

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

Vatluru (Post), Pedapadu Mandal, Eluru Dist.,(A.P)



Coaching for competitive exams

Date: 25-04-2022 to 25-06-2022

Time: 5:30 pm to 06:30 pm

Venue:Sreedhar's CCE NR peta Eluru

Organized by

CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL

2021-2022

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About programme

About program on Competitive Coaching Classes

The program organized by the Career Guidance and Placement Cell at Sir CR R College for Women, in collaboration with Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center, focused on providing competitive coaching classes for students pursuing III B.Sc./B.Com courses. The key points about the program are:

Program Focus:

- **Target Audience:** Students enrolled in III B.Sc./B.Com courses seeking preparation for competitive examinations.
- **Objective:** Equipping participants with comprehensive preparation strategies and subject knowledge crucial for excelling in competitive tests.

Program Details:

- **Duration:** A 60-day coaching program conducted from 25 april 2022 to 25june2022 after the completion of college hours i.e., from 5:30pm to 6:30 pm
- **Venue:** Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center hosted the sessions, providing a conducive learning environment.

Structure and Curriculum:

- **Structured Schedule:** Meticulously planned sessions aligned with the participants' academic schedules to ensure maximum engagement.
- **Focused Curriculum:** Tailored curriculum covering essential subjects and exam-specific strategies for various competitive tests.

Approach and Outcomes:

- **Active Participation:** Encouraged enthusiastic involvement of students throughout the duration of the program.
- **Assessment Methods:** Conducted regular assessments and mock tests to evaluate progress and understanding.
- **Skill Enhancement:** Emphasized enhancing problem-solving skills, time management, and depth of subject knowledge among participants.

Impact and Conclusion:

- **Engagement and Response:** Witnessed active participation and a positive response from students eager to excel in competitive examinations.
- **Collaborative Success:** Highlighted the successful partnership between the Career Guidance and Placement Cell and Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center in creating a conducive learning environment.
- **Future Prospects:** The success of this program paved the way for future collaborative efforts to further support students' academic pursuits.

Appreciation:

- Acknowledgment extended to the instructors and staff at Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center for their dedicated efforts that significantly contributed to the success of the coaching program.

This program aimed to empower students with the necessary skills, knowledge, and strategies to excel in competitive examinations, providing them with a valuable edge in their academic pursuits.

Permission Letter

SIR C.R.REDDY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN ^{o/c}

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram) (Estd : 1987)

An ISO-9001:2015, 14001:2015, 50001:2018 Certified Institution

ELURU (VATLURU POST), ELURU Dist., A.P. - 534 007

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Date:29-03-2022

Eluru

To,
The Director
Sreedhar's Coaching for Competitive Exams
NR pet, Eluru.

Subject: Request for Competitive Coaching for III B.Sc./B.Com Students

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to propose extending our collaboration, as we have done in previous years, to offer coaching for competitive exams to our students at your esteemed coaching center, following the terms of the MoU.

We are convinced that granting our III B.Sc./B.Com students access to the esteemed institution's competitive coaching services will greatly influence their academic advancement and prospects in their careers.

Acknowledging the crucial impact of competitive coaching on our students' academic paths, we're enthusiastic about considering a partnership. We respectfully ask your institution to conduct coaching sessions for our III B.Sc./B.Com students at your center. The proposed program is set to last for 60 days, starting from 25-Apr-2022 to 25-Jun-2022. Ideally, these sessions would be scheduled after college hours, from 5:30 PM to 6:30 PM.

We hold a strong conviction that the expertise and guidance offered by your institution will significantly enhance our students' academic prowess and bolster their competitive edge in their respective fields. Your willingness to accommodate this request within the specified timeframe and schedule would be immensely appreciated.

Thank you for considering our proposal. We eagerly await a positive response and are available for further discussions or clarifications if necessary.

Warm regards,

Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Notice to Staff and Students

NOTICE


Date: 18.04.2022
Eluru

It is to announce you all that Career Guidance and placement Cell arranged competitive coaching classes at Sreedhar's CCE, designed to enhance your skills and prepare you for upcoming challenges. These sessions will be held from 25-Apr- 2022 to 25-Jun-2022.

The purpose of these classes is to provide you with the essential tools and knowledge required to excel in competitive examinations. Whether you are preparing for entrance exams or any other competitive assessments, these sessions are designed to offer valuable insights and guidance to support your preparation.

We encourage all interested candidates to attend and take advantage of this opportunity to boost your preparation and performance.

Venue: SREEDHAR's CCE
NRPET, Eluru
Date: 25-Apr- 2022 to 25-Jun-2022.
Time: 5:30 PM to 6:30 PM


Signature of the Principal
Principal
Sir C.R.Reddy College for Women
ELURU

Course Structure

Program: Coaching for all competitive exams

Duration: 60day's

Date: 25-04-2022 to 25-06-2022

Time: 5.30 pm to 6.30 pm

TEST OF ENGLISH 1:

Reading Comprehension, Common Errors in Parts of Speech, Tenses, Conditional Sentences, Prepositions, Phrasal Verbs, Voice, Direct and Indirect Speech, Degrees of Comparison, Simple Complex and Compound Sentences, Error Location.

TEST OF ENGLISH 2:

Cloze Test, Phrase Replacement, Fill in the Blanks, Jumbled Words, Jumbled Sentences, Spelling or In-Appropriate Words, Synonyms & Antonyms, Idioms & Phrases, One Word Substitutes, Words Often Confused, Foreign Words.

ARITHMETIC ABILITY:

Basic Mathematics, Percentages, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Compound Interest, Ratio and Proportion, Partnership, Averages, L.C.M and H.C.F, Problems on Numbers, Approximation, Mixtures & Alligations, Inequalities, Time and Distance, Trains, Boats and Cisterns, Areas, Volumes, Permutations and Combinations, Probability, Data Analysis, PRACTICE EXERCISES, Answers.

VERBAL REASONING:

Number Series, Wrong Number Series, Number Analogy, Number Classification (or) Oddman Out, Coding and Decoding , Problems Based on Alphabets, Time sequence, Number, Ranking and Miscellaneous, Directions, Sitting Arrangements, Blood Relations, Analytical Reasoning, Logical Statements and Conclusions, Coded Inequalities, Data Sufficiency, Input and Output, Decision Making, Statements and Conclusions, Statements and Assumptions, Strong and Weak Arguments, Statements Course of Action, Cause and Effect , Answers.

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE:

Computer Concepts Over View, Computer Concepts, System Software, Data Communications and Networks, Database Management Systems, Systems Development Process.

BANKING AWARENESS:

Indian Banking System, Reserve Bank Of India, Regulatory Authorities In Indian Financial System, Important Financial Institutions In Indian Financial System, Different Types Of Banking Activities, Different Types Of Bank Deposit Products, Different Types Of Loan Products, Digital Banking Initiatives, RBI's Monetary Policy, Govt. Of India Schemes Related To Financial Services, Money Market & Its Products, Securities Market & Its Products, Non-Performing Assets, Priority Sector Lending, Basel Norms, Basics Of Insurance, Introduction To Economics, Inflation, Economic Planning In India, Abbreviations -Finance, Imp Committees Related To Indian Financial System.

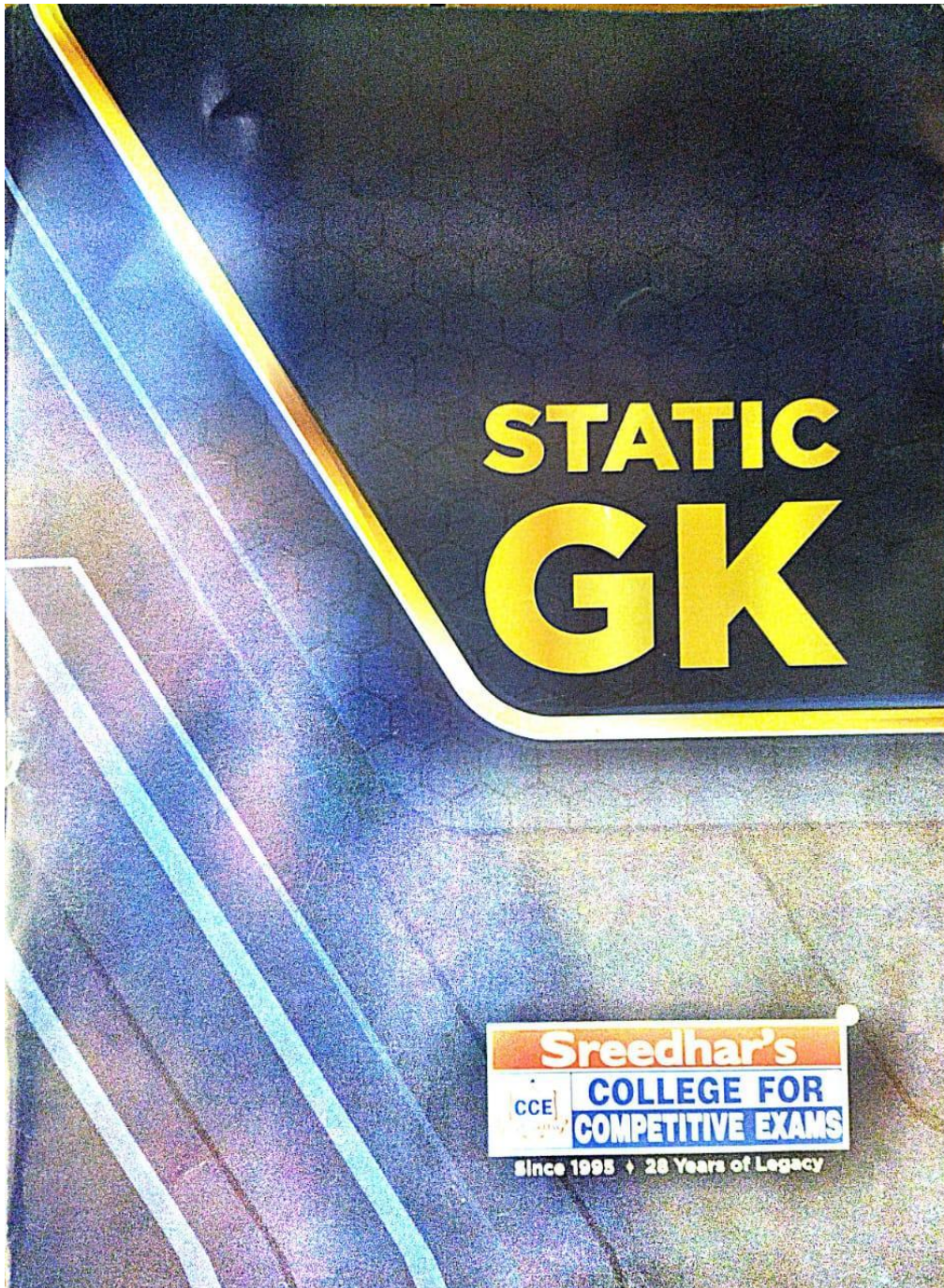
BANKING AWARENESS OBJECTIVE:

Indian Banking System, Reserve Bank Of India, Regulatory Authorities In Indian Financial System, Important Financial Institutions In Indian Financial System, Different Types Of Banking Activities, Different Types Of Bank Deposit Products, Different Types Of Loan Products, Digital Banking Initiatives, RBI's Monetary Policy, Govt. Of India Schemes Related To Financial Services, Money Market & Its Products, Securities Market & Its Products, Non-Performing Assets, Priority Sector Lending, Basel Norms, Basics Of Insurance, Introduction To Economics, Inflation, Economic Planning In India, Abbreviations –Finance.

