

SINDHI COLLEGE

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Arts / Commerce / Management / Science)

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

Permanently affiliated to Bengaluru City University & Re - accredited by NAAC B ++ (CGPA 2.98)
Recognised by UGC under 2(f) & 12(B) & ISO 9001:2015 Certified institution.

ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 21 - 20 22

Student Name : MASEERA ALI Reg. No. : _____

Class : Bcom Section : A Semester II

Subject : ENGLISH

Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

26/11/22

DATE	/	/
PAGE		

1. PRESENTATION SKILLS

Communication Skills

SLIDE - 1

TOPIC - COMMUNICATION SKILLS

NAME - MASEERA ALI

CLASS - III Bcom 'A' Sec

COLLEGE - SINDHI COLLEGE

SLIDE - 2

INTRODUCTION: Developing good verbal & body language skills involve learning & consciously using your skills to improve. It basically involves a sender, a message & a receiver.

SLIDE - 3

OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNICATION

- > Building awareness
- > creating interests
- > Motivating people
- > Organising resources.

SLIDE - 4

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION

- > Basis of Decision making

- > smooth & efficient working
- > Facilitates co-ordination
- > Increases Managerial efficiency.

SLIDE - 5

IMPROVEMENTS

- > Listen, Listen & Listen
- > Body language matters
- > Be brief, Yet specific
- > Think before you speak

SLIDE - 6

MERITS

- > Resolving problems
- > Promotes team building
- > creates better relationships

SLIDE - 7

LACK OF COMMUNICATION

- > Missed Opportunities
- > conflicts
- > Misinformation & Mistrust

SLIDE - 8

THANK YOU

2. LETTER WRITING

Your Internal Assessment marks are missing in the marks card issued by IIE university. Write a letter to IIE Registrar for Inclusions of marks & request for a rectified marks card. Use following hints:

- Give details of your register number & course
- college copy of Internal Assessment marks awarded & your Previous marks card copies:

From,

Mokshith

17, 9th cross

Dr. Rajkumar road

Bangalore

Date : 25/01/2022

TO,

The Registrar (Evaluation)

Bangalore central university

Bangalore.

Respected sir,

I hereby bring to your kind notice that the Internal Assessment marks are

Missing in the marks card issued by the university. I request you to kindly arrange for inclusion of marks & request you to issue a rectified marks card.

Name - Mokshith

Father name - Shrinivas

Bcom (BCU)

Reg No : 1234567890

I have enclosed a photocopy of the issued marks card & the college copy of internal assessment awarded in all subjects for your scrutiny.

I hope you will issue me the rectified marks at the earliest so that I can pursue a Masters degree this academic year.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Mokshith

(Mokshith)

3. THE QUALITY OF MERCY

- William Shakespeare

'The Quality of mercy' is a monologue by Portia in William Shakespeare's 'The Merchant of Venice'. It occurs during Act IV, scene I. It is set in a Venetian court of Justice.

It is a speech in which Portia begs Shylock for mercy. The speech is regarded as one of the great speeches in Shakespeare, & is an example of the esteem Shakespeare held for those who showed Mercy.

In 'The Quality of Mercy', the poet examines the themes of justice, mercy & forgiveness. Shylock is looking to exact revenge to punish, to hurt and to be spiteful and vengeful. Portia is trying to show him what mercy should be like:

"The Quality of mercy is not strain'd

It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven

..... 'gainst the merchant there

Portia, has disguised herself as a male lawyer to defend her fiance Bassanio's friend Antonio, in a court of law. A Jewish moneylender named Shylock, had given a loan to Antonio. Antonio couldn't repay the loan in the specified time. But according to the agreement between Antonio and

Shylock, Shylock can now demand a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body as payment. Shylock desires to have a pound of flesh from Antonio's heart, which of course, means Antonio would die. The speaker, Portia addresses the Judge of the law court saying that the 'Quality of mercy' is not strain'd - forced or constrained, it 'droppeth' - falls as the gentle rain from heaven, 'upon the place beneath' i.e., the earth. Just like rain is a natural occurrence, mercy is also a natural trait inherent in human beings. Mercy is spontaneous and shows itself as natural as the gentle rain. This gentle rain, mercy falls from heaven, which signifies that in heaven showers mercy upon on spontaneously without any appeals from us.

The speaker goes on to remind that mercy also flows freely from the heart of Man. Mercy is twice beneficial in itself. Both the giver & the taker gets benefits from it. It is also the most important quality of the 'Mightiest' - powerful person. If an emperor possesses the quality of mercy, he becomes superior than his 'crown' his authority a king.

The Lord almighty in heaven is merciful to all his creations. Portia continues her argument in defense of Bassanio's friend Antonio. She appeals the Judge to show mercy on Antonio by pointing out that 'Earthly power'. She then appeals to Shylock as 'Jew' who has taken Antonio to the court of law for defaulting on a loan taken from him. When we seek justice, we should not seek revenge for the sin committed against us by any person but we also pray for mercy. Portia concludes her argument saying that she has thus tried her best to convince the court & Shylock with benefits of the 'Quality of mercy'. She pleads Shylock to 'Mitigate' to lessen the punishment or justice he is seeking from the court of law by showing mercy on Antonio, the merchant who had defaulted on paying back his loan. She warns him that if he pursue justice the strict court of Venice will need to carry out the sentence against the Merchant Antonio, & he will lose his life unjustified.

4. INVERSNALD

- Gerald Manley Hopkins

The poem 'Inversnaid' is by the Scottish poet Gerard Manley Hopkins. Hopkins spent some time as a priest in Glasgow and visited Inversnaid, a village located on the East bank of Loch Lomond in Scotland and the poem was written by the poet when he visited the place.

The poem celebrates the wild & pristine wonders of nature and focuses on the mountain stream rushing down the hillsides and plunging into a lake.

Hopkins was fascinated by a kind of rhythm he called 'sprung rhythm' which focuses on the number of strong beats or stresses in a line. In the poem there are four strong beats in a line, which gives a buoyant and uplifting feeling to the poem's movement.

The poet begins the poem describing a 'darksome burn' - burn means a stream in Scottish language. This stream is dark 'horseback brown' in colour. The dark

Water in the stream runs rapidly down the hill in a bed of rocks & 'foams' & froths. The speaker continues to describe the movement of the dark water of the stream as it merges with the water in the lake at the bottom of the hill.

The poet continues to describe the texture of the natural surroundings of the stream and lake. The 'braes' - hills on either side of the stream are 'Dagged' - sprinkled & 'dappled' marked with dew. Many Ash trees with beautiful berries grow on either side of the stream.

In the poem we come to know why the poet is describing nature so vividly. He asks us to imagine 'what would the world be once bereft of 'wet and of wilderness'. Maybe the speaker is trying to draw our attention to a world 'bereft' of 'wet and of wilderness'. He rhetorically pleads one and all to 'Let them be left' 'O let them be left' wilderness and wet. He is expressing his strong desire to conserve the wild nature. He seems to have despaired at the rampant destruction

of nature by man in his quest for material wealth and joy. So the poet pleads that the wilderness be left intact and untouched. He even wants the 'weeds and wilderness' to live forever.

5. SUPPRESSED DESIRES

Susan Glaspell

Susan Glaspell was an American playwright, novelist, journalist & actress. She founded the first modern American theatre company. She has authored 50 short stories, 9 novels and 15 plays.

Suppressed desire is a comedy in 2 episodes a one act satire on psychoanalysis. It is also called as Freudian comedy. The story revolves around 3 characters Steve, Henrietta and Mabel. Stephen Brewster's wife Henrietta was an avid follower of psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud.

Henrietta's Over psycho analysis:

Stephen gets irritated by Henrietta's psychoanalysis. He sleeps less as Henrietta wakes him to know what he was dreaming and to analyse that. Henrietta forces Stephen to consult Dr. Russell but Steve denies.

Henrietta's younger sister Mabel visited them from Chicago. Mabel was quite fat. She refuses to do breakfast as she wants to slim down. Mabel started to discuss about her funny dream to Henrietta, Steve wants her not to disclose her dream.

Mabel's Dream

Mabel has become hen in her dream.

Mabel saw that she was pushed along through the crowd as fast as she can.

A creature in blue cap kept on shouting 'step-hen!' Henrietta tries to analyse her dream & enquires about Lyman Eggleston.

Suppressed desire:

Suppressed desire is the desire which is hidden inside our mind. Mind protects to avoid it. Such forbidden impulses grow strong and tries to express. People think about it unconsciously and dream about it.

Stephen's dream:

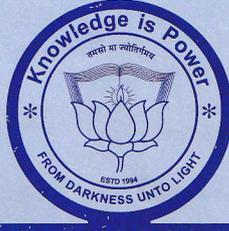
Steve had a dream in which he dreamt of walls of his room melting away and he found himself in the forest.

According to Henrietta, Stephen's dream of melting walls shows his desire to escape from his job as an architect. and Mabel's dream that she is being a hen ordered to 'step, hen' proves that she loves a man named Eggleston.

Mabel followed her sisters' advice and she consulted Dr. Russell and she has been

diagnosed. and Stephens dream means that he wants to escape from his marriage. Mabel was jolly excited by knowing he suppressed desire that Dr. Russell has said that she has suppressed desire for his brother in law Stephen and she wants to subconsciously to replace Henrietta.

Henrietta was shock to hear their desires and she started to cry. Steve confronted Henrietta that if she is ready to separate herself from psychoanalysis he will never get separated from her. and he suggested Mabel to suppress her suppressed desire forever.



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : Pragnya Prasad Reg. No. : U18IP21C0090

Class : B.com Section : 'B' Semester II

Subject : Business Mathematics

Pragnya

Signature of the Student

P. P. KA

Signature H.O.D.

P. P. KA

Signature of Faculty

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6) Using logarithmic table, find the logarithm of

~~1) \log~~

1) $\log 563.5$

$$\log 563.5$$

$$2.7509$$

2) $\log 0.00063$

$$\log 0.00063$$

$$\bar{4}.7998$$

7) Using logarithmic table, find antilogarithm of:-

1) 0.06954

$$\text{Antilog } (0.06954)$$

$$1.173$$

2) 3.8443

$$\text{Antilog } (3.8443)$$

$$6.987$$

8) Find the number of integral digits in the integral part of $(3.546)^{20}$

$$\text{Let } x = (3.546)^{20}$$

Take 'log' on both sides

$$\log x = \log (3.546)^{20}$$

$$= 20 \log (3.546)$$

$$= 20 (0.5497)$$

Assignment

(i) Number System and Indices and logarithms

1) Find the LCM of 48, 96 & 74.

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2 & 48, 96, 74 \\
 2 & 24, 48, 37 \\
 2 & 12, 24, 37 \\
 2 & 6, 12, 37 \\
 2 & 3, 6, 37 \\
 3 & 3, 3, 37 \\
 1 & 1, 1, 37 \\
 \hline
 & 1, 1, 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \text{LCM of } 48, 96 \text{ \& } 74 = 2^5 \times 3^1 \times 37^1 \times 1 = 3552$$

2) Find the HCF of 40, 64 & 96

$$40)64(1$$

$$\underline{40}$$

$$24)40(1$$

$$\underline{24}$$

$$16)24(1$$

$$\underline{16}$$

$$08)16(2$$

$$\underline{16}$$

$$0$$

$$\therefore 8)96(12$$

$$\underline{96}$$

$$0$$

$$\therefore \text{HCF} = 8$$

- 3) LCM and HCF of 2 numbers are 96 and 16 respectively and one of the numbers is 48. Find the other number.

$$\text{LCM} = 96 \quad \text{HCF} = 16 \quad a = 48 \quad b = ?$$

$$\therefore \text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} = a \times b$$

$$16 \times 96 = 48 \times b$$

$$b = \frac{96 \times 16}{48}$$

$$b = 32$$

- 4) Prove that $\left(\frac{x^{a+b}}{x^{b-c}}\right)^{a-c} \times \left(\frac{x^{b+c}}{x^{c-a}}\right)^{b-a} \times \left(\frac{x^{c+a}}{x^{a-b}}\right)^c = 1$

$$\text{LHS} = \left[x^{a+b-b+c}\right]^{a-c} \times \left[x^{b+c-c+a}\right]^{b-a} \times \left[x^{c+a-a+b}\right]^c$$

$$= (x^{a+c})^{a-c} \times (x^{b+a})^{b-a} \times (x^{c+b})^c$$

$$= x^{a^2-c^2} \times x^{b^2-a^2} \times x^{c^2-b^2}$$

$$= x^{a^2-c^2+b^2-a^2+c^2-b^2}$$

$$= x^0$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{RHS (Proved)}$$

- 5) Prove that $\log \frac{9}{5} + \log \frac{15}{9} = \log \frac{3}{2} + \log 2$

$$\text{LHS} = \log 9 - \log 5 + \log 15 - \log 9 - (\log 3 - \log 2)$$

$$= \log 3^2 - \log 5 + \log 3 \times 5 - \log 3^2 - \log 3 + \log 2$$

$$= \log 3 - \log 5 + \log 3 + \log 5 - 2 \log 3 - \log 3 + \log 2$$

$$= \log 2 = \text{RHS (Proved)}$$

$$\log x = 10.994$$

$$\therefore \log x = 10.994$$

$$x = \text{Antilog}(10.994)$$

Adding 1 to the characteristic

$$10 + 1 = 11$$

\therefore 11 digits in the integral part.

9) Using logarithmic tables find the value of 0.7321×0.563

$$\text{Let } x = 0.7321 \times 0.563$$

Take log on both sides

$$\log x = \log(0.7321 \times 0.563)$$

$$= \log 0.7321 + \log 0.563$$

$$= \bar{1}.8646 + 0.8646 - 1.0000 + 0.7505$$

$$= -2.0000 + 1.6151$$

$$= -0.3849$$

There is -0 , we have to add and subtract 1

$$= -0.3849 + 1.0000 - 1.0000$$

$$= 0.6151 - 1.0000$$

$$\log x = \bar{1}.6151$$

$$x = \text{Antilog}(\bar{1}.6151)$$

$$x = 0.4122$$

~~Q. 9~~

(10) Theory of Equations

$$1) \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{x-2+2(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{x-2+2x-2}{x^2-2x-x+2} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{3x-4}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$(3x-4)(x-3) = 3(x^2-3x+2)$$

$$3x^2-9x-4x+12 = 3x^2-9x+6$$

$$-4x = 6-12$$

$$-4x = -6$$

$$x = \frac{-6}{-4}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

2) A mother is 32 years older than her son. In 4 years mother's age will be 8 years more than twice that of her son. Find their present age.

Let the age of the son is x

Age of the mother is $x+32$

(16) Theory of Equations

$$1) \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{x-2+2(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{x-2+2x-2}{x^2-2x-x+2} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{3x-4}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{3}{x-3}$$

$$(3x-4)(x-3) = 3(x^2-3x+2)$$

$$3x^2-9x-4x+12 = 3x^2-9x+6$$

$$-4x = 6-12$$

$$-4x = -6$$

$$x = \frac{-6}{-4}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

2) A mother is 32 years older than her son. In 4 years mother's age will be 8 years more than twice that of her son. Find their present age.

