

ದೇಶೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ:- ನಮ್ಮೂರ ಚಿತ್ರ

ಇಂದ

ಕಾವ್ಯ ಎಸ್. ಜಿ

U06DE21A0044

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ. ಎ. 'ಬಿ' ವಿಭಾಗ

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ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಗೆ

ಉಮೇಶ್ ಸಿಂಗಡಿ

ಸುರಾಯಕ ಪಾಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ

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ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

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ಶಿರಸಿ ಮಾರಿಕಾಂಬೆಯ ಜೈನವರ ಸಾ...  
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Sirsi Marikamba Jatre. ಶಿರಸಿ...  
vijaykarnataka.com



Sirsi Marikaamba jatra 2020: ...  
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ಕೊಪ್ಪೆ ಹೊಂದದ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಡೆದ ಅಷ್ಟಿವೊಡವ್ಯಾ ವ್ಯಾ  
 ಉತ್ತರದ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದ ವಿಗ್ರಹ, ಕೊಪ್ಪೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ, ಮಂದಹಾಸದ  
 ಮುಖಾಂತರದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ತತ್ವವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಯುಧಗ್ಯಂತಲಾಡ  
 ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಯುಧಗ್ಯಂತಲಾಡ ಹೇಳಿ ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಸಿತ್ತು,  
 ಉತ್ತರದ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಾರಿಕಾಂಬೆಯ ಒಲವುಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ  
 ಶಿರಸಿಯ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪಂಗಡವು, ಶಿರಸಿಯ ವೈಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಖ  
 ಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಒಲವು ತೆರಳುವೆ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಒಲವಾಗಿ ನೋ  
 ದು ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಸುಖವು, ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ ೧೯೮೯ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಯುತು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ  
 ಭವನವು ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಾರಿಕಾಂಬೆ, ಶಿರಸಿಯ ಮಾರಿಕಾಂಬೆ ಉತ್ತರ  
 ಒಕ್ಕ ತೆರಳುವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ

**ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ವಿಧಿ- ವಿಧಾನಗಳು**  
**ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ವಿಶೇಷ**

ಶಿವನಿಗೆ ಯಜ್ಞಗಾನ ಮೇಲೆಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ಸಮಯ  
 ಬಯಸುವೆ, ಬಾನಾವ್ಯಾಗಳು ಹೇಳಿಗಳು, ಹಾಗೂ ಹಲವಾರುಬಗೆಯ  
 ಮನಕಂಠನೆಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆ.

# ಶಿರಸಿ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ ಜಾತ್ರೆ

ಶಿರಸಿ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ ಜಾತ್ರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಶಿರಸಿ ಮಾಂಸ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಶಿರಸಿ  
ಮಾಂಸವನ್ನವರ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಿರಸಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ  
ಗಿಷ್ಟಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ. ನಾವಾನ್ವತಾಗಿ  
ಮಾಂಸ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ  
ನಡೆದು ಬರುವವರ ಈ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಕನಾಡಕದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ  
ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಹಬ್ಬ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ನಾಟ್ಯ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಎನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ  
ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಬೆನ್ನಯ್ಯ ಹಿಗಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು  
ರಾತ್ರಿ ನಗಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಐಡೇ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಹಾರಾಡುವ ನಗಿಡ ಜಾತ್ರೆ  
ಯೆತ್ತಿ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ರಂಗು ರಂಗು ತರಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಹಿಗದ ನಾಗರ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ. ಶಿರಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕವೆಂಬ ಮಾಂಸದ  
ಮೇಲೆನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದ್ವಾರವೆಂಬ ನವೆಂಬ "ಶಿರಸಿಯ"ದ  
ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ನವೆಂಬ ಮಾಂಸ ಅಥವಾ  
ಮಾಂಸದ ಹಬ್ಬ! ಶಿರಸಿ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ ನಾಗರದ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ.  
ನಂದಪುರದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ ಈ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ ಅತಿ ತರಿಯದ  
ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ 3 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹಿಂದೆಗೆ ಶಿರಸಿ ಅರಿಯದ  
ಜಾತ್ರೆ, ನಂದಪುರದ ಜಾತ್ರೆ, ಶಿರಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನವೆಂಬ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಯುವ  
ಮತ್ತು ನಂದಪುರದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮಾಂಸ ಸಂಭವಗಳನ್ನು [ಅತಿ-ತರಿಯದ]  
ಹಿಂದೆ ವಾಚ್ಯವೆಂದ ಕೇವಲವೆಂದು ಸೋಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಚ್ಯವೆಂದ?

ಶಿರಸಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲವೆಂದ ಮಾಂಸ ನವೆಂಬ ನಂದಪುರದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ  
ಮೇಲೆನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದ್ವಾರವೆಂಬ ನವೆಂಬ "ಶಿರಸಿಯ"ದ  
ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ನಂದಪುರದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ  
ಮಾಂಸ ಸಂಭವಗಳನ್ನು [ಅತಿ-ತರಿಯದ] ಹಿಂದೆ ವಾಚ್ಯವೆಂದ ಕೇವಲವೆಂದು  
ಸೋಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಚ್ಯವೆಂದ?

ಶಿರಸಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲವೆಂದ ಮಾಂಸ ನವೆಂಬ ನಂದಪುರದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ  
ಮೇಲೆನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದ್ವಾರವೆಂಬ ನವೆಂಬ "ಶಿರಸಿಯ"ದ  
ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾಂಸಾಂಶಾ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ನಂದಪುರದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ  
ಮಾಂಸ ಸಂಭವಗಳನ್ನು [ಅತಿ-ತರಿಯದ] ಹಿಂದೆ ವಾಚ್ಯವೆಂದ ಕೇವಲವೆಂದು  
ಸೋಲಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಚ್ಯವೆಂದ?

ಸ್ಯದ ಐಕ್ಯ - ಐದನಗ್ರಾ ಲಸ್ಯದ ಐದ ಜಾತಿಯದೆಯೇ ಇದ್ದುಂ  
 ಖಣಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಲ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಂನಿ ಐದಯಾಂ ಈಶನ. ಮೊಗ್ಗಿ ಖಣಿ  
 ಕೊಡುವನ್ನಾ ಐಕ್ಯಗ್ಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ಲೂರಿನ ತುಂದಾ ಸುಷುಭತುರ್.ನಸರ್  
 ಐಕ್ಯಯಾ ವೇದ್ಯಯಿಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡನ ಬಲಯಾ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ

ಬಲಯಾನ್ನಾ (ಬೋದಕೆಯಬಯ್ಯುಕಾಯ) ನಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಐದಲ ಲೂದ  
 ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಕೊಡನ ಬಲ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀಡಿ  
 ರ್ಲ ಶ್ರೀ ಥರ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಗ್ರಾ ದೇವಿಯ ಲಗತ್ತಯನ್ನು ಕಡವೆ ಮಾಡಿ  
 ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಬಲ ನಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಐಂದು ಸ್ವೈಯಾರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭವ  
 ಖನಾಸದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಗಾಂಧೀಹೊಯುವರು ಬಲಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಐಂದು  
 ಕೂಡ ತಾಖಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗ್ರಾ:

ಲಗತ್ತಯ ಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಭಿರಂಭ. ಈ ಐವೇ ದೇವಿಯಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ  
 ಯೇ ಲಗತ್ತ ಕಾಯದಿನೋಯಿತೆ. ನಾಡಾಗು ತ್ವಾರಿಯರೊ  
 ರೂತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲಗತ್ತ ಯಾಚ್ಚಿ ಲೂಟಿ ಸುಖಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಭಿರಂತ್ರೆ.  
 ಸುಖಾದ ಹಣ್ಣಿನು ಗಂಡನ ಯಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಾವ ಕಾಯದೇ  
 ಸ್ವೈಯ ತ್ವೇ. ಭಿರಂತರ ಖಾತರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ದರಿಕಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ದೇವಿಯ  
 ಖ್ಯಯನ್ನು ತ್ರಾತಕೆಯಿಂದ ತ್ರಾಣಲಾಯಿತು. ದೇವಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಾಗಿ  
 ಖಿಲಾಖ ಯಾಡಿತು. ಖದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಾದವೆನ್ನು ಶೇಖಲಿತು. ಭಿರಾಣಾಗ್ಗಿ  
 ವೇವಿಯನ್ನು ತ್ರಾತಕೆಯಿಂದಾಯಿತು. ನೀ ದೇವಿಯ ಸುಖಕ ಯಾಗಿ  
 ಮಲ. ದೇವಣ್ಣದಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಿಯ: ದೇವಿಯ ಸ್ವಾಭಿ. ಒಂದು ಖಿರಣ್ಣವಾದ  
 ಐಕ್ಯ ಲೂಟಿ ಖರಂಖರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ವಸ್ತುಬದ್ಧ.

ದೇಶೀಯ ಐದ್ಯಾಕಾಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ. ಕೆಪಲೊಗ್ಗ.

ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯ -

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - 01

ಐದ್ಯಾಯ :- ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೂಗಲು

(i) ಕೂವೆಂಪು

(ii) ಪ್ರಾಣಾಚಂತ್ರ ಕೇಜಿತ್ತಿ

ಇಂದ,

ಯಕವಂತ್. ಬಿ. ಜಿ.

ಪ್ರಥಮ . ಬಿ. ಎ

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ಗೆ,

ಕೆಪಲೊಗ್ಗ ಸರ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ಕನ್ನಡ ಏಜಾನ್

ತ್ಯು :- ಕೆಪಲೊಗ್ಗ

ದಿನಾಂಕ :- 6-10-22

ಕೃವಿಂಪು :-

ಕೃವಿಂಪು ಮಿಂಕಲ್ಪೆತ್ತು ಪ್ಪುಟ್ಟು, ಕನ್ನಡದ  
ಅರಿಯಾನ್ಯ ಕವಿ, ಕವಿಯೂ ಕೂರ, ನಾಟಕ ಕೂರ, ಯಿರು  
ಕುಡಕ ಮುತ್ತು ಇಂಕತರಾಣ್ಣರು. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೆಯ ಕತಿಯಾನ್  
ಕಂಡ ಮೈತ್ಯ ವ್ರಾಣ್ಣಿ. ವರಕವಿ ವೀಂಪ್ರಿಯಮಾಂಡ  
'ಯು ಗು ಕವಿ ಭುಗು ಕವಿ' ವಿನಿ ಸಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕವಿ.  
ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಸುಂದೀಶ ನಾಡಿದವರು. ಕನ್ನಡದ  
ಮೊಡನೆಯ 'ಪಾಪುಕವಿ', ಬ್ಲಾಗ್‌ನ ಮೀರ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಯನ್ತು,  
ಕೇಂಪ್ರಿ. ಅಪಾತ್ಯ ಖಣ್ಣಾಳು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಯನ್ತು ಮೊಡಲ  
ಬಾಂಧಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮು ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು. ಕನಾಟಕ  
ಸಕಾಂಡ ಕೊಡಮಾಡುವ ಕನಾಟಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ  
ಕಾಗು ಪುಂಡ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊಡಲ ಬಾಂಧಿ  
ಪಾಡಿದವರು.

ಪ್ರೀಮ್ನ :-

ಪ್ರೀಮ್ನ :- ಕುಬಿಂಪ್ರಿ ಅಪರು ಕಮು ತಾಯಿಯು  
ಬಾಲ್ಯ :- ಕುಬಿಂಪ್ರಿ ಅಪರು ಕಮು ತಾಯಿಯು  
ತವರೊಡನೆ ಕಿಕ್ಕಿ ಮು ಗಳುರು ಇಲ್ಲೆಯು ಕೊಟ್ಟ  
ಪಾಲ್ಯಕಿನ ಅರಿಕೊಡೆ ನಿ ಯಿಯಾಣ್ಣ ಅಸಿಂಪುರ್ -  
ನಾಂಕ ರಲ್ಲು ಭುನಿ ನಿವರು. ತಂದಿ ವೊಕೆಟ್ಟು ತಾಯಿ  
ನಿರಪಯ್ಯ. ಅವರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ತಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಯ ಬಾಣದ

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ  
ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳೆಯಿತು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಅರಂಭಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ  
ಕೊಲಕತ್ತದಲ್ಲೇ ಆಯಿತು. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ  
ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ  
ವೆ.ನ್ಸಿ.ಯನ್ ಎಮ್.ಎನ್. ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ  
ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರು. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಕಾಲೇ-  
ಜಿನಿಂದ ಬಿ.ಎ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಕೆನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ಟನ್  
ಯು.ಎ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದರು. ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.  
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಣಯವರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ವೃತ್ತಿ ಜೀವನ

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮಹಾರಾಜ  
ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರಾದರು, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಾಲಕೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು.  
ನಂತರ ಎಪ್ಪು ಕಾಲಕೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು  
ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸಂಗೀತಯೋಜನೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು  
ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರು. ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಗಣ-  
ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ  
ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ವಿರಾಮವಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ  
ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದರು.



ಪೂರ್ಣಾಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ :

ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಪೂರ್ಣಾಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಾಟಕಗಳ ಲೋಕಾರ್ಪಣೆ. ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ನಾಡುಗಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲೇಖಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಬರಹಗಾರರು. ನಾಡು ನಾಡುಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಬಂದ ಹೆಸರು, ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಂದಾಯ ನಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಸತನವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ನಂತರ ಕಥಾ ನಾಟಕ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಕಡೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಜನನ :

ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ ಅವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಅವರ ಇಡೀ ಹೊರನಾಡು. ಇವರು ಗಣಪತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಲ್ಲಿ ರಂದು ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ : ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ನಂತರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ



**D.V.S College of Arts, Science and Commerce**

(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)

Basaveshwara Circle, Sir M.V Road, Shivamogga 577201.

# **ASSIGNMENT**

(Based on NEP)

**Assignment Topic**

(Gender Studies – DSC 8)

**Submitted By:**

Name: *K.M. Bhanupriya*

Reg.No: *V06DE21A0049*

Second Year B.A (Fourth Semester)

D.V.S College of Arts, Science and Commerce  
Shivamogga

**Submitted To:**

Department of English

D.V.S College of Arts, Science and Commerce  
Shivamogga

Date of Submission: 10-08-2023

**2022-23**

# THEORETICAL INTERVIEW WITH MY BESTIE

Q. What is your name?

Myself Aninda Acharya

Q. What course are you studying?

→ I am studying BA in Psychology in Optional English.

Q. Why did you choose psychology as your core subject.

→ Because I love to study human behaviour and its variables. So that I can make other life fruitful.

Q. Why did you choose Kated Bahok Pat memorial college?

→ Because it is the only college where we can find psychology in Shimoga and the college has well maintained infrastructure, young trained lecturers. According to me it is a suitable college for exposure.

Q. What facilities are provided in your college

① Mentorship

② Eco-friendly environment to the college

③ It's vision to make better society.

Q. Being a student your experience.

They provide opportunity for improvising

student's life, whether it might be academics, co-curricular activities and Fest.

Q. But thing to study in your college?

But thing is lectures one to one co-operation with the students in their college and day to day life.

Q. What is your opinion about marriage?

Marriage is usually considered tying knot to the person who is chosen by girl or boy or by their parents that is how society views marriage of two individuals look as. Narrowing down to my opinion. I would frankly

say that marriage is purely contrast of colorful qualities of two individuals accepting their life time ups and down being supportive to each other, and yes life becomes more and frustrating after some point, but a person who overcomes all that vulnerability with his or her partner is immensely proud to have. Family also makes the bond even more stronger its just that they have to be adjustable to the new person according to their home and the person should also open the knob with patience and lots of love.

Q. What are your future career plans?

I wish to take up either masters or incorporate or Artificial Intelligence psychology along with

this it's my humble vision to help out people of different skills.  
 age group through my equipped counselling skills.

ANALYSIS OF SITA IN RAMAYANA

CHARACTER

Sita is Rama's wife and the incarnation of Lakshmi, Vishnu's wife - Sita was literally the goddess for Rama. In the human world, King Janaka found the infant Sita in a plowed field. He raised her as his own and protect her from unsuitable callers; Janaka but the best must be that any man who wished to marry Sita must be able to string Shiva's bow, which is an impossible task for a simple mortal man. Sita surprised the ideal wife of women: she is exceptionally loyal to her husband and follows him into exile. She is beautiful even when she is dressed in tree bark and under duress, and she passes every test of her faithfulness to Rama. Despite her positive qualities, however, Sita at times is vain, petulant and disobedient. Her disobedience leads to her kidnapping by Ravana.

# WORKS OF MOTHER TERESA 'VICTORIAN VOICE'

## SUMMARY

### 1. Saints' Blue' White

- 2/1/1831 to 10/2/1814
- She was author & poet
- She published *Kavya Pule* in 1854
- Kashi Subodh Padmakar in 1898
- She has written a poem titled "Go. Get education"
- She started "Mahila Seva Mandal"
- She worked as an propagator
- She started anti infanticide movement
- Her birthday is celebrated as 'Kadita din' by Maharashtra on January 13

### 2. Nikashiksha Doot

- 14/1/1926 to 28/7/2016
- She has written 100 novels & 50 collection of short stories
- First novel was 'The Queen of De' Thane'
- Her important works are,  
Thane's Parle - 1956  
Hajar Charnabheri Maa - 1979  
Kamron Jashwan - 1979  
Kamronika - 1978

### Short stories

Murli - 1979

Stangadajani - 1980

Rudali

Deupadi

Bangarsh - 1968.

### ③ Sara Abubakar:

\* 30/11/1936 to 10/11/2003.

\* Her first article was published in 1981 namely Chandragiriya teeradalali. later it was translated by vananamata Vishwanath as "Bruckling Ties".

\* Vajiragalu - 1988, Sahana - 1988, 1935, Kadhana Virama 1991, Sullyalli Sikkawaru - 1994, Ranjona - 2001

\* Tala Odada Donigali - 1997.

### Short stories:

Channaligalu (1989), Payana (1992), Andha Rathiriyale

huttida. kanasu, Surmayya - 2004, Goguna Sakhe - 2007.

### Translations:

Manome - Kamala Das (1992) Bale (1998) Dhommada

hesarinalli (2009) etc

### Autobiography:

Hottu Kanthuva Munna - 2010.

### Awards

1984 - Karnataka Sahitya Academy.

1995- Karnataka Rajya Thissa Vaashasthi

2001 - Dana Chinthamani AHinabbe

2006 - Madhava from Hampi University

2008 - Honorary doctorate from Mangalore University.

Dr. Akai Padmaswathi:

- \* Akai is Indian transgender, activist motivational speaker
- \* she had won Rajyatsava Award from Karnataka
- \* she is the first transgender person in Karnataka to register marriage
- \* On 1st November 2017, during the visit of former of US president Barack Obama. Akai was the first transwoman to be invited to be a part of the Town hall
- \* She was the first transgender person in the country to register her driving licence.
- \* she started her career of activism at Bangalore.
- \* she founded an organisation named 'Cudec' a human rights organisation to advocate the rights of children, women, sexual minorities in 2014
- \* she has filed a petition in the supreme court against 377 stating that colonial law is obsolete
- \* In an interview she expressed that she would prefer being called a woman, rather than a transwoman



## B. Anupama Niranjana.

\* 1934 to 1991

\* Advocated woman's point of view of life among great others like Triveni & M.K. Indira.

\* She started writing early in life & wrote several novel and stories dealing with social issues, particularly women's issues.

### Works:

\* Anantha Geetha, Shwetambari, Sneha pallavi, Rana Muktabi, Karmani, Nenapu; Srihi kahi, Kallola, Madhavi, Nati, Mukthi, Cancer Jagattu, Himada Hoo.

### Short story:

\* Ruvareya lakshmi, Pushpaka

### Contributions to Childrens literature:

\* Dinakkandu Makkala katha.

### Medical Writings

\* Kulu Kishori, Anagya Darshana, Shikhu Vaidya Deepika, Anagya Bhagyakke Vyayama.

### Travelogues:

Sneha Yathore, Angaiyalli Euro America

### Awards:

Bahitya Academy Award

Soviet Land Nehru Award.

## 6) Njeema Khandasary's

A 19 October 1984

A Her full name is : Harroff Njeema Khandasary

### Novels

A The Cruelty Goddess 2014

A When I hit you - is a part of the writer as a young  
wife 2017.

B Exquisite Codgers - 2019.

### Translations

A Talkman : Extreme Emotions of Dalit Liberator (2003)

B Opprot Hindutva : The Fiery Voice of the Liberation Panther (2003)

C Why were woman enslaved - 2008

D Dating is another Dream

E Destinies become Demons

F Women Dreaming.

### Non Fiction

A Dhyankali , \* The Orders were to rape you : Figures in

the tamil struggle - 2001

### Poetry

A Touch

B Ms Milifancy

C This poem will provoke you & other poems

### Books

A Hermann Kesten Prize (2008) Awarded by Pen Centre

Germany (1991)

## FEMINISM

### The Veil

- Ismath Chughai

Ismat Chughai was an eminent Urdu writer and the first Indian Muslim woman to obtain double degrees (BA and Bachelor's degree in education). She was known for her indomitable spirit and a fierce feminist ideology. She was considered the grand dame of Urdu fiction of 20th Century.

The present story 'The Veil' depicts the beautiful young bride 'Gorabi' forbidden by the tradition to remove her own veil, and is thus forced to disobey her husband, while praising the bride's beauty, the wedding guests tease the groom in a humorous way. The groom grows angry, complains that the bride is arrogant and asks her to lift the her own veil. Between obeying the tradition and disobeying the husband, the bride gets old without being touched

The story begins by describing Goriibi as an eighty year old virgin who had never known the touch of a man's hand as she was abandoned by her husband Kale Mian. The narrator describes her as a snowy white person in her old age then slowly the narrator describes the past when she was a 13 year old girl known for her beauty and her parents often were worried about her.

At the age of 14 Goriibi got engaged with Kale Mian who was dark & complexion completely in contrast to the fair complexion of the bride. During the engagement celebration the sulaffus started teasing Kale Mian which annoyed him and he ran away to his grandfather's house in Teshpur. When the elders asked him the reason he declared that Goriibi was arrogant. After several efforts he agreed to marry her, which represents the stubborn and egoistic nature of a man towards a woman.

But even on the wedding day the same petty jokes about his dark complexion triggered him. As Kale Mian entered the bridal chamber he witnessed

Gronibi covered with red flowers. As soon as he pretended his hands to lift the veil the bride dropped lower so he demands her to lift it herself upon which she remains silently motionless. Kale Mian went by his behaviour pumped out the window and ran away to Todehpur.

In spite of several attempts he didn't return and divorce was unheard of in those days. While on the other hand Gronibi was tormented between his parents, home, and in-laws house. Talks raised about Kale Mian's manhood, and wonder do prove himself he grew contacts with prostitutes and homosexuals & worked as a pigeon-fanciers.

All this while Gronibi was quietly suffering behind her veil. Kale Mian returned when his mother fell ill and the doctor made another attempt to unite them together, and they convinced her to be bold and left her veil but Gronibi who was now 19 years old pelted with the warmth of womanhood and Kale Mian was awaiting for this day but the same scene happened again because Gronibi was unable to gather up the courage required to lift the veil. Grieved by this Kale Mian now away. The narrator then narrates the tale of Gronibi after thirty years time gap. Gronibi was staying with an old aunt in Gulepher Sikri and Kale Mian returned with a disfigurement and requested Gronibi to see him.

When she received the message she remained silent and  
pressed herself up in the damaged bridal suit and  
rushed towards her husband. Again he makes the same  
attempt to lift her veil but she rises her hand and it falls  
of a sudden. While he breathed his last Gombi sat on the  
smashed her glass bangles and pulled the white veil  
of widowhood.

Thus the story presents the painful life of Gombi  
due to the arrogance and domination of Kate Mian.

**D. V. S College of  
Arts, Science & Commerce**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**Sub :** Open - Elective English

Name : *Poojaneshi, Shree*

Course : *B.C.A*

Registration no. : *006DFEAS0085*

Submitted to : *Chaitanya Na'amni*

Date : *19-08-2023*

## 11 Difference between Spoken and written Grammar

→

Spoken Grammar	Written Grammar
Informal	Formal
Primary discourse	Secondary discourse
Noted communication	Artificial communication
Interpersonal	Objective & distanced
Spontaneous	Planned
Sharing of context	Too common content
Structureless	Highly structured
Single predication	Multiple predication
Fleeting	Permanent
Unconscious	Conscious and structured - used
Paratopic patterns	Hypotopic patterns

## 12 Write a Paragraph on Mobile Phone

→ Mobile phone also commonly known as cell phones or handphone is a portable device that was developed to overcome the difficulty faced of people that was to talk with someone who was not present there. It was assigned to receive or to make calls even a radio frequency.

It comes with pre fitted speaker and mic that let us send our voice and receive it from the



other side. The first hand held device was presented by John V. Mitchell and Martin Cooper of Motorola company in the year 1973. Since the day it was invented it has been more advanced than anything else. Nowadays it's called as Smart phone, as it has become capable of doing a whole lot of things. Every tool like a clock, calendar, has been brought to function in this device from bringing food to the doorstep, to searching a new place, mobile phone is all that we depending on who know that in the 20<sup>th</sup> century people would be doing classes on a growing screen. It in earlier stages it happened to come in the size of a book, and now it is as slim as a notebook with and can be folded as a notebook. In the past, people considered it a thing of luxury but now it's has become a necessity for the people. For a person's cellphone is a representative of themselves. It is a dear to them as their own life. As the same way it has lot of disadvantages in the conclusion we should be aware of its impact on us and should not let it become our life.

## 34 Difference between Academic and general writing

Academic writing	General writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Academic writing is used in search projects, conference papers, essays, abstracts, reports etc.</li><li>* It uses formal objects -ve, concise language</li><li>* Does not use slang</li><li>* Does not use contraction -on</li><li>* Always uses referencing and citations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* General writing is used in letters, emails, newspaper articles, diary and journal entries etc.</li><li>* It uses informal, semi-formal language</li><li>* Can use slang</li><li>* Can use contraction</li><li>* Does not usually use referencing and citations</li></ul>

→ Write the use of language in business writing to language in a business document needs to be concise clear and free of jargon, polysyllabic words should not be used, unless necessary the ginning bog index is a tool we can use to measure the readability of our document. In personal writing the audience is usually familiar with you and you may share a common language and even jargon or observations. Sentences in business documents should be a short and only contain one idea per sentence.

Paragraph should only contain one topic and not be too long. Again the running fog Index can help you measure this. Lots of white space is important, as it helps us readers understand our document and suspend possibility to it. Another form of wasting is a visual waste. Wasting this like business writing is for a public audience but is very different in style, focus and formality.

All of the above ideas would help us personal writing in more readable, but the audience is usually friendly towards us from the start. Also we are only representing ourself not our business.

Difference between Academic and business writing

Academic writing

→ The focus of academic is for variety purpose, is often factual, starting depending on target reader & the intention of writer.

→ It uses longer sentences

→ Different format used  
ex: essays on denser notation

Business writing

→ It uses shorter sentences  
- ces.

→ business writing can be emails, reports etc.

## Explain planning stage in writing process.

It is very difficult and even futile to try and know WHAT I want to write and HOW I want to write it in the same time. In planning, we focus on what we want. Our final text to look like the following points:

- Define our writing topic and context area, narrow our topic down to a specific angle that will be developed in our text. Make sure we are discussing a specific context.

- Brainstorm and jot down any ideas, thoughts, arguments, words and phrases you think that are relevant to our text.

- Calculate the time needed to complete our writing task, remember that even a 1500-word college essay may take a new few days to properly complete. So do not postpone writing assignments to the last minute.

- Mention some tips to write a dialogue.
  - Speak out the dialogue loudly as it will help us to build our dialogue and make sure that we understand how will it sound to reader.
  - Keep your dialogue brief and impactful as

reading  
extra details will only detract the reader from the main point.

→ Give each character a unique way of talking.  
→ It will add an extra character, trait and make them identifiable the character just by reading his dialogue.

→ While writing always remember whom for, readers whom the dialogue is being addressed.

→ Dialogues should not be lengthy and confusing for the reader.

→ write a format of Email writing

Email writing format is likewise for each of the strategies of Categories. Though the selection of words and language depending upon the kind of Email.

The important steps for writing the emails are:

- 1) Subject line
- 2) Salutation
- 3) Body of the mail
- 4) Signature

From : Sender's mail ID

To : Recipient's mail ID

CC : Other concerned people with visible email IDs

BCC : Other concerned people with invisible email IDs

Subject : Reason for writing mail.

Contention : Display your respect (such as respected sir)

Main Body : Content of the email

• Introduction

• Discuss the matter in detail

• Conclusion

Closing Line : Thank you for the consideration

Attachments : Attach reference files

Signature Line : Name and contact details.

• Explain three phases of reading process.

• Reading is a process that includes 3 phases :

1. Before reading

2. During reading

3. After reading

In the before reading phase, the reader

establishes his/her mind for a purpose.

Reader begins to read the written text. But in  
during reading phase, he/she reads the text  
think about the purpose for reading and  
his/her knowledge. Then may occur during  
process taken while reading.

Finally, the after-reading phase of the process  
occurs when the reader finishes reading the  
text. The reader takes time to think about  
what he/she learned. The help she links this information  
together to build new knowledge.

Throughout the reading process, but specifically  
during-reading phase, reading strategies  
be useful to improve comprehension.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department : English

### ASSIGNMENT

Topic : Summary and Grammar

NAME : SUDARSHAN,YS

COMBINATION : History .o Kannada

SEMESTER : 1 SEMESTER

DATE OF SUBMISSION : 23/8/2023

UD60E12A0007



## The Road Not Taken

- Robert Frost

The 'Road not taken' poem is the world most well-known poem. It was written by Robert Frost. He is an American poet. He is known for his realistic depiction of rural life and his poetry is a 'Salmon photograph of rural life in New England'.

The poem actually contains multiple different meanings. The speaker in the poem, faced with a choice between 2 roads, takes the road "less travelled".

In the poem, the poet speaks about the confusion that human beings face in life when it comes to making future, he explains these ideas by using the metaphor of cross roads. When the poet needs to choose between two roads. Here the poet chooses the path which he will achieve success in it and last. He says and that has made all the difference.

The poet standing in front of diverging roads in a yellow wood which suggests that

It's an autumn season. The 2 roads are towards him. He observes that one road is less travelled by the people. There he began to think of the road which he was to select at that time. There is a little confusion and dilemma in the mind to poet in making a choice of roads. Then the road suggest [Symbolic] the journey of life and decision making will of a person. The two roads had their own merits one road was already used by men the other was an untravelled road. The poet cannot choose both roads at a same time so there is a problem of decision making in his mind.

## The Thief

"The Thief" story was written by Ruskin Bond.

Hari Singh, a 12 year old boy befriended people in order to rob them. While competing in a wrestling match, he met Anil, 25 years old writer. As part of Hari's befriending effort, he asked Anil for some work.

When Anil asked him if he could cook. The young boy replied with a yes, After hearing this, Anil took Hari to his room, promising to teach him how to preparing a delicious meal. When Anil was feeling generous, he would give Hari a rupee as a tip.

The other day, Anil received bundle of notes regarding his published articles. When Hari noticed the bundle under his mattress, he thus, Anil decided to keep the money. He got a chance to steal the money that was kept under the mattress during midnight when Anil was fast a sleep. As soon as he left that hotel, he went to the train to Lucknow. But he didn't go and wandered around the city in search of it. He got hooked to



## - Leo Tolstoy

"100 1 hour" is a story written by a famous Russian writer about Leo Tolstoy. "100 1 hour" is a satirical one of the modern governance system. It evaluates the ways in which criminals are punished and justice is defended in modern states. Leo Tolstoy sketches the hunger for power that is crowded by upper class men, and how it affects society. Moreover it also raises a major question of capital punishment.

The story starts with the description of the Monaco Kingdom. It was a toy kingdom with a small population hardly get once if the land were to be should like in other countries, it also had a ruler a palace, minister army etc.

There was only sixty troops in the army. The king has levied taxes on tobacco, alcohol & toll. In addition to these, he also owned gambling house. If a person lives or wins in gambling he must pay a percentage to the keeper who had to give the king a large amount. According to the speaker the gambling in Monaco as it

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be written in a fluid, connected style across multiple lines.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department : English

### ASSIGNMENT

Topic : Scope of Linguistics with illustration  
Phonetics (DSC-03)

NAME

: Reehan Baig

Reg:- U06DE22A0033

COMBINATION

: Optional English  
Economic

SEMESTER

: I sem

DATE OF SUBMISSION

: 18/08/23

Analyse - the Scope of Linguistics with illustration

Linguistics involves a vast, complex and systematic study, with different core areas such as phonology, phonetics, Morphology, Syntax and Semantics

It is also entangled with various other disciplines and contains fields like Sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics

Linguistics is a descriptive study and not a prescriptive one and describes languages in all aspects. It is a very dynamic domain of study.

## Branches of Linguistics

From various points of view, Linguistics is divided into two main branches

I. Micro Linguistics

II. Macro Linguistics

### Micro Linguistics and Different Branches

Micro Linguistics focuses on the study of language itself, including its sound [phonetics and phonology] grammatical structures [Morphology, Syntax] and meanings in context [Semantics, Pragmatics]



## 1) Phonetics

Phonetics is the study of the sound of language. It deals with the way sounds are produced, transmitted and perceived. Human beings phonetics is further divided into three different branches that are:

### \* Articulatory Phonetics;

Deals with the study of articulation [pronunciation] of speech sounds.

### \* Acoustic Phonetics

Studies the physical properties of sound as transmitted from mouth to air and then received by ear drum.

### \* Auditory Phonetics

Deals with the study of perceptual response of speech sounds as mediated by ear, auditory nerve and brain.

## 2) Phonology

Phonology is the study of how sounds are arranged in each language as organized units of speech. It also looks into the specific distribution of sounds into small sounds in each language.

perspective e.g. the study of relation between society and Linguistics is Sociolinguistics

Macro-Linguistics is further divided into Interdisciplinary branches of Linguistics and Intra-Disciplinary branches of Linguistics

#### A. Inter-Disciplinary Branches of Macro Linguistics

Inter-Disciplinary branches of Linguistics deal with study of Linguistics with relation to other disciplines as sociology, psychology, anthropology, geography etc

Below are inter-Disciplinary Branches of Macro Linguistics

##### 1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is generally used for the study of the relationship between society and language. It has strong connections with anthropology, culture and sociology

##### 2. Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics deals with the study of the mental aspects of languages and speech. Its domain is concerned with how language is represented and processed in the brain

## Geographical Linguistics

Geographical Linguistics also called dialect geography is study of local or regional variations of a language or dialect studies as a field of knowledge

## Cognitive Linguistics

Cognitive Linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics that deals with the study of language, mind and

Sociocultural experience that first emerged in the 1970s

1] Intra-Disciplinary Branches of Linguistics  
Intra-Disciplinary branches of linguistics deal with study of linguistics within own discipline. Below are the Intra-disciplinary branches of Macro Linguistics

## Theoretical Linguistics

Theoretical Linguistics also known as general linguistics deals with concrete theories presented by scholars of language about various aspects concerning to linguistics.

## II Macro Linguistics

Macro Linguistics takes a broad view of Linguistic phenomena, studying Language in Different and its Development over time

Macro-Linguistics Includes Study of other Disciplines that are connected with Language Study in any perspective

e.g. the Study of relation between Society and Linguistics is Sociolinguistics

Macro-Linguistics is further divided into Interdisciplinary Branches of Linguistics and Intra Disciplinary Branches of Linguistics

### A. Inter Disciplinary Branches of Macro Linguistics

Inter Disciplinary Branches of Linguistics deals with study of Linguistics with Relation to other disciplines as Sociology, psychology, Neurology, geography etc


Below are Inter-Disciplinary branches of Macro Linguistics

**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA - 577201**



**2022 - 2023**

**ASSIGNMENT/SEMINAR/TEST/ACTIVITIES**

**Department** : Department of Optional English  
**Topic** : Paper DSC-4. - Indian Writing in English  
Post independence.  
**Name** : Zainab Akthee  
**Registration no** : U06DE22A0075  
**Combination** : Optional English - history  
**Semester** : 2nd Sem  
**Date of submission** : 23-08-23  
**Student sign** :   
**Submitted by** : Zainab Akthee  
**Submitted to** : Department of Optional English



**ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ**  
**KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY**

Critically analyse Arun Kolathkar's Poem  
"The Bus" and "An old woman"

The Bus :-

Balakrishna Kolathkar born 1<sup>st</sup> November 1932  
September 2004. Was an Indian Poet and born  
in Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

g with his brother and a friend Kolathkar  
visited Jejuri in 1963. Jejuri his first  
collection of Poetry published in 1976. In this  
in the Poet described the Journey by state  
bus in Maharashtra. The Protagonist  
nephew and other Pilgrims are going to Jejuri  
to visit the temple of god Khondoba.

Jejuri is a place of Pilgrimage near Pune.

Maharashtra Jejuri is known for the temple of  
god Khondoba. Located on a hill. Khondoba the

a community called Phangor community the  
selected Poets describe a Journey to the temple  
of Khondoba.

right in a bus a group of Pilgrims travel  
together towards Jejuri the temple of Khondoba  
which includes some tourists and Pabbengers among  
them is the Protagonist Manohar. Due to heavy  
rain, windows of the bus are covered with  
rainwater. But still cold winds are blowing  
which chill the elbows of the Pabbengers.  
The driver turns on headlights of the bus which helps  
Manohar see the road that is shrouded in rain  
fog. He appears the road with little lights  
from the bus. An old man with a cane  
sitting opposite to him wears a glass which  
reflects his face in a divided manner, outside  
the window the sun has risen and its beams  
shine through the rain to reach the old man's  
eyes. This sun-beam disappears when the driver

get the dissection of the bus ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> last this  
only journey of his came to an end and  
got down from the bus being.

reached the destination he 'you don't step  
aside' the old man's head because religious  
face never show favouritism We all are  
equal before god.

## "An old woman"

Poem An old woman shows the society and  
surrounding place of Khandoba, temple at  
Ajurdi. These old woman tried to earn some  
thing from the pilgrims she worth only fifty  
paise and if anyone show disrespect in giving  
paise. Then the old woman show her some  
like horse shoe shine. She with a lot of  
help of religion and faith the old woman  
she the pilgrims really that is the old one



of the society and social surroundings and the  
set portrays these very beautifully.

of a society that if anyone fails to  
anything sometimes it hurts him or her  
the pilgrim's inability or distraction in giving  
fifty paise to the old woman hurts at such  
extent that minor fifty paise it is the society  
is the commercial money mind. inability to  
deal with this can make an alienated few  
of them from the poem show these.

old woman the poet has tried to create is the  
who represents our culture our heritage  
our national beauty initially. When speaker  
tried to give her only money. But it also  
shows how she does not speak to the husband  
since in return the demand of more fifty  
paise coin.

the name of Metaphysical Journey of  
described in the poem Entoskiba

Poem Entoskiba is written by an Indian  
of the name Ezekiel. Entoskiba is one of  
a best part of Ezekiel. The poem describes  
a metaphysical Journey to Pilgrimage  
made by ~~some~~ enthusiastic people. But gradually  
they faced lot of obstacles in their Journey  
they searched this distinction but they had a  
sought this distinction but they had a doubt  
at whether it was really worth it to take  
such a long Journey.

Poem, Entoskiba starts with the goal of  
the end poet himself. They are in the Journey  
Pilgrimage. In the beginning of the Journey  
the mind was full of ideas to reach the  
destination. When the Journey started with a lot



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE  
Department of Urdu

Assignment

موضوع: غزل، مثنوی، مرثیہ، قصیدہ اور رباعی -

**From:**

Syeda Adeeba Arfain

U06DE21S0105

IIInd Semester

B.Sc

**To:**

Mrs. Reshma kouser

Dept. of Urdu

Date:17.08.2022

## مثنوی

مثنوی عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ اس کے معنی ہیں دو دو کتب کی۔ ادب کی اصطلاح میں مسلسل اشعار کے اس مجموعے کو مثنوی کہتے ہیں جس میں شعر کے دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ ہوتے ہیں۔ لیکن ہر شعر کا قافیہ الگ ہوتا ہے۔ مثنوی کے لیے اشعار کی تعداد مقرر نہیں ہے۔ اردو میں طویل مثنویاں بھی لکھی گئی ہیں اور مختصر بھی۔ میر حسن کی "سحر البیان" اور دیا شنکر نسیم کی "گلنار و نسیم" طویل مثنویاں ہیں نواب سرزاشوق کی "زیر عشق" نہ بہت طویل ہے نہ مختصر۔ عائلی کی "مناجات بیوہ" اور اقبال کا "سانی نامہ" مختصر مثنویاں ہیں۔

طویل مثنویوں میں عالم طور پر درج ذیل آٹھ اجزا ہوتے ہیں:

- 1- حمد و مناجات
- 2- نعت
- 3- منقبت
- 4- حاکم وقت کی مدح
- 5- اپنی شاعری کی تعریف
- 6- مثنوی لکھنے کا سبب
- 7- قصہ یا واقعہ
- 8- خاتمہ

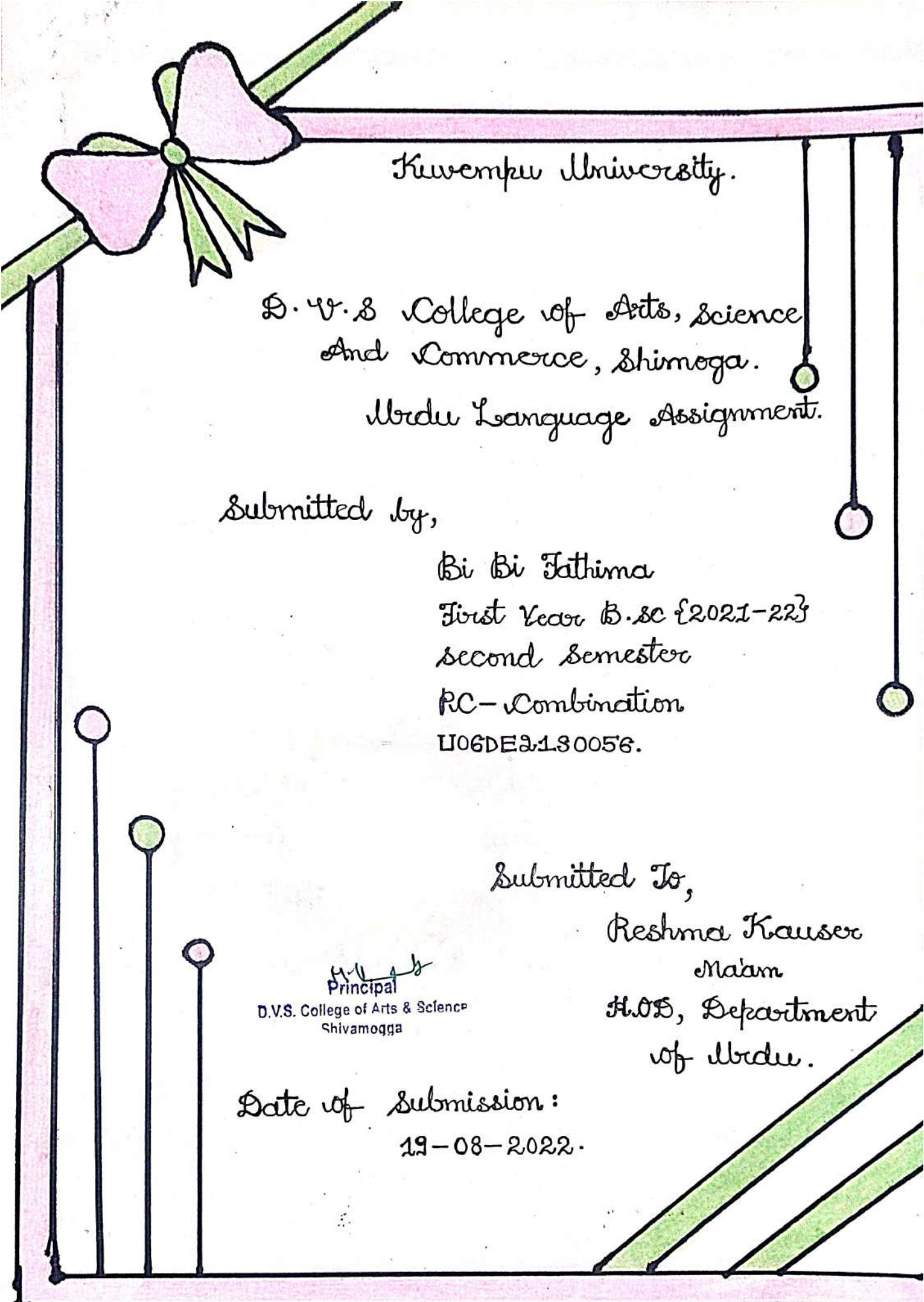
ہنروری نہیں کہ ہر مثنوی میں یہ تمام اجزا موجود ہوں۔ موہنوعا کے لحاظ سے مثنوی کا دامن بہت وسیع ہے۔ اردو کی قدیم مثنویوں میں زلہ تر عشق، قصے اور مزہبی و اخلاقی مضامین نظم کے گئے ہیں۔ مثنویوں میں تہذیب و شہرت کی چھلکیا بھی ملتی ہیں۔

## غزل کی تعریف

غزل اردو کی مقبول ترین صنف سخن ہے۔ اسے اردو شاعری کی آبرو بھی کہا گیا ہے۔ غزل عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ غزل کا لفظ غزال سے نکلا ہے اور غزال بہن کو کہتے ہیں غزل بہن کہ گئے سے نکلا والی اس آواز کو کہا جاتا ہے جب وہ شرکے کی آبرو بھی کہا گیا ہے۔ غزل عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ غزل کل کا لفظ غزال سے نکلا ہے اور غزال بہن کو کہتے ہیں غزل بہن کہ گئے سے نکلا والی اس آواز کو کہا جاتا ہے جب وہ شیرک خوف سے بھاگ رہی ہوتی ہے۔ غزل کے لغوی معنی۔

غزلوں سے باتیں گھڑنا یا غزلوں کی باتیں گھڑنا ہے۔ اس کا ایک مطلب "محبوب سے باتیں گھڑنا" بھی ہے چاہے وہ عشق حقیقی ہو یا عشق مجازی۔ اس سے معلوم ہوا کہ بنیاد کے طور پر غزل میں عشقیہ باتیں کی جاتی ہے لیکن آہستہ آہستہ غزل میں سیاسی، سماجی، مذہبی اور فلسفیانہ خیالات کو بھی پیش کیا گیا ہے اور آج یہ کہا جاسکتا ہے کہ غزل میں ہر طرح کی باتیں بیان ہو سکتی ہیں۔ غزل میں کم از کم تین اور زیادہ سے زیادہ اشعار ہوتے ہیں بعض میں کم از کم پانچ اور زیادہ سے زیادہ کی تعداد نہیں پر شعر ایک الگ مضمون کا حامل ہوتا ہے۔ حسباً کہ: میر تقی میر صیرا محمد ربیع سودا اور خواجہ حیدر علی آئش کی غزلوں میں ہم پاتے ہیں۔ غزل کے پہلے شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔ جس کے دونوں مصرعوں میں قافیہ اور روئی کی پابندی کی جاتی ہے۔  
دل نادان تجھے ہوا کیا ہے  
آہر اس درد کی دوا کیا ہے

اس شعر میں ہوا اور دوا قافیہ ہیں اور کیا ہے ردیف ہے۔ اگر غزل کے دوسرے شعر کے دونوں مصرعوں میں بھی قافیہ اور ردیف کی پابندی کی جائے تو اس کو حسن مطلع یا زیب مطلع کہتے ہیں۔ غزل کا سب سے اچھا شعر بیت الغزل یا شاہ بیت کہلاتا ہے۔ غزل کا آخری شعر مقطع کہلاتا ہے جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص پیش کرتا ہے۔



Kuvempu University.