GENERAL STUDIES:

Polity-Making of the Indian Constitution, 12 Schedules & Articles of Indian Constitutions, Fundamental Rights and Duties & state Official Languages, Parliament of India, Supreme Court Of India & High Courts, Panchayathi Raj and Municipalities, Statewise MP and MLA Count in India, Indian States and their Statehood Date, Lokpal, Important Comities in India, Right to information Act in India, Emergency-Articles 352,356 and 360, Important Cases in India, CJI, CAG, Governors, Lt.Governors, administrators and Chief Ministers List , president and Vice Presidents, Prime ministers, List of Speakers of Lok Sabha, chief Minister, Vidhana Parishad, Vidhana sabha, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Governor, National Symbols of India, Countries and Parliament Names, Regulatory bodies in India, Major Amendments in Indian Constitutions, Indian Economy-Meaning, Branches of Economics & Economic Growth ,Economic Development,Economic Planning in India, Planning Commission and Five Year plans in India, Niti Ayog, Reserve Bank of India and GST, Agriculture, Maharatna and Navaratna Companies & Census-2011, Government Schemes, General Science-Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Space Technology, Environmental Issues

Course Material



OUR REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN 2022

TOTAL
2842
FINAL RESULT

WAITING LIST
389

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Job Profile	OUR FINAL RESULT
1	IBPS RRB CLERK-XI	Office Assistants	380
2	RAILWAY RECRUITMENT BOARD	GROUP-D	242
3	IBPS RRB PO-XI	OFFICERS SCALE-I-II-III	320
4	IBPS-XII	CLERKS	253
5	IDBI	Executives (Contract)	226
6	STATE BANK OF INDIA	JUNIOR ASSOCIATE	199
7	IBPS-XII	PROBATIONARY OFFICERS	173
8	FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA	Category-III	170
9	TSCAB DCCB	STAFF ASSISTANT	146
10	SSC (Staff Selection Commission)	CGL-2022	136
11	IDBI	PGDBF	63
12	APCOB-DCCB-ELURU	STAFF ASSISTANT	53
13	AP DISTRICT COURTS	VARIOUS POSTS	51
14	RAILWAY RECRUITMENT BOARD	NTPC	40
15	IBPS-XII	SPECIALIST OFFICERS	36
16	TSCAB DCCB	ASSISTANT MANAGER	29
17	KARNATAKA BANK	CLERKS	28
18	STATE BANK OF INDIA	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	27
19	RBI (Reserve Bank of India)	ASSISTANT	23
20	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	CLERKS	21
21	AP HIGH COURT	VARIOUS POSTS	19
22	VISAKHAPATNAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	19
23	VISAKHAPATNAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK	DEPUTY MANAGERS	19
24	TSCAB DCCB	MANAGER-SCALE-I	16
25	APCOB DCCB CHITTOOR	STAFF ASSISTANT	10
26	NABARD	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT	8
27	ANDHRA PRADESH MAHESH CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD	CLERKS	7
28	APCOB DCCB (CHITTOOR)	ASSISTANT MANAGERS	6
29	The Singareni Collieries Company Limited	JUNIOR ASSISTANT GRADE-II	4
30	SOUTH INDIAN BANK	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	3
31	TSCAB DCCB	STAFF ASSISTANT	3
32	ESIC	SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICER	2
33	REPCO BANK	JUNIOR ASSISTANT/CLERK	2
34	APCOB-DCCB-KURNOOL	STAFF ASSISTANT	2
35	FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA	Category-II	2
36	SIDBI	ASSISTANT MANAGER	1
37	ECGC	PROBATIONARY OFFICER	1
38	LIC HFL	Assistant	1
39	SIDBI	officers In Grade 'A'	1

STATIC GK



Suryaraopet, VIJAYAWADA-2.
Ph : 2438383, 2441177, 9392668899

www.sreedharscce.com

OUR BRANCHES

S.No.	BRANCH	CONTACT NUMBER
1	AMEERPET - HYDERABAD	7680887711
2	ANANTAPURAMU	9849397279
3	DILSUKHNAGAR - HYDERABAD	7680887722
4	ELURU	9393756699
5	GUNTUR	9396438383
6	KURNOOL	9577484848
7	NELLORE	9247001115
8	ONGOLE	6305350574
9	RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM	9848526526
10	TIRUPATI	9849160043
11	VIZAG	9394557777

1.AWARDS & HONOURS

S.NO.	Award	Related Field
1	Bharat Ratna – (1954)	Art, Science, Public Services, Sports
2	Padma Vibhushan – (1954)	Exceptional & distinguished service in any
3	Padma Bhushan – (1954)	Distinguished service in any field
4	Padma Shri – (1954)	Distinguished service in any field
5	Param Vir Chakra – (1947)	Military Service
6	Ashok Chakra – (1952)	Indian Military award for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice in the
7	Kalinga Prize – (1952)	Science
8	Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award – (1958)	Science
9	Jnanpith Award – (1961)	Literature
10	Vyas Samman – (1991)	Literature
11	Saraswati Samman – (1991)	Literature
12	Sahitya Akademy Award – (1954)	Literature
13	Jawaharlal Nehru Award – (1965)	Outstanding contribution in the promotion of international understanding good will & friendship
14	Dhanwantri Award – (1970)	Medical Science
15	Dada Saheb Phalke Award – (1969)	Film
16	Arjuna Award – (1961)	Sports
17	Rajiv Khel Ratna – (1992)	Sports
18	Dronacharya Award – (1985)	Sports Coaching
19	Vachaspati Samman – (1991)	Sanskrit Literature
20	Nobel Prize – (1901)	Peace, Literature, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, & Economics
21	Pulitzer Prize – (1917)	Journalism
22	Booker Prize – (1969)	Literature
23	Academy Award / Oscar Award – (1929)	Film
24	Golden Globe Award – (1944)	Film & Television
25	Grammy Award – (1959)	Music
26	Emmy Award – (1949)	Television
27	Ramon Magsaysay Award – (1957)	Government Services, Social Service, Journalism, Literature, Communication & International Understanding
28	Borlaug Award – (1972)	Agriculture
29	Able Prize – (2002)	Mathematics
30	Palme Prize – (1987)	Individuals fighting for democratic & international values
31	Sakharov Prize – (1988)	Human Rights & Freedom of Thought
32	Whitley Award – (1994)	Wildlife Conservation
33	Tyler Prize – (1973)	Environment Science, Environmental Health & Energy
34	Folio Prize – (2014)	Literature

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6. COUNTRIES-CAPITALS-CURRENCIES
7. CUP & TROPHIES RELATED TO SPORTS
8. DAMS IN INDIA
9. DANCE FORMS IN INDIA
10. FAMOUS INDIAN PERSONALITIES & THEIR NICKNAMES
11. FAMOUS TEMPLES IN INDIA
12. FATHER OF DIFFERENT FIELDS
13. FESTIVALS OF DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA
14. FIRST IN INDIA (FEMALE)
15. FIRST IN INDIA (MALE)
16. HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN INDIA
17. IMPORTANT DAYS (NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL)
18. IMPORTANT REPORTS PUBLISHED BY VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
19. INDIA'S NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES
20. INDIAN PORTS
21. INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS
22. INDIAN TIGER RESERVES
23. INTERNATIONAL BORDERS
24. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION HEADQUARTERS
25. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS IN INDIA
26. INDIAN CITIES THEIR NICKNAMES
27. LAKES IN INDIA
28. LIST OF COUNTRIES AND THEIR NATIONAL GAMES
29. LIST OF IMPORTANT CITIES ON RIVER BANKS IN INDIA
30. LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF INDIA
31. LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA
32. LIST OF RBI GOVERNORS OF INDIA
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- ❖ It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
- ❖ It was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on Jan 22, 1947.
- ❖ Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution.

Changes by the Independence Act :

- ❖ The representatives of the Princely States, who had stayed away from the Constituent Assembly, gradually joined it.
- ❖ On April 28, 1947, representatives of the six States were part of the Assembly.
- ❖ After the acceptance of the **Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947** for partition of the country, the representatives of most of the other Princely States took their seats in the Assembly.
- ❖ The members of the Muslim League from the Indian Dominion also entered the Assembly.
- ❖ The **Indian Independence Act of 1947** made the following three changes in the position of the Assembly
 - 1) The Act empowered the Assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India.
 - 2) The Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, **two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, that is, making of a constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country.**
- ❖ These two tasks were to be performed on separate days.
- ❖ Thus, the Assembly became the **first Parliament of free India** (Dominion Legislature).
- ❖ Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by **G V Mavlankar**.
- ❖ These two functions continued till November 26, 1949, when the task of making the Constitution was over.

- 3) The Muslim League members (hailing from the areas included in Pakistan) withdrew from the Constituent Assembly for India.
- ❖ Consequently, **the total strength of the Assembly came down to 299 as against 389 originally fixed in 1946** under the Cabinet Mission Plan.
 - ❖ The strength of the Indian Provinces (formerly British Provinces) was reduced from 296 to 229 and those of the Princely States from 93 to 70.

Other Functions Performed :

- ❖ In addition to the making of the Constitution and enacting of ordinary laws, the Constituent Assembly also performed the following functions:
 - 1) It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in **May 1949**.
 - 2) It adopted the **National Flag** on **July 22, 1947**.
 - 3) It adopted the **National Anthem** on **January 24, 1950**.
 - 4) It adopted the **National Song** on **January 24, 1950**.
 - 5) It elected **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** as the first **President of India** on **January 24, 1950**.

Committees of Constituent Assembly :

- ❖ The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making.



- ❖ Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees.
- ❖ The names of these committees and their chairmen are given below:

Major Committees :

- 1) **Union Powers Committee**
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2) **Union Constitution Committee**
- Jawaharlal Nehru

- 3) Provincial Constitution Committee
- Sardar Patel
- 4) Drafting committee - Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
- 5) Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities - Sardar Patel
This committee had two sub-committees.
 - a) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee
- J.B.Kripalani
 - b) Minorities Sub-Committee - H.C.Mukherjee
- 6) Rules of Procedure Committee
- Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- 7) States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru
- 8) Steering Committee - Dr.Rajendra Prasad

Minor Committees :

- 1) Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly - G.V.Mavalankar
- 2) Order of Business Committee
- Dr.K.M.Munshi
- 3) House Committee - B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- 4) Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag
- Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- 5) Special Committee to Examine the Draft Constitution - Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- 6) Credentials Committee
- Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- 7) Finance and Staff Committee
- Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- 8) Hindi Translation Committee
- 9) Urdu Translation Committee
- 10) Press Gallery Committee
- 11) Committee to Examine the Effect of Indian Independence Act of 1947
- 12) Committee on Chief Commissioners' Provinces - B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- 13) Commission on Linguistic Provinces
- B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- 14) Expert Committee on Financial Provisions
- 15) Ad-hoc Committee on the Supreme Court
- S.Varadachariar

❖ Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee.