Let the age of the son is x
Age of the mother is $x+32$

In 4 years,

Age of the son is $x+4$

Age of the mother is $x+4+32 = x+36$

$$x+36 = 8 + 2(x+4)$$

$$x+36 = 8 + 2x + 8$$

$$x - 2x = 16 - 36$$

$$x = 20$$

∴ Age of the son is 20 years

Age of the mother is $20+32 = 52$ years

3) $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 2$, $\frac{5}{x} + \frac{8}{y} = \frac{31}{6}$ (Elimination method)

$$\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2y + 3x}{xy} = 2$$

$$= 3x + 2y = 2xy \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{5}{x} + \frac{8}{y} = \frac{31}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{5y + 8x}{xy} = \frac{31}{6}$$

$$= 30y + 48x = 31xy \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{(1) } \times 31 - \text{(2) } \times 2$$

$$93x + 62y = 62xy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{93x + 62y}{62xy} = \frac{62xy}{62xy}$$

$$-3x + 2y = 0$$

$$-3x = -2y$$

$$x = \frac{-2}{-3} y$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} y$$

Substitute $x = \frac{2}{3}y$ in ①

$$3 \times \frac{2}{3}y + 2y = 2 \times \frac{2}{3}y \times y$$

$$2y + 2y = \frac{4}{3}y^2$$

$$4y = \frac{4}{3}y^2$$

$$y = 4 \times \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = 3$$

We know that $x = \frac{2}{3}y$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \times 3$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ \& } y = 3$$

4) $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$ (Formula Method)

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a = 1, \quad b = -3, \quad c = -10$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times -10}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{9+40}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{8 \pm 7}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{8+7}{2} \quad \& \quad x = \frac{8-7}{2}$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{2} = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

- 5) 4 chairs and 3 tables cost ₹2100/- & 5 chairs & 2 tables cost ₹1750/- Find the cost of them
Let cost of chair be x and table be y

$$\therefore 4x + 3y = 2100 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$5x + 2y = 1750 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{(1) } \times 2 \quad \text{--- (2) } \times 3$$

$$8x + 6y = 4200$$

$$\rightarrow 15x + 7y = 5250$$

$$-7x = -1650$$

$$x = \frac{1650}{7} \quad x = 150$$

Put $x = 150$ in (1)

$$4 \times 150 + 3y = 2100$$

$$600 + 3y = 2100$$

$$3y = 1500$$

$$y = 500$$

\therefore Cost of chair is $x = 150$ & cost of table is $y = 500$

~~2.1.18~~

(ii) Progressions

1) Find the 10th term of the AP $\rightarrow 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, \dots$

$$a = 0.5, \quad d = (0.7 - 0.5) = 0.2, \quad n = 10$$

$$T_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$T_{10} = 0.5 + (10-1)0.2$$

$$= 0.5 + 9(0.2)$$

$$= 0.5 + 1.8$$

$$T_{10} = 2.3$$

2) The sum of 3 numbers in A.P is 15 and their product is 105. Find the numbers

Let $a-d, a, a+d$ be the 3 numbers in A.P

As per the data,

$$a-d + a + a+d = 15$$

$$3a = 15$$

$$a = 5$$

Again, as per the data

$$(a-d) a (a+d) = 105$$

$$(5-d) 5 (5+d) = 105$$

$$5^2 - d^2 = \frac{105}{5}$$

$$5$$

$$25 - d^2 = 21$$

$$d^2 = 4$$

$$d = \sqrt{4} = \pm 2$$

\therefore If $a=5$ and $d=2$ or $d=-2$ then the numbers are 3, 5, 7, ...

If $a = 5$ and $d = -2$

then the numbers are 7, 5, 3, ...

3) Find the sum of 2, 6, 10, ... to 10 terms
 $a = 2$, $d = (6 - 2) = 4$, $n = 10$, $S_n = ?$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} [2 \times 2 + (10-1)4]$$

$$S_{10} = 5 (4 + 36)$$

$$= 5 \times 40$$

$$S_{10} = \underline{\underline{200}}$$

4) Jayanth agrees to pay agrees to pay the rent ₹30,000/- for the 1st year, ₹32,000/- for the 2nd year and so on. Each year the rent is increased by ₹2000/-. Find total amount for 10 years.

$a = 30,000$, $n = 10$ years, $d = 2000$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} [2 \times 30,000 + (10-1)2000]$$

$$S_{10} = 5 [60,000 + 18,000]$$

$$S_{10} = 5 \times 78,000$$

$$S_{10} = \underline{\underline{3,90,000}}$$

∴ He paid ₹3,90,000/- for 10 years

5) Find the 9th element of G.P $\rightarrow 0.3, 0.6, 1.2, \dots$
 $a = 0.3$ $r = \frac{0.6}{0.3} = 2$, $n = ?$, $T_n = ?$

$$T_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$T_9 = 0.3(2)^{9-1}$$

$$= 0.3 \times 2^8$$

$$= 0.3 \times 256$$

$$T_9 = \underline{\underline{76.8}}$$

6) Find the sum of n terms of G.P $\rightarrow 3+33+333+\dots$
 $a = 3$, $r = \frac{33}{3} = 11$, $n = ?$, $S_n = ?$

$$S_n = 3(1+11+11^2+\dots)$$

Multiplying & dividing by 9

$$S_n = \frac{3}{9}(9+99+999+\dots)$$

$$S_n = \frac{3}{9}[(10-1)+(100-1)+(1000-1)+\dots]$$

$$S_n = \frac{3}{9} \left[\frac{10(10^n-1)}{10-1} - n \right]$$

7) Insert 3 arithmetic mean between -2 and -10

$$-2, A_1, A_2, A_3, -10$$

$$a = -2, \quad n = ? , \quad T_5 = -10$$

$$T_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$T_5 = -2 + (5-1)d$$

$$-10 = -2 + 4d$$

$$\underline{\underline{-8 = 4d}} \quad -10 + 2 = 4d$$

$$-8 = 4d$$

$$d = -2$$

$$\text{Here, } a = -2, d = -2$$

$$A_1 = a + d = -4$$

$$A_2 = a + 2d = -6$$

$$A_3 = a + 3d = -8$$

$$\therefore -2, -4, -6, -8 \text{ \& } -10.$$

8) Insert 3 geometric means between -4 and -64

The whole series = -4, g_1 , g_2 , g_3 , -64

$$T_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$-64 = -4 \times r^{5-1}$$

$$\frac{-64}{-4} = r^4$$

$$16 = r^4$$

$$r = 2$$

$$\text{Here } a = -4, r = 2$$

$$g_1 = ar = -4 \times 2 = -8$$

$$g_2 = ar^2 = -4 \times 2^2 = -16$$

$$g_3 = ar^3 = -4 \times 2^3 = -32$$

$$\therefore -4, -8, -16, -32, -64.$$

(iv) Financial Mathematics

1) Find the interest on ₹200/- at 5% P.A for 4 years

$$P = 200, R = 5\%, T = 4$$

$$SI = \frac{PTR}{100} = \frac{200 \times 5 \times 4}{100}$$

$$= ₹160/-$$

2) Calculate C.I on ₹100/- for 10 years @ 5% P.A

$$P = 100, R = 5\% = 0.05, n = 10, CI = ?$$

$$A = P(1+r)^n$$

$$= 100(1+0.05)^{10}$$

$$= 100 \times (1.05)^{10}$$

$$= ₹162.86$$

$$\therefore CI = A - P$$

$$= ₹(162.8 - 100)$$

$$= ₹62.8/-$$

3) Find the present value of annuity of ₹1000/- at the beginning of each year for 6 years at 5% P.A.

$$A = 1000, n = 6, R = 5\% = 0.05, P = ?$$

$$P = \frac{A[(1+r)^n - 1]}{r(1+r)^n} \times (1+r)$$

$$= \frac{1000[(1+0.05)^6 - 1]}{0.05(1+0.05)^6} \times (1.05)$$

$$= \frac{1000(1.34 - 1)}{0.05(1.34)} \times (1.05)$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0.34 \times 1.05}{0.05 \times 1.34} = ₹5329.8/-$$

4) A bill of ₹3225/- was drawn on 3rd Feb at 6 months due date and discounted on 13th March 2011 at 8% PA. SI Find BD, TD, BC, DR and RV.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LDD} &= \text{Drawing date} \\ &+ \text{Bill period} \\ &+ 3 \text{ days grace period} \\ &= 03 - 02 - 2011 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \text{xx} - 06 - 2011$$

$$+ \underline{03 - \text{xx} - \text{xxxx}}$$

$$06 - 08 - 2011$$

$$\therefore \text{LDD} = 6\text{th August } 2011$$

$$\therefore \text{N} = \text{March} - 18 \text{ days (Mar. 13th - Mar. 31st)}$$

$$\text{April} - 30 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{May} - 31 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{June} - 30 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{July} - 31 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{August} - 6 \text{ days (6th August 2011)}$$

$$\underline{146 \text{ days}}$$

$$N = \frac{146}{365} = 0.4 \text{ years}$$

$$A = 3225, R = 8\% = 0.08$$

$$\therefore \text{BD} = \frac{ANR}{1+NR} \quad \text{TD} = \frac{ANR}{1+NR}$$

$$= \frac{3225 \times 0.4 \times 0.08}{1 + 0.4 \times 0.08}$$

$$= \frac{103.2}{1.032} = 100$$

$$\therefore \text{BC} = \text{BD} - \text{TD}$$

$$= \frac{103.2}{1.032} - 100 = 103.2 - 100 = 3.2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{₹ 3.2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.S. } DV &= A - BD \\ &= ₹(3225 - 103.2) \\ &= ₹3121.85 \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \text{RV} = A - TD \\ &= ₹3225 - 100 \\ &= ₹3125/-$$

5) Calculate duplicate & triplicate ratio of:

(a) 2:3

$$\text{Duplicate ratio} = 2^2 : 3^2 = 4:9$$

$$\text{Triplicate ratio} = 2^3 : 3^3 = 8:27$$

~~6) Calculate~~

6) Calculate sub-duplicate ratio of:-

a) 144:169

$$\text{Sub-duplicate ratio} = \sqrt{144} : \sqrt{169} = \underline{12:13}$$

7) Calculate sub-triplicate ratio of:-

15625:8

$$\text{Sub-triplicate ratio} = \sqrt[3]{15625} : \sqrt[3]{8} = 25:2$$

8) 2 numbers are in the ratio of 7:11 if 7 is added to each number the ratio becomes 2:3.

Find the 2 numbers

Let the two numbers be $7a$ & $11a$

$$\frac{7a+7}{11a+7} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$21a + 21 = 22a + 14$$

$$22a - 21a = 21 - 14$$

$$a = 7$$

$$\therefore a = 7$$

$$\therefore \text{The numbers are } 7a = 7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$11a = 11 \times 7 = 77$$

9) Find the mean proportional to 3 & 27
Let x be the mean proportion

$$3 : x = x : 27$$

$$3 \times 27 = x \times x$$

$$x^2 = 81$$

$$x = \sqrt{81}$$

$$\therefore x = 9$$

10) It takes 3 hours to pump 2500 l of water with a certain pump, what time will it take to pump out 15,000 l of water?

Hours	litres of water
3 ↑	2500 ↑
x	15,000

(Direct proportion)

$$\therefore 3 : x = 2500 : 15,000$$

$$3 \times 15,000 = 2500 \times x = 5$$

$$= \frac{45,000}{2500}$$

$$x = 18$$

\therefore It takes 18 hours to pump out 15,000 l of water

~~IPRA~~

(V) Matrices and Determinants

1) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ & $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ (a) $A+B$ (b) $A-B$ (c) $2A+3B$
(d) $A'-B$ (e) $A+B'$

$$(a) A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-1 & 2+3 \\ 3-4 & 2+5 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) A-B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & 2-3 \\ 3-(-4) & 2-5 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 7 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) 2A+3B = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 9 \\ -12 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 2-3 & 4+9 \\ 6-12 & 4+15 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 13 \\ -6 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(d) A'-B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-(-1) & 2-4 \\ 3+3 & 2+5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(e) A+B' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-1 & 2-4 \\ 3+3 & 2+5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) \quad x+y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \& \quad x-y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x+y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad x-y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) + (2)

$$(x+y) + (x-y) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x = \begin{bmatrix} 5+5 & 7+1 \\ 0+2 & 3+4 \\ -1+0 & 0+8 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 \\ -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 3.5 \\ -0.5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Put x value in (1)

$$x+y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 3.5 \\ -0.5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5-5 & 7-4 \\ 0-1 & 3-3.5 \\ -1-(-0.5) & 0-4 \end{bmatrix} \therefore y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 3.5 \\ -0.5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 3.5 \\ -0.5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \& \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 3.5 \\ -0.5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3) Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 + 1 = 9$$

$$\text{Minor of } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Co-factor of } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{|A|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

4) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(6-0) - 0(0-2) + 2(0-4)$$

$$= 6 + (-8) = -2$$

$$\text{Co-factors of } A = \begin{bmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

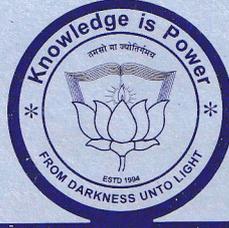
$$= \begin{bmatrix} +(6-0) & -(0-2) & +(0-4) \\ -(0-0) & +(3-4) & -(0-0) \\ +(0-4) & -(1-0) & +(2-0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj } A}{|A|} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~P.A.A~~



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : Subash. M Reg. No. : 02017954

Class : II SEMB.com Section : B Semester II

Subject : Financial Management

Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

Assignment - 2

Problem on Combined leverage

2. X Ltd has 2 alternatives financial plan A & B from the following particulars calculate leverages

Particulars	Plan A	Plan B
Total assets	200000	200000
Equity share Capital (Share of ₹10 each)	125000	100000
12% Debenture capital	75000	100000
Sales	100000	100000
Variable cost	60000	60000
Fixed cost	20000	2000
Tax rate	40%	40%

Sol: Income Statement

Particular	Plan A	Plan B
Sales	100000	100000
(-) Variable cost	60000	60000
Contribution	40000	40000
(-) Fixed cost	20000	20000
EBIT	20000	20000
Interest (12%) (75000 × 12%) (100000 × 12%)	9000	12000
EBT	11000	8000
(-) Tax @ 40%	4400	3200
EAT	6600	4800
(-) Preference share dividend	-	-
EAFSH	6600	4800
EPS = $\frac{EAFSH}{\text{No. of Equity Shares}}$	$\frac{6600}{12500}$	$\frac{4800}{10000}$
	= 0.52 PS	0.48 PS

No. of equity share = Total Equity shares

Per share

Plan A - $\frac{18500}{10} = 1850$ Plan B = $\frac{100000}{10}$

Plan A Plan B

operating leverage = Contribution = 4000 = 2 times

EBIT

2000

Financial leverage = $\frac{EBIT}{EBT} = \frac{2000}{1000} = 1-1 \text{ times}$

combined leverage operating x financial = $2 \times 1.8 = 3.6 \text{ times}$

from the following information calculate the rates

Particulars		Particulars	
Sales	200000	Sales	300000
Variable cost	40% on sales	Variable cost	30% on sales
Fixed cost	50000	Fixed cost	70000
Interest	10000	Interest	12500

