19044131441010	K.RADHIKA	MPC-III	K. Radhika
10	19044131441011	K.HARIKA	MPC-III	K. Harika



## Summary of student's group discussion :

- Novel catalytic methods have been developed to enable more efficient and selective organic transformations. Transition metal catalysis, organocatalysis, and biocatalysis have emerged as powerful tools for synthesizing complex molecules with high yields and atom economy.
- Advances in asymmetric synthesis have enabled the stereoselective construction of chiral molecules, which are essential in pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and materials science. Strategies such as organocatalysis, enzymatic catalysis, and transition metal-catalyzed asymmetric reactions have been developed to access enantiomerically pure compounds.
- Methods for directly functionalizing C-H bonds, traditionally considered inert, have revolutionized organic synthesis by streamlining synthetic routes and reducing the need for pre-functionalized starting materials.
- Continuous flow chemistry has gained prominence as an efficient and sustainable approach to organic synthesis. Flow reactors offer advantages such as precise control over reaction conditions, rapid mixing, and the ability to perform multistep reactions in a single continuous process, leading to increased efficiency and scalability.
- Advances in computational chemistry tools and techniques have facilitated the rational design and optimization of organic reactions and catalysts. Computational methods such as density functional theory (DFT) and machine learning algorithms aid in predicting reaction outcomes, elucidating reaction mechanisms, and guiding experimental efforts.

  
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

Academic year : 2021-2022

Topic : Material Chemistry and Nanotechnology

Date : 28/2/2022

Discussion monitored by : G.Nirmala & P.Kamala

Student Attendance				
S.NO	H.T.NO	Name of the student	Group	sign
1	20044131445001	B. Himabindhu	BZC-II	B. Himabindhu
2	20044131445003	Ch. Teja sree	BZC-II	Ch. Teja Sree
3	20044131445004	Ch. Nandini	BZC-II	Ch. Nandini
4	20044131445006	D. Deekshitha Jadav	BZC-II	Deekshitha Jadav
5	20044131445007	D. Uma Maheshwari	BZC-II	D. Uma maheshwari
6	20044131445008	E. Pavani	BZC-II	E. Pavani
7	20044131445009	K. Pavani	BZC-II	K. pavani
8	20044131445010	K. Nandini	BZC-II	K. Nandini
9	20044131445011	M. Hindhu	BZC-II	M. Hindhu
10	20044131445012	M. Adhithi	BZC-II	M. Adhithi



## summary of student's group discussion:

- Advances in nanotechnology have enabled precise control over the synthesis and manipulation of nanomaterials with tailored properties. Techniques such as bottom-up assembly, template-directed synthesis, and chemical vapor deposition allow the fabrication of nanomaterials with controlled size, shape, composition, and structure.
- Nanomaterials exhibit unique properties due to their small size and high surface-to-volume ratio, including enhanced mechanical, electrical, magnetic, optical, and catalytic properties. These properties make nanomaterials highly desirable for applications in electronics, photonics, energy storage, sensing, and catalysis.
- Nanotechnology has revolutionized electronics by enabling the miniaturization of devices and the development of novel electronic components. Nanomaterials such as carbon nanotubes, graphene, and quantum dots are being used in transistors, displays, sensors, and memory devices, leading to faster, smaller, and more energy-efficient electronics.
- Nanotechnology plays a crucial role in advancing energy technologies, including photovoltaics, energy storage, and catalysis. Nanomaterials are used to improve the efficiency and performance of solar cells, batteries, fuel cells, and hydrogen production systems, contributing to the transition to renewable energy sources.

  
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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

Academic year : 2022-23

Topic : Environmental chemistry

Date : 20/11/2022

Discussion monitored by : Dr.B.Srilata & P.Mamatha

Student Attendance				
S.NO	H.T.NO	Name of the student	Group	Sign
1	210441314411001	A. Shireesha	MPC II C	A. Shireesha
2	210441314411003	A. Rasgna	MPC II C	A. Rasgna
3	210441314411012	B. Jhansi	MPC II C	B. Jhansi
4	210441314411013	B. Shreya	MPC II C	B. Shreya
5	210441314411014	B. ShireeSha	MPC II C	B. Shireesha
6	210441314411016	B. Manasa	MPC II C	B. manasa
7	210441314411017	Ch. Swarnalatha	MPC II C	Ch. Swarnalatha
8	210441314411026	D. Shivamani	MPC II C	D. Shivamani
9	210441314411027	D. Mallika	MPC II C	D. Mallika
10	210441314411033	G. Laxmi Prasanna	MPC II C	G. Laxmi prasanna



## Summary of student's group discussion :

- Environmental chemistry investigates the sources, distribution, and fate of pollutants, including toxic chemicals, heavy metals, pesticides, and greenhouse gases, in the environment.
- Studies in atmospheric chemistry focus on the composition and reactions occurring in the Earth's atmosphere, including the formation of ozone, photochemical smog, acid rain, and aerosols. Atmospheric pollutants can impact air quality, climate, and human health, highlighting the importance of monitoring and regulation.
- Water chemistry examines the chemical composition of natural waters, including rivers, lakes, oceans, and groundwater, as well as the processes affecting water quality, such as nutrient cycling, acidification, eutrophication, and contamination by pollutants.
- Water chemistry informs water treatment and management practices to ensure safe drinking water and protect aquatic ecosystems.
- Soil chemistry investigates the chemical properties of soils, including pH, nutrient availability, organic matter content, and interactions with contaminants.
- Soil pollution from industrial activities, agriculture, and waste disposal can degrade soil quality and affect plant growth, food safety, and groundwater quality.
- Environmental chemistry employs analytical techniques, such as chromatography, spectroscopy, and mass spectrometry, to detect and quantify pollutants in environmental samples

*G. Mirmala*  
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*K. S.*

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

## Group Discussion

Academic year : 2022-23

Topic : Applications of Analytical Chemistry

Date : 27/2/2023

Discussion monitored by : G.Nirmala & K.Sravanthi

Student Attendance				
S.NO	H.T.NO	Name of the student	Group	sign
1	20044131441001	A.Dharani	MPC -III	A. Dharani
2	20044131441002	A.Varsha	MPC-III	A. Varsha.
3	20044131441003	B.Sadhana	MPC-III	B- Sadhana
4	20044131441004	B.Srishivani	MPC-III	B. Shishivani
5	20044131441005	B.Gangajala	MPC-III	B. Gangajala
6	20044131441006	D.Mounika	MPC-III	D. Mounika.
7	20044131441007	K.Vijetha Bai	MPC-III	K. Vijetha Bai



## Summary of student's group discussion :

- Analytical chemistry is essential for ensuring the quality and safety of products in industries such as pharmaceuticals, food and beverage, cosmetics, and electronics. Techniques like chromatography, spectroscopy, and mass spectrometry.
- Analytical chemistry plays a crucial role in monitoring environmental pollutants and assessing their impact on air, water, soil, and ecosystems
- In healthcare, analytical chemistry is vital for diagnosing diseases, monitoring patient health, and ensuring the safety and efficacy of medical treatments.
- Analytical chemistry is used in forensic science to analyze evidence from crime scenes, accidents, and environmental incidents. Techniques such as DNA profiling, chromatography and spectroscopy help identify substances, determine their origins, and establish links between individuals, objects, and events.
- Analytical chemistry is critical for pharmaceutical research, development, and manufacturing. Techniques like high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), mass spectrometry, and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy are used to characterize drug compounds, assess their purity, and monitor drug formulations for stability and efficacy.
- Analytical chemistry is employed to characterize the composition, structure, and properties of materials in fields such as materials science, nanotechnology, and metallurgy. Techniques like X-ray diffraction, electron microscopy, and surface analysis methods provide insights into material properties at the atomic and molecular level.
- Analytical chemistry ensures the safety, quality, and nutritional value of food products. Techniques such as chromatography, spectroscopy, and immunoassays are used to detect contaminants, additives, allergens, and nutrients in food samples, helping to protect public health and ensure regulatory compliance.

  
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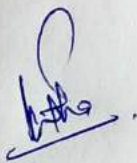
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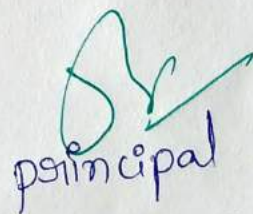
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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this register is maintained for Group Discussion in Zoology subject for BZC & MZC.



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Department of Zoology

Group Discussion

Academic year 2019 - 2020

class : A BZC & MZC

Date : 10-08-2019

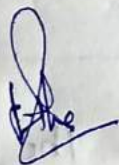
Mentored by : 1) Dr. K. Srilatha

2) E. Jyothi

3) V. Jyothi

Topic : High caloric food is good or  
sin to the body ?

S. NO	H. NO NO	Name of the student	Signature
1.	17044131457001	A. Swetha	A. Swetha
2.	17044131457004	B. Swetha	B. Swetha
3.	17044131457005	B. Swathi	Swathi
4.	17044131457006	B. Divya	Divya
5.	17044131457007	B. Poojitha	Poojitha.
6.	17044131445014	k. Sheela	K. Sheela
7.	17044131445016	k. udayasri	Udayasri
8.	17044131445002	B. Anusha	Anusha
9.	17044131445001	A. Madhuri	Madhuri
10.	17044131445003	B. Deepika	Deepika.



HOD

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## \* Points Discussed in the Activity :-

- High caloric food is somewhat better and not good to body also some times.
- High-fat and high-caloric food helps to control calorie intake and maintain a healthy weight.
- A calorie is simply the measure of energy. it provides people with energy and keeps their bodies functioning.
- High-calorie foods provide one with more energy and nutrition than low-calorie foods.
- But due to hyper-taking of caloric foods leads to overweight (or) obesity.
- along with obesity many like diabetes, dementia, brain shrinkage etc. will be causes.

## \* Conclusion :-

- All students who are participated in the group discussion was performed well very well.
- All students was raised very valid points, and by this activity, hoping that all students may improve their speaking & thinking skills.
- By this discussion all students came to know about the advantages and disadvantages of intake of high caloric food.



\* signature of participated students:

- 1) C. Deepthi - C. Deepthi
- 2) D. sravani - Sravani
- 3) G. Anusha - Anusha
- 4) K. Anusha - K. Anusha
- 5) K. mamatha - manathley
- 6) K. Bhallani - Bhavani
- 7) K. swathi - K. swathi
- 8) M. sonia - Sonia
- 9) M. Alchila - M. Alchila.
- 10) N. shailaja - N. shailaja
- 11) B. kanya - kanya
- 12) ch. madhuri - ch. Madhuri
- 13) ch. mamatha - Mamatha
- 14) ch. usha - ch. usha
- 15) D. saitha - Saitha
- 16) G. sravani - G. Sravani
- 17) J. shirisha - shirisha
- 18) M. priyanka - M. priyanka
- 19) m. mamatha - m. Mamatha
- 20) N. shirisha - N. shirisha

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Group Discussion

Academic Year 2020-2023

class: Bzc & Mzc

Date: 12-08-2022

Mentored by : 1) Dr. K. Srilatha

2) E. Jyothi

3) V. Jyothi

Topic : Theories of Evolution.