Drafting Committee :

❖ Drafting Committee, which bore the responsibility of drafting the Constitutional document during the recess of the Constituent Assembly, from July 1947 to Sept 1948, was formed on Aug 29, 1947.



❖ Its members were :

- 1) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar - Chairman
- 2) N.Gopaldaswami Ayyangar
- 3) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(a distinguished jurist)
- 4) K.M.Munshi
(a distinguished Jurist)
- 5) Syyed Mohammad Sadulla
- 6) N.Madhav Rao (in place of B L Mittal, who resigned due to ill-health)
- 7) D.P.Khaitan (replaced by T Krishnamachari, after Khaitan's death in 1948).

❖ Sessions of the Constituent Assembly

Session	Held
First	9th-23rd December, 1946
Second	20th-25th January, 1947
Third	28th April - 2nd May, 1947
Fourth	14th-31st July, 1947
Fifth	14th- 30th August, 1947
Sixth	27th January, 1948
Seventh	4th November, 1948 - 8th January, 1949
Eighth	16th May - 16th June, 1949
Ninth	30th July - 18th September, 1949
Tenth	6th - 7th October, 1949
Eleventh	14th - 26th November, 1949

BANKING AWARENESS

OBJECTIVE



Since 1995 + 28 Years of Legacy

INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM

1. Ujjivan Small Finance Bank is a bank licensed under Sec 22 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 to carry out small finance bank business in India. Its headquarters located in _____
1) Chennai 2) Mumbai 3) Ahmedabad 4) Bengaluru 5) Jaipur
2. Goldman Sachs Group is a leading global investment banking, securities & investment management firm. It was originated in which country?
1) United States of America 2) United Kingdom 3) Switzerland
4) Germany 5) France
3. Jio Payments Bank Limited is a joint venture between the Reliance Industries Limited and _____ with the stake of 70:30.
1) ICICI Bank 2) State Bank of India 3) AXIS Bank
4) YES Bank 5) HDFC Bank
4. First Micro Finance Institution converted in to new private sector bank in India is Bandhan Bank. It was founded by _____
1) Hasmukhbhai Parekh 2) S P Hinduja 3) Chandra Sekhar Ghosh
4) Vijay Sekhar Sharma 5) Sunil Mittal
5. As per Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Act 2015, RRBs were permitted to raise capital from sources other than Central Government, State Government & Sponsor Bank. In such instance, the combined shareholding of Central Government & the Sponsor Bank should not be lower than what per cent?
1) 55% 2) 49% 3) 74% 4) 51% 5) 40%
6. Lead Bank Scheme was introduced in 1969 and it is designed to _____
1) Providing credit to weaker section
2) Have more concentrated effort of a bank in a particular district
3) Issue loans to agriculture & allied activities
4) Dispense high value loans through consortium mechanism
5) Extend credit services to Unemployed youth in remote location across India
7. Identify an incorrect match in the context of Bank and its origination country?
1) Wells Fargo - US 2) Standard Chartered Bank - UK
3) DBS - Singapore 4) Mizuho Bank - China 5) J P Morgan Chase - US
8. Six Banks were nationalised in 1980 i.e. 1980 having Net Demand & Time Liabilities - NDTL more than Rs. 200 crore. Which among the following bank not nationalized in 1980?
1) Corporation Bank 2) Oriental Bank of Commerce 3) Andhra Bank
4) Indian Bank 5) Punjab & Sind Bank
9. United Western Bank was founded in 1936. It was acquired by which bank in 2006 in a rescue?
1) IDBI Bank 2) Bank of Baroda 3) Canara Bank
4) Bank of India 5) Union Bank of India
10. Capital Small Finance Bank is the first Small Finance Bank established in India. It's headquarters located in _____
1) Chennai (Tamil Nadu) 2) Jaipur (Rajasthan) 3) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
4) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) 5) Jalandhar (Punjab)
11. Regional Rural Banks established under the recommendations of Narasimham Committee. When was the first RRB set up in India?
1) 1969 2) 1955 3) 1982 4) 1975 5) 1980
12. As per guidelines for licensing of Universal Banks in Private Sector, The initial minimum paid up capital for a bank shall be Rs. 500 crore. The promoter shall hold a minimum of 40 % of the paid-up equity capital of the bank which shall be locked-in for a period of _____ years from the date of commencement of business of the bank.
1) 3 Years 2) 10 Years 3) 6 Years 4) 5 Years 5) 8 Years

13. How many banks were nationalized in 1st Phase [1969] & 2nd Phase [1980] respectively?
 1) 12 & 8 2) 15 & 5 3) 11 & 9 4) 14 & 6 5) 13 & 7
14. The establishment of Payments Bank is being allowed in India to promote Digital Payments. Which of the following statements is/are correct in this context?
 1. Payments Banks can issue credit card
 2. These banks cannot give loans
 3. Payments Bank can become Business Correspondent of another bank.
 4. These type of banks are not allowed to accept more than Rs. 1 lakh in a particular account.
 1) 1, 3 & 4 only 2) 1, 2 & 3 only 3) 2, 3 & 4 only 4) 1 & 2 only 5) 1, 2 & 4 only
15. The minimum paid-up equity capital for Small Finance Bank stands at Rs. 200 crore. Equitas Small Finance Bank headquartered in which of the following city?
 1) Bengaluru 2) Mumbai 3) Jaipur 4) Chennai 5) Ahmedabad
16. As per guidelines issued by RBI for Payments Banks, Maximum balance per customer is restricted up to Rs. ____ lakh.
 1) Rs. 25,000 2) Rs. 50,000 3) Rs. 10,000 4) Rs. 1,00,000 5) Rs. 2,00,000
17. In 2010, Bank of Rajasthan merged with which among the following Banks?
 1) ICICI Bank 2) HDFC Bank 3) Axis Bank 4) IndusInd Bank 5) Yes Bank
18. Which of the following banks has taken over the Centurion Bank of Punjab in 2008?
 1) ICICI Bank 2) IDBI Bank 3) HDFC Bank 4) AXIS Bank 5) Yes Bank
19. Which was the first Foreign Bank started its operation in India?
 1) Standard & Chartered Bank 2) Citi Bank 3) Barclays Bank
 4) BNP Paribas Bank 5) Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
20. Which among the following banks was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1919?
 1) Bank of India 2) Union Bank of India 3) Central Bank of India
 4) Canara Bank 5) Bank of Baroda
21. Credit Suisse Bank is one among the major foreign banks in the world. It originated in which country?
 1) Germany 2) Switzerland 3) Netherlands 4) France 5) United Kingdom
22. The main objective of setting up of Payments Bank is to ensure the Financial Inclusion by providing Payments / Remittance services. Which of the following operation cannot be performed by Payments Bank?
 1) Can distribute Insurance, Mutual Fund, Pension Fund products etc.
 2) Can Issue Debit Card
 3) Can become Business Correspondent of another Banks
 4) Can accept Demand Deposits 5) Can provide Loan Products
23. Foreign Direct Investment is an investment in the form of controlling ownership in a business in one nation by an entity based in another nation. FDI in Small Finance Bank has been capped at what per cent?
 1) 51% 2) 26% 3) 20% 4) 74% 5) 100%
24. In which Indian city South Indian Bank headquarters situated?
 1) Kochi, Kerala 2) Mangalore, Karnataka 3) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
 4) Trissur, Kerala 5) Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
25. Wholesale & Long Term Finance Banks will focus on lending to the Corporate Sector, MSME and Infrastructure sector. What is the minimum capital requirement to set up a WLTF Bank?
 1) Rs. 100 crore 2) Rs. 200 crore 3) Rs. 300 crore
 4) Rs. 500 crore 5) Rs. 1000 crore
26. MFIs are equipped to reach the unbankable masses and make financial services accessible to them. In the acronym MFI, letter M stands for ____
 1) Marginal 2) Market 3) Micro 4) Mutual 5) Money

27. Regional Rural Banks have been created with a view of serving primarily the rural areas of India with basic banking and financial services. The chairman of a Regional Rural Bank is to be appointed by _____
- 1) Central Government
 - 2) State Government
 - 3) Sponsor bank in consultation with NABARD
 - 4) Reserve Bank of India
 - 5) NABARD in consultation with RBI
28. As per RBI Guidelines what % of its ANBC at least should be allocated to Priority Sectors by Regional Rural Banks?
- 1) 40 %
 - 2) 55 %
 - 3) 65 %
 - 4) 60 %
 - 5) 75 %
29. Customer Day is observed on _____ of every month in banking industry.
- 1) First working day
 - 2) 10th
 - 3) 15th
 - 4) 20th
 - 5) Last working day
30. Which among the following is correct in the context of Payments Banks?
- 1) Payments Banks can accept Demand Deposits as well as Term Deposits
 - 2) They are not eligible to function as a business correspondent of another commercial bank
 - 3) Payments Banks are allowed to distribute non-risk sharing & simple financial products like mutual funds, insurance & pension fund products etc.
 - 4) Payments Banks are allowed to accept deposits from NRI customers
 - 5) They can offer secured loans like home loan, gold loan, vehicle loan etc. to its customers.
31. As per the guidelines of Payments Banks, Maximum up to what per cent of demand deposit balances of Payments Banks can be held in current & fixed deposits with other commercial banks for operations and liquidity management?
- 1) 10%
 - 2) 25%
 - 3) 50%
 - 4) 5%
 - 5) 35%
32. As per latest policy guidelines Foreign Direct Investment in Payments Banks in private sector allowed up to a maximum of _____ % of the paid up capital of the bank.
- 1) 20%
 - 2) 26%
 - 3) 49%
 - 4) 74%
 - 5) 100%
33. RBI permitted on-tap licencing of new entities to float universal banks. The universal bank has to get its shares listed on stock exchanges within how many years from commencement of business?
- 1) 3 Years
 - 2) 1 Year
 - 3) 10 Years
 - 4) 4 Years
 - 5) 6 Years
34. In 2006 - 07, banks were allowed to raise capital from the public through equity issues. The relevant acts were amended to permit that public sector banks raise capital to a level not exceeding what per cent of their equity base?
- 1) 10%
 - 2) 49%
 - 3) 26%
 - 4) 55%
 - 5) 33%
35. Identify incorrect statement among the following in the context of Small Finance Banks?
- 1) SFB can be established by individuals / professionals with 10 years' experience in banking & finance industry.
 - 2) Minimum paid up equity capital required to set up a SFB is Rs. 2 billion.
 - 3) At the time of establishing SFB promoter's minimum initial capital contribution should be 40%.
 - 4) SFBs would require to follow all prudential norms & regulation applicable to commercial banks including maintaining CRR & SLR
 - 5) Equitas Small Finance Bank is the first SFB established in India.
36. According to RRB (Amendment) Act 2015, what is the authorized capital of a Regional Rural Bank (RRB)?
- 1) Rs. 1000 crore
 - 2) Rs. 2000 crore
 - 3) Rs. 500 crore
 - 4) Rs. 300 crore
 - 5) Rs. 100 crore
37. _____ % is the maximum ceiling on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the equity of Public Sector Bank?
- 1) 20%
 - 2) 26%
 - 3) 49%
 - 4) 51%
 - 5) 74%