Income Statement

Particulars		Particulars	
Sales	200000	Sales	300000
Variable cost	80000	Variable cost	90000
Contribution	120000	Contribution	140000
EBIT	20000	EBIT	140000
Interest	10000	Interest	12500

(200000/100) = A
(300000/100) = B

leverages	Firm A	Firm B
operating leverage = $\frac{\text{Contribution}}{\text{EBIT}}$	$= \frac{120000}{20000} = 1.71$	$= \frac{21000}{14000} = 1.5$
Financial leverage = $\frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{EBT}}$	$= \frac{20000}{60000} = 1.06 \text{ times}$	$= \frac{14000}{127500} = 1.09$
Combined leverage = $OX \times FX$	$= 1.71 \times 1.06 = 1.81 \text{ times}$	$= 1.5 \times 1.09 = 1.63 \text{ times}$

3. Considering the following data of X.Y.Z Ltd. Calculate Combined leverage the units sold is 10000
 Sale per unit - ₹ 60
 variable cost per unit - ₹ 10
 Fixed cost ₹ 300000
 Interest ₹ 100000

Sol'n

Income Statement

Particulars	Amount
Sales (10000 x 60)	600000
(-) variable cost [10000 x 10]	100000
Contribution	500000
(-) Fixed cost	300000
EBIT	200000
(-) Interest	100000
EBT	100000

leverages :-

operating leverage = $\frac{\text{Contribution}}{\text{EBIT}} = \frac{500000}{200000} = 2.5$
 Financial leverage = $\frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{EBT}} = \frac{200000}{100000} = 2 \text{ times}$

Combined leverage = $O \times F \times E$

$25 \times 2 = 5 \text{ times}$

4. Calculate combined leverage from the following

Sales at ₹ 5 per unit = 10000

Variable cost ₹ 1 per unit

Fixed cost = ₹ 10000

Interest ₹ 2000

Writ Sales = No. of sale cost = 10000 = 20000 units

No. of ₹ per unit

Income statement

Particulars

Sales

(Quantity cost (20000))

Contribution

of fixed cost

EBIT

(Interest)

EBT

40000

20000

(8000)

16000

8000

20000

10000

Amount

Leverages:

operating leverage = Contribution = 8000 = 4 times

EBIT (20000)

Financial leverage = $\frac{EBIT}{\text{Interest}} = \frac{20000}{8000} = 2.5 \text{ times}$

(40000)

Combined leverage = $O \times F \times E = 4 \times 2.5 = 10 \text{ times}$

5. From the following particulars of PQR Company (total combined leverage the companies current sales ₹ 1500000 the sales is expected to increase by 25% to 2900000) is included on variable expenses for generating 150000 sales fixed cost is 25000. The company has 200000 Equity these capital and ₹ 200000 10% debenture capital Equity shares are issued at 10 per share & paying 5% - fixed rate.

Particulars	A	B
Sales	1500000	1875000
(-) Variable Cost	900000	750000
Contribution	600000	1125000
(-) Fixed Cost	250000	500000
EBIT	350000	625000
(-) Interest (200000 x 10%)	150000	30000
EBT	200000	595000

Leverages

operating leverage = $\frac{\text{Contribution}}{\text{EBIT}}$

A = $\frac{600000}{350000} = 1.71428$ B = $\frac{1125000}{625000} = 1.8$

6. Determine the Earnings Per Share of the company whose Earnings before interest & tax ₹ 20000. If corporate structure consist of the following securities 16% debentures ₹ 60000 - 12% preference share ₹ 80000. Equity share of ₹ 100 each ₹ 50000. The company is in the 50% tax bracket. Determine the % change in EPS associated with 25% increase in 25% decrease in EBIT.

Solut

Indication of earnings Per share

Particulars	EBIT	EBT	EPS
EBIT	20000	25000	25%
EBT	19000	24000	25%
EBT	18000	23000	25%
EBT	17000	22000	25%
EBT	16000	21000	25%
EBT	15000	20000	25%
EBT	14000	19000	25%
EBT	13000	18000	25%
EBT	12000	17000	25%
EBT	11000	16000	25%
EBT	10000	15000	25%
EBT	9000	14000	25%
EBT	8000	13000	25%
EBT	7000	12000	25%
EBT	6000	11000	25%
EBT	5000	10000	25%
EBT	4000	9000	25%
EBT	3000	8000	25%
EBT	2000	7000	25%
EBT	1000	6000	25%
EBT	0	5000	25%
EBT	0	4000	25%
EBT	0	3000	25%
EBT	0	2000	25%
EBT	0	1000	25%
EBT	0	0	25%

Earnings before interest & tax ₹ 20000
 Structure consist of the following securities 16% debentures ₹ 60000 - 12% preference share ₹ 80000. Equity share of ₹ 100 each ₹ 50000. The company is in the 50% tax bracket. Determine the % change in EPS associated with 25% increase in 25% decrease in EBIT.

EPS = Earnings available to Equity Shareholder
 No. of Equity Shares
 Total of Share : Total Equity Share
 Per Share Value = 5000
 1000

7. Determine the EPS of a company which has EBIT of ₹ 300000. Its capital structure consists of 13% debt of ₹ 60000. 12% preference share of ₹ 30000 they have issued 6000 shares (of ₹ 100 each). 60000 tax @ 25%. Calculate EPS of EBIT has increased by 30% and decreased by 30%.

Sol: Calculation of Earnings per share :-

Particulars	EBIT	30% ↑	30% ↓
EBT	300000	390000	210000
↪ Interest (60000 × 13%)	78000	78000	78000
EBT	222000	312000	132000
↪ Tax @ 25% $(\frac{222000 \times 25}{100})$	55500	78000	33000
EAT	166500	234000	99000
↪ Preference share dividend	36000	36000	36000
EAESH	130500	198000	63000
EPS = EAESH	130500	198000	63000
No. of Equity shares	6000	6000	6000
	21.75 P.S	33 P.S	10.5 P.S

$$EPS = \frac{\text{Earnings available to Equity share holders}}{\text{No. of Equity share}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of shares} &= \frac{\text{Total Equity Shares}}{\text{per share value}} \\ &= \frac{600000}{100} = 6000 \end{aligned}$$

8. The Rangya Company is business with a equity capital of ₹ 50000 and ₹ 100000 for new or expansion project with the following 4 alternatives

- a. A B equity share
- φ. All debt at 10% interest rate
- c. ₹ 100000 from equity and ₹ 200000 from 10% debt
- d. ₹ 150000 from equity & ₹ 150000 from 10% debt

The company has rate of 5% calculate EPS of each plan of EBT at ₹ 8000

Income Statement

Particulars	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C
EBT	80000	80000	80000
(-) Interest	-	(200000 x 10%) = 20000	(200000 x 10%) = 20000
EAT	80000	60000	60000
(-) Dividend	40000	21000	42000
EAT	40000	39000	18000
(-) Preference share dividend	-	-	(150000 x 5%) = 7500
EAT	40000	39000	10500
EAT/Share	40000 / 40000 = 1	39000 / 50000 = 0.78	10500 / 60000 = 0.175
Total Equity Shares	40000	50000	60000

EPS = EAT/Share	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C
EPS	1	0.78	0.175
M. of Equity Shares	40000	50000	60000

9. A project costs 2000000 and yield annual profit 2300000 after depreciation at 12.5%. put before tax of 50%. Calculate payback period and suggest whether the project should be accepted and suggest whether the project should be accepted a subjected here on 6 years standard. payback period best 2000000.

Ans:-

Particulars	Amount
EBT	3000000
- Tax (3000000 x 50%)	1500000
EAT	1500000
Add: Depreciation (2000000 x 12.5%)	250000
EATBA	400000

Payback Period = $\frac{\text{Original Investment}}{\text{Annual cash inflow after tax}}$
 $= \frac{2000000}{400000} = 5 \text{ years}$

Note = It should be accepted since payback period is less than standard payback period.

10. The following 2 projects A & B require an investment of 250000 each. The income after tax for projects as follows

Years	Project A	Project B
1	40000	30000
2	80000	40000
3	80000	50000
4	30000	60000
5	-	50000
6	-	70000

Sheet

Project - A

Calculation of EATBD (Cash in Hand)

Particulars	1	2	3	4
EAT	9000	2000	5000	3000
Add: Depreciation	62500	62500	62500	62500
EATBD	71500	64500	112500	92500

Calculation of Depreciation

$$\text{Cost of assets} = 250000 = 62500 \times 4$$

$$\text{Pay back period} = \text{years before full recovery is reached} = 4$$

Cash in Hand during the year

Calculation of Pay back period

Year	Cash in Hand	Outstanding Cash in Hand
1	152500	152500
2	142500	125000
3	125000	97500
4	97500	0

$$\text{Payback period} = 1 + \frac{(250000 - 520000)}{(250000 - 520000)} = 1 + \frac{148500}{148500} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

Project - B

Calculation of EATBD

= 1 year 7 months

Particulars	1	2	3	4	5	6
EAT	30000	40000	50000	40000	30000	20000
(+) Depreciation	41667	41667	41667	41667	41667	41667
EATBD	71667	81667	91667	40667	91667	13600

Depreciation of Depreciation -

$$\frac{\text{Cost of assets} - \text{Scrap value}}{\text{Life of assets}} = \frac{250000 - 41667}{6}$$

Calculation of Payback Period

Year	Cash inflow	Cumulative cash inflow
1	71667	71667
2	81667	153334
3	91667	245001
4	101667	346668
5	91667	
6	111667	

Payback period = year before fully uncovers + ~~unrecovered amount~~

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Cash inflow during 4th year} \\ & = 3 + \frac{49999}{101667} \quad (250000 - 245000) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 + 0.049 \quad (0.049 = 40000 - 100000)$$

$$= 3 \text{ year } 4 \text{ month}$$

Project A is best as payback period is 1 year
hence project A should be selected

11. A project cost 50000 it has a scrap value of 10000. It streams of income before scrap cost of 8 per during the 4th & 5th year.

10000, 12000, 14000, 16000, 20000. Hence 5% for and depreciation on straight line method calculated accordingly. Rate of tax 30% per year. We need to calculate whether we are recommended the project for investment when the management expects a rate of return of 10%.

Income statement

Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
EBIT	10000	12000	14000	16000	20000
Depreciation	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
EBT	2000	4000	6000	8000	12000
15% @ 5%	1000	2000	3000	4000	6000
EBT	1000	2000	3000	4000	6000

Calculation of average annual after tax income = $1000 + 2000 + 3000 + 4000 + 6000 = 16000$

= 32000

Calculation of original investment = Initial investment + additional working capital + installation charges + freight

= 50000 + 10000

= 60000

NPV = $\frac{32000}{60000} \times 100 = 53.33\%$

original investment

12. Calculate the NPV for a project which required an initial investment of 20000 and which involves a set cash inflow of 6000 each year for 6 years cost of finance 8 percent (cost discounted rate)

Discounted Rate

$$P_n = \frac{1}{(1+r)^n}$$

$$(1+r)^n$$

$$2.1 = \frac{8}{100} = 0.08$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+0.08} = \frac{1}{1.08}$$

$$= 0.925$$

$$0.857$$

$$0.793$$

$$0.735$$

$$0.680$$

Year	Cash flow	Discounting factor 8%	Present value
1	6000	0.925	5550
2	6000	0.857	5142
3	6000	0.793	4758
4	6000	0.735	4410
5	6000	0.680	4080
6	6000	0.630	3780
			27720

Present value of cash flow = 27720

(-) Present value of cash outflow = 20000

Net present value = 7720

∴ The project should be accepted

13. No profit is recognized unless the yield is to person cash or plus in a certain part of along with cash plus outflow are given below

Year	cash outflow	cash inflow
0	15000	-
1	30000	20000
2	-	30000
3	-	60000
4	-	80000
5	-	30000

The exchange value at the end of 5th year after the calculated NPV

What calculation of NPV (cash in flow)

Year	Cash in flow	DF (10%)	Present value
1	20000	0.909	18180
2	30000	0.826	24780
3	60000	0.751	45060
4	80000	0.683	54640
5	30000	0.621	18630
6	40000 (outflow)	0.621	24840

present value of cash in flow
 (2) with outflow

Net present value

18180
 24780
 45060
 54640
 18630
 24840
 17728
 2860

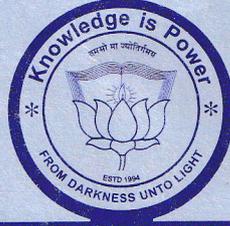
$$P_n = \frac{1}{(1+r)^n}$$

where P_n = discount factor
 discount rate

r = number of year after
 $(10\% = 10/100 = 0.1)$

14. Prepare an estimate of working capital requirement from the following information of a trading concern
- projected sales: 10000 with
 - Selling price: 8 per unit
 - Percentage of receipt: 25%
 - Average credit period allowed to customer: 8 weeks
 - Average credit holding allowed to supplier: 4 weeks
 - Average stock holding in terms of sales requirement: 12 weeks
 - allow 10% for contingence
- Statement showing working capital requirement in a year they will no. of weeks

138462	8000 (60000 x 8/52) (8000 x 28/52)	current asset
92308	debtors (60000 x 8/52)	debtors
23070	total working asset	total working asset
46154	current capital req.	current capital req.
184616	fixed working capital (5.60)	fixed working capital (5.60)
13462	total working capital (184616 x 10%)	total working capital (184616 x 10%)
203078	working capital requirement	working capital requirement



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(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

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ASSESSMENT BOOK

20²² - 20²³

Student Name : SAKSHI AJAY SACHDEV Reg. No. : 62012218

Class : BBA - Aviation Section : -- Semester 4th Semester

Subject : LOGISTIC'S AND AIR CARGO MANAGEMENT

Sakshi
Signature of the Student

Sachin
Signature H.O.D.

M. S. S.
Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

ASSIGNMENT - 1

TYPES OF CONTAINER'S

* What is a container?

Containers are also known as cans or pods, these are closed units that can either be fully made out of aluminium or made out of a combination of aluminium polycarbonate sheets and cargo nets. These are designed so that they fit perfectly in the various cargo hold or any kind of hold of cargo, could be up in flights or normal transport.

* Which are the types of containers in logistics?

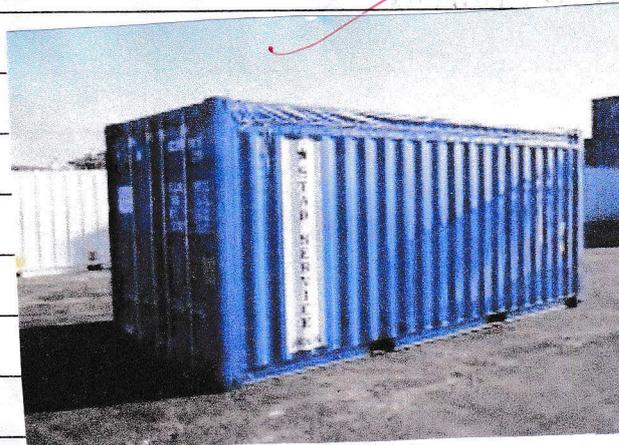
1. Dry Storage Containers
2. Flat Rack Containers
3. Open Top Containers
4. Open Side Storage Containers
5. Refrigerated ISO Containers
6. ISO Tanks
7. Half height Containers
8. Special Purpose Containers.



