Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce / Commercial Geography

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmi pathi

Course / Group : III. B. Com.

Paper : Commercial Geography

Name of the Topic : Internal Structure of the Earth

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : The Student should understand the internal Layers and atmosphere

Previous knowledge to be reminded :

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Layered in spherical shells.

- Layers Canbe defined by their Chemical and rheological properties. outer silicate solid Crust.
- a highly viscious mantle.

The force exerted by earths gravity Canbe used to Calculate its mass.

Examples / Illustrations : Globe

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used : Text book, Material

References cited :

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : prepare charts

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity : observe the river bed and river bank.

Signature of the Lecturer

Depth (in kilometers)	Layer
0 – 60	Lithosphere Varies between 5 and 200 kms
0 – 35	Crust Varies between 5 and 70 km.
35 – 60	upper part of mantle
35 – 2,890	— Mantle
210 – 2890	Mesophere
2890 – 5150	outer Core
5150 – 6360	— Inner Core

Latitude and Longitude:

Latitude and Longtitude are imaginary lines drawn on maps to easily locate places on the Earth

Latitude is distance north or south of the equator.

Longtitude :- is distance east or west of the Prime meridian.

Both are measured in terms of the 360° of a Circle.

The equator is the line of 0° latitude, the starting point for measuring latitude.

The latitude of the north place is 90° N, and that of the south pole is 90° S. The latitude of every point in between must be of latitude some degree north to south, from 0° to 90°.

One degree of latitude covers about 69 miles or 111 kms.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmi pathi

Course / Group : III . B. Com.

Paper : Commercial Geography

Name of the Topic : Realms of the earth and atmosphere

Hours required :

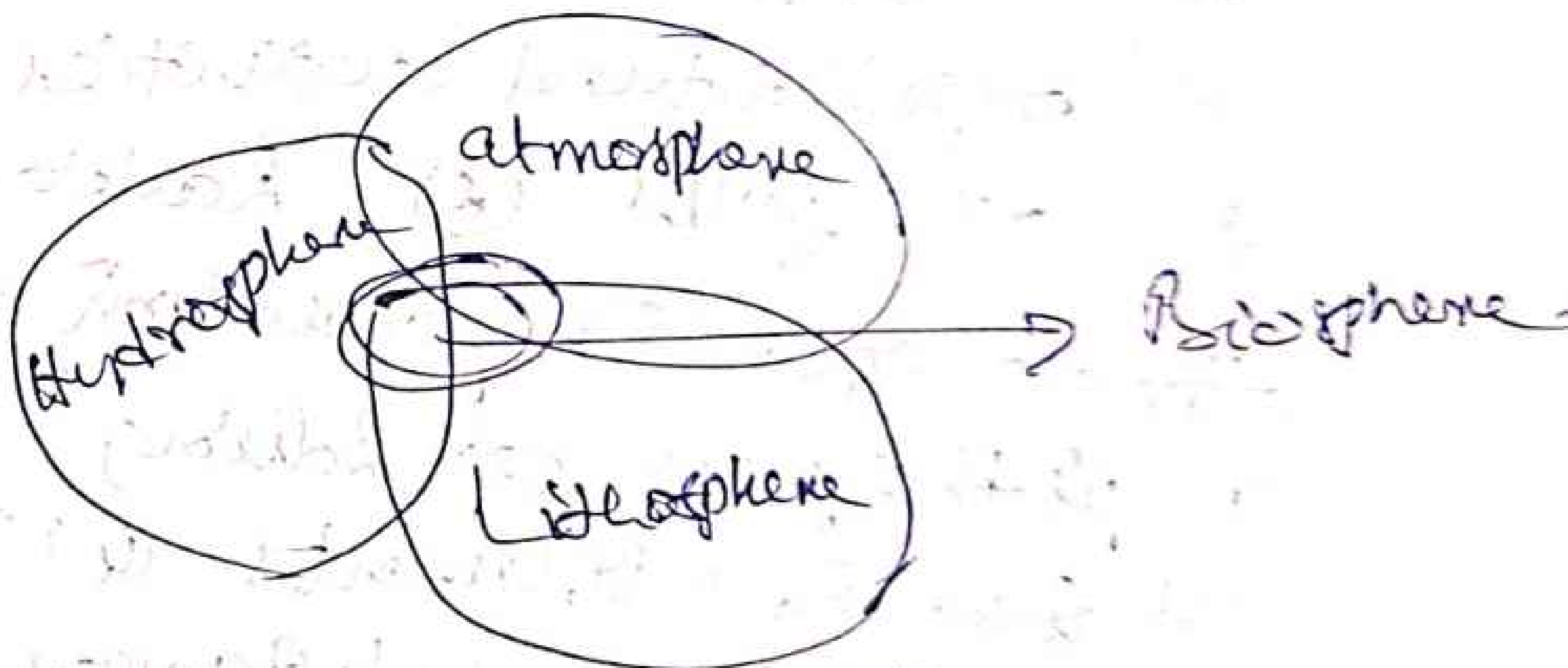
Learning Objectives : The student Can understand impact of atmosphere on changing Environment

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Recapitalisation

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Realms of the Earth:-

Four realms of the Earth: ① Lithosphere ② Hydrosphere (3) Biosphere (4) atmosphere.



Examples / Illustrations :

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used :

References cited : Material, Text book.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching :

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : please collect the data which regards to Temperature position for one month.

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Lithosphere :- The realm of land is called Lithosphere

Hydrosphere :- The realm of water

Atmosphere :- The realm of air

Biosphere :- It is the narrow zone where land, water and air meet.

Evolution of the Earth :-

Solar system formation

Environmental pollution :-

(1) Air pollution (2) Water pollution
(3) Soil pollution.

Causes of pollution :-

(1) Natural Causes

(2) Anthropogenic Causes

(a) Industrial effluents (b) Municipality Sewage

(c) Agricultural activities (d) Mining

(e) Oil spills (f) Radioactive substances

Effect of water pollution on man :-

(1) pathogens (2) rotting organic waste

(3) Heated effluents (4) Toxic Compounds

(5) Radio active substances (6) pesticides

(7) oil spills.

Causes of Soil pollution :-

(1) Industrial activity (2) Agricultural activiti

(3) Waste disposal (4) accidental oil spills

(5) Acid rain.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmi pathi

Course / Group : III. B.com.

Paper : Commercial Geography

Name of the Topic : Atmosphere and pollution.

Hours required : - - - - . Continues - -

Learning Objectives : Causes and effects of environmental pollution.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : question and answer.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Effects of Soil pollution :-

(1) effect on health of humans

(2) Global warming

measures to be taken to protect Earth.

(1) Walk /ride a bike (2) comply, unused electronics.

Examples / Illustrations : present situation of environment

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used : Text book, Material

References cited :

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : List out the substances to Cause pollution in your locality.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Measures:-

(5) Sign up for E-billing
(6) Change the Thermostat level
(7) Use/reused shopping bags
(8) Bundle your errands
(9) Use compact fluorocent lights bulbs
(10) Vote (11) Skip the bottled water
(12) Keep old electronics
(13) Grow your own food
(14) Buy sustainable products
(15) Recycle
(16) re use.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : III . B Com.