Sreedhar's CCE

38. As per RBI norms, Small Finance Banks are required to maintain a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of _____ % of the loans on a continuous basis.
 1) 7% 2) 8% 3) 10% 4) 12% 5) 15%
39. LABs were introduced in 1996, these type of banking entities are restricted to operate maximum in three contiguous Districts. What does letter L represents in the term LAB?
 1) Local 2) Lead 3) Limited 4) Liability 5) Lending
40. As per RBI guidelines, which of the following incorrect statement regarding Payment Bank?
 1) Maximum Balance per customer is restricted up to Rs.1 Lakh
 2) Liabilities of Payment Bank should not exceed 33 times of its net worth
 3) Payment Banks are required to invest at least 75% of their deposits in Government Securities
 4) Payment Banks are eligible to mobilize Demand Deposits
 5) The minimum equity capital for setting up of these banks stands at Rs. 100 Crore
41. New Private Sector Banks are being given licenses by RBI since _____
 1) 1991 2) 1993 3) 1996 4) 1999 5) 2001
42. Federal Bank's Headquarters located in which among the following cities?
 1) Kochi, Kerala 2) Chennai, Tamil Nadu 3) Mangalore, Karnataka
 4) Trichy, Tamil Nadu 5) Mysore, Karnataka
43. Choose the incorrect statement (s) among the following in the context of Regional Rural Banks
 1. RRBs were created for rural credit delivery & to ensure financial inclusion
 2. RBI is the banking regulator, while NABARD is monitoring RRB's with limited supervisory powers
 3. Creation of RRBs conceptualized by B Shivaraman Committee to meet the need of rural areas for institutional credit.
 4. Capital base of RRBs is held by the Central Govt., relevant State Govt. & the Sponsor Bank
 5. According to RRBs (Amendment) Bill 2015, Authorised capital of RRBs raised from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 500 crore to strengthen these banks & further deepen financial inclusion.
 1) 3, 4 & 5 only 2) 4 only 3) 5 only 4) 4 & 5 only 5) 3 & 5 only
44. Which among the following Banking entity is the largest Bank in the world by total assets?
 1) Citi Bank 2) BNP Paribas 3) Barclays 4) UBS 5) ICBC
45. Monte Dei Paschi Di Siena considered as oldest bank in the world still operating. It was originated in which country?
 1) France 2) United Kingdom 3) Italy
 4) Netherlands 5) Germany
46. Who among the following holds major shareholding in India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)?
 1) Life Insurance Corporation 2) State Bank of India 3) Government of India
 4) Unit Trust of India
 5) National Bank for Agriculture And Rural Development
47. Prathama Bank is the first RRB in India established on 2nd October 1975. It was sponsored by which of the following Bank?
 1) Canara Bank 2) Punjab National Bank 3) Syndicate Bank
 4) Bank of Baroda 5) Union Bank of India
48. Which of the following having maximum shareholding in Punjab National Bank?
 1) Reserve Bank of India 2) Government of India
 3) Life Insurance Corporation 4) Unit Trust India 5) State Bank of India
49. Among the other requirements, a top rated Non - Banking Finance Company (NBFC) should have a minimum net worth of what amount to be converted into a Private Sector Banking entity?
 1) Rs. 100 Crore 2) Rs. 200 Crore 3) Rs. 300 Crore
 4) Rs. 500 Crore 5) Rs. 1000 Crore

50. The D-SIB is a term used to describe banks whose business failures may widely impact the economy. What does letter I denotes in an acronym D-SIB?
1) International 2) Investment 3) Institutional 4) Integrated 5) Important
51. Apart from Bharatiya Mahila Bank, how many associate banks of SBI got merged with parent firm State Bank of India on 1st April, 2017?
1) 3 2) 6 3) 8 4) 5 5) 2
52. In 2000, Times Bank got merged with which of the following Bank?
1) ICICI Bank 2) Kotak Mahindra Bank 3) HDFC Bank
4) AXIS Bank 5) Yes Bank
53. In 1969, Govt. of India Nationalised 14 major Private Banks. Which among the following bank not nationalized in 1969?
1) Union Bank of India 2) Bank of Baroda 3) Corporation Bank
4) Canara Bank 5) Central Bank of India
54. 6 Banks were Nationalised in 1980 i.e. Phase - II. Which among the following bank not nationalized in 1980?
1) Corporation Bank 2) Oriental Bank of Commerce 3) Andhra Bank
4) Punjab National Bank 5) Punjab & Sind Bank
55. Lead Bank Scheme introduced in _____, envisages assignment of lead roles to individual banks for the districts allocated to them.
1) 1962 2) 1969 3) 1978 4) 1993 5) 1998
56. State Bank of India came into existence on 1st July 1955. Under Which committee recommendations State Bank of India was established?
1) Hilton Young Commission 2) C.D. Deshmukh Committee
3) A.D. Gorewala Committee 4) Narasimham Committee
5) Shivaraman Committee
57. Match the following with respect to Target Bank & Acquirer Bank.
a. Centurion Bank of Punjab 1. Oriental Bank of Commerce
b. Bank of Rajasthan 2. Kotak Mahindra Bank
c. Global Trust Bank 3. HDFC Bank
d. ING Vysya Bank 4. ICICI Bank
1) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3 2) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 3) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
4) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 5) a-1, b-4, c-2, d-3
58. Identify incorrect match in the context of Bank and its origination country?
1) BNP Paribas - France 2) Barclays Bank Plc - UK
3) UBS AG - Switzerland 4) Deutsche Bank - Germany
5) Commonwealth Bank - Netherlands
59. Union Bank of India was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919. Headquarters of Union Bank of India located at _____
1) New Delhi 2) Kolkata 3) Chennai 4) Mumbai 5) Bengaluru
60. The objective of Small Finance Bank is extend banking services to underserved and unserved population through savings instruments, and providing credit to small business units and other unorganised sector. In which city Utkarsh Small Finance Bank headquartered?
1) Jaipur 2) Varanasi 3) Bengaluru 4) Trissur 5) Chennai
61. The main objective of Payments Bank is to widen the spread of Payments and Financial Services to small business, low income households, migrant labour workforce in secured technology driven environment. Payments Bank entities have not been allowed to _____
1) Accept demand deposits 2) Issue debit card to its customers
3) Accept deposits from NRI customers
4) Distribution of financial products such as Insurance, Mutual Fund & Pension Fund etc.
5) Invest depositor's money in Government Securities.

BANKING AWARENESS

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INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM

Bank

- A Bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credit.
- Banking entity bring the savers and the borrowers together.

Role of a Bank

- Bank encourages savings habit amongst people.
- It acts as intermediary between people having surplus money & those requiring money.
- It helps in national development by providing credit support to various economic activities.
- It helps in raising the standards of living of people.

Functions of a Bank

Primary Functions

- Accepting Deposits
- Granting Loans / Advances

Secondary Functions

- Agency Functions
- Utility Functions

Apart from creating credit, banks are also allowed to invest some portion of accepted deposits.

Banking Regulation Act, 1949 allows banking entities to invest accepted deposits in Liquid Assets i.e. Gold or Government Securities.

Accepting Deposits

- Demand Deposits
- Time Deposits

Demand Deposits

- Savings Bank Account
- Current Account

Savings Bank Account

- Savings Bank Account is most suitable product for Individuals.
- Savings Bank Account Holder will enjoy the benefit of principal security, reasonable interest, & high degree of liquidity.

Current Account

- Current Account is specially designed for business entities.
- Banks created this product with an aim of performing business transactions smoothly.

Time Deposits

- Fixed Deposit Account
- Recurring Deposit Account

Fixed Deposit Account

- If a depositor wants to park his / her surplus money for a specific tenure with a view to earn higher interest on deposited money, he / she can consider Fixed Deposit product.

Recurring Deposit Account

- In Recurring Deposit Account, a certain amount of savings are required to be compulsorily deposited at specific time intervals for a particular time period.

Granting Loans

- Secured Loan
- Unsecured Loan

Collateral

- Collateral is an asset that a lender accepts as security for extending a loan.

Secured Loan

e.g. Home Loan, Vehicle Loan & Gold Loan etc.

Unsecured Loan

e.g. Personal Loan & Credit Card etc.

Agency Functions

Fund Transfers, Bill Payments & Collection of Cheques etc.

Utility Functions

Locker Facility & Foreign Exchange transactions etc.

Evolution of Banking in India

- Banking in India originated in the last decades of the 18th century.

Bank of Hindustan

- Bank of Hindustan was the first bank established in India. It was founded in 1770 in Calcutta by Alexander & Co. and bankrupted in the year 1832.

- **General Bank of India** was established in 1786 but failed in 1791.

- **Presidency Banks** Bank of Bengal -1806, Bank of Bombay -1840 & Bank of Madras -1843

These 3 Presidency Banks were amalgamated to form a single banking entity called Imperial Bank of India.

Imperial Bank of India -1921

- Imperial Bank of India came into existence on 27th January, 1921. Later, it was transformed into State Bank of India in 1955.

Amalgamation

- An Amalgamation is a combination of two or more entities into a new entity.

Amalgamation $A + B = C$

e.g. State Bank of Bikaner + State Bank of Jaipur = State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur

IDFC Bank + Capital First = IDFC First Bank

Merger

- A Merger refers to a mutually binding contract in which two or more entities join together to form one entity.

Merger $A + B = A / B$

State Bank of Hyderabad + State Bank of India = State Bank of India

Dena Bank + Vijaya Bank + Bank of Baroda = Bank of Baroda

Bank of Upper India -1863

- Bank of Upper India was the oldest Joint Stock Bank of the country. This bank failed in 1913.

Oudh Commercial Bank -1881

- Oudh Commercial Bank was the first Limited Liability Bank in India. It was failed in 1958.

Limited Liability is a corporate structure whereby the members of the company cannot be held personally liable for the company's debts.

Punjab National Bank -1894

- It was first Bank purely managed by Indians. Oldest bank in India still functioning today.

Central Bank of India - 1911

- It was first Truly Swadeshi Bank, Wholly owned and managed by Indians.