DRY STORAGE



FLAT RACK -
CONTAINERS



OPEN TOP CONTAINER

1) Dry Storage Containers :- Dry storage containers are most commonly used containers in the shipping industry. They come in lengths of 30, 40 and 45 feet and are designed to transport dry goods. These containers do not control the temperature, so they are not suited for moving food or chemicals.

2) Flat Rack Containers :- A flat rack container has no top and only two sides. This makes room for heavy loads to be set on the rack from above or from the side. Most flat rack containers are either 20 to 40 feet long, and are made from steel for strength and durability.

3) Open Top Containers :- This type of container is basically a dry storage container but without top. This allows for easy loading of bulk cargo. There is a roof structure of plastic that can be secured to the container with ropes and that provides protection against rain and other forms of precipitation.



OPEN SIDE STORAGE
CONTAINER



REFRIGERATED ISO
CONTAINER

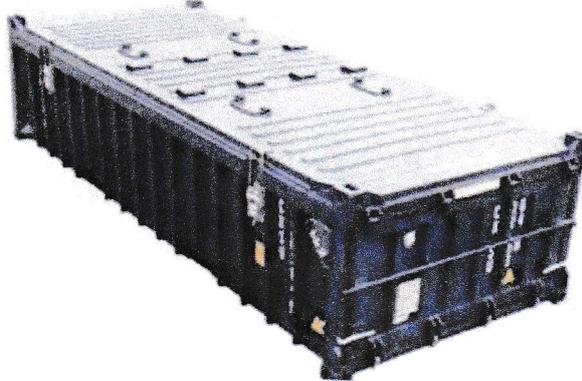


ISO TANKER

4. Open Side Storage Containers :- An open side container has one long side that can completely open. This is beneficial for wide mechanism of merchandise that may be difficult to get through the end of a tunnel container or dry storage container. The side swings open as if it was made two large doors, but it can still

5. Refrigerated ISO Containers :- An refrigerated container or reefer is an intermodal freight transport of temperature sensitive cargo. While a reefer will have an integral refrigeration unit, they rely on external power, from electrical power points at a land-based site, a container ship or a quay.

6. ISO Tanks :- Tanks are storage containers designed to hold liquids. They are used to construct out anti-corrosive material because of the chemicals they are used to store dry goods like sugar, but they are most often used exclusively for liquid.



HALF HEIGHT
CONTAINERS

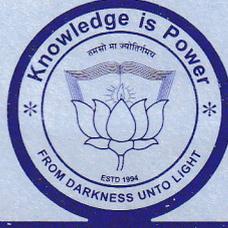


SPECIAL PURPOSE
CONTAINERS

7. Half Hight Containers :- Made mostly of steel, these containers are half the height of the full sized containers. Used especially for goods like coal, transported and lifted by standard spreaders but lately, in the bulk materials market, are used with rotatory spreaders such as the RAM grabber.

8. Special Purpose Containers :- Special purpose containers can be made in nearly any shape or dimension. They are used to transport items that require a custom container to be made for them. Most ~~shipping~~ companies avoid the use of special purpose containers as much as possible because they are costly to create and transport.

Prashant



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : Vanitha.N. Reg. No. : U181P21M0017

Class : BBA Section : Regular Semester 2nd Sem

Subject : Financial Accounting and Reporting

Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

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1. Prepare different Accounts with imaginary figures to find out missing items while converting single entry into double entry.

Mr. Santoshi keeps his books by single entry system. From the following data prepare Trading and profit and loss Account for the year ended 31/3/22 together with balance sheet as on that date.

Cash book analysis shows the following:

particulars	Amount(₹)
Interest Charges	200
personal withdrawals	4000
Staff Salaries	17000
Business Expenses	15800
payments to Creditors	30000
Balance at Bank on 31/3/22	4850
Cash on hand 31/3/22	150
Receipts from Debtors	5000
Cash Sales	30000

Further details available here are:-

Assets and Liabilities	1/4/21(₹)	31/3/22(₹)
Stock	21000	20440
Creditors	16000	11000
Debtors	44000	60000
Furniture	2000	2000

provide 5% interest on Santhoshi's Capital as on 1/4/21. provide ₹ 1500 for doubtful debts and 5% depreciation on all fixed Assets.

Total Debtors A/c

particulars	Amount	particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d	44000	By Cash A/c	50,000
To Credit Sales	66000	By balance c/d	60,000
[Bal fig]			
	1,10,000		1,10,000

Total Creditors A/c

particulars	Amount	particulars	Amount
To Cash A/c	30000	By balance b/d	16000
To Balance c/d	11000	By Credit purchase	25000
		[Bal fig]	
	41000		41000

Cash Book

particulars	Amount	particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By bank o/d	8000
To Debtors A/c	50000	By Interest charges	200
To Cash Sales	30000	By personal withdrawls	4000
		By staff salaries	17000
		By business Expenses	15800
		By Creditors	30,000
		By balance c/d	
	80000	Bank	4850
		Cash	150
			80000

Statement of Affairs as on 1/4/21

Assets	Amt₹	Liabilities	Amt₹
Creditors A/c	16000	Debtors A/c	44000
Bank Overdraft	8000	Stock A/c	21000
Capital	70000	Furniture A/c	2000
[Bal figure]		Premises A/c	30000
	94000		94000

Financial Accounts

Trading & profit and loss A/c for the year ending 31/3/22.

Particulars	Amt₹	particulars	Amt₹
To opening stock	21000	By Sales	
To purchases:		Cash Sales	33000
Credit	25000	Credit Sales	66000
To G/P c/d	13440	By closing	
	116440	Stock	20440
To Interest charges	200		116440
To staff salaries	17000	By G/P b/d	13440
To Business Exp	15800		
To Interest on Capital (5/100 x 70,000)	3500		
To provision for doubtful debts	1500		
To Depreciation:			
Furniture	100		
premises	1500		
	1600		
To Net profit	33840		
	13440		13440

Balance sheet as on 31/3/22

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹	₹
Creditors		11000	Bank		4850
Opening Capital	70000		Cash		150
Interest on Capital	3500		Debtors	60000	
Net profit	33840		less:- Reserve for DD	1500	58500
	107340		Stock		20440
less:- Drawings	4000	103340	Furniture	2000	
			less:- Depreciation	100	1900
			Premises	30000	
			less:- Depreciation	1500	28500
		114340			114340

2. Refer annual reports of two companies and present it in comparative form.

The income statements of PTH Limited for years ending 31/3/18 and 31/3/19 and Balance sheets as on that dates are given below:-

Income statement for the year ending

particulars	2017-18	2018-19
Revenue from operations	30,00,000	28,00,000
Cost of goods sold	20,00,000	18,00,000
Employee benefit expenses	7,00,000	6,00,000
Other income	25,000	20,000
Finance cost	75000	60000
Net profit	350000	360000

Balance Sheet

particulars	2017-18	2018-19
<u>Equity and Liabilities</u>		
Equity Share Capital	200000	300000
8% preference Capital	100000	150000
8% Debentures	100000	80000
Reserves and surplus	82000	100000
Creditors	75000	90000
outstanding expenses	43000	30000
<u>Total</u>	<u>600000</u>	<u>750000</u>

Assets

Land and Buildings	180000	240000
Plant and Machinery	200000	190000
Trade Marks and Copy Rights	100000	110000
Inventories	80000	130000
Trade Receivables	30000	50000
Cash and Cash equivalents	10000	30000
<u>Total</u>	<u>600000</u>	<u>750000</u>

Prepare a comparative statement for the above data.

→

Comparative Statement of profit & Loss of PHL Ltd				
particulars	2017-18	2018-19	↑↓ [Amt]	↑↓ [%]
A. Revenue from operations	3000000	2800000	-200000	-6.67
B. Other Income	25000	20000	-5000	-20.00
C. Total Revenue [A+B]	3025000	2820000	-2,05000	-6.78
D. Expenses				
- Cost of goods sold	2000000	1800000	-200000	-10.00
- Employee benefit expenses	700000	600000	-100000	-14.29
- Finance Cost	75000	60000	-15000	-20.00
E. Total Expenses	2775000	2460000	-315000	-11.35
F. Profit Before Tax [C-D]	250000	360000	+1,10000	+44.00
G. Income Tax	-	-	-	-
H. Profit After Tax [F-G]	250000	360000	+1,10000	+44.00

Comparative Balance Sheet of PHL Ltd				
particulars	2017-18	2018-19	↑↓ [Amt]	↑↓ [%]
<u>EQUITIES - AND LIABILITIES</u>				
A. Share holder's Fund				
1. Share Capital				
Equity Share Capital	200000	300000	+100000	+50.00
8% preference share Capital	100000	150000	+50000	+50.00
2. Reserves and surplus	82000	100000	+18,000	+21.95
Total Shareholder's Fund	382000	550000	+165000	+43.95
B. Non-current Liabilities				
1. Long-term Borrowings				
8% Debentures	100000	80000	-20000	-20.00
Total Non-current Liabilities	100000	80000	-20000	-20.00

<u>C. Current Liabilities</u>					
Trade payable Creditors	75000	90000	+15000	+20.00	
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Outstanding Expenses	43000	30000	-13000	-30.23	
Total Current Liabilities	118000	120000	+2000	+1.70	
Total Equity & Liabilities	600000	750000	+150000	+25.00	
<u>-ASSETS</u>					
<u>A. Non Current Assets</u>					
1. Fixed Assets					
• Tangible Assets					
Land and Building	200000	190000	-10000	-5.00	
Plant and Machinery	180000	240000	+60000	+33.33	
• Intangible Assets					
Trade Mark & Copy Rights	100000	110000	+10000	+10.00	
Total Non-Current Assets	480000	540000	+60000	+12.50	
<u>B. Current Assets</u>					
Inventories	80000	130000	+50000	+62.50	
Trade Receivables	30000	50000	+20000	+66.67	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10000	30000	+20000	+200.00	
Total Current Assets	120000	210000	+90000	+75.00	
Total Assets	600000	750000	+150000	+25.00	

3. Collect financial statement of a company for five years and analyse the same using trend analysis.

Calculate the trend percentages from the following figures of X Ltd. Taking 2014-15 as the base.

Year	Revenue from operations	Inventories	P.B.T
2014-15	1881	709	321
2015-16	2340	781	435
2016-17	2655	816	458
2017-18	3021	944	527
2018-19	3768	1154	672

Comparative Statement using Trend percentages

particulars	Amount [₹ in lakhs]					Percentages				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1. Revenue from operation	1881	2340	2655	3021	3768	100.00	124.40	160.61	200.00	230.32
Inventories	709	781	816	944	1154	100.00	115.09	110.16	133.15	162.76
Profit Before Tax	321	435	458	527	672	100.00	142.63	135.5	167.17	209.35

Comments

- The sales have continuously increased in all the years upto 2018-19. The sales in 2018-19 is doubled when compare to 2014-15.
- The figure of stock have also increased from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The increase in stock is more in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

- The profit before Tax (PBT) has constantly increased. In five year period it has more than doubled. The increased is more higher in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

4) ~~Prepare~~ Draft a partnership deed as per partnership Act, with Imaginary Data



ਪੰਜਾਬ ਪੰਜਾਬ PUNJAB

Partnership Deed

E 704562

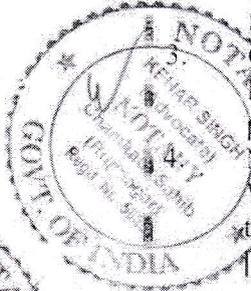
This Deed of Partnership is made on This 27th day of February, 2013. Between:

1. Kamaljeet Singh S/o S. Gurmeet Singh age 30 years, resident of Village Makrauna Khurd, Tehsil Chamkaur Sahib, District Ropar, party of the first part.
2. Parminder Kumar S/o Late Shri. Lajpat Rai, age 32 years, resident of Ward No. 7, Mane Majra, VPO Chamkaur Sahib District Ropar, party of the Second part.

3. Gurmeet Singh S/o Sh Surjan Singh Age about 50 years, resident of Village Makrauna Khurd, Tehsil Chamkaur Sahib, District Ropar, party of the Third part.

4. Neelam Rani W/o Late Shri. Lajpat Rai, age about 50 years, resident of Ward No. 7, Mane Majra, VPO Chamkaur Sahib District Ropar, party of the Fourth part.

[hereinafter called partner(s)]



Whereas all the above mentioned parties are carrying on the business of Flour Mill under the name and style of **M/s B & B Flour Mill** at Morinda Road, Chamkaur Sahib District Ropar in partnership with each other.

And whereas all the parties hereto mentioned above agreed to enter in to a new partnership business of Flour Mill under the name and style of **M/s B & B Flour Mill** at Morinda Road, Chamkaur Sahib District Ropar with effect from 27th February, 2013.

And whereas all the parties hereto mentioned above are major and of sound mind and to obviate all doubts with and desire to create a written document

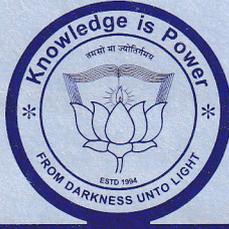
Kamaljeet Singh Parminder Kumar Gurmeet Singh Neelam Rani

Kamaljeet Singh

Parminder Kumar

Gurmeet Singh

Neelam Rani



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : Bhoomika.B.M Reg. No. : _____

Class : BBA[1st year] Section : _____ Semester 2nd

Subject : General English

Bhoomika
Signature of the Student

[Signature]
Signature H.O.D.

[Signature]
Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

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ASSIGNMENT - 1

1. What message does the poet Rabindranath Tagore give to his countrymen in the poem, "Freedom"?

Ans. "Freedom", is a poem written by Rabindranath Tagore, who was a well known figure in Bengal, India. He became the voice of India's spiritual heritage to the rest of the world and a great living institution in India. In the poem 'Freedom' through his non-sentimental and visionary approach he states the need for freedom to begin from each and every individual heart and then it could be felt in the pairs. 'Freedom' is a patriotic poem by Tagore. In the poem he expresses his hopes and vision for his motherland, India. He was an outspoken supporter of Indian independence from Britain and wanted the end of the British Raj. Tagore calls out to the motherland to be free from free fear, to be free from the shackles of ~~oppression~~ oppression, to be free from the outsiders. The call for urgency of freedom is evident throughout the poem and this demand call for freedom is demanded through various images of colonized India.

In the poem India is compared to an old woman, the motherland, carrying the burden of old age customs and social evils. Due to the continuous overpowering of foreign powers, her back is breaking. Further, India is even compared to a sail boat aimlessly floating and also to a puppet dancing to the instructions of a thoughtless master.

The message that Tagore wants to convey to his country men in the poem is to be free from fear. He believes fear of his countrymen is responsible for her plight of slavery. He wishes his motherland to be free from the burden of sense-less, illogical and orthodox beliefs and traditions which don't let her see the future. In the poem he also builds on the image of India as an aging mother and he wants her to be free from the "burden of the age", which refers to the English control on India. The aged woman who represents India bends her head, bends her back and blinds her eyes under the burden of colonialism.