D.V.S College of Arts, Science  
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Urdu Language Assignment.

Submitted by,

Bi Bi Fathima

First Year B.Sc {2021-22}

second Semester

PC-Combination

U06DE2130056.

Submitted To,

Reshma Kauser

Mam

H.O.S, Department  
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D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shivamogga

Date of Submission:

19-08-2022.

## اردو اصنافِ شاعری

۵۱- غزل سے کیا مراد ہے۔

اصنافِ سخن میں غزل اہم ترین صنفِ شاعری ہے۔ اردو میں شعری ادب میں سب سے زیادہ سرمایہ غزل ہی کا ہے۔ یہ وہ صنف ہے جس میں عشق و محبت کا ذکر ہوتا ہے۔ غزل کے لغوی معنی عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا یا عورتوں کے حسن و جمال کی تعریف کرنا ہے۔ ایک روایت یہ بھی ہے جب ملک عرب کے نہایت خوبصورت ہرن کو شکاری کہتے ہو چنے کو ہوں تو اُس وقت اُس ہرن کے منہ سے جو دردناک چیخ نکلتی ہے، اُسے غزل کہتے ہیں۔ گویا غزل میں عشق و محبت اور درد کا بہت نمایاں ہونا ضروری ہے۔

مثال - اور بھی دکھ ہیں زمانے میں محبت کے سوا  
راحتیں اور بھی ہیں، وصل کی راحت کے سوا

مگر فیض کے اس شعر سے آہستہ آہستہ غزل کا دامن وسیع سے وسیع تر ہوتا چلا گیا۔ پھر غزل میں ہر موضوع لایا جانے لگا بلکہ کچھ قدر اور شاعروں جیسے علامہ اقبال، مولانا ظفر علی خان اور فیض احمد فیض وغیرہ نے غزل کا مفہوم ہی بدل کر رکھ دیا پھر غزل میں ہر قسم کے افکار و خیالات کو پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔

تعداد میں غزل کے اشعار کم از کم پانچ اور زیادہ چھپس بلکہ اس کہیں زیادہ ہو سکتے ہیں مگر اشعار کا طاق ہونا ضروری سمجھا جاتا رہا ہے۔ غزل کے پہلے شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔ دیگر اصنافِ سخن کے مقابلے غزل کی زبان سادہ ہوتی ہے اس لیے عوام میں صنفِ غزل سب سے زیادہ مشہور ہے۔ ماہرین نے غزل کے کئی معنی بیان کیے ہیں۔ غزل تو عورت کو بھی کہتے ہیں، عورت سے راز و نیاز کی بات کرنا بھی غزل ہے۔ تیرے زخم کھانے کے پور ہرن کی پہلی چیخ بھی غزل کہلاتی ہے۔ اور والداتِ قلب کا بیان بھی غزل ہے۔ غزل کے ہر شعر کا

مضمون و ترف ہوتا ہے۔ غزل کا پہلا شعر مطلع کہلاتا ہے۔ جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ ہوتے ہیں۔ آٹھ شعر جس میں شاعرانہ تخلص استعمال کرتا ہے اسے مقطع کہتے ہیں۔ غزل میں کم سے کم پانچ اشعار ہوتے ہیں۔

۵۲۔ مثنوی سے مراد ہے۔

مثنوی عربی لفظ ہے جو مثنیٰ سے لیا گیا ہے جس کے معنی دو دو کے ہیں۔ مثنوی اردو نظم کی ایک صنف ہے۔ اصطلاح میں مثنوی اردو شاعری کی ایک ایسی اہم صنف ہے جس میں مسلسل اشعار کے ذریعے کسی منظوم وغیرہ کی تصویر کشی کی جاتی ہے اور اخلاق و نصیحت کی باتیں سمجھائی جاتی ہیں۔ مثنوی کے ہر شعر کا قافیہ جدا اور ہر دو مصرعے ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں۔ اردو غزل کے برعکس اس میں ہر شعر کے بعد قافیہ یا قافیہ اور ردیف بدل جاتے ہیں اور کل مثنوی ایک ہی وزن میں ہوتی ہے۔ اس صنف میں عام طور پر طویل داستانیں یا اس کے قصوں میں دیووں، پریوں کے خیالی واقعات، بادشاہوں اور شہزادیوں کی محبت اور نفرت کے قصے، جادوئی چیزوں اور عجیب و غریب جانوروں وغیرہ کی تلاش، جنگ، مہم جوئی کے حالات بیان کئے جاتے ہیں اس لیے اس کے اشعار کی کوئی خاص تعداد مقرر نہیں ہے۔

فارسی میں مثنوی کی صنف سے بڑے بڑے مقام حاصل کئے گئے ہیں۔

اس صنفِ سخن کے سلسلے میں جو شہرت میر حسن کی مثنوی سحر الیوان اور دیا شکر نسیم کی مثنوی گلزارِ نسیم کو حاصل ہیں وہ دوسروں کے حصے میں کم آئی ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ نواب مرزا اشوق کی دیگر مثنویاں بھی اردو شاعری کا بڑا سرمایہ سمجھی جاتی ہیں۔ مولانا حالی کے خیال میں مثنوی تمام اصنافِ سخن میں سب سے کارآمد صنفِ سخن ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں ان کی مثنویاں مناجاتِ بیوہ، برکھت، نشاطِ امید وغیرہ اردو شاعری ادب کے سرمائے میں اصنافہ کرتے ہیں۔

اصنافِ سخن میں مثنوی کو ایک خاص اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ طویل

بات یا قصہ نگاری کو اگر نظم کیا جائے تو اسے مثنوی کہتے ہیں۔ اس میں ہر شعر کا قافیہ الگ الگ رکھنے کی آزادی ہوتی ہے۔ نیز اشعار کی تعداد بھی متعین نہیں ہے۔ قافیہ کی آزادی





**D.V.S College of Arts, Science and Commerce**  
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Basaveshwara Circle, Sir M.V Road, Shivamogga-577201.

## **ASSIGNMENT**

(Based on NEP)

### **Assignment Topic**

ایک قصہ راجا (علامہ)

### **Submitted By:**

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### **Submitted To:**

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Date of Submission: 19-09-2022

**2021-22**



**D.V.S College of Arts, Science and Commerce**

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## **ASSIGNMENT**

(Based on NEP)

### **Assignment Topic**

ایک قصہ راجا (ڈراما)

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Department of Urdu

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Shivamogga

Date of Submission: 19-09-2022

**2021-22**

# ایک ضارا جا (خراما)

## - کمال الدین

کمال الدین احمد نام ولد شمس الدین احمد - کلکتہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔  
کمال احمد عید حاضر میں ارجو کے اہم ڈراما نگاروں میں شمار ہوتے ہیں۔  
انہوں نے "ڈرامائی احکامی مولانا آزاد کالج، کلکتہ کے اسٹیج سے شروع  
کی اور بہت جلد اس فن کے نکات سے واقفیت حاصل کر لی۔ ان کے  
ڈراموں کے کئی مجموعے شائع ہو چکے ہیں۔ جن میں دو ڈرامے تجرباتی،  
کشکول، مول کے پاؤں، پریاترا، گھر کا بھیدی، گرجاب، الٹی گنگا اور پھنڈا  
ڈالت والے مشہور ہیں۔

کردار :- راجہ، وزیر، بوڑھا کسان، نوجوان طالب علم، لیڈر، حاتم طائی،  
سند باج، پہلا درویش، دوسرا درویش، تیسرا درویش، چوتھا درویش، دو  
سپاہی، ایک ستری، کچھ حاضرین دربار۔

(دربار لگا ہے، درباری بیٹھے گفتگو کر رہے ہیں۔ راجہ کا انتظار ہے۔ بگل  
کی آواز آتی ہے اور ایک ستری راجہ کی آمد کی اطلاع دیتا ہے۔)  
ستری :- بے ادب، بے ملاحظہ، غافل کہو! راجہ راج پرتاب چندر پتر پتر  
چندر تشریف لارہے ہیں۔

راجہ داخل ہوتا ہے۔ دیلا پتلا، کمزور، لنگڑا کر چلتا ہوا تخت کی  
جانب پڑھتا ہے۔ بیٹھتے وقت لڑکھڑا جاتا ہے۔ درباری مؤدبانہ کھڑے  
ہو جاتے ہیں۔ راجہ کے بیٹھ جانے پر درباری بھی بیٹھ جاتے ہیں۔ پھر  
گفتگو میں مصروف ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ایک وزیر راجہ کے قریب آتا ہے۔ یہ



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE  
Department of Urdu  
Assignment

Topic: - مضمون : 01 - بڑھتی ہوئی مہنگائی -  
-02 - تحلیلِ نسورں -

From:

BI BI FATHIMA  
SECOND YEAR B.sc {2022-23}  
III<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER  
PG - COMBINATION  
U06DE21S0056.

To:

Mrs. Reshma kouser  
Dept. of Urdu

Date: 21-02-2023.



Kuvempu University



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI (R )

**D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE**

**Shivamogga - 577201**

**Academic Year 2022 - 23**

**Department: of vedu**

**Seminar Report.**

**Topic: تلاش (ڈرامہ)**

**NAME: Mirbah Khamum.**

**REG: U06DE2150068**

**COMBINATION: PC**

**SEMESTER: III semester**

**DATE OF SUBMISSION: 20 - 02 - 2023.**

**STUDENT SIGN: Mirbah Khamum.**

# تلاش (ڈرامہ)

## - امتیاز علی تاج / قدسیہ زیدی

تعارف :- امتیاز علی نام اور تاج تخلص 1900ء کو پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ کے والد ممتاز علی ایک مشہور ادیب و صحافی تھے۔ سہارن پور سے لاہور گئے اور وہاں سے تعلیم نسوان کے سلسلے میں مختلف کتابیں لکھیں اور 19 سالہ "تہذیب نسوان" نکالا۔ ڈرامہ انارکلی کے خالق امتیاز علی تاج نے چچا چھکن کے عنوان سے ایک کتاب لکھی جس میں چچا چھکن کی مختلف حرکتوں کو > لچسپ انداز میں پیش کیا۔ قدسیہ زیدی نے امتیاز علی تاج کی کتاب "چچا چھکن" کو ڈرامائی شکل دی۔ ذیل میں اس ڈرامہ کے ایک حصہ "تلاش" کا خلاصہ پیش ہے۔

ڈرامہ کی تعریف :- ڈرامہ یونانی لفظ Drama سے بنا ہے۔ جس کے معنی حرکت کے ہیں۔ ڈرامہ ایسی صنف ہے جس میں کرداروں کے مکالموں اور ان کی حرکات و سکنات کو منظر نگاری کے ساتھ پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ ڈرامہ اسٹیج پر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ تحریری ڈراموں میں کرداروں کے مکالموں اور منظر نگاری کے ذریعہ تاثر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔

ڈرامہ "تلاش" کے کردار :- چچا، چچی، > و، چھٹن، بتو، امی، بتو، خان صاحب کا ملازم۔

ڈرامے کا خلاصہ :- ڈرامہ تلاش کے مرکزی کردار چچا ہیں۔ جو اپنی تینز و تند باتوں اور بھولی بھالی حرکتوں سے لوجہ کا مرکز بنے رہتے ہیں۔ ایک رات چچا لمحاف اوڑھے سو رہے تھے کہ ملازم دستک دیتا ہے۔ چچا گھڑی دیکھ کر لاتول پڑھتے ہیں۔ اور غصے میں کہتے ہیں کہ اتنی رات گئے کون جھٹانے

## مضمون

### ۱۰- بڑھتی ہوئی مہنگائی۔

ہوش رباگرانی ایک سنگین مسئلہ ہے۔ بڑھتی ہوئی مہنگائی جس طرح بڑھتی جا رہی ہے اس سے بہت سارے مسائل پیدا ہو گئے ہیں۔ عام آدمی کی زندگی اجیرن ہو گئی ہے۔ روزمرہ کی زندگی میں کام آنے والی چیزیں مہنگی ہو گئیں ہیں کہ بیس ہزار روپے ماہانہ بھی آمدنی رکھنے والے لوگ بھی مہینے کے آخر خود کو تنگ دست محسوس کرتے ہیں ان حالات میں جو لوگ چار پانچ ہزار روپے مہینہ کماتے ہیں ان کی حالت یا ہوتی ہوگی اس کا اندازہ لگانا کچھ مشکل نہیں۔

الیکٹرونک چیزیں مثلاً ٹیلی ویژن، فریج وغیرہ کی قیمت ٹھٹ رہی ہے لیکن دال، چاول، ساگ سبزی، دوا وغیرہ کی قیمت دن بدن بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ ان ضروری چیزوں کی قیمت آسمان چھونے لگی ہے۔ جو دوا آج سے پانچ سات سال پہلے ایک روپیہ میں ملا کرتی تھی آج اس کی قیمت بڑھ کر دس روپے تک ہو گئی ہے۔ بازار میں قسم قسم کے دوائیاں دستیاب ہیں۔ لیکن اپنی غیر معمولی قیمت کے سبب یہ سب دوائیاں عام آدمی کی دسترس سے باہر ہیں۔ سائنس نے طلبہ کے میدان میں زبردست کارنامہ انجام دیے ہیں۔ لیکن بڑے بڑے ہسپتال کے منگے کلچر نے عام آدمی کو جدید طبی سہولیات سے محروم رکھا ہے۔

آگیا۔ دروازہ کھولا تو دیکھا کہ ملازم کھڑا ہے۔ ملازم کہتا ہے کہ خان صاحب کے پیٹ میں درد ہے۔ اور انہوں نے آپ کی ربڑ کی تھیلی منگوائی ہے۔ یہ سن کر چچا غصہ میں کہتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے دعوت میں انا پے شناپ کھا لیا ہوگا۔ کھانا تو کسی اور کا تھا لیکن پیٹ تو خان صاحب کا اپنا تھا۔ کیا پیٹ کو توپ سے بھریا۔ ملازم کہتا ہے کہ خان صاحب کو رات کو جو بچے سے درد ہے۔ یہ سن کر چچا کہتے ہیں کہ اچھا ہوتا وہ کسی خیراتی ہسپتال میں بھرتی ہو جاتے۔ کیا انہوں نے میرے گھر کو شفا خانہ بھیج لیا کہ جب جی چاہا آگے۔ اور سوتوں کو جگا لیا۔ غصہ کرتے ہوئے چچا ملازم کو ربڑ کی تھیلی دیتے ہیں۔ اور لحاف اوڑھ کر سو جاتے ہیں۔

کچھ دیر بعد ملازم پھر آواز دیتا ہے۔ چچا غصے میں کہتے ہیں کہ کیا اب خان صاحب کے انتقال کی خبر لائے ہو۔ ملازم ربڑ کی تھیلی واپس کرتے ہوئے دیتے دکھ لیجئے۔ ہم بوتل سے کام چلا لیں گے۔ اور کہا کہ اسے اپنے پاس اڑھے شیشی منگا کر دیکھئے۔ خان صاحب سے یہ کسٹک جواب سننے کے بعد چچا کمزور پڑ جاتے ہیں۔ اور ملازم سے کہتے ہیں کہ میں نے خان صاحب کیلئے غصے میں جو باتیں کہیں تھیں اُسے اس نے کیوں کہہ دیا۔ چچا خان صاحب کو کوستے ہوئے سوتے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں لیکن انہیں تین دن نہیں آتی۔ دن میں بھی چچا غصے میں رہتے ہیں کہ خان صاحب نے انہیں پالش کا طعنہ دیا تھا۔ چچا سے یہ غلطی ہوتی ہے کہ وہ خان صاحب سے پالش کی ڈبی منگاتے ہیں۔ اور جب خان صاحب نے ان سے ربڑ کی تھیلی منگوائی تھی تو انہوں نے خان صاحب کو برا بھلا کہہ دیا۔ ملازم نے خان صاحب سے چچا کی کہی ہوئی باتیں کہہ دیں۔ جس کے جواب میں خان صاحب نے چچا سے پالش کی ڈبی پھر منگا کر دیکھنے کا طعنہ دیا۔ اس بات کو لے کر چچا کی انا کو ٹھیس پہونچ گئی۔ اور وہ گھر میں پالش کی ڈبی نہ رکھنے پر



بیگم کو کوسے لگے۔ خان صاحب کی جلی کٹی باتیں چچا کے دل پر  
 اثر کرتی ہیں۔ چنانچہ وہ گھر میں بیوی اور بچوں سے چتر چتر سے پن  
 مظاہرہ کرتے ہیں۔ پالش کی ٹی کی طرح اپنی عینک کو ڈھونڈنے  
 میں ہیں۔ بچے مذاق اڑاتے ہوئے کہتے ہیں کہ عینک تو آپ کی آنکھ کے  
 سامنے لگی ہے۔ اس پر چچا تجالت کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ گھر کے بچے چھٹن  
 اور دو وغیرہ چچا کا مذاق اڑاتے ہیں۔ اور چچا کی حرکت چچی کو  
 جاننے کی ہتھکلی دیتے ہیں۔ چچا بچوں کو چپ کرانے کے لئے مٹھائی دیتے  
 ہیں۔ چچا سب کو مٹھائی پیش کرنے کے بعد اپنے ملازم کو بلاتے ہیں اور  
 سے ایک آنہ دیتے ہیں اور کام انجام دینے پر چونی دینے کا وعدہ کرتے ہوئے  
 جاتے ہیں کہ وہ نکلے جاؤں وہاں خان صاحب خط بنا رہے ہوں گے تو  
 چیک سے ان کی سائیکل پتکچر کر دے کیونکہ انہوں نے مجھے پالش کی  
 شیشی کا طعنے دیا۔ اس طرح چچا خان صاحب سے اپنی بے عزتی کا بدلہ  
 لینے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

ڈرامہ میں تلاش میں قدسیہ زیدی نے خان صاحب اور چچا کی  
 نفسیات کو پیش کیا ہے۔ دونوں کے درمیان تھکرے کی وجہ ربڑ کی تھیلی ہوتی  
 ہے۔ پہلے زمانے میں عام طود پر لوگ ربڑ کی تھیلی رکھا کرتے تھے اور جب  
 کبھی پیٹ میں یا جسم کے کسی حصہ میں درد ہوتا تو اس تھیلی میں گرم پانی  
 ڈال کر سینکا کرتے تھے۔ رات کے وقت خان صاحب کا ربڑ کی تھیلی منگوانا  
 چچا کو ناگوار گذرتا ہے۔ اور ملازم کی وجہ سے ادھر کی ادھر اور ادھر کی بات  
 ادھر کہی جاتی ہے۔ ڈرامہ میں چچا کا غصہ سے بے قابو ہو جانا اور خان صاحب  
 کو نیچا دکھانے کی کوشش کرنا اہم پہلو ہیں۔ ڈرامے کا عنوان "تلاش"  
 عینک کی تلاش پر مبنی ہے۔ لیکن ڈرامہ چچا کی عجیب و غریب حرکتوں  
 سے لپچھپی پیدا کرتا ہے۔

# تلاش (ڈرامہ)

- امتیاز علی تاج/  
قدسیہ زیدی -

## • خلاصہ:

امتیاز علی تاج 1950ء کو پیدا ہوئے۔ امتیاز علی نام اور تاج تخلص۔ آپ کے والد ممتاز علی ایک مشہور ادیب و صحافی تھے۔ 1970ء کو آپ کا انتقال ہوا۔ قدسیہ زیدی اردو ادب میں بچوں کے ادب اور ڈرامہ سے پہچانی جاتی ہے۔ انہوں نے بچوں کے لئے بھی متعدد ڈرامے بھی لکھے ہیں۔ تلاش امتیاز علی تاج اور قدسیہ زیدی کا لکھا ہوا ڈرامہ ہے۔ اس ڈرامے کے کردار چچا، چچی، دڈو، چھٹن، بتو، امامی بندو اور خان صاحب کا ملازم ہیں۔

ڈرامہ انارکلی کے خالق امتیاز علی تاج نے چچا پھکن کے عنوان سے ایک کتاب لکھی جس میں چچا پھکن کے کردار کو ڈرامائی انداز میں پیش کیا۔ قدسیہ زیدی نے امتیاز علی تاج کی کتاب "چچا پھکن" کو ڈرامائی شکل دی۔ ذیل میں اس ڈرامہ کا خلاصہ پیش ہے۔



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE  
Department of Urdu

SEMINAR REPORT

Topic:

تلاش {دراستی}

From:

BI BI FATHIMA  
SECOND YEAR B.sc {2022-23}  
III<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER  
PG - COMBINATION  
U06DE21S0056.

Mrs. Reshma kouser  
Dept. of Urdu

Date: 21-02-2023.

ڈرامہ یونانی لفظ سے بنا ہے۔ جس کے معنی حرکت کے ہیں۔  
ڈرامہ ایسی لفظ یا صنف ہے جن کے مکالموں اور ان کی حرکات و سکنات کو منظر نگاری کے ساتھ پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ ڈرامہ اسٹیج پر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ تحریر اور ان کے مکالموں اور منظر نگاری کے ذریعہ تاثر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔

ڈرامہ تلاش کے مرکزی کردار چہا ہیں۔ جو اپنی تیز و تند باتوں اور بھولی بھالی حرکتوں سے توجہ کام کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ رات چہا لحاف اوڑھے سو رہے تھے کہ ملازم دستک دیتا ہے۔ چہا گھڑی دیکھ کر لا حول پڑھتے ہیں اور غصے میں کہتے ہیں کہ کون اتنی رات کو جگانے آیا۔ دروازہ کھولا تو دیکھا کہ ملازم کھڑا ہے۔ ملازم کہتا ہے کہ خا نصاحب کے پیٹ میں درد ہے۔ اور انہوں نے آپلی بڑی تھیلی منگائی ہے۔ یہ سن کر چہا غصے میں کہتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے دعوت میں ان اپ شناپ کھا لیا ہو گا۔ کھانا تو کسی اور کا تھا لیکن پیٹ تو ان کا خود کا تھا۔ کیا پیٹ کو توپ سمجھ کر بھر لیا۔ ملازم کہتا ہے کہ خا نصاحب کو دو بجے سے درد ہے۔ یہ سن کر چہا کہتے ہیں کہ وہ کوئی خیراتی ہسپتال میں بھرتی ہو جائے۔ کیا انہوں نے میرے گھر کو شفا خانہ سمجھ لیا ہے کہ جب جی چاہا آگے۔ اور سوتوں کو جگا دیا اور ملازم کو بڑی تھیلی دیتے ہیں اور لحاف اوڑھ کر سو جاتے ہیں۔ کچھ دیر بعد ملازم پھر آواز دیتا ہے۔ چہا غصے میں کہتے ہیں کہ اب کہنے آیا ہو گا کہ ملازم کو بڑی تھیلی لے کر کے انتقال کی خبر لائے ہو۔ ملازم بڑی تھیلی واپس کرتے ہوئے کہتا ہے کہ خا نصاحب



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA  
DEPARTMENT OF URDU [اردو]

## SEMINAR REPORT

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Ayesha Firdose  
Registration Number : UOGDE22S0022  
Semester & Course : BSc 1<sup>st</sup> semester [MCs]  
Academic Year : 2022-23  
Assignment Topic :  
سیرت و جہاد کے بارے میں تقریر

Assignment submitted to :  
Mrs. Reshma Kouser ma'am  
Department of Urdu

Date of submission : 26-Dec-2022

سویرے جو کل آناکھ میری تھی  
- پطرس بخاری

اس انشائیہ میں پطرس نے ایک عاودہ "کیرڈی" جب موت آتی تو وہ بھڑکی طرف بھاگتا ہے۔ سے ابتدائی ہے۔ وہ لکھتے ہیں کہ جب ان کی شہادت آتی تو وہ رانا سرپاشنکر جو کہ بہو سنل میں پڑوسی تھے سے ڈر گیا کہ آپ صبح جلدی بیدار ہوتے ہیں۔ تو آپ ہمیں بھی صبح جگا دیا کریں تو ہم بھی صبح بیدار لیا کریں۔ وہ تیار ہی بھیٹے تھے کہ دوسرے دن، کیرڈی سرپاشنکر نے دروازہ بجائے پطرس کو بیدار کر دیا۔ اس کا بیان انہوں نے اس طرح کیا کہ "انہوں نے ایٹور کا نام لے کر بھارتے دروازے پر مکا بازی شروع کر دی۔ پطرس کو ایسا محسوس ہوا جیسے دیوار میں لڑنے لگی۔ مراچی پر لکھا ہوا گلاس جل تنگ ہی طرح بچنے لگا اور سیلنڈر جب پینڈولم کی طرح تلنے لگا تو یہ بیدار ہوئے۔ پھر انہوں نے رانا کی کا شکر یہ بار بار ادا کیا اور کہا کہ میں جاگ گیا ہوں۔ لیکن سرپاشنکر تو گویا مردوں کو زتہ کرتے پر آمادہ تھے۔ آخر پطرس نے لیمب جلا یا تب جا کر یہ طوفان ٹھہرا۔ پھر انہوں نے کھڑکی کھول کر دیکھا تو آسمان میں ستارے جگمگا رہے تھے۔ تو رانا ہی سے ٹائم پوچھا تو پتہ چلا رات سے تین بجے تھے۔ پطرس کو جب وقت کا پتہ چلا تو دل ہی دل میں



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF URDU**

## Seminar Report

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Syeda Adeeba Arfaan

Registration Number : U06DE21S010 5

Semester & Course : IIIrd Semester, B.Sc [M, Cs]

Academic Year : 2022-23

Seminar Topic. : عبدالرتيم خانِ خانانا کی دريادلی

Assignment submitted to : Department of Urdu

Date of submission : 21.02.2023

## حیدرالحیم خاں خانان کی دریاوی

خانخانان کا دسترخوان نہایت وسیع ہوتا تھا۔ کھانہ رنگارنگ و کلفات سے رنگین اور اس کے فیض سے سخاوت کی طرح اہل عالم کو لے ام تھے۔ جب دسترخوان پر بیٹھتا تھا، مکانوں میں درج بدرجہ مسد ہونے اور خرابی ہوتے تھے اور لذت سے کامیاب ہوتے تھے۔ اکثر کھانوں کی رکابیں میں کسی میں کچھ روپے، کسی میں اشرفیاں رکھ دیتے تھے۔ جو جس کو مال آئے اس کی قسمت۔ آج تک وہ مثل زبانوں پر ہے "خان خانان سے کھانے میں بہتانا۔"

لطیفہ۔۔۔۔۔ ایک دفعہ پیش خدمتوں میں کوئی نیا شخص لازم ہوا تھا۔ دسترخوان آراستہ ہوا، نعمت ہارے گونا گوں پختی کیش۔ سب خاں خانان آکر بیٹھا۔ مسیخروں امراء اور صاحب کمال موجود تھے۔ کھانے میں مصروف ہوئے۔ (اس وقت وہی پیش خدمت خاں خانان سے سر پر رسال ہلا رہا تھا کہ یکایک اور فرنگا۔ سب حیران ہو گئے۔ خان خانان نے حال پوچھا۔ عرض "میرے بزرگ صاحب اعادت اور صاحب دستگاہ ہے۔ میرے باپ کو بھی مہمان نوازی کا بہت شوق تھا۔ مجھ پر زمانہ ذریعہ وقت والا۔ اس وقت آپ کا دسترخوان دیکھ کر وہ عالم یاد آگیا۔"

ان خاں خانان نے بھی افسوس کیا۔ ایک عرض بریاں سامنے رکھا تھا میں نے نظر پڑی پوچھا "ہناؤ عرض میں کیا چیز منہ کی بیہوشی ہے۔"

میں نے کہا "پوست" خان خانان نے کہا "سچ کہتا ہے۔ لطف لذت سے باخبر ہے۔ مسرخ کی کھال اتار کر پکاؤ تو کیسا ہی تکلف سے کاؤہ لفت اور نکلیں نہیں رہتی۔ بہت خوش ہوا۔ دسترخوان پر بٹھالیا۔ دل جٹی کی اور مصالحوں میں داخل کر لیا۔"

دوسرے دن دسترخوان پر بیٹھے تو ایک خدمتگار روزانہ خانان نے اس سے بھی سبب پوچھا کہ "ہناؤ اس میں کیا چیز منہ کی بیہوشی ہے۔" اس نے کہا "پوست" سب لعنت ملا مت کر۔"





Kuvempu University



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI (R )

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga - 577201

Academic Year 2022 - 23

Department: of urdu

Seminar Report:-

Topic: تماشا اور تماشائی (ظرامہ)

NAME: MISBAH KHANUM

REG: U06DE2150068

COMBINATION: PC

SEMESTER: IV Semester (II Year BSC)

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 28-07-2023

STUDENT SIGN: Misbah Khanum.

# تماشا اور تماشائی (ڈرامہ)

- ڈاکٹر محمد حسن

خلاصہ:-

ڈاکٹر محمد حسن کا شمار ہندوستان کے مشہور ڈرامہ نگاروں میں ہوتا ہے۔ محمد حسن مراد آباد (نواب پورہ) میں یکم جولائی 1926 کو پیدا ہوئے۔ والد کا نام محمد الطاف، والدہ کا نام رضوان فاطمہ تھا۔ محمد حسن ایک اچھے شاعر، افسانہ نگار، تخلیق کار، نقاد اور صحافی بھی تھے۔ انہوں نے کئی ڈراموں کا اردو میں ترجمہ کیا۔ شعری مجموعہ ”زنجیرِ نغمہ“ فیچر ”یہ لکھتویے“ اور ڈرامے ”کھریے کا چاند“ ”نجات“ کافی مشہور ہیں۔

زیر نظر ڈرامہ ”تماشا اور تماشائی“ اردو کے نامور شاعر اسد اللہ خاں غالب کو موضوعِ بحث بنا کر لکھا گیا ہے۔ اس ڈرامے کو پڑھ کر قاری غالب اور ان کے عہد سے آگاہ ہوتے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر محمد حسن نے اس ڈرامے کو بڑی عمدگی سے ترتیب دیا ہے۔ اس ڈرامہ میں غالب کی شخصیت کے دو پہلو سامنے آتے ہیں۔ ایک نواب زادہ کی حیثیت سے اور دوسرا شاعر کی حیثیت سے یہ ڈرامہ ایک ریڈیائی ڈرامہ ہے۔

(غالب پر ایک ایسی ڈرامہ)

کراچی:- مرزا غالب، بنسی، دھر، استان گو، یوسف مرزا  
ماں لڑکی بیگم کاظم شرابی۔

(غالب کی غزلوں کے مختلف ٹکڑے لگاتے ہوئے مختلف لوگ ایسی ہیئت سے گزرتے ہیں ان میں کوئی ٹکڑا کھٹک کے رقص کا ہے تو کوئی فلمی موسیقی کا۔ کوئی

قوالی کا پے تو کوئی کسی ڈرامے کا۔

(۵)

مرزا: قہقہہ لگاتا ہے۔

غالب: ہنستے ہوئے۔

مرزا: آگے کی داستان مجھے معلوم ہے۔

غالب: کیا جانتے ہو تم؟

مرزا: یہی کہ تم ہوا دار میں سوار ہو کر حلی کالج پہنچے۔ تمہیں نوکری کا پروانہ مل چکا تھا۔ حلی کالج میں فارسی پڑھانے کی خدمت تمہارے سپرد ہو چکی تھی۔ تم نوکری کرنے گئے تھے اور اس امید پر ہوا دار میں بیٹھے رہے کہ کالج کا سربراہ تمہارے استقبال کو آئے گا۔ تمہارے استقبال کو کوئی نہیں آیا اور تم واپس چلے آئے۔

(ہنستا ہے)

غالب: جانتے ہو کیوں؟

مرزا: تم نے یہی کہا تھا کہ نا، ”نوکری اس لئے کرنا چاہی تھی کہ عزت بڑھے اس لئے نہیں کہ عزت اور کم ہو جائے۔“

غالب: جانتے ہو یہ لفظ کس کے ہیں؟

مرزا: کہو۔

غالب: یہ لفظ تمہارے تھے۔ شاعر قصیدے لکھ کر پیٹ پال سکتا ہے۔ بہت آگے بڑھے تو مدرسہ بھی لکھا کر جی سکتا ہے میں نے نوکری کرنا چاہی اور امیرزادے سے تے میسرے پاؤں میں بیٹریاں ڈال دیں۔ تم نے مجھے عزت کا واسطہ دیا جھوٹی عزت کا واسطہ، تم نے خاترائی شان کی قسمیں دلائی۔ جھوٹی شان کی جھوٹی قسمیں۔ امیرزادے سے تم نے مجھے حلی کالج کے دروازے سے واپس لوٹا دیا۔

مرزا: میں نے روکا تھا تمہیں۔ تم نے حلی کالج کے سربراہ انگریز کی شان



Kuvempu University



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI (R )

**D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE**

**Shivamogga - 577201**

**Academic Year 2022 - 23**

**Department: of Urdu**

**Assignment:**

**Topic: (انگریزی سے اردو اقتباسات) ترجمہ نگاری**

**NAME: MISBAH KHANUM**

**REG: U06DE215006**

**COMBINATION: PC**

**SEMESTER: IV Semester (11 year BSC)**

**DATE OF SUBMISSION: 28-07-2023**

**STUDENT SIGN: Misbah Khanum.**

# ترجمہ نگاری

انگریزی سے اردو اقتباسات :-

1. Education is important due to several reasons, both from an individual's as well as the point of view of the society. For an individual, education is important because it equips him to earn his livelihood, helps in a balanced development inculcates moral and ethical values helps develop qualities required for social well being, contributes towards spiritual development and hence develops a complete human being. Education is important from the point of society as well. Progressive societies require individuals who are physically fit, intellectually well developed, economically self-sufficient and morally high. A society seeks to fulfill these needs through education.

← ترجمہ :- تعلیم متعدد و خوبات کی بناء پر اہم ہے۔ ایک فرد کے ساتھ ساتھ تعلیم معاشرے کے نقطہ نظر سے بھی ضروری ہے۔ ایک فرد کے لئے تعلیم اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ یہ اسے اپنی روزی کمانے کیلئے تیار کرتی ہے، متوازن ترقی میں مدد کرتی ہے، اخلاق اور اخلاقی اقدار کو ابھارتی ہے، سماجی بہبود کے لئے ضروری خصوصیات کی نشوونما میں مدد کرتی ہے، اور حافی ترقی میں اپنا حصہ ڈالتی ہے اور اس طرح ایک مکمل انسان کی نشوونما کرتی ہے۔ تعلیم معاشرے کے نقطہ نظر سے بھی

اہم ہے۔ ترقی پسند معاشرے کو ایسے افراد کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے جو جسمانی طور پر قوت اور قابل ہوں، ذہنی طور پر خود کفیل اور اخلاق طور پر اعلیٰ۔ ایک معاشرہ تعلیم کے ذریعے ان ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔

2. A society has a variety of occupations. These occupations are distributed among its members. Each of these is important and its efficient performance helps the society to survive. So the engineers, doctors, lawyers, scientists, carpenters, gardeners etc., need to function properly if the society is to progress and prosper. But over a period of time certain prejudices have developed against certain occupations. Occupations that are unpleasant or those which involve more of physical labour are looked down upon. This tendency along with the practice of deciding the social status of people on the basis of occupations has created tension in the society.

← ترجمہ :- معاشرے میں مختلف قسم کے پیشے ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ پیشے اس کے اداکین میں تقسیم کئے جاتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے ہر ایک اہم ہے اور اس کی موثر کارکردگی سے معاشرے کو زلزلہ زلزلے میں مراد ملتی ہے۔ لہذا انجینئرز، ڈاکٹروں، وکلاء، سائنس دانوں، پڑھیوں، باغبانوں وغیرہ کو صحیح طریقے سے کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہے اگر معاشرے کو ترقی اور خوشحالی حاصل کرنی ہے۔ لیکن وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ بعض پیشوں کے خلاف بعض تعصبات نے جنم لیا ہے۔ وہ پیشے جو ناشگوار ہوتے ہیں

یا جن میں جسماقی مشقت زیادہ ہوتی ہے حقیقت سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ یہ  
 رجحان لوگوں کی سماجی حیثیت کی فیصلہ کرنے کی مشق کے ساتھ  
 ساتھ پیشوں کی بنیاد سے معاشرے میں تناؤ پیدا کیا ہے۔

3. The success of a democratic government depends much  
 on the people. The progress of the people depends mostly  
 on the government. It is for this reason that there  
 must be proper understanding and co-operation between  
 the people and Government only then can the nation  
 progress. The important duty of a Government is to  
 protect the country from foreign attacks. The Government  
 should chalk out social and economic programs for  
 the benefit of the people. The Government, through its  
 plan must try to remove inequality, poverty, unemploy-  
 -ment, illiterate etc. It is primary function of the  
 Government to establish peace and maintain law  
 and order in the country. The Government must  
 protect the rights of the people. people cannot lead  
 a peaceful life without the Government.

← ترجمہ :- جمہوری حکومت کی کامیابی کا زیادہ تر انحصار عوام پر ہوتا  
 ہے۔ عوامی کی ترقی کا زیادہ تر انحصار حکومت پر ہے۔ اس لئے عوام  
 اور حکومت کے درمیان مناسب انیاح و تنفییم اور تعاون ہونا چاہیئے۔  
 تب ہی قوم ترقی کی کر سکتی ہے۔ حکومت کا اہم فریضہ ملک کو غیر ملکی  
 حملوں سے پہچانا ہے۔ حکومت کا اہم بھلائی کیلئے سماجی اور معاشی پروگرام  
 مرتب کرے۔ حکومت کو اپنے منصوبے کے ذریعے عوام مساوات، غربت،



DVS COLLEGE ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE  
SHIVAMOGGA-577201

[DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY]

ASSIGNMENTS / SEMINAR

SUBJECT: HISTORY

TOPIC: Chatrapathi Shivaaji Maharaj

SUBMITTED BY

Dinesh, M. shet

U06DE22A0153

I<sup>st</sup> B.A

II sem

DATE OF SUBMISSION

SUBMITTED TO

DERPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SIGNATURE



# Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj was one of the greatest king we can see in histories of India.

He was a devout Hindu ruler of India. He established Maratha Empire in western India.

He was born on 19<sup>th</sup> February 1630 in hill fort of Shivneri. His father name was Shahaji and mother's name was Jisabhai.

He had taken both religious and war education since childhood. He ruled the Maratha Maratha empire in India from 1674 to 1680. He was one of greatest king of India who fought against slave to any kingdom and he remain like a lion in the history of India. He laid for a great empire which played significant parts in modern Indian history.

The Marathas slowly but steadily gained power under leadership of Shivaji: 1627-1690 CE. They threw off Muslim Yoke & organised themselves into a powerful nation. Shivaji's own personality played a great part in the rise of Maratha power. He brought under his banner the different Maratha chiefs, welded together. They filled themselves with the feelings of self respect and faith.

### Political condition

The political condition of country also played a great part in the rise of Marathas. The different Deccan States like Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golkonda etc..... The various Maratha chiefs realised the situation and patched up their petty differences when they were faced with a bigger problem of saving themselves from a common

in personality of Aurangzeb with fanatic religious policy. The above main reasons are responsible for rise of power of Maratha in 17<sup>th</sup> century. which is an epoch making event in history of India in general & that of Deccan in particular.

## The Contribution & Achievements of Shivaji towards the establishment of Maratha State

### Early Career of Shivaji:

Shivaji was son of Shahaji Bhonsle, who had raised from position of Jagirdar under Sultan of Ahmednagar to that of King maker.