Banking

- Banking Section 5(b) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, defined the term Banking.
- Definition of Banking Accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise, and withdrawal by cheque, draft, order of otherwise.

Reserve Bank of India

- RBI is India's a central banking institution, which controls the monetary policy of the Indian Rupee.
- It was established under the recommendations of Hilton-Young Commission.
- It was established on 1st April, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the RBI Act, 1934.
- Initially RBI was constructed as a Private Share Holders' Bank with fully paid-up capital of Rs. 5 cr.
- Head Office of RBI was initially established in Calcutta (now Kolkata) & permanently moved to Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1937.

- RBI was nationalized on 1st January 1949.
- RBI's logo consists of Tiger & Palm Tree.
- RBI also acted as Central Banking Institution for Burma (Now known as Myanmar) up to 1947 & Pakistan up to 1948.
- **Banking Regulation Act, 1949**
- The Banking Regulation Act 1949, Provides the legal framework for regulation of the Banking System in India. It was enacted on 10th March, 1949.
- **Scheduled Commercial Bank**
- An Organization which is included in the 2nd schedule of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is known as Scheduled Commercial Bank.
- **Oldest Bank in the World still operating**
- **Bank Monte Dei Paschi Di Siena -Italy** was founded in 1472. Since then the bank has been operation without interruption to the present day.
- **Largest Bank in the World by total assets**
- **Industrial & Commercial Bank of China** was founded in 1984. It's headquarters located in Beijing, China.
- **Banking entities in India**
 - Public Sector Banks
 - Private Sector Banks
 - Foreign Banks
 - Regional Rural Banks
 - Co-operative Banks
 - Local Area Banks
 - Payments Banks
 - Small Finance Banks
- **Public Sector Bank**
- Public Sector Bank is bank where a majority stake is held by a Government of India.
- Government of India's Shareholding in the equity of PSB does not fall below 51% at any point of time.
- **Public Sector Bank**
 - State Bank of India
 - Nationalized Banks
 - Other Public Sector Banks
- **Private Sector Bank**
 - Focus on Urban Areas
 - Doing banking business to generate profits
 - Higher charges / fees to avail various banking services
- **Public Sector Bank**
 - Focus on urban areas as well as rural areas
 - Doing banking business with an aim of welfare of society
 - Affordable charges / fees to avail various banking services
- **State Bank of India**
- State Bank of India was established on 1st July 1955.
- It was set up under the recommendations of All India Rural Credit Survey Committee also known as A.D. Gorewala Committee.
- SBI was formerly known as Imperial Bank of India.
- Its headquarters located in Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- **SBI -Associates**
- Total 8 Associates acquired originally in 1959.
- State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur came into existence in 1963 when two banks namely, State Bank of Bikaner & State Bank of Jaipur were amalgamated.
- In 2008, State Bank of Saurashtra got merged with State Bank of India.
- In 2010, State Bank of Indore got merged with State Bank of India.
- Remaining 5 associate banks named State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur merged with State Bank of India with effective from 1st April 2017 along with 5 Associates of SBI, Bharatiya Mahila Bank also got merged with SBI.

SBI -Subsidiaries

SBI Cards
 SBI Life Insurance
 SBI General Insurance
 SBI Mutual Fund

- SBI Cards is a joint venture between SBI & The Carlyle Group-US
- SBI Life Insurance is a joint venture between SBI & BNP Paribas Cardiff -France
- SBI Mutual Fund is joint venture between SBI & Amundi Asset Management - France

Nationalized Bank

- Nationalization is a process by which a government can take over a private entity and convert it to a publically held entity.
- Nationalization of Banks in India was done in 2 phases.
- Total 20 private banks were nationalized in India under the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertaking) Bill in a phased manner.
- 14 bank entities were nationalized in 1969 and another 6 were nationalized in 1980.

Objective of Banks Nationalization

- To raise public confidence in banking system.
- Expansion of banking activities in rural and semi urban areas.
- To reduce the monopoly of large industrial houses on the banking system.
- To increase credit flow to the Priority Sectors i.e. Agriculture, MSME, Education etc.

1st Phase

- On 19th July 1969, the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) ordinance resulted in the ownership of 14 banks being transferred to the Govt. of India.
- 14 major banks having NDTL of more than Rs. 50 crore were nationalized in 1stPhase.
- Net Demand & Time Liabilities shows the difference between the sum of Demand and Time Liabilities of a bank and the deposits in the form of assets held by the other bank.

Banks Nationalized inPhase -I**Bank Name & Headquarters**

- Bank of Baroda - Vadodara, Gujarat
- Central Bank of India - Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Bank of Maharashtra - Pune, Maharashtra
- Punjab National Bank - New Delhi
- UCO Bank - Kolkata, west Bengal
- Canara Bank - Bengaluru, Karnataka
- Indian Bank - Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- Bank of India - Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Dena Bank - Mumbai, Maharashtra (Merged with Bank of Baroda in 2019)
- Union Bank of India - Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Allahabad Bank - Kolkata, West Bengal (Merged with Indian Bank in 2020)
- United Bank of India - Kolkata, West Bengal (Merged with Punjab National Bank in 2020)
- Syndicate Bank - Manipal, Karnataka (Merged with Canara Bank in 2020)
- Indjan Overseas Bank - Chennai, Tamil Nadu

2ndPhase

- On 15th April 1980, 6 more banks having NDTL of more than Rs. 200 crore were nationalized in 2nd Phase.

Banks Nationalized in Phase -II**Bank Name & Headquarters**

- Andhra Bank - Hyderabad, Telangana (Merged with Union Bank of India in 2020)
- Punjab & Sind Bank - New Delhi
- Corporation Bank - Mangalore, Karnataka (Merged with Union Bank of India in 2020)

- Oriental Bank of Commerce – New Delhi (Merged with Punjab National Bank in 2020)
- Vijaya Bank – Bengaluru, Karnataka (Merged with Bank of Baroda in 2019)
- New Bank of India – New Delhi (Merged with Punjab National Bank in 1993)
- **Achievements after Nationalization of Banks**
- Taken banking service to rural and remote areas.
- Awaken the rural people about the need and importance of banking service.
- Made credit available to neglected people at affordable interest rate.
- Helped to free the rural poor population from the clutches of moneylenders.
- Ensured adequate and timely credit for agricultural activities and farming operations.
- Helped export sector to obtain cheap credit.
- Helped implementation of various welfare measures formulated by Government.
- **Mergers in Nationalized Banks**
- 1993: Punjab National Bank & New Bank of India
- 2019: Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank & Vijaya Bank
- 2020: Union Bank of India, Andhra Bank & Corporation Bank
- 2020: Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce & United Bank of India
- 2020: Indian Bank & Allahabad Bank
- 2020: Canara Bank & Syndicate Bank
- **Other Public Sector Bank**
- India Post Payments Bank wholly owned by Government of India, started operations in 2018.
- It's Headquarters located in New Delhi.
- 20% is the maximum ceiling on Foreign Direct Investment in the equity of Public Sector Bank
- A Foreign Direct Investment is an investment made by a firm or individual in one country into business interests located in another country.
- **Private Sector Bank**
- Banks having greater part of equity held by the private shareholders are called as Private Sector Banks.
- In 1993, RBI started issuing new Private Sector Bank licenses.
- As per guidelines for licensing of Universal Banks in Private Sector, The initial minimum paid up capital for a bank shall be Rs. 500 crore.
- Internal Working Group headed by Dr. P.K. Mohanty committee recommended that the initial minimum paid up capital for Universal Banks in Private Sector should increase to Rs. 1,000 crore from existing Rs. 500 crore and it is accepted by Reserve Bank of India.
- The promoter shall hold a min. of 40% of the paid-up equity capital of the bank which shall be locked-in for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of business of the bank.
- As per latest policy guidelines Foreign Direct Investment, In Private Sector Bank FDI allowed up to a maximum of 74% of the paid up capital of the bank.
- First Micro Finance Institution converted into private sector bank in India is Bandhan Bank.
- **Foreign Bank**
- A Foreign Bank is one, whose head office is located in another country.
- These Banks are mainly concerned with financing foreign trade.
- Foreign Banks are allowed to operate in India through Branches and Representative Offices.
- The initial minimum paid up capital for setting up the Wholly Owned Subsidiary by a Foreign Bank is Rs. 500 Crore.
- SBM Bank (Mauritius) is the first foreign bank in India obtained license from RBI to operate as Wholly Owned Subsidiary –WoS.
- Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is the first foreign bank started operations in India.
- **Regional Rural Bank**
- Narasimham Committee on Rural Credit recommended the establishment of Regional Rural Bank's to meet the needs of rural areas.
- The objective of the RRB's is to develop the rural economy by providing credit facility.

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

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1. COMPUTER CONCEPTS OVER VIEW

What is Computer?

An electronic device which is capable of receiving information (data) in a particular form and of performing a sequence of operations in accordance with a predetermined but variable set of procedural instructions (program) to produce a result in the form of information or signals.

What are Characteristics of Computer?

1. Speed:-

As you know computer can work very fast. It takes only few seconds for calculations that we take hours to complete. You will be surprised to know that computer can perform millions (1,000,000) of instructions and even more per second.

2. Accuracy:-

As computers work on inbuilt software programs, there is no scope for human errors and are hence, highly accurate.

3. No IQ:-

Computer is a dumb machine and it cannot do any work without instruction from the user. It performs the instructions at tremendous speed and with accuracy. It is you to decide what you want to do and in what sequence. So a computer cannot take its own decision as you can.

4. Storage:-

A computer can store a large amount of data or instructions in its memory which can be retrieved at point of time.

5. No Feelings:-

It does not have feelings or emotion, taste, knowledge and experience. Thus it does not get tired even after long hours of work. It does not distinguish between users.

ONE LINERS:-

1. Father of Computer - CHARLES BABBAGE
2. Father of Modern Computer Science - ALAN TURING
3. First Un Programmable Digital Computer - ATANASOFF BERRY COMPUTER (ABC)
4. First Electronic Digital Computer - ENIAC
5. ENIVAC stands for - ELECTRONIC NUMERIC INTEGRATOR AND CALCULATOR
6. World's Fastest Computer - Sunway TaihuLight, in China.
7. India's Fastest Computer -ParamYuva II
8. ParamYuva II developed by - Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC)

GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS :

1. First Generation - (1940-56) - Vacuum tubes - Batch processing OS
2. Second Generation - (1956-63) - Transistors - Multi bag / Time sharing OS
3. Third Generation - (1964-71) - Integrated Circuits - Timesharing/ Real time OS
4. Fourth Generation - (1971-80) - Microprocessors - Real time/ Multi programming OS
5. Fifth Generation - (1980- present) - Semi conductors - Real time/ Multi programming OS

Languages according to Generations:-

GENERATION LANGUAGES

- 1st - Machine and Assembly language
- 2nd - Assembly language and high level languages (FORTRAN , COBOL)
- 3rd - High level languages (FORTRAN II - IV , COBOL , PASCAL , BASIC, ALGOL68)
- 4th - High level languages(FORTAN 77 , PASCAL , COBOL)
- 5th - High level languages(C , C++ ,JAVA , .NET)

Types of Computers

Five Types:

- . Personal Computer
- . Mini Computer
- . Mainframes
- . Super Computer
- . Micro computer

1. Personal Computer:

A PC can be defined as a small, relatively inexpensive computer designed for individual user. PCs are based on the microprocessor technology that enable manufacturers to put an entire CPU on one chip. Businesses use personal computers for word processing, accounting, desktop publishing, and for running spreadsheet and database management applications. At home, the most popular use for personal computers is playing games and surfing the Internet.