He also wish that India to break free of her fear of taking risk, he wants his motherland to dare to walk on the adventurous path, he also wants her not to trust so much in the uncertain destiny nor to allow the control of her forward movement in the hands of narrow minded and heartless people. He further wishes her motherland to be free from the humiliation of living as slave in the hand of foreign invaders. He wants her to stop living like a puppet whose each and every movement is governed and controlled by the master of the show. He wishes for her motherland to live freely, taking her own decisions and creating her own future.

Thus a true life is not lived when movements and habits are watched and controlled. Unless there is freedom, the country can never progress.

2 Explain how Meena Bindra's venture proved to be 'A Cut Above' the rest from the rest

Ans A Cut Above is an excerpt from Yellow Green Rainbows authored by Rashmi Bansal. The book unfolds the inspiring stories of 25 women entrepreneurs whose gentle touch brought about tremendous change in a business.

BIBA is a popular brand and a company which was created under the successful entrepreneurship of Meena Bindra who turned the humble salwar kameez into a national brand with annual sales of 300 crores. A business she started to earn some pocket money led to the creation of a popular brand, BIBA. Meena after spending twenty years of marriage, home and family, wanted to do something which can kill her boredom, keep her busy and also get her some extra money. What Meena enjoyed was designing clothes, so she started it. She hadn't done a formal course, but she used to dabble with prints and colours. In those days readymade salwar kameez was a ~~no~~ new idea and every shop was looking for suppliers.

In 1982, Meena Bindra started the company from her home in New Delhi. Her husband helped her take a loan of Rs. 8000 to start a small business. Some years later, Bindra allowed her sons, Sanjay and Siddharth, to help her manage the business. BIBA opened its first stand-alone store in Mumbai in 2004. The family proved to be a big asset. Her first son Sanjay after completion of education he took over the 'boeing' side of the business - handling the labour, taking orders, keeping

accounts. It helped Meena to focus wholly and solely on designing the clothes. The next few years, BIBA grew, more range, more outlets not just in Mumbai, but all over India.

By 1993, BIBA had become one of the India's largest ethnic wear wholesalers. Working with limitations and yet going beyond limits is the true test to any entrepreneur. And BIBA passed the test by the year 2000, production had scaled up to 5000 pieces per month, that was the cut above the rest venture. Demand was never an issue for BIBA as new malls opened, new outlets opened, they needed more stocks. Their tailors and masters grew along with BIBA. While tailors expected to be paid in cash, the stores expected credit. BIBA managed its cash flows without bank limits or overdraft.

Siddharth, her younger son, joined the company in 2002, it was a turning point for BIBA. He had visioned to have own retail outlets. BIBA opened its first company owned outlet in 2004, at Mumbai. The whole company was restructured and in 2006, Kishore Biyani bought 10% stake in BIBA for Rs. 110 crores. Meena admits that Siddharth's entry made a phenomenal growth since 2004. For Meena, energy is the force which moves mountains. She then started doing yoga, pranayama, walking and swimming to keep her energy up. She came across a book called 'I Am That' by Nisarga Dutta Maharaj. She didn't understand much of it in the beginning, but then she started thinking about questions like 'who are we' and 'what

is the purpose of life?'. Meena read and re-read the book, the meaning started sinking in. She bought all the other books by the same author and motivated by them. She says even today, the book 'I Am That' occupies pride of place on her bedside table.

All things bright and beautiful, all pleasures great and small. But above the rest to live a dream and to have a dream.

3 How does Chaplin acknowledge the influence of his mother in his childhood?

Ans Sir Charles Chaplin was a famous English comic actor, film maker, composer, screenwriter, editor and producer during his time. Those were the times of silent films. Charles famous quotes from the view of life, here are few gems: "A day without laughter is a day wasted", "We think too much and feel too little". Charles Chaplin [An extract from My Autobiography]. Mother is the most respectful person in the world, for she gives everything and demands nothing. She contributes her life to the improvement of her children. She spends every minute for her household. She ~~does~~ discard's her comfort and work ceaselessly for the happiness of her children. Happiness of her children is her happiness. Mother's blessing on her child makes their path bright.

Charles father was a wanderer. He had left his mother when Chaplin was small child. So the

writer had no memory of him. Chaplin's mother was a stage artist too. She had a sweet voice. She used to perform on stage and was earning good by her performance. Which was enough for her to give her children two meals and give them a comfort life. Once she had sold that continued for a year. Once she was singing her voice collapsed, so her theatrical engagement feel off. One day when Charles was standing near the green room while his mother was performing on the stage, suddenly her voice cracked and the audience started laughing at her. She was not able to take it she came down the stage to talk with her manager. But the manager who had seen Chaplin perform in front of her mother's friend took Charles to the stage for him to perform instead of her mother. He started singing and people started showering money on him, he collected the money and again started singing. People liked him very much. That night was his first stage performance and his mother's last performance.

Chaplin's mother had worked very hard to give their son her children a better life and a comfortable life. Being a single parent Chaplin's mother ensured to fill values in her children.

ASSIGNMENT - 2

I. Change the following from direct to indirect speech

1. I said to him, "Let us go out for a walk."

I suggested him that we should go out for a walk.

2. The invigilator called out, "Time is up! Stop writing everybody."

The invigilator announced that the time was up for the candidates to stop writing.

3. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."

He ordered to be quiet and listen to his words.

4. I informed him, "I will meet you tomorrow."

He said that he will meet him the next day.

5. Rama replied, "I cannot go to office since I am suffering from fever."

Rama said to me that she was not going to office as she was suffering from fever.

6. My friend told me, "We have been living here for five years."

My friend told me that they have been living there for five years.

7. He asked us, "Why are you sitting there doing nothing?"

He asked us why we were sitting there doing nothing.

8 My teacher often says to me, "If you do not work hard you will fail."

My teacher often says to me that if I don't work hard I will fail

9 Rahul said, "I have done my homework."

Rahul said that he had done his homework

10 Manju says, "I like playing games."

Manju says that she likes playing games

11 Vidya said to her classmates, "Let me do my sums please."

Vidya said to her classmates to let her do her sums

12 Rajeev said, "Good heavens! What a disaster!"

Good heavens! What a disaster! Rajeev said

13 Get out of the class, "Shouted Mr. Rao"

Mr. Rao shouted to get out of the class

14 "Stay where you are son! I am coming down", Gregory said

Gregory instructed his son to stay where he is! I am coming down

15 Dineesh says, "Makeek get up in the morning"

Dineesh told Makeek to get up in the morning

16 Narayan said to her, "Do you like my idea?"

Narayan asked her if she liked his idea

16 Raju said to Ravi to meet

17 Raju said to Ravi, "Did you meet my brother on your way to school?"

Raju asked Ravi whether he had met his brother on his way to school

18 The teacher said to Yashu, "Stand up on the bench."

The teacher ordered ^{Yashu} to stand up on the bench

19 The beggar said to the old lady, "Give me something to eat."

The beggar asked the old lady to give him something to eat

20 The girl said, "Hurrah! we have won the match"

The girl exclaimed with joy that they had won the match

21 Rama said, "I am very busy now".

Rama said that she was very busy at that time

22 "I know her address", said Gopi

Gopi said that he knew her address

23 "German is easy to learn", she said

She said German was easy to learn

24 "Where do you live?" asked the police

The police enquired him where he lived

- 25 "Call the first witness", asked the judge
The judge commanded to call the first witness
- 26 Savanya said, "How clever I am!"
Savanya exclaimed how clever she was
- 27 Sudha said, "What a lot of food there is to eat!"
Sudha expressed with surprise that there was a lot of food to eat
- 28 Madhavi said to me, "I waited for you here today."
Madhavi told me that she waited for me there that day
- 29 "Is the flight delayed?" the lady asked the superintendent
The lady enquired the superintendent whether the flight was delayed
- 30 Rita said to her brother, "Can you drive a car?"
Rita said to her brother if he can drive a car

ASSIGNMENT - 3

I change the following sentences into passive voice

1 The hunter killed the lion

The lion was killed by the hunter

2 Someone has cleaned the windows

The windows have been cleaned by someone

3 They called off the meeting

The meeting was called off by them

4 They will send him away to school

He will be sent away to school by them

5 They saw him in Dover

He was seen in Dover by them

6 They haven't changed anything in this room

~~Anything hasn't been changed by them in this room~~

Nothing has been changed in this room by them

7 I realized that they ~~have~~ had misunderstood my idea

I realized that my idea had been misunderstood by them

8 We will deliver your parcel as soon as possible

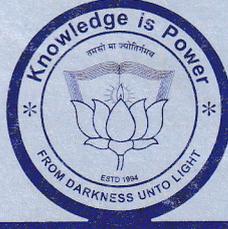
Your parcel will be delivered as soon as possible

9 Sam is washing the car
The car is being washed by Sam

10 They are going to plant these trees
~~Trees are being planted by them~~
The trees are going to be planted by them

~~Good~~

Good



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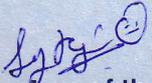
ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : SVED RAYAN Reg. No. : _____

Class : I B Com Section : A Semester I

Subject : Hindi / हिंदी / हिंदी


Signature of the Student


Signature H.O.D.


Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

व्याकरण लिंग

लिंग की परिभाषा

जिस चिन्ह से यह पता चले कि संख्या पुरुष जाति की है या स्त्री जाति उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

शब्द के जिस रूप से किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के पुरुष जाति अथवा स्त्री जाति के होने का आशय उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

लिंग के दो भेद हैं। 1) पुल्लिंग 2) स्त्रीलिंग

1) पुल्लिंग :- जिस चिन्ह से पता चले कि संख्या पुरुष जाति की है उसे पुल्लिंग कहते हैं।

कुछ पुल्लिंग शब्द :- समुदाय, समुदायनिगम, पत्र, नेत्र आदी

2) स्त्रीलिंग :- जिस चिन्ह से पता चले कि संख्या स्त्री जाति की है उसे स्त्रीलिंग कहते हैं।

कुछ स्त्रीलिंग शब्द :- बारी, माता, बहन, खिडकी, गाय आदि

* पुल्लिंग के कुछ उदाहरण :-

i) उसके प्राण उड़ गये।

ii) ही मरगा है।

iii) आइना टूट गया।

iv) कुआँ गहरा है।

v) गिरगिट रंग बदल सकता है।

* स्त्रीलिंग के कुछ उदाहरण :-

i) मेरी इच्छा यह है।

ii) दुखों से इंधिया बह करनी चाहिए।

iii) तुम्हारी उम्र लंबी है।

iv) मेरी कमर में बहुत दर्द है।

v) कलम टूट चुकी है।

* पुल्लिंग की पहचान :- जिन शब्दों के पीछे अ, व, आ, आठ, या प, न आदि प्रत्यय आये वे पुल्लिंग होते हैं।

i) पर्वतों के नाम पुल्लिंग होते हैं।

ii) दिनों के नाम पुल्लिंग होते हैं।

iii) देशों के नाम पुल्लिंग होते हैं।

iv) महीनों के नाम पुल्लिंग होते हैं।

v) पेड़ों के नाम पुल्लिंग होते हैं।

* स्त्रीलिंग की पहचान :- जिन शब्दों के पीछे ख, ट, व, ड, इट आदी आदि आये वे सभी स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं।

i) बहियों के नाम स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं।

ii) नारीखों और नियायों के नाम स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं।

iii) समुद्रवाचक संज्ञा स्त्रीलिंग होती हैं।

iv) पुस्तकों के नाम स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं।

v) शरीर के अंगों के नाम स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं।

१) वचन

वचन की परिभाषा :- संख्या, सर्वनाम तथा विशेषण के जिस रूप से पता चले कि वह एक है अथवा अनेक, उसे वचन कहते हैं।

वचन का शब्दिक अर्थ संख्यावचन होता है। संख्यावचन को ही वचन कहते हैं। संख्या के जिस रूप से किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु के एक से अधिक होने का या एक होने का पता चले उसे वचन कहते हैं।

1 वचन के दो भेद हैं। 1) एकवचन 2) बहुवचन

1) एकवचन :- जिस शब्द के कारण हमें किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, प्राणी पदार्थ आदि के एक होने का पता चलता है उसे एकवचन कहते हैं।
जैसे - लड़का, माय, बच्चा, कपड़ा, माता आदि

2) बहुवचन :- शब्द के जिस रूप से अनेकता का बोध हो उसे बहुवचन कहते हैं।
जैसे :- लड़के, मायें, माताएँ, पुस्तकें, कपड़े आदि

उदाहरण :- i) लड़का खेल रहा है।

ii) लड़के खेल रहे हैं।

iii) बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।

iv) मेज पर किताबें हैं।

v) रमा ने रोटी खायी।

3) कारक

कारक की परिभाषा:- संज्ञा व सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका क्रिया अथवा दूसरे शब्द के साथ संबंध सूचित होता है उसे कारक कहते हैं।

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस से वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों के साथ-उसके संबंध का बोध होता है, उसे कारक कहते हैं।

उदाहरण:- i) राम ने शवण को बाण मारा।

ii) पेड़ पर बंदर है।

iii) रमेश के पास पुस्तक है।

कारक के आठ प्रकार होते हैं।

कारक	चिन्ह	अर्थ
कर्ता	ने	काम करनेवाला
कर्म	को	जिस पर काम का प्रभाव पड़े
करण	से, द्वारा	जिसके द्वारा कर्ता काम करे
सम्प्रदान	को, के लिये	जिसके लिये क्रिया की जाय
उत्पादान	से (अलग होना)	जिससे अलग हो
संबंध	का, की, के	अन्य वस्तु से संबंध
अधिकरण	में, पर	क्रिया का आधार
संबोधन	हे! अरे! अजी!	किसी को पुकारना, बुलाना

4) क्रिया

क्रिया की परिभाषा :- जहाँ किसी काम का करना या होना पाया जाता है उसे क्रिया कहते हैं।

जिस शब्द अथवा शब्द-समूह के द्वारा किसी कार्य के होने अथवा किये जाने का बोध हो उसे क्रिया कहते हैं।

क्रिया के दो भेद हैं। 1) अकर्मक क्रिया 2) सकर्मक क्रिया

1) अकर्मक क्रिया :- जिन क्रियाओं का असर कर्ता पर ही पड़ता है वे अकर्मक क्रिया कहलाती हैं। ऐसी अकर्मक क्रियाओं को कर्म की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

उदाहरण :- i) राकेश रोता है।

ii) साँप रेंगता है।

iii) बस चलती है।

iv) रमा पढ़ती है।

v) मोर नाचती है।

2) सकर्मक क्रिया :- जिन क्रियाओं का असर कर्ता पर नहीं पड़ता है, वह सकर्मक क्रिया कहलाती हैं। इन क्रियाओं में कर्म का होना आवश्यक होता है।

उदाहरण :- i) मैं लेख लिखता हूँ।

ii) सुरेश मिठाई खाता है।

iii) मीरा फल लाती है।

iv) अंबरा फूलों का रस पीता है।

v) राजू पाठ पढ़ता है।

5. विशेषण

विशेषण की परिभाषा :- संख्या व सर्वनाम की विशेषता बता देने वाले शब्द को विशेषण कहते हैं।