Shivaji developed under the guidance of his mother Jijabai. She influenced him from childhood days with the great spirit to defend his country and Religion. Later He was put under the charge of Dadaji Kond Dev. He brought him up as an orthodox Hindu. His



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(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)  
(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the A Grade)  
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## **Department of Arts**

# **Assignment**

***Subject: Macro Economics.***

**Submitted By:**

Name: Ranjitha B.H

Reg No: U06DE21A0051

Class: II B.A (IV Semester)

**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

**Submitted To:**

**Shivalingam.S**

**Assistant**

**Professor**

**Department of Economics**

**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

**Date of Submission: 16 - 06 -2023**

**Signature of the Student**

**Signature of the Teacher in charge**

**2023-24**



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# Classical Theory of Employment

The classical theory assumes over the long period the existence of full employment without inflation.

Given wage-price flexibility, there are automatic competitive forces in the economic system that tend to maintain full employment, and make the economy produce output at that level in the long run.

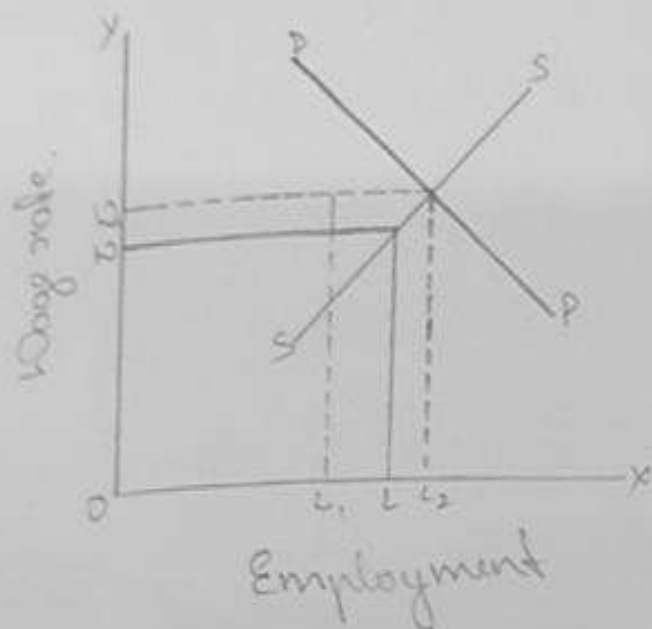
Thus, full employment is regarded as a normal situation & any deviation from this level is something abnormal since competition automatically pushes the economy toward full employment.

The classical theory of income, output & employment is based on the following assumptions:

1. There is a normal situation of full employment without inflation.
2. There is a laissez faire capitalist economy without foreign trade.
3. There is perfect competition in labour, money & product markets.
4. Labour is homogeneous.
5. Total output of the economy is divided into consumption & investment expenditures.
6. The quantity of money is given. Money is only a medium of exchange.
7. Wages & prices are flexible.
8. Money wages & real wages are directly related & this relationship is proportional.

2. Capital stock & technological knowledge are given in the short run.

Classical theory of employment i.e. classical remedy for unemployment can be narrated with the help of the following diagram.



In the above diagram  $SS$  &  $DD$  curve represent supply of labour & demand for labour respectively. These curves intersect at point  $E$ . At Old equilibrium wage rate,  $OL$  is the equilibrium employment. Equilibrium level of employment itself is full employment. When wage rate rises,





**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce**  
(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)  
(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the A Grade)  
Sir M.V.Road, Post Box No.81, SHIVAMOGGA-577201, Karnataka State

# **Department of Arts**

# **Assignment**

**Subject: Macro Economics.**

**Submitted By:**

Name: Sahana K.B

Reg No: U06DE21A0050

Class: II B.A (IV Semester)

**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

**Submitted To:**

**Shivalingam.S**

**Assistant**

**Professor**

**Department of Economics**

**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

**Date of Submission: 16 - 06 -2023**

*Sahana*

**Signature of the Student**

**Signature of the Teacher in charge**

**2023-24**



# The classical theory of employment :-

The classical theory ~~assumes that~~ the long period the existence of full employment without inflation.

Given wage price flexibility, there are automatic competitive forces in the economic system that tend to maintain full employment and make the economy produce output at that level in the long run.

Thus, full employment is regarded as a normal situation & any deviation from this level is something abnormal since competition automatically pushes the economy toward full employment.

The classical theory of income output & Employment is based on the following assumption

- 1) There is a normal situation of full employment without inflation.
- 2) There is a laissez faire Capitalist Economy without foreign trade
- 3) There is Perfect Competition in labour, money & product market.
- 4) Labour is homogeneous
- 5) Total output of the Economy is divided into Consumption & investment Expenditures.
- 6) The quantity of money is given. money is only a medium of Exchange
- 7) Wages & Prices are flexible
- 8) money wages & real wages are directly related & this relationship is proportional.



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# **Department of Arts**

# *Assignment*

***Subject: Macro Economics.***

**Submitted By:**

Name: *Sudarshan. H*  
Reg No: *U06DE21A0156*  
Class: *II B.A (IV Semester)*

**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

**Submitted To:**

**Shivalingam.S**  
**Assistant**  
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**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

**Date of Submission: 16 - 06 -2023 .**

**Signature of the Student**

**Signature of the Teacher in charge**

**2023-24**



# SAY'S LAW OF MARKET

The law of markets, popularized by the French economist Jean-Baptiste Say (1767-1834) is an important principle in economics.

In economics, the thought of orthodox sect is largely inspired by J.B. Say's law under Seno's rule. There is no overpopulation and no unemployment. There are no logical impossibilities. Say's market law is supply creates its own demand. Say argued that because the demand for supplied goods is created by itself, there is no possibility of overproduction and unemployment.

According to Say "production creates a market for goods: selling means buying at the same time. And producing more means creating more demand for other goods. Every producer gets a customer. Say's theory is that with the supply

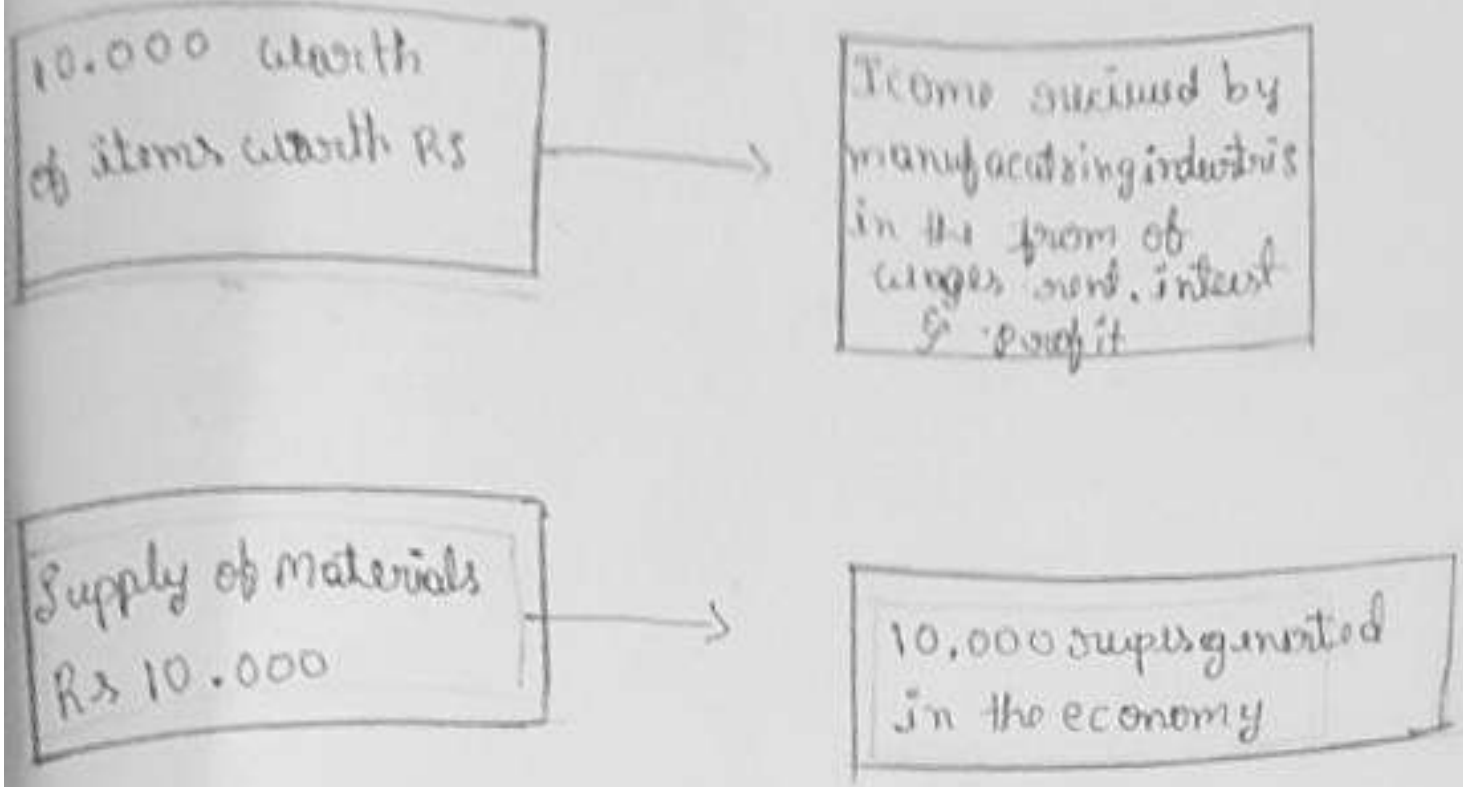
of a commodity the demand for it is automatically created and an additional supply of the commodity is capable of creating an equal amount of demand.

Factories involved in the production of goods receive income when they are produced.

Owners of factories use this income to buy the things they need. That part participating in the production process is used for the purchase of goods. Hence the same amount of income and purchasing power is generated in the production of any commodity. This enables all the products produced to meet the demand and sell them in full quantities for example, people who received income in the form of wages and profits from manufacture of bicycles could buy goods such as rice, sugar, cloth, oil, books etc. Suppose they use this income to buy. This means that the income from production creates an equal amount of demand. (2)



think there is no room for overproduction  
y's market rule with the help of the map below



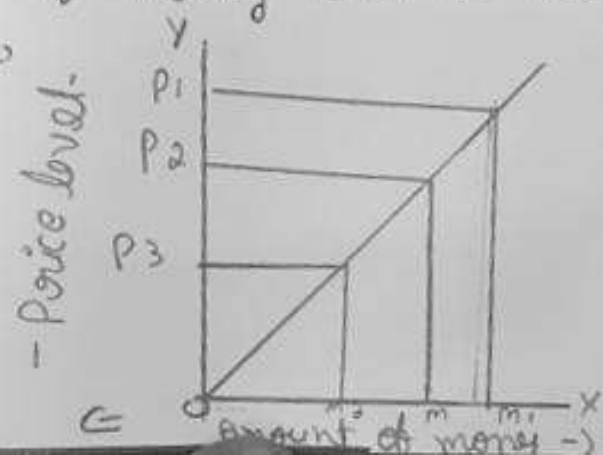
# IRVING FISHER'S QUANTITY THEORY OF MONEY :-

According to the quantity theory of money the value of money depends on the total volume of money in circulation this theory states that, other things being constant the change in the quantity of money is the same as the price level of goods causing a change in

American economist named Irving Fisher provided the version of money in his book - the purchasing power of money in the year 1911. According to Fisher as the quantity of money in circulation increases, the other things remain unchanged.

The price level also increases in direct proportion as well as the value of money decreases and vice versa. Fisher theory can be best explained with the help of famous equation is  $MV = PT$  or  $P = MV/T$ .

The relationship between the quantity of money and the price level analyzed by the quantity theory of money can be expressed through the below



above figure shows the quantity of  
the ox axis and the price level  
oy axis. The price level on the oy  
the price level is  $op$  when the quantity of  
or money supply is  $om$ . when the  
quantity of money increases to  $om'$  the price  
rises to  $op'$ . Conversely, when the money  
supply falls to  $om''$  the price level falls to

In this way money is in supply  
the economy.

is a direct and proportional  
relationship between volume and price.

Fisher's Equation is as follows:-

$$MV = PT$$

$M$  = Total amount of money

$PT$  = Total value of all goods and  
services.

this equation can also be written in other  
ways as follows:-



Kuvempu University



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI (R )

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga - 577201

Academic Year 2022 - 23

Department: SOCIOLOGY

**Assignment:**

**Topic:** Introduction of Industrialisation of food production and distribution.

**NAME:** Gayeda Firdose

**REG:** U06DE2150166

**COMBINATION:** PC

**SEMESTER:** 1186c, IV sem

**DATE OF SUBMISSION:**

**STUDENT SIGN:** 

# Contents

## Industrialisation of food production and distribution

- \* History.
- \* Chemical inputs.
- \* Mechanisation.
- \* Market concentration
- \* Industrialisation of food production and motivating factors.
- \* Effects of industrialisation and distribution of food production.
- \* Negative consequences of industrialisation of food production.

# Industrialization of food production and distribution

Industrialization of food means a series of technical evolutions linked to the industrial revolution that affect how food is made from production through to processing, catering and distribution.

## History:

In 1920, more than half of United States population were farmers. They lived a peasant life in rural communities and were skilled in a range of animal rearing and crop production skills. Farmers tended to embrace natural complementarities between the unique components of the farm to establish healthy food production systems.

Most farm work was done with human or animal labor.

Since the time, the advent of industrialization has enabled technology to become a pervasive part of society that affects almost every aspect of our lives. Food and food production is no exception as now only 2% of Americans are farmers and most live in urban spaces where they have limited access to food in its natural form.

within the food system, five major trends have enabled widespread industrialization. They include the discovery of inorganic chemical inputs, mechanization, specialization, consolidation and market concentration.

## Chemical inputs (fertilizer, herbicide etc)

There were no chemical fertilizers until 1910 and farmers were dependent on natural sources of fertilizers eg manure, plant residue etc. However, following the successful implementation of the Haber Bosch process, nitrogen could be extracted from the air.

This new form of nitrogen enabled the widespread expansion of farming operations. It also prompted further research into the use of chemicals for a range of agricultural purposes.

Following world war II, there was heavy investment in the agricultural sector. Many of the advancements were attempts to retrofit war technologies for use civilian use.

## Mechanization:-

Farming can be tedious and repetitive, especially for common tasks like seeding, weeding and harvesting. Accordingly, there was strong motivation to develop technologies that would reduce both the amount of labor needed and improve efficiency.

This need drove innovation and the development of large scale machinery that would come to dominate the production landscape.

However, the trade-off for the use of heavy machinery are the negative environmental impacts, e.g because of the use of fossil fuels. Likewise, high startup and operation costs preclude many from entering the farming profession. Farming has also arguably become so efficient that many small-scale producers have been put out of business and many former farm workers have been left landless and without alternative opportunities to secure their livelihood.

### Market concentration:

Within the food sector, an increasingly small number of companies own the vast majority of the market. For example: B&W owns 62% of the salty snack market, while six main companies control the majority of the world's seed and pesticide market (and further consolidation is taking place as China Chem merged with Syngenta) Dupont has merged with Dow, and Bayer recently purchased Monsanto.

Likewise, the four largest U.S. beef slaughtering and processing companies in the industry earn 82% of the sales and four companies in the supermarket sector earn at least 42% of the sales.

Consequently, creating solutions to address and alleviate the disadvantages of each advancement must be system based and capable of offering viable solutions that maintain safety and economic advantage.



## Industrialisation of Food production and motivating factors :-

In the days before the industrial peace, food items were not as plentiful as they claimed to be. Surplus production was the agriculture of those days called subsistence agriculture. There was only enough for their use in agriculture which was called subsistence production. Because there was no fertilization as now. The use of fertilizers and pesticides was also non-existent and access to advanced agricultural machinery and hybrid seeds was non-existent. All these reasons agricultural production was only meeting the demand of the farmer and his family.

But over time, the agricultural fields took advantage of the expansion of irrigation, the use of fertilizers the mechanisation and modernisation of the agricultural sector, the introduction of hybrid seeds and revolutionary increase in the production of food grains.

Industrialization, which was limited to the production of consumer goods, gave a new touch to agriculture.

Factors leading to industrialization of food production are as follows:-

- ① Globalization, privatization and liberalization.
- ② progress and development in the food preservation techniques
- ③ progress and development in the means of transportation and communication.
- ④ Emergence of international and inland tourism.
- ⑤ population growth, migration, urbanisation.
- ⑥ Mechanisation and Modernisation of agriculture.
- ⑦ policies of state.

Effects of Industrialisation and Distribution of Food production.

- ① Industrialisation of food production in the management of malnutrition.
- ② The role played by industrialisation of food production in earning GDP.
- ③ Industrialisation of food production can solve the problem of unemployment.
- ④ Industrialisation of food production gave a new dimension to Transportation sector.

## Negative Consequences of Industrialisation of food production:-

Industrialization of production of food products is having negative and dangerous effects on the environment. As a state considering agriculture as an industry, it is giving utmost importance to mechanisation and modernisation of agriculture sector.

Some of today's prosperous farmers are using powerful pesticide, fertilizers, hybrid seeds and GM seeds. Let them grow fat when raising fowls and cattle.

They are using some type of hormones to make them gain weight. Various types of food preservatives are used to protect food items. Various types of pollution and problems have appeared in the agricultural and pastoral sectors due to modern agriculture and animal husbandry. Land is losing its productivity due to modern agricultural investments.

## Reference :-

- ① open elective-04  
Sociology of Food culture. (Dr I C Mulgund)
- ② <https://ecosystemsunited.com>
- ③ <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki>

V S College of Arts and Science,  
Shivmooga.

Department of Sociology

Assignment

Topic :- Explain the types of Social  
institutions.

Submitted by,

Sahana. K. B

U06DE22S0118

IBSc (M U)

Submitted to,

Pavithra S

Lecturer

Department of Sociology

## What are Social Institutions?

Societies are an abstract concept but it is universally agreed upon that a society is built up of certain norms, rules and traditions that maintain social order and stability. These norms and rules are required. They form gradually over consensus and are always subject to change depending on the people that make up the society. In order to execute and maintain these rules, social institutions exist. According to H. F. Baines, social institutions are 'the social structure & machinery through which human society organizes, directs & executes the multiparious activities required to society for human need.' They are broad conceptual frameworks that look into and govern a particular aspect of social life, the family, for example, is a major social institution. It exists to societies are an abstract concept

but it is universally agreed upon that a Society is built up of certain norms, rules and traditions that maintain social order and stability. These norms and rules are acquired. They form gradually over consensus and are always subject to change depending on the people that make up the Society. In order to execute and maintain these rules, social institutions exist. According to H. E. Barnes, social institutions are exist. According to H. E. Barnes, social institutions are 'the social structure & machinery through which human society organizes, directs & executes the multifarious activities required to society for human need.' They are broad conceptual frameworks that look into and govern a particular aspect of social life. The family, for example, is a major social institution.

## :- Explain the types of Social institutions:-

Two types of Social institutions :-

1. Primary Institutions :- Family, Marriage, Religion,

2. Secondary Institutions :- Education, Bank, Law.

1. \* Family :- The family is generally regarded as a primary social institution. The institution of family is a basic unit in the society, and the multifaceted functions performed by it makes it a much-needed institution in a society. It is one of the oldest social institutions on the earth.

\* Marriage :- Marriage is an institution that admits man and woman to family life. It is a stable relationship in which a man and a woman are socially committed to love together without losing their status in the community.

Marriage is not merely concerned with the couple; rather it affects the

\*Law :- Law is a system of rules and guidelines which are enforced through social institutions to govern behaviour, wherever possible. It shapes behaviour, politics, economics and society in numerous ways and serves as a social mediator of relations between people.

## Characteristics of Social Institutions:-

1. Universality
2. Institutions as Standardised procedures and Norms
3. Institution - As the Controlling mechanism
4. Institutions are Relatively Permanent
5. Abstract in nature
6. Oral and written traditions
7. Symbolic traits
8. Institutions are Internalized.
9. Institutions of a complex society give a characteristic profile to the entire society.



Universal. They exist in all the stages of social development. Social institutions are the success and stages of

Institutions as Standardized procedures and norms:- Institutional norms refer to the expectations of behaviour that are acceptable within an institutional environment. In a business environment, companies exert normative pressures to influence the structures and practices in that environment.

3. Institutions are Relatively permanent:- Institutions are relatively permanent, but not unchanging. They are in large degree the product of the stable and fixed needs of individuals and of groups, but they also modify and mold the permanent characters of individuals and groups.

1. Institutions - as the controlling mechanism:- A means to control the behaviour of one or other a process or system. There are many types of control mechanisms.

Human decision making is a control.

mechanism made by an individual to start or  
delay a process in an attempt to keep on  
having a process within a desired state.

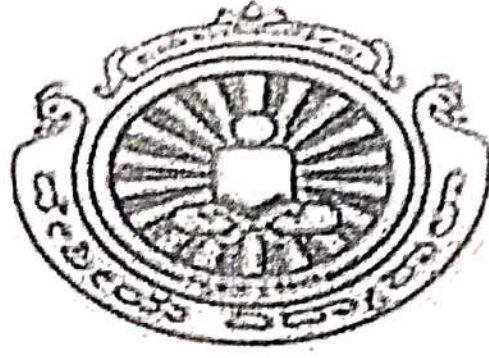
5. Abstract in nature :- Institutions are not  
external, visible, or tangible things. They  
are abstract, thus marriage cannot be kept  
in a museum, religion cannot be rated or  
qualified, war cannot be weighed and law  
cannot be brought to the laboratory  
experiments, and so on.

6. Oral and written Traditions :- Oral tradition  
is information passed down through the  
generations by word of mouth that is not  
written down. This includes historical and  
cultural traditions, literature and law.  
Explore some oral tradition examples like  
legends, proverbs, folktales, and customs.

7. Symbolic Traits :- Social institutions are  
organised patterns of beliefs and behavior  
that are centered on basic social  
needs. A group of people united by  
common interest. Having material  
resources. Having norms. Fulfilled some  
social need.

Institutions are Interrelated; - A Social Institution is an interrelated system of social roles and social norms, organized around the satisfaction of an important need or social function. Social institutions are organized patterns of beliefs and behaviours that are centered on basic social needs.

Institutions of a complex society give a characteristic profile to the entire society; - A complex society is defined by at least seven correlates; cities, surplus, agriculture intensification, specialization, inequality, and multifacted political and economic systems. It is important to note, however, that not all complex societies exhibit all of these correlates.



DVS ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE Shivamogga  
- 577201

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Seminar/Assignment/ Test/Activities

Topic: ಬಸಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ  
ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ.

Submitted By

Name: ವರುಣಾಕುಮಾರ್, ಬಿ.ಬಿ.  
Class: III B.A  
Professor ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ, ಮೈಸೂರು,  
Course: B.A.  
Sem: 5<sup>th</sup>.  
Register Number: 2014648.  
Date: 14-12-2022

Submitted To

Pavithra. Mam  
HOD, Assistant  
Dept. Of Sociology  
DVS College



2022-23.

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗಾತ್ರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೀಣತೆಯು  
ಹುಟ್ಟು ಸಾವು ಮತ್ತು ತೆರವು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವ ಜನನದರ ಮರಣದರ ಮತ್ತು  
ಇವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯುವುದಾಗಿದೆ

ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗಳು :-

1) ಜಿ. ಪಿ. ಕೆ. ಬಾರ್ಕ್ಲೆ :- " ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ  
ಗಾತ್ರ " ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಜನನ ವಡವ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಲಭಿಸುವ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಎಲ್ಲ  
ಜನನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಾನವ  
ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವೆನ್ನಲಾಗುವುದು.

2) ಪ್ರಾಪ್ಪನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲೀವಿಸ್ :- ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ  
ಗಾತ್ರ ರಚನೆ, ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು  
ಅವುಗಳ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮಾನವ  
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಆತನು ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ  
ಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

3) ಅಚರ್ ಗುಲ್ಲಾರ್ಡ್ :-

ಜನಗಳ ಭೌತಿಕ ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ನೈತಿಕ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯ  
ಮಾನವ ಗಣಿತಾಧಾರಿತ ವಿವರಣೆ.

4) ಪ್ರಾಂಕ್ಲಿಯೇಮರ್ :- ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಗುಣಾಂಕ  
ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಂಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ.

5) ಲೀವಿಸ್ . ಆರ್ . ಕಾಕ್ಸ್

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗಾತ್ರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ  
ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೀಣತೆಯು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಸಾವು ಮತ್ತು ತೆರವು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವ  
ಜನನದರ . ಮರಣದರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಇವುಗಳ

ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ತ್ರಯ್ಯಾತನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯುವುದಾಗಿದೆ,

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು :-

1. ಸ್ಥಿರ ಹಂತ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಅಂಕ - ಅಂಶಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭ್ಯನಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

2. ಚರ ಹಂತ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯವಣಿಗೆಯ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯನಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಶಾಖೆಗಳು :-

1. ಆವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವ್ಯವಣಿಗೆಯ 4 ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ,

2. ಅಕ್ಷಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅಂಕ - ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ದಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಿಸುವುದು.

3. ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲಗಳಿಗೂ ವಾ A ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ಅಭ್ಯನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

4. ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾತ್ಮಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಕಾಲಮುಕ್ತವು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾವಿಕಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲೋದ್ಭವವನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



ನಿರೀತವಾದುದು. ಈ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಅಭ್ಯನಿಸಿದರು ಅದು. ಜನಶಂಖ್ಯೆ  
 ಜನನ - ಮರಣ ಎಲಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದರು  
 ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದೆ. ಅವರ ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಕುಗ್ಗುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಸಮತೋಲನವಾದ :-

ಜನಶಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯು ಅವರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಸಮತೋಲನ  
 ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಫಲಾನು ೨ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ  
 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜನಶಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಜನನ . ಮರಣ . ಎಲಕೆ . ಜನಶಂಖ್ಯಾ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ  
 ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಪುನರುತ್ತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ, ಪ್ರವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಸ್ತು  
 ಜೀವನವಧಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಂತೆಯೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಜನಶಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ  
 ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಅಭ್ಯನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಇದು ಜನರ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು  
 ಅಭ್ಯನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪಲ್ಲ . ಎಸಾ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜನಶಂಖ್ಯಾ ಅಭ್ಯನನದ ಖ್ಯಾತಿ  
 ಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಭ್ಯನನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು  
 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ.

- 1) ಗಾತ್ರ.
- 2) ರಚನೆ
- 3) ಹಂಚಿಕೆ

1) ಗಾತ್ರ :-

ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿದೇಶ್ಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿದೇಶ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನರ  
 ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೆಲವೆರಲ್ಲಾಗುವ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು - ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಜನಶಂ  
 ಖ್ಯಾಯ ಗಾತ್ರವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ, ಜನಶಂಖ್ಯಾ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಅಂಶ ಕೈಗಾಣೆ  
 ದುಡಿಮೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮುಖ  
 ರಕೆಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತವಾಗಿ. ಜನರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು  
 ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು  
ಸಹಾಯಕ



2. ರಚನೆ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ರಚನೆಯು ಬಂದು ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಮೊತ್ತ  
ನಿಕೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಗಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾದಂತೆ ಅದರ ರಚನೆ  
ಯಲ್ಲು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಕೊಂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ವಯಸ್ಸು ನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕೃತರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ  
ಧರ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಇವೆ ಯುಂಟಾದ ನೊಕೆ ಲಬಿಧ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು  
ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, ಈ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳೆಂತಾಗುವ  
ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಶಗಳ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ,

3. ಡಂಚೆ :-

ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಲಂಬ ಎದವು ಇಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾದವನ್ನೆ ಬೃಗೊಂಡು ಖಂಡ,  
ದೇಶ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು . ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಡಂಚೆ  
ಕೆಯ ಜನರು ನಗರ ಕೈಗಾಂಕಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಓ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ  
ಡುಗ್ ಡಂಚೆ ಡಂಡಿವ್ಯಾಲಿಯವನ್ನು ಲಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ :-

1. ಜನ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣಿತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಲಿವರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು  
ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕುವೆಲ್ಲ ಬೇಗವಾದೆ ಮನವನ ನಡವ  
ಳಿಕೆಯ ಅಂಶಗಳು ನಿಕೃವುಲ್ಲ . ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅಂಕ - ಅಂಶಗಳ ಶ್ರುಭಿ  
ವತಃ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲದ್ದು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿತ್ತು ವಿತ್ತಂಕೆ  
ವಿವರಣೆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗದೆ

2. ಲತಾಯುಕ್ತ ಅಂಕ - ಅಂಶಗಳ ಗಣಿ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಪ್ರತಿಯಾದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲಿವರವಾದ  
ಓ ಲತಾಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಅಂಕ - ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಬರಿಸಿದೆ . ಇವು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ

ಲಂಕಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ  
 ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಲಂಕಾಗಳು ಮೂಲಕವೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ೧. ೦೦೦-೦೦೦  
 ಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೦೦೦ - ೦೦೦ಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ  
 ಸಂಶೋಧಕನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಲಂಕಾಗಳು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು  
 ಉಚಿತತೆಯ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಮೃಗದಿವಿಶೇಷಣೆ, ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ  
 ವಲಸೆಯ ಜನನದರ ಅಧಿಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ  
 ಮೂಲಕವೆಂದು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ  
 ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

4. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ವಿಧಾನ :-

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ  
 ಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಲಂಕಾಗಳು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಸಹ  
 ಯೋಗವಾಗಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಭಿನ್ನ ಸೂಚಕಗಳ  
 ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಲಂಕಾಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ  
 ಕಡಿಮೆ ತರಬೇತಿ. ಕಡಿಮೆ ಜೀವನಮಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ  
 ಅಧ್ಯಯನವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

5. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಷರತ್ತು :-

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಷರತ್ತು ಲಂಕಾಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ  
 ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಾಗಿ  
 ಸುತ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವುದು ಬಗ್ಗೆ  
 ಹಾಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ  
 ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.



2 ನೇ ಅನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಒನಶಂಖಾ ಸಮಿತಿ 1938 ರಲ್ಲಿ  
ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸುನಿತು,

1936 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡ್ವಿನ್ ಚಾಲ್ಟರ್‌ಟನ್ ಗ್ರಂಥದ of parent hood  
" ಶಾಧಕಿಯಲ್ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸುನಿತು " Food planning for 400  
million ಮೈ. ಜ್ಞಾನ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ india teaming million  
ಗ್ರಾಡಿ ಕೈಗಲು.

### ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒನಶಂಖಾಕಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ :-

- \* 1930 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು ತನ್ನ ಲಭ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ  
ದಲ್ಲಿ ಒನಶಂಖೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒವರಿಸಿದಾರೆ,
- \* ಲಬ್ಬಲ್ ಫೆಲೋನ ಖರಿದಿಲು " ಆನ- ಇ - ಆಕ್ಟಿ" ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ  
ಒನಶಂಖೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಒವರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ
- \* 9 ಫೈಟಿಂಗ್ಲು "The imperial gazetteer of india"  
1881 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಯಿತು,
- \* "ಉಪನಿಯರ್ ಗೆಜೆಟಿಯರ್" 2 ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು 1885 - 1887 ರ  
ಲೆವಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 14 ಸಂಪುಟಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡವು 1907 - 1909 ರ  
ಲೆವಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 26 ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡವು,
- \* ಗ್ರೆಂಚರ್‌ಟರು ಒನನ 6 ಮರಣ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದಾರೆ,
- \* ಗ್ರೆಂಚರ್‌ಟರು ಮರಣದಿಂದ ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು ಲಯಲರತನೆ. ಆರಗ್ರು ಸಾ  
ಮಾಡಿಕೆ ಆರಗ್ರು ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು ಒನನ ದರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- \* ಗ್ರೆಂಚರ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ ಯುಂಟಾದ ಸಮಕಾಲಿನರು ಒನಶಂಖಾ ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನ  
ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನ ಕಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಂಡಾರೆ, ಮರಣದಿಂದ ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು  
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು ಲಿಟಿಲ್‌ನು,

Desheeya Vidyaashala Samiti (R).

D.V.S college of Arts And science  
Shivamogga.

Subject :- political science.

Assignment :- Civil Disobedience Movement  
And Quit India movement.

Submitted by :-

Vinutha. m

I<sup>st</sup> BA

U06DE21A0036

D.V.S college of Arts and science

Submitted to,  
Department of  
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D.V.S college  
Arts and science

Date :- 19/08/22.

place :- Shivamogga



**D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE**  
**SHIVAMOGGA**

[ DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE ]

**SUBJECT :-** POLITICAL SCIENCE

SEMINAR ON :- Medieval Western Political Thought  
Christian Tradition from 5<sup>th</sup> Century  
to 15<sup>th</sup> Century.

SUBMITTED BY

- Abhishek. G.H.

SUBMITTED TO

DEPT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

DATE OF SUBMISSION

30-07-2022.

SIGNATURE

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

SHIVAMOGGA

Subject :- political science

Assignment on :- ಅಪ್ರಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು  
& ಎರಡು ನಗರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ  
ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ತರ ಶಾಸನ

[OSC-4]

Submitted by :-

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I<sup>st</sup> BA

Date :- 18/8/2022

Submitted to :-  
Dept of political  
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Acedemic Year :- 2022-2023

Department :-

ASSINGNMENT

Topic: ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯವು ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ.


NAME : ಭೀಮಲಾಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ. ಎಂ

REG NO : U06DE21 A0046

COMBINATION : EP

SEMESTER : IV

DATE OF SUBMISSION : 15/06/2023.

STUDENT SIGN : 

SUBMITTED FROM :-

SUBMITTED TO:-



D. V. S. College of Arts, Science and  
Commerce, Shivamogga

Electronics Paper-08 Assignment

Submitted by,

Navami. B.P.

III B.Sc VI Semester

Reg.No.: S2003438

DVS College of Arts,  
Science and Commerce,  
Shivamogga

Submitted to,

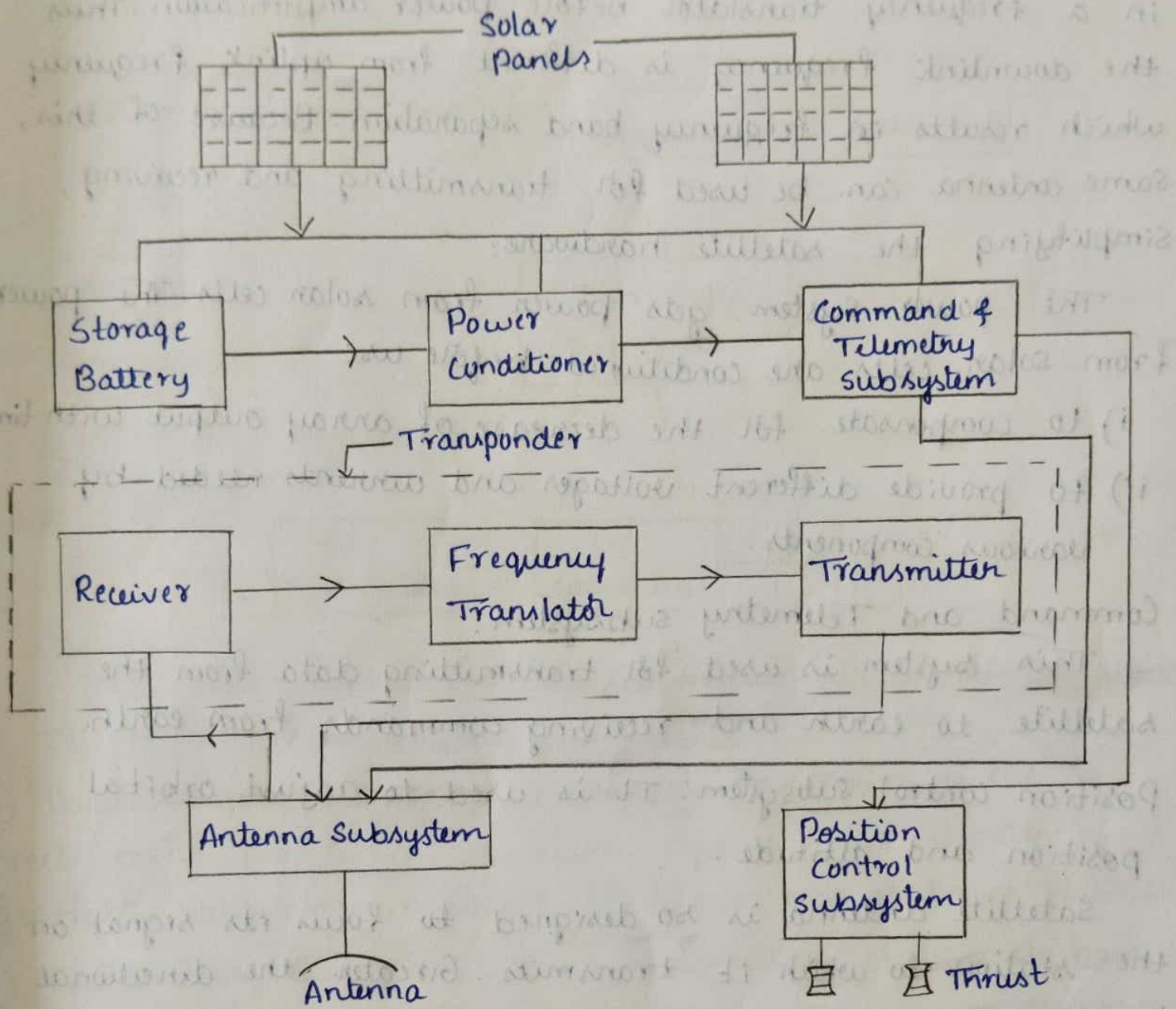
Anusha Ma'am

Lecturer

Department of Electronics

DVS College of Arts,  
Science and Commerce,  
Shivamogga.

Explain the working of Satellite electronic System with the help of block diagram.



The above block diagram shows the electronic system of a geosynchronous communication satellite.

A satellite transponder must relay an uplink or forward link electromagnetic field to a downlink. If this relay is accomplished by a passive reflector, the power level of downlink will be extremely low due to propagation loss. Therefore an active satellite repeater aids the relay operation by power amplification prior to downlink transmission.

An antenna subsystem receives and also transmits the signal. The received signal is converted to a different frequency in a frequency translator before power amplification. Thus the downlink frequency is different from uplink frequency, which results in frequency band separation. Because of this, same antenna can be used for transmitting and receiving, simplifying the satellite hardware.

The power system gets power from solar cells. The power from solar cells are conditioned before use

- i) to compensate for the decrease of array output with time
- ii) to provide different voltages and currents needed by various components.

Command and Telemetry subsystem:

This system is used for transmitting data from the satellite to earth and receiving commands from earth.

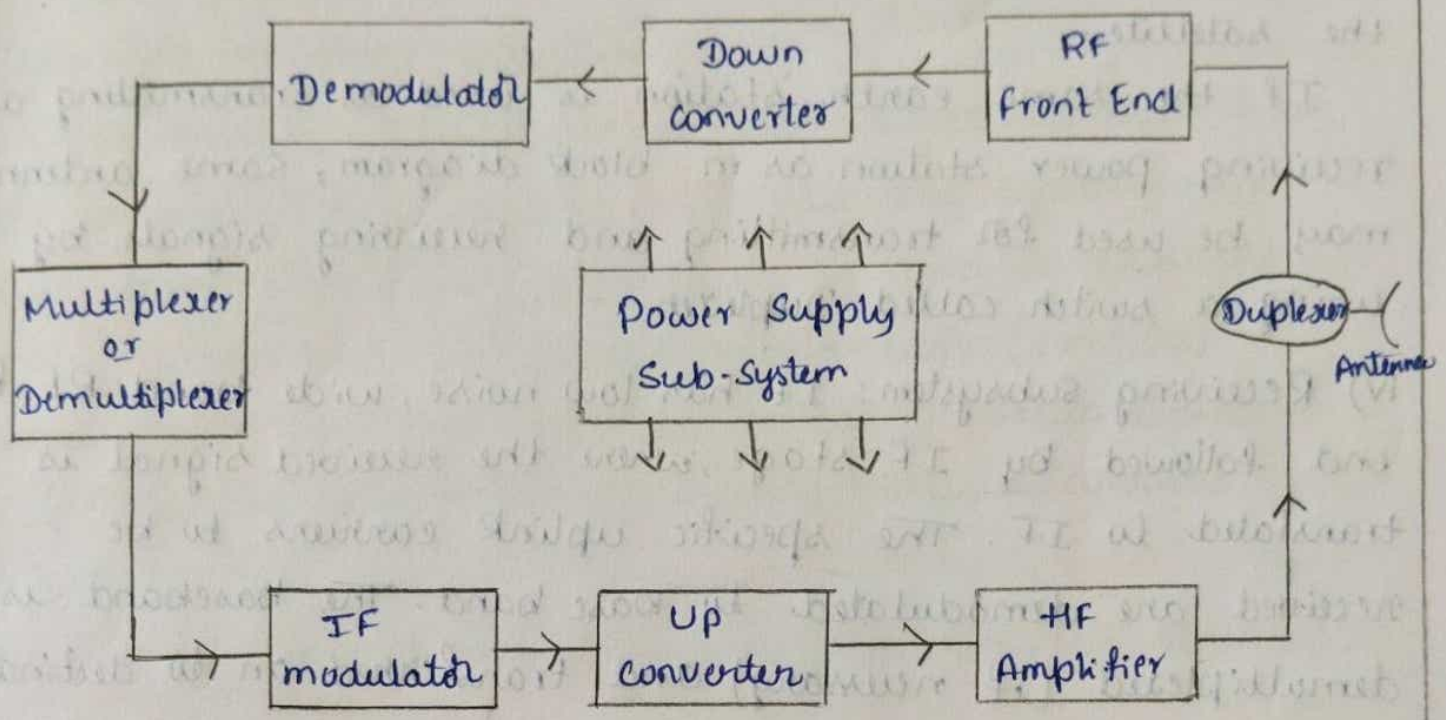
Position control subsystem: It is used to adjust orbital position and altitude.

Satellite antenna is so designed to focus its signal on the station to which it transmits. Greater the directional beam, more will be the gain.

Usually, every satellite has more than one transponder. If not necessary, they can be switched out of service.

To maintain in a proper orbit, it is given push now and then, even after launching. This is for compensating effects of sun and moon (north-south) and to compensate for elliptical shape of earth's orbit.

Explain the working of earth station with the help of block diagram.



The block diagram of earth station is as shown above. It consists of following main parts:

- i) Power Supply Subsystem: Commercial AC power is fed to rectifier to provide a DC source. Usually, two standby generators are also installed for use in case of power failure.
- ii) Transmitting Subsystem: In a transmitting station, the base band information signals like telephone, TV etc are brought in on cable or microwave link from the various sources. The base band information is then multiplexed and modulated on to intermediate frequency carriers to form the station transmissions.

If the information from single source is placed on a carrier, it is called single channel per carrier but usually a carrier will contain the multiplexed information from a multitude of sources, as in telephone systems. The entire set of station carriers is then translated to RF for amplification and transmission.

iii) Antenna subsystem: This amplified RF is transmitted using a transmitting antenna. The main requirement of this antenna is that it should concentrate all the RF power towards the satellite.

If the same earth station is used as transmitting and receiving power station as in block diagram, same antenna may be used for transmitting and receiving signals by using a switch called Duplexer.

iv) Receiving subsystem: It has low noise, wide band RF front end followed by IF stage, where the received signal is translated to IF. The specific uplink carriers to be received are demodulated to base band. The baseband is then demultiplexed (if necessary) and transferred on to destination.

3. Mention the different types of satellites based on orbit height with an example.

The different types of satellites based on orbit height are

- i) Lower Earth Orbit Satellite (LEO satellite)  
Eg: Polar satellites like IRS satellites.
- ii) Medium Earth Orbit Satellite (MEO satellite)  
Eg: Global Positioning system satellite.
- iii) Geostationary Orbit Satellite  
Eg: Communication satellites - INSAT series of satellites.

Write a note on performance criteria of a cellular mobile system.