Paper : C.G.

Name of the Topic : Indian Agriculture.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : To understand nature of Soil and crops to be produced in India and AP.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising questions.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : India ranks second worldwide in farm produce. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry and fisheries accounted for 13.7% of the GDP in 2013.
① Introduction ② after independence.

Examples / Illustrations : Types of agriculture in India.

Additional inputs : ① Shifting agriculture

Teaching Aids used : ② Subsistance, farming

References cited : (3) Intensive agriculture

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : (4) extensive agriculture
(5) Commercial agriculture

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : (6) plantation agriculture
(7) Dry Land farming

Any other activity : (8) Wet Land farming

Signature of the Lecturer

Landuse for agriculture.
Soils for agriculture
Soil fertility
Major Crops in India:-
Food Crops in India:-
① Kharif Crops ② Rabi crops ③ Zaid Crop.
Food grains:-
Rice, wheat cereals / millets, pulses
Sugarcane, ground nut.

Non food Crops in India:-
Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, oil seeds
Cotton, Jute, Rubber, Silk
Rayon, Hemp, wool, Coconut.
Importance of Agriculture:-
① Economic growth ② Source of food for domestic consumption ③ Subsistance agriculture
(4) exports (5) Basic occupation of millions.
⑥ Agro based industries (7) green revolution.

Problems in Agriculture:-
① Small and fragmented Land holdings.
② Seeds ③ Manures, Fertilizers and Biocides.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmi prathi

Course / Group : III. B. Com.

Paper : Commercial Geography.

Name of the Topic : Indian Agriculture

Hours required : Continued.

Learning Objectives : to understand development of agrl in India.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising questions.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : (4) Irrigation (5) Lack of mechanism (6) Soil erosion (7) Agrl marketing (8) Inadequate storage facilities. (9) Inadequate transport (10) Scarcity of Capital.

Examples / Illustrations : Agriculture Development in India —

Additional inputs : (1) Land (2) Crops (3) Seeds

Teaching Aids used : (4) fertilizer (5) Soil and water

References cited : Conservation.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : List out the crops which grown in your village.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : prepare chart regarding the crops in AP

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

(6) Agricultural implements and Machinery
(7) plant protection
(8) Dryland / Rained farming
(9) Technology Mission
(10) Horticulture
(11) Animal Husbandry
(12) Fisheries
(13) Agricultural Census
(14) NABARD
(15) Social Security group Scheme
(16) Farm and home programme
(17) Agricultural information.
(18) Agrl Research and education
(19) National agri technology project
NATP

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmi pathi

Course / Group : III . B. Com.

Paper : Commercial Geography

Name of the Topic : India - Forestry.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : to know the need and importance of forestry.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising questions.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Meaning of forest: Forest is a larg area dominated by trees.

Importance of forest:-

(1) They help us breath

(2) They're more than just trees.

Examples / Illustrations : Different types of forests in India & World:-

Additional inputs : - awarness to plant trees on large sc

Teaching Aids used : Globe & ATLAS

References cited : Indian Geography Text book.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching :

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : What are cases of increasing forestry.

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

(3) people live there, too (4) They keep us cool
5 They keep earth cool, (6) They make to rain
(7) They fight flooding (8) They pay it forward
(9) They refill acquifers (10) They block wind
(11) They keep dirt in its place.
(12) They clean up dirty soil.
(13) They clean up dirty air.
14. They muffle noise pollution.
15. They feed us (16) They give us medi
(17) They help us make things.
18. They create jobs (19) They create majesti
20. They help us explore and relax.
21. They're pillars of their communities

Types of forests:-
(1) Tropical Rain forest
(2) Temparate deciduous forest
(3) Temparate Coniferous forest
4. Boreal (taiga) forest.

Techniques of forest Conservation:-
(1) Afforestation (2) Reforestation
(3) Selective logging (4) Controlled burn.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : III. B. Com. V Sem.

Paper : Commercial geography.

Name of the Topic : Indian Forests

Hours required : - continuation (10)

Learning Objectives : To know the forest conservation Acts.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Recapitulisation

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : The Forest Conservation Act. 1980.

(1) Extent and Commencement.

(2) Restriction on the conservation of forests of use of forest land for non-forest purpose.

Examples / Illustrations (3) Construction of advisory Committee

Additional inputs : (4) power to make rule

Teaching Aids used : (5) Repeal and Saving.

References cited : Compensatory afforestation Fund bill 2015.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching :

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : List out medicinal plants in your locality.

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Forest Rights Act 2006.
Defining a forest village and revenue village.
Impact on lives of forest dwellers living in forest villages.
Forest rights Act 2006. and its relev
Need for protection on forestry:-
(1) Urban trees help building stay coo
(2) Large forests can influence regional wea pattern.
(3) Tree roots are key allies in heavy rain.
(4) Forests are like giant sponges, catch rain off rather than letting it roll a the surface, tho but they can't absorb all
(5) Forests can clean up air pollution on a much larger scale, and not just the aforementioned CO_2.
6. Forest provide a wealth a natural medicines and increasingly inspire synthetic spin-offs.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce.

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmi pathi

Course / Group : III. B.Com.

Paper : Commercial Geography.

Name of the Topic : India - Minerals and Mining.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : to aware the use of minerals and availability of minerals and mines

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising question.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Meaning:- Mineral is an element or chemical compound that is normally crystalline and that has been formed as a result of geographical process.

Renewable resources:-

Examples / Illustrations : (1) Exhaustible resources.

Additional inputs : (2) In exhaustible resources.

Teaching Aids used :

References cited : Create awareness of Importance of Minerals.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Uses of Minerals and Mines.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : List out the minerals which are available in the Srikakulam Dt.

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Use of minerals :-

(1) Aggregates (2) Aluminium

(3) Antimony (4) Asbestos

(5) Basalt (6) Barium.

(7) Beryllium (8) Bismuth

(9) Boron (10) Bromine

(11) Cadmium (12) Calcium

(13) Cement (14) Chromium

(15) Clays (16) Cobalt

(17) Copper (18) Diamond

(19) Diatomite (20) Dolomites

(21) Iron ore. (22) Gold

Singareni Coal Mines
Hangampole Brick Industry

Name of the Department / Subject : Business Statistics / Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com

Paper : Business Statistics.

Name of the Topic : Introduction of Business Statistics

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : to understand importance of Statistics.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising questions.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis :

Definition:- Statistics is a science which deals with the methods of collecting, classifying, presenting, comparing and interpreting numerical data collected to through some light on any sphere of enquiry.
— Seligman.

Examples / Illustrations : Consolidation of Internal marks.

Additional inputs : prepared material

Teaching Aids used : Text books

References cited : Sp Gupta

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : College collect your section information regarding to family inco

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Characteristics:-

(1) Statistics are aggregate of facts

(2) Statistics are affected to a marked extent by multiplicity of Causes.

(3) Statistics are numerically expressed

(4) Statistics are enumerated

(5) Statistics are collected in a systematic man

(6) Statistics for a pre-determined purpose.

Importance of Statistics:-

(1) Statistic in planning (2) Statistics in Mathe

(3) Statistic in Economics (4) Statistics in Social S

(5) Statistics in trade (6) Statistics in research

Limitations of Statistics:-

(1) qualitative aspect ignored.