वाक्य में संख्या अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बता देने वाले शब्द विशेषण कहते हैं।

जिस शब्द की विशेषता बतायी जाती है उसे विशेष्य कहते हैं।

विशेषण के चार प्रकार हैं। 1) गुणवाचक विशेषण

2) संख्यावाचक विशेषण

3) परीमाणवाचक विशेषण

4) सार्वनामिक विशेषण

1) गुणवाचक विशेषण :- जिस शब्द से संख्या या सर्वनाम के गुणरूप, रंग आदि का बोध होता है उसे गुणवाचक विशेषण कहते हैं।

उदाहरण :- i) लक्ष्मीचे में सुंदर फूल हैं।

ii) धरमपुर स्वच्छ नगर हैं।

iii) स्वमिवाहिनी गंदी नदी हैं।

2) संख्यावाचक विशेषण :- जिस विशेषण से संख्या या सर्वनाम की संख्या का बोध होता है, उसे संख्यावाचक विशेषण कहते हैं।

उदाहरण :- i) दोनों भाइयों में बड़ा प्रेम है।

ii) उनकी दुसरी लड़की की शादी है।

iii) देश का हर एक बालक बरि है।

3) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण :- जिस विशेषण से किसी वस्तु की नाप-माप का बोध होता है उसे परिमाणवाचक विशेषण कहते हैं।

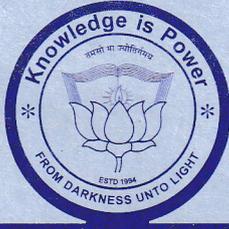
उदाहरण :- i) मुझे दो मीटर कपडा दो।

ii) उसे राक किलो चीनी चाहिए।

iii) बीमार को थोडा पानी देना चाहिए।

4) सार्वजामिक विशेषण :- जिस शब्द का प्रयोग संख्या से पूर्व अथवा बाद में विशेषण के रूप में किया गया हो उसे सार्वजामिक विशेषण कहते हैं।

उदाहरण :- वह रथ आ रहा है।



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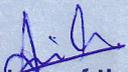
ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 21 - 20 22

Student Name : Amisha Thapa Reg. No. : _____

Class : BBA IV Section : _____ Semester _____

Subject : _____


Signature of the Student


Signature H.O.D.


Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

आधी रात के बाद

जज के घर के सामने हैं शंकर शेष

11 चौर जज के घर रात में कितने बर्जे जात हैं ?
उत्तर 12 बारह बर्जे

12 जज का नाम क्या है ?
उत्तर जयपाल सिंह

13 चौर की उम्र लगभग कितनी है ?
उत्तर 35-40

14 असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर पुलिस का फोन नंबर क्या है ?
उत्तर 217435

15 जज के घर से चौर क्या उठाता है ?
उत्तर घड़ा घड़ी

16 घड़ी की कीमत कितनी है ?
उत्तर 500

17 जज का घड़ी कब मिली थी ?
उत्तर शादी में

18 जज का घड़ी किसने दी थी ?
उत्तर ससुराल

Q) जज की शादी कितने साल पहले हुई थी ?
उत्तर 27/ सित्तइस साल

10) चार अपना नाम क्या बताता है ?
उत्तर राजकुमार

11) चार को लोग क्या कहते हैं ?
उत्तर राज

12) चार मंडल की कीमत कितनी बताता है ?
उत्तर 1800 / उठारह सौ

13) मंडल किस जिला था ?
उत्तर जज के बेटे को

14) जज कैसे काटे जाते हैं ?
उत्तर ट्रेन

15) जज की पत्नी कितने साल पहले मर चुकी है ?
उत्तर पांच साल

16) जज की पत्नी किसके गम से पड गई ?
उत्तर बेटे

17) चार ने फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर के घर किसकी मदद से चोरी की ?

नाकिर (नाकिर) नामक फिल्म बनाने के उद्देश्य के लिए

187 चौर ने फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर से कितने में कंप्रोमाइस किया?
उत्तर एक लाख

190 चौर ने नाकिर को कितना हिस्सा दिया?
उत्तर 50 हजार

207 जेल में चौर से कॉन बिनती करने आता है?
उत्तर नपुसंक आदमी

210 हल्क उठाने का क्या अर्थ है?
उत्तर शपथ लेना

220 जज के पडीसी ने कॉनसी कंपनी का धपना बताया?
उत्तर दवाई

230 कैप्यूल में कॉनसी चीज भरकर दवाई कंपनी लंच रही थी?
उत्तर वेशन

240 जज के पडीसी का क्या पेशा है?
उत्तर पत्रकारिता

250 जेल के हालात का पता लगाने कॉन जाता है?
उत्तर पत्रकार

26) ~~मंडर~~ मंडर के लिए कौन धारा (दंड) लगाई जाती है ?

उत्तर 309

27) ड्रग्स एडवैन्शन के जुर्म में कितनी सजा दी जाती है ?

उत्तर 3-6 साल

28) जज का पडोसी कौनसे धंडे की बात कहता है ?
उत्तर विलडर लॉगो का पैसा मारता है ।

29) जज का पडोसी क्या मांगता आता है ?
उत्तर कार्बन पेपर

30) जज चार से बार-बार कितने रुपए के वारे में प्युछता है ?

उत्तर 50 हजार

31) चार ने कहाँ पर फनीचर का धंदा शुरू किया ?
उत्तर भापाल

32) दुकान के लिए चार ने कितने हजार की पगडी दी

उत्तर 10 हजार

33) वेदी के लिये कौनसा खेल खेला जाता है ?

उत्तर चार शिपाही

35) मुंबई के चार किसके घर का रोक खोलते हैं ?
 उत्तर समाज सेवक

36) सहेवाल्ला लडा सौठ कहां रहता है ?
 उत्तर मलाबार हिल

37) चार उ का टिकट कितने में बेचता है ?
 उत्तर 15

38) चाल में शत के कितने बर्ज आग लगी ?
 उत्तर 3

39) पालि कितने साल पुरानी थी ?
 उत्तर 661 साल

40) आग में कितने मर जाते हैं ?
 उत्तर 25

41) पत्रकार पर कौन हक चढाता है ?
 उत्तर बाबा बहादुर सिंह

42) जज का बैठा क्या पढाई करता था ?
 उत्तर इंजीनियरिंग

43) चार कितने महीने से नवून के प्रीफ कैसे
 का छिपाव हुआ रहा था ?
 उत्तर 3 महीने

45) मुंबई की उस घात में कितनी मजिली थी?
उत्तर 3

46) आधी रात के बाद नाटक के नाटककार कौन हैं?
उत्तर शंकर शेष

47) चौर किसके घर में आया था?
उत्तर जज

48) घुरा रखना किसके उसूल के खिलाफ था?
उत्तर चौर के

49) चौर किस नम्बर पर संपर्क करने की सलाह देता है?
उत्तर 100 नम्बर

50) चौर का वकील कहां पर मिला था?
उत्तर जेल में।

51) वकील को कितने वर्ष की सजा हुई थी?
उत्तर 5 वर्ष 1 साल

52) वकील किस बात की सजा मुक्त रहा था?
उत्तर जासालिक लडकी के साथ घुरा व्यापार करने की

52) जज के घर में चोरी से पहले चोर ने कितनी चोरियाँ की थी ?
उत्तर 10 चोरियाँ

53) जज के बेटे को गॉल्ड मील कब मिला था ?
उत्तर डीजियरिया में

54) किसने गुड्री को पाल रखा था ?
उत्तर विल्डर्स ने

55) प्रॉड्यूसर के घर से चोर ने कितने सचो की चोरी की ?
उत्तर 20 लाख

56) चोर कौनसी दुकान लगाना चाहता था ?
उत्तर फर्नीचर

57) चोर ने किस जगह जाकर काम करने का सोचा ?
उत्तर मध्य प्रदेश ।

58) मरते समय प्रकार के हाथ में क्या था ?
उत्तर ब्रीफकेस

59) चोर कितने वर्ष तक जेल में था ?
उत्तर पाँच साल

60) जज की लैडी का नाम क्या था ?
उत्तर लैडी

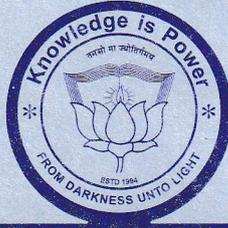
61) चार ने अंग्रेजी कहां सीखी ?
उत्तर जेल में

62) चार ने अंग्रेजी किससे सीखी ?
उत्तर गुरु से

63) चार मध्यप्रदेश के किस शहर में गया
उत्तर भोपाल

64) अशांति होने पर जज क्या करते हैं ?
उत्तर हथौड़ा पकड़ते हैं ।

AN



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : Yasmin T Reg. No. : C1918012

Class : B. Com Section : 'B' Semester VIth

Subject : E - banking

Yasmin T
Signature of the Student

[Signature]
Signature H.O.D.

[Signature]
Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

E-banking Assignment

1 MICR in cheque clearing process

MICR technology used for clearance of cheques by banks refers to magnetic Ink Character Recognition. MICR Code is a character-recognition technology used mainly by the banking industry to ease the processing & clearance of cheques & other documents. The MICR encoding, called the MICR line, is at the bottom of cheques & other vouchers & typically includes the document-type indicator, bank code, bank account number, cheque number, cheque amount, & a control indicator.

The technology allows MICR readers to scan & read the information directly into a data-collection device. Unlike barcodes & similar technologies, MICR characters can be read easily by humans.

It is a technology used to verify the legitimacy or originality of paper documents, especially checks. Special ink which is sensitive to magnetic fields, is used in the printing of certain characters on the original documents.

2 Benefits of core banking

Advantages to customers

① Quicker services at the bank counters for routine transactions like cash deposits, withdrawal, pass books, statement of accounts, demand draft etc.

② Anywhere banking by eliminating branch banking.

③ Provision of banking service 24x7 fast payment processing through internet banking, mobile banking.

④ Anytime anywhere banking through ATMs

⑤ All branches access applications from central server / data center, so deposits made in any branch reflects immediately & customer can withdraw money from any other branch throughout the world.

⑥ CBS is very helpful to people living in rural areas.

Benefits to banks.

- ① Process standardization within bank & branches.
- ② Retention of customers through better customer service.
- ③ Accuracy in transaction & minimization of errors.
- ④ Improved management of documentation & record having centralized databases result in quick gathering of data & misreport.
- ⑤ Ease in submission of various reports to the government & regulatory boards like RBI.

3 Legal Framework of E-banking

Internet banking in India - Guidelines or framework for E-banking.

You may be aware that Reserve Bank of India had set up a working group on internet banking to examine different aspects of internet banking.

The Group had focussed on three major areas of I-banking i.e

- (i) Technology & Security issues,
- (ii) legal issues &
- (iii) Regulatory & supervisory issues.

(i) Technology and Security standards

* Banks should have a security policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. There should be a segregation of duty of security officers.

* Information Technology Division which actually implements the computer systems.

* Banks should introduce logical access controls to data, systems, application software, telecommunication lines, libraries, systems software, etc.

* Logical access control techniques may include use-ids, passwords, smart cards or other biometric technologies.

(ii) Legal issues

- * All Applications of banks should have proper record keeping facilities for legal purposes. It may be necessary to keep all received & sent message.
- * Though request for opening account can be accepted over internet, accounts should be opened only after proper introduction & physical verification of the identity of the customer.
- * Banks should clearly notify to the customers the timeframe & the circumstances in which any stop payments instructions could be accepted.

(iii) Regulatory & Supervisory issues

- * All banks who propose to offer transaction services on the Internet should obtain prior approval from RBI.
- * Banks will report to RBI every breach or failure of security system & procedure.
- * Banks must make mandatory disclosures of risks, responsibilities & liabilities of the

Customers in doing business through Internet through a disclosure template

- * Overseas branches of Indian banks will be permitted to offer Internet banking services to their overseas customers.

4 Benefits of CTS

Cheque Truncation System (CTS) is a Cheque Clearing system undertaken by the Reserve bank of India for quicker Cheque Clearance. As the term proposes, truncation is the course of discontinuing the flow of the Physical Cheque in its way of Clearing. Instead of this an electronic image of the cheque is transferred with vital essential data.

Benefits of Cheque Truncation System

- * Time money & manpower expended on physical transfer of cheques from bank to clearing house are eliminated
- * Clearing related frauds become less plausible

* Probability of Cheques misplaced in transit is eliminated

* CTS is more advanced & more secure

* It provides quicker clearance of Cheques

* Reduces operational risk & risk related to paper handling.

* There are no extra charges levied for the collection of Cheques drawn on a bank located within the yard, further providing no geographical restrictions.

5 Advantages of digital Signatures

A digital signature is an electronic encrypted stamp of authentication on digital information such as email messages, macros, or electronic documents.

A signature confirms that the information originated from the signer & has not been altered.

Advantages of digital signatures

* Saves time

You no longer have to wait for your manager to return from a holiday or conference for that signature. Digital signatures ensure that businesses save on cost & time with documents & contracts signed off with a click of a button. There are huge savings in cost & time especially when the person required to sign is in a geographically different area.

* Cost Savings

Many companies also see significant cost savings with little to no expenses in ink, paper, printing, scanning, shipping / delivery, or travel expenses. There are also savings in other indirect costs such as filing, rekeying data, archiving, or tracking.

* Workflow Efficiency

With lesser delays, digital signatures ensure better efficiency in workflow. Managing & tracking documents are made easier with lesser effort &

time involved. many features of digital signatures help speed up the work process

* Better Customer Experience.

Digital signatures provide the convenience of signing important documents wherever a customer or the person to sign is located.

Sales persons do not have to wait for the customer to come to the bank or office. Documents can be signed off at the doorstep.

The customer has the freedom to be anywhere, & engage with a company, making services & businesses far more easy, quick & user-friendly

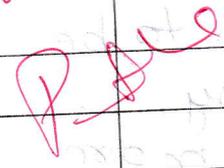
* Security

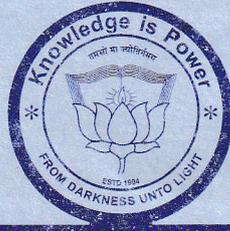
When it comes to signatures, authenticity, & security are a priority. Digital signatures reduce the risk of duplication or alteration of the document itself. Digital signatures ensure that signatures are verified, authentic & legitimate. Signees are provided with PINs, passwords, & codes that can authenticate and verify their identity & approve their signatures

* Legal Validity

Digital signatures provide authenticity & ensure that the signature is verified. This can stand in any court of law like any other signed paper document. Time stamping and the ability to track & easily archive documents improve & simplify audit & Compliance.

booch





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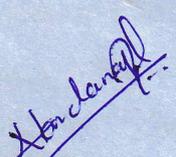
ASSESSMENT BOOK

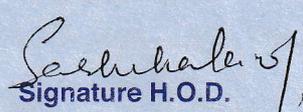
20 - 20

Student Name : NANDANA N Reg. No. : G1912228

Class : BBA AVIATION Section : _____ Semester V sem

Subject : Goods and Services Tax


Signature of the Student


Signature H.O.D.


Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Various Sectors of Indian Economy.