The performance criteria of a cellular mobile system is specified in three categories.

1) Voice Quality: It is judged from subjective tests from users opinions. The customers will rate the system voice quality from transmitter to receiver as good or excellent.

The average of the circuit Merit score (CMS score) obtained from all the listeners is called Mean Opinion Score (MOS). Usually the toll quality voice is around  $MOS \geq 4$ .

2) Service Quality: Three items are required for service quality.

\* Coverage: The system should serve an area as large as possible.

\* Required Grade of Service: For a normal start up system, the grade of service is specified for a blocking probability of 0.02 for initiating calls at the busy hour. To decrease the blocking probability, a good system plan and a sufficient number of radio channels are required.

\* Number of Dropped Calls: During  $Q$  calls in an hour if a call is dropped and  $Q-1$  calls are completed, then the call drop rate is  $\frac{1}{Q}$ . This drop rate must be kept low. A high drop rate could be caused by either coverage problems or handoff problems related to inadequate channel availability.

3) Special Features: A system would like to provide as many special features as possible such as call forwarding, call waiting, automatic roaming or navigation services etc.

5. Write a note on operations in cellular mobile system.

i) Mobile Unit Initialization: When a user activates the receiver of mobile unit, the receiver scans and selects and locks the strongest set-up channel i.e., it selects the nearest cell site. It is user independent.

ii) Mobile Originated Call: Whenever a number is called the cell site receives it and sends a request to MTSO. The MTSO selects an appropriate voice channel for the call.

iii) Network Originated call: When landline party dials mobile unit number, the telephone company zone office recognizes that number is mobile and forwards the call to MTSO. The MTSO selects an appropriate voice channel for the call.

iv) Call Termination: When the mobile user turns-off the transmitter, a particular signal transmits to the cell site and both sides free the voice channel.

6. Define

i) Cell - A cell is the basic geographical unit of a cellular system commonly represented as a hexagon.

ii) Cluster - A cluster is a group of cells.

iii) Foot print - The coverage area of cell is called the footprint.

iv) Transponder - Transponder is a trans-receiver which changes the frequency band of the transmitted signal from the received one.

v) Cell splitting - It is the process of subdividing a congested cell into smaller cells and each one is provided with new base stations.

cell sectoring - It is a process of dividing the cells into number of wedge-shaped sectors, each with its own set of channels.

Write a note on hand off mechanism.

If a mobile moves into a different cell while a conversation is in progress, the Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) automatically transfers the call to a new channel belonging to new station. This is called Hand-off.

During the mobile call, the parties are on a voice channel. When the mobile unit moves out of coverage area of particular cell site, the reception becomes weak. The present cell site requests a hand-off. The system switches the call to a new site without either interrupting the call or alerting the user. The call continues as long as the user is talking. The user doesn't notice the hand-off occurrence.

Two co-channel cells using the frequency  $F_1$  separated by a distance 'D'. Now, we have to fill in with other frequency channels such as  $F_2$ ,  $F_3$  and  $F_4$  between two channel cells in order to provide a communication in whole area.

Suppose a mobile unit is starting a call in  $C_1$  and then moves to  $C_2$ , the call can be dropped and re-initiated in the frequency channel from  $F_1$  to  $F_2$  while the mobile unit moves from cell  $C_1$  to  $C_2$ . It is done automatically without user's intervention.





KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department : Electronics

## ASSIGNMENT

Topic : QUESTION AND ANSWER

NAME : ABHISHEKA.V  
1st B.A  
U06DE22A0001

COMBINATION : B.A [HIS-OPT ENGLISH]

SEMESTER : IIInd Semester

DATE OF SUBMISSION : 12/07/2023

TO,  
Anusha, Madam  
Department of Electronics  
DVS Arts, science and  
Commerce College, Shivamogga

1] Write a Note on wired and wireless communication.

The communication system in which we use cables, wires or any physical media to transfer data or information using electrical or optical signals is called a wired communication system. The early model of communication using electrical signals was a wired communication system.

In wired communication systems the transmitter and receiver are connected by a physical cable such as coaxial cable, twisted pair cable, etc. The message which is to be transferred is taken from the source and then is converted into electrical signals using a transducer. Then this signal is transmitted from transmitter to receiver using a transmission line.

Wired communication systems are used for short-distance communication landline telephones, cable television, internet access using Ethernet cable, fiber-optic communication etc are example of a wired communication system.

The communication system in which there exists no wire or no physical medium between transmitter and receiver is called a wireless communication system. In a wireless communication system, the information is transmitted with the help of high-frequency electromagnetic waves as these waves do not require physical media to propagate.

In a wireless communication system, two of the most used terms are - modulation and antenna. In this system first, we get the message signal from the source. Then a transducer converts it into an electrical signal. Then we modulate this signal with a high-frequency signal. This process is very important to get an antenna of practical size.

The wireless communication system can be seen everywhere in our lives. Mobile communication systems, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, technology, satellite communication system, etc. are just a few examples. Modern communication would not be possible without wireless communication.

2] write a advantage of wireless communication.

The interconnection of system, people, or thing with the help of a communication media can be referred to as a network. The type of communication which use electromagnetic waves as communication media for transmitting and receiving data or voice is called wireless communication.

### Advantages

- 1] Freedom from wires: Can be configured with the use of any physical connection.
- 2] Easy to setup: wireless network is easy to expand and setup.
- 3] Better or global coverage: it provides global reach by providing networking in places such as rural areas.
- 4] Flexibility: wireless network is more flexible and adaptable compared to a wired network.

5] cost - effectiveness : Since it is easy to install and doesn't require cables, the wireless network is relatively cheaper.

6] Mobide and portable : wireless network is easy to carry and re-install in another place

7] mobility : It has good mobility of usage.

8] Data transmission is fast : In wireless network data transmission is fast.

9] Low maintenance :- In any wireless communication low maintenance cost

3) Write a Note on different applications of wireless communications.

Wireless communications is the fastest growing and most vibrant technological areas in the communication field. Wireless communication is a method of transmitting information from one point to other without using any connection like wires cables, or any physical medium.

### Applications of wireless communication

There are numerous advantages of wireless communication technology. Wireless networking and wireless system over wired communication like cost, mobility, Easy of Installation and Reliability etc.

#### 1] Cost:

The cost of installing wires, cables and other infrastructure is eliminated in wireless communication and hence lowering the overall cost of the system compared to wired communication system. Installing wired network in building, digging up the earth to lay the cables and running those wires

across the streets is extremely difficult, costly and time consuming job.

## 2) Mobility:

As mentioned earlier, mobility is the main advantage of wireless communication system. It offers the freedom to move around while still connected to network.

## 3) Ease of installation:

The setup and installation of wireless communication network's equipment and infrastructure is very easy as we need not worry about the hassle of cables. Also, the time required to setup a wireless system like a Wi-Fi network for example is very less when compared to setting up a full cabled network.

## 4) Reliability:

Since there are no cables and wires involved in wireless communication, there is no chance of communication failure due to damage of these cables, which may be caused by environmental conditions, cable splice and natural diminution of metallic conductors.

## 5) Disaster Recovery:

In case of accidents due to fire floods or other disasters, the loss of communications infrastructure in wireless communication system can be minimal.

## 4) write a note on satellite communication system.

If the communication takes place between any two earth stations through satellite, then it is called as satellite communication. In this communication, electromagnetic waves are used as carrier signals. These signals carry the information such as voice, audio, video or any other data between ground and space and vice-versa.

## Need of satellite communication:

The following two kinds of propagation are used earlier for communication up to some distance.

## 1) Ground wave propagation: Ground wave propagation is suitable for frequencies upto 30mhz.

This method of communication makes use of the troposphere conditions of the earth.



2] sky wave propagation: The suitable band width for this type of communication is broadly between 30-40 MHz and it makes use of the ionospheric properties of the earth.

advantages and disadvantage of satellite communication:-

Advantage:

- 1] Area of coverage is more than that of terrestrial system.
- 2] Each and every corner of the earth can be covered.
- 3] Transmission cost is independent of coverage area.
- 4] More bandwidth and broadcasting possibilities.

disadvantages:

- 1] Launching of satellite into orbits is a costly process.
- 2] Propagation delay of satellite systems is more than that of conventional terrestrial system.
- 3] Difficult to provide repairing activities of any problem occurs in a satellite system.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department : ELECTRONICS

### ASSIGNMENT

Topic : Application of Electronics .

NAME

: Priyanka C.

U06DE21A0095

COMBINATION

: BA

SEMESTER

: IV

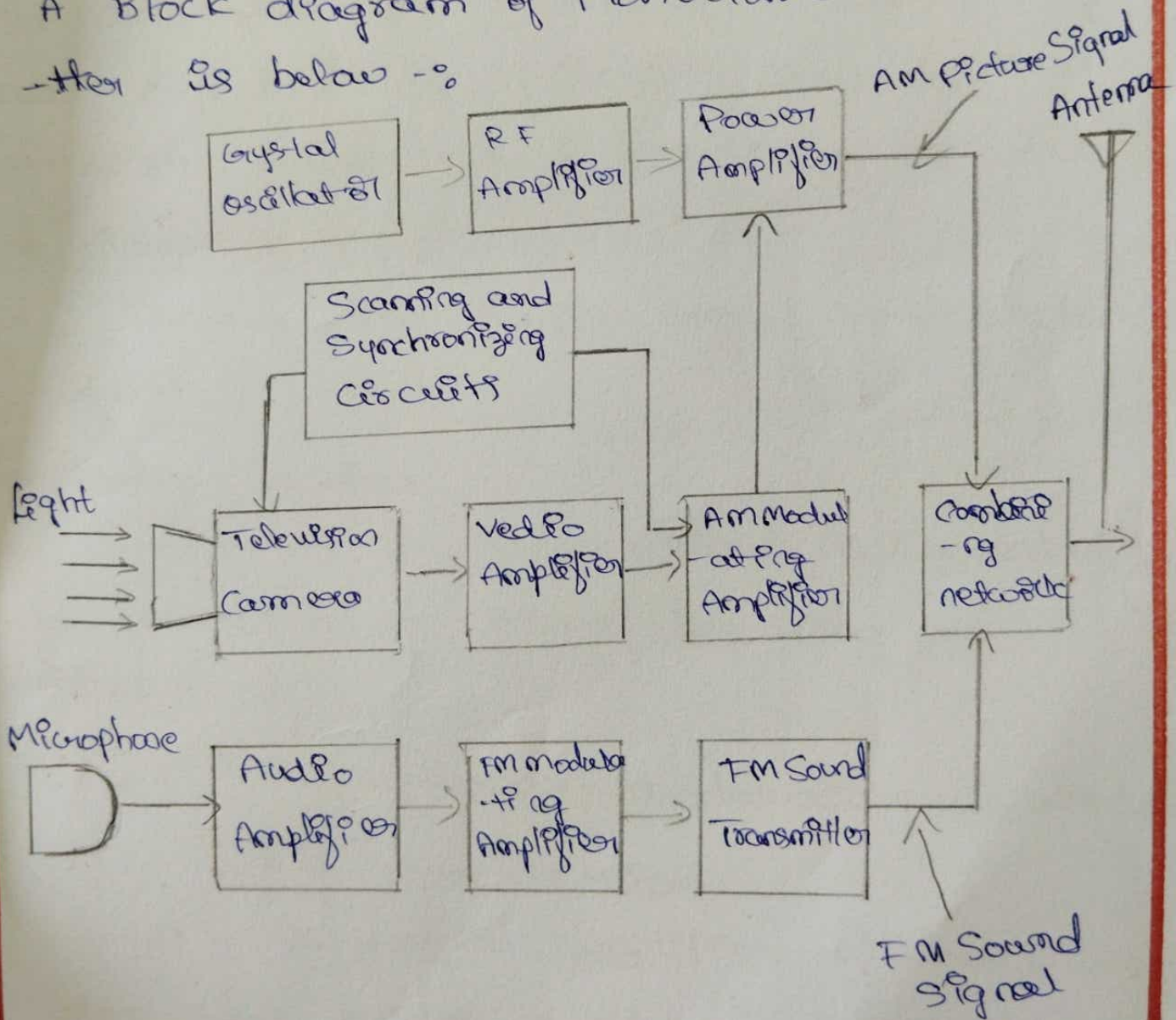
DATE OF SUBMISSION

: 11/08/23

1) With the help of Block diagram, explain the working of Monochrome TV Transmitter and also mention the types of Scanning used in Television.

A TV Transmitter Transmits picture and sound signals simultaneously.

A Block diagram of Monochrome TV transmitter is below ->



The above figure shows the functional block diagram of a monochrome TV transmitter. It consists of a television camera, video amplifier, AM modulating amplifier, audio amplifier, FM Modulating amplifier, FM Sound transmitter, Crystal oscillator, RF amplifier, power amplifier, Scanning and Synchronising Circuits, Transmitter antenna, microphone & Combining network.

#### \* Microphone.

Converts the Audio signal into electrical signal.

#### \* Audio Section.

Sound to be transmitted is converted to an electrical signal by using a microphone

In TV frequency modulation is used for sound transmission.

It is a RC coupled amplifier which amplifies the weak output of the microphone.

## \* Video Section.

- The picture to be transmitted is converted to an electrical signal called picture signal or video signal.
- The heart of TV camera is a camera tube, which converts optical information into electrical signal accordance with the variation of brightness.

There are different type of TV camera tube like image orthicon, videocon.

## Types of Scanning.

There are two types of scanning such as -:

- ① Progressive Scanning.
- ② Interlaced Scanning.

3). Write a note on EDUSAT, WI-FI, Internet Modem.

### EDUSAT.

It was India's first full fledged educational satellite. Its first operational flight took place on 20th Sept. 2004. It is manipulated by the Satellite Centre of the ISRO at Bangalore. It is collaborative project of the IGNOU and the ISRO. The EDUSAT is specially configured for an audio visual medium, employing a digital interactive class room & multimedia multi-centric system. It is primarily meant for providing connectivity to the school, college and higher levels of education and also to support non formal education, including developmental communication.

## Functions.

- ① It covers all Geographical area inside the Country.
- ② It can provide interactive & cost effective education.
- ③ It can provide consistency to information.
- ④ It is a satellite fully dedicated to the cause of education.
- ⑤ It is useful to implement virtual class room in remote & rural schools.
- ⑥ It can provide audiovisual medium and interactive multimedia facility.
- ⑦ It can open up many possibilities like online teachings, video Conferencing etc.
- ⑧ It can be used at all levels of education from primary schools to professional courses.
- ⑨ It can provide live lecture session from best.

# BLUE BOOK

## INTERNAL ASSESSMENT BOOK

Name Shreeharsha. Kulakarni.

Subject Electronics

Semester III

### Certificate

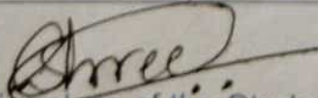
This is to Certify that ~~Mr.~~/Sri. Shreeharsha. Kulakarni has  
Satisfactorily completed the course of Assignment prescribed by the  
Kuvempu University for the  
Semester III Degree Course in the Year 2022- 2023

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	Conducted on Date	Page No.	Max. Mark	Marks Obtained	Initials of Staff
1.	TEST No. 1					
2.	TEST No. 2					
3.	TEST No. 3					
4.						
5.						

FINAL MARKS AWARDED	
MAX	OBTAINED
10	10

Average Marks in Words

Ten only

  
Signature of the Student



# C-Programming

① Describe the structure of C-program.

→ Basic Structure of C-program is as follows:-

① Documentation Section:- consists of a set of comment lines giving the name of the program, the author & other details which the programmer would like to use later.

② Link Section:- Provides instructions to the compiler to link or include the required builtin functions from the system library such as #include directive.

③ Definition Section:- The definition section defines all symbolic constants using #defines directive. Having the constants being defined here, we can use them elsewhere.

④ Global declaration section:- Some variables are used in more than one function and are declared here. Here also declares all user-defined functions.

⑤ main() function section:- A C program must have one main function section. It consists two parts :-

① Declaration part:- The declaration part declares all the variables used in the executable part.

② Executable part:- There is ~~at~~ at least one executable statement in this part. All the statements in the declaration and executable part end with a semicolon.

⑥ Subprogram section:- If the program is a multi-function program then the subprogram section contains definition of all the user defined functions which were declared earlier in the definition section. User defined functions are generally placed immediately after the main() function, although they may appear in any order.

Write a note on Expression Evaluation and Associativity.

Operator Precedence: - determines which operator is performed first in an expression with more than one operator with different precedence.

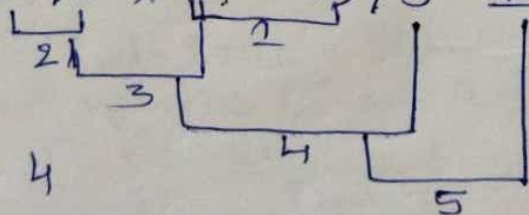
Operator Associativity: - when two or more than two operators with same precedence are present in the same expression. It determines the operator whether having left associativity or right associativity.

Evaluation of Expression: The operators in an expression are bound to their operands in the order of their precedence. If the expression contains more than one operator at the same precedence level, they are associated with their operands using associativity.

If the expression is simple, then we can directly convert it to its mathematical form & evaluate it. If the expression having more operators with different precedence level, then we go for the systematic approach of the associativity rule:

- (i) First determine the order in which the operators are bound to their operands by applying the precedence & associativity rules.
- (ii) Obtain the equivalent mathematical equation for the C-expression by following operator binding sequence.
- (iii) Determine the value of the given expression by evaluating operators in the binding sequence.

Example: -  $10 / 5 * (2 + 4) / 3 - 1$



$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 6 & 4 &= 4 \\ 2 &= 2 & 5 &= 3 \\ 3 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  The final value of the expression is

3) Explain with Syntax and Example for the following:  
 (a) Simple-if (b) if-else (c) while loop (d) do-while (e) for-loop.

→ ① Simple-if :- Syntax :- if (condition)  
 Statement; /\* if it is true \*/

Example :-

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
  int a = 20;
  if (a < 20)
  {
    printf("a is less than 20\n");
  }
  printf("value of a is: %d\n", a);
}
```

② if-else :- Syntax :- if (condition)  
 Statement 1; /\* if it is true \*/  
 else  
 Statement 2; /\* if it is false \*/

Example :-

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
  int a = 200;
  if (a < 20)
  {
    printf("a is less than 20\n");
  }
  else
  {
    printf("a is not less than 20\n");
  }
}
```

③ while-loop :- Syntax :- while (Expression)  
 Statement;

Example :-

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
  int i = 1, sum = 0;
  while (i <= 20)
  {
    sum = sum + i;
    i++;
  }
  printf("Sum = %d", sum);
  getch();
}
```

④ do-while-loop: - Syntax: - do  
 & statement;

Example: - `#include <stdio.h>` while (Expression)

```
void main()
{
  int odnum, sum=0;
  odnum = 1;
  do
  {
    sum = sum + odnum;
    odnum = odnum + 2;
  }
  while (odnum <= 50)
  printf("sum = %.d", sum);
}
```

⑤ for-loop: - Syntax: - for(initialize; Expression; Updation)  
 & statements;