(2) It does not deal with individual items.

(3) It does not depict entire story of phenomeno

(4) It is liable to be misused

(5) Laws are not exact.

(6) Results are true only on average

Collection of Data:-

Four methods:- (1) Textual method

(2) Tabular method (3) Semi-tabular method

(4) Graphic method

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B.Com

Paper : Business Statistics

Name of the Topic : Collection of Data

Hours required : Continuation

Learning Objectives :

Previous knowledge to be reminded : to know the procedure of collection of data.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Collection of data:-

① ungrouped data ② grouped data.

Types of data:-

① primary data ② Secondary data.

Examples / Illustrations : collection of data of 40 students family income

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used : prepared material

References cited : C.B. Gupta

Student Activity Planned after the teaching :

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : Consolidation of II Sem marks for tabulation

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Primary data – Methods:-
(1) personal investigation (2) Through investi
(3) Collection through questionnaire
(4) Through telephone (5) Through mobile
Secondary data – Methods:-
(1) official (2) Semi-official
(3) publication of trade associations, cham
of Commerce.
(4) Technical and trade Journals and new
(5) Research organisations such as universit
and other institutions.
Schedule and questionnaire:-
- Questionnaire refers to a technique of data collection which consist of a series of written questions along with alternative answers.
- Schedule is a formalised set of questions, statements and spaces for answers, provided to the enumerators who ask questions to the respondants and notedown the answers.
Frequency Distribution -
(1) Grouped frequency distribution
(2) Ungrouped frequency distribution
(3) Cumulative frequency distribution

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com.

Paper : Business Statistics

Name of the Topic : Central tendency measures.

Hours required : —

Learning Objectives : to understand the representation of data.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Motivational question

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Tabulation of data and information
The process of placing classified data into tabular form is known as tabulation.

Types:- (1) Simple tabulation

(2) Two way tabulation

(3) Complex tabulation.

Examples / Illustrations : Different types of diagrams

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used : preparation of diagrams and graphs.

References cited : Text book

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : to draw a diagrams and graphs to a statistical data.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Bases for classification:-

(1) qualitative base (2) quantitative base
(3) geographical base (4) chronological base.

Diagrams:- Bar diagrams - (1) Simple Bar diagram
(2) Multiple bar diagram (3) Component-bar diagram
(4) pie diagram.

- (1) Histograms (2) Frequency polygon
(3) Frequency Curve (4) ogive (CFC)

Arithematic Mean:-

(1) Individual Series = $\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{N}$ (or) $A + \frac{\Sigma dx}{N}$

(2) Descrete Series and grouped Series: $\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{N}$ (or) $A + \frac{\Sigma fdx}{N}$

(3) Step deviation Method: $\bar{x} = A + \frac{\Sigma fdx}{N} \times C$

Median:-

(1) Individual Series = $\frac{n+1}{2}$ th item.

(2) Grouped Series: Median = $L + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - m}{f} \times c$

Mode:-

Individual Series:

- highest no of times repeated value in the given Series.

Grouped Series:-

$$Mode (Z) = L_1 + \frac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2} \times c$$

Mode = 3 Median - 2 Mean.

GM:- = Antilog of $\frac{\Sigma \log x}{N}$ (or) Antilog of $\frac{\Sigma f \log x}{N}$.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II . B. Com.

Paper : Business Statistics

Name of the Topic : Measures of Dispersion.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : The Student Can solve the problems of Dispersion.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Remember the formulas.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Dispersion :- denotes how stretched or Squeezed a distribution is. Common examples of measures of Dispersion are the variance, Standard Deviation and interquartile and Range.

Examples / Illustrations :

Additional inputs : Formulas and problems

Teaching Aids used :

References cited : Sp Gupta, DN Elchance.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching :

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : Student Can learn how to use logtables for calculation purpose.

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Mean Deviation $= \frac{\Sigma |dx|}{N}$; here $dx = x - M$

$M =$ Mean.

$MD = \frac{\Sigma f |dx|}{N}$

Range $= L - S$

Co-efficient of Range $= \frac{L-S}{L+S}$

Quartile Deviation:-

$$Q_1 = L + \frac{\frac{N}{4} - m}{f} \times c$$

$$Q_3 = L + \frac{\frac{3N}{4} - m}{f} \times c$$

Co. of QD $= \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_3 + Q_1}$

$$QD = \frac{Q_3 + Q_1}{2}$$

Standard Deviation:- is a measure of how spread out.

Individual Series = SD (σ) $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma dx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\Sigma dx}{N}\right)^2}$

Frequency Series: $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma f dx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\Sigma f dx}{N}\right)^2}$

Co-efficient of variation $= \frac{SD}{\bar{x}} \times 100$

Variance $= \sigma^2$

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com:

Paper : Business Statistics

Name of the Topic : ....Continued

Hours required : .....

Learning Objectives : Can learn to solve Deciles and Percentiles and Skewness.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Exercise on formulas.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis :

Deciles : $D_1 = L + \frac{\frac{N}{10} - m}{f} \times c$

Percentiles: $P_1 = L + \frac{\frac{N}{100} - m}{f} \times c$

Skewness:- is a measure that studies the degree and direction of departure from symmetry.

Examples / Illustrations :

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used : Charts and problems.

References cited :

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Solve the illustrations

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : prepare charts of formulas

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Skewness:-

Karlpearson Co-efficient of Skewness:

$$SK_K = \frac{\bar{x} - \text{Mode}}{SD}$$

Bowleys Co-efficient of Skewness:

$$SK_B = \frac{Q_3 + Q_1 - 2M}{Q_3 - Q_1}$$

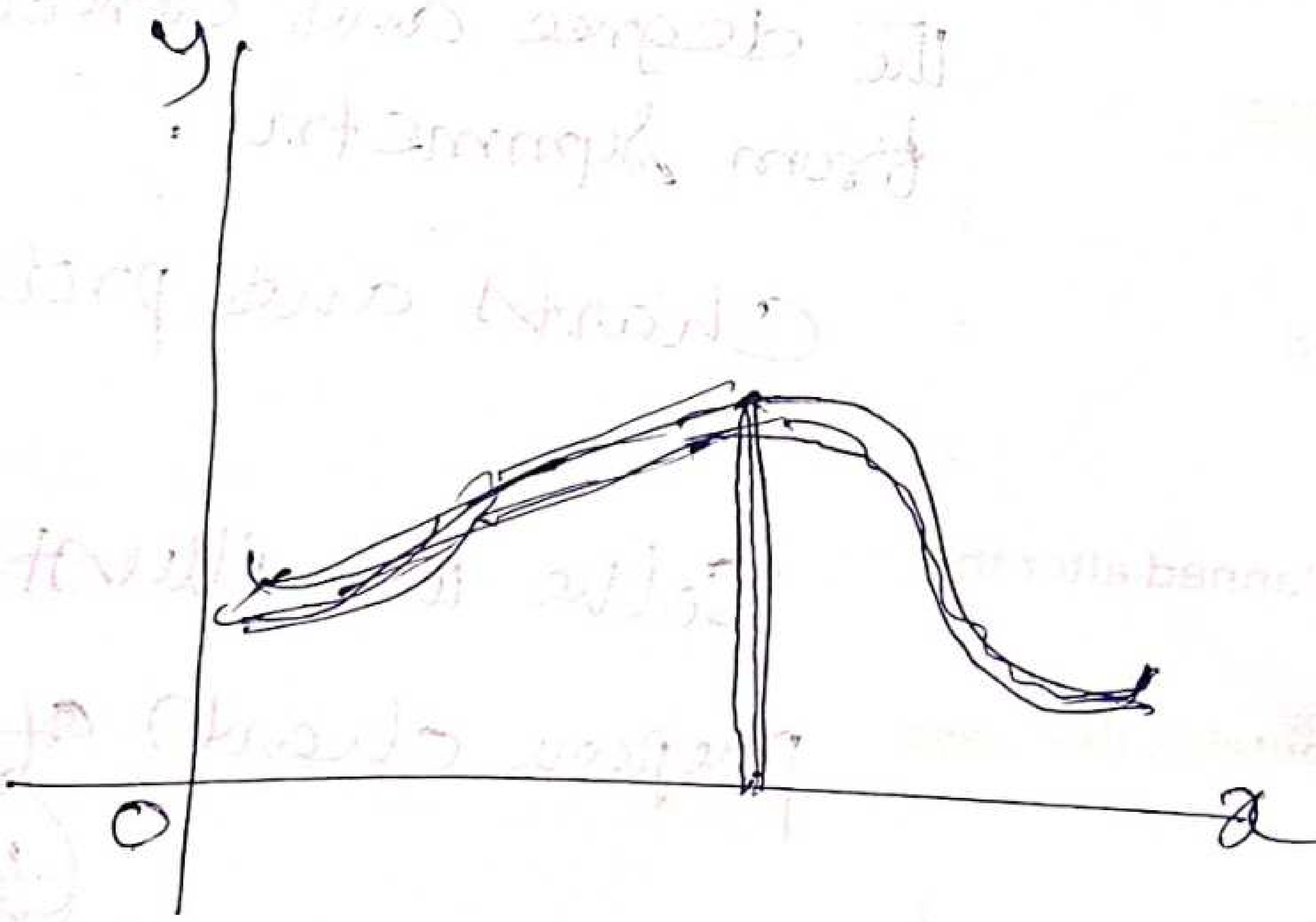
Absolute Skewness = $Q_3 + Q_1 - 2$ median.

Co-efficient of Skewness lies with in the limit ± 1.

Skewness = 3 (Mean - Median)

Normal Distribution:-

- in relation to Mean, Median and Mode)



Mean = Mode = Median.

Name of the Department / Subject : H.D Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com

Paper : Business Statistics

Name of the Topic : Measures of Relation

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : The Student Can learn Calculation of Co-efficient of Correlation and Regression

Previous knowledge to be reminded :

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Correlation :-

"Correlation means that between two Series of group of data there exists casual Connection". — Prof. W. I. King.

Examples / Illustrations : Collect Marks in two Subjects of the Same Students

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used : Formulas, charts

References cited : Kalyani publishers

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Practice the formulae and

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : Conduct exercises to Solve problems.

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Importance and Utility of correlation:-

- to help in decision making.
- to understand economical behaviour
- useful in research work
- Relation between two variables.

Scatter Diagram.

Types of Correlation:-

(1) perfect positive Correlation, $r = +1$

(2) perfect negative Correlation ; $r = -1$

(3) Limited Correlation ; $r = 0$, $r < 1$

(4) Limited Correlation ; $r = -1$, $r < 0$

Co-efficient of correlation:-

Karl pearson:

Direct method : $r = \dfrac{\Sigma dx dy}{N \sigma x \sigma y}$

$$r = \frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})(y-\bar{y})}{\sqrt{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2 \, \Sigma(y-\bar{y})^2}}$$

$$r = \frac{\Sigma dx dy}{\sqrt{\Sigma dx^2 \times \Sigma dy^2}}$$

probable error : $PE = 0.6745 \dfrac{1-r^2}{\sqrt{N}}$

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com

Paper : Business Statistics

Name of the Topic : Time Series Analysis.

Hours required : 10

Learning Objectives : to understand trend analysis and other components.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Motivation.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Time Series:- a time series is a chronological sequence of observation on a particular variable. Usually the observations are taken at regular intervals (days, months, years etc) but the sampling could be irregular.

Examples / Illustrations : problems and solutions

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used :

References cited : SP Gupta, Telugu Academy

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Solve the illustrations.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : Collect the information for five years which regarding paddy.

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Components of Time Series :-

(1) Secular Trend (2) Seasonal variation

(3) Cyclical variations (4) Irregular variati

Adjustments :- (1) Calander variations.

(2) Population changes (3) price changes

(4) Comparability.

Measurement of Trend : Methods :-

(1) Free Hand Method

(2) Semi averages method.

(3) Moving average method.

(4) Method of least Squares.

$$y = T + C + S + I$$

y = Time Series, C = Cyclical variations

T = Trend variations, S = Seasonal variations.

I = Irregular variations.

$$y_c = a + bx$$

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y}{N}, \quad b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^2}$$

Measurement of Seasonal variations :-

(1) General / Normal average method.

(2) Trend ratio method

(3) percentage method

(4) Link relation method.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com.

Paper : Business Statistics

Name of the Topic : Index Numbers

Hours required : 10

Learning Objectives : Student can solve the different methods of constructing Index Numbers

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising questions

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Index Numbers:- Index Numbers are intended to measure the degree of economic changes over time. These numbers are values stated as a percentage of a single base figure. Measure the combined fluctuations in a group related variables.

Examples / Illustrations :

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used :

References cited : Text books, charts

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : practice the problems

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : Collect the inflation rate of last five years changes

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Importance of Index Numbers:-

(1) Economic barometers (2) Study of Trend
(3) Policies formulation (4) Deflation
(5) Forecasting (6) Measurement of purchasi[ng]
(7) Simplicity (8) Comparison.

Limitations of Index Numbers:-

(1) approximate representation
(2) Likelyhood of error
(3) No accountability / response
(4) Cannot apply in all seasons and situ[ations]
(5) Based on different formulas

Kinds of Index Numbers:-

(1) price Index Numbers
(2) quantity index Numbers
(3) value index numbers
(4) Special purpose index numbers.

Steps in Construction of Index Numbers:-

(1) aim of construction (2) Selection of Commodities
(3) price quotations (4) Selection of weights
(5) Selection of base year (6) Selection of Average
(7) Suitable formulae.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com.

Paper : Business Statistics

Name of the Topic : Index Numbers

Hours required : ....Continuation...

Learning Objectives : Solve the construction of Index Number problems.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Review the formulas.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Consistancy Tests:-

(1) Time Reversal Tests

(2) Factor Reversal Tests

(3) Unit test (4) Circular test

Cost of Living index:

Examples / Illustrations (1) Aggregate expenditure method.

Additional inputs (2) Family Budget method.