2. Mini Computer:

It is a midsize multi-processing system capable of supporting up to 250 users simultaneously.

These were designed for specific tasks but have now lost popularity due to the advent of PCs.

Popular Minicomputers:

- ◆ K-202
- ◆ Texas Instrument TI-990
- ◆ SDS-92
- ◆ IBM Midrange computers

3. Mainframes:

Mainframe is very large in size and is an expensive computer capable of supporting hundreds or even thousands of users simultaneously. Mainframe executes many programs concurrently and supports many simultaneous executions of programs.

Popular Mainframe computers:

- ◆ Fujitsu's ICL VME
- ◆ Hitachi's Z800

4. Super computer:

Supercomputers are one of the fastest computers currently available. Supercomputers are very expensive and are employed for specialized applications that require immense amount of mathematical calculations (number crunching). For example, weather forecasting, scientific simulations, (animated) graphics, fluid dynamic calculations, nuclear energy research, electronic design, and analysis of geological data (e.g. in petrochemical prospecting).

Popular Supercomputers:

- ◆ IBM's Sequoia, in United States
- ◆ Fujitsu's K Computer in Japan
- ◆ IBM's Mira in United States
- ◆ IBM's Super MUC in Germany
- ◆ NUDT Tianhe-1A in China

5. Microcomputer:

Desktop computers, laptops, personal digital assistant (PDA), tablets & smartphones are all types of microcomputers. The micro-computers are widely used & the fastest growing computers. These computers are the cheapest among the other three types of computers. The Micro-computers are specially designed for general usage like entertainment, education and work purposes. Well known

manufacturers of Micro-computer are Dell, Apple, Samsung, Sony&Toshiba. Desktop computers, Gaming consoles, Sound & Navigation system of a car, Net books, Notebooks, PDA's, Tablet PC's, Smart phones, Calculators are all type of Microcomputers. All types of computers follow the same basic logical structure and perform the following five basic operations for converting raw input data into information useful to their users.

Functions of Computer:

The computer are used today for an almost unlimited range of applications. However, irrespective of the application for which a computer is used we can identify a few basic functions that are performed by all computers.

All the computer applications are make use of these basic function of computers in different ways and combinations. There are basically for basic functions of computers - input, storage, processing and output. These are described below:

Input:

Receiving or accepting information from outside sources. The most common way of performing this function is through the information entered through the keyboard and the click of mouse. Of course there are many other type of devices for receiving such information - for example, the web cam. Computers are also able to receive information stored in other devices like DVD disks and pen drives. Computers are also able to receive information from other computers and similar devices. When we use computers for automatic control of machines and processes, computers are also receive information directly from such equipments and processes.

Storage:

Store information in the computer. The memory is stored in computer in in several different ways depending on how the information is used. For simplicity we will classify in two broad categories. First is the memory in the central processing unit of the computer, and second is the auxiliary memory. The auxiliary memory includes devices such as fixed hard drives. The information stored in computer can also be divided broadly used in two categories. The user data and the instructions used for internal operation and processing in the compute. These instruction are what we call computer programs or software.

Processing:

This is really the core of computer operation. The computer processes the data that is fed to the computer by various means and the data already contained in internal memory to produce the results that is the core of all computer application.

Output:

The results of the processing are made available for use by any user or other devices. The most common ways of producing such outputs are through computer monitor, speakers, and printers. When a computer is connected to other devices, including through Internet, this output is in the form of electrical pulses. The output data can also be recorded on to an external recording medium such as a DVD disk.

Computer Architecture

Computer architecture defines the components and the relationship between them. It also describes how different components interact with software to form a computer system.

The best known computer architecture is known as ?John Von Architecture or Princeton Architecture introduced in 1948 by John Von Neumann. This architecture is still used by most of the computers today. Here is the diagram of Architecture.

A basic computer system consists of the following components:-

1. CPU:
Central processing unit is that core element of a computer system that carries out instructions of a computer program by performing basic arithmetic, logical control and I/O operations.

2. Memory:
Every computer has 2 types of main memories - RAM and ROM. Random Access Memory can be read and written to anytime the CPU instructs it. Contents of RAM are erased when the computer is turned off whereas Read Only Memory is pre-loaded with data and software that never changes. ROM is typically used to store computer's initial start up instructions.

3. I/O unit:
I/P refers to the communication between a computer and outer world. Input are signals/data received by system and Output are signals sent by it. Peripheral devices provide input/output to the system. Peripherals include input devices like keyboard, mouse and output devices like display screen or printer. Hard disk and optical disk devices act as both input and output devices.

4. Arithmetic and Logical Unit (ALU):
It is the most important component of a microprocessor that performs the arithmetical and logical operations like AND, OR, NAND, NOR, Addition and Subtraction.

5. Control Unit:
It is the circuit that controls the flow of information through processor and coordinates the activities of other units within it. With a regular processor, control unit performs tasks of fetching, decoding, managing execution and

6. Register Sets:
Register sets temporarily store data and program codes until they are sent to ALU or control section. More registers per CPU results in programming tasks easily. Registers are measured by no of bits i.e 8 bit, 16 bit, 32 bit.

Important Terms

Mother Board-

It is the main Printed circuit board mounted the CPU. It is also known as Logic Board, Planar board and System Board. It is found in general purpose as well as special purpose systems. It allows communication between different components of the system such as memory, CPU, and other peripherals. It uses different buses to connect different components.

BUS A

bus is a set of wires used to connect different components of the system so that data/information can move from one component to other component, where each wire can carry only a single bit.

There are two types of BUS according to connectivity:-

1) Internal Bus - It is also known as system bus, local bus, front side bus, Memory bus. It connects all the internal components such as CPU and memory to the motherboard. It is also known as local bus as they are intended to connect local

2) External Bus - It is also known as the expansion bus. It connects different external components like peripherals, expansion slots, I/O Port and drives connections to the rest of the computer.

There are three types of bus according to their work:-

1) Data Bus- The data that is to be transferred is carried by data

- 2) **Address Bus**- The addresses of I/O devices and memory is carried by address bus
- 3) **Control bus**- The instructions/commands to access the memory or I/O devices are carried by control
- Hardware and Software**
- What is HARDWARE?**
All the things you can see & touch in a computer, called hardware e.g. keyboard, Mouse, Monitor, Printer, Disk and Chips etc
- What are different types of HARDWARE COMPONENTS?**
- Internal hardware components:**
- ◆ CPU
 - ◆ Mother Board
 - ◆ RAM
 - ◆ Sound Card
 - ◆ Video Card
 - ◆ Hard Drive
 - ◆ DVD
- External Hardware components:**
- ◆ Keyboard
 - ◆ Mouse
 - ◆ Printer
 - ◆ Scanner
 - ◆ Monitor
 - ◆ Speakers
- What is SOFTWARE?**
All the things you can't see & touch but can feel & operate, called software. e.g. set of instructions that tell the hardware what to do like web browser to access internet, games, MS-Office, Antivirus programs etc.
- Types of software - Mainly two type of software are there**
- 1- **System Software**
- 2- **Application Software**
- What is System Software?**
System software sits directly on top of your computer's hardware components (also referred to as its bare metal). It includes the range of software you would install to your system that enables it to function. This includes the operating system, drivers for your hardware devices, linkers and debuggers. Systems software can also be used for managing computer resources. Systems software is designed to be used by the computer system itself, not human users.
System software is designed to operate the computer hardware and to provide a platform for running application software. Application software are designed to help the user to perform specific tasks like MS Word, Notepad, Google Chrome, and Calculator.
e.g. Window XP, Window 7, Sound Drivers etc
- Application Software:**
Unlike systems software, applications software is designed to be used by end-users. Applications software, in essence, sits on top of system software, as it is unable to run without the operating system and other utilities.
Applications software includes things like database programs, word processors and spreadsheets, e-mail applications, computer games, graphics programs and such. Generally, people will refer to applications software as software.

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Direction(1-90) : What will come in place of question mark (?) in the given number series?

1. 441, 529, ?, 729, 841, 961, 1089
1) 625 2) 576 3) 644 4) 682 5) 688
2. 216, 343, 512, ?, 1000, 1331, 1728
1) 729 2) 991 3) 625 4) 676 5) 529
3. 2401, 1296, 625, ?, 81, 16, 1
1) 343 2) 216 3) 125 4) 512 5) 256
4. 18, 83, 258, 627, ?, 2403
1) 1298 2) 1728 3) 843 4) 961 5) 1444
5. 2, 12, 30, ?, 90, 132
1) 56 2) 48 3) 52 4) 42 5) 58
6. 504, ?, 990, 1342, 1716, 2210
1) 644 2) 738 3) 884 4) 824 5) 724
7. 8, 64, 216, ?, 1000, 1728, 2744
1) 361 2) 441 3) 529 4) 512 5) 784
8. 24, 120, ?, 720, 1320, 2184
1) 442 2) 423 3) 386 4) 224 5) 336
9. 4, 27, ?, 125, 36, 343, 64
1) 16 2) 64 3) 36 4) 49 5) 81
10. 7, 9, 21, 51, 107, ?
1) 192 2) 211 3) 215 4) 197 5) 188
11. 11, 19.9, 28.1, 35.6 ? 48.5
1) 43.2 2) 41.6 3) 40.6 4) 42.4 5) 39.8
12. 17, 22, 33, 52 ? 122
1) 83 2) 72 3) 81 4) 85 5) 77
13. 7, 12, 18, 32, ?, 178
1) 78 2) 87 3) 76 4) 73 5) 82
14. 15 27 37 45 51 ?
1) 80 2) 58 3) 65 4) 55 5) 74
15. 19 20 16 25 9 ?
1) 55 2) 01 3) 34 4) 45 5) 59
16. 700 457 376 349 340 ?
1) 307 2) 304 3) 329 4) 337 5) 266
17. -6 -5 3 ? 94 219 435
1) 15 2) 13 3) 30 4) 49 5) 216
18. 4, 8, 24, 60, ?, 224
1) 178 2) 96 3) 109 4) 141 5) 124
19. 6, 9, 15, 27, 51, ?
1) 84 2) 99 3) 123 4) 75 5) 100
20. 235 237 243 255 275 ?
1) 305 2) 289 3) 322 4) 297 5) 315
21. 16 37 62 96 146 ?
1) 217 2) 232 3) 213 4) 221 5) 229
22. 18 19 24 37 66 ?
1) 219 2) 192 3) 224 4) 127 5) 158
23. 19 19.6 20.8 23.2 28 ?
1) 35.7 2) 37.6 3) 39.8 4) 31.8 5) 38.2
24. 38 12.4 25.2 18.8 22
1) 247 2) 20.4 3) 23.6 4) 26.5 5) 25.3
25. 0.5 1 5 40 440
1) 3460 2) 2480 3) 6160 4) 1840 5) 5640