```
Example: #include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
  int num, sum=0;
  for (num=1; num <= 50; num++)
  {
    sum = sum + num;
  }
  printf("sum = %.d\n", sum);
}
```

④ List out the difference b/w for, while & do while

for-loop	while-loop	do-while loop
* This loop is used for definite loops when the number of repetition is known.	* The while-loop evaluates the condition first & then executes the statements.	* The do-while executes the statement first & then evaluates the condition.
* This is preferable when we know exactly how many times the loop will be repeated.	* The condition is specified at the beginning of the loop.	* The condition is specified after the loop ends.
* The loop iterates infinite number of times if the condition is not specified.	* The body is executed if a certain condition is met & it terminates when the condition is false.	* The body is also executed at least once, regardless of whether the condition is met.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI (R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

SHIMOGA – 577201

Acedemic Year :- 2022-2023

Department :-

**ASSINGNMENT**

Topic: Types of adsorption isotherms  
NAME : Priema Patel 45  
REG NO : UOGDE0150201  
COMBINATION : BSC (CB)  
SEMESTER : 4th  
DATE OF SUBMISSION - : 14/6/2023  
STUDENT SIGN : Priema Patel 45  
SUBMITTED FROM :- Priema Patel 45

*S*  
10/06/23

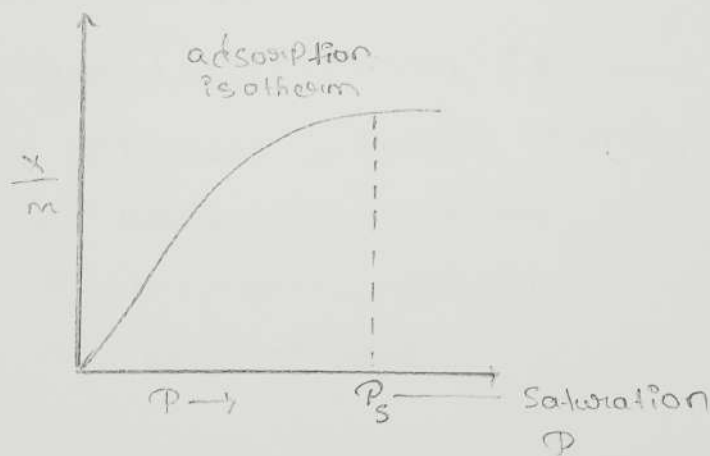
**SUBMITTED TO:-**

Chemistry department

What is adsorption isotherm?

Adsorption isotherms have been of immense importance to research dealing with environmental protection and adsorption techniques. The two primary methods used for predicting the adsorption capacity of a given material are known as the Freundlich and Langmuir isotherms.

An adsorption isotherm is a graph that represents the variation in the amount of adsorptive adsorbate ( $x$ ) adsorbed on the surface of the adsorbent with the change in pressure at a constant temperature.



AS we know from Le Chatelier's principle, the direction of equilibrium in a reaction shifts in the direction in which stress is relieved. So here the direction in which stress is

is relieved so, here we can see that upon application of excess pressure on the system, the equilibrium shifts in the direction where the number of molecules decreases so that the pressure in the system decreases.

From the graph, we also observe that after attaining a pressure  $P_s$ , that is the saturation pressure, the variation in the amount of  $Z_{\text{gas}}$ .

This happens because the surface area available for adsorption is limited and as all the sites are occupied a further increase in pressure does not cause any difference.

Different adsorption isotherms have been proposed by different scientists namely

- \* Langmuir isotherm
- \* Freundlich isotherm
- \* BET theory

Freundlich is Adsorption isotherm

Freundlich adsorption gives the variation of the quantity of gas adsorption by a unit mass of solid adsorbent with the change in pressure of the system for a given temperature.

The expression for the Freundlich isotherm can be represented by

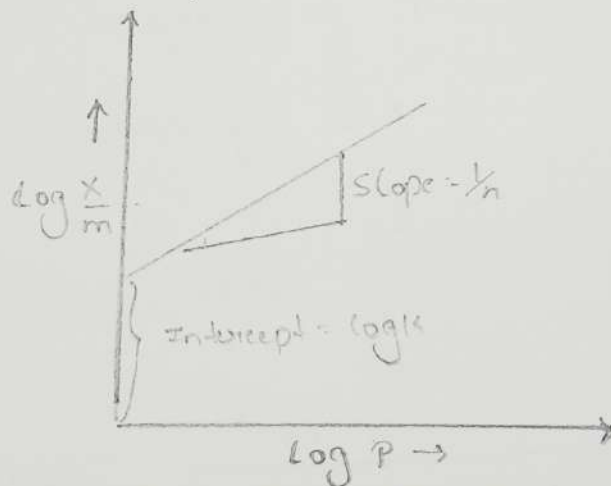
$$\frac{x}{m} = kP^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

where  $n > 1$

By taking the logarithm on both the sides of the equation, we get

$$\log \frac{x}{m} = \log k + \frac{1}{n} \log P$$

The plot of this equation is a straight line as represented by



Langmuir Adsorption Isotherms.

Predict linear adsorption at low adsorption densities and a maximum surface coverage at higher solute metal concentrations



The Langmuir adsorption isotherm has the

form

$$\theta = \frac{Kp}{1+Kp}$$

BET Adsorption Isotherm

The theory of multilayer adsorption proposed by Brunauer Emmett and Teller in 1938 assumes that physisorption results in the formation of multilayer adsorption the theory also assumes that the solid surface has uniform sites of adsorption and that adsorbent at one site does not affect adsorption at neighbouring sites.

The equation for BET is

$$\frac{p}{V_{\text{total}}(p-p_0)} = \frac{1}{V_{\text{mono}}C} + \frac{C-1}{V_{\text{mono}}C} \left[ \frac{p}{p_0} \right]$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = \frac{V_{\text{mono}}C \left[ \frac{p}{p_0} \right]}{\left[ p - \frac{p}{p_0} \right] \left[ 1 + C \left[ \frac{p}{p_0} \right] - \frac{p}{p_0} \right]}$$



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA  
Department of Chemistry

**Assignment**  
(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Rakshitha.S  
Registration Number : U06DE21S0045  
Semester & Course : IV and BSc[CM]  
Academic Year : 2022-23  
Assignment Topic : Surface chemistry, Adsorption,  
types of Adsorption, Limitations of  
Freundlich Adsorption Isotherm &  
Derivation of Langmuir Adsorption  
Isotherm  
Assignment submitted to : Santhosh. H. M (sir)  
Assistant professor  
Department of Chemistry  
Date of submission : 13/06/2023

*S.*  
10/06/23

# SURFACE CHEMISTRY

Surface chemistry is the branch of chemistry in which we study those chemical reactions or chemical changes which are taking place at the interface of two phases which can be solid-gas, solid-liquid, liquid-gas etc. Surface chemistry has various applications in analytical work, medicinal field, paint industry etc.

## Adsorption.

The phenomenon of concentration of molecules of a gas or liquid at a solid surface is called adsorption.

Adsorption is a surface process that leads to transfer of a molecule from a fluid bulk to solid surface. This can occur because of physical forces or by chemical bonds.

## Adsorption Isotherms

Adsorption isotherms have been of immense importance to research dealing with environmental protection & adsorption techniques. The two primary methods used for

predicting the adsorption capacity of a given material are known as the Freundlich and Langmuir isotherms

There are three types of Adsorption Isotherms

1) Freundlich Adsorption Isotherm :-

Freundlich adsorption gives the variation in the quantity of gas adsorbed by a unit mass of solid adsorbent with the change in pressure of the system for a given temperature.

The expression for the Freundlich isotherm can be represented by the following equation

$$\frac{x}{m} = k P^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \text{where } n > 1$$

where  $x$  is the mass of the gas adsorbed,  $m$  is the mass of the adsorbent,  $P$  is the pressure &  $n$  is a constant which depends upon the nature of the adsorbent & the gas at a given temperature. Taking the logarithm on both the sides of the equation, we get,

$$\log \frac{x}{m} = \log k + \frac{1}{n} \log P$$

The plot of this equation is a straight line as represented by the following curve.



# ASSIGNMENT

**FROM**

**YASHWANTH B G**

**1<sup>ST</sup> BA ARTS (HP)**

**D.V.S ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**U06DE21A0061**

**TO**

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**

**D.V.S ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**SHIMOGA-577201**

**SUBJECT :      NUCLEIC ACIDS**

**DATE: 28/09/2022**

**SIGNATURE**

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**

**D.V.S ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE.**

# Nucleic Acids :-

either of two acids (DNA/RNA) that are present in all living cells, which are basically biopolymers. micromolecules which are essentially known to all forms of life.

## Components of Nucleic acid :-

There are basically 3 types of nucleic acids i.e.,

- ① Pentose sugar
- ② Phosphate group
- ③ Nitrogenous bases.

↳ as the sub division of this, there are two types of it,

- ① purines  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{I) Adenine (A)} \\ \rightarrow \text{II) Guanine (G)} \end{array} \right.$

ii) Pyrimidines

- i) Uracil (U)
- ii) Thymine (T)
- iii) cytosine (C)

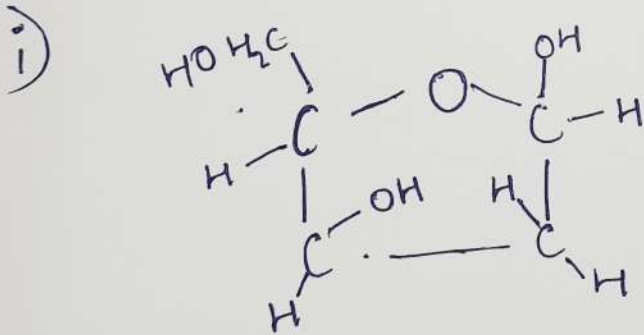
DNA linkage bonds



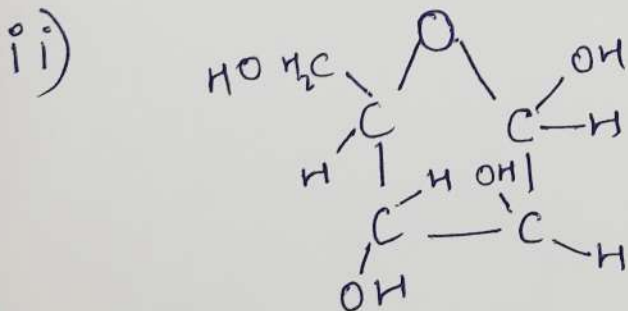
RNA linkage bonds,



i) Pentose sugar :-



DNA → De-oxyrilose sugar.



RNA → Ribose sugar.

**DVS ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE  
COLLEGE SHIMOGA**

**Assignment on Chemistry**

**Topic :-**

**Titrimetric analysis**

**SUBMITTED TO :**

**Dr. Santhosh H M**

Assistance Professor

Department of Chemistry

**SUBMITTED BY :**

**MOKSHITH KUMAR K M**

**U06DE21S0011**

**1<sup>ST</sup> BSc. CM**



# INDEX

SI NO.	TOPIC	pg. no.
01	Complexometric Titration.	1-2
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03	Theory of metal ion indicators	6-9
04	Application and determination of hardness of water.	10-11
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## Complexometric titration

Complexometric titration (sometimes chelatometry) is a form of volumetric analysis in which the formation of a colored complex is used to indicate the end point of a titration. Complexometric titrations are particularly useful for the determination of a mixture of different metal ions in solution.

An indicator capable of producing an unambiguous color change is usually used to detect the end point of the titration. Complexometric titrations are those reactions where a simple ion is transformed into a complex ion and the equivalence point is determined by using metal indicators or electrochemically.

In theory, any complexation reaction can be used as a volumetric technique provided that:

- 1) The reaction reaches equilibrium rapidly after each portion of titrant is added.
- 2) Interfering situations do not arise. For instance, the stepwise formation of several different

Kuvempu University

Ovs college of Arts and Science

Six MV Road, Shimoga

Assignment

Name :- Shashanka. G. A

Register NO :- U06DE2280163

Subject :- Chemistry

Course :- BSc (2<sup>nd</sup> sem)

Topic :- Radial and angular wave  
function, distribution curve shapes of  
s, p, d, f, Pauli's exclusion and Hund's rule

Submitted To :-

Department of Chemistry

# CONTENT

- 1) Radial And Angular wave function
- 2) Radial and Angular distribution curves
- 3) shapes of s p d f orbital
- 4) Pauli's Exclusion Principle
- 5) Hund's rule

# Radial and Angular wave function Probability distribution curves

An orbital wave function ( $\psi$ ) can be written as the product of 2 functions, the Radial functions and the angular function.

$$\psi_{\text{total}} = \psi(r) \times \psi(\theta, \phi)$$

Radial          Angular  
function        function

Radial wave function describes the wave function at the electron depending upon the radial distance from the nucleus. So it is known as radial function.

Radial part  $\psi(r)$  depends on  
the principal quantum number  $n$   
Azimuthal quantum number  $l$  &  
Atomic Number  $Z$ ,

Angular wave function is  
 $\psi(\theta, \phi)$  and i.e function of 2 angles

**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIMOGA**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**DEPARTMENT : BOTANY**

**TOPIC : Types of ecosystem  
With examples**

**SUBMITTED BY;**

VATSALA HS

II BSC . IV SEM

UO6DE21S0048

**SUBMITTED TO ;**

DEPARTMENT OF

BOTANY

*S. H. S.*

# CONTENT

- 1) Introduction to Ecosystem
- 2) Types of Ecosystem
  - Terrestrial Ecosystem
  - Aquatic Ecosystem
- 3) Artificial Ecosystem.

# ECOSYSTEM

An Ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life. Ecosystems contain biotic or living parts, as well as abiotic factors, or non-living parts.

Biotic factors include plants, animals and other organisms.

Abiotic factors include rocks, temperature, and humidity.

Every factor in an ecosystem depends on every other factor, either directly or indirectly. A change in the temperature of an ecosystem will often affect what plants will grow there, for instance.



Kuvempu University

Desheeya Vidhyashaala Samithi (R)

DVS College of Arts, Science and  
Commerce, Shimoga

Subject : Botany

Assignment topic : Biodiversity Hotspots  
in India.

Submitted by,

M. Anitha,

Roll no.: U06DE2150116,

II B.sc [CB], IV Sem.

'B' section,

DVS College.

Submitted to,

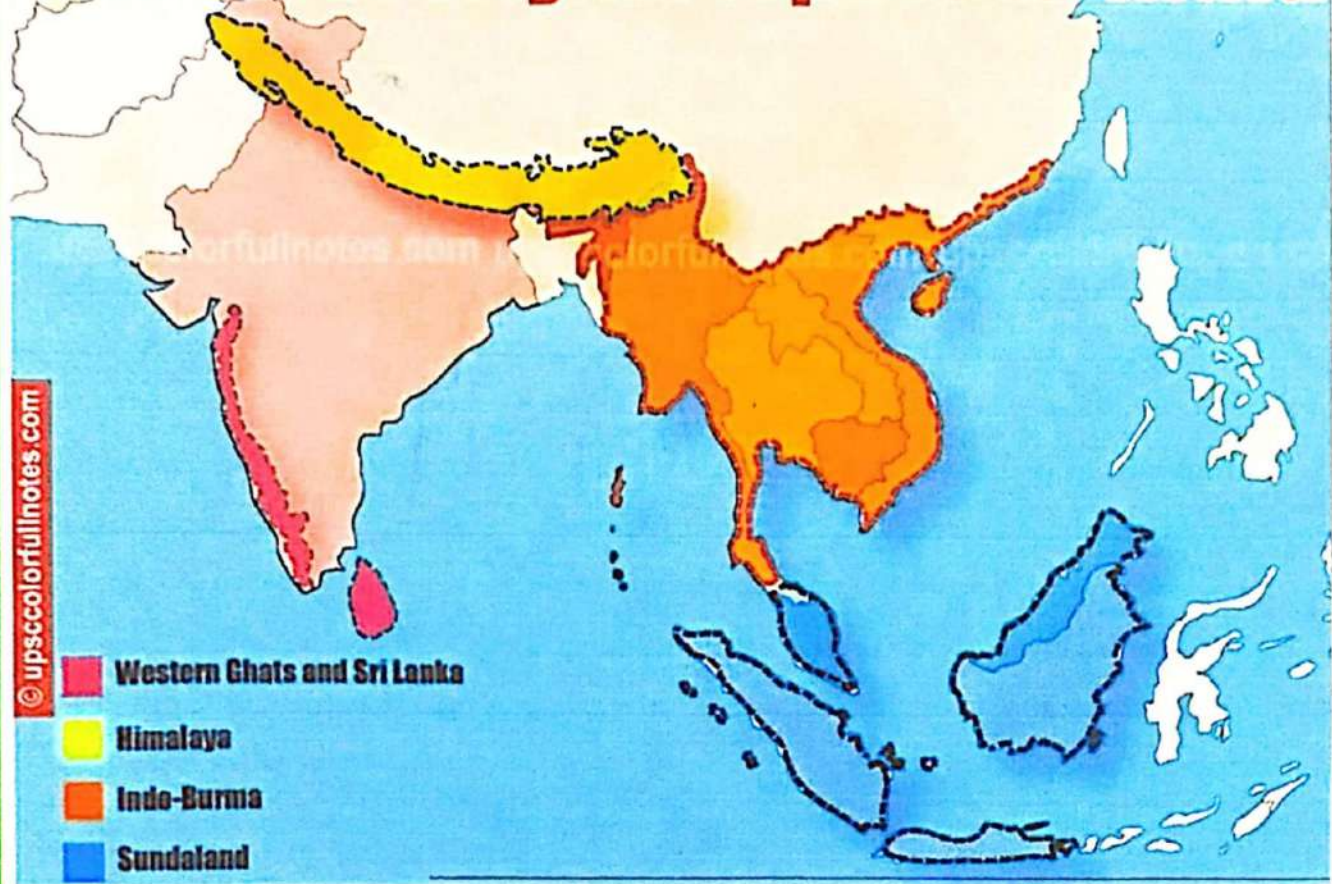
Department of Botany,

DVS College.



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# Biodiversity Hotspots in India



India has consistently ranked among the wealthiest nations for its incredible biodiversity, as seen in the country's population statistics. But do you know what precisely a biodiversity hotspot means?

A hotspot must contain more than 0.5 percent of all plant species in the world, or at least 1500 species of vascular plants, and the portion of its original habitat that has been lost should be greater than or equal to 70%. Biodiversity hotspots in India refer to areas that are incredibly rich in plant and animal diversity and meet the criteria for a biodiversity hotspot.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year : 2022 - 23

Department : Botany

ASSIGNMENT

Topic : Fossils

NAME : Bhoomika . U.  
REG NO : U06DE2250193  
COMBINATION : Chemistry . Botany .  
SEMESTER : II<sup>nd</sup> Semester  
DATE OF SUBMISSION : 10/08/23  
STUDENT SIGN : Bhoomika . U.

# Index :-

- ① Fossils
- ② what are fossils.
- ③ Fossil Types
- ④ Fossil Technique.

# Fossils

Most fossils form when living things die and are buried by sediments. The sediments slowly harden into rock and preserve the shapes of the organisms.

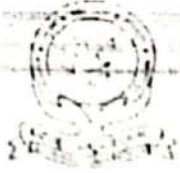
What are fossils :-

Fossils are the preserved remains or traces of living things.

- ⇒ Fossils provide evidence of how life has changed over time.
- ⇒ Fossils also help scientists infer how Earth's surface has changed.
- ⇒ Fossils are clues to what past environments were like.

How do fossils tell about, How organisms have changed over time.

- \* The fossil record provides evidence to support the theory of evolution.
- \* A scientific theory is a well-tested concept that explains a wide range of observations.
- \* Evolution is the gradual change in living things over long periods of time.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

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Academic Year : 2022-23

Department : Botany

ASSIGNMENT

Topic : Morphology & reproduction and life cycle of Nostoc.

NAME : Rakshitha H.M.  
REG NO : U06DE22S0151  
COMBINATION : Botany, Chemistry  
SEMESTER : II  
DATE OF SUBMISSION :  
STUDENT SIGN : Rakshitha

# Index

01. Systematic Position
02. Occurrence
03. Structure of colony
04. Diagram of Nostoc Species
05. Structure of filament

Reference : Algae

⇒ Author : OP Sharma

and

Algae

⇒ B.R. Vashishta



# Family Nostocaceae

The members of this family are filamentous and the filaments are variously coiled. The filaments are embedded in a common gelatinous matrix.

Filaments have heterocysts which occur singly or in pairs. These heterocysts are generally intercalary, rarely terminal. Reproduction takes place by hormogones and by spores.

## Systematic Position:

Division : Cyanophyta

Class : Cyanophyceae

Order : Nostocales

Family : Nostocaceae

Genus : Nostoc

DeShreeya Vidya Shala Somethi [12]  
D.V.S. College of Arts and Science  
Shivamoga.

Department of Botany

Seminar: Forest utilization and

its commercial aspects

Submitted by  
Deekshitha S. G.

II<sup>nd</sup> 13A [O.E.E]

U06DE21A0006

Submitted to

Shrinivas Lamboni Sir

D.V.S. College of Arts and Science

Shivamoga

Date: 10-08-2023.



# Forest Utilization and its Commercial aspects

Forests provide wood, timber, raw materials, vegetables, and fruits, which have significant economic value. The timber is used in construction and making furniture. Wood is also essential in the production of paper. The rubber extracted from trees is used to make several products. production of logs that is harvesting and conversion including transportation.

pulp and paper Industries :-

The pulp and paper industry is one of the key industries in India and it is highly fragmented. Today, there are about 700 paper mills in India with 33 in the large scale sector. During 1990s the per capita consumption of paper was 3.3 kg which has now escalated to 8 kg, but still lower compared to global average of 47.7 kg. The current production of raw material for pulp and paper production

gum isharaya obtained from Steraulia urens or S. villosa trees of dry deciduous forests

It is mainly used in textiles, cosmetics, confectionery, medicines, inks, pastes, paper, etc. Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of gums in India.

Oils :-

A large number of plants and trees which grow in Indian forests contain several types of oils which are used to manufacture soaps, cosmetics, confectionery, pharmaceutical preparations and many more things.

Commercially important oils are those obtained from sandalwood, lemon grass, khus and eucalyptus globulus.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY  
DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that assignment entitled

Structure and Function of Cardiac cycle.  
.....submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for  
the II semester BACHELOR OF Science (B.Sc) in DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, DVS  
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVVERSITY  
is work done by

Mr. /Ms. Alfiya . D  
Register No. U06DE2022S0197.

During the period of study 2023-2024 in the department of zoology under the guidance and supervision of faculties of department.

Marks scored	10
Marks allotted	10

Department of Zoology

DVS College of arts and science

Shivamogga- 577201

N. Kumaraswamy: M.Sc., M.Phil.,  
Asst. Professor  
Head, Department of Zoology  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
SHIVAMOGGA.

# Cardiac Cycle :-

The cardiac cycle is a series of pressure changes that takes place within the heart. These pressure changes result in the movement of blood through different chambers of the heart and body as a whole. These pressure changes originate as conductive electro-chemical changes within the myocardium that result in the concentric contraction of cardiac muscle. Valves within the heart direct blood movement, which leads to organized propulsion of blood to the next chamber. This rhythmic sequence causes changes in pressure and volume that are often seen graphically in the form of Wiggers diagram & various pressure tracings.

## Cellular level :-

Cellular excitation and contraction directly result in the changes in pressure and volume. The pressure and volume changes are directly related to  $Ca^{2+}$  ions entering the myocytes perpetuating conduction. Due to this conduction originating at the (SA) node, the atria

made, the atria contract together and then, after a short pause at the atrioventricular (AV) node, the two ventricles contract together. These contractions come after a slight "lag" concerning the electrical conduction that makes them possible. This lag is due to a time gap between the electrical conduction and actual application of the myocardial force. The depolarization has gone through the myocardium (the ECG tracing), there is little @ no contraction because the depolarization is read as the electrical signal is the very beginning of the muscle's movement. This is well-illustrated on a Wiggers diagram where the QRS complex on the ECG directly precedes ventricular systole (represented on the diagram by increased ventricular pressure).

## Function of cardiac cycle:-

concerning the events of the cardiac cycle, it is important to compartmentalize their sequence. The contraction of the atria (both the right and left) physiologically precede that of the ventricles (both right and left). This contraction sequence allows the separation of the right and left heart, at least functionally, as two separate

# Heart Chamber (Max/Min pressure in mmHg).

- Left ventricle (120/15)
- Right ventricle (25/5)
- Right atria (mean 4 to 5)
- Pulmonary arteries left/atria (25/10)
- Aorta (120/80).

## Pathophysiology:-

One of the most clinically relevant example of altering the normal cardiac cycle is "heart-failure." Heart failure represents a decreased functioning of the ventricles. This pathology can be classified as right-right ventricular, left ventricular  $\otimes$  both as well as diastolic and systolic. Heart failure represents a dilation of the left ventricle and decreased ability to contract during the ventricular contraction phase of the cycle. Diastolic heart failure represents sufficient contraction, but poor distention of the myocardium. This cause of lusitropy (the rate of relaxation) is often a result of a thickened myocardium. Regardless of the cause the symptoms of the heart failure depends on the compartment preceding the area of backup.





KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY  
DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that assignment entitled

.....GLUCONEOGENESIS & PENTOSE PHOSPHATE PATHWAY.....

.....submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for  
the II semester BACHELOR OF Science (B.Sc) in DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, DVS  
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY  
is work done by

Mr./Ms.....MALLESH . H.....

Register No. ....VOGDE 22S0099.....

During the period of study 2023-2024 in the department of zoology under the guidance and supervision of faculties of department.

Marks scored	10
Marks allotted	10

Department of Zoology

N. Kumaraswamy .M.Sc., M.Phil.,  
Asst. Professor  
Head, Department of Zoology  
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DVS College of arts and science

Shivamogga- 577201



## Gluconeogenesis:-

It is a metabolic pathway that results in generation of glucose from certain non-carbohydrate carbon substrate. It is a ubiquitous process, present in plants, animals, fungi, bacteria & other micro-organisms. In vertebrates, gluconeogenesis occurs mainly in liver and to lesser extent in cortex of kidney. It is one of two primary mechanisms the other being degradation of glycogen (Glycogenolysis) used by humans and many other animals to maintain blood sugar level.

In ruminants because dietary carbohydrates tend to be metabolized by rumen organisms, gluconeogenesis occurs regardless of fasting, low carbohydrate diet, exercise, etc. In many other animals, the process occurs during periods of fasting, starvation, low carbohydrate diets or intense exercise.

In humans, substrate for gluconeogenesis may come from any non-carbohydrate source that can be converted to pyruvate or intermediates of glycolysis. For breakdown of proteins, these substrates include glucogenic amino acids, lipids they include glycerol, odd-chain fatty acids.

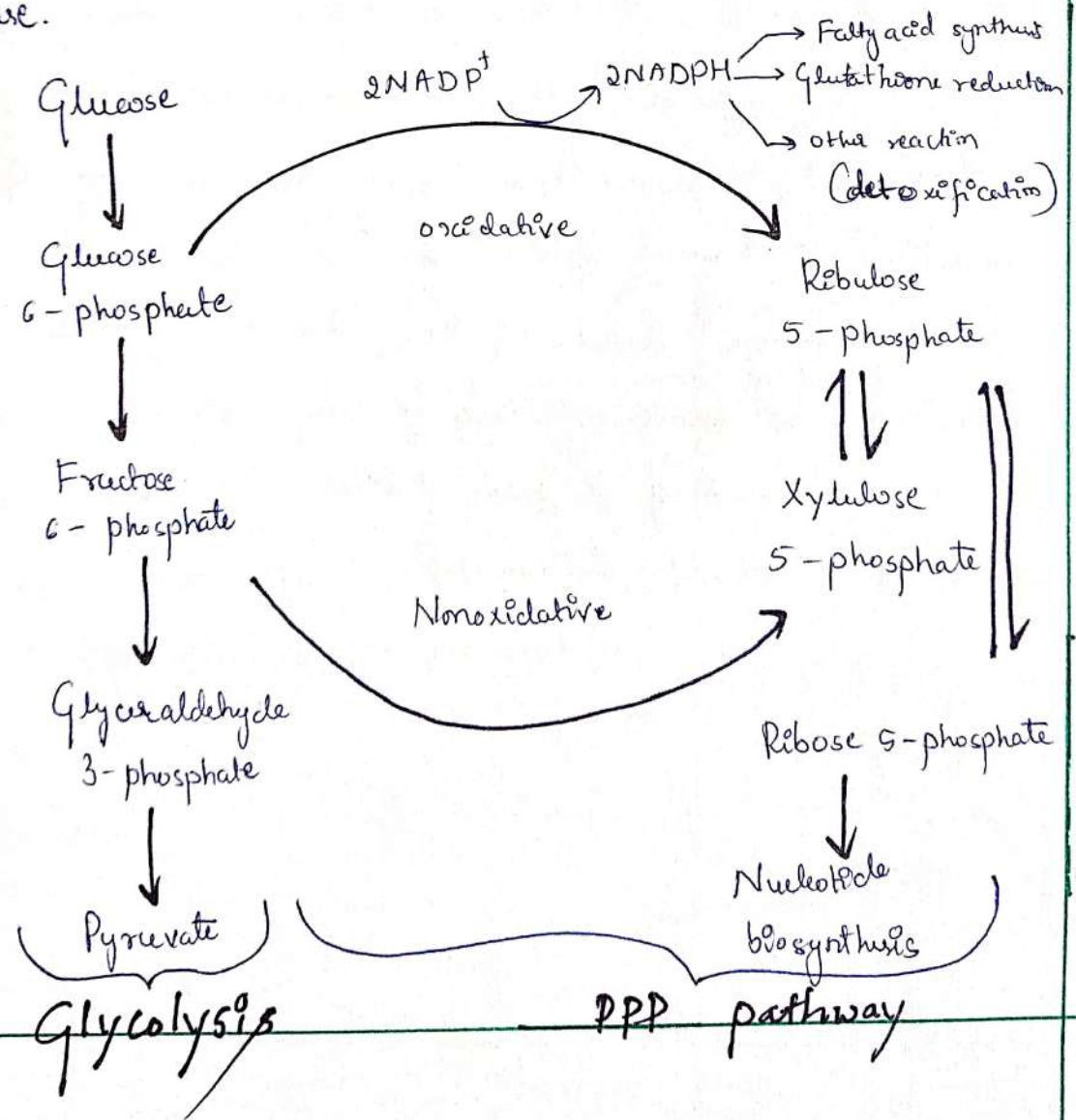
## Where does gluconeogenesis takes place:-

In mammals gluconeogenesis has been believed to be restricted to liver, the kidney, intestine and muscle, but recent evidence indicate gluconeogenesis occurring in astrocytes of brain. These organ use somewhat different gluconeogenic precursors. The liver preferentially uses lactate gluconeogenic precursor lactate, glycerol & gluconeogenic amino acids (alanine) while kidney prefer uses of lactate, glutamine & glycerol. Lactate from Cori cycle is quantitatively the largest source of substrate for gluconeogenesis, especially for kidney. The liver uses both glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis to produce glucose, whereas the kidney only uses glycogen synthesis, whereas the kidney increases gluconeogenesis. The intestine uses mostly glutamine & glycerol.

In all species, the formation of oxaloacetate from pyruvate and TCA cycle intermediate is restricted to mitochondria and enzyme that convert phosphoenolpyruvic to glucose-6-phosphate are found in cytosol.

The location of enzymes that links these two parts of gluconeogenesis by converting oxaloacetate to PEP - PEPCK - is variable by species. It can be found entirely within mitochondria, cytosol or dispersed evenly b/w the two, as it is in humans.

The non-oxidative phase of pathway allows for conversion of ribulose 5-phosphate into 5-phosphate, which is needed for nucleotide synthesis. All of these interconversion in non-oxidative pathway are reversible and use the enzymes transketonase or transaldolase to move two-carbon or 3-carbon unit on to other sugar moieties to generate a variety of sugar intermediates. Transketonase requires thiamine pyrophosphate (TPP) as a cofactor. A reduction of a thiamine deficiency can be seen by lack of transketolase.



Because G6PD is strongly inhibited by NADPH & ATP at physiological concentration. The maximal G6PD activities measured in hemolysates from goat & sheep RBCs are much lower than those of humans & other domestic animals. However this comparatively low Enzyme activity does not render sheep RBC's unduly susceptible to the hemolytic effects of oxidation drugs.

About 92% of total NADPH is in reduced form in human RBC. NADP is utilized to reduce glutathione to GSH the substrate for glutathione peroxidase reaction and it is bound to Catalase, preventing and reversing the accumulation of an inactive form of catalase that is generated when catalase is exposed to  $H_2O_2$ . Glutathione metabolism affect PPP activity via a glutathione reductase.

### References:-

Gluconeogenesis:- Vimala C.M (Former H.O.D Zoology)  
Mount Carmel College Bangalore

Betz DC :- Carbohydrate metabolism

Pentose phosphate Pathway:- Vimala C.M (Former H.O.D Zoology)  
Mount Carmel College Bangalore

DVS College Of Arts And  
Science, Shivamogga.

Submitted from,  
Manasa.A.M.  
II BSc, CBZ  
VI Semester  
2003546

# ZOOLOGY

## ASSIGNMENT

Genetic problems on blood group  
inheritance

N. Kumaraswamy, M.Sc., M.Phil.,  
Asst. Professor  
Head, Department of Zoology  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
SHIVAMOGGA.

Submitted to,  
Department of Zoology,  
DVS college of Arts and  
Science, Shivamogga.



If Person having 'A' blood group marries a woman with 'A' blood show the possible type of children that they produce with respect to their blood group.

→ Let us assume both man and woman are homozygous for their respective blood groups.

Parents : Homozygous man with 'A' blood group X Homozygous woman with 'A' blood group

Genotype :  $I^A I^A$  X  $I^A I^A$

Gametes :  $I^A$   $I^A$

$F_1$  :  $I^A I^A$   
( 'A' blood group )

Blood group : A

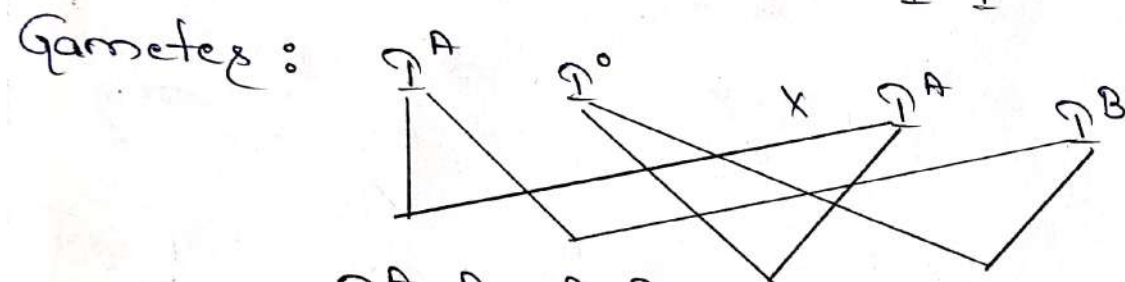
Result :

The son or daughter born to them possess homozygous A blood group.

A person having 'A' blood group marries a woman with 'AB' blood group. Show the possible type of children they produce with respect to blood group character.

Parents : Heterozygous man with 'A' blood group X woman with 'AB' blood group

Genotype :  $I^A I^o$  X  $I^A I^B$



$F_1$  :  $I^A I^A$   $I^A I^B$   $I^A I^o$   $I^B I^o$

Blood group : 'A' 'AB' 'A' 'B'

Result:

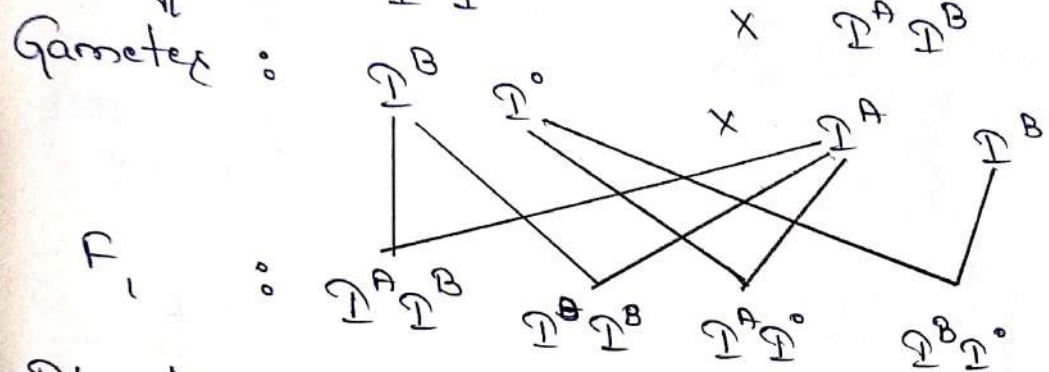
The son or daughter born to them possess homozygous 'A' blood group, heterozygous 'A' blood group and heterozygous 'B' blood group and 'AB' blood group.



41 Person having 'B' blood group marries a woman with 'AB' blood group. Show the possible type of children they produce with respect to blood group characters.

Parents : Heterozygous man with 'B' blood group X woman with 'AB' blood group

Genotype :  $I^B I^o$  X  $I^A I^B$



$F_1$  :  $I^A I^B$   $I^B I^B$   $I^A I^o$   $I^B I^o$

Blood group : 'AB' 'B' 'A' 'B'

Result:

The son or daughter born to them possess homozygous 'B' blood group, heterozygous 'A' blood group and heterozygous 'B' blood group and AB blood group.

Parents: Homozygous man with 'B' blood group X woman with AB blood group

Genotype:

$II^B I^B$

$I^A I^B$

Gametes:

$I^B$

$I^A$

$I^B$

$F_1$  :

$I^A I^B$

$I^B I^B$

Blood group:

'AB'

'B'

Result:

The son or daughter born to them possess homozygous 'B' blood group and 'AB' blood group.

D.V.S. College of Arts, Science  
& Commerce.

Department of Commerce.

Subject :- Advanced Corporate  
Accounting

Assignment :- 01

Submitted by :-

Name :- Sangeetha . G.

Reg No :- U06DE21C0009

Class :- II year B.Com

D.V.S College of Arts, Science and Commerce  
Shimoga.

Submitted to :-

Dr. Chandrashekarappa . U.

Assistant Professor

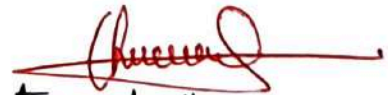
Department of Commerce

D.V.S College of Arts, Science and Commerce  
Shimoga

Date of Submission :- 10-08-2023



Signature of the Student



Signature of the teacher  
in charge.

# Redemption of Preference Shares

1) Following is the Balance sheet of Lankesh Pvt. Ltd as at 31-03-2023:

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Preference shares of ₹100 each ₹80 paid	8,00,000	Fixed Assets	18,50,000
Equity shares of ₹100 each fully paid	10,00,000	Investments	7,00,000
Reserve fund	3,00,000	Stock and Debtors	4,00,000
P and L Account	2,00,000	Cash and Bank	30,000
Share Premium	1,00,000	Preliminary Expenses	20,000
Current Liabilities	6,00,000		
	30,00,000		30,00,000

As on the above date the preference shares are redeemed by making fresh issue of sufficient number of equity shares. Investment worth ₹3,50,000 are sold at a loss of ₹50,000. You are required to pass necessary journal entries.

Solution :-

Journal Entries in the books of Lankesh Pvt. Ltd as at  
31-03-2023

Date	Particulars	L/F	Dr	Cr
1)	Bank Account ————— Dr		3,00,000	—
	Profit & loss Account ————— Dr		50,000	—
	To Investment Account		—	3,50,000
	[Being sale of investment at loss]			

2)	Reserve Fund Account — — — Mr Profit and loss account — — — Mr To Capital Redemption Reserve Account [Being redemption out of reserve fund transferred to CRR]	3,00,000 — 1,50,000 — — 4,50,000
3)	Bank Account — — — Mr To Share capital account [Being fresh issue of equity shares]	3,50,000 — — 3,50,000
4)	Preference share account — — — Mr To Preference Share holder account [Being amount due to PSHs on redemption]	8,00,000 — — 8,00,000
5)	Bank Account — — — Mr To Overdraft account [Being old availed to the extent of insufficient funds to pay off PSHs]	1,20,000 — — 1,20,000
6)	Preference Shareholders account — — — Mr To Bank account [Being payment made on redemption of preference shares]	8,00,000 — — 8,00,000

2) The following balances were extracted from the books of Arunodhaya Pvt. Ltd.

1. 8% redeemable cumulative Preference shares of ₹100 each fully called up	- 1,00,000
Less: Calls unpaid at ₹25 per share	500
2. Share premium account	- 99,500
3. General Reserve	- 14,000
4. Cash at Bank	- 34,000
5. Proposed dividend on cumulative preference shares (since sanctioned)	- 15,000
	- 7,840

The directors redeemed the preference shares at a premium of 10% and for such amount as was necessary for the purpose after utilising the available sources to the maximum extent and satisfied the amount of preference dividend.

You are required to show the Journal Entries, including those relating to cash for recording the above transactions.

Solution:-

Journal Entries in the books of Arunodhaya Pvt. Ltd.

Date	Particulars	Lf	Dr	Cr
1)	Bank Account ———— Dr To Equity share capital Account (Being issue of 6,600 equity shares at ₹10 each fully paid)		66,000	— 66,000
2)	Share premium account ———— Dr To Premium on redemption of preference shares account (Being premium payable on redemption provided out of share premium)		10,000	— 10,000

3)	<p>General Reserve Account — Mr          To Capital Redemption Reserve          Account          (Being transfer of general reserve          to capital redemption reserve a/c)</p>	34,000 -	- 34,000
4)	<p>Redeemable preference share capital—Mr          Premium on redemption of preference          share account — — — Mr          To Redeemable Preference share          holder account          (Being transfer of preference share          capital &amp; premium payable to          preference share holders account)</p>	98,000 9,800	1,07,800
5)	<p>Redeemable preference share holders          Account — — — Mr          To Bank account          (Being preference shareholders are          paid)</p>	107,800 -	- 1,07,800
6)	<p>Proposed dividend account — Mr          To Bank account</p>	7,840 -	- 7,840

3) Following is the balance sheet of Xrum Pvt. Ltd.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Preference shares 30000 Shares of ₹10 each 300000 (-) Calls in arrears 25000	2,75,000	Fixed Assets Investments Stock and debtors Cash and Bank	450,000 500,000 2,00,000 50,000
Equity shares 40,000 shares of ₹10 each	4,00,000		
General Reserve	2,00,000		
Current liabilities	3,25,000		
	<u>12,00,000</u>		<u>12,00,000</u>

On the above date the preference shares are redeemed. Calls in arrears were recovered in full and sufficient number of equity shares of ₹10 each are issued at a premium of 50%. For the purpose of making payment of preference shareholders, Bank overdraft facility is arranged to the extent necessary so as to leave cash and bank balance at ₹30,000.

You are required to pass necessary journal entries and show the Balance sheet after redemption.

Solution:-

Journal Entries in the books of Xrum Pvt. Ltd

Date	Particulars	L/F	Dr	Cr
1)	Bank account ————— Dr To Preference share capital A/c (Being money received on calls in arrears)		25,000 —	— 25,000



2)	Reserve Fund Account — — Mr Bank Account — — — Mr To Equity Share capital A/c To Share premium A/c (Being issue of 6,667 shares at a premium of 50% of ₹10 each)	10,00,000	—
		—	66,667
		—	33,333
3)	General Reserve A/c — — — Mr To CRP (Being balance of GR transferred to CRP A/c)	2,00,000	—
		—	2,00,000
4)	Bank Account — — — Mr To Bank overdraft account (Being overdraft facility availed to the extent necessary for redemption)	1,55,000	—
		—	1,55,000
5)	Preference shareholders account — Mr To Preference <u>shareholders</u> A/c (Being amount due to PSHs on redemption)	3,00,000	—
		—	3,00,000
6)	Preference share holders account — Mr To Bank Account (Being redemption of pref. shares at par)	3,00,000	—
		—	3,00,000

## Balance sheet

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity share capital	4,66,667	Fixed Assets	4,50,000
CRP	2,00,000	Investments	5,00,000
Share Premium	33,333	Stock and debtors	2,00,000
Current Liabilities	3,25,000	Cash and Bank	30,000
Overdraft	1,55,000		
	11,80,000		11,80,000

Working Note:-

Calculation for issue of share capital

Amount of pref. shares to be redeemed = Balance of divisible profits + x (fresh issue) + x x rate of premium

$$= 3,00,000 = 2,00,000 + x + x \times 50/100$$

$$1,00,000 = 1.5x$$

$$x = 66,667 \text{ (Fresh issue of capital)}$$

$$\text{Hence share premium} = 66,667 \times 0.50 = 33,333$$

4) The Balance Sheet of Pankaj Pvt. Ltd on 31.12.2022 was as follows

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Share capital		Fixed Assets	8,00,000
Equity shares of ₹100 each fully paid	5,00,000	Investments	1,00,000
7% redeemable preference - shares	3,00,000	Cash	2,00,000
Share premium	50,000	Other current assets	50,000
Capital reserve	1,00,000		
Revenue reserve	2,00,000		
6% debenture	3,00,000		
Creditors	1,50,000		
	16,00,000		16,00,000

Both the redeemable preference shares and debentures were due for redemption on January 1, 2023 Gay Ltd. took the following steps in this respect.

- (i) It issued 2000 equity shares of ₹100 each at a premium of 10%. the shares were fully subscribed and paid for.
- (ii) It sold the investment for ₹90,000
- (iii) It arranged a bank overdraft to the extent necessary.

The redemption was duly carried out  
Pass the journal entries and prepare the Balance sheet of the company immediately after redemption.

→ Solution:

Journal Entries in the books of Parraj Pub. Ltd on 31.12.2023.

Date	Particulars	L/F	Dr	Cr.
1)	Bank Account ————— Mr To Equity share capital Account To Share premium Account (Being the issue of 20,000 equity shares of ₹100 each at a premium of ₹10 each)		2,20,000 — —	— 200,000 20,000
2)	Bank Account ————— Mr Profit & loss Account ————— Mr To Investment Account (Being investment sold)		90,000 10,000 —	— — 1,00,000
3)	Bank Account ————— Mr To Bank overdraft Account (Being overdraft taken from Bank)		90,000 —	— 90,000
4)	Revenue Reserve Account ————— Mr To Capital redemption reserve A/c (Being transfer of revenue reserve account to capital redemption reserve)		1,00,000 —	— 1,00,000

5)	Redeemable preference share capital A/c To Redeemable preference share holder A/c (Being transfer of preference share capital to preference shareholders account)	300,000 -	- 300,000
6)	6% debentures account ——— Mr To Debenture holder account (Being transfer of debenture to debentures holder account)	300,000 -	- 300,000
7)	Redeemable preferences shareholders account ——— ——— ——— Mr Debentures holder account ——— Mr To Bank account (Being payment made to preference shareholders and debenture holders)	300,000 300,000	600,000

Balance Sheet as on 01.01.2023

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Share capital		Fixed assets	800,000
70000 equity shares of 700 each	700,000	Other current asset	500,000
Capital Redemption reserve	1,00,000		
Capital reserve	1,00,000		
Share premium	70,000		
Revenue reserve	90,000		
Creditors	1,50,000		
Bank overdraft	90,000		
	<u>1,300,000</u>		<u>1,300,000</u>

5) The Balance Sheet of M/s. Anurath Distilleries Pvt. Limited as on December 31, 2022 was as follows:

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Share capital:		Fixed Assets:	
10,000, 6% redeemable - preference shares of ₹10 each fully paid	1,00,000	Land and buildings 250,000	
50,000 equity shares - of ₹10 each fully paid	5,00,000	Plant & Machinery <u>150,000</u>	4,00,000
General Reserve	1,10,000	Current Assets	
Profit & loss A/c	2,00,000	Stock 3,00,000	
8% debentures	50,000	Debtors 1,60,000	
Sundry Creditors	1,40,000	Cash & Bank <u>2,40,000</u>	7,00,000
	<u>11,00,000</u>		<u>11,00,000</u>

The Directors decide to:

- (i) Redeem preference shares at a premium of 5%.
- (ii) Redeem debentures at a premium of 10% and
- (iii) Make a bonus issue to the equity shareholders of one ₹10 equity share for every five ₹10 shares held, in order to capitalise a part of the undistributed profit.

The appropriate resolution having been passed, the above transactions were completed. Show the appropriate Journal entries to record the transaction in the book of the company; and the Balance Sheet as it would appear after the completion of the transactions.

Solution:-

Journal Entries the books of M/s. Amourth Distilleries Pvt. Ltd  
as on Dec. 31, 2022.

Date	Particulars	L/P	Dr	Cr
1)	General Reserve Account ——— Dr To Capital Redemption Reserve Account (Being the provision for redemption created)		100,000 —	— 100,000
2)	Profit and loss Account ——— Dr To Premium on Redemptions A/c (Being the premium payable)		10,000 —	— 10,000
3)	6% Preference Share capital A/c — Dr Premium payable on Redemption Dr To Preference Shareholders A/c (Being the preference share capital and redemption transferred)		100,000 5000 —	— — 10,5000
4)	8% Debentures Account ——— Dr Premium Redeemable Account — Dr To Debentures holders A/c		50,000 5000 —	— — 55,000
5)	Debentures holder A/c ——— — Dr Preference shareholder A/c ——— Dr To Bank Account (Being the preference shareholders and debenture holders paid out)		55,000 10,5000 —	— — 1,60,000

6)	Capital Redemption Reserve A/c — Dr To Bonus to Shareholders A/c (Being the Bonus due to shareholders A/c)	100,000 —	— 100,000
7)	Bonus to Shareholders A/c — Dr To Share Capital A/c (Being the issue of Bonus shares)	100,000 —	— 100,000

Balance Sheet of M/s Amruth Distilleries Pvt. Ltd on Dec 31, 22

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Share Capital		Fixed Assets:	
60,000 shares 710 each	600,000	Land & building	2,50,000
General Reserve	10,000	Plant & Machinery	1,50,000
Profit & loss A/c	1,90,000	Current assets:	
Sundry Creditors	1,40,000	Stock	3,00,000
		Debtors	1,60,000
		Cash and bank balance	80,000
	<u>9,40,000</u>		<u>9,40,000</u>

6) The following is the balance sheet of Vijay Ltd as on  
31.03.2023.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share capital		Fixed assets	400,000
10,000 8% redeemable preference shares of ₹10	1,00,000	Investment	1,00,000
20,000 7% preference shares of ₹10 each 5 paid up	1,00,000	Stock	40,000
20,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	2,00,000	Debtors	60,000
Securities premium	80,000	Bank	2,00,000
General Reserve	60,000		
Capital Reserve	70,000		
Profit & loss account	90,000		
Current liabilities	1,00,000		
	<u>8,00,000</u>		<u>8,00,000</u>

On 1.4.2023 the company redeemed the preference shares at a premium of 10%. In order to pay off the preference shareholders, it sold the investments for ₹95,000. All payments were made except to 60 shareholders who could not be traced.

Solution:

Journal Entries the books of Vijay Ltd. as on 31.3.2023

Date	Particulars	Lk	Dr.	Cr.
1)	Preference share final call A/c — Dr To Preference share capital A/c (Being preference share final call due)		1,00,000	— 1,00,000



2)	Bank Account ————— Mr To Preference share final call A/c (Being preference share final call money received)	100,000 —	— 100,000
3)	8% Preference share capital A/c — Mr 7% Preference share capital A/c — Mr Premium on redemption Pre. share A/c To Preference shareholder A/c (Being amount due to preference shareholders)	100,000 200,000 30,000	— — 330,000
4)	Bank Account ————— Mr Profit & loss Account ————— Mr To Investment A/c (Being investment sold)	95,000 5,000 —	— — 1,00,000
5)	Profit & loss Account ————— Mr General Reserve Account ————— Mr To Capital redemption reserve Account (Being capital redemption reserves)	85,000 60,000 —	— — 1,45,000
6)	Securities Premium Account ————— Mr To Premium redemption A/c (Being premium on redemption issue)	30,000 —	— 30,000
7)	Capital Reserve Account ————— Mr To Bonus to equity shareholder Account (Being issued bonus shares to Equity shareholders)	55,000 —	— 55,000

10/10

*Cheruvu*



**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce**  
(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)  
(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the A Grade)  
Sir M.V.Road, Post Bbx No.81, SHIVAMOGGA-577201, Karnataka State

## **Department of Commerce**

# *Assignment*

*Subject: Kannada*

### **Submitted By:**

Name: ಪ್ರೂಢತ್ ಕುಮಾರ್. ಎಂ.ಓ

Reg No: ೮೦೬೦೬೨೨೦೦೪೪.

Class: I B.COM (II Semester)

**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

### **Submitted To:**

**Mr.Lohith P**

**Assistant Professor**

**Department of Kannada**

**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

**Date of Submission: ೨೭-೦೬-೨೦೨೩.**

**Signature of the Student**

ಪ್ರೂಢತ್ ಕುಮಾರ್. ಎಂ.ಓ.

**Signature of the Teacher in charge**

**2022-23**



ಸೌಂದರ್ಯದ ಕೃತ ಸವ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕುಗಡಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ವಿಂಡು ಎಕೆ  
ಜೀವದ್ದಾರೆ.

- ಯಾನವನು ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಸು. ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೋಲುವುದು ಅತಿ  
-ನ ದುರ್ಬಲತೆಯು. ಈ ದುರ್ಬಲತೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಮಾನವರು  
-ಗಳ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿವೆ. ರತ್ನವ ತೋಡಿ ಜರೆಯದೆ. ತೋಡಿ ಕೆತ್ತಲಗಳು  
ನಾಯಕನಾದೆತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಅಳಿದಿವೆ. ಷರಿಯಾ ಹೆಲೆನ ಳ,  
ಹಯನುಸಿಂಹದ ಸೀತೆಯ, ಈಜಿಪ್ಟಿನ ಕ್ಲಿಯೋಪಾತ್ರಳ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.....  
ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾನವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯದ್ದೆತ್ತು ಈ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಯಾದಿರಲು ಗಾಯಗಳು  
ಇತ್ತವೆ ಜುಣ್ಣುಗಳಾಗಿ ಲ್ಯೂದಿಶೂಡೇ ಬಂದಿವೆ.

ದೂರಂತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಟ್ಟುವೆರಿ ಯಾನವನ ಎಳೆಗಳೇ ಶುಕ  
ಯಿರಲು ಈ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ನಮ್ಮೆನ್ನು ಅಕಾಸ ಗೊಂದಿಲ್ಲದಿರಲಿ ಯೆ?  