## Participants

1. M. Adhithi
2. V. Akashya
3. Ch. Sindhu
4. Ch. Tejasree
5. K. Pavan;
6. A. Asha
7. G. Spandana
8. K. Srivalli
9. D. Preeti
10. K. Hancy

S. NO	H. T. NO	Name of the Student	Signature
1	20044131445012	M. Adithi	M. Adithi
2	20044131445024	V. Akashya	Akashya
3	20044131445005	ch. Sindhu	ch. Sindhu
4	20044131445003	ch. Tejasree	Tejasree
5	20044131445009	k. pavani	Pavani
6	20044131445007	G. Asha	Asha
7	20044131445008	G. Spandana	G. Spandana
8	20044131445010	k. Srivalli	K. Srivally
9	20044131445005	D. preethi	Preethi
10	20044131445009	K. Hancy.	Hancy

*[Signature]*

HEAD

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*[Signature]*

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## \* points Discussed in Group Discussion

- In Biology, evolution is the process of change in all forms of life over generations.
- evolutionary biology is the study of how evolution occurs.
- some Biologist / scientist mentioned that the evolution occurs from Biotic life and some proposed that from Abiotic life.
- and by evolution we should know the age of Earth is about 4.5 billion years.
- Earth is assumed to have originated through common descent from a last universal ancestor from which all known species have diverged through the process of evolution.

## \* Conclusion :

- In the Group Discussion all students performed very well with their valid points.
- and By this Activity finally all students came to know about how the evolution occurs and where it originates from.
- and the students aware about the importance of evolution.

\* signatures of participated students.

- 1) Himabindhu - ~~Himabindhu~~
- 2) Ch. Nandini - Ch. Nandini
- 3) E. Pavani - E. Pavani
- 4) K. Nandini - K. Nandini
- 5) M. Hindhu - M. Hindhu
- 6) M. Ameena - Ameena
- 7) M. Ashwini - Ashwini
- 8) Divya Jyothi - Divya Jyothi
- 9) Ramadevi - ~~Ramadevi~~
- 10) Harshitha - Harshitha
- 11) T. Aparna - T. Aparna
- 12) T. Nandini - T. Nandini
- 13) A. Poojitha - Poojitha
- 14) A. Bhallani - Bhallani
- 15) B. Srilatha - ~~Srilatha~~
- 16) D. Lavanya - D. Lavanya
- 17) D. Sumansri - D. Sumansri
- 18) M. Maheshwari - Maheshwari
- 19) Sai Meghana - Sai Meghana
- 20) N. Mahathi - N. Mahathi
- 21) P. Shrinitha - P. Shrinitha
- 22) S. Sowmya - Sowmya
- 23) Uma Maheshwari - ~~Uma Maheshwari~~
- 24) Deekshitha - Deekshitha
- 25) Ch. Swathi - Swathi



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DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

**GROUP DISCUSSION**

**Academic year: 2018-19**

**Date: 15-03-2019**

**Topic: Effects of cell phone radiation on living organisms**

**Group: B.Sc. MZC II year**

S. No	HT NO	Group
1	Ch. Madhuri	17044131457001
2	B.Shravani	17044131457004
3	B.Divya	17044131457005
4	B.Manasa	17044131457007
5	D. Saritha	17044131457008
6	K.Jaya	17044131457010
7	I. Shirisha	17044131457011
8	K.Manasa	17044131457012
9	B.Poojitha	17044131457013
10	M.Priyanka	17044131457016

**Key notes of group discussion**

- Disrupt birds' navigation system
- It effects human reproduction and health.
- It may stimulate our brain while trying to sleep
- It create headache , memory problems
- It can create the NOMOPHOBIA

*K.Shravani*

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DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2019-20

Date: 06-08-2019

Group: B.Sc.MZC II year

Topic: Pathogenic microorganisms

S.NO	Name of the student	HT Number
1	A.Priyanka	18044131457001
2	B.Seetharavamma	18044131457004
3	B.Vinisha	18044131457005
4	G.Chamundeshwari devi	18044131457007
5	G.Rohini	18044131457008
6	K.Vineetha	18044131457010
7	K.Akhila	18044131457011
8	K.Manasa	18044131457012
9	MD.Samreen	18044131457013
10	P.Manasa	18044131457016

Key points on group discussion:

- Lyme disease caused by bacterium borellia burgdoferi.
- Pathogenic virus cause gastroenteritis, common cold and pneumonia
- Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis

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DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2019-20

Date: 7-06-2019

Topic: Applications of microbial technology

Group: B.Sc. MZC II year

S.NO	Name of the student	HT Number
1	K.Jaya	17044131457010
2	I. Shirisha	17044131457011
3	K.Manasa	17044131457012
4	B.Poojitha	17044131457013
5	M.Priyanka	17044131457016

Key points on group discussion:

- Food production
- Drug development
- Nutritional supplements
- Disease prevention and diagnostics
- Energy and alternative fuels
- Forensic sciences

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DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY  
GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2019-20

Date: 25-06-2020

Topic: Vaccine development

Group: B.Sc. MZC III yea

S.NO	Name of the student	HT Number
1	K.Jaya	17044131457010
2	I. Shirisha	17044131457011
3	K.Manasa	17044131457012
4	B.Poojitha	17044131457013
5	M.Priyanka	17044131457016

Key points on group discussion:

- Vaccines are very useful in our daily life
- Infants have to take BCG vaccine
- Vaccine prevent our body from infectious disease

*K. Swarnathi*

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DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

GROUP DISCUSSION

Academic year: 2020-21

Date: 14-09-2020

Topic: Antibiotic resistance

Group: B.Sc. MZC II year

S.NO	Name of the student	HT Number
1	A. Shravani	19044131457001
2	K. Sai Priya	19044131457003
3	K. Neha	19044131457006
4	B. Jhansi	19044131457009
5	D. jaya	19044131457010
6	P. Shwetha	19044131457012
7	M. Manasa	19044131457016
8	R. Anusha	19044131457019
9	P. Kavya	19044131457020
10	D. Pallavi	19044131457024

Key points on group discussion:

- Antibiotics are substances that are used as medicines.
- Although antibiotics can cure bacterial infections and also they have side effects like stomach upset, allergies and throat infections.
- Antibiotics attack on the balance of bacteria colonizing in gut health.

*K. Gnanthi*

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DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

Group discussion

Academic year: 2020-2021

Date: 06-03-2021

Topic: Genetically modified organisms

Group: B.Sc. MZC III year

S. No	HT NO	Group
1	K.Vineetha	18044131457010
2	K.Akhila	18044131457011
3	K.Manasa	18044131457012
4	MD.Samreen	18044131457013
5	P.Manasa	18044131457016
6	A.Priyanka	18044131457001
7	B.Seetharavamma	18044131457004
8	B.Vinisha	18044131457005
9	G.Chamundeshwari devi	18044131457007
10	G.Rohini	18044131457008

Key points on group discussion:

- A genetically modified organism whose genes is altered by genetic engineering techniques
- The first test is approved in 80's and first GMO product is for insulin

*K. Savanthi*

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DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY,

### Group discussions

Academic year: 2021-22

Date: 24-09-2021

Topic: Gene editing

Group: B.Sc. MZC III year

S.NO	Name of the student	HT Number
1	P. Shwetha	19044131457012
2	M. Manasa	19044131457016
3	R. Anusha	19044131457019
4	P. Kavya	19044131457020
5	K. Pallavi	19044131457024

6	A. Shravani	19044131457001
7	K. Sai Priya	19044131457003
8	K. Neha	19044131457006
9	B. Jhansi	19044131457009
10	D. Jaya	19044131457010

#### Key points on group discussions:

- Genome editing was pioneered in 1990's
- Gene editing is a type of genetic engineering in which gene is entered, deleted or modified is called genetic editing.

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DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

Group discussions

Academic year: 2022-23

Date: 01-08-2022

Topic: Significance of gut microbiota on human health

Group: B.Sc. MZC III year

1	D. Suman sri	20044131457010
2	Preethi.D	20044131457011
3	B. Poojitha	20044131457012
4	B.Srilatha	20044131457013
5	P. Shirisha	20044131457016
6	A.Bhavani	20044131457001
7	K. Soumya	20044131457004
8	K. Srivalli	20044131457005
9	G. Asha	20044131457007
10	G. Spandana	20044131457008

Keypoints on group discussions

- Gut microorganisms are very useful in our gut health
- They are helpful in digestion
- They helps in production of enzymes
- Some microorganisms like lactobacillus, streptococci, enterobacteria and enterococcus.



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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

### Group discussion

Academic year:-2019 to 2020

Topic:\_KAKATIYAS ADMINISTRATION

Discussion monitored by :-NAGALAXMI

Student attendance ; BA I year

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	19044131129002	A. SHIREESHA	A. Shireesha
2	19044131129003	B. BHAVANI	B. Bhavani
3	19044131129004	B. BHAVITHA	B. Bhavitha
4	19044131129005	B. TRIVENI	B. Triveni
5	19044131129006	B. VARSHINI	B. Varshini
6	19044131129007	B. CHITHRA	B. Chitra
7	19044131129008	C. JYOTHI	C. Jyothi
8	19044131129009	C. LAVANYA	C. Lavanya
9	19044131129010	D. GOUTHAMI	D. Gouthami
10	19044131129011	G. AKHILA	G. Akhila
11	19044131129012	G. NAVYA	G. Navya
12	19044131129013	G. SANDHYA	G. Sandhya
13	19044131129014	JAYASREE. B	B. Jayasree



### Administration of kakatiyas

The administration of the Kakatiya dynasty, which ruled parts of present-day Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in South India from around the 12th to the 14th century, was marked by several important features:

1. **Feudal System:** The Kakatiya administration followed a feudal system where the king was the central authority, and power was decentralized to local chieftains (Nayakas and Velamas) who governed smaller territories under the king's suzerainty.
2. **Monarchy:** The Kakatiya rulers were absolute monarchs who exercised considerable authority over their domain. They held titles such as "Nayaka" or "Sarvadhikari," signifying their role as supreme commanders.
3. **Divisions of Administration:**
  - **Central Administration:** The king was supported by a council of ministers and advisors who helped in decision-making and governance.
  - **Provincial Administration:** The kingdom was divided into administrative units governed by governors or feudatories (Nayakas), who were responsible for maintaining law and order and collecting revenue.
4. **Revenue System:**
  - The Kakatiyas implemented a revenue system similar to the contemporary Hindu kingdoms, which included taxes on land produce, customs duties, and other levies.
  - Land revenue was a significant source of income, collected in cash or kind, and administered through a network of local officials.
5. **Military Administration:**
  - The Kakatiya rulers maintained a well-organized army comprising infantry, cavalry, and elephants.
  - Military commanders (Dandanayakas) were appointed to oversee defense and warfare, with regional commanders managing troops in different parts of the kingdom.
6. **Cultural and Religious Patronage:**



- The Kakatiya rulers were patrons of art, literature, and architecture, contributing to the development of the Telugu language and promoting cultural exchanges.
  - They commissioned the construction of several temples and monuments, including the famous Warangal Fort and the Thousand Pillar Temple.
7. **Decline and Successors:**
- The Kakatiya dynasty faced external threats from the Yadava dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate in the north, leading to the gradual decline of their power.
  - The dynasty was eventually annexed by the Delhi Sultanate under the rule of Alauddin Khalji in the early 14th century.

**Group discussion uses:-**

- Group discussion promote a deeper understanding of a topic and increase long term retention.
- Group discussion can also help increase participants attention and help maintain their focus by involving them in the learning process

Lecturer signature

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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Group discussion

Academic year :- 2019 to 2020

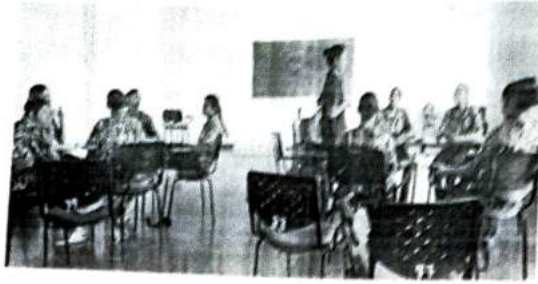
Topic:- Great Ashokas policies

Discussion monitored by:- J. ARUNA KUMARI

Student attendance:- BA I Year

Student Attendance

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	19044131129005	B. TRIVENI	B. Triveni.
2	19044131129006	B. VARSHINI	B. Varshini.
3	19044131129007	B. CHITHRA	B. Chitra.
4	19044131129008	C. JYOTHI	C. Jyothi.
5	19044131129009	C. LAVANYA	C. Lavanya.
6	19044131129010	D. GOUTHAMI	D. Gowthami.
7	19044131129011	G. AKHILA	G. Akhila.
8	19044131129012	G. NAVYA	G. Navya.
9	19044131129013	G. SANDHYA	G. Sandhya.
10	19044131129014	JAYASREE. B	J. Jayasree.
11	19044131129016	M. DEEPIKA	M. Deepika.
12	19044131129017	M. VENKATA AISHWARYA	M.V. Aishwarya.