26. 3 5 13 43 177
1) 550 2) 891 3) 645 4) 920 5) 723
27. 6 4 5 11 ? 189
1) 65 2) 39 3) 96 4) 44 5) 82
28. 9, 62, ?, 1854, 7415, 22244
1) 433 2) 309 3) 406 4) 371 5) 361
29. 4 11 36 129 ? 2755
1) 574 2) 516 3) 528 4) 582 5) 544
30. 541 269 133 65 ? 14
1) 31 2) 35 3) 29 4) 33 5) 36
31. 1, 4, 11, 36, ?, 738, 4431
1) 143 2) 152 3) 224 4) 147 5) 288
32. 24, 25, 38.5, 78, 196 ?
1) 569 2) 553 3) 597 4) 589 5) 571
33. 11 ? 50 109 234 493
1) 23 2) 24 3) 21 4) 27 5) 22
34. 7 15 27 ? 111 231
1) 55 2) 54 3) 57 4) 51 5) 59
35. 1 7 ? 199 661 1447
1) 39 2) 43 3) 41 4) 56 5) 28
36. 3 9 21 ? 93 189 381
1) 53 2) 48 3) 51 4) 41 5) 45
37. 1 2 6 21 88 ?
1) 445 2) 395 3) 295 4) 425 5) 475
38. 9 13.5 27 67.5 ? 708.75
1) 300 2) 215.5 3) 220 4) 202.5 5) 300.5
39. 19 10 11 18 38 ?
1) 110 2) 115 3) 99.5 4) 124.5 5) 97.5
40. 3 15 ? 421 1681 5041 10081
1) 75 2) 85 3) 81 4) 105 5) 93
41. 11 25 53 ? 221 445 893
1) 132 2) 122 3) 117 4) 109 5) 113
42. 23 15 22 58 224 ?
1) 1168 2) 1076 3) 984 4) 1208 5) 1112
43. -1 0 2 21 340 ?
1) 10 2) 200 3) 2150 4) 8505 5) 8510
44. 144 72 48 36 ? 24
1) 24.9 2) 28.8 3) 36.5 4) 30.2 5) 27.5
45. 7 5 7 13 29 ? 232
1) 76 2) 86 3) 82 4) 72 5) 68
46. 6 13 ? 44.5 97 254.5 805.75
1) 23.5 2) 27 3) 26.25 4) 25.5 5) 22
47. 5 46 117 250 509 ? 2045
1) 1188 2) 1088 3) 1018 4) 1122 5) 1022
48. 8000, 1600, 320, 64, 12.8, ?
1) 2.56 2) 3.5 3) 3.2 4) 2.98 5) 6.4
49. 28 16 28 76 274 ?
1) 1269 2) 1211 3) 1351 4) 1079 5) 1243
50. 606 201 66 21 6 ?
1) 2 2) 5 3) 0.5 4) 1 5) 3
51. 5760 ? 1440 160 10
1) 5760 2) 3800 3) 1800 4) 4440 5) 2400
52. 6 7 13 20 33 53 ?
1) 86 2) 83 3) 103 4) 130 5) 96
53. 24 26 20 32 12 ?
1) 42 2) 64 3) 54 4) 56 5) 46

54. 2 9 35 98 222 ?
1) 324 2) 486 3) 484 4) 322 5) 437
55. 13 16 25 40 ? 88
1) 54 2) 75 3) 45 4) 70 5) 61
56. 3 10 31 80 171 ?
1) 364 2) 298 3) 224 4) 336 5) 318
57. 10 18 51 200 ? 5964
1) 875 2) 995 3) 1225 4) 885 5) 2425
58. 3 4.5 18 135 ? 28350
1) 1702 2) 1515 3) 1864 4) 1620 5) 1980
59. 330 331 336 355 420 ?
1) 631 2) 551 3) 610 4) 623 5) 581
60. 2 2.4 3.3 4.9 7.4 ?
1) 13.6 2) 9.8 3) 14 4) 11 5) 12.4
61. 5 10 31 76 153 ?
1) 280 2) 270 3) 240 4) 255 5) 265
62. 15 20 45 140 565 ?
1) 2830 2) 2812 3) 2914 4) 2724 5) 2729
63. 260 257 266 239 320 ?
1) 113 2) 401 3) 239 4) 563 5) 77
64. 2 4 11 25 48 ?
1) 78 2) 82 3) 108 4) 96 5) 112
65. 200 102 157 400.5 ? 6411
1) 1270.75 2) 1417.75 3) 1580.25 4) 1750 25 5) 1361.5
66. 147 148 153 167 197 ?
1) 290 2) 252 3) 280 4) 260 5) 275
67. 80 42 24 16 13 ?
1) 8.25 2) 9 3) 12 4) 10.25 5) 12.5
68. 4.5 4 6 13.5 ? 217.5
1) 54 2) 38 3) 52 4) 46 5) 42
69. 125 372 581 752 885 (?)
1) 890 2) 860 3) None 4) 980 5) 960
70. 9256 7059 5728 4999 4656 (?)
1) 4535 2) None 3) 4531 4) 4451 5) 4125
71. 134 234 -278 -242 -306 (?)
1) None 2) -298 3) -302 4) -324 5) -276
72. 23 35 56 88 133 (?)
1) 189 2) None 3) 182 4) 193 5) 197
73. 156 253 332 393 436 (?)
1) 491 2) 478 3) 466 4) 461 5) None
74. 4 12 45 98 166 ?
1) 244 2) 248 3) 232 4) 236 5) 252
75. 3 4 16 75 ? 1945
1) 348 2) 376 3) 384 4) 352 5) 364
76. 13, 16, 22, ?, 38, 62, 74, 102
1) 26 2) 24 3) 34 4) 32 5) 36
77. 12, 15, 21, ?, 30, 33, 39, 51
1) 24 2) 23 3) 26 4) 25 5) 22
78. 93 106 199 305 ? 809
1) 493 2) 608 3) 404 4) 504 5) 604
79. 999 729 126 12 ?
1) 2 2) 4 3) 6 4) 3 5) 0
80. 14 25 49 169 256 ?
1) 169 2) 225 3) 256 4) 324 5) 144
81. 101 ? 81 72 63 54 45
1) 90 2) 99 3) 94 4) 98 5) 96

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104	194031	III BSC CBZ	ELURI HARI CHANDANA	E. Hari Chandana
105	194032	III BSC CBZ	GANDHAM SAI SREE LAKSHMI	G. S. S. Lakshmi
106	194033	III BSC CBZ	GARAPATI SIRISHA	G. Sirisha
107	194035	III BSC CBZ	GOGULAMUDI SRAVANI	G. Sravani
108	194036	III BSC CBZ	GUNDRU SUJATHA	G. Sujatha
109	194038	III BSC CBZ	KALIDASU SAILAJA	K. Sailaja
110	194039	III BSC CBZ	KATRU DHEERAJA	K. Dheeraja
111	194040	III BSC CBZ	KAVULURI YAGNA SHREE VALLI	K. Y. S. Valli
112	194042	III BSC CBZ	KOTA UMA SABARI	K. Sabari
113	194044	III BSC CBZ	MANDRUMAKA KUSUMA	M. Kusuma
114	194045	III BSC CBZ	MORLA RAVALI	M. Ravali
115	194047	III BSC CBZ	NARADALA DIVYA	N. Divya
116	194048	III BSC CBZ	PATHAN SANA KAUSAR	P. S. Kausar
117	194052	III BSC CBZ	SHAIK ZULEKHA	Sk. Zulekha
118	194054	III BSC CBZ	TADIGADAPA HARSHITHA SRI	T. Harshitha Sri
119	194055	III BSC CBZ	THIRUVEDULA JHANSI	T. Jhansi
120	194056	III BSC CBZ	VEERABATHINA RACHANA	V. Rachana
121	194057	III BSC CBZ	KUPPALA BHAVANI	K. Bhavani
122	194059	III BSC CBZ	DEEKOLLU ANKITHA	D. Ankitha
123	194060	III BSC CBZ	GANJI SAI SRUJANA	G. Sai Srujana
124	15656	III BSC CBZ	NARADALA SIVA	N. Siva
125	195017	III BSC MECS	ANAKAPALLI RAMYA SRI	A. Ramya Sri
126	195018	III BSC MECS	BANDI PRAMEELA DEVI	B. Prameela Devi
127	195019	III BSC MECS	BATTA SRAVANI	B. Sravani
128	195020	III BSC MECS	BONDILI CHAYA RAMA NAGESWARI BAI	B. C. R. N. Bai
129	195021	III BSC MECS	CHIDARABOINA PUJITHA	C. Pujitha
130	195022	III BSC MECS	CHINTHA YAMINI	Ch. Yamini
131	195024	III BSC MECS	GADDI BHANUMATHI	G. B. Hanumathi
132	195025	III BSC MECS	GODUGULURI NAGA PRASANTHI	G. N. Prasanthi
133	195026	III BSC MECS	JILLELLAMUDI NAMA SRIJA	J. Srija
134	195027	III BSC MECS	KAGITAPU ANUSHA	K. Anusha
135	195029	III BSC MECS	KARIBANDI SAI PRATYUSHA	K. S. Pratyusha
136	195030	III BSC MECS	KILLAMPALLI POORNIMA LALITHA	K. P. Lalitha
137	195031	III BSC MECS	KOLA NEERAJA	K. Neeraja
138	195033	III BSC MECS	MARADA VENKATA KUMARI	M. V. Kumari
139	195034	III BSC MECS	MARISSETY VENKATA DURGA SRI DEVI	M. V. D. S. Devi
140	195035	III BSC MECS	MANDALA MAHESWARI	M. Maheswari
141	195036	III BSC MECS	MUDILI HEMANI JYOTHISRI	M. H. Jyothisri
142	195037	III BSC MECS	MULPURI GREESHMA	M. Greeshma
143	195038	III BSC MECS	NELLI MAHALAKSHMI	N. Maha Lakshmi
144	195039	III BSC MECS	NEPALAPU DHARANI	N. Dharani
145	195040	III BSC MECS	NUTHI MOUNIKA	N. Mounika