Teaching Aids used : $P_{01} \times P_{10} = 1$

References cited :

Formulas:-

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Laspayer's Index Number:

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

$$P_{01} = \frac{\Sigma P_1 Q_0}{\Sigma P_0 Q_0} \times 100$$

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

paschee index Number :-

$$P_{01} = \frac{\Sigma P_1 Q_1}{\Sigma P_0 Q_1} \times 100$$

(1) Simple price Method :-

$$P_{01} = \frac{\Sigma P_1}{\Sigma P_0} \times 100$$

Fisher Ideal Index Number :

$$P_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma P_1 Q_0}{\Sigma P_0 Q_0} \times \frac{\Sigma P_1 Q_1}{\Sigma P_0 Q_1}} \times 100$$

Aggregate expenditure Method :-

$$\frac{\Sigma P_1 Q_0}{\Sigma P_0 Q_0} \times 100$$

Family Budget Method :
(Cost of Living Index) : $= \frac{\Sigma IV}{\Sigma V}$

$$P_{01} \times P_{10} = 1$$

Time Reversal test x Factor Reversal Test = 1

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce | Business Laws

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : B. Com, IV Sem.

Paper : Business Laws

Name of the Topic : Indian Contract Act

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : to know the contract nature and validity.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Legal aptitude.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Meaning of Contract:-

"An agreement creating and defining obligations between the parties." - Salmond.

"Every agreement and promise enforceable at law is Contract". - Sir fedrick pollock

Examples / Illustrations : Civil Cases.

Additional inputs : Legal aptitude

Teaching Aids used : Internet material

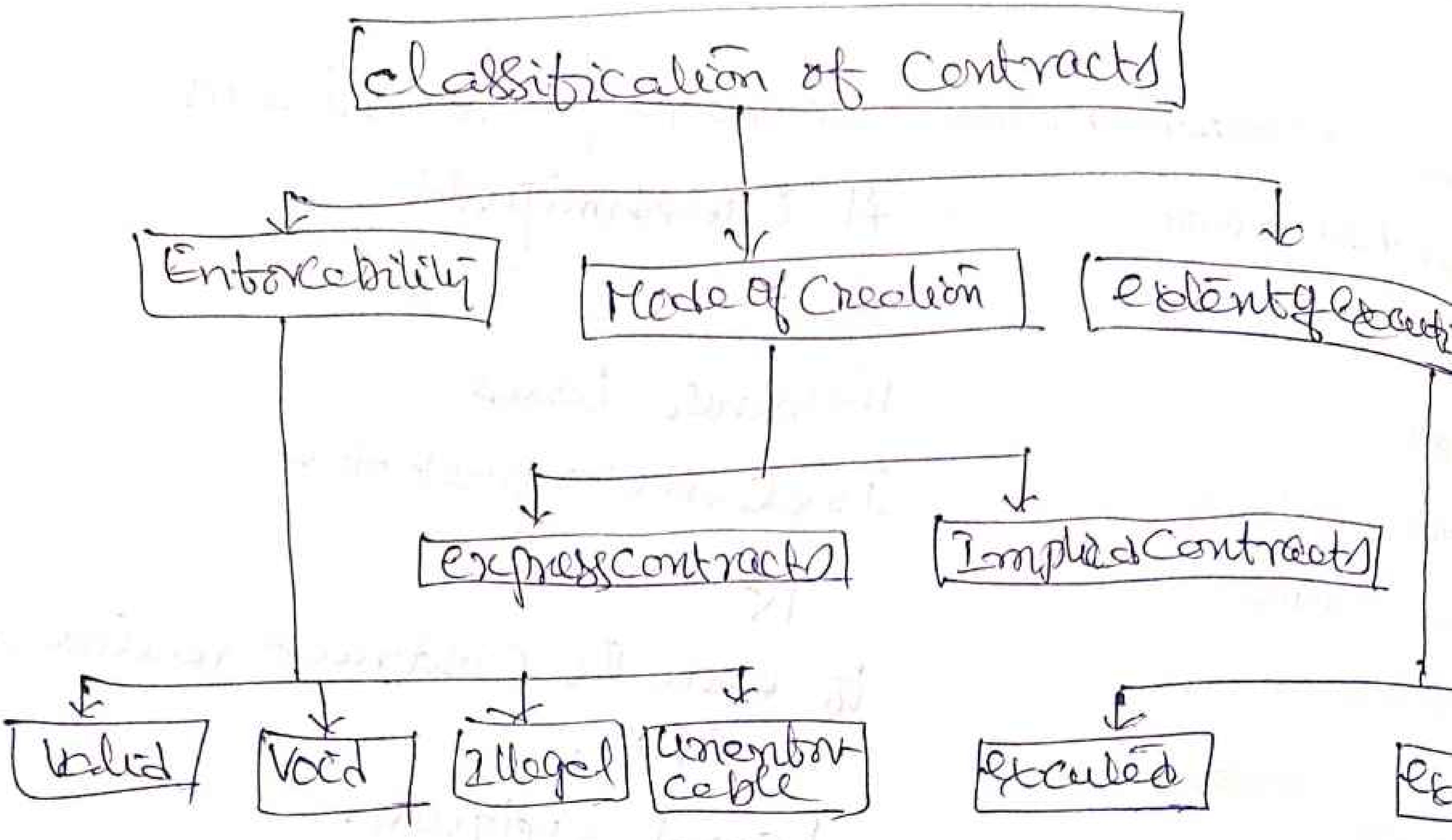
References cited : Indian Civil Contract

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : asked the students to discuss the known cases

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : The role of Sarpanch on the panchayat-level disputes

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer



Essential elements of a valid Contracts! -

(1) Agreement (2) Complent parties

(3) Free Consent (4) consideration (5) legal object-

(6) not expressly declared void

(7) Compliance with the legal formalities.

Contracts :- (1) Valid Contracts (2) Void contracts

(3) voidable Contracts.

Difference between Void agreements and voidable Contra

(1) Enforceability (2) Restitution and Compensation.

(3) effect on collateral agreements (4) Illegal Contra

Sources of Indian Business law! -

(1) English Merchantile Law (2) Statutes

(3) Judicial decisions (4) Customs and usage.

Mode of Creation:- (1) Express Contracts (2) Implied Contracts

Extent of Execution:- (1) Executed Contracts (2) executory Contracts

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmi pathi

Course / Group : II B. Com. IV. sem

Paper : Business Laws

Name of the Topic : Offer and Acceptance

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : Understand the essential requisites of a valid offer and acceptance.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : legal aptitude.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : proposal (or) offer :- Sec 2(a) defines proposal as 'when one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything with a view to obtaining the assent of that offer to such an act (or) abstinence he is said to make a proposal.

Examples / Illustrations :

Additional inputs : Reference Cases

Teaching Aids used : Text book, legal aptitude

References cited : Indian Contract Act

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : List out the ancient statutes in India.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : to know the landmark law judgements.

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Essentials of valid offer:-

(1) Intention to create legal relations.

(2) The terms of an offer must be clear and spe

(3) Different from answer to a question.

(4) The offer must be made with a view to obt the consent of the other parties to the act.

(5) Every offer must be communicated.

(6) Special conditions to be communicated.

Types of offer:-

(1) General and special offers

(2) Express and implied offers

(3) Positive and negative offers

(4) Cross offers.