What were Ashoka's achievements?

Ashoka the Great, also known as Emperor Ashoka, was one of the most significant rulers in Indian history. Here are some important points about him:

1. **Early Life and Rise to Power:**
  - Ashoka was born in 304 BCE to Emperor Bindusara and Queen Dharma.
  - Initially known as Chandragupta Maurya's grandson, Ashoka ascended to the throne of the Maurya Empire around 268 BCE after a bloody succession war.
2. **Military Campaigns and Expansion:**
  - Ashoka initially followed the path of conquest and expansion, extending the Maurya Empire to its greatest extent across most of the Indian subcontinent.
  - His conquests included the Kalinga War (261 BCE), which profoundly impacted him and led to a significant change in his policies.
3. **Conversion to Buddhism:**
  - The brutalities of the Kalinga War deeply affected Ashoka, leading to his conversion to Buddhism around 260 BCE.
  - He adopted Buddhist principles of non-violence (Ahimsa), compassion, and moral conduct, which influenced his governance and policies thereafter.
4. **Dhamma Policy:**
  - Ashoka's reign is noted for his promotion of Dhamma (righteousness or moral law), which he propagated through inscriptions on pillars and rocks across his empire.
  - These inscriptions, known as Ashoka's Edicts, conveyed principles of social justice, religious tolerance, and ethical conduct.
5. **Administrative Reforms:**
  - Ashoka implemented administrative reforms aimed at promoting welfare and justice.
  - He established a network of officials (Dhamma Mahamatras) to enforce Dhamma and ensure fair governance.
  - He built roads, rest houses, hospitals, and irrigation systems for the welfare of his people.
6. **Legacy:**
  - Ashoka's legacy as a ruler who embraced Buddhism and promoted peace and tolerance has endured through history.



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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Group discussion

Academic year :-2019 to 2020

Topic:-Great Ashokas policies

Discussion monitored by:- J. ARUNA KUMARI

Student attendance:- BA I Year

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	19044131129005	B. TRIVENI	B. Triveni
2	19044131129006	B. VARSHINI	Varshini
3	19044131129007	B. CHITHRA	Chithra
4	19044131129008	C. JYOTHI	Jyothi
5	19044131129009	C. LAVANYA	Lavanya
6	19044131129010	D. GOUTHAMI	Gouthami D.
7	19044131129011	G.AKHILA	G. Akhila
8	19044131129012	G. NAVYA	G. Navya
9	19044131129013	G. SANDHYA	G. Sandhya
10	19044131129014	JAYASREE. B	Jayasree. B
11	19044131129016	M. DEEPIKA	Deepika
12	19044131129017	M. VENKATA AISHWARYA	Aishwarya



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6. **Legacy:**

- Ashoka's legacy as a ruler who embraced Buddhism and promoted peace and tolerance has endured through history.

- His edicts provide valuable insights into ancient Indian society, governance, and moral philosophy.
- He is regarded as one of India's greatest emperors and a pivotal figure in the spread of Buddhism across Asia.

**7. Decline and Successors:**

- The Maurya Empire began to decline after Ashoka's death in 232 BCE.
- His successors were unable to maintain the empire's vast territories, leading to its eventual fragmentation and the rise of regional kingdoms.

Overall, Ashoka the Great is celebrated for his transformation from a conqueror to a compassionate ruler advocating for peace, morality, and welfare, leaving an indelible mark on Indian history and civilization.

Lecturer signature

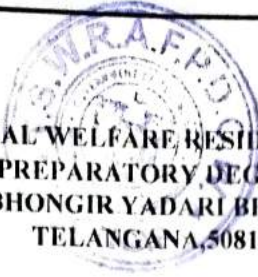
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TELANGANA SOCIAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL ARMED  
FORCES PREPARATORY DEGREE COLLEGE FOR  
WOMEN, BHONGIR YADARI BHONGIR (DIST),  
TELANGANA, 508126



Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Group discussion

Academic year :-2021 to 2022

Topic:-**Indian national movement**

Discussion monitored by:-**J ARUNA KUMARI**

Student attendance:- **BA II Year**



**Student Attendance**

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	20044131129001	B.Sagarika	B. Sagarika.
2	20044131129002	B. Laxmi prasanna	B. Laxmi Prasanna.
3	20044131129003	D. Swathi	D. Swathi.
4	20044131129005	k. Swetha	K. Swetha.
5	20044131129006	K. Swarna Latha	K. Swarna Latha.
6	20044131129007	K. Akhila	K. Akhila.

7	20044131129008	K.Tagureshwari	<i>K. Tagureshwari</i>
8	20044131129010	M.Rama Devi	<i>M. Rama Devi</i>
9	20044131129011	M.Sravani	<i>M. Sravani</i>
10	20044131129012	M.Sweety Prasanna	<i>M. Sweety Prasanna</i>
11	20044131129013	N.Amrutha	<i>N. Amrutha</i>
12	20044131129015	P.SindhuSree	<i>P. SindhuSree</i>
13	20044131129016	V.Lavanya	<i>V. Lavanya</i>



## PHASES OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

### 1. Early Phase (1885-1905):

- **Formation of Indian National Congress (1885):** The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded by Allan Octavian Hume and other Indian leaders to provide a platform for political agitation and representation of Indian interests.
- **Moderate Phase:** Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Surendranath Banerjee advocated for reforms and constitutional methods to achieve self-governance within the British Empire.
- **Important Demands:** These included greater Indian representation in government, civil service examinations, reduction of military expenditure, etc.

### 2. Extremist Phase (1905-1919):

- **Partition of Bengal (1905):** This controversial decision by Lord Curzon sparked widespread protests and led to the rise of more radical nationalist sentiments.
- **Swadeshi Movement:** A movement advocating the boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian-made products to foster economic self-reliance.
- **Leadership:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal trio) emerged as prominent leaders advocating more assertive methods for independence.



3. **Gandhi Era and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1922):**
  - **Role of Mahatma Gandhi:** Gandhi's return from South Africa marked a turning point with his philosophy of non-violence (Ahimsa) and civil disobedience (Satyagraha).
  - **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922):** Gandhi launched this movement to boycott British institutions, courts, schools, and products, aiming for complete independence.
  - **Impact:** The movement saw mass participation across India and brought the issue of independence to the forefront of the nationalist agenda.
4. **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934):**
  - **Salt March (1930):** Gandhi's famous march to the sea to produce salt in defiance of British salt laws galvanized the nation.
  - **Boycott of British Goods:** The movement aimed at refusing to pay taxes and boycotting British goods and institutions.
  - **Repression and Arrests:** Many leaders, including Gandhi, were arrested, leading to a temporary halt in the movement.
5. **Quit India Movement (1942):**
  - **Demand for Immediate Independence:** The Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1942 demanding an end to British rule in India.
  - **Massive Civil Disobedience:** It witnessed widespread protests, strikes, and acts of sabotage, leading to severe British repression.
  - **Post-War Scenario:** The movement significantly weakened British resolve to continue ruling India after World War II.
6. **Achievement of Independence (1947):**
  - **Partition and Independence:** India gained independence on August 15, 1947, but also witnessed the partition into India and Pakistan, resulting in communal violence and mass migration.
7. **Leadership and Legacy:**
  - **Key Leaders:** Besides Mahatma Gandhi, leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose, and others played crucial roles in the freedom struggle.
  - **Legacy:** The Indian National Movement laid the foundation for a democratic and secular India, emphasizing unity in diversity and principles of social justice.

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Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Group discussion

Academic year :-2022 to 2023

Topic:-MAHATMA GANDHI

Discussion monitored by:- J. ARUNA KUMARI B.MADHAVI

Student attendance:- BA I Year

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	220441311291006	B.Thrishha	B. Thrishha.
2	220441311291007	CH.Divya	Ch. Divya.
3	220441311291008	C.Shirisha	C. Shirisha.
4	220441311291009	D.Sruthi	D. Sruthi.
5	220441311291010	D.Hima	D. Hima.
6	220441311291017	J.Bhavyasri	J. Bhavyasri.
7	220441311291018	J.Pravalika	J. Pravalika.
8	220441311291019	J.Sindhu	J. Sindhu.
9	220441311291020	K.Swathi	K. Swathi.
10	220441311291021	K.Meghana	K. Meghana.
11	220441311291022	K.Sangeetha	K. Sangeetha.
12	220441311291023	L.Prathibha	L. Prathibha.



## Role of Mahatma Gandhi in National Movement

### • Early Life and Education:

- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, India.
- He studied law in London and practiced law in South Africa, where he experienced racial discrimination, which shaped his views on nonviolence and civil disobedience.

### • Philosophy of Nonviolence (Ahimsa):

- Gandhi's central philosophy was Ahimsa, or nonviolence, which he considered both a moral principle and a powerful strategy for social and political change.
- He believed in passive resistance and civil disobedience as effective tools against oppression and injustice.

### • Role in Indian Independence Movement:

- Gandhi emerged as the leader of the Indian independence movement, advocating for Swaraj (self-rule) and challenging British colonial rule through nonviolent protests.
- His leadership during various movements such as Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement galvanized the masses.

### • Satyagraha:

- Satyagraha, which means "truth force" or "soul force," was Gandhi's method of nonviolent resistance based on truth and moral courage.
- It involved nonviolent resistance against unjust laws and practices, aiming to awaken the conscience of oppressors.

### • Champion of Social Justice:

- Gandhi campaigned tirelessly against social evils such as untouchability (caste discrimination), promoting unity among Hindus and Muslims, and advocating for the rights of women.
  - He emphasized the importance of constructive work, self-reliance (Swarajya), and rural development through initiatives like the promotion of khadi (handspun cloth) and village industries.
- **Impact on Indian Society:**
- Gandhi's influence extended beyond politics; he inspired movements for social reform, economic self-sufficiency, and communal harmony.
  - His principles of nonviolence and civil disobedience influenced civil rights movements and leaders worldwide, including Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela.
- **Assassination and Legacy:**
- Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948, by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist who opposed Gandhi's efforts to reconcile Hindus and Muslims.
  - His legacy remains deeply ingrained in India's ethos as the "Father of the Nation" (Rashtrapita), revered for his commitment to truth, nonviolence, and social justice.