ಕಾರಣ ಸುರಳ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯಾಗಿ ಲ್ಯೂದಿಶೂಡೇ ಸವ್ಯ; ಯೆತ್ತರೇ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವೆ  
ದಿಲ್ಲ ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಯೆತ್ತೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡಿಗೆ ಅರರ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಣುವುದು  
ಅ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವೆದಿಲ್ಲ ಶುನುಶುಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ಅಪಶ್ಯ ಗುಣ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಶುದ್ಧ  
-ವ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಅರರ್ಪಣೆ  
ಬೆಳೆನಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಬಂದಾಗದೆ, ಶುನುಶುಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಿ  
-ಯೆತ್ತಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಅಂತಿಮ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವೆಗಳು ನಶಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮಿಡಲ ಅಂಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಈ ಅರರ್ಪಣೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವುದೇ  
ಅಂತಿಮ ಶುನುಶುಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಿಯೆ ವೆಂಪನಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಯೆತ್ತೆ ಯುಜಿಶೂಡೇ  
-ತ್ತಿಷ್ಟಿವೆ. ಅ ಯುಜಿಶೂಡೇನವೆಕೆಗೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ಸುಖರು ೧೨.೧೨ ವರ್ಷ  
-ಗಳವೆಕೆಗೆ ಯುಜಿಶೂಡೇ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಯುಜಿಶೂಡೇ  
ತೆಯಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಂತಿಮದಿಂದಲೇ ಬೆತ್ತೆ ಯೆಡಗುತ್ತದೆ.  
ವಿರಡೆ ಅಂಗಳವೆರೆ ಶುರಸ್ತೀ ಅರರ್ಪಣೆಗೊಂಡೆ ಅಂತಿಮನೆ  
ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯೆರೆಕೊಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂತಿಮ ಬಂದೆ ಅಂಗಳ ವೆಲೆ ಅಂಗಳ  
-ಗಳ ಯೆತ್ತೆ ಅಂಗಳವೆಲ್ಲ ಅರರ್ಪಣೆ ರೆಗಿಶುಶುಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಿ, ಯೆತ್ತೆ  
ಅ ಅಂಗಳವೆಲೆ ಎಕೆ ಅರರ್ಪಣೆ ಯುಜಿಶೂಡೇ? ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ,  
ಜೀವಿಯಾದರೆ ಹೀನು ಗಂಡನಿಗೆ ಬೆತ್ತೆ ಶುನುಶುಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಿ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಾಗಿ

ಅಥವಾ ಸೆಕ್ರಿಯರಾಗಿ ಪಾಣಾತ್ರಿಯಂತೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹುಮಾನದಿಂದ  
ದತ್ತು ತುಂಬುವ) ಜಾಡುಗಿಯಂತೆ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಪಾಣಾತ್ರೀ , ಕಲವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅ  
ತುಂಬಾಗಿ ಯಾದಿಸಿ ಕುಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿಷ್ಟು ಅಗಲಯಾದ ಬಳಿ ಜಾರಿರಾಲ್ಪಿತ್ತರ  
ಮುಖವು ಅರಚ್ಚಣೆಯಂತೆ ಯಾನಿಸುಂಟು.

ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಾಂಗಧನೇ ಕೃತ ರೂಪ ತಾಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೇವಲ ಯಾನವ  
-ರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಯುವ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.  
ಗಂಡು ಹಿಂಕರಿಸಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಬಾಗಿಯೆಂದೆ, ಅನಿಗಳ ದಂತಗಳಿಂದ, ಪಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿ  
-ಗಲು ಕೂಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗಾಗಿ  
ನಡೆಯುವ ಯಾಜಾಂಕಿಯುಗಳ ಯುಲ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಪಾಸವೆ ಜಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಕೂಡುತ್ತಂತೆರೆ ಯೆಚ್ಚುಗಳ ಹಿಂಕರಿಸು ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಗಂಡು ಕೂಡಿಯು  
ತನ್ನ ಕಂಠದ ಯುಲಕ ಸ್ವರ್ಧನಿಸಿದರೆ, ಗಂಡು ನೆಲೆಯುಗಳ ಛೇದನೆ ಗರಿ  
ಕೆದರಿ ಕೂಡಿಯುಂಟು. ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ವರ್ಧನೆಯು ಜಲವು ಕೀಟಗಳ ನಡವಿ  
-ಯು ಕೂಡಿಯುಂಟು. ಯಾನವರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲವುಗಳ ಗಂಡನು ನೂಡಿಸಿಕ  
ಪ್ರದೇಶನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ತ್ರಿಭೇದದ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಾಗಿ ಅಪಾಸಗೊಂಡ ಗಂಡು  
-ಹೆಣ್ಣು ನಡುವಿನ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯದ ಅಭ್ಯುತ್ಥಿ ಯಿತ್ತು ಅದರ ಅರಚ್ಚಣೆ  
ಬಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವುದೆಂದೆ ಸುರ್ಧೇಶಿಯುಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಪಾಸ ಜಾಡು ಜಾರಿಯು ಈ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಾಂಗಧನೆಯು ಕೃತರ  
ಗೆ ಪಾರಣವಾಗಿಯೆ ಯೆಗ್ಗುಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಯಿಗಳು, ಕೆಲಗಾರರು , ಕಿಬ್ಬಿಗಳ ಸ್ವದನ  
ಕೀಲಲೆಗು ಪಾಸವೆ ಮುಖವು ನೆಲೆಯುಂಟೆರೆ ಅಪೆಯುಂಟು. ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ  
ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಾರ್ಥೇ ಕೆಲಗಾರ ಸ್ವದನವು ಗಾಣವು ಕೆಲಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯುಂಟಿರಾಪು  
ದೇ ಅದರ ಕಲಾ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛೆಗು ಯುಲ ಯೆ ಬಡುವು. ಅದರಿಂದಲೇ  
ಬಡಾರ: ಜಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ಯಾನವನು ಯಿತ್ತು ಅದರಿಂದ ಛೇದಿ ಬಿತ್ತಿಗಳ  
ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಿ. ಜಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ಯಾನವನು ಜಾಯಿಯ ಕೀಟವಾಲಕೆಯಂತೆ, ಯುಕೆಲೆಂ  
-ಚೆಲಗಿನ ಕೀಟವಂತೆ ಯಾನವನು ಕೀಟವಿಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ, ಕೆಲವುಗಳ  
ನಾಡ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೆ ಯಾನವು. ಅದರ ಯಾನವೆ ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಬಲ್ಲ.  
ಯಾನವು ಯಾದಿಸರೆ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಸಬಲ್ಲ ಕೃತರಂತೆ  
-ನು ದಿಂವು ಅಪಾಸವು ಸೌಂದರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಳಿಯುಂಟು.

ತುಂಬಾಯಿವೆಲ್ಲ ಅಕರನುತ್ಪನ್ನ ಬಾಯ್ಕನ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಎವರಿಸಿ?

ತುಂಬಾಯಿವೆಲ್ಲ ಯುಗ್ಲಿಯೆಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರಿಗೆ ಬಾಯ್ಕನ ಚಿತ್ರ ಯಾವತ್ತೆ  
ತ್ರಯೇರ್ಕ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಬಾಯ್ಕನ ಚಿತ್ರವಿಲ್ಲ  
ಪ್ರಜೆಯೊಡೆಯದೊಡೆಯನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವೆಂದೆಂದೆ ಬಂದೆ ಯುಗ್ಲಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬ  
ಬಂದೆ ತುಂಬಾಯಿವೆಲ್ಲ ಕಲಹಗಳೆಂದೆಂದೆ ತಾಳಾಳದಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.  
ಲಾನೆ ಜನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೇದಭಾವಗಳಿರದೆ, ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಜಙ್ಗಲವನ್ನುಯೆಲೆ  
ಬಾಯ್ಕನ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷವೆಂದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹನಿಗಳೆಂದೆ ಅಕರನುತ್ಪ  
-ನ್ನರಿ. ಲಾರಯಾದ್ದೆನೆಲ್ಲದ್ದೆ ಪಾಲಿಯೆ ಬಾಯ್ಕನ ಹೇಳಿಕೊನೆ. ಬೇಳೆ  
-ಯಂದೆ ಯಾವನೆ ಹೇಳಿರಾಗಲನ್ನು ಬಟ್ಟೆಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಅಯ್ಯೆಲ್ಲಾ  
ಬಂದೆ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರವೆಲ್ಲವು, ಪಾಲಿಯೆ ಯಾಲಿಯೆಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟು  
-ತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ. ಪಾಲಿಯೆ ಬರಿಸಿ, ಬರಿಸಿ ಯೆನು ಇರತ್ತಿರಲೆಲ್ಲಾ! ಅದರಿಗೆ  
ಬಾಯ್ಕನ ಬೇಳೆ ಹೇಳಿರಾಗಲನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಕೊನೆ ಯೆರೆ ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿರಲೆಲ್ಲಾ.

'ಆಯ' ಗಾಯಿಗೆ ಗುಡ್ಡಲಕ್ಕಿಬೆ ಯೊಡೆಯದೊಂದೆ ಬಾಯ್ಕನ  
ಚಿತ್ರ ಅಕರನುತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗಿತ್ತೆ. ಬಾಯ್ಕನ ಚಿತ್ರ ಅರೆ ಹನಿಗಳೆ ನಡೆಯೆ,  
ಯೆನೆ ಹನಿ 'ಸರಗತ್ತೆ' ಇತ್ತೆ. ಬಂದೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಬಂದೆ ಗೆಲ್ಲೆ ಎಳೆ  
ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಿ. ತುಂಬಾಯಿವೆ ಕಟ್ಟೆನ್ನು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊಯ್ಯೆ ಲಾಯಿಯೆಂದೆ  
ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾನಿನಿ ದೇವಕೊನೆ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ.

ಆಯ ಗಾಯಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮೆರೆದೆ ಹಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಗಿಣಾರಿ ಬೆಳೆ  
ಡೆಟ್ಟಿ ಇಡೀ ಹತ್ತಿ ಅದರಿ ಸುತ್ತ ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರದು ಹನಿ ಯು  
-ಬೆ ಜಾನಿನಿ ದೇವಕೊನೆ ಜೊತ್ತೆ ತುಂಬಾಯಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಂದೆಂದೆಲ್ಲೆ,  
ಫಿರೆಯೆನೆ ಹಾಳೆ. ಸುಣ್ಣಕ್ಕೂ ಹಾಳೆ ಯೆಲ್ಲೆ ಲಾಯಿ ತಾಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾನಿನಿ  
ಹೇಳಿರು ತೆಪುಪೆ ಹಾಲಗದೆ ಸಮೇತೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊನೆ ಜೊಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ. ಸರಗತ್ತಿನ  
ದಿನ ಇಡೀ ಹತ್ತಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಸಾರಿ 'ಆಯ' ಗಾಯಿಯೆ ಸುತ್ತ ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ.  
ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ ಶಿಶುಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ ಯಾಚೆ ಲಾಯಿ ತಾಳಗಳೆಂದೆ ಹಾನಿಕೆ  
-ನೆ ಗಡಿಗೆಗಳೆ ಬರತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ. ಲಾಯಿ ಗಂಡಸರಿ ಬಣ್ಣದ ವೇಷಗಳನ್ನು  
ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡೆ ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತೆ ಬರತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ, ಸುಣ್ಣದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳೆಂದೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡೆ  
-ರತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ ಲಾಯಿ ಹೆಂಡಸರಿ ಹಾನಿಕೆನೆ ಗಡಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜೊತ್ತೆ ಬರತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ.



ಕಂಡೆಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ಯಾನಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಕಂಡು ವಕೀಲರ ಮಾನದೀನಿಲ್ಲ ಉಂಟಾದ  
ಅರ್ಥವೆನೆಗಳೇನಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

ಪ್ರೀತಿಯುನ "ಯಾನಿಯಾರ್ಥದ ಮಿದು ಕುಗಿದಾಗ ವಕೀಲರ  
ಶೈಗೆ ಲೇನಿ ಯಾನಿಯಾರ್ಥದ ಅನ್ಯ ಕೆಡಲಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಅದರ ಕಂಡೆಲೆಗೆ  
ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಅದೇನು ಬರಬಾರು. ಮಿದು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯುನ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.  
ಈ ವಕೀಲರು ಯಾನಿಯಾರ್ಥದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಕಂಡು ಮಿದು ಕೇಳಿ  
ಅದೇನು ಕಂಡು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಅದೇನು ಅಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.  
ಕಂಡೆಲೆಗೆ ಯಾರಿ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರಬಹುದು ಮಿದು ಅರ್ಥವೆನಿ  
ಸರು. ಕಂಡೆಲೆಗೆ ಯಾನಿಯಾರ್ಥದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ರೂಪ  
ಯಾಗಲಿ ಅದರ ಭೂತಿ ಯೇನೆ ಅದನು ತುಲನೆ.

ಅನಿ ಕೋರಣನಲ್ಲ ಮಿದು ಕಾಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು  
ಷಣಿ ಗಳುಕೆಯಾಗದು. ... ತುಲನೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅತಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ  
ಅವೆನುಕೆಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ, ತಾಯಿಯಾಗುವ  
ತೆಜ್ಜಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮಿದು ಸಾಲರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಳು ಬಿಡಾರ  
ಬೇರಾದರೆ ವಳಿಯುವ ವರ್ಷ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇವೆ? ನಾಲ್ಕನು ಸಾಲರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ  
ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಕಾರಣ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯರರು ಯೆಡು  
- ಅದ್ದು ರಂತೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನುಕೆಂದರೆ ಮಿದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ  
ಯಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾರುವವರಾಗುತ್ತವಂತೆ. ... ಹಿಂದೆಯೂ ಕಥಾ ಸ್ವರ್ಣಗಳ  
ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯು ಬಹುಮಾನ ಉಪಚಾರದ  
ವನ್ನು ತೆಜ್ಜಲವು ಯೆಡು. ಅದರ ಈ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕಥಾ ಸ್ವರ್ಣಗಳು  
ನೂರಾರು ಕೇಳುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿದವು.

ಮಿದು ಅನಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೋರಣ ಕೆಡಲದ್ದು ಮಿದು ಅನಿ ಯಾರುಕೆ  
ಭಯವನು ಯಾನಿ ವಕೀಲರು ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಯಾಗಲು ಸೂಚನೆಯಾಗಿಯೂ  
ತೆಜ್ಜಲವು ನಡೆಸುವವರಾದ ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಅದರ ನಡೆಯು ಅಲಂಕಾರ  
- ನಡೆ ಯುತ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮಿದುಗೆ ಯೆಡು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿನುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಚೆಲೆ  
- ನಡೆ. ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಮಿದು ಮಾನವನಿಲ್ಲ ಅರಿಸಿದ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಕೇಲೆ







**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce**  
(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)  
(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the A Grade)  
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## **Department of Commerce**

*Subject:* Corporate administration

### **Submitted By:**

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### **Submitted To:**

Amrutha Mam

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**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

11-08-2023  
Date of Submission:

Puneeth Kumara M.P  
Signature of the Student

Signature of the Teacher in charge

**2022-23**

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## CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION.

1. Companies Act, 1956 was replaced by:-
  - (a) Companies Act, 1991
  - (b) Companies Act, 2011
  - (c) Companies Act, 2014
  - (d) Companies Act, 2013
  
2. A person cannot be a nominee in more than \_\_\_\_\_ OPC [Open Person Company]
  - (a) one
  - (b) two
  - (c) three
  - (d) four
  
3. Which of the following company is incorporated in a country outside India?
  - (a) Holding company
  - (b) Public company
  - (c) Private company
  - (d) Foreign company.
  
4. Stages in formation of a public company.
  - (a) Promotion, commencement of business, incorporation, capital
  - (b) Incorporation, capital, commencement of business, promotion
  - (c) Promotion, incorporation, capital, commencement of business.
  - (d) Capital, promotion, incorporation, commencement of business.
  
5. Which of the following is not clause of Memorandum of Association?
  - (a) Situation
  - (b) Capital
  - (c) Subscription
  - (d) Directors

6. Minimum number of members to form a private company

- (a) 3       (b) 2       (c) 7       (d) 5

7. Company is managed by:

- (a) Shareholders       (b) Board of Directors  
 (c) Karta       (d) Both (a) and (b)

8. Depositing of AOC with the company should be made within how many hours

- (a) 24       (b) 48       (c) 36       (d) 76

9. Liquidator's statement of receipts & payments is known as

- (a) cash flow statements       (b) cash book  
 (c) Liquidator's final statement of accounts  
 (d) efficiency account.

10. Official liquidators are appointed from the Panel of

- (a) Professional firms of Chartered Accountants  
 (b) Advocate       (c) Company Secretary  
 (d) All of the above.

II.

3 marks Questions :-

1. What do you mean by Articles of Association?

Articles of Association (AOA) is a document that specifies the regulations for a company's operations.

The articles of association define the company's purpose & lays out how tasks are to be [completed] accomplish-  
-ed within the organisation, including the process for  
appointing directors and how financial  
records will be handled.

Articles of association often identify the man-  
-er in which a company will issue stock shares, pay  
dividends and audit financial records and powers of  
voting rights.

2. What do you mean by foreign company.

"Foreign company" is defined to mean any compan-  
-y or a body corporate incorporated outside India &  
which has a place of business in India whether by  
itself or through an agent, physically or through elec-  
-tronic mode and conducts any business activity in  
India in any other manner.

The expression 'place of business' is defined to  
include a share transfer or registration office.

1) As per FEMA, no person resident outside India  
-a shall, without prior approval of RBI establish  
in India, a branch or a liaison office or any oth-  
-er place of business.

2) A foreign company is required to register  
with ROC within 30 days from the date of its  
establishing a place of business in India.

### 3. Write note on Promoter

According to L.J. Brown, "The term promoter is a term not of law but of business, usefully summing up in a single word a number of business operations familiar to the commercial world by which a company is generally brought into existence"

#### Characteristics of Promoter :-

1. A promoter comes up with an idea for setting up a business or a company.
2. He initially investigates & makes sure about the future prospects of the company.
3. The documents for the incorporation of the company are prepared by the promoter.

### 4. Write a note and define Prospectus.

Prospectus refers to a formal legal document, which is approved by and filed with the securities and exchange commission that provides details about an investment offering for sale to the public. A prospectus contains the facts that an investor needs to make an informed investment decision.

\* It informs the company about the formation of a new company.

\* It serves as written evidence about the terms and condition of issue of shares or debentures of a company.

\* It describes the nature, extent & future prospectus of the company.

5. Who is a managing director?

A Managing Director or MD is a director of a company given special powers by its articles of association. MD is the person at the head of the executive structure of an undertaking by virtue of his membership of the Board of Directors or by virtue of powers delegated to him by that body. In most companies, the managing director is the senior executive director, subordinate only to the chairman of the board and solely helps controls resources and expenditures.

- ① Bring in New Business
- ② Keep clients happy
- Recruit and Retain employees
- ④ Report to BO's

6. Write a note on company secretary?

The word "secretary" is derived from the Latin word "secretarius" meaning confidential. A secretary is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as "one whose office is to write for another especially one who is employed to conduct correspondence, to keep records and transact various other businesses for another person or for society, corporation or public body".

① Statutory duties & General duties etc.;

- \* Duties in relation to directors
- \* Duties in relation to shareholders
- \* Duties towards organization & office
- \* Duties in relation to the public



7. Write a note on or what is meeting resolution?

A resolution is the legal form of a decision taken at a meeting. There are different types of resolutions. In the case of meeting of shareholders, it would be an ordinary or a special resolution. Certain matters of importance are to be resolved by a postal ballot. Any decision taken with a simple majority at a meeting of shareholders is called an ordinary resolution. Certain matters of greater importance, such as amendments to the articles of Association (AOA), fresh issue of capital etc. can be done ~~only~~ by passing a special resolution.

8. Who is the official liquidator?

A liquidator is a person or an entity which liquidates the assets of the company. A liquidator manages the entire liquidation process. It is appointed when a company goes into liquidation or is wound up by the court in a compulsory liquidation process. The liquidator is legally authorized to act on the behalf of the company in various capacities. Liquidator basically differs to an officer who is specially appointed to wind up the affairs of a company when the company is closing typically when the company is going bankrupt.

Investigate the financial flow of a company. Act impartially  
Act with spirit.

## 5 Marks questions :-

1. What are the duties of liquidator?

Imposition duties of liquidator are as follows:-

- \* TO verify claims of all the creditors and consolidate them:-
- \* TO take into his custody or control all the assets, pro-  
-perty, effects and actionable claims of the corporate  
debtor.
- \* TO evaluate the assets and property of the corporate  
debtor in the manner and prepare a statement:
- \* TO take such measures to ~~protect~~ and preserve the  
assets and properties of ~~the~~ corporate debtor:
- \* TO carry on the business of the corporate debtor for  
its beneficial liquidation.
- \* TO draw, accept, make & endorse any negotiable instru-  
-ments on behalf of the corporate debtor, with the same  
effect as if such instruments were drawn, accepted, made  
or endorsed by or on behalf of the corporate debtor in  
the ordinary course of its business.
- \* TO obtain any professional assistance, in the discharge  
of his duties, obligations and responsibilities.
- \* TO invite and settle claims of ~~creditors~~ and claiman-  
-ts and distribute proceeds in accordance with the  
provisions of this code;
- \* TO investigate the financial affairs of the corporate  
debtor to determine undervaluation or preferential  
transactions.

Q. Mention the difference between ordinary resolution and special resolution.

Difference between ordinary and special resolution are

Basis	Ordinary Resolution	Special Resolution
Meeting	When at a general meeting simple majority is required to move the resolution it is called ordinary resolution.	When at the general meeting 75% super majority is required to pass the resolution it is known as special resolution.
Consent of members	At least 51% members should be in favour of the motion.	At least 75% of the members should be in favour of the motion.
Business transacted	Ordinary business or special business depending upon the requirements of the Act.	Special business
Register with ROC	A copy of ordinary resolution must be filed with ROC.	A copy of special resolution must be filed with ROC.
Intention	Not stipulated.	Intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution should be specified in the notice calling the meeting.
Nature of Business	Routine business which are of lesser importance.	Deals with special businesses.

3. Explain the functions of managing director.

Functions of Managing Director are as follows:

- \* As a member of the board of directors he participates in formulating the objectives and policy making functions of the board.
- \* To execute policies laid down by the Board of Directors.
- \* He is the liaison officer between the board of directors & the rest of the organisation.
- \* To interpret & communicate policies of the company to subordinate employees.
- \* To review the operations of the company and present to the board periodically accounts & statistics showing the progress & the present position of the company.
- \* To formulate the employment & compensation plan in accordance with the accepted policies of the company.
- \* To appoint high officials of the company.
- \* To plan the development & expansion of business.
- \* To organise meetings with departmental heads.
- \* To promote high morale among the employees of company by creating a sense of belonging.
- \* To maintain contact with the government chamber of commerce, trade unions & community at large.

4. Explain the steps involved in company promotion.

Steps involved in company promotion are as follows:-

1. Discovery of an idea - The promoter starts out with an idea to start some business either in a new field which has not been commercially exploited or in some existing lines of manufacture or business. He makes a preliminary investigation to find out whether it is worth while to make a detailed investigation.
2. Detailed investigation - The promoter needs to make a detailed investigation of his idea ~~with the assistance~~ of many experts. It will help him to know whether the estimated income is adequate to cover the estimated costs and compensate the owner for the risks & services.
3. Assembling - After a detailed investigation, if the promoter is satisfied with the practicability and profitability of the proposed concern, he starts assembling. Assembling means getting the support and consent of some other persons to act as directors or founders or bringing for patents, a suitable for the company.
4. Proposition - After assembling the proposition, the promoter prepares a prospectus to present to public and to underwriters to persuade them to finance the proposition.

5. What are the features of one person company?

According to section 3(82), an OPC may be formed either as a company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee; or an unlimited liability company.

features of one person company are as follows:-

- \* Private company :- section 3(1) of the companies act says that a single person can form a company for any lawful purpose. It further describes OPCs as private companies.
- \* [Public] / single member :- OPCs can have only one member or one share holder, unlike other private companies.
- \* Nominee :- A unique feature of OPCs that separates it from other kinds of companies is that the sole member of the company has to mention a nominee while registering the company.
- \* No perpetual succession - since there is only one member in an OPC, his death will result in the nominee choosing or rejecting to become its sole member. This does not happen in other companies.
- \* Minimum one director - OPC need to have minimum one person (the member) as director. They can have a maximum of 15 directors.
- \* No minimum paid up share capital :- Companies Act, 2013 has not published or prescribed any amount as minimum paid up capital for OPCs.
- \* Special Privileges.

## 10 Marks questions :-

1. a) What is joint stock company? what are the features of joint stock company?

→ Joint stock company refers to a company having a joint stock or capital that is divided into units of ownership interest, such as shares which may be transferred without consent of the other shareholders.

Characteristics of company are as follows:

- \* Artificial person
- \* Common seal
- \* Perpetual succession
- \* Share capital
- \* Separation of ownership and management.
- \* Legal entity
- \* Incorporation.
- \* Limited liability
- \* Large membership

① Artificial person: A company is an artificial person created by law. It is created by legal process and not by natural birth. Even though it has no natural personality, it has legal personality.

② Legal entity: Since the company is created by law it has separate legal existence compared to its members. Therefore the members cannot be personally held responsible for the acts of the company.

3. Common seal: The common seal can serve as its signature. The common seal is affixed on all important documents and contracts which is witnessed by signature of two directors and countersigned by secretary where ever required.

The common seal is kept under the custody of directors.

4. Compulsory Incorporation: A company is a voluntary association of persons formed & incorporated under the existing statute law. Only when it gets certificate of incorporation it comes into existence as a body corporate.

5. Perpetual Succession: Since the company has a separate existence from its members, directors & employees their death, insolvency or insanity will not affect its life and existence men may come & men may go but a company remains forever.

6. Limited Liability: Usually the liability of members of a company is limited to the extent of uncalled or unpaid value of shares held by them. Their personal property cannot be seized to meet the company's liability beyond the above mentioned liability.

7. Share Capital: The capital required by the company is raised by issues shares. A share is a share in the share capital of the company. The member who holds the shares of a company can transfer its ownership any other person, without the company's permission.

8. Separation of ownership and management: In company organization the ownership & management are separated. The shareholders who are the owners do not take active part in everyday affairs of the company.

9. Large Membership: The company is owned by a large number of members - maximum of 200 in case private Ltd.



Explain the contents of Memorandum of Association [MOA]  
Memorandum of Association is a document that regulates a company's external activities and must be drawn up on the formation of a registered or incorporated company. The memorandum of association gives the company's name, names of its members [shareholders] & number of shares held by them & location of its registered office.

### Clauses of Memorandum of Association :

1. Name clause:
2. Situation clause
3. Objects clause
4. Probability clause
5. Capital clause
6. Subscription clause.

① Name clause: It contains the name by which the company will be established. As you know, the approval of the proposed name is taken in advance from the Registrar of the companies.

② Situation clause: It contains the name of the state in which the registered office of the company is or will be situated. The exact address of the company's registered office may be communicated within 30 days of its incorporation to the Registrar of companies.

③ Objects clause: It contains the detailed description of the objects and rights of the company, for which

D.V.S College of Arts. Science And Commerce  
Shimogga.,

Department of Commerce

Assignment: 1

Subject: Busi Cost Accounting

Topic: Problems

Submitted By :-

Arun. N.

U06DE21C0007

II<sup>nd</sup> BCom.

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Shimogga

Submitted To :-


Amrutha.


Department of Commerce

D.V.S. College

Shimogga

Date of Submission:-  
28/07/2023

  
Signature of the student

  
Signature of the incharge.

6) 2018 - Nov / Dec.

Anish Ltd provides you with the following information relating to a contract of 715,00,000

	31/12/2014	31/12/2015
Material issued Dr	3,00,000	2,00,000
Direct wages Dr.	3,30,000	3,50,000
Direct expenses Dr	25,000	10,000
Indirect expenses Dr	15,000	15,950
Work Certified Dr	7,00,000	15,00,000
Work uncertified Cr	8,000	-
Material @ site (31/12) Cr	5,000	10,000
Plant issued on 01/01 Dr	20,000	-
Cash received as a % of work Certified	5,25,000 75%	15,00,000 100%
Depreciation on plant Cr	2,000	2,000

Prepare Contract A/c for the 2014 and 2015  
2014 :-

Material issued	3,00,000	Material @ site	5,000
Direct wages	3,30,000	Depreciation	
Direct expenses	25,000	plant	20,000
Indirect expenses	15,000	Dep	20,000
Plant issued	20,000		18,000
National profit	41,000	<u>WIP</u>	
P&L A/c Reserve	10,250	WC - 7,00,000	7,08,000
Reserve A/c	<u>3,07,50</u>	WUC - 8,000	7,31,000
	41,000	National profit c/d	41,000
			<u>41,000</u>

Calculation of % of work completion

$$\frac{\text{Work certified}}{\text{Contract price}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{700.000}{1500.000} \times 100$$

$$= 46.6 \text{ or } 47\%$$

Calculation of profit :-

$$\text{Notional profit} \times \frac{\text{cash received}}{\text{Work certified}} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 41.000 \times \frac{5.25.000}{7.00.000} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 10.250$$

Dr Contract 2015 (ast 2015

Particular	₹	Particular	₹
Material issued	2.00.000	Material @ site	10000
Direct wages	3.50.000	Depreciation	
Direct expenses	10.000	plant 18000	
Indirect expenses	15950	Dep <u>2000</u>	16000
plant issued	18000.		
To profit	9.32.050	<u>WIP</u>	
		work certified	15.00.000
		WOC - wit	1500.000
	<u>1526.000</u>		<u>15.26.000.</u>

Calculation of % of work completion

$$\frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{Contract price}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{15.00.000}{15.00.000} \times 100 = 100\%$$

Q) The following is the summary of the entries in contract ledger as on 31/12/07 in respect contract No 666

Materials (direct) 60,000

Materials from stores 13,000

wages - 34,420

Direct expenses - 13,420

establishment charges - 16,000

plant - 68,400.

scale of set-up - 3,670

Sub contract cost - 14,420.

You are furnished with the following information

A) Accruals on 31/12/07 of wages 1,600, Direct Expenses 2,240

B) Depreciation on plant up to : 31/12/07 is 17,100 Cr

C) Includes the above summary of entries are wages ₹ 2,000 and other expenses ₹ 3,000, since certification. The value of materials used since certification is 74,160. twice Cr.

D) Materials on site on 31/12/07 cost ₹ 20,000 Cr

E) Rs 125,000 had been certified up to 20/12/07. 3/8 of the contract remained uncompleted

F) The total contract price is ₹ 2,00,000

Prepare contract Account as on 31/12/07.

Dr

Contract A/c.

Cr

Particular	Amt	Particular	Amt
material (direct)	60.000	Sale of scrap	3640
Material from store	13000	Depreciation	
wages 34.420		plant - 68400	
(+) O/s wages <u>1600</u>	36020	Dep - <u>17100</u>	51.300
Direct exp 13420		Material on site	20.000
(+) O/s exp <u>2240</u>	15.660	WIP.	
Established charge	16000	Work Certified 1.25.000	
Plant	68400	Work Uncertified <u>9160</u>	1.34.160
subcontract cost	14420	By P&L A/c	14.400
		(Loss)	
	<u>2.23.500</u>		<u>2.23.50</u>

3] From the information given below prepare contracte account and WIP account

Material sent to site - 95000 Dr

Direct wages - 65000 Dr

Indirect wages - 16000 Dr

Indirect material used - 8000 Dr

plant issued - 40000 Dr

Dr Material received from other contract - 5000

Dr Material transferred to other contract - 4500

\* Materials costing Rs 2000 sold for 72800.

Dr Sub contract cost - 3500

Dr wages accrued - 750

Dr Architect fees - 10000

Dr work certificate - 340000

Dr work unverified - 20500.

Cash received - 190000

Dr closing stock of materials - 12500

Dr Materials return to stores - 4500

Dr Materials ~~stock~~ of materials destroyed in an accident - 2500

Dr Depreciate plant at 5% and show the amount of profit to be transferred to P&L A/c contract price 7500000



Dr

## Contract Alc

Particular	Amt	particular	Amt
Material sent to site	95000	Material transfer	4500
Direct wages 65000		Material sold	2800
⊕ O/s <u>750</u>	65750	Ch of Materials	2500
Indirect wages	10000	Materials return to stores	4500
Indirect Material used	8000	Materials destroyed	2500
plant issued	40000	Depreciation	
material received	5000	plant 40.000	
profit from sale of materials (2800 - 2000)	800	15% <u>6000</u>	34000
Sub contract cost	3500	<u>WIP</u>	
Architect fees	10.000	work certified 340000	
		work uncertified 20500	3.60.500
By National profit	1.83.250		
	<u>4.21.300</u>		<u>4.21.300</u>
TO P & L Alc	68.270	National profit c/d	1.83250
TO reserve Alc	114.980		
	<u>183.250</u>		<u>1.83250</u>

Calculation of % of work completion:-

$$= \frac{\text{Work certified}}{\text{Contract price}} \times 100.$$

$$= \frac{3.40.000}{5.00.000} \times 100 = 68\%.$$

Calculation of profits:

$$\text{National profit} \times \frac{\text{Cash received}}{\text{Work certified}} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 1.83.250 \times \frac{1.90.000}{3.40.000} \times \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$= 1.83.250 \times 0.56 \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 68270.$$

4] The following are the particulars relating to a contract which has begun in 1/1/2012 contract

price is 5,00,000

Materials - 1,70,600 Dr

Wages - 1,48,750 Dr

Machineries - 30,000 Dr

Direct expenses - 6330 Dr

O/S wages - 5380 Dr

Overheads - 8240 Dr

Material returned - 1000 Cr

Material transferred to other contract 600 Cr

Unverified work - 14000 Cr

Cost of sub contract - 5000 Dr

Material returned (31/12) - 3700 Cr

Material on 31/12 - 22000 Cr

cash received being 80% of the work done ₹ 350,000

Prepare contract account showing the amount of profit to be transferred to P&L account and show WIP A/c

Dn.

## Contract A/c

Particular	Amt	Particular	Amt
Direct Material	20250	Contract price	90.000
Stores issued	10500	low tools	200
Direct wages	15500	stores	30.00.
low tools	2400	Depreciation on	
Other direct charges	2650	plant 20%.	16000.
Tractor expenses		Buy depreciation on	
summing material		Tractor 15%.	
-2300		$[20,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{13}{52}]$	
wages of drives	5300		
-3000	20.000	$[20000 - 750]$	19250
plant			
$[16000 \times \frac{100}{80}]$			
value of tractors	20.000		
office and adminit			
- rative cost			
(10% on work cost)	5815		
$(58150 \times 10\%)$			
National profit-	26035		
	<u>1.28450</u>		<u>1.28.450</u>

## Calculation of work cost

Direct materials	20250
Stores issued [10.500 - 3000]	7500
Direct wages	15500
Worn tools [2400 - 200]	2200
Other direct charges	2650
Factor expenses	5300
Depreciation on plant (20000 - 16000)	4000
Depreciation on plant (20000 - 19250)	750
	<hr/>
work cost →	58150.

] Myuru construction company comments on a contract on 1/1/2005 the following information is available in respect of the contract for £10,00,000

Material used 1,80,000 Dr  
 plant purchased 50,000 Dr  
 other expenses - 14,000 Dr

The plant and materials charged to the contract plant costing £10,000 and materials costing £80,000 were destroyed by an accident. The value of material on site was £8,000, cash received £4,00,000. Being 80% of work certified. The cost of work done but not certified was £4,000. Charge depreciation on plant at 10% per annum

Particular	₹	Particular	₹
Material used	1,80,000	By plant destroyed	10,000
plant purchased	50,000	Material destroyed	8,000
wages	2,80,000	Material on site	8,000
other expenses	14,000		
		<u>WIP</u>	
		work certified	
		$\frac{4,00,000 \times 100}{80} = 5,00,000$	
		work uncertified	5,04,000
		4,000	
		<u>Depreciation</u>	
		plant - 50,000	
		(-) destroyed - 10,000	
		<u>40,000</u>	
		(-) Depreciation 4,000	36,000
		(10,000 × 10%)	
To National profit	42,000		
	5,66,000		<u>5,66,000</u>
To P&L A/c	22,400	By National profit	42,000
To Reserve A/c	1,960		
	<u>42,000</u>		<u>42,000</u>

Calculation of % of work completion  
 $\frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{control price}} \times 100$

$$\frac{500000}{1000000} = 50\%$$

Calculation of profit

national profit  $\times \frac{\text{cash received}}{\text{work certified}} \times \frac{2}{3}$

$$= 42000 \times \frac{4.00000}{500000} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 22400$$

## Contract A/c.

Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
Plant purchased	60000	Material @ site	4000
Wages paid	340000		
+) O/S <u>2800</u>	3.42800	<u>WIP</u>	
Material issued to site	3.36000	Work certified	
Direct expenses	8000	$\frac{600000}{80} \times 100$	
+) O/S <u>1200</u>	9200	= 750.000	
General OH	32000	Work uncertified = 14000	7.64.000
		<u>Depreciation</u>	
		Plant 60000	48000
		(-) Dep <u>12000</u>	
To National profit	36000	16000 - Scrap value	
		No of Year	
		$(\frac{60000 - \text{wvl}}{5})$	
	<u>816000</u>		<u>8.16000</u>
By P&L A/c	19200	By national profit	36000
	16800		
	<u>36000</u>		<u>36000</u>



Calculation of % of work completed

$$= \frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{contract price}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{750000}{1200000} \times 100 = 62.5\%$$

Calculation profit:-

$$\text{National profit} \times \frac{\text{cash received}}{\text{work certified}} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 36000 \times \frac{600000}{750000} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 19200$$

D, V, S. College of Arts, Science And Com  
Shimogga

Department of Commerce

Assignment - I

Subject : Cost Methods and Techniques

Topic :

Submitted by :-

Ayesha Khanum

U06DE2160044

II B, Com

D, V, S. college of Arts Science and Commerce  
Shimogga

Submitted To :-

Amrutha

Lecturer in Department  
of Commerce

D, V, S, College of Arts  
Science and Commerce  
Shimogga

Date of Submission

Ayesha

Signature of the  
Student

Dr. A.

A.

Signature the  
Lecturer teacher

# Contract Costing

① The following particulars relates to a Contract of ₹ 40,00,000

Particulars	2010	2011	2012
Materials	4,50,000	7,00,000	6,00,000
wages	4,30,000	6,00,000	3,00,000
carriage	20,000	60,000	30,000
Expenses	20,000	50,000	16,000
work certified	9,00,000	30,00,000	49,00,000
work uncertified	10,000	50,000	-

plant costing ₹ 1,00,000 bought into the Contract and Depreciation was charged @ 25% per annum for original cost. the contract was pay 80% of work certified Every year Prepare contract c/c for 3 years

Contract a/c (2010)		CR	
Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
Material	4,50,000	<del>Depreciation plant</del>	
wages	4,30,000	<del>Plant</del> 1,00,000	
carriage	20,000	<del>Dep 25%</del> 25,000	75,000
Expenses	20,000	<u>WIP</u>	
Plant costing	1,00,000	work certified 9,00,000	
		work uncertified 10,000	9,10,000
		By P&L a/c (Lam)	35,000
	10,20,000		10,20,000

### Contract A/c (2011)

DR

CR

Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
TO plant (2010)	75,000	plant 75,000	
WIP (2010)	9,10,000	(-) WIP (25%) <u>25000</u>	50,000
Materials	7,00,000	<u>WIP</u>	
wages	6,00,000	work certified 30,00,000	
carriage	60,000	work certified <u>50000</u>	30,50,000
Expenses	50,000		
TO Notional profit	7,05,000		
	31,00,000		31,00,000
TO P & L a/c	3,76,000	By Notional Profit	7,05,000
TO Reserve	3,29,000		
	7,05,000		7,05,000

$\frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{Contract price}} \times 100$

$$\frac{30,00,000}{40,00,000} \times 100 = \underline{\underline{75\%}}$$

Calculation of profit

$$\text{Notional profit} \times \frac{\text{Cash received}}{\text{work certified}} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 7 \times \frac{24,00,000}{30,00,000} \times \frac{2}{3} = 3,76,000$$

### Contract a/c (2012)

Dr		Cr	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To plant (2011)	50,000	By Reserve (2011)	3,29,000
To WIP	30,50,000	By plant	50,000
Materials	6,00,000	By Dep	<u>25,000</u>
Wages	5,00,000		25,000
Carriage	50,000	By WIP	
Expenses	16,000	work certified	4,00,000
To Profit	88,000		
	<u>43,54,000</u>		<u>43,54,000</u>

Calculation of % of work completion

$$\frac{\text{work certified} \times 100}{\text{Contract price}}$$

$$= \frac{40,00,000 \times 100}{40,00,000} = 100\%$$

② The following information is given below. The Contract price is ₹ 75,00,000. Contract being 90% the value of work certified by the cash

Particulars	2007	2008	2009
Materials	9,00,000	11,00,000	6,30,000
wages	8,50,000	11,50,000	8,50,000
Direct Expenses	35,000	1,25,000	45,000
Indirect Expenses	15,000	20,000	-
works uncertified	-	1,00,000	-
plant issue	1,00,000	-	-
The Value of the plant @ the End	80,000	50,000	20,000
works certified	17,50,000	56,50,000	75,00,000

Prepare a contract a/c for 3 years

Contract a/c (2007)			
Dr			Cr
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Material	9,00,000	plant @ the End	80,000
wages	8,50,000	<u>WIP</u>	
Direct Expenses	35,000	we -	17,50,000
Indirect Expenses	15,000	WUC -	<u>Nil</u>
plant issue	1,00,000		17,50,000
		By P&L (Loss)	70,000
	19,00,000		
			19,00,000

## Contract A/c (2008)

Dr				Cr
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	
Plant at the End (2007)	80,000	Plant End (2008)	50,000	
W/P (2007)	17,50,000	W/P		
Material	11,00,000	W/P -	56,50,000	
wages	11,50,000	W/P -	1,00,000	57,50,000
Direct Expenses	1,25,000			
Indirect Expenses	20,000			
TO Notional Profit	15,75,000			
	5,80,000			5,80,000
TO P&L	9,45,000	By Notional profit		15,75,000
TO Reserve	6,30,000			
	15,75,000			15,75,000

Calculation of % of work Completion

$$\frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{Contract price}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{56,50,000}{75,00,000} \times 100 = 75\%$$

Calculation of profit

$$\text{Notional profit} \times \frac{\text{cash received}}{\text{work certified}} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$15,75,000 \times \frac{50,85,000}{56,50,000} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$9,45,000$$

## Contract A/c (2009)

Dr

Cr

Particular	₹	Particular	₹
Plant (2008)	50,000	By reserve (2008)	6,30,000
WIP (2008)	51,50,000	Plant @ End	20,000
Materials	6,30,000	<u>WIP</u>	
wages	8,50,000	wc	₹5,00,000
Direct Expenses	45,000	wue	-
Indirect Expenses	-		₹1,50,000
TO profit	8,25,000		
	<hr/> 81,50,000		<hr/> 81,50,000

Calculation of % of work completion

$$= \frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{contract price}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{₹5,00,000}{₹5,00,000} \times 100$$

100%



③ A Contractor who prepares his a/c on 31/12 Each year Commence a contract on 1/4/2014 the following information is available on 31/12/14

Material - 25,100

Labour - 56,560

General OH - 21,780

Supervisor salary per month - 800

(half of his time is devoted to the contract)

Material in hand on 31/12/14 - 3540 cr

Machine costing ₹ 26,000 as been on site for 146 days and its working life is estimated for 7 years and its final scrap value is ₹ 1500 the contract price is ₹ 2,00,000 The architect certificate had been received recovering 50% of the contract price ₹ 1,00,000 cash

The cost of work uncertified was ₹ 26,225 prepare contract A/c and show what profit & loss should be taken into a/c for the period