Essentials of valid Acceptance:-

(1) acceptance may be express or implied

(2) acceptance must be absolute and unqualified.

(3) acceptance must be in the mode prescribed.

(4) Silence cannot be prescribed as mode of acceptan

(5) acceptance must be communicated

(6) acceptance of the proposal will mean acceptanc of all the terms of the offer.

(7) acceptance must be given with in the time stipulated

(8) If the proposal is made through an agent.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmi pathi

Course / Group : II. B.Com; IV Sem.

Paper : Business Laws

Name of the Topic : Consideration

Hours required : - Continuation -

Learning Objectives : to aware the essential requirements of Consideration.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Legal aptitude.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Free Consent:-

(1) Co-ercion (2) Undue influence

(3) fraud (4) Misrepresentation

(5) Mistake.

Examples / Illustrations : (1) Threat to commit Sucide.

(2) Threat to file a suit.

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used : Right to rescission

References cited : Right to claim damages.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Fraud vs Misinterpretation.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : Discussion on Directive principles

Any other activity : List out fundamental rights

Signature of the Lecturer

Essential elements of Consideration:-

(1) Should be furnished at the desire of the promisor.
(2) May move from the promisee (or) any other person
(3) May be a promise to do something or abstain from doing some thing.
(4) May be past, present or future
(5) There must be an independent consideration to support each independent promise.
(6) must be real and not illusory, illegal impossible, uncertain, ambiguous, fraudulent immoral.
(7) must be valuable in the eyes of Law.

Remedies for Breach of Contract:-

Recission | Damages | Quantum meruit | Specific performance | Injunction

Damages

Ordinary | Special | exemplary | normal.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B.Com; IV Sem.

Paper : Business Laws

Name of the Topic : Capacity of the parties and Contingent Contracts.

Hours required :

Learning Objectives : 15

Previous knowledge to be reminded : To understand Minor contracts and Contingent Contract. Legal aptitude.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Minor:- According to Indian Minority act, 1875 a person who has not completed his 18th year of age is considered to be a minor.

Laws relating minor:-

Examples / Illustrations : partnership act.

Additional inputs : Company Act.

Teaching Aids used : Text book, charts.

References cited :

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Who are child labour. What are the rights of minor in general.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Law relating to minor's agreements:-

(1) Absolutely void (2) No Ratification

(3) No Restitution (4) No estoppel

(5) Minor beneficiary (6) Minor's liability for necessities. (7) Minor promisee

(8) Minor agent (9) Minor partner

(10) Surety for a minor.

(11) Minor as a member in a company.

(12) a minor cannot be declared as an insolvent

(13) Minor's liability for tort.

Rules relating to Contingent contracts:-

Contract may be (1) absolute (2) Contingent

Absolute contract: is one where the promisor ~~stand~~ undertakes to perform the contract in all events.

A Contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something if some event collateral to such contract does or does not happen.

Essential characteristics:-

(1) The performance of the contract depends upon the happening or non happening of a certain event in future

(2) The event is uncertain.

(3) The uncertain future event

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com.

Paper : Business Laws

Name of the Topic : Dicharge of Contracts.

Hours required : Continuation

Learning Objectives : to understand genuiness of the discharge of obligations.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising questions

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Mode of discharge: A contract is discharged when the obligation created by it come to an end. A contract may be discharged in any one of the following ways.

Examples / Illustrations : The College and Student

Additional inputs : The rights of the Indian citizen

Teaching Aids used : Citizen chart.

References cited : Text book.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Where the fundamental rights according to constitution.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : Rights and duties of Indian citizen

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

(1) By an agreement (2) By performance
(3) By lapse of time (4) By operation of Law
(5) By material alternation
(6) By Subsequent impossibility of performance
(7) By Breach of Contract.

Agreement! The parties may agree to term[illegible] the existance of the contract by any of the follo[illegible] ways.

(a) By novation:- Substitution of a new contra[illegible]

(b) By recession: Recission means concellation of the contract (1) By mutual consent (2) By the ~~agreement~~ aggrieved party. (3) By the party whose consent is not free.

c) By alteration:- Alteration means change in o[illegible] one or more of the conditions of the contract.

d) By remission: Remission means acceptance o[illegible] a lesser performance than what was actually d[illegible] under the contract.

(e) Owing to the occerance of an event.

(f) By waiver:- A contract may be discharge[illegible] by agreement between the parties to waive their rights arising from the contract.

Responsibility of the parties to provide reaso[illegible]ble facilities for the performance of the contract.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II. B. Com. IV Sem.

Paper : Business Laws

Name of the Topic : Sale of Goods Act: 1930.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : to know the differenciation between Sale and agreement to sell.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Legal aptitude.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Contract of sale:

"a contract where the seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property in goods to the ~~buyer~~ buyer for price".

Sale: where under a contract of sale the property in the goods is immediately transferred from the seller to the buyer.

Examples / Illustrations :

Additional inputs : one line trade

Teaching Aids used : Amazon, flipcart etc online business (trade) organisation

References cited : Sale of goods Act - 1930

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : to go market and observe the trade process in department stores.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Agreement to sell:-

Essentials of Contract of sale:

(1) Two parties (2) Goods (3) Transfer of general property (4) price.

Distinction between Sale and agreement to sell:

(1) Nature of contract (2) Transfer of ownership.

(3) General and particular property

(4) Seller's rights to re-sale.

(5) Right to recover price and damages.

(6) Incidence of risk of loss (7) Insolvency of the buyer

(8) Insolvency of the seller.

Sale vs Hire purchase:

(1) Transfer of ownership (2) Buyer's status.

(3) Buyers option (4) Use of installment paymen

Goods:- (1) Existing (2) future (3) Contingent.

Existing goods:- (1) Specific (2) ascertained.

(3) Un ascertained.

Goods: (1) Existing (2) future (3) contingent -

Existing goods:- (1) Specific (2) ascertained

un ascertained.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : II . B. Com

Paper : Business Laws

Name of the Topic : Conditions and warranties

Hours required : ..Continued..

Learning Objectives : to understand implied conditions and warranties.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : — Raising questions.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Condition:- A condition is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives to a right to reject goods and treat the contract as repudiated.

Examples / Illustrations : Bills, guarantee Cards and Warranty Cards.

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used : Law Books.

References cited : Indian Contract Act

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : advise the Student to visit nearest shopping mall (or) Departmental Stores

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity : .

Signature of the Lecturer

Differences between Condition and Warranty:-

(1) Nature (2) Remedies for breach

(3) Condition as warranty and vice versa

Breach of Condition is taken as a breach of warranty.

(1) Voluntry Waiver

(2) Compulsory treatment of a Condition as a warranty.

Express and Implied Conditions and warranties:-

(1) Condition as a titile (2) condition as to description

(3) Condition as to sample (4) condition as to quality or fitness (5) Conditions as to merchantability.

(6) Conditions as to whole someness.

Implied warranties:-

(1) Warranty of quiet enjoyment.

(2) Warranty of freedom from encumbrance.

(3) By usage of trade (4) Dangerous goods.

Doctrine of "CAVEAT EMPTOR".- Means the buyer ~~betts~~ beware.