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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Group discussion

year :- 2023to 2024 Topic:-Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

Discussion monitored by:-J. ARUNA KUMARI. B. KAVERI

Student attendance:-

Student Attendance

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	230441311291005	B. NANDINI	B. Nandini
2	230441311291006	CHAPARNA	Ch - Aparna
3	230441311291008	D.MEGHANA GOUD	D. Meghana
4	230441311291009	D.VAISHNAVI	D. Vaishnavi
5	230441311291010	D.ARCHANA	D. Archana
6	230441311291011	E.POOJITHA	E. Poojitha
7	230441311291012	G.MADHAVI	G. Madhavi
8	230441311291013	J.RAMA	J. Rama
9	230441311291014	J.SIRI AVVI	J. Sri Avvi
10	230441311291015	K.SRAVANI	K. Sravani
11	230441311291016	M.SHARANA KUMARI	Sharana Kumari
12	230441311291017	M. HARINI	M. Harini
13	230441311291018	M. AMULYA	M. Amulya



### Dr. Ambedkar on the Indian Constitution

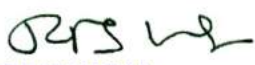
- **Early Life and Education:** Born on April 14, 1891, in a Dalit (formerly known as "Untouchable") family, Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar faced discrimination from a young age due to the caste system prevalent in India. Despite these challenges, he pursued education vigorously, earning multiple degrees including a law degree from Columbia University in the United States.
- **Social Reformer:** Ambedkar dedicated his life to fighting against caste discrimination and social inequality. He advocated for the rights and upliftment of Dalits and other marginalized communities through various social and political movements.
- **Role in Indian Constitution:** Ambedkar played a pivotal role in drafting the Constitution of India as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. He ensured that the Constitution reflected principles of social justice, equality, and fundamental rights for all citizens.
- **Political Career:** He was the first Law Minister of independent India and also held other important ministerial positions. His efforts were instrumental in the inclusion of provisions in the Constitution to protect the rights of Dalits and other oppressed groups.
- **Advocate of Education:** Ambedkar emphasized the importance of education as a tool for social and economic empowerment. He believed that education could uplift marginalized communities and break the cycle of discrimination.
- **Conversion to Buddhism:** In 1956, Ambedkar publicly converted to Buddhism, along with thousands of his followers, as a protest against the caste system and to embrace a religion that espoused principles of equality and social justice.

- **Legacy:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is revered as the principal architect of the Indian Constitution and a champion of social justice. His ideas and teachings continue to inspire movements for equality and empowerment in India and beyond.

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Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Group discussion

Academic year:-2019 to 20120

Topic: judiciary reformers in India

Date: \_

Discussion monitored by :-krishnaveni

Student attendance ; BA I year

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	19044131129002	A. SHIREESHA	A. Shiresha
2	19044131129003	B. BHAVANI	B. Bhavani
3	19044131129004	B. BHAVITHA	B. Bhavitha
4	19044131129005	B. TRIVENI	B. Triveni
5	19044131129006	B. VARSHINI .	B. Varshini
6	19044131129007	B. CHITHIRA	B. Chithira
7	19044131129008	C. JYOTHI	C. Jyothi
8	19044131129009	C. LAVANYA	C. Lavanya
9	19044131129Q10	D. GOUTHAMI	D. Gouthami
10	19044131129011	G.AKHILA	G. Akhila
11	19044131129012	G. NAVYA	G. Navya
12	19044131129013	G. SANDHYA	G. Sandhya
13	19044131129014	JAYASREE. B	Jayasree -B.





## What is judiciary:-

Judiciary is the system of that implements law in the name of the state. Judiciary of India is the guardian of the constitution and fundamental rights of the people .

Summary of student group discussion:-

- 1) learned the functioning of the judiciary .
- 2) learn how justice is done for the poor.
- 3) adapt to changing conditions sections of the justice system must change
- 4) technology should be increased in the judicial system .

Benefits of group discussion:-

- 1) someone else knows what one does not know
- 2) even the poor will get justice in this judiciary system
- 3) who harms others must be punished
- 4) people do not feel insecure
- 5) if the legal system is strong murders and theft will not happen

Damages by the judiciary department:-

- 1) even the innocent are punished
- 2) judiciary is a fever only for those who have money
- 3) punishment are not severe

Group discussion uses:-

- Group discussion promote a deeper understanding of a topic and increase long term retention.
- Group discussion can also help increase participants attention and help maintain their focus by involving them in the learning process

Lecturer signature *Roishnavani*

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Group discussion

Academic year :-2019 to 2020

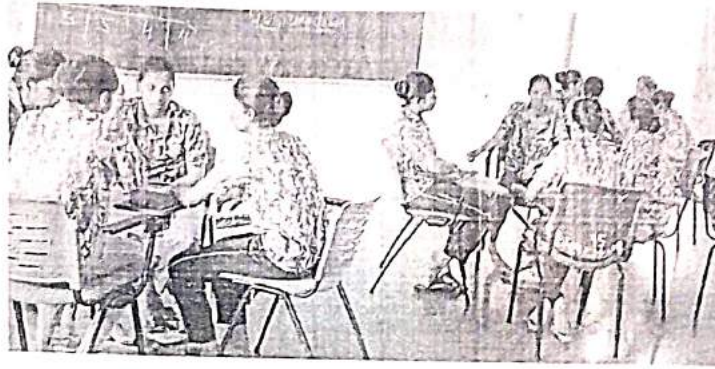
Topic:-India Pakistan relations

Date: 3-2-20-20

Discussion monitored by:-Dhanalakshmi

Student attendance:- BA I Year

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	19044131129005	B. TRIVENI	B. Triveni
2	19044131129006	B. VARSHINI	B. Varshini
3	19044131129007	B. CHITHRA	B. Chithra
4	19044131129008	C. JYOTHI	C. Jyothi
5	19044131129009	C. LAVANYA	C. Lavanya
6	19044131129010	D. GOUTHAMI	D. Gouthami
7	19044131129011	G.AKHILA	G. Akhila
8	19044131129012	G. NAVYA	G. Navya
9	19044131129013	G. SANDHYA	G. Sandhya
10	19044131129014	JAYASREE. B	Jayasree. B.
11	19044131129016	M. DEEPIKA	M. Deepika
12	19044131129017	M. VENKATA AISHWARYA	M. Venkata Aishwarya



At the time of independence British India was partitioned into 2 countries i.e India and Pakistan. Muslim league demanded a separate country for the Muslims as they feared that in a Hindu majority India. They may go unrepresented. Though Pakistan was a country for Muslims but the Indian leaders decided that India would be a secular nation. Both the countries witnessed a violent partition as there were riots on both the sides on religious grounds.

**Benefits on this topic:-**

- 1) India is an independent country
- 2) India is a union of all religions
- 3) In 1954, article 370 of India's constitution was created, which gave a special status to Jammu and Kashmir.

**Losses in the Pakistani issue:-**

- 1) counter terrorism & Humanitarian issue.
- 2) economic issues
- 3) Siachen at defence secretary level.
- 4) promotion of friendly exchanges at the level of the foreign secretaries.
- 5) terrorism emanating from territories under Pakistan control remains a core concern in bilateral relations.

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Group discussion

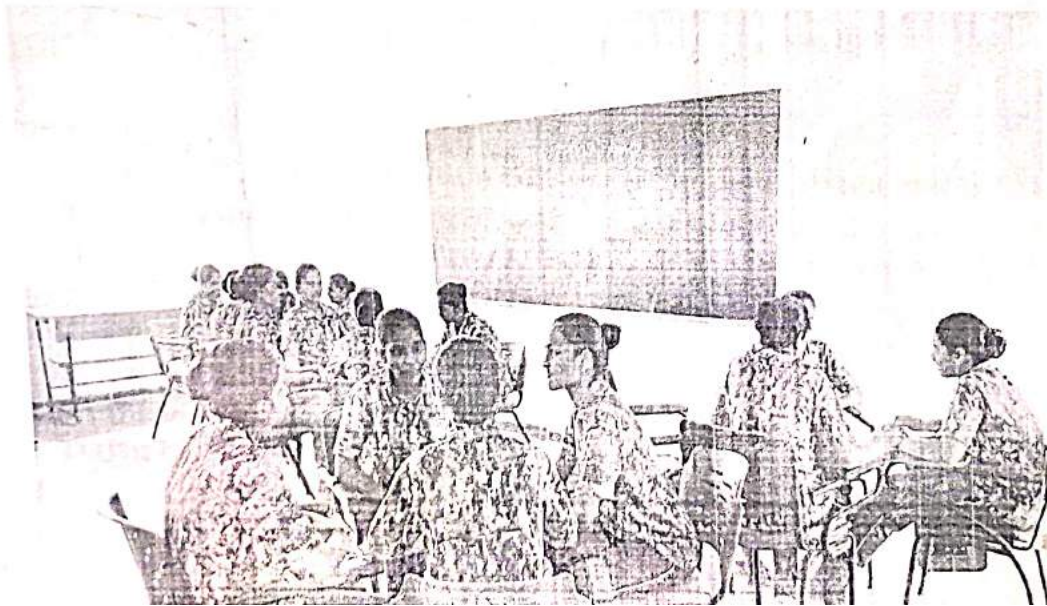
Academic year :- 2021 to 2022

Topic:- EVM vs paper ballots

Date: 2-1-2022

Discussion monitored by:- Pavani Durga

Student attendance:- BA II Year



Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	20044131129001	B.Sagarika	B. Sagarika
2	20044131129002	B. Laxmi prasanna	B. Laxmi prasanna
3	20044131129003	D. Swathi	D. Swathi
4	20044131129005	k. Swetha	k. Swetha
5	20044131129006	K. Swarna Latha	K. Swarnalatha
6	20044131129007	K. Akhila	K. Akhila
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11	20044131129013	N.Amrutha	N. Amrutha
12	20044131129015	P.Sindhu Sree	P. Sindhu Sree
13	20044131129016	V.Lavanya	V. Lavanya

#### Theme:-

In January 2019 chief election commissioner Sunil Arora made it clear that India is not going back to paper ballot.

Many Opposition parties are in favour of the use of paper ballots in 2019 general elections amid the fear of EVM tampering.

#### Summary of group discussion:-

Voting is the corner stone of any democratic process , and over the years, the methods used for casting votes have evolved significantly.

- 1) electronic voting machine and voter verifiable paper audit trail.
- 3)Ballot paper offer transparency but are slower.
- 4)EVM provide efficiency and have an electronic nature.
- 5) manual counting is prone to human error, electronic counting offers accuracy.

#### Benefits of EVM:-

- 1)EVM are designed to record votes accurately.

2) They eliminate error caused by manual counting and interpretation of paper ballots

**.Losses of ballot paper:-**

1) Fresh polls will be conducted if the number of votes affects the election result.

2) all voters assigned to the affected polling station

3) there was instance at past several elections of lost or damaged ballot boxes prior to them being conducted consequently .

4) that was instance of re polling as a result of loss or destruction of ballot boxes.

5) Due to the use pilot paper, irregularities are done and injustices are done.

6) there is a high risk of vote theft.

7) Illegal voting will happen.

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Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Group discussion

Academic year :- 2022 to 2023

Topic:- Gender in politics

Date: 5-2-2024

Discussion monitored by:- SK Naseema

Student attendance:- BA I Year

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	220441311291006	B.Thrisha	B.Thrisha
2	220441311291007	CH.Divya	Ch. Divya
3	220441311291008	C.Shirisha	C. Shirisha
4	220441311291009	D.Sruthi	D. Sruthi
5	220441311291010	D.Hima	D. Hima
6	220441311291017	J.Bhavyasri	J. Bhavyasri
7	220441311291018	J.Pravalika	J. Pravalika
8	220441311291019	J.Sindhu	J. Sindhu
9	220441311291020	K.Swathi	K. Swathi
10	220441311291021	K.Meghana	K. Meghana
11	220441311291022	K.Sangeetha	K. Sangeetha
12	220441311291023	L.Prathibha	L. Prathibha



**Theme:-**

At present most of the countries are democratic . But women are largely under represented at all level of discussion making world wide

**Summary of group discussion:-**

- 1) Many countries have patriarchal societies. The situation is changing but very slowly.
- 2) so many politicians who are in power prefer male deminance in politics and tend to suppress women's participation in power
- 3) in local government only two countries reached gender equality in power
- 4) many countries including India have gender quads to improve women participation in politics

**Justice for women in gender in politics:-**

- 1) Achieving gender equality in politics requires more than women and men having an equal share of parliamentary seats and ministerial positions.
- 2) progress towards equal power and equal rights for women remains elusive around the world
- 3) women's political participation is a fundamental prerequisite gender equality and genuine democracy il facilitates women's direct engagement in public decision making and is a means of ensuring better accountability to women

**Injustice to women in politics:-**

- 1) women are looked down upon in legislature
- 2) still fighting for reservation in legislatures.
- 3) men have the upper hand.
- 4) gender discrimination still persist.
- 5) there are places where women are still being treated un fairly, even though they are advancing technologically.