End 31/12/14

		Contract a/c		cr
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	
Material	25,100	Material in hand		3540
Labour	56,560	Machine	26,000	
General OH	21,780	El Dep	1400	24,600
Supervisor salary (800 x 3 = 2)	3600	<u>WIP</u>		
Machine Costing	26,000	WC 2,00,000 x 50%		
To Notional profit	21,325	1,00,000		1,26,225
		WVE = 26,225		
	1,54,365			1,54,365
To P & L a/c	10,662	By Notional profit		21,325
To reserve a/c	10,663			
	21,325			21,325

## Calculation of Depreciation

$$\text{Depreciation} = \frac{\text{Value of Asset} - \text{Scrap Value}}{\text{Life in Years}}$$

$$\frac{26000 - 1500}{7 \text{ Years}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{₹ } 3500}}$$

Machine used only 146 Days in the Year

$$146 \text{ Days} = \frac{\text{₹ } 3500 \times 146 \text{ Days}}{365 \text{ Days}}$$

$$= \text{₹ } \underline{\underline{1400}}$$

## Calculation of % of work Completion

$$\frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{Contract price}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{1,00,000}{1,00,000} \times 100 = 150\%$$

## Calculation of Profit

$$\text{Notional profit} \times \frac{\text{cash received}}{\text{work certified}} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$21,325 \times \frac{75000}{1,00,000} \times \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\underline{10662}}$$

④ final contract 2nd where the contract price is ₹40,00,000 the final Balance extracted from the books as on 31/12/2007 structured as follows

particular	Dr	Cr
Share capital a/c	-	8,00,000
Creditors	-	80,000
Land & Building	340,000	-
Bank (cash)	90,000	
Contract a/c		
① Material	7,50,000	
② Plant	2,00,000	
③ wages	10,50,000	
④ Expenses	50,000	
Cash received (being 80% of we)	-	16,00,000
	24,80,000	24,80,000

The plant & material charged to the contract the plant costing ₹ 30,000 & material costing ₹ 30,000 & material destroyed by an accident

on 31/12/2007 plant with costing ₹ 40,000 was return to the storage the value of material on site was ₹ 30,000 and the cost work done but not certified ₹ 20,000 charges Depreciation on plant @

10%. P.A Prepare Contract A/c & B/E as on 31/12/2007

## Balance sheet

Liabilities	₹	Asset	₹
Share Capital	8,00,000	Land & Building	3,40,000
Creditors	80,000	Bank	90,000
P & L a/c (Profit) 1,10,400		Material at site	30,000
(-) Plant Destroyed 30,000		Plant return	36,000
(-) Material Destroyed 24,000	56,000	Plant (Dep)	1,17,000
		WIP → 20,20,000	
		(-) Cash → 16,00,000	
		(-) Depreciate → 96,600	
			3,23,400
	9,36,400		9,36,400

✓ Sunil a building construction under took a contract for ₹ 4,50,000 the details of the contract given below

Particulars	Dr	Cr
Share Capital		3,00,000
Creditors		46,000
Bills Payable		3,550
Cash received from Contract (80% we)		2,00,000
Land & Building	75,000	
Bank balance	34,050	
Expenditure on Contract work		
① Material purchase	1,20,000	
② Labour cost	34,120	
③ Purchase of Machinery furniture	2,00,000	

④ Plant used	56,000	
⑤ Other Expenses	20,080	
Plant on storage	43,300	
P&L a/c 1/1/2005		2,000
	5,72,550	5,72,550

Material worth ₹2000 and plant worth ₹1400 were lost due to an accident plant worth ₹5000 were returned the store at the end of the year value of materials in hand ₹5600 Depreciation on plant at 10% per annum and Depreciation on machinery from Hari @ 20% PA

Prepare contract a/c and B/L or on 31/3/2005  
Contract a/c

Particular	₹	Particular	₹
Material purchased	1,20,000	By Plant Destroyed	1400
Labour cost	34,120	Material destroyed	2000
Purchase of machinery	2,00,000	Plant return 5000	
Plant used	56,000	(-) Dep (10%) <u>500</u>	4500
Other Expenses	10,080	Material in hand	
Plant & Machi. storage	43,300	<u>Depreciation :-</u>	
		Material purchased from Hari 20,00,00	
		(-) Dep (20%) <u>40,000</u>	1,60,000
		Plant -> 99,300	
		(-) Destroyed 1400	
		return - <u>500</u>	
		92900	
		(-) Dep 10% <u>9290</u>	83610

		<u>WIP</u>	
		we	
		$\frac{20,000 \times 10}{80}$	
TO Notional profit	43,610	- 2,50,000	
		WOC - Nil	2,50,000
TO P&L a/c	507,110		507,110
TO Reserve	23,259	By Notional profit	43,610
	2035		
	43,610		43,610

Calculation of % of work completion

$$= \frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{cost price}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{2,50,000 \times 100}{4,50,000} = \underline{\underline{55\%}}$$

Calculation of Profit

$$\text{Notional received} \times \frac{\text{Cash received} \times 2/3}{\text{work certified}}$$

$$= 43,610 \times \frac{2,00,000}{2,50,000} \times 2/3$$

$$= \underline{\underline{23,259}}$$

⑤ The following trial balance was extracted on 31/12/2004 from the books of Yeetha Company Ltd

Particulars	Dr	Cr
Share Capital (170 shares)		1,75,000
creditors		41,500
P&L a/c [on 1/1/2004]		12,500
Provision for Depreciation on Machinery		31,500
Cash received on a/c		6,40,000
Cash and Building	37,000	
Machinery on cost	26,000	
Bank	22,500	
Material charged to the contract	3,00,000	
Direct Labour	4,15,000	
Expenses	20,000	
Machinery at site	80,000	
	900,500	9,00,500

Contract was being on 1/1/2004 the contract price £12,00,000 and the customer paid 6,40,000 being 80% of work certified. The cost of work done but not certified estimated £8000 on 31/12/2004. After the above trial balance machinery costing £16,000 was returned to store and material at site were £13,500 providing if made for direct labour due £3000 and Depreciation for all machinery at 12.5% on cost prepare contract and trial balance

Contract a/c

Particular	Amt	Particular	Amt
Material charged	3,00,000	Machinery costing	
Direct Labour	4,15,000	16,000	
Expenses	20,000	Dep (12.5%) 2000	14,000
Machinery at site	80,000	Direct Labour due	3000
		Material at site	13,500
		<u>WIP</u>	
		We $\frac{6,40,000 \times 100}{80}$	
		= 8,00,000	
TO Notional profit	79500	We = <u>8000</u>	80,8000
		Machinery @ site	
		80,000	
		(Returned) 16000	
		<u>64,000</u>	
		(Dep 12.5) <u>8000</u>	56,000
	8,94,500		
TO P&L a/c	42400	By Notional profit	79500
TO Reserve	37,100		
	<u>79500</u>		<u>79500</u>

Calculation of % of work Completion  
 $\frac{\text{work certified}}{\text{contract price}} \times 100$

$$\frac{8,00,000}{12,00,000} \times 100 = 66\%$$



# Calculation of profit

$$\text{Notional Profit} \times \frac{\text{Cash received}}{\text{work certified}} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 79500 \times \frac{6,40,000}{8,00,000} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

## Balance sheet

Liability	Amt	Asset	Amt
share capital	1,75,000	Land & Building	37,000
<u>CRS</u>	41,500	Machinery on lost	26,000
profit (contract)		Bank	22,500
421400		Machinery return	14000
(-) P&L	12,500	WIP -> 80800	
54,900	51900	(-) Cash received 6,60,000	
(-) Labour due	3000	(-) Reserve <u>37,100</u>	1,30,900
Provision of Dep	31500	Material at site	13500
		Material at site	56000
	<u>2,99,900</u>		<u>2,99,900</u>

\*\*\*\*\*



**D.V.S. College of Arts, Science & Commerce**  
(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)  
(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the A Grade)  
Sir M.V.Road, Post Box No.81, SHIVAMOGGA-577201, Karnataka State

# Department of Commerce

## Assignment

*Subject:* Advance financial account

### Submitted By:

Name: Sinchana.K

Reg No: U06DE2200076

Class: I B.COM (II Semester)

**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

### Submitted To:

Rohmi mam

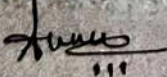
Assistant Professor

Department of **Commerce**

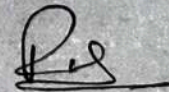
**D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga**

Date of Submission: 01-08-2023

Signature of the Student



Signature of the Teacher in charge



2022-23

D. From the following particulars prepare Trading and profit and loss account and Balance sheet in the Books of Sachin Traders.

Particulars	(₹) A	B (₹)
Stock on 1-4-2021	20,800	18,100
Purchases	39,000	34,000
Sales	80,000	60,000
wages	10,400	
Rent, rate, Taxes & Insurance	10,690	
Sundry Expenses	6,800	
Salaries	5,000	
lightning and heating	2,200	
Discount allowed	2,420	
Discount Received	750	
Advertising	4,640	
carriage inwards	2,340	
furniture	4,000	
plant & machinery	25,000	
sundry debtors	10,130	
sundry creditors	30,870	
Capital	45,000	
Drawings	6,200	
cash	10,000	

Additional Information:-

1. Intrnal Transfer of Goods from dept. A & Dept. B at cost price ₹ 300

- 2). Rent and Taxes and Insurances, sundry Expenses, lighting and Heating, Salaries and Carriage Inwards distributed in the ratio of 2:1 to A and B.
- 3). Advertising to be apportioned equally.
- 4). Discount allowed and received to be apportioned as per sales and purchases ignoring transfer.
- 5). Depreciation at 10% on ~~fixed~~ furniture and plants and machinery to be charged to A and B in 3:1
- 6). Services rendered by B department to A department include -d in wages of B department ₹ 1000.
- 7). Stock on 31-3-22 were Dept ₹ 14,400, and department ₹ 9750.

Solution:-

### Departmental Trading Profit & Loss Account.

Particulars	Dept A	Dept B	Total	Particulars	Dept A	Dept B	Total
TO opening stock	20,800	18,100	38,900	By Sales	80,000	60,000	1,40,000
TO purchases	39,000	34,000	73,000	By Transfer	800	-	800
TO wages	10,400	4,900	15,300	By closing stock	14,400	9,750	24,190
TO carriage inwards [2:1]	1,560	780	2,340				
TO Transfer	-	800	800				
TO Gross profit (c/d)	22,480	12,170	34,650				
	<u>95,240</u>	<u>69,750</u>	<u>1,64,990</u>		<u>95,240</u>	<u>69,750</u>	<u>1,64,990</u>
TO Salary (2:1)	4,000	1,000	5,000	By Gross profit (b/d)	22,480	12,170	34,650
TO Rent, Insurance & taxes (2:1)	7,127	3,563	10,690	By Discount received (R: 39:34)	400	350	750
TO Discount allowed SR (4:3)	1,383	1,037	2,420	By Net Loss (b/d)	125	-	125

To lighting & Heating (2:1)	1467	733	2200			
To depreciation on machinery (3:1)	1875	625	2500			
To Dep. on furniture (3:1)	300	100	400			
To Sundry Expenses (2:1)	4533	2267	6800			
To Advertising (equity)	2320	2320	4640			
To net profit (b/d)	-	875	875			
	23005	12520	35520	23005	12520	35520

### Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March - 2022

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Total (₹)
<b>Capital And liabilities :-</b>		
1. Share capital		
Equity share capital	45,000	
Capital	6200	
(-) Drawings	125	
(+) net profit	875	
(-) net loss		39550
Reserves and surplus.		
2. Non-current Liabilities.		
3. Current liabilities		
creditors	30870	
<b>Total Capital And liabilities</b>		<b>70420</b>

## Assets :-

### 1. Non-current Assets

#### Tangible Assets

Furniture

4000

(-) Depreciation

400

3600

plant & machinery

25000

(-) Depreciation

2500

22,500

#### Intangible Assets.

### 2. Non-current Investments

### 3. current Assets

Debtors

10,130

Stock (14,440 + 9,750)

24,190

Cash

10,000

Total Assets

70,420

2) Hindustan Company Ltd. Invoices goods to its Durgapur Branch at cost. The Branch sells the goods only for cash from the following details ~~prepare the Branch Account for the~~ year ended. particulars.

Stock on 1-1-2021

25,500

Stock on 31-12-2021

18,500

Goods supplied to Branch

45,200

Goods returned by Branch

2,500

Petty cash on 1-1-2021

1,150

Petty cash on 31-12-2021

700

Cash remitted to Branch for

₹

Rent

4,200

Salary

9,500

Petty. cash

2,000

Cash sales

75,000

24:- In the Books of Head office  
Durgapur Branch Account.

Dr

Cr

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Branch stock A/c	25,500	By goods sent to Branch	2500
To goods sent to Branch	45,200	By Branch petty cash	700
To Branch petty cash A/c	1150	By Branch stock A/c	18500
To Bank Account	15700	By cash sales	75000
Rent	4200		
Salary	9500		
Petty cash	2000		
To General profit & Loss A/c	9150		
	96700		96700

3) following details relating to 'x' Ltd with its Head office in Mysore has a Branch at Bangalore following details relating to mandya Branch for the year ended 31-3-2021 are as follows.

Particulars	₹
Stock at the Branch on 1-1-2021	16,300
Debtors at the Branch on 1-1-2021	16,000
Goods sent to Branch	22,800
Petty cash at the Branch on 1-1-2021	55
Cash Sales at Branch	35,800
Goods returned by the Head office	19,500
Branch Expenses paid by the Head office	1500
Rent	6400
Salary	1800
Petty cash	

Prepare mandya Branch Account in the Books of Head office

Sol<sup>n</sup>:- In the Books of Head office

Bangalore Branch Account.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To opening Branch A/c	16300	By Bank A/c	35800
To opening petty cash	55	By cash sales	<del>1950</del>
To Goods sent to Branch	22800	By Goods sent to Branch	1950
To Bank A/c [expenses]		By closing stock at Branch	16000
Rent                   1500		By closing petty cash	55
Salary               6400			
Petty cash <u>1800</u>	9700		
To General profit & loss (bal)	4950		
	53805		53805

4. Branch not keeping the full system of Accounting is also known as

- (a) foreign Branch    (b) ~~Dependent Branch~~    (c) Independent Branch.  
 (d) none of the above. ~~Ans:- (b) Dependent Branch.~~

5. Branch keeping the full system of Accounting is also

- (a) Foreign Bank    (b) Dependent Branch

- (c) Independent Branch ✓    (d) none of the above.

→ Independent Branch

6. Branch Account is prepared to Ascertain \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Branch Account is prepared    (b) financial statement of the

- (c) Assets & liabilities of the Head office    (d) none of the above <sup>Business</sup>

→



7. which account is prepared when Branch sales goods on credit

- Ⓐ Branch adjustment A/c      Ⓑ Branch Debtors A/c  
Ⓒ Goods sent to Branch A/c      Ⓓ None of the above

→

8. The goods sent by the Head office may be either at  
Ⓐ cost price.      or cost plus profit.

- Ⓐ cost price      Ⓑ selling price      Ⓒ market price      Ⓓ Invoice price

9. Explain the objectives of Branch Accounting.

→ The objective of Branch Accounting.

- i) To ascertain the profit / loss of each Branch separately.
- ii) To ascertain the real financial position of each Branch.
- iii) To exercise proper control over each Branch.
- iv) To assess the progress and performance of each Branch.
- v) To know the cash and goods requirement of each Branch.

10. Explain the ~~Different~~ types of Branch Accounts.

→ The ~~Different~~ Types of Branch Account.

↓

1. Dependent Branches / Branches not keeping the full system of Accounting.

↓

2. Independent Branch / Branches keeping the full system of accounting.

↓

3. foreign Branches.

11. Dependent Branches | Branches not keeping the full system of accounting.

Dependent Branches are those Branches which are not keeping a separate set of Books of accounts of their own all the transactions connected with the Branch are recorded only in the books of the Head office.

12. Independent Branches | Branches keeping the full system of accounting.

A Branch is said to be independent when it maintains a separate set of books of books of accounts and keeps a full system of accounting. In other words, the branch carries on business as an independent unit, records all the transactions in its own books, extracts its own trial balance and prepares its own Trading & profit & loss Account.

13. Foreign Branches :-

A Foreign Branch is nothing but an independent Branch located but in a foreign country. It maintains accounts in a foreign currency. The trial Balance of the foreign Branch will have to be incorporated in the books of the head office at the end of the year for purposes of ascertaining the Branch trading results and also to prepare the Balance Sheet for the Business.

## Types of Dependent Branches:-

- i) Branch selling for cash only.
- ii) Branch selling for cash and credit.
- iii) Branch supplied with goods at invoice price.

KUVEMPU  UNIVERSITY



DVS College of Arts, Science & Commerce,  
Shivamogga

## ASSIGNMENT

II Semester BSc

CS - II (Data Structures Using C)

**Submitted by :**

Student Name : ASIPIYA TEHARIN

Student Register Number : U06DE2250142

Course and Combination : BSC [MCS]

Student Contact Number : 8050966675

Signature of the Student : *Asi*

Date of Submission : 11-08-23

**Submitted to :**

MEGHARAJA. D. S.

Department of CS,

DVS College of Arts, Science and Commerce,

Shivamogga



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND  
COMMERCE  
SHIVAMOGGA**

**Assignment on,  
Web Design Question and Answer**

*Subject : Computer Multimedia and Animation*

***Submitted To:***

**Akhila R**

**Lecturer**

**Department Of**

**Computer Science**

***Submitted By:***

**Raghavendra S**

**BCA 4<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**Department Of Computer  
Science**

**U06DE21S0001**

**Date of Submission :**

**14-06-2023**

# D.V.S. COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE. SHIMOGA.

SUBJET : DATA STRUCTURES USING C.

From;

Chandana. G. U,  
BCA 2nd Sem,  
D. V. S. College of  
Arts, Science and  
Commerce.  
Shimoga.

To;

Nikhitha Ma'am,  
Lecturer of  
Data Structures,  
D. V. S. college.  
Shimoga.

Date : 05-06-2023

D. V. S. College of Arts and Science  
Shiralamogga

Name : Rahul. A. K  
Class : BCA [2<sup>nd</sup> Year]  
Sem : 4<sup>th</sup> Sem  
Reg. No : V06DE2150121  
Subject : Python Programming  
Topic : Assignment on Introduction  
to features & Applications of  
Python

Submission Date: 19-07-23  
Submission To : Alekhat  
ma'am [Department of  
Computer Science I]

D.V.S ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

SHIMOGGA

Assignment :- 01

Subject :- Maths

From,

Nisarga. S

U06DE2250006

I<sup>st</sup> BCA

DVS Arts and Science college

Shimogga

TO,

Nethravathi mam

DVS Arts and science college

shimogga.

Date: 19-06-2023





DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIMOGA

I-BSc-2022-23, I-Semester (NEP)

SUBJECT: Mathematics(CORE) - Assignment List

Students List

SL NO	Name of the Student	Register Number	Signature
1	ABHISHEK A	U06DE2250074	[Signature]
2	AKASH K N	U06DE2250050	Abhishek N.
3	ARSHI ASGARI	U06DE2250178	Arshi
4	ASIPIYA TEHARIN	U06DE2250142	Aspiya
5	AYESHA FIRDOSE	U06DE2250022	Ayesha
6	BI BI RABIYA BASRI	U06DE2250080	Bindhu
7	BINDHU P	U06DE2250018	Bindhu P.
8	FAZEELA KHANUM	U06DE2250161	Fazela
9	HARSHITHA L P	U06DE2250102	Harshitha LP
10	HARSHITHA R S	U06DE2250029	Harshitha RS
11	HEMALATHA L	U06DE2250080	Hemalatha L
12	NAYANA C T	U06DE2250114	Nayana CT
13	NIRMALA M	U06DE2250182	Nirmala M
14	NISARGA M	U06DE2250147	Nisarga M
15	NISHCHITHA U H	U06DE2250164	Nishchitha UH
16	NOORAIN KHANUM	U06DE2250165	Noorain Khanum
17	POOGA G L	U06DE2250086	Pooja GL
18	PRIYANKA T N	U06DE2250088	Priyanka TN
19	RAKSHITHA M L	U06DE2250146	Rakshitha ML
20	RAVIKIRAN V NAIK	U06DE2250117	Ravikiran V Naik
21	SAHANA K B	U06DE2250118	Sahana KB
22	SAKAMMA BAI K J	U06DE2250151	Sakamma BKJ
23	SHAZIYA BANU	U06DE2250115	Shaziya Banu
24	SNEHASHREE S G	U06DE2250027	Snehashree SG
25	SUNAINA R	U06DE2250096	Sunaina R
26	SYED SHADAB	U06DE2250026	Syed Shadab
27	SYEDA AMREEN	U06DE2250094	Syeda Amreen
28	SYEDA KHUTEJA	U06DE2250020	Syeda Khuteja
29	SYEDA NOOR HAFSA	U06DE2250009	Syeda Noor Hafsa
30	TASLEEM FATHIMA	U06DE2250129	Tasleem Fathima
31	VAIBHAVI H R	U06DE2250044	Vaibhavi HR
32	VAISHNAVI B M	—	—
33	VEERENDRA S P	U06DE2250098	Veerendra SP
34	VIGNESH T R	U06DE2250111	Vignesh TR
35	MUAZ AHMED	U06DE2250160	Muaz Ahmed
36	RAJESH A	—	—
37	SHAFIYA BANU	U06DE2250049	Shafiya Banu
38	DARSHAN T S	U06DE2250189	Darshan TS
39	PRADYUMNA MA	U06DE2250188	Pradyumna MA
40	RABIYA BANU	U06DE2250186	Rabiya Banu
41	BINDU C	U06DE2250196	Bindu C
42			
43			
44			
45			

All Assignments Received.

[Signatures]  
 (Anirudha.S.) (Sughmitha.K) (Nanditha)  
 Signature of Faculties

[Signature]  
 Signature of HOD

[Signature]  
 PRINCIPAL  
 D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
 Shimoga



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment**

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Pooja G.L  
Registration Number : 0060E2250086  
Semester & Course : I<sup>st</sup> BSc (MC)  
Academic Year : 2022 - 23  
Assignment Topic : matrix , Polar co-ordinates ,  
calculus differentiation

Assignment submitted to : Department of mathematics

Date of submission : 28/12/2022

~~H.V.A.~~  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga



valued.

10  
10

Express the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  as the sum of Symmetric & Skew matrix.

W.K.T  $A = \frac{A+A^T}{2} + \frac{A-A^T}{2}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A+A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad A-A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (A+A^T) + \frac{1}{2} (A-A^T)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2/2 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 2/2 & 3/2 \\ -1/2 & 3/2 & 4/2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0/2 & -1/2 & 5/2 \\ 1/2 & 0/2 & 5/2 \\ -5/2 & -5/2 & 0/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reduce the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  into echelon form by elementary transformation.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow -R_2 \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & +1 & +1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(A) = 2$$

Find the rank of the matrix,  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -11 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -11 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow 2R_1, \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 8 \\ 0 & 14 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_2, \quad R_3 \rightarrow \frac{R_2}{-7}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -8/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

therefore, there are two non-zero rows. Hence rank of the given matrix is 2.  $\boxed{\rho(A) = 2}$

Find the inverse of matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

Consider  $A = IA$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1, \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow -R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 3R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -4 & -2 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow 2R_1 + 3R_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} R_1, \quad R_3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} R_3$$

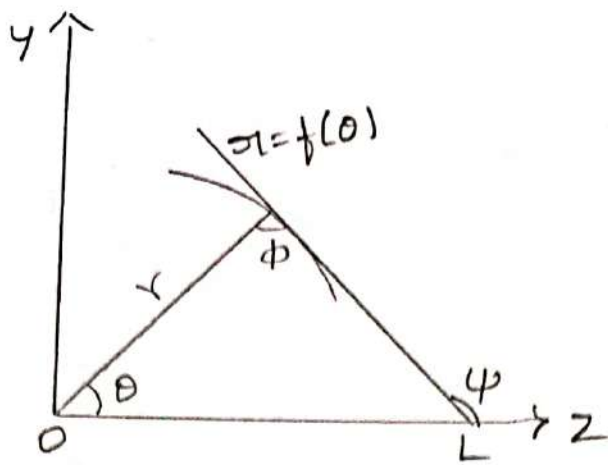
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ \frac{7}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$I = BA$$

$$B = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ \frac{7}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Show that the angle b/w radius vector and the tangent to the curve,  $r = f(\theta)$  at  $(r, \theta)$  is  $\tan \phi = r \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dr}$ .

Let  $P(r, \theta)$  be any point on the curve  $r = f(\theta)$ . Let  $OP = r$  and  $\angle xOP = \theta$ . Let  $PL$  be the tangent to the curve  $r = f(\theta)$  at the point  $P$ , which makes an angle  $\psi$  with the initial line. and let  $\phi$  be the angle b/w the radius vector & the tangent.



From the diagram, we have,  $\psi = \theta + \phi$  [ $\because$  exterior angle property]

Apply ~~tan~~ on both side.

$$\tan \psi = \tan(\theta + \phi)$$

$$\tan \psi = \frac{\tan \phi + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \phi \cdot \tan \theta} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

If  $(x, y)$  be the Cartesian co-ordinates of the same point  $P(r, \theta)$  then the relation b/w the Cartesian co-ordinate and polar co-ordinates are given by:

$$x = r \cos \theta \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -r \sin \theta + r' \cos \theta \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{d\theta} = r \cos \theta + r' \sin \theta$$

From the geometrical meaning of derivative we get,

$$\tan \psi = \text{slope of the tangent} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta}$$

$$\tan \psi = \frac{r \cos \theta + r' \sin \theta}{-r \sin \theta + r' \cos \theta}$$

Divide both numerator and denominator with  $r \cos \theta$  on R.H.S.

$$\tan \psi = \frac{\frac{r \cos \theta + r' \sin \theta}{r' \cos \theta}}{\frac{-r \sin \theta + r' \cos \theta}{r' \cos \theta}} = \frac{\frac{r \cos \theta}{r' \cos \theta} + \frac{r' \sin \theta}{r' \cos \theta}}{\frac{-r \sin \theta}{r' \cos \theta} + \frac{r' \cos \theta}{r' \cos \theta}}$$

$$\tan \psi = \frac{r/r' + \tan \theta}{-r/r' \cdot \tan \theta + 1} = \frac{r/r' + \tan \theta}{1 - r/r' \cdot \tan \theta} \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

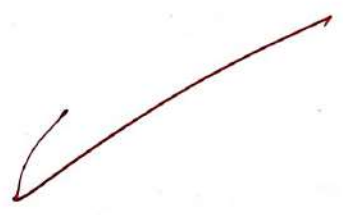
By equating  $\textcircled{1}$  and  $\textcircled{2}$  we get

$$\frac{\tan \phi + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \phi \cdot \tan \theta} = \frac{r/r' + \tan \theta}{1 - r/r' \cdot \tan \theta}$$

$$\tan \phi = r/r'$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{r}{dr/d\theta}$$

$$\tan \phi = r \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dr}$$



Find the angle b/w radius vector and the tangent of the curve,  $r = ae^{t \tan \alpha}$

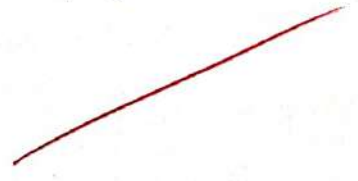
Soln :- Given curve,  $r = ae^{t \tan \alpha}$

Diff w.r.t.  $\theta$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = ae^{t \tan \alpha} \cdot \tan \alpha = r \cdot \tan \alpha$$

w.k.t;

$$\tan \phi = \frac{r \cdot d\theta}{dr}$$





$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$\tan \phi = \cot \alpha.$$

7) Find the angle b/w the curves,  $\pi = a \log \theta$  and

$$\pi = \frac{a}{\log \theta}$$

Soln:- Given curves.  $\pi = a \log \theta \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$\pi = \frac{a}{\log \theta} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

To find the value of  $\theta$ , equate  $\textcircled{1}$  &  $\textcircled{2}$

$$a \log \theta = \frac{a}{\log \theta}$$

$$(\log \theta)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = e$$

Thus, the point of intersection  $(a, e)$

For the curves  $\textcircled{1}$  :

$$\pi = a \log \theta$$

Diff w.r.t  $\theta$

$$\frac{d\pi}{d\theta} = \frac{a}{\theta}$$

w.k.T

$$\tan \phi = \pi \cdot \frac{d\theta}{d\pi}$$

$$= a \log \theta \cdot \frac{\theta}{a}$$

$$= \theta \log \theta \text{ (at a.e.)}$$

$$\tan \phi_1 = e \log e = e$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(e).$$

For the curve  $\textcircled{2}$  ;

$$\pi = \frac{a}{\log \theta}$$

Diff w.r.t  $\theta$

$$\frac{d\pi}{d\theta} = \frac{-a}{(\log \theta)^2} = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

w.k.T

$$\tan \phi_2 = \pi \cdot \frac{d\theta}{d\pi}$$

$$= \frac{a}{\log \theta} \cdot \frac{-a}{(\log \theta)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\theta (\log \theta)^2}{-a} \right] \pi \text{ at (a.e.)}$$

$$\tan \phi_2 = -e$$

$$\phi_2 = \tan^{-1}(-e)$$



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIMOGA

I-BSc-2022-23, I-Semester (NEP)

SUBJECT: Mathematics(CORE) - Assignment List

Students List

SL NO	Name of the Student	Register Number	Signature
1	ABHISHEK A	U06DE2250074	[Signature]
2	AKASH K N	U06DE2250050	[Signature]
3	ARSHI ASGARI	U06DE2250178	[Signature]
4	ASIPIYA TEHARIN	U06DE2250142	[Signature]
5	AYESHA FIRDOSE	U06DE2250022	[Signature]
6	BI BI RABIYA BASRI	U06DE2250080	[Signature]
7	BINDHU P	U06DE2250018	[Signature]
8	FAZEELA KHANUM	U06DE2250161	[Signature]
9	HARSHITHA L P	U06DE2250102	[Signature]
10	HARSHITHA R S	U06DE2250029	[Signature]
11	HEMALATHA L	U06DE2250020	[Signature]
12	NAYANA C T	U06DE2250114	[Signature]
13	NIRMALA M	U06DE2250188	[Signature]
14	NISARGA M	U06DE2250147	[Signature]
15	NISHCHITHA U H	U06DE2250164	[Signature]
16	NOORAIN KHANUM	U06DE2250165	[Signature]
17	POOGA G L	U06DE2250086	[Signature]
18	PRIYANKA T N	U06DE2250088	[Signature]
19	RAKSHITHA M L	U06DE2250146	[Signature]
20	RAVIKIRAN V NAIK	U06DE2250117	[Signature]
21	SAHANA K B	U06DE2250118	[Signature]
22	SAKAMMA BAI K J	U06DE2250151	[Signature]
23	SHAZIYA BANU	U06DE2250115	[Signature]
24	SNEHASHREE S G	U06DE2250027	[Signature]
25	SUNAINA R	U06DE2250096	[Signature]
26	SYED SHADAB	U06DE2250022	[Signature]
27	SYEDA AMREEN	U06DE2250094	[Signature]
28	SYEDA KHUTEJA	U06DE2250020	[Signature]
29	SYEDA NOOR HAFSA	U06DE2250009	[Signature]
30	TASLEEM FATHIMA	U06DE2250129	[Signature]
31	VAIBHAVI H R	U06DE2250044	[Signature]
32	VAISHNAVI B M		
33	VEERENDRA S P	U06DE2250098	[Signature]
34	VIGNESH T R	U06DE2250111	[Signature]
35	MUAZ AHMED	U06DE2250160	[Signature]
36	RAJESH A		
37	SHAFIYA BANU	U06DE2250049	[Signature]
38	DARSHAN T S	U06DE2250189	[Signature]
39	PRADYUMNA MA	U06DE2250188	[Signature]
40	RABIYA BANU	U06DE2250186	[Signature]
41	BINDU C	U06DE2250196	[Signature]
42			
43			
44			
45			

All Assignments Received.

(Aniruddha.S.) (Sughmilha.K.) (Narditha)  
Signature of Faculties

[Signature]  
Signature of HOD

[Signature]  
PRINCIPAL  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment**

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : VAIBHAVI . H.R.  
Registration Number : U06DE22S0044  
Semester & Course : I<sup>st</sup> B.Sc [PM]  
Academic Year : 2022-23  
Assignment Topic : MATRICES  
POLAR - CO-ORDINATES  
DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

Assignment submitted to : DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Date of submission : 26/12/2022

*H. V. S.*  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga

*valued.*  $\frac{10}{10}$

1) Express the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  as the sum of symmetric and skew symmetric matrices

$$\text{W.K.T } A = \frac{A+A'}{2} + \frac{A-A'}{2}$$

$$\text{Given } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider

$$A+A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A+A' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{A+A'}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A-A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{A - A^T}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  Matrix  $A^T$  can be expressed as sum of symmetric and skew symmetric matrix

2) Reduce the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  into echelon form by elementary transformation

consider  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow -R_2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  This is echelon form of matrix A

3) Find the rank of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -11 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

Consider  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -11 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 8 \\ 0 & -14 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{8}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is the echelon form of matrix A  
In this matrix there are 2 non zero rows are present

$$\therefore \text{rank of a matrix } A = 2$$

$$\rho(A) = 2$$

4) Find the inverse of matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

Consider  $A = TA$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 3R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 & -2 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow 2R_1 + 3R_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}R_1, \quad R_3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}R_3$$

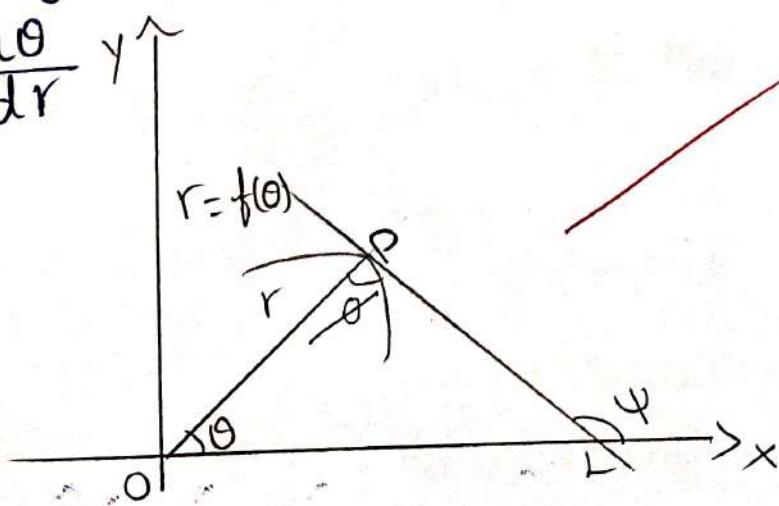
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ \frac{7}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$I = BA$$

$$B = A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \\ \frac{7}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

5) Show that the angle between radius vector and the tangent to the curve  $r = f(\theta)$  at  $(r, \theta)$  is  $\tan \phi =$

$$r \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dr}$$





Let  $P(r, \theta)$  be any point on the curve  $r = f(\theta)$   
 Let  $OP = r$  (radius vector) and  $\angle xOP = \theta$  and let  $PL$   
 be the tangent to the curve  $r = f(\theta)$  at the point  
 $P$  which makes an angle  $\psi$  with the initial and  
 Let  $\phi$  be the angle b/w radius vector and the  
 tangent

From the diagram, we have

$$\psi = \phi + \theta \text{ (from exterior angle)}$$

apply tan on both sides

$$\tan \psi = \tan (\phi + \theta)$$

$$\tan \psi = \frac{\tan (\phi + \theta)}{1 - \tan \phi \tan \theta} \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

Let  $(x, y)$  be the cartesian coordinates of the  
 same point  $P(r, \theta)$  then the relation cartesian co-ordi-  
 nates and polar co-ordinates are given by

$$x = r \cos \theta \text{ and } y = r \sin \theta$$

diff. w.  $r, \theta$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -r \sin \theta + r' \cos \theta \text{ and } \frac{dy}{d\theta} = r \cos \theta + r' \sin \theta$$

From the geometrical meaning of derivative  
 we get

$$\tan \psi = \frac{dy}{dx} = \text{slope of the tangent}$$

$$= \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{r \cos \theta + r' \sin \theta}{-r \sin \theta + r' \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \tan \alpha [a, e^{\theta \tan \alpha}]$$

$$dr/d\theta = \tan \alpha \cdot a$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \tan \alpha$$

by taking reciprocal

$$r \times \frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$\tan \phi = \cot \alpha$$



VS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIMOGA

I- BA -2022-23 (NEP) - I Semester Assignment Submission List

SUBJECT: Competitive Mathematics - I (ELECTIVE)

SL NO	Register No.	Name of the Student	Signature
1	U06DE22A0119	AKASH M R	Akash M.R.
2	U06DE22A0068	ANUSHA N	Anusha N
3	U06DE22A0110	BI BI AYESHA	Bi Bi Ayesha
4	U06DE22A0029	CHAITRA J RAYKAR	Chaitra J
5	U06DE22A0116	DIVYA S GURUVIN	Divya S
6	U06DE22A0124	INDRAJITH N S	Indrajith N.S
7	U06DE22A0112	JAYANTH S	Jayanth S
8	U06DE22A0118	KAVYA T S	Kavya T S
9	U06DE22A0041	NIRMITHA C J	Nirmita
10	U06DE22A0030	PRAMODA S	PRAMODA S.
11	U06DE22A0060	RAHEEMA	Raheema
12	U06DE22A0151	RAHUL N M	Rahul N M
13	U06DE22A0044	RAKSHITHA BAI S E	Rakshitha
14	U06DE22A0083	SACHIN G	Sachin G
15	U06DE22A0097	SAYEDA MADIHA	Sayeda Madiha
16	U06DE22A0122	SOUNDARYA C	Soundarya C
17	U06DE22A0010	SOUNDARYA S B	Soundarya S B
18	U06DE22A0155	SIDDANAGOUDA S MALIPATIL	Siddanagouda S
19	U06DE22A0136	VASUDEVA S S	Vasudeva S.S
20	U06DE22A0038	NAVEENA N B	Naveena N.B
21	U06DE22A0103	VARUN M P	Varun. M.P

1. Manan

2. Manan Patel v.c  
Signature of Faculties

Signature of HOD

H.V.V.  
PRINCIPAL

Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment - 01**  
(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Sayeda-Madiha  
Registration Number : U060E22A0097  
Semester & Course : 1 Sem B.A  
Academic Year : 1<sup>th</sup> year (2022, 2023)  
Assignment Topic : Coding & Di-Coding

*Handwritten signature*  
*10/10*

Assignment submitted to :

*Department of Mathematics*

Date of submission :

*M. V. L.*  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga

## • Coding & Decoding.

1. In a Certain Code Language TITAN is written as 48797 then how is WATCH written in Same Code.

→ TITAN      WATCH  
  ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
  8 4 7 9 7      1 6 7 8 4

2. In a Certain Code Language ZEBRA is written as WBYAJ then how is HORSE written in Same Code Language?

→ ZEBRA      HORSE  
  ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
  W B Y A J      M P W D

3. In a Certain Code Language Gold is written as IKUTN then how is STARS written in Same Code.

→ G GOLD      S TARS  
  ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
  I K U T N      U X G Z C

4. In a Certain Code Language RTS is

written as 19 MTH is written 20.

then how is IPL written in some Code Language?

→ 13

5. In a certain Code Language UNION is written as WLKGL then how is PERSON written in some Code Language?

→ UNION      PERSON  
 $\begin{matrix} +2 & -2 & +2 & +2 & +2 \\ \text{W} & \text{L} & \text{K} & \text{G} & \text{L} \end{matrix}$        $\begin{matrix} +2 & -2 & +2 & +2 & +2 \\ \text{R} & \text{C} & \text{T} & \text{U} & \text{Q} \end{matrix}$

6. In a certain Code Language PRINTER is written as STJNSCO then how is DIGITAL written in some Code Language?

→ PRINTER      DIGITAL  
 $\begin{matrix} \text{S} & \text{T} & \text{J} & \text{N} & \text{S} & \text{C} & \text{O} \\ \text{G} & \text{H} & \text{I} & \text{S} & \text{Y} & \text{I} \end{matrix}$

7. In a certain Code Language BLOCK is written as NDLA then how is UNION written in some Code Language

→ B L O C K      U N I O N  
    | | | |        | | | |  
 N O L I A      P W R L M

8. In a Certain Code Language TIMES is written as 79548 how will INDIA is written in that Code Language?

→ T I M E S      I N D I A  
    | | | | |        | | | | |  
    7 9 5 4 8      9 4 5 9 8

9. In a Certain Code Language SUPERPORTERS is written as 8780 how in that will INEVITABLE be written in that Code Language.

→ 5940

10. In a Code language EGDK can be written as FLO. how can

FHJL?  
 Sidework

→ EGDK  
 GIH

Ans  
 E G I K  
 +11 +12 +13 +14  
 F O L O

F H J L  
 +1 +12 +13 +14  
 G J M P

**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIMOGA**

Department of Mathematics

NEP 1st BSc (Semester-II)-2022-23

**SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS (Core)-MATDSCT 2.1**

**Assignment Submission List**

SL NO	Register No.	Name of the Student	Marks	Signature
1	U06DE22S0074	ABHISHEK A	10	Abhishek.A
2	U06DE22S0050	AKASH K N	10	Akash K.N
3	U06DE22S0178	ARSHI ASGARI	10	Arshi
4	U06DE22S0142	ASIPIYA TEHARIN	10	Asiya
5	U06DE22S0022	AYESHA FIRDOSE	10	Ayesha
6	U06DE22S0080	BI BI RABIYA BASRI	10	Rabiya Basri
7	U06DE22S0018	BINDHU P	10	Bindhu P
8	U06DE22S0161	FAZEELA KHANUM	10	Fazeela
9	U06DE22S0102	HARSHITHA L P	10	Harshitha LP
10	U06DE22S0029	HARSHITHA R S	10	Harshitha RS
11	U06DE22S0130	HEMALATHA L	10	Hemalatha L
12	U06DE22S0114	NAYANA C T	10	Nayana C.T
13	U06DE22S0132	NIRMALA M	10	Nirmala M
14	U06DE22S0147	NISARGA M	10	Nisarga M
15	U06DE22S0164	NISHCHITHA U H	10	Nishchitha UH
16	U06DE22S0165	NOORAIN KHANUM	10	Noorain Khanum
17	U06DE22S0086	POOJA G L	10	Pooja G.L
18	U06DE22S0088	PRIYANKA T N	10	Priyanka T.N
19	U06DE22S0146	RAKSHITHA M L	10	Rakshitha M.L
20	U06DE22S0117	RAVIKIRAN VEERABHADRA NAIK	10	Ravi Kiran
21	U06DE22S0118	SAHANA K B	10	Sahana K B
22	U06DE22S0171	SAKAMMA BAI K J	10	Sakamma
23	U06DE22S0115	SHAZIYA BANU	10	Shaziya
24	U06DE22S0027	SNEHASHREE S G	10	Snehashree
25	U06DE22S0096	SUNAINA R	10	Sunaina R
26	U06DE22S0024	SYED SHADAB	10	Syed Shadab
27	U06DE22S0094	SYEDA AMREEN	10	Syeda Amreen
28	U06DE22S0020	SYEDA KHUTEJA	10	Syeda Khuteja
29	U06DE22S0009	SYEDA NOOR HAFSA	10	Syeda Noor Hafsa
30	U06DE22S0129	TASLEEM FATHIMA	10	Tasleem Fathima
31	U06DE22S0044	VAIBHAVI H R	10	Vaibhavi HR
32	U06DE22S0098	VEERENDRA S P	10	Veerendra SP
33	U06DE22S0111	VIGNESH T R	10	Vignesh TR
34	U06DE22S0160	MUAZ AHMED	10	Muaz Ahmed
35	U06DE22S0049	SHAFIYA BANU	10	Shafiya Banu
36	U06DE22S0189	DARSHAN T S	10	Darshan TS
37	U06DE22S0188	PRADYUMNA MA	10	Pradyumna MA
38	U06DE22S0186	RABIYA BANU	10	Rabiya Banu
39	U06DE22S0196	BINDU C	10	Bindu C

Signature of Faculty



  
Signature of HOD

**Head of the Department**  
Department of Mathematics  
D.V.S. College of Arts and Science  
SHIVAMOGGA-577 201.

  
Signature of Principal

**Principal**  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga





**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment**

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : VIGNESH T.R  
Registration Number : U06DE22S0111  
Semester & Course : II SEM, BSC (P, M)  
Academic Year : 2022-23  
Assignment Topic : 1) REAL NUMBER SYSTEM  
2) INTEGRALS  
3) GROUPS  
4) PARTIAL DERIVATIVES  
Assignment submitted to : DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS  
DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND  
SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA  
Date of submission : 28-07-2023

M. V. V. V.  
Principal  
College of Arts & Science  
Shivamogga

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valued

# REAL NUMBERS

1) Show That  $\sqrt{8}$  is not rational number.

Sol<sup>n</sup>:- Let us consider ' $\sqrt{8}$ ' is a rational number represented in the form of  $\frac{p}{q}$  where  $p$  and  $q$  are prime integers and  $q \neq 0$

$$\text{Clearly } 2 < \sqrt{8} < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 < \frac{p}{q} < 3$$

$\times$  by  $q$

$$2q < p < 3q$$

add  $-2q$  on both sides

$$0 < p - 2q < q$$

$p - 2q$  is an integer less than  $q$  but clearly  $\sqrt{8}(p - 2q)$  is not an integer.

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{8}(p - 2q) = \frac{p}{q}(p - 2q)$$

$$\sqrt{8}(p - 2q) = \frac{p^2}{q} - 2p$$

$$\sqrt{8}(p - 2q) = \frac{p^2 q}{q^2} - 2p$$

$$\sqrt{8}(p - 2q) = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 q - 2p$$

$$\sqrt{8}(p - 2q) = (\sqrt{8})^2 q - 2p$$

$$\sqrt{8}(p - 2q) = 8(q - 2p)$$

Which is an integer

∴ This is a contradiction hence our assumption is wrong

∴  $\sqrt{8}$  is not a rational number.

2) S.T  $\sqrt{3}$  and  $\sqrt{15}$  are irrational numbers.

Sol<sup>n</sup>:-  $\sqrt{3}$  :- Let us assume  $\sqrt{3}$  is a rational number expressed in the form  $p/q$  where  $p$  and  $q$  are prime integers and  $q \neq 0$ .

$$\text{Clearly } 1 < \sqrt{3} < 2$$

$$1 < \frac{p}{q} < 2$$

$$q < p < 2q$$

$$0 < p - q < q$$

Here  $p - q$  is an integer less than  $q$ .

But  $\sqrt{3}(p - q)$  is not an integer.

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}(p - q) = \frac{p}{q}(p - q)$$

$$\frac{p^2}{q} - p$$

$$\frac{p^2}{q^2}q - p$$

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 q - p \Rightarrow 3q - p$$

But  $3q - p$  is an integer and this is a contradiction to our assumption that  $\sqrt{3}$  is rational.

$\therefore \sqrt{3}$  is an irrational number.

$\sqrt{15}$  :- Let us assume ' $\sqrt{15}$ ' is a rational number expressed in the form of ' $p/q$ ' where  $p$  and  $q$  are prime integers and  $q \neq 0$ .

Clearly  $3 < \sqrt{15} < 4$

$$3 < \frac{p}{q} < 4$$

$$3q < p < 4q$$

$$0 < p - 3q < q$$

$p - 3q$  is an integer less than  $q$ , but

$\sqrt{15}(p - 3q)$  is not an integer.

$$\frac{p}{q}(p - 3q) \Rightarrow \frac{p^2}{q} - 3p$$

$$\frac{p^2}{q^2}q - 3p$$

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 q - 3p$$

$$(\sqrt{15})^2 q - 3p \Rightarrow 15q - 3p$$

But  $15q - 3p$  is an integer  $\therefore$  This is contradiction to our assumption that  $\sqrt{15}$  is rational.

$\therefore \sqrt{15}$  is an irrational number.

3) Show that  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational number.

Sol<sup>n</sup>:- Consider  $\sqrt{2}$  is a rational number. It is expressed in the form of  $\frac{p}{q}$  in which  $p$  &  $q$  are prime integers and  $q \neq 0$ .

$$\frac{p}{q} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 1 < \sqrt{2} < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 < \frac{p}{q} < 2$$

$$q < p < 2q \quad \text{add } -q \text{ on both sides}$$

$$0 < p - q < q$$

$p - q$  is an integer less than  $q$  But  $\sqrt{2}(p - q)$  is not an integer.

$$\sqrt{2}(p - q) = \frac{p}{q}(p - q)$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{q} - q \times \frac{p}{q}$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{q} - p$$

$$= (\sqrt{2})^2 q - p$$

$$= 2q - p$$

But  $2q - p$  is an integer. This is contradiction to our assumption that  $\sqrt{2}$  is rational.

Hence  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational number.

**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIMOGA**

Department of Mathematics

NEP 1st BSc (Semester-II)-2022-23

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS (Core)-MATDSC2 2.1

**Assignment Submission List**

SL NO	Register No.	Name of the Student	Marks	Signature