Rights of unpaid vendor:-

(1) Right to Lien (2) Right of stoppage of goods in transit (3) Right to resale (4) Right to sue for price.

(5) Right sue damage (6) Right to sue for interest

(1) Deep

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : I. B.Com. II Sem.

Paper : Business Environment

Name of the Topic : Over view of Business Environment.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : to understand meaning and dimensions of Business Environment.

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Business aptitude.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : "The environment of a company is the pattern of all external influences that affects its life and development".

Examples / Illustrations : Industrial estates in Srikakulam (DT)

Additional inputs : Business Units
Functioning of Departmental Stores.

Teaching Aids used : Text book

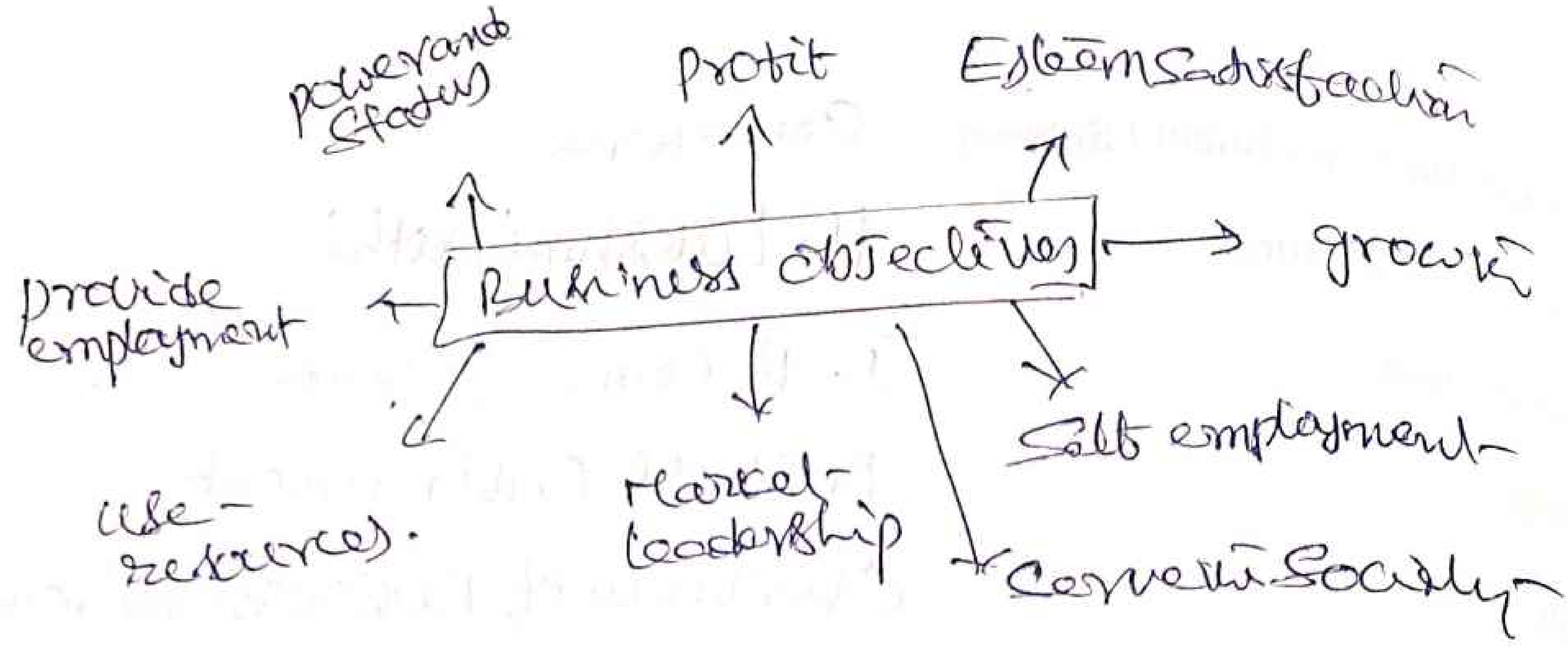
References cited : Business Environment

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : List of Large Scale industries On Srikakulam (DT)

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer



"Business Environment :- Consists of all those factors that affects the business activities partly or fully."

Micro (Internal) Environmental factors :-

(1) promoters (2) finance (3) facilities
(4) Customers (5) potential (6) vendors.
(7) employees (8) Dealers (9) Consultants
(10) objectives (11) competitors (12) Marketing
(13) Technology available (14) Brand image.

Macro (External) Environment factors :-

(1) Economic (2) Technological
(3) Natural (4) Legal, political and govt
(5) Socio - Cultural (6) Global
(7) Ecological and (8) Demographic conditions

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : I - B.Com.

Paper : Business Environment

Name of the Topic : Business Environment.

Hours required : - continued.

Learning Objectives : to understand factors which influencing on BE

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising questions.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : political environment :-
(1) policies of the ruling political parties
(2) the nature of the constitution
(3) The government system
(4) economy related regulations.

Examples / Illustrations : Indian population Statistics

Additional inputs : Indian perspective of culture

Teaching Aids used : population Census

References cited : Datta & Sundaram Indian Economy

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : female statistics which regards to people population census

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : collect the data of woman empowerment in Srikakulam Dist

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Economic Environment:-

(1) Economic factors (2) Economic System

(a) Capitalism (b) Socialism (c) Mixed econo

(3) Technological environment:-

- Technology and business
- Technology and economy
- Technology and society
- Technology and plant level changes.

Socio-Cultural environment:-

- Business and society
- Changing Concept of Business.

Requisites of Successful business:-

(1) Determination of objectives (2) planning and Setting up of a proper organization.
(3) adequate finance (4) proper location Layout and size. (5) facilities for research.
(6) ~~Law~~ Launching the enterprize
(8) Tax planning.

Ecology and business:-

(1) Deforestation (2) population explosion
(3) environmental pollution
(4) increasing Consumption.

Business and Culture:-

(1) Concept of power and authority
(2) Languages (3) individualism and interaction
(4) Concept of time.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : I. B.Com. II. Sem.

Paper : Business Environment

Name of the Topic : Economic Growth.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : To understand what the factors are influencing for economic development.