*Sk. Nabeem*  
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Group discussion

Academic year :- 2023 to 2024

Topic:- youth in politics

Date:

Discussion monitored by:- Saritha

Student attendance:-

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	230441311291005	B. NANDINI	B. Nandini
2	230441311291006	CL.APARNA	CL. Aparna
3	230441311291008	D.MEGHANA GOUD	D. Meghana Goud.
4	230441311291009	D.VAISHNAVI	D. Vaishnavi
5	230441311291010	D.ARCHANA	D. Archana
6	230441311291011	E.POOJITHA	E. Poojitha
7	230441311291012	G.MADHAVI	G. Madhavi
8	230441311291013	J.RAMA	J. Rama
9	230441311291014	J.SIRI AVVI	J. Siri Avvi
10	230441311291015	K.SRAVANI	K. Sravani
11	230441311291016	M.SHARANA KUMARI	M. Sharana kumari
12	230441311291017	M. HARINI	M. Harini
13	230441311291018	M. AMULYA	M. Amulya



**Theme:-** youth have always been in politics. Especially at the time of reform moment. Most of these young people are in informal politics rather than formal politics

Ex: \_social moments. Pressure groups etc.

There are some formal student wings in political parties dedicated to the young people participation in politics

Ex: \_ Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad  
Indian youth Congress etc

#### **Summary of group discussion:-**

There is a dearth of young talent in the present politics youth should be given the opportunity to prove themselves by making politics accessible to them . The right balance of young talent and experienced politicians can lead to the cleaning of politics and can restore the public faith in the political system

#### **Negative shade in youth in politics;-**

- 1) young people tend to have idealist and unrealistic vision for society which may not be successful in implementation .
- 2) they lack experience. Experience teachers tolerance and the ability to have reality vision
- 3) young people can easily be manipulated and can be used as Mere puppets in the hands of older politicians

#### **Youth politic positive shed:-**

- 1) youth tends to more enthusiastic, energetic and flexible.
- 2) the involvement of young people in politics ensures inclusiveness
- 3) By making politics accessible to youth the negative perceptions of politics can be slowly erased in the minds of young people.

4) older politicians have to prove their loyalty to their political parties by supporting their authoritarian practices because of the long term commitment to their parties.

5) young people are at advantage in this case because for them ideal and ideas dominate their commitment to the political parties .



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Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda  
GROUP DISCUSSION

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2018-19

TOPIC NAME: IS INDIA READY FOR CASHLESS ECONOMY

MONITERED BY: N. JHANSI RANI

DATE: 3/9/2018

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	18044131129001	B. PALLAVI	
2	18044131129002	CH. AKHILA	
3	18044131129003	G. BHAVANA	
4	18044131129004	G. MYTHILI	
5	18044131129005	I.KAVITHA	
6	18044131129006	J.M. THAMIL HARASI	
7	18044131129007	M. AKHILA	
8	18044131129008	N. LAKSHMI	
9	18044131129009	P. SOUMYA SRI	
10	18044131129010	R. SHIRISHA	
11	18044131129011	U. MOUNIKA	
12	18044131129012	V.HARIKA	

POINTS DISCUSSED:

- In a cashless society, financial transactions are not conducted with physical banknotes or coins, but instead with digital information (usually an electronic representation of money).



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GROUP DISCUSSION



### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

#### POINTS DISCUSSED:

- Cashless societies have existed from the time when human society came into existence, based on barter and other methods of exchange, and cashless transactions have also become possible in modern times using credit cards, debit cards, mobile payments, and digital currencies such as bitcoin.
- Such a concept has been discussed widely, particularly because the world is experiencing a rapid and increasing use of digital methods of recording, managing, and exchanging money in commerce, investment and daily life in many parts of the world, and transactions which would historically have been undertaken with cash are often now undertaken electronically.
- Some countries now set limits on transactions and transaction values for which non-electronic payment may be legally used.

#### GROUP DISCUSSION USES:

Group discussion promote a deeper understanding of a topic and increase long term retention.

Group discussion can also help increase participants attention and help maintain their focus by involving them in the learning process

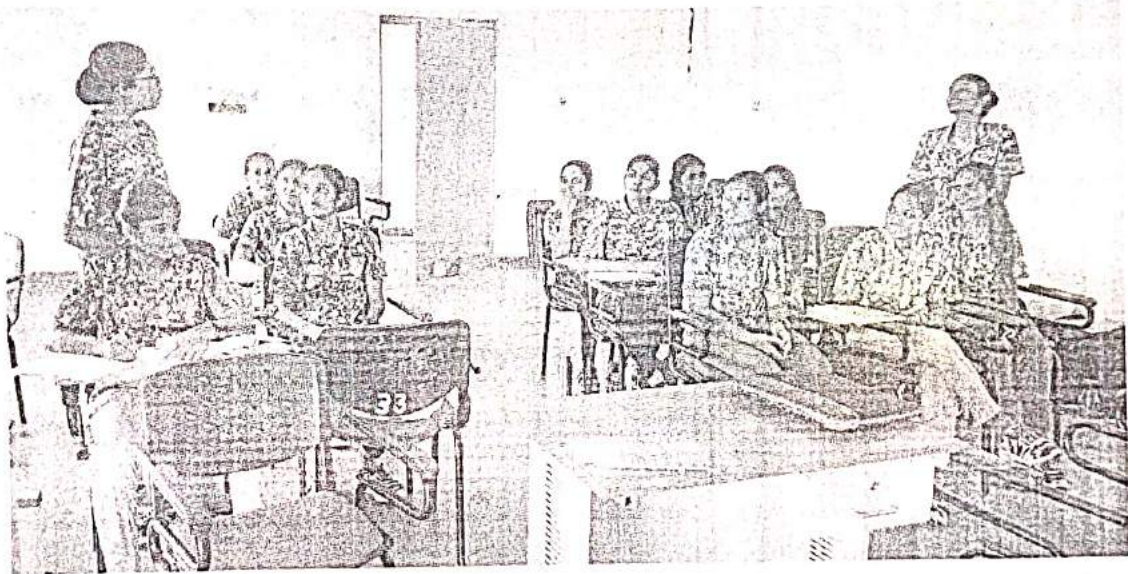


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**GROUP DISCUSSION**



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Lecturer's signature

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GROUP DISCUSSION

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2019-20

TOPIC NAME: POVERTY ALLIVATION PROGRAMMES

MONITERED BY: N. JHANSI RANI

DATE:2/11/2020

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	19044131129005	B. TRIVENI	
2	19044131129006	B. VARSHINI	
3	19044131129007	B. CHITHRA	
4	19044131129008	C. JYOTHI	
5	19044131129009	C. LAVANYA	
6	19044131129010	D. GOUTHAMI	
7	19044131129011	G.AKHILA	
8	19044131129012	G. NAVYA	
9	19044131129013	G. SANDHYA	
10	19044131129014	JAYASREE. B	
11	19044131129016	M. DEEPIKA	
12	19044131129017	M. VENKATA AISHWARYA	



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GROUP DISCUSSION

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

POINTS DISCUSSED

The strategy for poverty alleviation is essentially twofold.

1. Firstly, an effort is underway to provide greater opportunity for the poor to participate in the growth process by focusing on specific sectors, which offer such opportunities
2. Secondly, poverty alleviation and social sector programmes have been strengthened and restructured with special programmes for the weaker sections of society. Details of these programmes

National Food for Work Programme.

- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
- Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)



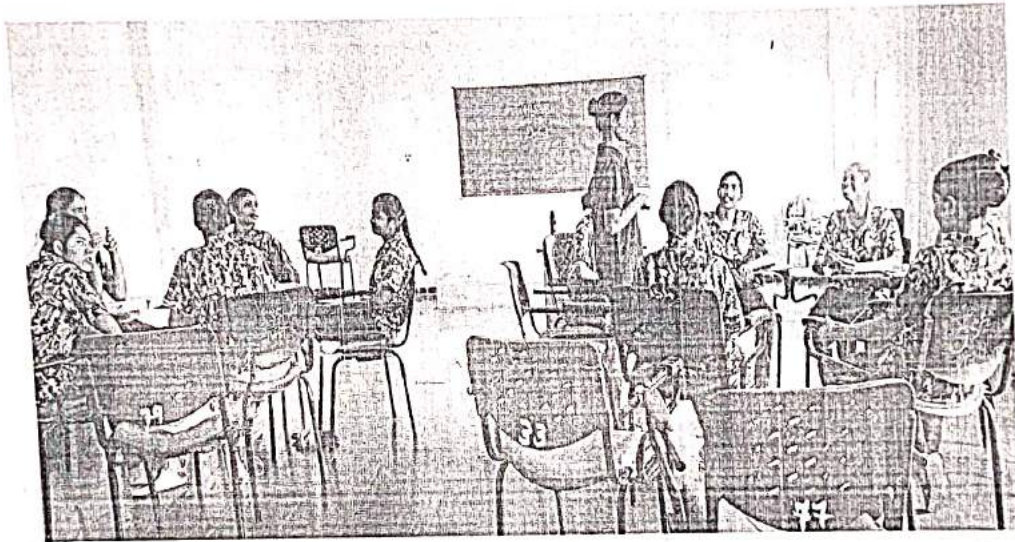


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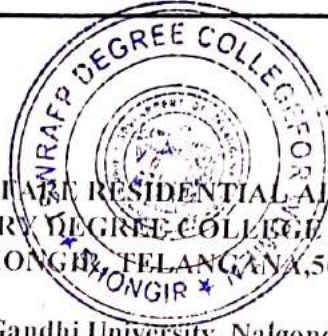


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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

GROUP DISCUSSION

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2020-21

TOPIC NAME: AGRICULTURE V/S MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN INDIA

MONITERED BY: N. JHANSI RANI

DATE:4/2/2020

Student Attendance

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	20044131129001	B.Sagarika	Sagarika
2	20044131129002	B. Laxmi prasanna	Laxmi
3	20044131129003	D. Swathi	Swathi
4	20044131129005	k. Swetha	Swetha
5	20044131129006	K. Swarna Latha	Swarna
6	20044131129007	K. Akhila	Akhila
7	20044131129008	K.Tagureshwari	Tagureshwari
8	20044131129010	M.Rama Devi	Rama Devi
9	20044131129011	M.Sravani	Sravani
10	20044131129012	M.Sweety Prasanna	Sweety
11	20044131129013	N.Amrutha	Amrutha
12	20044131129015	P.Sindhu Sree	Sindhu Sree
13	20044131129016	V.Lavanya	Lavanya



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GROUP DISCUSSION

## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

### POINTS DISCUSSED

To help the participants tackle the topic covering all aspects on Agriculture - its importance in Indian Economy; How to improve Agriculture and condition of farmers engaged in Agriculture;

Agriculture Vs Manufacturing Industry; How to double the farmers income-steps taken among others, MBAUniverse.com has prepared and shares the key facts about the role of agriculture and manufacturing Industry in Indian economy, the constraints in these sectors & policy suggestions to improve the role of Agriculture in manufacturing alongwith the ways and means to increase the agriculture income. The topics is of great significance in the context of Indian economy in GD round.