146	195041	III BSC MECS	PALETI VENKATA SAI SINDHU	P. V. Sindhu
147	195042	III BSC MECS	PANNALA PRAVALLIKA	P. Pravallika
148	195043	III BSC MECS	PULIDANDI VYSHNAVI	P. Vyshnavi
149	195044	III BSC MECS	RAJANI JAYASRI	R. Jayasri
150	195045	III BSC MECS	SHAIK GOWSIYA	S. Gowsiya
151	195046	III BSC MECS	SUDARSANAM K S V SAI NIKHITHA	S. K. S. V. Sainikitha
152	195047	III BSC MECS	TANAGALA MOUNIKA	T. Mounika
153	195048	III BSC MECS	TUTA JASWITHA MANORAMA	T. Jaswitha Manorama
154	195049	III BSC MECS	VANKA JNANA SAI PRASUNAMBA	V. Prasunamba
155	195050	III BSC MECS	VANNEMREDDY SOWMYA	V. Sowmya
156	195051	III BSC MECS	VARIKUTI VENKATA RAMANA	V. V. Ramana
157	195052	III BSC MECS	YALLA LAKSHMI TIRUPATAMMA	Y. Tirupatamma
158	195053	III BSC MECS	YANAPU PRIYANVITHA	Y. Priyanvitha
159	196013	III BSC MCCS	ALLADI PRIYANKA	A. Priyanka
160	196016	III BSC MCCS	BATTULA SATYA VENKATA KAVERI	B. Kaveri
161	196017	III BSC MCCS	BHIMADOLU SOWJANYA	B. Sowjanya
162	196018	III BSC MCCS	CHIMAKURTHI R S V V S N SAI RASHMITHA	C. Rashmitha
163	196020	III BSC MCCS	DEVADATI DIVYA SRI	D. Divya Sri
164	196021	III BSC MCCS	DEVI NARAGANI	D. Naragani
165	196022	III BSC MCCS	GADAM RAMYA	G. Ramya
166	196023	III BSC MCCS	GHANTA PAVANI	G. Pavani
167	196024	III BSC MCCS	GHANTASALA VASAVI	G. Vasavi
168	196026	III BSC MCCS	GULIPALLI LAKSHMI SIRISHA	G. L. Sirisha
169	196027	III BSC MCCS	GURAJALA NAGASRI	G. Nagasri
170	196028	III BSC MCCS	IJJUROTHU NAVYA SWAPNA DEVI	J. S. Devi
171	196029	III BSC MCCS	JONNALAGADDA.SOWJANYA	J. Sowjanya
172	196030	III BSC MCCS	KAMBHAM MEGHANA	K. Meghana
173	196031	III BSC MCCS	KANDULAPATI KRISHNA TULASI	K. Krishna Tulasi
174	196032	III BSC MCCS	KARRI MEENAKSHI	K. Meenakshi
175	196033	III BSC MCCS	KERALA SUJITHA	K. Sujitha
176	196034	III BSC MCCS	KESAVARAPU D V V SRAVANI	K. D. V. V. Sravani
177	196035	III BSC MCCS	KOLLI DIVYA SRI	K. Divya Sri
178	196037	III BSC MCCS	KOSURU NAGA SAI LAKSHMI SOWMYA	K. N. S. L. Sowmya
179	196038	III BSC MCCS	KOTHURU LAVANYA	K. Lavanya
180	196039	III BSC MCCS	KURAPATI SOWJANYA	K. Sowjanya
181	196040	III BSC MCCS	MACHHA VARA LAKSHMI	M. Vara Lakshmi
182	196041	III BSC MCCS	MADANA KAVYA GANGA DHANA SAI	M. K. G. Dhana Sai
183	196043	III BSC MCCS	MANTHINA TEJASWINI	M. Tejaswini
184	196044	III BSC MCCS	MUDEDLA RUCHITHA	M. Ruchitha
185	196045	III BSC MCCS	MUNUGONDA DEVI	M. Devi
186	196046	III BSC MCCS	NAKKA SWARNALATHA	N. Swarnalatha
187	196047	III BSC MCCS	NAMALA SWATHI	N. Swathi
188	196048	III BSC MCCS	NIMMALA PREETI	N. Preeti
189	196051	III BSC MCCS	PANCHAKARLA HIMA BINDU	P. Hima Bindu
190	196052	III BSC MCCS	PASUPULETI SAI PRASANNA	P. S. Prasanna
191	196053	III BSC MCCS	PEDASINGU BHAVANA	P. Bhavana
192	196054	III BSC MCCS	PICHUKA DEEPIKA	P. Deepika
193	196055	III BSC MCCS	PRATHIPATI PAVITHRA	P. Pavithra
194	196056	III BSC MCCS	PUNYAMANTHULA VANDANA	P. Vandana
195	196057	III BSC MCCS	REKAPALLI VARA LAKSHMI	R. Vara Lakshmi

196	196058	III BSC MCCS	RELANGI ROSHINI	R. Roshini
197	196059	III BSC MCCS	SANDAKA MOUNIKA	S. Mounika
198	196060	III BSC MCCS	SARIGE SWATHI DURGA	S. Swathi Durga
199	196061	III BSC MCCS	SASUPALLI SARIKADEVI	S. Sarikadevi
200	196064	III BSC MCCS	TAMMINENI SUDHA RANI	T. Sudha Rani
201	196065	III BSC MCCS	TANANKI SANDHYA	T. Sandhya
202	196066	III BSC MCCS	TATIPAKA LAKSHMI PRASANNA	T. Prasanna
203	196067	III BSC MCCS	UKKURTHI ABHINAYA	U. Abhinaya
204	196069	III BSC MCCS	YALLA SAI DEVI	Y. Sai Devi
205	194084	III BSC ZFC	LOPINTI KANYAKA PARAMESWARI	L. Parameswari
206	194085	III BSC ZFC	MALLAMPALLI BHARGAVI	M. Bhargavi
207	194086	III BSC ZFC	MATRAPU DEVI DURGA	M. Devi Durga
208	194087	III BSC ZFC	MOTURI CHANDINI	M. Chandini
209	194102	III BSC ZFC	NILLA HARIKA	N. Harika
210	194088	III BSC ZFC	PAMULA DURGA BHAVANI	P. Durga Bhavani
211	194089	III BSC ZFC	PERAM SMILY	P. Smily
212	194090	III BSC ZFC	PILLI MOUNIKA	P. Mounika
213	194073	III BSC ZFC	PINNIBOINA DURGA	P. Durga
214	194091	III BSC ZFC	SAVIRIGANA GOWREESWARI	S. Gowreeswari
215	194093	III BSC ZFC	SUVVA JOSHILA	S. Joshila
216	194075	III BSC ZFC	TALLURI BHAVANI	T. Bhavani
217	194096	III BSC ZFC	TENTU DURGA BHAVANI	T. Durga Bhavani
218	194099	III BSC ZFC	TATA RAMYA	T. Ramya
219	194098	III BSC ZFC	VELPURI HARIKA	V. Harika
220	194097	III BSC ZFC	VELAGALA VYSHNAVI NANDITHA	V. Vyshnavi Nanditha
	194103		YARLAGADDA NAGA VENKATA MAHALAKSHMI	Y. Mahalakshmi
221		III BSC ZFC		
222	198031	III BCOM GEN	MARRAPU MADHAVI	M. Madhavi
223	198007	III BCOM GEN	MIRIYALA SRAVANI	M. Sravani
224	198032	III BCOM GEN	NAGANABOINA NAGASIRISHA	N. Nagasirisha
225	198009	III BCOM GEN	POOJARI DIVYA	P. Divya
226	198010	III BCOM GEN	POTLAPALLI SRI LAKSHMI	P. Sri Lakshmi
227	198011	III BCOM GEN	PRASADAPU KOMALI	P. Komali
228	198012	III BCOM GEN	RAJANALA MADHAVI	R. Madhavi
229	198033	III BCOM GEN	RAYAPATI SUPRAJA	R. Supraja
230	198034	III BCOM GEN	SAGURTHI NIROSHA	S. Niroshta
231	198013	III BCOM GEN	SARNALA JYOTSNA	S. Jyotsna
232	198014	III BCOM GEN	SARNALA KRUPA	S. Krupa
233	198015	III BCOM GEN	SARNALA SWATHI	S. Swathi
234	198035	III BCOM GEN	SAVARAPU PRASANTHI	S. Prasanthi
235	198016	III BCOM GEN	SIRIMALLA SIRISHA	S. Sirisha
236	198037	III BCOM GEN	SONTI ANURADHA	S. Anuradha
237	198038	III BCOM GEN	TALARI MAVULLU	T. Mavullu
238	198017	III BCOM GEN	TALLURI CHINA SAGARAMATHA	T. C. Sagaramatha
239	198040	III BCOM GEN	UPPALA SRI VENKATA NAGA SIROMANI	U. S. V. N. Siromani
240	198041	III BCOM GEN	VADLAMUDI KOMALA	V. Komala
241	198042	III BCOM GEN	YENUGU JYOTHIRANI	Y. Jyothirani
242	197020	III BCOM VOC	AAVALA BHUVANESWARI	A. Bhuvaneshwari
243	197022	III BCOM VOC	ANKEM NAGA VENKATA KALYANI	A. N. V. Kalyani
244	197024	III BCOM VOC	AVALA SWATHI AMBICA	A. Swathi Ambica

294	197091	III BCOM VOC	NUVVULA BHAVYA SREE	N. Bhavya Sree
295	197092	III BCOM VOC	PAMARTHI ANUSHA	P. Anusha
296	197093	III BCOM VOC	PAMARTHI JYOTHI	P. Jyothi
297	197094	III BCOM VOC	PAMU RAJANI	P. Rajani
298	197095	III BCOM VOC	PANDIRI GOVARDHANI	P. Govardhani
299	197096	III BCOM VOC	PARASA JYOTHI	P. Jyothi
300	197098	III BCOM VOC	PATHAN EESUBEE	P. Eesubee


SIGNATURE

Report

Report

Career Guidance and Placement cell in collaboration with Sreedhar's CCE has successfully organized Competitive Coaching Classes for final B.Sc and B.Com students from 25-04-2022 to 25-06-2022 after the completion of college hours from 5:30pm to 6:30 pm at Sreedhar's CCE Coaching Center. These classes were aimed at enhancing their skills and preparing them for various competitive examinations.

The primary goal of these classes was to provide comprehensive coaching for competitive examinations and to empower students with necessary knowledge and skills required to excel in competitive exams relevant to their chosen fields.

The coaching classes covered a wide range of subjects i.e., quantitative aptitude, reasoning, Communication skills, Analytical skills, for competitive exams ensuring students received a holistic preparation for the challenges posed by diverse examinations.

The classes adopted an innovative and dynamic teaching methodology. They have encouraged interactive sessions and active participation. Regular practice tests were integrated to assess student's progress.

The competitive question classes organized through the collaboration between our college and Sreedhar's CCE have played an important role in shaping the academic and professional trajectories of participating students. The positive feedback underscores the effectiveness of this initiative, reinforcing our commitment to providing high quality coaching for competitive exams. We look forward to building on the success and further enhancing the educational experience of our students.

Photo Gallery



Coaching for Competitive exams at Sreedhar's CCE