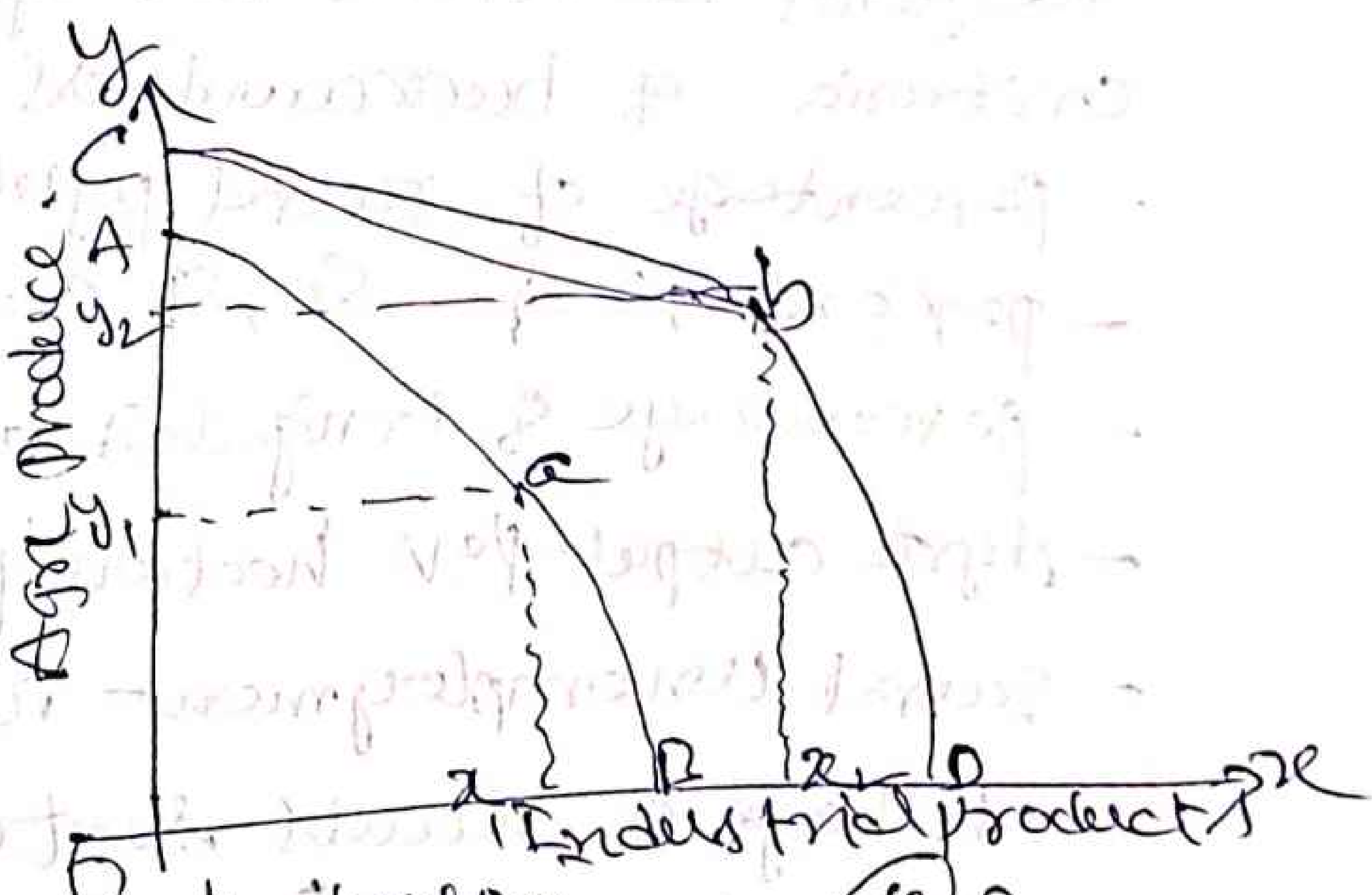
Previous knowledge to be reminded :

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Meaning:- Economic growth is a process in which the real national output of a country increases over a period of time.

Nature of economic growth:

Examples / Illustrations :



Production possibility curve.

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used :

References cited :

Student Activity Planned after the teaching :

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Factors influencing development:-

(1) Natural resources (2) Human resources

(3) Capital formation (4) Technological Progress.

Process:-

Savings → Mobilisation of Savings → Investment

Savings ↓ Household Sector

Mobilisation of Savings ↓ Financial Sector

Investment ↓ Business Sector

Factors of a Technological improvements:-

- quality economic growth
- pace of growth in relation to population
- income distribution, - Foreign dependance
- employment, - Impact on environment
- Resource Consumption
- impact on quality of life of people.

Regional Balanced Development:-

Critaria of backwardness:-

- percentage of rural population to urban population
- percentage of SC, ST Category population in the state
- percentage of irrigated area of the total farm land
- Agri output per hectare per type of crop.
- rural unemployment rate
- Milage of roads surfaced with tar.
- percentage of villages electrified
- percentage of industrial output.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : I - B. Com.

Paper : Business Environment

Name of the Topic : Balanced Regional Development

Hours required : ...Continued...

Learning Objectives : to know the Causes and remedies of BRD

Previous knowledge to be reminded : questions and answers

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Planning Committee identified the following backward areas:-

(1) High population density areas in the gagantic plains.

(2) areas with exceptionally low agri production.

Examples / Illustrations :

(3) The North-East region.

Additional inputs :

(4) Tribal areas

Teaching Aids used :

(5) Ecological problem areas.

References cited :

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : Reasons for backwardness.

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any : List out the causes to Backward areas

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer

Reasons for Backwardness:-

(1) Historical (2) geographical

(3) economical (4) political reasons

(5) Limited banks branches.

(6) Lesser no. of educational and technologi institutions.

Measures to remove Regional disparities:-

- Transfer of funds from Centre to State on projects for eradication of imbalances.
- Special area development programmes as recomended by the Committees.
- Banks to be activated to fund the projects.
- expert teams to be formed to get ideas on various types of developments that can be undertaken in each areas.
- establishment of industries in rural area
- establishment of technical and educational institutions like IIT(s) IIM(s) and Univer
- focus on the development of the growth centr
- ~~focus on the development of the~~.

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : I. B. Com. II Sem.

Paper : Business environment.

Name of the Topic : Development and planning.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : to understand stages of development

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Raising questions.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis : Rostow's stages of development: -
(1) The traditional society
(2) pre conditions for takeoff (stage)
(3) The take-off stage
(4) Drive to maturity
(5) Age of high mass consumption.

Examples / Illustrations : Indian five year plans

Additional inputs : objectives and achievements of Indian five year plans

Teaching Aids used :

References cited : Indian Economy : Datta & Sundaram.

Student Activity Planned after the teaching : What are main objectives of Indian planning

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity : What are the main priorities of first and second five year plans

Signature of the Lecturer

Objectives planning:-

- Seeking an increase in national income
- achieving a planned rate of investment
- to bring about planned increase in output
- Reducing inequalities in distribution of income and wealth
- Reducing concentration of economic power
- creating additional employment.
- To facilitate by removing bottlenecks to improve production in agriculture, industry and services.
- Eradication of poverty

Types of plans:-

(1) planning by direction and inducement.
(2) Financial planning and physical planning
(3) perspective planning and annual planning.
(4) Rolling and fixed planning.
(5) Centralised and decentralised planning
(6) Comprehensive plans

NITI Ayog

National Development Council:-

(1) National plans (2) assessment of resources
(3) social and economic policy (4) Conduct revie
(5) measures to be recommended (6) Build up pres

Name of the Department / Subject : Commerce

Name of the Lecturer : H. Lakshmipathi

Course / Group : I. B.Com ; II Sem.

Paper : Business Environment

Name of the Topic : Economic policies.

Hours required : 15

Learning Objectives : to understand privatisation Liberalisation and Globalisation

Previous knowledge to be reminded : Recapitualisation.

(Continue on the reverse side if needed)

Topic Synopsis :

Examples / Illustrations :

Additional inputs :

Teaching Aids used :

References cited :

Student Activity Planned after the teaching :

Activity planned outside the Class room. if any :

Any other activity :

Signature of the Lecturer