Agriculture and Manufacturing industry are drivers of growth for any economy. India, which has 70% population living in rural areas with Agriculture as the main stay of employment, is setting up goals to improve the condition of farmers by targeting to double the Agriculture income by the year 2022 and make it a high growth, highly employable sector at par with manufacturing industry and the service sector.

Number of steps are being taken up to achieve the goal. The Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi has reiterated the government's target that it wants to double farmers' income by 2022 and said "With 'Beej se Bazaar Tak', we are bringing exceptional reforms in the agriculture sector."



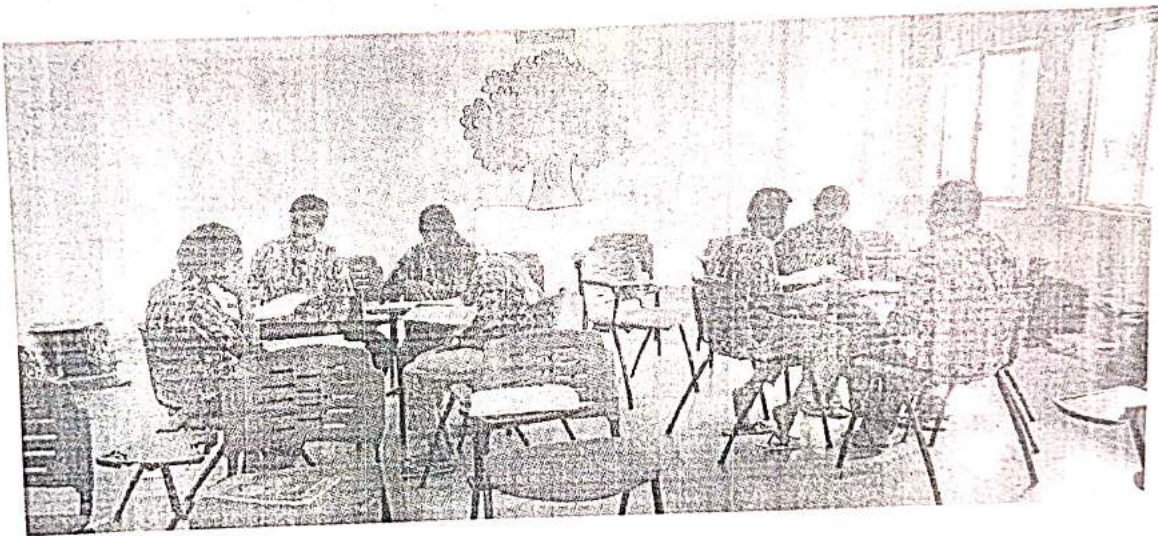
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GROUP DISCUSSION

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



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**GROUP DISCUSSION**

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2021-22

TOPIC NAME: GST

MONITERED BY: N. JHANSI RANI

DATE: 12/12/2022

Student Attendance			
S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	21044311291005	B. GANGA	Ganga
2	21044311291006	B. SINDHU	Sindhu
3	21044311291007	B. ABHINAYA	Abhinaya
4	21044311291010	CH. SUPRIYA	Supriya
5	21044311291014	E. SHIVANII	Shivani
6	21044311291016	E. SHINY	Shiny
7	21044311291017	G.J YOTHI	Jyothi
8	21044311291019	G. KEERTHANA	Keerthana
9	21044311291022	J. BANSY	Bansy
10	21044311291026	J. AKHILA	Akhila
11	21044311291025	K. INDHU	Indhu
12	21044311291029	B. GANGA	Ganga



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### POINTS DISCUSSED

The Goods and services tax is a uniform indirect tax levied on all goods and services produced in the country and all goods and services imported from abroad.

GST will be a single uniform indirect tax which will treat India as one market.

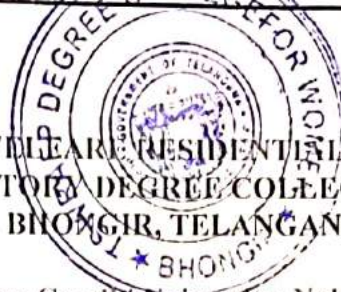
#### Benefits of GST-

The GST will enable a benefit to the economy in terms of:

- 1 A fall in product prices
  - 2 A single price of a product across the country
  - 3 Lower working capital for companies
  - 4 A more simplified tax system
  - 5 It would facilitate more seamless movement across the nation and will reduce the overall transaction cost of running the business
  - 6 It will also reduce the compliance of multiple tax rules and obligations
- Implementation of GST has manifold impact on different sectors of economy.
  - Some sectors witnessed positive impact of GST whereas few have not been benefitted by GST due to their nature of business.
  - Majority of corporates has been covered under beneficial umbrella of GST.
  - Benefit received by corporates in terms of low cost of production will lower the price of goods and services.



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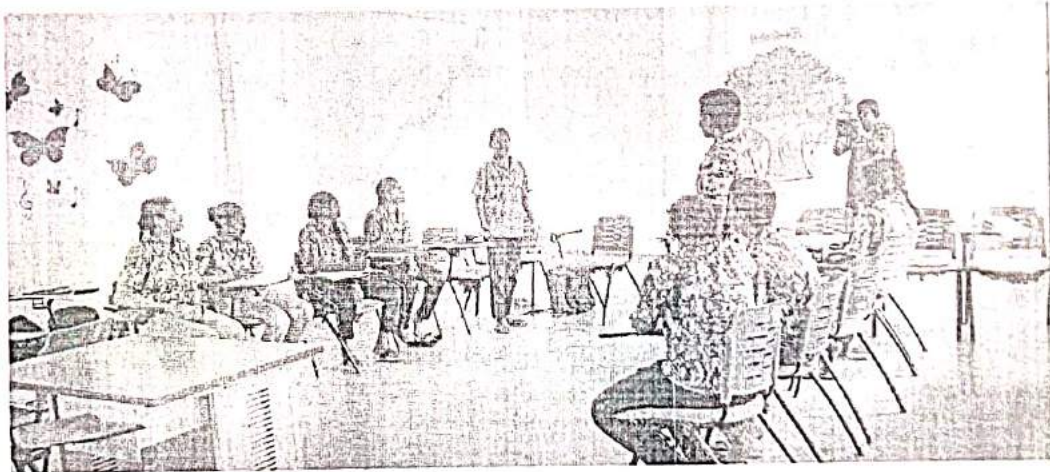


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### GROUP DISCUSSION

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- GST regime has been prepared with all arrangements to tackle with situation like these.
- GST council has added Anti-Profitteering to ensure that all benefits of Low price shall be transferred to consumer.
- This clause is also equipped with penalty provision in case of violation of this clause by any trader.



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GROUP DISCUSSION

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ACADEMIC YEAR: 2022-23

TOPIC NAME: SELF HELP GROUPS

MONITERED BY: B. POOJA

DATE: 15/10/2022

Student Attendance

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	220441311291006	B. Thrisha	Thrisha
2	220441311291007	CH. Divya	Divya
3	220441311291008	C. Shirisha	Shirisha
4	220441311291009	D. Sruthi	Sruthi
5	220441311291010	D. Hima	Himal
6	220441311291017	J. Bhavyasri	Bhavyasri
7	220441311291018	J. Pravalika	Pravalika
8	220441311291019	J. Sindhu	Sindhu
9	220441311291020	K. Swathi	Swathi
10	220441311291021	K. Meghana	Meghana
11	220441311291022	K. Sangeetha	Sangeetha
12	220441311291023	L. Prathibha	Prathibha

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GROUP DISCUSSION

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### POINTS DISCUSSED

#### Meaning of Self Helps Groups

SHG is a holistic programme of micro-enterprises covering all aspects of self-employment, organization of the rural poor into self-help groups and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing.

lays emphasis on activity clusters based on the resources and the occupational skills of the people and availability of markets.

#### Explanation of self-help Groups

Self-Help Group refers to a self-governed, peer controlled, informal group of people with the

same socio-economic background and having a desire to collectively perform common

purposes. Here poor people voluntarily come together to save whatever amount they can save conveniently out of their earnings, to mutually agree to contribute to a common fund and to lend to the members for meeting their productive and emergent needs.

SHGs have been able to mobilize small savings either on a weekly or monthly basis from persons who were not expected to have any savings. They have been able to effectively recycle the resources generated among the members for meeting the emergent credit needs of members of the group.

SHG is a group formed by the community of women, which has a specific number of members like 15 or 20.



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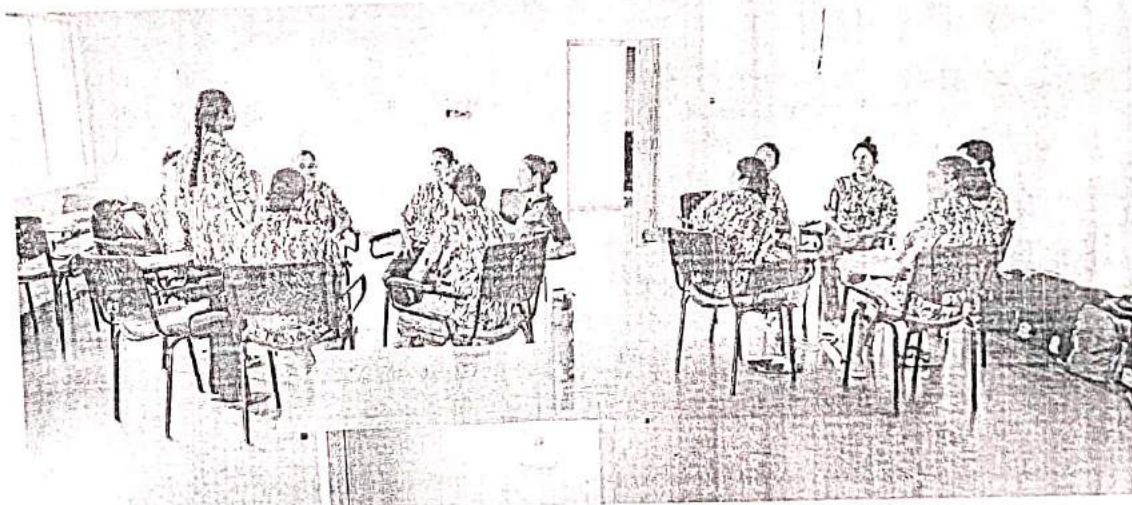
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS


### GROUP DISCUSSION

In such a group the poorest women would come together for emergency, disaster, social reasons, economic self- help support to each other, have ease of conversation, social interaction and economic interaction.

A SHG is an informal association to enhance the member's financial security as primary focus and other common interest of members such as area development, awareness, motivation, leadership, training and associating in other social inter- mediation programmes for the benefit of the entire community.



  
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GROUP DISCUSSION

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2023-24

TOPIC NAME: AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

MONITERED BY: B. POOJA

DATE:11/11/2023

Student Attendance

S.NO.	Roll no.	Name	Signature
1	230441311291005	B. NANDINI	Nandini
2	230441311291006	CL.APARNA	Aparna
3	230441311291008	D.MEGHANA GOUD	Meghana Goud
4	230441311291009	D.VAISHNAVI	Vaishnavi
5	230441311291010	D.ARCHANA	Archana
6	230441311291011	E. POOJITHA	Poojitha
7	230441311291012	G. MADHAVI	Madhavi
8	230441311291013	J. RAMA	Rama
9	230441311291014	J. SIRI AVVI	Siri Avvi
10	230441311291015	K. SRAVANI	Srivani
11	230441311291016	M.SHARANA KUMARI	M. Sharana
12	230441311291017	M. HARINI	Harini
13	230441311291018	M. AMULYA	M. Amulya



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**GROUP DISCUSSION**

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POINTS DISCUSSED

What Is Agricultural Credit?