ABSTRACT

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was launched on 1st of July 2017. It is an indirect tax applicable throughout India. Now single tax would be levied on all goods and services. Around 160 countries have implemented GST. GST will ensure a comprehensive tax base with minimum exemptions, which will help the industry. GST will help the economy to grow in more efficient manner by ameliorating the tax accumulation as it will disrupt all the tax barriers b/w the Indian economy in many ways - helps in reducing in price for consumers, rate of tax will be uniform, reduce multiple taxes. GST will affect many sectors in positive or negative manner. After GST implementation certain products prices will reduce like branded goods, hotels, soaps etc. Few product prices will increased like mobile bills, internet etc. GST would be collected in 3 ways:

- CGST: where revenue collected by Central Govt
- SGST: Where revenue collected by State Govt (intra-state)
- IGST: Revenue collected by Central Govt for inter-state supply

This paper focuses on the impact of GST on various sectors of Indian economy.

* Impact of GST on Indian Economy

- a) It may increase the flow of Indian FDI
- b) GST will increase the Govt revenue in the long
- c) A single price would help in lowering the final selling price for the consumers.
- d) Facilitates ease of doing business
- e) Reduce cost of tax compliance and transaction cost
- f) Create more employment opportunities.
- g) GST would add to Govt revenues by widening the tax base
- h) Uniformity in tax laws will lead to single point taxation for supply of goods/services all over India
- i) Reduce litigation
- j) Transparency in the taxation system
- k) Help in removing the custom duties on exports
- l) Help in curbing of black money and also lead to reduction of corruption
- m) Better control on leakage
- n) Increase tax on GPP ratio
- o) Mitigation of double taxation and cascading effect of tax
- p) Reduce tax burden on producers and build a five under growth at the hand of more production. This replicate taxation prevents manufactures from producing to their optimum capacity and retard growth

* Impact of GST on manufacturers, distributor, retailers

GST is a boost competitiveness and performance in India's manufacturing sector. Declining exports and high infrastructure spending are just some of the concerns of this sector. Multiple indirect taxes had also increased the administrative costs for manufacturers and distributors and with GST in place, the compliance burden has eased and this sector will grow more strongly.

But due to GST business which was not under the tax bracket previously will now have to register. This will lesser tax evasion.

* Impact of GST on service providers

As of March 2014, there were 12,76,861 service tax assesses in the country out of which only top 50 paid more than 50% of the tax collected nationwide. Most of the tax burden is born by domains such as IT services, telecommunication services, insurance industry etc. These pan-India businesses already work in a unified market and will see compliance burden becoming lesser. But they will have to separately register every places of business in each state.

* Sector-wise Impact Analysis

a) Airlines

Airlines may become expensive, as service tax will be replaced by GST. Earlier service tax on air tickets were 5.6% on economy class and 8.4% on business class. Now rate of GST on economy class would be 5% and 12% on business class.

b) Logistics

In a vast country like India, the logistic sector forms the backbone of the country economy. We can fairly assume that a well organized and mature logistics industry has the potential to leapfrog the "make in India" initiative of the Govt of India to its desired position.

c) Agriculture

The agricultural sector is the largest contributing sector the overall Indian GDP. It covers around 16% of Indian GDP. One of the major issues faced by the agricultural sector is the transportation of agri-products across state lines all over India. GST will resolve the issue of transportation.

d) Startups

With increased limits for registration, a DIY compliance model, tax credit on purchase, and a free flow of goods and services, the GST regime truly augurs well for the Indian startup sector. Previously, many Indian states had different VAT laws which were confusing for companies that have a pan-India presence, especially the e-com sectors. All of this has changed under GST.

e) Automobiles

The automobile industry in India is a vast business producing a large number of cars annually, fueled mostly by the huge population of the country. Under the previous tax system, there were several taxes applicable to this sector like excise, VAT, sales tax, road tax, registration duty which will be subsumed by GST.

f) Freelancers

Freelancing in India is still a nascent industry and the rules and regulations for this chaotic industry are still up in the air. But with GST, it will become much easier for freelancers to file their taxes as they can easily do it online. They are taxed as service provider, and the new tax structure has brought about coherence and

accountability in this sector.

g) Real estate

The real estate sector is one of the most pivotal sector of Indian economy, playing an important role in employment generation in India. The impact of GST on the real estate sector cannot be fully assessed as it largely depends on the base rates. However, the sector will see substantial benefits from GST implementation, as it has brought to the industry much-required transparency and accountability.

h) Textile

The Indian textile industry provides employment to a large number of skilled and unskilled workers in the country. It contributes about 10% of the total annual export, and this value is likely to increase under GST. GST would affect the cotton value chain of the textile industry which is chosen by most small medium enterprises as it previously attracted zero central excise duty (under optional route).

i) Telecommunication

In the telecom sector, prices will come down after GST. Manufacturers will save on costs through efficient management of the inventory and by consolidating their warehouses. Handset manufacturers will find it easier to sell their equipment as GST has negated the need to set up state-specific entities, and transfer stocks. They will also save up on logistic costs.

j) Pharma

On the whole, GST is benefiting the pharma and healthcare industries. It will create a level playing field for generic drug makers, boost medical tourism and simplify the tax structure. If there is any concern whatsoever, then it relates to the pricing structure. The pharma sector is hoping for a tax respite as it will make affordable healthcare easier to access by all.

k) E-commerce

The E-commerce sector in India has been growing by leaps and bounds. In many ways, GST will help the e-com sector's continued growth but the long-term effects will be particularly interesting because the GST law specifically proposes a tax collection at sources (TCS) mechanism, which

e-com companies are not too happy with. The current rate of TCS is at 11%.

1) Tech

GST will eliminate multiple levies. It will also allow deeper penetration of digital services.

Duty on manufactured goods will increase from 14-15% to 18%. So electronic products would be expensive.

* Conclusion

GST will be a very noteworthy step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India.

Multiple taxes are eliminated and there is only a single tax. GST will make taxation easy for the industries. Customers will also be benefitted as the overall tax burden on goods and

services are reduced. GST will also make Indian products competitive in the global markets.

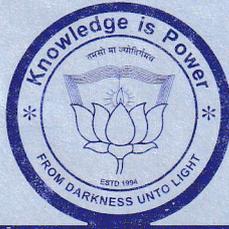
GST will be easier to administer. Once

implemented, the proposed taxation system holds

great promise in terms of sustaining growth

for the Indian economy.

~~21/11/2017~~



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : Ashwini R Reg. No. : _____

Class : Bsc Section : A Semester Ist sem

Subject : PST Problem Solving Techniques

Ashwini R

Signature of the Student

Redh

Signature H.O.D.

[Red Signature]

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

1) Explain Asymptotic notations?

It is the mathematical way of representing the time complexity.

* Execution time of an algorithm depends on the instruction set, processor speed, I/O the instruction set, processor speed. Hence, we estimate the efficiency of an algorithm.

* Following Asymptotic notations are used to calculate the running time complexity of an algorithm.

① O - Big oh = upper bound.

② Ω - Omega = lower bound

Θ - Theta = average bound.

* Any function can be represented in either upper bound lower bound or in average bound.

* [Big oh] :- Asymptotic Upper Bound :-

* Big oh notation is used to describe how the size of the input data affects an algorithm's running time.

* This method is used to find the upper bound of an algorithm's running time or growth rate of function. [worst case].

- Definition :-

The function $f(n) = O[g(n)]$ if and only if there exists a positive constant c and n_0 such that the function $f(n) \leq c * g(n)$ for all $n \geq n_0$.

I.e. $f(n) = O[g(n)]$ iff \exists positive constants c and n_0 such that

Let $n = 1$

Therefore $5 \geq 1$ True for all $n \geq 1$

Its in the format that

$$2n + 3 = f(n)$$

$$c \geq 1$$

$$n \geq g(n)$$

According to omega notation $f(n) = \omega[g(n)]$

Therefore $f(n) = \omega(n)$ which is closer to the function.

* Omega notation :- (ω).

* This Notation is used to find the lower bound behaviour of this function.

* lower bound behaviour means the algorithm will take at least this much of time [best case].

Definition :-

* As per the definition, the function $f(n) = \omega[g(n)]$ if and only if there exists a positive constant c and n_0 such that $f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$ for all $n \geq n_0$.

Example :-

If I have a function $f(n) = 2n + 3$

then $2n + 3 \dots$ which should be less than $2n + 3$

Therefore lets take $2n + 3 \geq 1 \cdot n$.

Let $n = 1$

$\therefore 5 \geq 1 \dots$ true for all $n \geq 1$.

Its in the format that

$$2n + 3 = f(n)$$

$$c \geq 1$$

$$n \geq g(n)$$

* Theta Notation θ :-

The theta notation can be used when the function $f(n)$ can be bounded both from lower bound and upper bound.

=> Definition :-

The function $f(n) = \theta g(n)$;

if and only if there exists a positive constants c_1, c_2 and n_0 such that $c_1 * g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 * g(n)$.

2) Explain the different data types in C.

The data types are used to inform the type of value that can be stored in variable.

In C data types are classified into 2 ways.

* Primary data type :- Built in data types.

* Secondary data type :- User defined data types.

=> Built in data types :-

Built in data types. They are in built data types also called as primary data type or the basic data types.

C has 4 basic types. They are :-

Integer

Floating

Character

Double

C data types

Primary data type

Character

Integer

Float

Double

Secondary Data type.

Array

Pointer

Structure

Union.

⇒ Integer (int)

* All integer data types holds integer number without a decimal point. All these numbers can be preceded either +ve or -ve sign.

Ex :- 100, -65 etc.

* It is represented by int.

* The size of this data type will be 2 bytes.

* For this we use the format specifier %d.

* The range of this data type will be -32768 to +32767.

⇒ Floating point

* Float is a keyword used to indicate floating point numbers.

* These are numbers with decimal point.

* Float data type occupies 4 bytes of memory.

* The range of this data type is 3.4×10^{-38} to 3.4×10^{38}

* For this data type we will use %f format specifier

Ex :- 20.345.

⇒ double :-

* This data type is used to declare the variables to hold the large floating point numbers. When higher precision numbers are required, instead of using float double data type is used.

* For this %lf format specifier will be used.

* It occupies 8 bytes of memory.

* The range of this data type will be 1.7×10^{-308} to 1.7×10^{308}

Ex:- +123.5666788 etc.

⇒ CHARACTER DATA TYPE :-

* char - This means that a variable is character.

* It occupies 1 byte of memory.

* For this we are used %c format specifier.

* The range of this data type will be +128 to +127

Ex:- Name

Data Type	Type of data	Memory	Range
int	Integer	2 Bytes	-32,768 to +32,768
char	character	1 Byte	-128 to 128
float	Floating point	4 Byte	3.4×10^{-38} to 3.4×10^{38}
double	Floating point no with higher precision	8 Byte	1.78×10^{-308} to 1.78×10^{308}

3) Explain Relational and logic operators in C?

* Relational operators are also known as comparison operators used to checking the relation b/w two operands.

* They are used to compare two operands. The result of a relational operation is a Boolean value that can only be true or false according to the result of comparison.

Types of Relational operators?

Operators	Meaning	Example	Result
<	Less than	$5 < 2$	False.
>	Greater than	$5 > 2$	True.
<=	less than or equal to	$5 <= 2$	False.
>=	Greater than or equal to	$5 >= 2$	True.
==	Equal to	$5 == 2$	False.
!=	Not equal to	$5 != 2$	True.

=> Equal to operator: (==)

Represented as '==', it is use to check for equality. The equal to operators checks whether the two given operands are equal or not. If so it returns true. otherwise it is false.

Ex $5 != 5$ It is a false.

Not equal to (\neq)

Represented as ' \neq ', the not equal to operator checks whether the two given operands are equal or not. If not, it returns true. Otherwise, it returns false. It is the exact Boolean complement of the '=' operator.

Ex: $5 \neq 5$ will return false.

Greater than operator ($>$)

Represented as ' $>$ ', the greater than operator checks whether the first operand is greater than the second operand or not. If so, it returns true. Otherwise, it returns false.

Ex: $6 > 5$ will return true.

Less than operator ($<$)

Represented as ' $<$ ', the less than operator checks whether the first operand is lesser than the second operand. If so, it returns true. Otherwise, it returns false.

Ex: $6 < 5$ will return false.

Greater than or equal to operator (\geq)

Represented as ' \geq ', the greater than or equal to operator checks whether the first operand is greater than or equal to the second operand. If so, it returns true. Else, it returns false.

Ex: $5 \geq 5$ will return true.

⇒ less than or equal to operator (\leq)

* Represented as ' \leq ' the less than or equal to operator checks whether the first operand is less than or equal to the second operand. If so, it returns true else false.

Ex:- $5 \leq 5$ will also return true.
 $4 \leq 3$ false.

⇒ LOGICAL OPERATORS :-

* Logical operators are used to combine one or more relational expressions that results in formation of complex expressions known as logical expressions.

* The result of the operation of a logical operator is a boolean value either true or false.

Types of logical operators

OPERATOR	MEANING	EXAMPLE	RESULT
$\&\&$	logical and.	$(5 < 2) \&\& (5 > 3)$	False.
$\ \ \$	logical or	$(5 < 2) \ \ (5 > 3)$	True.
$!$	logical not	$!(5 < 2)$	True.

logical AND:-

AND represents multiplication. The $\&\&$ operator return true when both the conditions under consideration are true. Otherwise it returns false. For example $a \&\& b$ returns true when both a and b are true.

A	B	A & B
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	0
1	1	1

=> logical OR "||" (addition)

The OR represents addition. The || operator returns true even if one of the conditions under consideration is satisfied. Otherwise, it returns false. Ex:- a || b return true if 1 of a or b or both are true.

A	B	A B
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

=> logical NOT (! Negation)

Represents negation. The "!" operator returns true the condition in consideration is not satisfied otherwise it returns false.

Ex:- !a returns true if a is false.

A	B
0	1
1	0

4). Explain how parameters are passing the ~~two~~ a function?

The parameters to a function can be passed in two ways.

- * Call by value
- * Call by Reference.

⇒ Call by Value :-

In call by value, the actual parameters will be in the form of variables, constants or expressions. The process of passing variable values to the called function is called call by value.

Ex:- Program to swap 2 no using call by value.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
void swap(int, int)
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int a=10, b=20
```

```
clrscr();
```

```
printf("In values before swapping"); (a=10, b=
```

```
printf("In a=%d b=%d", a, b);
```

```
swap(a, b);
```

```
printf("In values After swapping");
```

```
printf("In a=%d b=%d", a, b);
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

```
void swap (int x, int y)
{
```

```
    int temp;
    temp = x;
    x = y;
    y = temp;
}
```

}

⇒ Call by Reference :-

Call by reference is the process of passing memory address of the actual arguments to the called function rather than passing their values.

Ex:- Program to swap 2 no using Call by Reference.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
swap (int* , int*);
```

// function prototype.

```
void main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a = 10, b = 20
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    printf ("In values Before swapping : \n");
```

```
    printf ("In a = %d b = %d", a, b);
```

```
    getch();
```

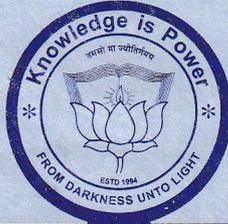
```
}
```

```
swap (int* x, int* y).
```

// function definition, x & y are formal parameters.