1	U06DE22S0074	ABHISHEK A	10	Abhishek.A
2	U06DE22S0050	AKASH K N	10	Akash K.N
3	U06DE22S0178	ARSHI ASGARI	10	Arshi
4	U06DE22S0142	ASIPIYA TEHARIN	10	Asiya
5	U06DE22S0022	AYESHA FIRDOSE	10	Ayesha
6	U06DE22S0080	BI BI RABIYA BASRI	10	Rabiya Basri
7	U06DE22S0018	BINDHU P	10	Bindhu P
8	U06DE22S0161	FAZEELA KHANUM	10	Fazeela
9	U06DE22S0102	HARSHITHA L P	10	Harshitha LP
10	U06DE22S0029	HARSHITHA R S	10	Harshitha RS
11	U06DE22S0130	HEMALATHA L	10	Hemalatha L
12	U06DE22S0114	NAYANA C T	10	Nayana CT
13	U06DE22S0132	NIRMALA M	10	Nirmala M
14	U06DE22S0147	NISARGA M	10	Nisarga M
15	U06DE22S0164	NISHCHITHA U H	10	Nishchitha UH
16	U06DE22S0165	NOORAIN KHANUM	10	Noorain Khanum
17	U06DE22S0086	POOJA G L	10	Pooja GL
18	U06DE22S0088	PRIYANKA T N	10	Priyanka TN
19	U06DE22S0146	RAKSHITHA M L	10	Rakshitha ML
20	U06DE22S0117	RAVIKIRAN VEERABHADRA NAIK	10	Ravikiran
21	U06DE22S0118	SAHANA K B	10	Sahana KB
22	U06DE22S0171	SAKAMMA BAI K J	10	Sakamma
23	U06DE22S0115	SHAZIYA BANU	10	Shaziya
24	U06DE22S0027	SNEHASHREE S G	10	Snehashree
25	U06DE22S0096	SUNAINA R	10	Sunaina R
26	U06DE22S0024	SYED SHADAB	10	Syed Shadab
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28	U06DE22S0020	SYEDA KHUTEJA	10	Syeda Khuteja
29	U06DE22S0009	SYEDA NOOR HAFSA	10	Syeda Noor Hafsa
30	U06DE22S0129	TASLEEM FATHIMA	10	Tasleem Fathima
31	U06DE22S0044	VAIBHAVI H R	10	Vaibhavi HR
32	U06DE22S0098	VEERENDRA S P	10	Veerendra SP
33	U06DE22S0111	VIGNESH T R	10	Vignesh TR
34	U06DE22S0160	MUAZ AHMED	10	Muaz Ahmed
35	U06DE22S0049	SHAFIYA BANU	10	Shafiya Banu
36	U06DE22S0189	DARSHAN T S	10	Darshan TS
37	U06DE22S0188	PRADYUMNA MA	10	Pradyumna MA
38	U06DE22S0186	RABIYA BANU	10	Rabiya Banu
39	U06DE22S0196	BINDU C	10	Bindu C

Signature of Faculty



  
Signature of HOD

**Head of the Department**  
Department of Mathematics  
D.V.S. College of Arts and Science  
SHIVAMOGGA-577 201.

  
Signature of Principal

**Principal**  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment**

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : SAHANA.K.B .  
Registration Number : U06DE22S0118  
Semester & Course : II<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER & I<sup>st</sup> B.Sc  
Academic Year : 2022 - 2025  
Assignment Topic : PROBLEMS ON

- 1) INTEGRAL CALCULUS
- 2) REAL NUMBER SYSTEM
- 3) GROUPS
- 4) PARTIAL DERIVATIVES

Assignment submitted to : DEPARTMENT  
OF MATHEMATICS

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Valued  
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Date of submission : 28-07-2023

M. V. →  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shivamogga

Problems :-

1. Evaluate  $\int_C (x^2 - y) dx + (y^2 + x) dy$  where  $C$  is the curve defined by  $x = t$ ,  $y = t^2 + 1$   $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

$$\Rightarrow \text{let } I = \int_C (x^2 - y) dx + (y^2 + x) dy$$

given:

$$x = t$$

$$y = t^2 + 1$$

$$dx = dt$$

$$dy = 2t dt$$

$$I = \int_C t^2 - (t^2 + 1) dt + [(t^2 + 1)^2 + t] 2t dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t^2 - t^2 - 1) dt + (t^4 + 1 + 2t^2 + t) 2t dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 [-1 + 2t^5 + 2t + 4t^3 + 2t^2] dt$$

$$= \left[ -t + \frac{2t^6}{6} + \frac{2t^2}{2} + 4 \frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{2t^3}{3} \right]_0^1$$

$$= -1 + \frac{2}{6} + 1 + 1 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2 + 6 + 4}{6}$$

$$\boxed{I = 2}$$

2. evaluate  $\int_C (y + x) dx + (y - x) dy$

i) Along the line joining points  $(1, 1)$  and  $(4, 2)$

ii) Along the curve  $x = 2t^2 + t + 1$ ,  $y = t^2 + 1$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow$  WKT the Equation of line joining is given

$$\text{by } \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1}$$

$$\frac{x - 1}{4 - 1} = \frac{y - 1}{2 - 1}$$

$$x - 1 = 3(y - 1)$$

$$x = 3y + 2$$



$$dx = 3dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Let } I &= \int_C (y + 3y - 2) 3dy + [y - (3y - 2)] dy \\ &= \int_1^2 (4y - 2) 3dy + (-2y + 2) dy \\ &= \int_1^2 (12y - 6 - 2y + 2) dy \\ &= \int_1^2 [10y - 4] dy \\ &= 10 \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} - 4y \right]_1^2 \\ &= 20 - 8 - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{I = 11} //$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ii) Given } x &= 2t^2 + t + 1 & y &= t^2 + 1 \\ dx &= (4t + 1) dt & dy &= 2t dt\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int_0^1 (t^2 + 1 + 2t^2 + t + 1)(4t + 1) dt + [t^2 + 1 - [2t^2 + t - 1]] 2t dt \\ &= \int_0^1 [(3t^2 + t + 2)(4t + 1) + (-t^2 - t) 2t] dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (12t^2 + 4t^2 + 8t + 3t^2 + 2 - 2t^3 - 2t^2) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 [10t^3 + 5t^2 + 8t + 2] dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{10t^4}{4} + \frac{5t^3}{3} + \frac{8t^2}{2} + 2t \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{8}{2} + 2 \\ &= \frac{14}{2} + \frac{5}{3} + 2 \\ &= 9 + \frac{5}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{I = \frac{32}{3}} //$$

3. Evaluate  $\int_C (2x + y^2) dx + (3y - 4x) dy$  around the  $\Delta^e ABC$  whose vertices are  $(0,0)$ ,  $(3,0)$  and  $(3,2)$

A: In the anti clockwise direction

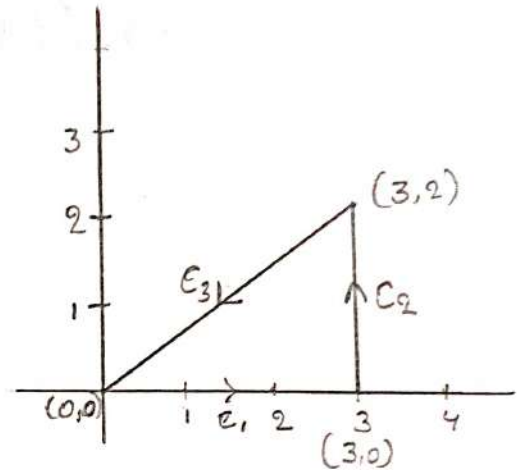
B: What is the value in opposite direction

$\Rightarrow$  A: Let  $I = \int_C (2x + y^2) dx + (3y - 4x) dy$

along  $C_1$ :  $y=0 \Rightarrow dy=0$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_C (2x + 0) dx + (0 - 4x) \cdot 0 \\ &= \int_0^3 2x dx \\ &= x^2 \Big|_0^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{I_1 = 9}$$



along  $C_2$ :  $x=3 \Rightarrow dx=0$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_C (2(3) + y^2) \cdot 0 + (3y - 4(3)) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 (3y - 12) dy \\ &= \left[ \frac{3y^2}{2} - 12y \right]_0^2 \\ &= 6 - 24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{I_2 = -18}$$

along  $C_3$ :

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1}$$

$$= \frac{x - 3}{0 - 3} = \frac{y - 2}{0 - 2}$$

$$= -2(x-3) = -3(y-2)$$

$$2x = 3y$$

$$y = \frac{2x}{3}$$

$$dy = \frac{2}{3} dx$$

$$I_3 = \int_{C_3} 2x + \left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2 dx + \left(3\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) - 4x\right) \frac{2}{3} dx$$

$$= \int_{C_3} 2x + \frac{4x^2}{9} dx + (-2x(2/3)) dx$$

$$= \int_3^0 \left(\frac{4}{9}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x\right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{4}{9} \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_3^0$$

$$= -(4+3)$$

$$\boxed{I_3 = -7}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

$$= 9 - 18 - 7$$

$$\boxed{I = -16}$$

B: WKT

$$\int_C p dx + q dy = - \int_C p dx + q dy$$

$$= -(-16)$$

$$\boxed{= 16}$$

2



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA

Department of Mathematics

NEP- 3rd Semester B.Sc.-2022-23

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS (Discipline Core)- MATDSCT 3.1

Title: Ordinary Differential Equations and Real Analysis-I

Assignment Submission List

SL NO	Register No.	Name of the Student	Max Marks(10)	Signature
1	U06DE21S0185	ABHINAYA P	10	Abhinaya P
2	U06DE21S0174	ANUPRIYA R	10	Anupriya R
3	U06DE21S0222	ANUPRIYA V	10	Anupriya V
4	U06DE21S0038	ARPITHA G C	10	Arpitha G.C
5	U06DE21S0030	BINDUSHREE R	10	Bindushree R
6	U06DE21S0129	CHETAN B T	10	Chetan B.T
7	U06DE21S0252	CHITRA S	10	Chitra S
8	U06DE21S0022	ESHWARI PRABHAKARA H	10	Eshwari H.P.
9	U06DE21S0034	GIRIJA S M	10	Girija S.M
10	U06DE21S0138	GUNASHREE M H	10	Gunashree M.H
11	U06DE21S0019	HARSHITHA N S	10	Harshitha N.S
12	U06DE21S0007	KAVYA S K	10	Kavya S.K.
13	U06DE21S0247	L CHAVADE RAJESH	10	L Chavade Rajesh
14	U06DE21S0091	LAVANYA M	10	Lavanya M
15	U06DE21S0012	LIKHITHA UPPAR G R	10	Likhitha Uppar G.R
16	U06DE21S0224	LOHITH B V	10	Lohith B.V.
17	U06DE21S0146	LOHITH N	10	Lohith N
18	U06DE21S0148	MADHUSHREE C J	10	Madhushree C.J
19	U06DE21S0214	MANDIRA S	10	Mandira S
20	U06DE21S0251	MEGHA S S	10	Megha S.S
21	U06DE21S0028	MEGHANA S	10	Meghana S
22	U06DE21S0107	MISBAH KOUKAB	10	Misbah Koukab
23	U06DE21S0011	MOKSHITH KUMAR K M	10	Mokshith Kumar K.M
24	U06DE21S0165	MONISHA A	10	Monisha A
25	U06DE21S0125	NIRMALA M B	10	Nirmala M.B
26	U06DE21S0088	PADMA B S	10	Padma B.S
27	U06DE21S0055	PRAJWAL M S	10	Prajwal M.S
28	U06DE21S0253	PRIYA D K	10	Priya D.K
29	U06DE21S0248	PUNEETH M	10	Puneeth M
30	U06DE21S0220	RAJANI K	10	Rajani K
31	U06DE21S0079	RAKSHITHA K L	10	Rakshitha K.L
32	U06DE21S0045	RAKSHITHA S	10	Rakshitha S
33	U06DE21S0018	RESHMA B H	10	Reshma B.H
34	U06DE21S0213	ROHAN M M	10	Rohan M.M
35	U06DE21S0083	SANDARSH J N	10	Sandarsh J.N
36	U06DE21S0182	SANGEETHA K	10	Sangeetha K
37	U06DE21S0176	SANIYA NAAZ	10	Saniya Naaz
38	U06DE21S0172	SHAMANAZ M	10	Shamanaz M
39	U06DE21S0071	SHASHANK D	10	Shashank D
40	U06DE21S0003	SHREYA N SHANBHAG	10	Shreya N Shanbhag
41	U06DE21S0075	SHRUTHA G M	10	Shrutha G.M
42	U06DE21S0258	SIDDESH G V	10	Siddesh G.V
43	U06DE21S0104	SIGANDHU Y	10	Sigandhu Y
44	U06DE21S0052	SINCHANA S M	10	Sinchana S.M
45	U06DE21S0167	SPOORTHI D S	10	Spoorthi D.S
46	U06DE21S0140	SUCETHA L	10	Sucetha L
47	U06DE21S0106	SUMAIYA FATHIMA	10	Sumaiya Fathima
48	U06DE21S0053	SUSHMA R N	10	Sushma R.N
49	U06DE21S0105	SYEDA ADEEBA ARFAIN	10	Syeda Adeeba Arfaïn
50	U06DE21S0212	VENKATESH RAJAPPA	10	Venkatesh Rajappa
51	U06DE21S0021	VIDHYASHREE B	10	Vidhyashree B
52	U06DE21S0186	VIKAS D S	10	Vikas D.S
53	U06DE22S0205	S S DHANUSH	10	S S Dhanush
54	U06JC21S0032	AASHAYA A	10	Aashaya A

Signature of In-charge Faculties

Signature of HOD

M.V.L.  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment**

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Padma . B . S .  
Registration Number : U06DE2150088  
Semester & Course : III Semester [M.CS].  
Academic Year : 2022 - 2023.  
Assignment Topic : Ordinary Differential Equation and  
Real number I.

Assignment submitted to : Department of Mathematics

Date of submission : - 11/1/23.

*M. V. S.*  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shivamogga

I.  
1. Solve  $(D^3 - 3D^2 + 4)y = 0$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Let  $(D^3 - 3D^2 + 4)y = 0$ .

The Auxiliary equation is  $m^3 - 3m^2 + 4 = 0$ .

By inspection method, put  $m = -1$  we get,

$$(-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$-1 - 3(1) + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow -1 - 3 + 4 = 0$$

$\therefore m = -1$  is a root.

$m+1$  is a factor.

By synthetic division, we find remaining roots.

$$\text{i.e., } \begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 4 & \\ & \downarrow & -1 & 4 & -4 & \\ \hline & 1 & -4 & 4 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$(m+1)(m^2 - 4m + 4) = 0$$

$$(m+1)(m^2 - 2m - 2m + 4) = 0$$

$$(m+1)(m(m-2) - 2(m-2)) = 0$$

$$(m+1)(m-2)(m-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore m_1 = -1, m_2 = 2, m_3 = 2.$$

These roots are real and repeated and remaining one root is distinct.

$$\therefore \text{C.F.} = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + C_3 e^{m_3 x} + C_4 e^{m_4 x} + \dots + C_n e^{m_n x}$$

$$\text{C.F.} = C_1 e^{-x} + (C_2 + C_3 x) e^{2x} //$$

2. Solve  $(D^3 + 2D^2 + D)y = e^{2x}$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Let  $(D^3 + 2D^2 + D)y = e^{2x}$ .

By Auxiliary equation is  $m^3 + 2m^2 + m = 0$ .

$$-m^3 + 2m^2 + m = 0$$

$$m(m^2 + 2m + 1) = 0$$

$$m = 0.$$

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0$$

$$m^2 + m + m + 1 = 0$$

$$m(m+1) + 1(m+1) = 0$$

$$(m+1)(m+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{m = -1}, \boxed{m = -1}$$

Here the roots are real and distinct and another roots are repeated.

$$C.F = C_1 + (C_2 + C_3 x) e^{-x}$$

By Particular Integral

$$P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)} f(x) = \frac{1}{D^3 + 2D^2 + D} \cdot e^{2x}$$

Here  $a = 2$ , replace  $D$  by  $2$  in above equation

$$P.I = \frac{1}{2^3 + 2(2^2) + 2} \cdot e^{2x} = \frac{1}{8 + 8 + 2} = \frac{1}{18} \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$3. \text{ Solve } (D^2 - 3D + 2)y = e^{5x}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ Let } (D^2 - 3D + 2)y = e^{5x}$$

The Auxiliary equation is  $m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0$

$$m^2 - 2m - m + 2 = 0$$

$$m(m-2) - 1(m-2) = 0$$

$$(m-1) = 0, (m-2) = 0, m_1 = 1, m_2 = 2$$

Here roots are real and distinct.

$$\therefore C.F = C_1 \cdot e^{m_1 x} + C_2 \cdot e^{m_2 x}$$

$$C.F = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$$\text{Now, } P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)} \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{D^2 - 3D + 2} \cdot e^{5x}$$

Here  $a = 5$ , replace  $D$  by  $5$  in above equation.

$$P.I = \frac{1}{5^2 - 3(5) + 2} \cdot e^{5x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{12} \cdot e^{5x}$$

$$y_1 = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} + \frac{e^{5x}}{12} //$$

4. Solve  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2e^{2x}$ .

→ Let  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2 \cdot e^{2x}$ .

$$(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = 2 \cdot e^{2x}$$

The Auxiliary equation is  $m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0$ .

$$m^2 + m + m + 1 = 0$$

$$m(m+1) + 1(m+1) = 0$$

$$(m+1)(m+1) = 0$$

$$m_1 = -1, m_2 = -1$$

here roots are real and repeated.

∴ C.F =  $(C_1 + C_2 x) e^{mx}$ .

C.F =  $(C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x}$ .

$$P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)} \cdot f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D + 1} \cdot 2e^{2x} = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D + 1} \cdot e^{2x} \right]$$

here  $a=2$ , Replace  $D$  by  $2$ .

$$P.I = 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{e^{2x}}{4+4+1} \right] = 2 \left[ \frac{e^{2x}}{9} \right]$$

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + \frac{2e^{2x}}{9} //$$

Prove that limit of a convergent sequence is unique.

→ Let  $\{s_n\}$  be given convergent sequence, i.e.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n$  is finite. if possible  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = l_1$  &

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = l_2$  where  $l_1, l_2$  are finite quantities.

we have to prove that  $l_1 = l_2$ .



Let us assume that  $l_1 \neq l_2$  then there exists a small number  $2\varepsilon > 0$ , such that exists  $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$|s_n - l_1| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n > m_1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = l_2$ , by the definition of limit of the sequence, there exists  $m_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $|s_n - l_2| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall n > m_2 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Let } m = \max\{m_1, m_2\}$$

Then from  $\textcircled{1}$  &  $\textcircled{2}$  we have

$$|s_n - l_1| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad |s_n - l_2| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n > m$$

Now consider.

$$|l_1 - l_2| = |(s_n - l_2) - (s_n - l_1)|$$

$$|l_1 - l_2| = |(s_n - l_2) + [-(s_n - l_1)]|$$

$$|l_2 - l_1| \leq |(s_n - l_2)| + |-(s_n - l_1)|$$

$$|l_2 - l_1| \leq |s_n - l_1| + |s_n - l_2| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon < 2\varepsilon$$

$$|l_2 - l_1| < 2\varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq m$$

Which contradiction our assumption  $|l_1 - l_2| = 2\varepsilon$ .

Hence our assumption that  $l_1 \neq l_2$  is wrong.

$\therefore l_1 = l_2$ . i.e. limit of a convergent sequence is unique.



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA

Department of Mathematics

NEP- 3rd Semester B.Sc.-2022-23

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS (Discipline Core)- MATDSCT 3.1

Title: Ordinary Differential Equations and Real Analysis-I

**Assignment Submission List**

SL NO	Register No.	Name of the Student	Max Marks(10)	Signature
1	U06DE21S0185	ABHINAYA P	10	Abhinaya.P
2	U06DE21S0174	ANUPRIYA R	10	Anupriya.R
3	U06DE21S0222	ANUPRIYA V	10	Anupriya.V
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5	U06DE21S0030	BINDUSHREE R	10	Bindushree.R
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18	U06DE21S0148	MADHUSHREE C J	10	Madhushree.C.J
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20	U06DE21S0251	MEGHA S S	10	Megha.S.S
21	U06DE21S0028	MEGHANA S	10	Meghana.S
22	U06DE21S0107	MISBAH KOUKAB	10	Misbah.Koukab
23	U06DE21S0011	MOKSHITH KUMAR K M	10	Mokshith.Kumar.K.M
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42	U06DE21S0258	SIDDESH G V	10	Siddesh.G.V
43	U06DE21S0104	SIGANDHU Y	10	Sigandhu.Y
44	U06DE21S0052	SINCHANA S M	10	Sinchana.S.M
45	U06DE21S0167	SPOORTHI D S	10	Spoorthi.D.S
46	U06DE21S0140	SUCETHA L	10	Sucetha.L
47	U06DE21S0106	SUMAIYA FATHIMA	10	Sumaiya.Fathima
48	U06DE21S0053	SUSHMA R N	10	Sushma.R.N
49	U06DE21S0105	SYEDA ADEEBA ARFAIN	10	Syeda.Adeeba.Arfa'in
50	U06DE21S0212	VENKATESH RAJAPPA	10	Venkatesh.Rajappa
51	U06DE21S0021	VIDHYASHREE B	10	Vidhyashree.B
52	U06DE21S0186	VIKAS D S	10	Vikas.D.S
53	U06DE22S0205	S S DHANUSH	10	S.S.Dhanush
54	U06JC21S0032	AASHAYA A	10	Aashaya.A

Signature of In-charge Faculties

Signature of HOD

*M.V.L.D.*  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment**

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Bindushree.R.  
Registration Number : U06DE2180030  
Semester & Course : BSC III, 'PM'  
Academic Year : 2022-23  
Assignment Topic : Differential Equation [Linear & ordinary]  
Sequence

Assignment submitted to : Department of Mathematics

Date of submission : 8/2/23

H.V. V.  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga

Valueed  
H.V. V.

# Linear Differential Equation.

Solve  $(D^3 - 3D^2 + 4)y = 0$ .

By AE is  $m^3 - 3m^2 + 4 = 0$ .

By the inspection method put  $m = -1$ .

$$(-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 + 4 = 0.$$

$$-1 - 3 + 4 = 0.$$

$$-4 + 4 = 0.$$

$\therefore m_1 = -1$  is a root.

$m + 1$  is a factor.

By Synthetic division method we find remaining roots.

$$m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0.$$

$$m^2 - 2m - 2m + 4 = 0.$$

$$m(m-2) - 2(m-2) = 0$$

$$(m-2)(m-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore m_2 = 2 \quad m_3 = 2$$

	$m^3$	$m^2$	$m$	$c$
-1	1	-3	0	4
		-1	4	-4
	1	-4	4	0

The roots are  $m_1 = -1$   $m_2 = 2$   $m_3 = 2$ .

Here roots are ~~real~~ & distinct other two roots are

equal and repeated

$$C.F = C_1 e^{-x} + (C_2 + C_3 x) e^{2x}$$

2. Solve  $(D^3 + 2D^2 + D)y = e^{2x}$

By AE is  $m^3 + 2m^2 + m = 0$ .

$$m(m^2 + 2m + 1) = 0.$$

$m_1 = 0$  is a root.

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0.$$

$$m^2 + m + m + 1 = 0.$$

$$m(m+1) + 1(m+1) = 0.$$

$$(m+1)(m+1) = 0.$$

$$m_2 = -1 \quad m_3 = -1.$$

Here roots are real and distinct, and other two are real and repeated

$$C.F = C_1 + (C_2 + C_3 x)e^{-x}$$

$$P.I \equiv \frac{1}{f(D)} f(x) = \frac{1}{D^3 + 2D^2 + D} e^{2x}$$

Here  $a = 2$ . replace  $D$  by  $2$ .  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(2-0)(2-(-1))(2-(-1))} e^{2x}$

$$\frac{1}{8+8+2} e^{2x} = \frac{1}{18} e^{2x}$$

$$y = (C.F + P.I) = C_1 + (C_2 + C_3 x)e^{-x} + \frac{1}{18} e^{2x}$$

3. Solve  $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = e^{5x}$

The AE is  $m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0$ .

$$m(m-3) = m^2 - 2m - m + 2 = 0.$$

$$m(m-2) - 1(m-2) = 0.$$

$$(m-1)(m-2) = 0.$$

$$m=1 \quad m=2.$$

Here roots are real and distinct.

$$C.F = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$$P.I = \frac{1}{F(D)} \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{D^2 - 3D + 2} \cdot e^{5x}.$$

Here  $a=5$  Replace  $D$  by  $5$  then.

$$= \frac{1}{(5)^2 - 3(5) + 2} \cdot e^{5x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25 - 15 + 2} \cdot e^{5x} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot e^{5x}.$$

$$= (C.F + P.I) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{5x} //$$

4. Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2e^{2x}$ .

$$(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = 2e^{2x}$$

By AE  $\Rightarrow (m^2 + 2m + 1)1 = 0$

$$m^2 + m + m + 1 = 0$$

$$m(m+1) + 1(m+1) = 0$$

$$(m+1)(m+1) = 0$$

$$m_1 = -1 \quad m_2 = -1$$

Here roots are real and repeated.

$$C.F = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x}$$

$$P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)} \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D + 1} 2e^{2x}$$

Here  $a = 2$  Replace  $D$  by  $2$  then we get.

$$= \frac{1}{2^2 + 2(2) + 1} \cdot 2e^{2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4 + 4 + 1} 2e^{2x} = \frac{1}{9} 2e^{2x}$$

$$y = (C.F + P.I) = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + \frac{1}{9} 2e^{2x} \text{ is the G.S}$$

//

$$5. \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^x.$$

$$(D^3 - D^2 - 0 + 1)y = 0.$$

The AE is  $(m^3 - m^2 - m + 1) = 0$ .

By inspection method  $m = 1$ .

$$(1)^3 - (1)^2 - 1 + 1 = 0.$$

$m = 1$  is a root.

By Synthetic Division we get

1	1	-1	-1	1
	↓	1	0	-1
1	0	-1	0	0

$$m^2 - m = 0$$

$$m^2 = 1,$$

$$m = \pm 1$$

$$m = \pm 1.$$

$$\boxed{m_1 = 1} \quad \boxed{m_2 = 1} \quad \boxed{m_3 = -1}$$

Here roots are real & repeated ( $m_1$  &  $m_2$ ) &  $m_3$  roots are real & distinct

$$CF = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x + C_3e^{-x}.$$

$$P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)} f(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^3 - D^2 - D + 1} e^x.$$

Here  $a = 1$  then replace  $D$  by 1

$$PI = \frac{1}{1 - 1 - 1 + 1} e^x.$$



$$P.I = \frac{1}{0} e^x.$$

Here  $F(D) = 0$  we get case of failure

$$P.I = \frac{x \cdot e^x}{3D^2 - 2D - 1}$$

$$= \frac{x}{3(1)^2 - 2(1) - 1} e^x.$$

$$P.I = \frac{x}{3 - 2 - 1}$$

Again we get case of failure

Once again Diff Denominator w.r.t  $D$  &  $x$  Numerator  $x$

$$\therefore P.I = \frac{x^2 e^x}{6D - 2}$$

replace  $D$  by  $a$  ( $a=1$ )

$$= \frac{x^2}{6(1) - 2} \cdot e^x.$$

$$P.I = \frac{x^2}{4} e^x.$$

$$y = C.F + P.I = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x + (3e^{-x} + \frac{x^2}{4} e^x).$$



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA

Department of Mathematics

NEP- 3rd Semester B.Sc.-2022-23

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS (Discipline Core)- MATDSCT 3.1

Title: Ordinary Differential Equations and Real Analysis-I

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Signature of In-charge Faculties

Signature of HOD

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**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment**

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Bindushree.R.  
Registration Number : U06DE2180030  
Semester & Course : BSC III, 'PM'  
Academic Year : 2022-23  
Assignment Topic : Differential Equation [Linear & ordinary]  
Sequence

Assignment submitted to : Department of Mathematics

Date of submission : 8/2/23

H.V. V.  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga

Valueed  
(Signature)

# Linear Differential Equation.

Solve  $(D^3 - 3D^2 + 4) y = 0$ .

By AE is  $m^3 - 3m^2 + 4 = 0$ .

By the inspection method put  $m = -1$ .

$$(-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 + 4 = 0.$$

$$-1 - 3 + 4 = 0.$$

$$-4 + 4 = 0.$$

$\therefore m_1 = -1$  is a root.

$m + 1$  is a factor.

By Synthetic division method we find remaining roots.

$$m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0.$$

$$m^2 - 2m - 2m + 4 = 0.$$

$$m(m-2) - 2(m-2) = 0$$

$$(m-2)(m-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore m_2 = 2 \quad m_3 = 2$$

	$m^3$	$m^2$	$m$	$c$
-1	1	-3	0	4
		-1	4	-4
	1	-4	4	0

The roots are  $m_1 = -1$   $m_2 = 2$   $m_3 = 2$ .

Here roots are ~~real~~ & distinct other two roots are

equal and repeated

$$C.F = C_1 e^{-x} + (C_2 + C_3 x) e^{2x}$$

2. Solve  $(D^3 + 2D^2 + D)y = e^{2x}$

By AE is  $m^3 + 2m^2 + m = 0$ .

$$m(m^2 + 2m + 1) = 0$$

$m_1 = 0$  is a root.

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0$$

$$m^2 + m + m + 1 = 0$$

$$m(m+1) + 1(m+1) = 0$$

$$(m+1)(m+1) = 0$$

$$m_2 = -1 \quad m_3 = -1$$

Here roots are real and distinct, and other two are real and repeated

$$C.F = C_1 + (C_2 + C_3 x)e^{-x}$$

$$P.I \equiv \frac{1}{f(D)} f(x) = \frac{1}{D^3 + 2D^2 + D} e^{2x}$$

Here  $a = 2$ . replace  $D$  by  $2$ .  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(2-0)(2-(-1))(2-(-1))} e^{2x}$

$$\frac{1}{8+8+2} e^{2x} = \frac{1}{18} e^{2x}$$

$$y = (C.F + P.I) = C_1 + (C_2 + C_3 x)e^{-x} + \frac{1}{18} e^{2x}$$

3. Solve  $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = e^{5x}$

The AE is  $m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0$ .

$$m(m-3) = m^2 - 2m - m + 2 = 0.$$

$$m(m-2) - 1(m-2) = 0.$$

$$(m-1)(m-2) = 0.$$

$$m=1 \quad m=2.$$

Here roots are real and distinct.

$$C.F = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$$P.I = \frac{1}{F(D)} \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{D^2 - 3D + 2} \cdot e^{5x}.$$

Here  $a=5$  Replace  $D$  by  $5$  then.

$$= \frac{1}{(5)^2 - 3(5) + 2} \cdot e^{5x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25 - 15 + 2} \cdot e^{5x} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot e^{5x}.$$

$$= (C.F + P.I) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{5x} //$$

4. Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2e^{2x}$ .

$$(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = 2e^{2x}$$

By AE  $\Rightarrow (m^2 + 2m + 1)1 = 0$

$$m^2 + m + m + 1 = 0$$

$$m(m+1) + 1(m+1) = 0$$

$$(m+1)(m+1) = 0$$

$$m_1 = -1 \quad m_2 = -1$$

Here roots are real and repeated.

$$C.F = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x}$$

$$P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)} \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D + 1} 2e^{2x}$$

Here  $a = 2$  replace  $D$  by  $2$  then we get.

$$= \frac{1}{2^2 + 2(2) + 1} \cdot 2e^{2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4 + 4 + 1} 2e^{2x} = \frac{1}{9} 2e^{2x}$$

$$y = (C.F + P.I) = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + \frac{1}{9} 2e^{2x} \text{ is the G.S}$$

//

$$5. \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^x.$$

$$(D^3 - D^2 - 0 + 1)y = 0.$$

The AE is  $(m^3 - m^2 - m + 1) = 0$ .

By inspection method  $m = 1$ .

$$(1)^3 - (1)^2 - 1 + 1 = 0.$$

$m = 1$  is a root.

By Synthetic Division we get

1	1	-1	-1	1
	↓	1	0	-1
1	0	-1	0	0

~~$$m^2 - m = 0$$~~

$$m^2 = 1.$$

$$m = \pm 1$$

$$m = \pm 1.$$

$$\boxed{m_1 = 1} \quad \boxed{m_2 = 1} \quad \boxed{m_3 = -1}$$

Here roots are real & repeated ( $m_1$  &  $m_2$ ) &  $m_3$  roots are real & distinct

$$CF = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x + C_3e^{-x}.$$

$$P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)} f(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^3 - D^2 - D + 1} e^x.$$

Here  $a = 1$  then replace  $D$  by 1

$$PI = \frac{1}{1 - 1 - 1 + 1} e^x.$$



$$P.I = \frac{1}{0} e^x.$$

Here  $F(D) = 0$  we get case of failure

$$P.I = \frac{x \cdot e^x}{3D^2 - 2D - 1}$$

$$= \frac{x}{3(1)^2 - 2(1) - 1} e^x.$$

$$P.I = \frac{x}{3 - 2 - 1}$$

Again we get case of failure

Once again Diff Denominator w.r.t  $D$  &  $x$  Numerator  $x$

$$\therefore P.I = \frac{x^2 e^x}{6D - 2}$$

replace  $D$  by  $a$  ( $a=1$ )

$$= \frac{x^2}{6(1) - 2} \cdot e^x.$$

$$P.I = \frac{x^2}{4} e^x.$$

$$y = C.F + P.I = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^x + (3e^{-x} + \frac{x^2}{4} e^x).$$



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA

Department of Mathematics

NEP- 4th Semester B.Sc.-2022-23

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS (Discipline Core)- MATDSCT 4.1

Assignment Submission List

SL NO	Register No.	Name of the Student	Max Marks(10)	Signature
1	U06DE21S0185	ABHINAYA P	10	Abhinaya.P
2	U06DE21S0174	ANUPRIYA R	10	Anupriya.R
3	U06DE21S0222	ANUPRIYA V	10	Anupriya.V
4	U06DE21S0038	ARPITHA G C	10	Arpitha.G.C
5	U06DE21S0030	BINDUSHREE R	10	Bindushree.R
6	U06DE21S0129	CHETAN B T	10	Chetan.B.T
7	U06DE21S0252	CHITRA S	10	Chitra.S
8	U06DE21S0022	ESHWARI PRABHAKARA H	10	Eshwari.Prabhakara.H
9	U06DE21S0034	GIRIJA S M	10	Girija.S.M
10	U06DE21S0138	GUNASHREE M H	10	Gunashree.M.H
11	U06DE21S0019	HARSHITHA N S	10	Harshitha.N.S
12	U06DE21S0007	KAVYA S K	10	Kavya.S.K
13	U06DE21S0247	L CHAVADE RAJESH	10	L.Chavade.Rajesh
14	U06DE21S0091	LAVANYA M	10	Lavanya.M
15	U06DE21S0012	LIKHITHA UPPAR G R	10	Likhitha.Uppar.G.R
16	U06DE21S0224	LOHITH B V	10	Lohith.B.V
17	U06DE21S0146	LOHITH N	10	Lohith.N
18	U06DE21S0148	MADHUSHREE C J	10	Madhushree.C.J
19	U06DE21S0214	MANDIRA S	10	Mandira.S
20	U06DE21S0251	MEGHA S S	10	Megha.S.S
21	U06DE21S0028	MEGHANA S	10	Meghana.S
22	U06DE21S0107	MISBAH KOUKAB	10	Misbah.Koukab
23	U06DE21S0011	MOKSHITH KUMAR K M	10	Mokshith.Kumar.K.M
24	U06DE21S0165	MONISHA A	10	Monisha.A
25	U06DE21S0125	NIRMALA M B	10	Nirmala.M.B
26	U06DE21S0088	PADMA B S	10	Padma.B.S
27	U06DE21S0055	PRAJWAL M S	10	Prajwal.M.S
28	U06DE21S0253	PRIYA D K	10	Priya.D.K
29	U06DE21S0248	PUNEETH M	10	Puneeth.M
30	U06DE21S0220	RAJANI K	10	Rajani.K
31	U06DE21S0079	RAKSHITHA K L	10	Rakshitha.K.L
32	U06DE21S0045	RAKSHITHA S	10	Rakshitha.S
33	U06DE21S0018	RESHMA B H	10	Reshma.B.H
34	U06DE21S0213	ROHAN M M	10	Rohan.M.M
35	U06DE21S0083	SANDARSH J N	10	Sandarsh.J.N
36	U06DE21S0182	SANGEETHA K	10	Sangeetha.K
37	U06DE21S0176	SANIYA NAAZ	10	Saniya.Naaz
38	U06DE21S0172	SHAMANAZ M	10	Shamanaz.M
39	U06DE21S0071	SHASHANK D	10	Shashank.D
40	U06DE21S0003	SHREYA N SHANBHAG	10	Shreya.N.Shanbhag
41	U06DE21S0075	SHRUTHA G M	10	Shrutha.G.M
42	U06DE21S0258	SIDDHESH G V	10	Siddhesh.G.V
43	U06DE21S0104	SIGANDHU Y	10	Sigandhu.Y
44	U06DE21S0052	SINCHANA S M	10	Sinchana.S.M
45	U06DE21S0167	SPOORTHI D S	10	Spoorthi.D.S
46	U06DE21S0140	SUCHETHA L	10	Suchetha.L
47	U06DE21S0106	SUMAIYA FATHIMA	10	Sumaiya.Fathima
48	U06DE21S0053	SUSHMA R N	10	Sushma.R.N
49	U06DE21S0105	SYEDA ADEEBA ARFAIN	10	Syeda.Adeeba.Arfain
50	U06DE21S0212	VENKATESH RAJAPPA	10	Venkatesh.Rajappa
51	U06DE21S0021	VIDHYASHREE B	10	Vidhyashree.B
52	U06DE21S0186	VIKAS D S	10	Vikas.D.S
53	U06DE22S0205	S S DHANUSH	10	S.S.Dhanush
54	U06JC21S0032	AASHAYA A	10	Aashaya.A

Signature of In-charge Faculty

Signature of HOD

M.V.K.A

Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**


**Assignment**

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Shucya. N. Shanbhag  
Registration Number : U06DE2IS0003  
Semester & Course : 2<sup>nd</sup> BSc, 4<sup>th</sup> semester  
Academic Year : 2022-23  
Assignment Topic : Partial Differentiat Equations

Assignment submitted to : Department of Mathematics

Date of submission : 14/08/2023

M. V.   
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga

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valued

Form PDE by Eliminating arbitrary constants  $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 + z^2 = a^2$

$$\text{Let } (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 + z^2 = a^2 \text{ — (1)}$$

Diff partially w.r.t 'x'

$$2(x-h) + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \text{ where } p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$2(x-h) = -2zp$$

$$(x-h) = -zp \text{ — (2)}$$

Diff partially w.r.t 'y'

$$2(y-k) + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$2(y-k) = -2zq$$

$$(y-k) = -zq \text{ — (3)}$$

Substitute (2) & (3) in eqn (1), we get,

$$z^2 p^2 + z^2 q^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$z^2 (p^2 + q^2 + 1) = a^2$$

2. Form PDE by Eliminating arbitrary constants  $zx = a \sin x + b \cos y$

$$\rightarrow \text{Let } zx = a \sin x + b \cos y \text{ — (1)}$$

diff partially w.r.t 'x'

$$2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = a \cos x \Rightarrow 2p = a \cos x \Rightarrow a = \frac{2p}{\cos x} \text{ — (2)}$$

Diff partially w.r.t 'y'

$$2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -b \sin y \Rightarrow 2q = -b \sin y \Rightarrow b = \frac{-2q}{\sin y} \text{ — (3)}$$

~~Diff partially w.r.t y~~

Substitute (2) & (3) in eqn (1), we get

$$zx = \frac{2p}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x + \left( \frac{-2q}{\sin y} \right) \cdot \cos y$$

$$\delta z = \delta [p \cdot \tan x - q \cdot \cot y]$$

$$\therefore z = p \tan x - q \cot y$$

Form PDE by the method of elimination of arbitrary function from  
 $z = f(x^2 + y^2)$

$$\text{let } z = f(x^2 + y^2) \text{ — (1)}$$

Diff, partially w.r.t 'x', we get

$$p = \frac{\delta z}{\delta x} = f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x \text{ — (2)}$$

diff, partially w.r.t 'y', we get

$$q = \frac{\delta z}{\delta y} = f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y \text{ — (3)}$$

Now, eqn (2) / eqn (3) gives,

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x}{f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$py = qx \Rightarrow \boxed{py - qx = 0} \text{ is the required PDE}$$

4. Form PDE by the method of elimination of arbitrary function

$$z = f(x + ay) + g(x - ay)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{let } z = f(x + ay) + g(x - ay) \text{ — (1)}$$

diff partially w.r.t 'x'

$$\frac{\delta z}{\delta x} = f'(x + ay) + g'(x - ay) \text{ — (2)}$$

$$\text{again, } \frac{\delta^2 z}{\delta x^2} = f''(x + ay) + g''(x - ay) \text{ — (3)}$$

diff partially w.r.t 'y'

$$\frac{\delta z}{\delta y} = f'(x + ay)(a) + g'(x - ay)(-a)$$

$$\text{again, } \frac{\delta^2 z}{\delta y^2} = f''(x + ay)a^2 + g''(x - ay)a^2$$

Diff eqn (2) partially w.r.t 'y' we get

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \cdot \partial y} = f'(x) + g'(y)$$

$$S = f'(x) + g'(y) \text{ --- (5)}$$

from (4) & (5)

$px + qy = xy \cdot S + z$  is the required PDE //

Solve :  $p \cdot \tan x + q \tan y = \tan z$ .

→ Given,  $p \tan x + q \tan y = \tan z$  --- (1)

this is Lagrange's p.d.e.

where  $p = \tan x$ ,  $Q = \tan y$ ,  $R = \tan z$

Consider, Lagrange's Auxillary Equation

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{dx}{\tan x} = \frac{dy}{\tan y} = \frac{dz}{\tan z}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{dx}{\tan x} = \frac{dy}{\tan y}$$

Integrating on b.s, we get

$$\int \frac{dx}{\tan x} = \int \frac{dy}{\tan y} + \log C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cot x \cdot dx = \int \cot y \cdot dy + \log C_1$$

$$= \log \sin x = \log \sin y + \log C_1$$

$$= \sin x = \sin y \cdot C_1$$

$$= C_1 = \frac{\sin x}{\sin y}$$

$$= u = \frac{\sin x}{\sin y} //$$

$$\text{||| } \frac{dy}{\tan y} = \frac{dz}{\tan z}$$

Integrating on b.s we get

$$\int \frac{dy}{\tan y} = \int \frac{dz}{\tan z} + \log C_2$$

$$= \int \cot y \cdot dy = \int \cot z \cdot dz + \log C_2$$

$$= \log \sin y = \log \sin z + \log C_2$$

$$= \log \sin y = \log (\sin z \cdot C_2)$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\sin y}{\sin z}$$

$$V = \frac{\sin y}{\sin z} //$$

$\therefore \phi(u, v) = \phi(\sin x / \sin y, \sin y / \sin z) = 0$  is the required solution of equation (1) //

Solve:  $zxp + yzq = xy$

$\rightarrow$  Given,  $zxp + yzq = xy$  — (1)

this is Lagrange's P.D.E

where  $P = zx$ ,  $Q = yz$  &  $R = xy$

Consider, Lagrange's Auxiliary Equation

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{dx}{zx} = \frac{dy}{yz} = \frac{dz}{xy}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{dx}{zx} = \frac{dy}{yz}$$

Integrating on both sides, we get

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{dy}{y} + \log C_1$$

$$\log x = \log y + \log C_1$$

$$\log x = \log(y \cdot C_1)$$

$$C_1 = x/y \Rightarrow u = x/y //$$

Now consider,

$$\frac{dy}{yz} = \frac{dz}{xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{z} = \frac{dz}{x} \Rightarrow x dy = z \cdot dz$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 y \cdot dy = z dz$$

On integration

$$C_1 \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{C_2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 y^2 - z^2 = C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x \cdot y^2 - z^2}{y} = C_2$$

$$xy - z^2 = C_2$$

$$\boxed{V = xy - z^2} //$$

$$\therefore \phi(u, v) = 0$$

$\phi(x/y, xy - z^2) = 0$  is the required solution of the Equation //

Solve  $(x^2 - y^2 - z^2)p + 2xyq - 2xzr$

$$\rightarrow \text{Given, } (x^2 - y^2 - z^2)p + 2xyq = 2xzr \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

where,  $P = x^2 - y^2 - z^2$ ,  $Q = 2xy$  &  $R = 2xz$ .

Consider, Lagrange's Auxiliary Equations,

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{dx}{x^2 - y^2 - z^2} = \frac{dy}{2xy} = \frac{dz}{2xz}$$

$$\text{Consider, } \frac{dy}{2xy} = \frac{dz}{2xz}$$

$$= \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z}$$

On integrating b.s, we get

$$\Rightarrow \log y = \log z + \log C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = \log(z \cdot C_1)$$

$$\frac{y}{z} = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow u = y/z //$$



we choose the multiplier  $(x, y, z)$ , then

$$\text{each ratio} = \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{x^3 - xy^2 - xz^2 + 2xy^2 + 2xz^2}$$

$$= \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{x^3 + xy^2 + xz^2}$$

$$= \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$

Compare this with 2<sup>nd</sup> ratio

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{x^3 - xy^2 - xz^2 + 2xy^2 + 2xz^2}$$

$$= \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{x^3 + xy^2 + xz^2}$$

$$= \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} = \frac{dy}{2xy}$$

$$= \frac{2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{dy}{y}$$

Now integrating b.s, we get

$$\log(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \log y + \log C_2$$

$$\log\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{y}\right) = \log C_2$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{y} = C_2$$

$$v = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{y} //$$

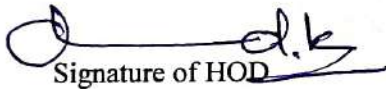
$$\therefore \phi(u, v) = 0$$

$\therefore \phi\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{y}\right)$  is required solution of equation (1) //



**DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE**  
**II- BA -2022-23 (NEP) - IV Semester - Assignment List**  
**SUBJECT: Mathematical finance (ELECTIVE)**

SL NO	Register No.	Name of the Student
1	U06DE21A0002	ADARSHA ANGADI
2	U06DE21A0042	BAHAR MOHAMMED
3	U06DE21A0041	BARKATH ULLA S H
4	U06DE21A0096	BHOOMIKA M K
5	U06DE21A0071	BI BI KHUTEJA
6	U06DE21A0007	GANESHA RAJANAIAK LAMANI
7	U06DE21A0104	H ANIL
8	U06DE21A0001	HARSHA R C
9	U06DE21A0054	JNANESH K C
10	U06DE21A0101	KESHAV S GHORPADE
11	U06DE21A0092	KHUSHI
12	U06DE21A0103	KRISHNAMURTHY N Y
13	U06DE21A0122	MOHAMMED GHOUSE
14	U06DE21A0072	NAGAVENI H P
15	U06DE21A0027	PRATHEEK S KAREGAR
16	U06DE21A0139	RAMYA GAJENDRAPPA PUJAR
17	U06DE21A0120	RAMYA M
18	U06DE21A0081	RANJITHA H S
19	U06DE21A0162	SAMPATH S N
20	U06DE21A0161	SHAIK MAIDIN
21	U06DE21A0012	SRIVIDYA S
22	U06DE21A0003	SURAJ
23	U06DE21A0091	VANITHA H
24	U06DE21A0057	YUVARAJA NAIK M

  
Signature of HOD

  
Signature of Principal

Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Stimoga



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department : *Mathematics.*

**ASSIGNMENT**

Topic : *Profit and Loss.*

NAME

: *RAMYA.M*

R.NO :-

: *U06DE2/A0120*

COMBINATION

: *B.A*


SEMESTER

: *4<sup>th</sup> sem*

DATE OF SUBMISSION

: *07-08-2023*

*R. V. S.*  
Principal  
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science  
Shimoga

*Sum*   
*valued*

## =: Problems On Profit & Loss :-

1) Suppose shree brings a bat for ₹ 500 and sells it to his friend for ₹ 600 calculate the profit and the profit %.

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \text{Profit} &= \text{S.P} - \text{C.P} \\ &= 600 - 500 \\ &= 100\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit \%} &= \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{100}{500} \times 100\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \underline{\underline{20\%}}$$

2) Suppose nidhi brings a dress for ₹ 420. and sells it to his friend for ₹ 840. Calculate the profit & the profit %.

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \text{Profit} &= \text{S.P} - \text{C.P} \\ &= 840 - 420 \\ &= 420.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit \%} &= \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{420}{420} \times 100\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = 100\%$$

By selling an article for ₹ 800 a shopkeeper makes profit of 25%. Calculate the cost price.

$$\Rightarrow S.P = 800$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = 25\%$$

$$C.P = ?$$

$$C.P = \frac{S.P \times 100}{100 + P\%}$$

$$= \frac{800 \times 100}{100 + 25}$$

$$= \frac{800 \times \cancel{100}^{20}}{\cancel{125}^{25}}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{800}^{32} \times 20}{\cancel{25}^1}$$

$$= 32 \times 20$$

$$C.P = \underline{\underline{640}}$$

By selling a book for ₹ 750 a shopkeeper makes profit of 3%. Calculate the cost price.

$$\Rightarrow S.P = ₹ 750$$

$$P\% = 3\%$$

$$C.P = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.P} &= \frac{\text{S.P} \times 100}{100 + p\%} \\
 &= \frac{750 \times 100}{100 + 3} \\
 &= \frac{150}{\cancel{750}} \times \frac{100}{\cancel{103}} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \swarrow \quad \quad \quad \searrow \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 20.6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{15.000}{20.6}$$

$$\text{C.P} = \underline{\underline{728.15}}$$

when a man sold an article for ₹ 540  
 he made a loss of 10%. At what price  
 should he sell it so that he makes a  
 loss of only 5%.

$$\Rightarrow \text{S.P} = 540$$

$$\text{Loss\%} = 10\%$$

$$\text{C.P} = ?$$

$$\text{C.P} = \text{S.P} \left[ \frac{100}{100 - \text{Loss\%}} \right]$$

$$= 540 \left[ \frac{100}{100 - 10\%} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\quad \quad \quad \swarrow \quad \quad \quad \searrow \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 1256 \\
 &= \frac{540}{\cancel{90}} \times \frac{100}{\cancel{90}} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \swarrow \quad \quad \quad \searrow \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 181
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C.P = \underline{\underline{600}}$$

$$S.P = \frac{100 - \text{loss}\%}{100} \times C.P \quad [\text{loss} = 5\%]$$

$$= \frac{100 - 5}{100} \times 600$$

$$= \frac{95}{100} \times 600$$

$$S.P = \underline{\underline{570}}$$

3) when a woman sold an item for ₹ 228. she made a loss of 2% at what price she should sell it so that she incurs loss % of only 1%?

$$\Rightarrow S.P = 228$$

$$\text{loss}\% = 2\%$$

$$C.P = ?$$

$$C.P = S.P \left[ \frac{100}{100 - \text{loss}\%} \right]$$

$$= 228 \left[ \frac{100}{100 - \text{loss}\%} \right]$$

$$= 228 \left[ \frac{100}{98} \right]$$

$$= \frac{228}{98} \times \frac{100}{98} \times 98 \times 49$$

$$= \frac{114 \times 100}{49} = 24.5$$

$$= \frac{5700}{24.5}$$

$$\text{C.P.} = \underline{\underline{232.6}}$$

A trader sells 85 m of cloth for ₹ 8925 at the profit of ₹ 15 per meter? what is the cost price of cloth?

$$\Rightarrow \text{S.P.} = 85 \text{ m}$$

$$p = 15/\text{m}$$

$$\text{For 1m} = \frac{8925}{85} = 105$$

$$\text{S.P.} = 105$$

$$\text{C.P.} = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{C.P.} = \text{S.P.} - \text{profit}$$

$$= 105 - 15.$$

$$\text{C.P.} = \underline{\underline{90}}$$

Calculate the cost price the 90 meter of cloth

$$\text{C.P. for 1 meter} = 90 \text{ C.P./m} \times 90$$

$$= 90 \times 90$$

$$= \underline{\underline{8100}} \text{ for 90 m}$$