The term agricultural credit refers to one of several credit vehicles used to finance agricultural transactions. These vehicles include loans, notes, bills of exchange, and banker's acceptances. This type of financing is specially adapted to the specific financial needs of farmers and allows them to secure equipment, plant, harvest, marketing, and do other things that are necessary to keep their farms running.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Agricultural credit refers to one of several credit vehicles used to finance agricultural transactions such as a loan, note, bill of exchange, or a banker's acceptance.
- Financing is specially adapted to the specific financial needs of farmers.
- It allows them to secure equipment, plant, harvest, marketing, and do other things required to keep farms running or diversify.
- Credit needs to be available on competitive terms to allow farmers who operate in a free-market economy to compete with farms



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GROUP DISCUSSION



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Event: Group Discussion

Academic year: 2023-24

Topic: Role of Computers in today's society

Date: 28-02-2024

Students Attended: B.Sc(MSCs) – I, B.Com - I, IMA - I



**Points Discussed:**

- Defined computers and their significance in modern society.
- The evolution of computers
- Facilitation in communication and connectivity, enabling instant messaging, email, social media, video conferencing, online collaboration, e-commerce, education, healthcare, entertainment etc.
- The role of computers in accessing and disseminating information
- Work and Productivity
- Social Impacts
- Future Trends and Innovations

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Event: Quiz

Academic year: 2022-23

Topic: Ethical Hacking: Safeguarding Security in the Digital Age

Date: 20-10-2022

Student Attendance			
S.No	Roll No.	Name	Course
1	20044131405002	B. PRAVALIKA	BCom III
2	20044131405003	D. HARATHI	BCom III
3	20044131405004	E. PRAVALI KUMARI	BCom III
4	20044131405005	G. CHAITHANYA	BCom III
5	20044131405007	K. FLORANCE MOSES	BCom III
6	20044131405008	K. SHRAVANI	BCom III
7	20044131405010	M. HARIKA	BCom III
8	20044131405011	M. PAVANI	BCom III
9	20044131405012	N. TEJASWI	BCom III
10	20044131405013	N. PRIYANKA	BCom III
11	20044131405014	N. RUTH	BCom III
12	20044131405015	N. DIVYA	BCom III
13	20044131405016	P. SRESHTA	BCom III
14	20044131405017	P. CHANDINI KUMARI	BCom III



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**Points Discussed:**

1. Introduced Ethical Hacking and discussed how it differs from malicious hacking.
2. Discuss the role of ethical hackers
3. Explained security vulnerabilities
4. Scope and Objectives of ethical hacking engagements
5. Discussed the importance, scope limitations of ethical hacking activities.
6. Ethical hacking challenges

**Conclusion:** The discussed points provided a comprehensive overview of ethical hacking.

  
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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

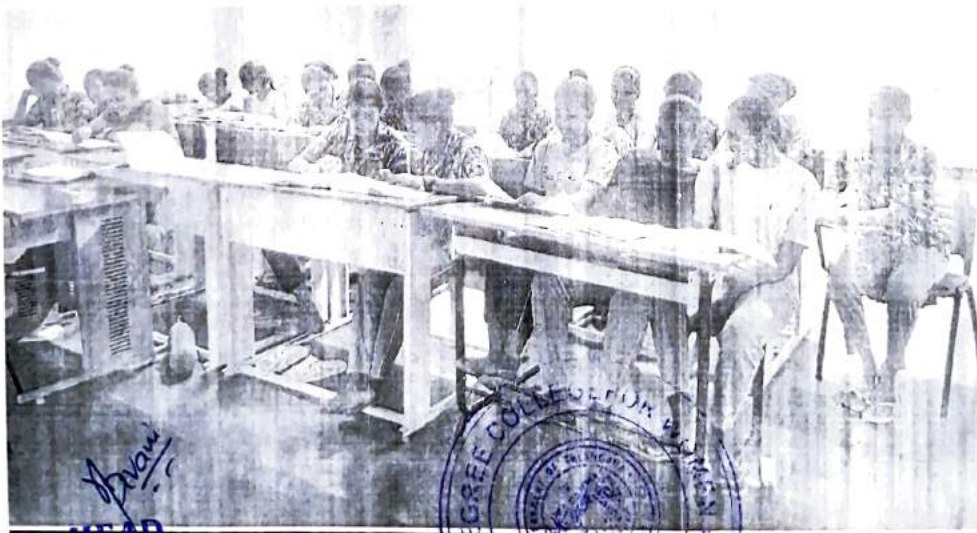
Event: Group Discussion

Academic year: 2022-23

Topic: Bitcoin: Decentralized Currency

Date: 15-8-2022

Student Attendance			
S.No	Roll No.	Name	Course
1	20044131467001	A.Nikitha	MSCS III
2	20044131467005	B.Amulya	MSCS III
3	20044131467006	B.Akhila	MSCS III
4	20044131467013	K.Omprashanthi	MSCS III
5	20044131467014	K.Sunitha	MSCS III
6	20044131467018	M.Vaishnavi	MSCS III
7	20044131467019	N.Divya	MSCS III
8	20044131467020	N.Thriveni	MSCS III
9	20044131467023	R.Saritha	MSCS III
10	20044131467024	S.Poojitha	MSCS III
11	20044131467011	J.Kokila	MSCS III
12	20044131467007	D.Sravya	MSCS III
13	20044131467010	G.Manasa	MSCS III



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**Points Discussed:**

1. Introduced Bitcoin and discussed how it works, including its decentralized nature
2. Discuss the history of Bitcoin, starting from its whitepaper published by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008 to its growth and adoption over the years.
3. The underlying blockchain technology that powers Bitcoin
4. Discussed the benefits of blockchain technology beyond Bitcoin, such as transparency, immutability, and potential applications in various industries.
5. Alternative cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, and tokens built on blockchain platforms like Ethereum.
6. Discuss the factors influencing cryptocurrency prices, market dynamics, and the role of exchanges and trading platforms.
7. Addressed security considerations and risks associated with Bitcoin
8. Discuss best practices for securing Bitcoin holdings
9. Discussed the Technical Challenges
10. Social and Economic Implications

**Conclusion:** These discussion points provided a comprehensive overview of Bitcoin



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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Event: Group Discussion

Academic year: 2021-22

Topic: Programming Languages and its importance

Date: 01-12-2021

<b>Student Attendance</b>			
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Roll No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Course</b>
1	19044131402001	AETAVALA SAI PUJITHA	BCom III
2	19044131402002	BASKULA RIBIKA	BCom III
3	19044131402003	BOLLEDDU SRI VIDYA	BCom III
4	19044131402004	BONGARALA BHUMIKA	BCom III
5	19044131402006	DONGRE LAVANYA	BCom III
6	19044131402007	EDULA MOUNIKA	BCom III
7	19044131402009	JANGAM REVATHI	BCom III
8	19044131402012	NENAVATH KARUNA	BCom III
9	19044131402015	N MYTHRI	BCom III
10	19044131402016	NOUNDLA SWETHA	BCom III
11	19044131402018	PERALA CHAITANYA	BCom III
12	19044131402021	SOLLU SOWMYA	BCom III
13	19044131402025	YENUMULETI SUKANYA	BCom III

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**Points Discussed:**

1. What programming languages are and their role in instructing computers to perform tasks.
2. Discussed the evolution of programming languages from machine language to high-level languages
3. Types of Programming Languages, their strengths and weaknesses
4. Importance of Programming Languages:
5. Choosing the Right Language
6. Popular programming languages
7. Tips and resources for Learning and Mastering Programming Languages

**Conclusion:** Students were provided a comprehensive overview of programming languages, their importance, and their impact on software development and technological innovation.

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**TELANGANA SOCIAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL ARMED FORCES PREPARATORY  
DEGREE COLLEGE FORWOMEN, BHONGIR**

Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Event: Group Discussion

Academic year: 2020-21

Topic: Exploring the Nano Frontier

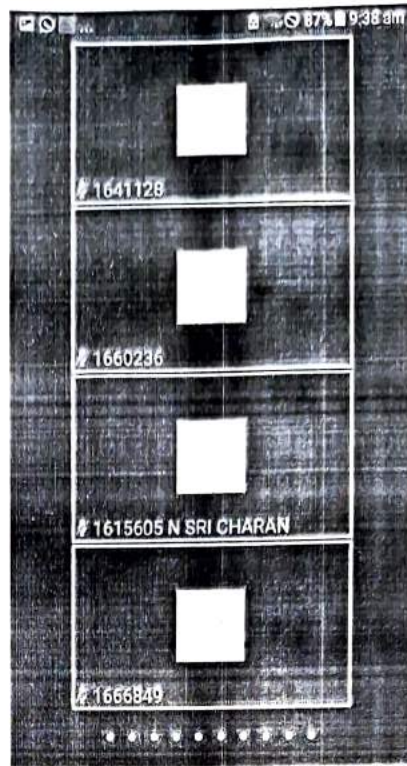
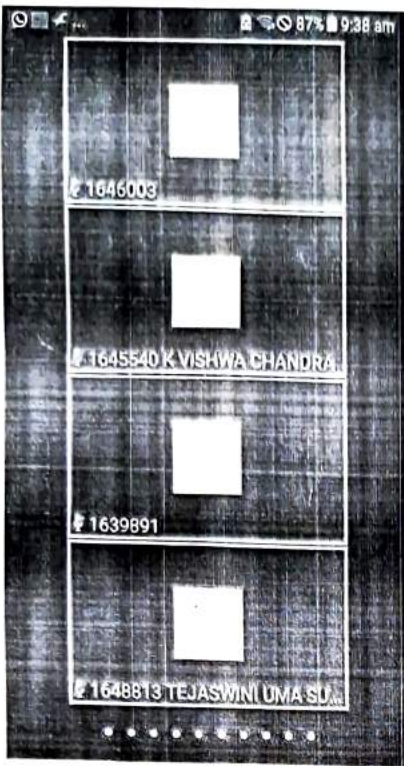
Date: 25-07-2020

Student Attendance			
S.No	Roll No.	Name	Course
1	19044131467001	BANDELA AISHWARYA	MSCS II
2	19044131467002	BANOTHU MOUNIKA	MSCS II
3	19044131467003	BHUKYA JAYANTHI	MSCS II
4	19044131467005	BUSHIPAKA SHYAMALA	MSCS II
5	19044131467006	DOSALA RUCHITHA	MSCS II
6	19044131467007	DYAVATHI HARIVANDANA	MSCS II
7	19044131467009	GOLLA M MOULIKA	MSCS II
8	19044131467010	GOSUKONDA CHANDANA	MSCS II
9	19044131467011	JANJARLA SOUMYA	MSCS II
10	19044131467012	KANDUKURI SNEHA	MSCS II
11	19044131467014	KASTALA SUSMITHA	MSCS II
12	19044131467015	KETAVATH PRIYANKA	MSCS II
13	19044131467016	KOMPELLI PALLAVI	MSCS II
14	19044131467017	KORRA SARITHA	MSCS II

  
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**Points Discussed:**

- Defined nanotechnology and its scope
- Discussed the interdisciplinary nature of nanotechnology, drawing from fields like physics, chemistry, biology, engineering, and materials science.
- Explored the properties and characteristics of nanomaterials
- Examples of nanodevices, nanosensors etc
- Applications of Nanotechnology:
- Addressed health and safety concerns related to nanotechnology
- Addressed challenges such as scalability, reproducibility, cost-effectiveness, and public acceptance of nanotechnology.

**Conclusion:**

The discussed points can provide a comprehensive overview of nanotechnology, its applications, challenges and future directions.

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Event: Group Discussion

Academic year: 2019-20

Topic: Blockchain Technology

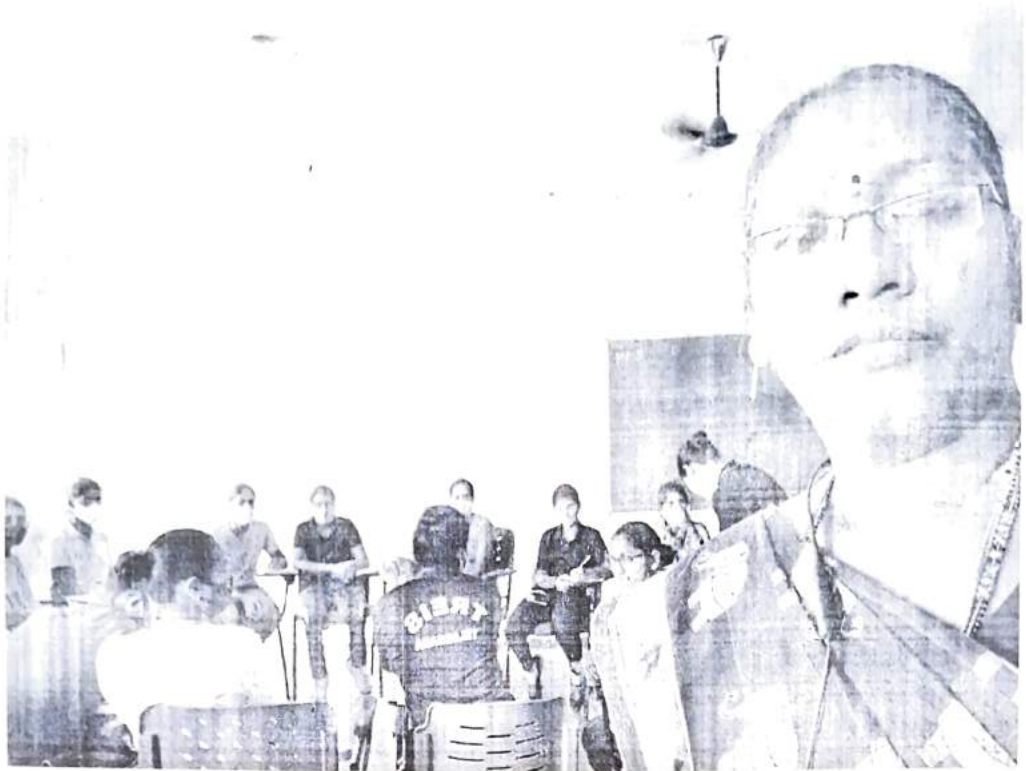
Date: 07-07-2019

Student Attendance			
S.No	Roll No.	Name	Course
1	17044131467005	CHEDE SAGARIKA	MSCS III
2	17044131467008	CHITTIMALLE GAYATHRI	MSCS III
3	17044131467011	DUMPALA SANDHYA	MSCS III
4	17044131467012	GAJAVELLI NAVYA	MSCS III
5	17044131467022	MUDAVATH JYOTHI	MSCS III
6	18044131467004	BATTULA DEEPIKA	MSCS II
7	18044131467006	CHEKKILLA POOJITHA	MSCS II
8	18044131467012	GUDETIWAR GAYATHRI	MSCS II
9	18044131467017	MOLUGURI RAVEENA	MSCS II
10	18044131467024	REDDYMALLA BHAVANI	MSCS II
11	19044131467006	DOSALA RUCHITHA	MSCS I
12	19044131467015	KETAVATH PRIYANKA	MSCS I
13	19044131467018	MALOTHU SRUJANA	MSCS I
14	19044131467027	YAKARA AKHILA	MSCS I
15	19044131467028	YAKARA RAVALI	MSCS I

  
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**Points Discussed:**

1. Blockchain core principles like decentralization, transparency, and immutability
2. Technical components of a blockchain
3. Applications of Blockchain
4. Benefits and Challenges
5. the implications of blockchain technology for privacy and data protection
6. utilizing intensive energy and its impact on Environment
7. Future Trends and Innovations
8. Social and Economic Implications
9. Importance of blockchain in Education and Awareness

**Conclusion:** These discussion points can provide a comprehensive overview of blockchain technology, covering its technical aspects, applications, challenges, and broader societal implications.

  
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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Event: Group Discussion

Academic year: 2018-19

Topic: Artificial Intelligence Vs Human intelligence

Date: 06-10-2019

Student Attendance			
S.No	Roll No.	Name	Course
1	17044131467001	A. SHIREESHA	MSCS II
2	17044131467002	A. UDAYASRI	MSCS II
3	17044131467003	B. DIVYA	MSCS II
4	17044131467004	B. GANGA BHAVANI	MSCS II
5	17044131467018	K. ACHYUTHA	MSCS II
6	17044131467019	K. SHRUTHI	MSCS II
7	17044131467020	K. ANUSHA	MSCS II
8	16044131467006	D.BHAVANI	MSCS III
9	16044131467007	D.MANJULA	MSCS III
10	16044131467008	E. ISMITHA	MSCS III
11	16044131467009	K. NAVEENA	MSCS III
12	16044131467010	K. NAVYA	MSCS III
13	16044131467011	M.SARITHA	MSCS III
14	16044131467012	M.REVATHI	MSCS III
15	16044131467013	N. CHAITHANYA	MSCS III
16	16044131402001	A VENNALA	BCom II
17	16044131402002	A MAMATHA	BCom II
18	16044131402003	B NAVANEETHA	BCom II
19	17044131402013	G. BHAGYALAXMI	BCom III
20	17044131402014	G. RANI	BCom III
21	17044131402015	G. VAISHNAVI	BCom III
22	17044131402016	G. VENNELA	BCom III
23	17044131402017	J. SOWJANYA	BCom III

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### Points Discussed:

AI:


- Discuss the capabilities of AI systems
- Processing high amounts of data quickly
- Performing repetitive tasks with high accuracy
- Self learning from patterns from data.
- AI's potential for creativity, such as generating art, music, or literature, and assisting in design and problem-solving tasks.
- Bias and fairness
- Enhance communication through natural language processing

Human Intelligence:

- The unique abilities of human intelligence
- Creativity, emotional intelligence, intuition, and adaptability to novel situations.
- human creativity and innovation, which stem from complex cognitive processes, emotions, cultural influences, and subjective experiences.
- Considers factors like empathy, fairness, and the greater good.
- Human communication, emotional expression and the importance of collaboration in achieving collective goals, decision-making, and leadership in contributing to personal and professional success.

  
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DEGREE COLLEGE FORWOMEN, BHONGIR**

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Event: Group Discussion

Academic year: 2018-19

Date: 27-04-2019

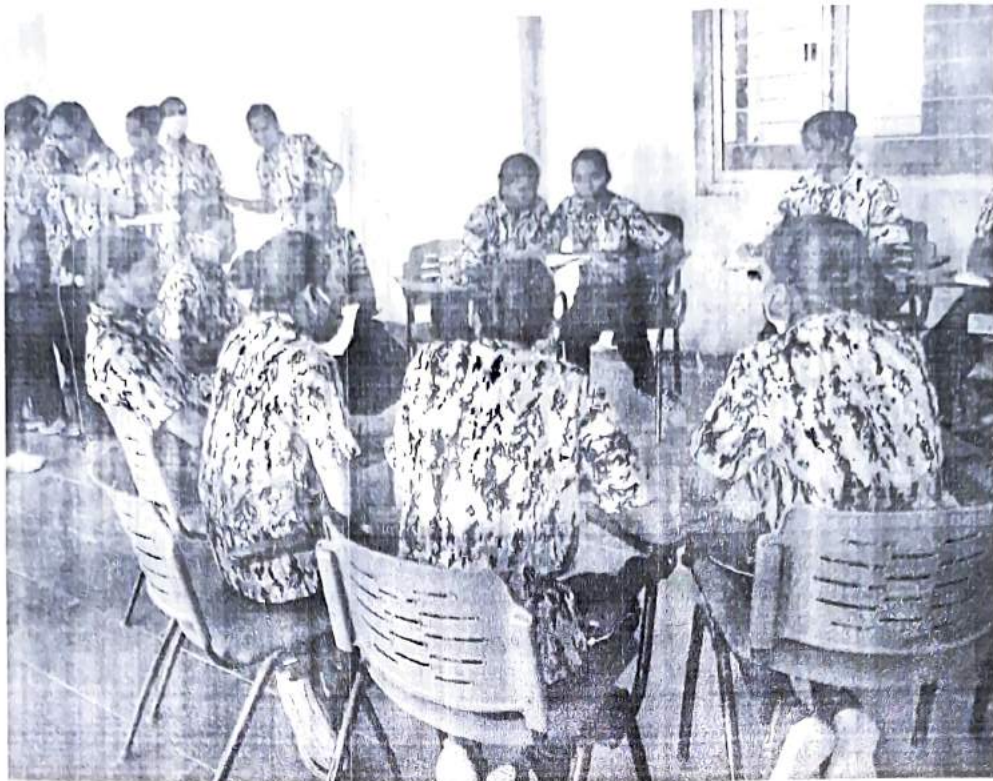
Topic: Emerging Technologies

Student Attendance			
S.No	Roll No.	Name	Course
1	17044131467001	ARPULA SHIREESHA	MSCS II
2	17044131467002	ASARLA UDAYASRI	MSCS II
3	17044131467003	BONALA DIVYA	MSCS II
4	17044131467004	BORIGORLA GANGA BHAVANI	MSCS II
5	17044131467005	CHEDE SAGARIKA	MSCS II
6	17044131467006	CHERUVUPALLY MADHAVI	MSCS II
7	17044131467007	CHIPPALAPALLI UMARANI	MSCS II
8	17044131467008	CHITTIMALLE GAYATHRI	MSCS II
9	17044131467009	DARSHANALA PRIYANKA	MSCS II
10	17044131467011	DUMPALA SANDHYA	MSCS II
11	17044131467012	GAJAVELLI NAVYA	MSCS II
12	17044131467013	GOPALDAS USHASRI	MSCS II
13	17044131467014	INJA SHIRISHA	MSCS II
14	17044131467016	JITTA ASHWINI	MSCS II
15	17044131467017	JORREEGALA VASANTHA	MSCS II
16	17044131467018	KAMATAM ACHYUTHA	MSCS II
17	17044131467019	KATTEKOLA SHRUTHI	MSCS II
18	17044131467020	KESARAPU ANUSHA	MSCS II
19	17044131467021	LANJAPALLY SUJITHA	MSCS II
20	17044131467022	MUDAVATH JYOTHI	MSCS II
21	17044131467024	MUPPIDI MOUNIKA	MSCS II
22	17044131467025	NASABOINA SHIRISHA	MSCS II
23	17044131467026	PACHIMATLA TEJASRI	MSCS II
24	17044131467027	PALAVARAPU HYMA	MSCS II
25	17044131467028	POGULA SRAVANI	MSCS II
26	17044131467029	POTHARAJU RANI	MSCS II
27	17044131467030	RAMAVATH JYOTHI	MSCS II
28	17044131467031	SAMPATHI SHRUTHILAYA	MSCS II
29	17044131467032	SRAVANI	MSCS II
30	17044131467033	SUNKARI SUPRIYA	MSCS II
31	17044131467035	VANTEPAKA POOLA	MSCS II

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**Points Discussed:**

1. Innovation and Disruption: Discussed the exploration of innovations and how they disrupt the traditional business models and practices.
2. Efficiency and creations of new opportunities.
3. Challenges and Risks: Adaption to new technologies and risks in overcoming cybersecurity threats.
4. Impact on Society: Societal impact of emerging technologies, both positive and negative were. Consider their implications for employment, education, healthcare, privacy, security, and social equity.
5. Research and Development
6. Education and Skills Development
7. Ethical and Social Considerations
8. Future Trends and Predictions in innovations, market trends, and potential challenges.

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