```
{
```

```
    int temp;
```



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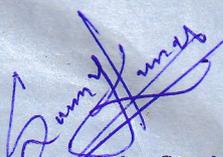
ASSESSMENT BOOK

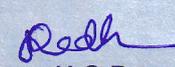
20 - 20

Student Name : Sunny Kumar Reg. No. : S2016813

Class : B.sc Section : _____ Semester IV

Subject : Electronics Assignment Book


Signature of the Student


Signature H.O.D.


Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

Assignment - 1

1. Find the Complement of the function by taking their duals and Complement each Literals.

(i) $F = \bar{x}y\bar{z} + \bar{x}\bar{y}z$

Dual $\Rightarrow (\bar{x} + y + \bar{z})(\bar{x} + \bar{y} + z)$
 Complement $\Rightarrow \bar{F} = (x + \bar{y} + z)(x + y + \bar{z})$

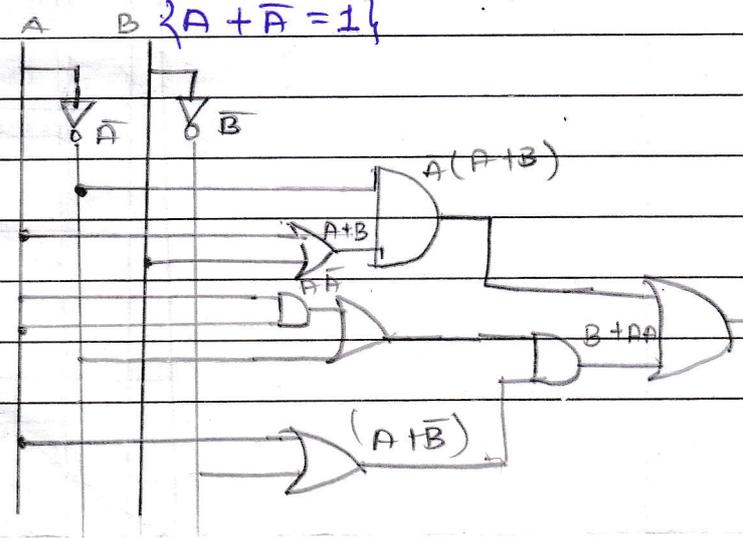
ii $F = x(\bar{y}\bar{z} + yz)$

Dual $\Rightarrow x + (\bar{y} + \bar{z})(y + z)$
 Complement $\Rightarrow \bar{F} = \bar{x} + (y + z)(\bar{y} + \bar{z})$

(3) $\bar{A}(A+B) + (\bar{B}+A)(A+\bar{B})$

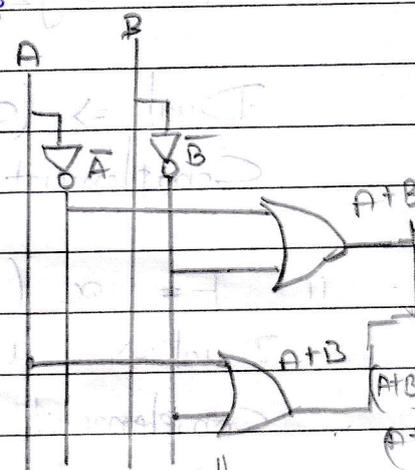
$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{A}\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + (B+A)(A+\bar{B}) \\ & \bar{A}\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + B\bar{B} + A\bar{A} + A\bar{B} \\ & \bar{A}\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + B\bar{B} + A + A\bar{B} \\ & \bar{A}\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + A + A(B+\bar{B}) \\ & \bar{A}\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + A + A \\ & (\bar{A} + \bar{A}) + A + A \\ & \bar{A} + A + A \\ & \bar{A} + B + A + A \\ & \bar{A} + B + A \\ & \bar{A} + B + A \end{aligned}$$

$\{AA=A \ \& \ \bar{A}\bar{A}=0\}$
 $\{B\bar{B}=0 \ \& \ A\bar{A}=\bar{A}\}$
 $\{B+\bar{B}=1\}$
 $\{A+A=A\}$
 $\{A+\bar{A}=1\}$

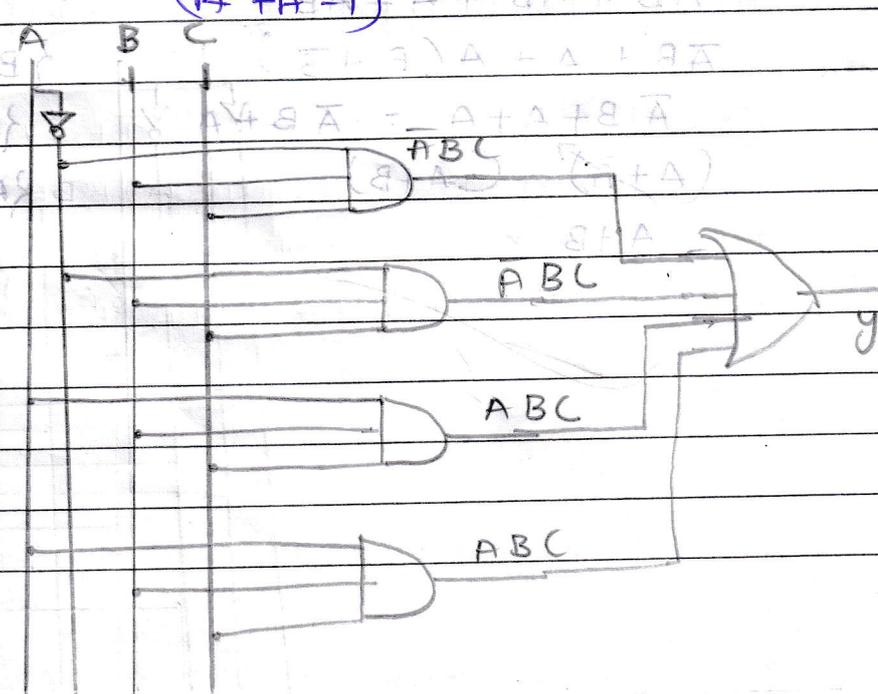


3. $(A+C)(AD+AD)+AC+C$
 $\Rightarrow (A+C)A(D+\bar{D})+AC+C \quad \{D+\bar{D}=1\}$
 $(A+C)A + C(1+A) \quad \{1+A=1\}$
 $= AA + AC + C$
 $= A + C(1+A) \quad \{AA=A\}$
 $= A + C \quad \{1+A=1\}$

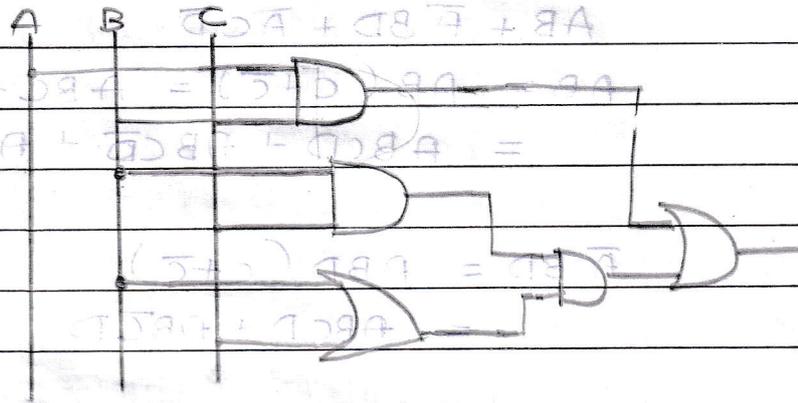
4. $y = (\bar{A}+B)(A+B)$
 $= A\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + AB + B\bar{B} \quad (B \cdot B = B)$
 $= \bar{A}B + AB + B$
 $= B(A+\bar{A}) + B \quad (A+\bar{A}=1)$
 $= B+B \quad (B+B=B)$
 $\Rightarrow B$



5. $y = \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C + ABC + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$
 $= \bar{A}C(B+B) + AC(B+B)$
 $= \bar{A}C(B+B) + AC(B+B) \quad (B+B=B)$
 $= BC(A+\bar{A}) \quad (A+\bar{A}=1)$
 $= BC$



6. $AB + BC(B+C)$
 $= AB + BBC + BCC$ ($B \cdot B = B$)
 $AB + BC + BC$



7. Convert each of the following Boolean Expression to SOP form.

a. $AB + B(CD + EF)$
 $\Rightarrow AB + BCD + BEF$

b. $(A+B)(B+C+D)$
 $\Rightarrow AB + AC + AD + BB + BC + BD$
 $AB + AC + AD + B + BC + BD$

c. $(\overline{A+B}) + C$
 $\Rightarrow (\overline{A+B}) \cdot C + C$
 $(\overline{A+B}) \cdot C + C = (\overline{A+B} + C) \cdot C$
 $(\overline{A+B} + C) \cdot C = (\overline{A+B} + C) \cdot C$
 $(\overline{A+B} + C) \cdot C = (\overline{A+B} + C) \cdot C$

8. Convert the SOP expression into Standard Form.

$$AB + \bar{A}BD + \bar{A}C\bar{D}$$

$$AB = AB(C + \bar{C}) = ABC + \bar{C}AB = ABC(D + \bar{D}) + \bar{C}AB(D + \bar{D})$$

$$= ABCD + ABC\bar{D} + \bar{C}ABD + \bar{C}AB\bar{D}$$

$$\bar{A}BD = ABD(C + \bar{C})$$

$$= ABCD + AB\bar{C}D$$

$$\bar{A}C\bar{D} = \bar{A}C\bar{D}(B + \bar{B})$$

$$= \bar{A}BC\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow ABCD + ABC\bar{D} + \bar{C}ABD + \bar{C}AB\bar{D} + \bar{A}BCD + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}BC\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D}$$

9. Convert the POS expression into Standard Form.

a. $(\bar{A} + B)(A + \bar{B}C)$

$$\bar{A} + B = \bar{A} + B + C\bar{C} = (\bar{A} + B + C)(\bar{A} + B + \bar{C})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\bar{A} + B + C)(\bar{A} + B + \bar{C})(A + \bar{B} + C)$$

b. $(\bar{A} + B + C)(\bar{B} + C + \bar{D})(A + \bar{B} + \bar{C} + D)$

$$= (\bar{A} + B + C)(\bar{B} + C + \bar{D}) = (\bar{A} + B + C + D\bar{D})(\bar{B} + C + \bar{D}) = (\bar{A} + B + C + D)(\bar{B} + C + \bar{D})$$

$$(\bar{B} + C + \bar{D}) = (\bar{B} + C + \bar{D} + A\bar{A}) = (A + \bar{B} + C + \bar{D})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C + \bar{D})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\bar{A} + B + C + D)(A + \bar{B} + C + \bar{D})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C + \bar{D})(A + \bar{B} + \bar{C} + D)$$

10. Simplify :

$$F = (\bar{A} + B + \bar{C}) (\bar{A} + B + C) (C + D) (C + D + E)$$

$$= (\bar{A}\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + \bar{A}C + B\bar{A} + BC + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}C + C\bar{C})$$

$$(C + CD + CE + DC + DD + DE)$$

$$= (\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + \bar{A}C + B + \bar{A}B + BC + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}C) (C + CE + CD + D + DE)$$

$$= (\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + \bar{A}C + B + \bar{A}B + BC + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}C) (C + CE + CD + D + DE)$$

$$= \bar{A} + \bar{A}B + \bar{A}C + B + \bar{A}B + BC + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}C$$

$$= (\bar{A} + B + \bar{A}B) (C + D)$$

$$= (\bar{A} + B) (C + D)$$

11. Write Minterm and Maxterm Boolean function expressed by $f(A, B, C) = \pi(0, 3, 7)$

$\pi \rightarrow$ Maxterm = 3, Minterm = 7

$$f(A, B, C) = \pi(0, 3, 7)$$

$$f(A, B, C) = (A + B + C) (A + \bar{B} + \bar{C}) (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})$$

$$f(A, B, C) = \sum(1, 2, 4, 5, 6)$$

\sum denotes Minterm

$$f(A, B, C) = \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}C$$

$000 \rightarrow 0 = A + B + C$
 $011 \rightarrow 3 = A + \bar{B} + \bar{C}$
 $111 \rightarrow 7 = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}$

8. Use a Karnaugh map to minimize the following (Standard) SOP expression.

$$F = (\bar{A} + B + C)(\bar{A} + B + \bar{C})(\bar{A} + B + C)(\bar{A} + B + \bar{C}) = F$$

$$\bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC$$

	C	\bar{C}	
\bar{A}	1 1	1 1	
A	1 1	1 1	

Groupings: $\bar{A} + \bar{B}$ (top row), $A + B$ (bottom row), $\bar{C} + C$ (middle column).

9. Map the following standard POS expression on a K-map.

$$(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C + D)(\bar{A} + B + \bar{C} + D)(A + B + \bar{C} + D)(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} + \bar{D})(A + B + \bar{C} + \bar{D})$$

	CD	$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}D$	$C\bar{D}$
$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	1	1	1	1
$A\bar{B}$	1	1	1	1
$\bar{A}B$	1	1	1	1
AB	1	1	1	1

Groupings: $\bar{A} + \bar{B}$ (top row), $A + B$ (bottom row), $\bar{C} + C$ (middle column), $\bar{D} + D$ (middle column).

~~$\bar{B} + \bar{A} + \bar{C} + \bar{D}$~~

$$(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} + D)(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C + D)$$

$$(\bar{A} + B + \bar{C})(\bar{A} + B + C + D)(A + B + \bar{C} + D)$$

10. Simplify the function $f = \sum (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11)$ using K-map

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01	1			
11				
10	1	1	1	1

$(\bar{B} + A\bar{C}D) + (\bar{A}\bar{C}D) + (\bar{A}B\bar{C}D) + (\bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D}) = 1$

Simplify the function $F = \prod (5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15)$ using K-map.

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
A+B 00	1			
A+B 01		1	1	1
A+B 11	1	1	1	1
A+B 10				

$(A + \bar{B}) (B + \bar{D}) (\bar{B} + \bar{C})$

11. Three Variable truth table has high output for these input conditions. 000, 010, 100, 110. Find out the Sum of Product for the circuit and simplify using boolean laws. Draw the corresponding logic circuit.

Consider inputs as a, b and c and output as y.

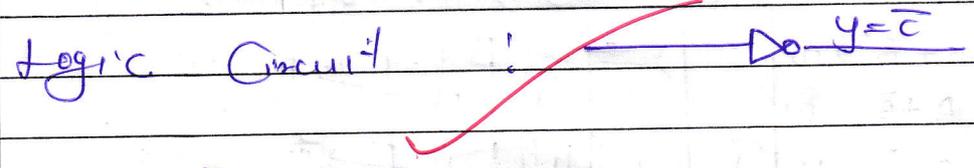
$$y = \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c} + \bar{a}b\bar{c} + a\bar{b}\bar{c} + abc$$

$$y = \bar{c}(\bar{a}\bar{b} + \bar{a}b + a\bar{b} + ab)$$

$$y = \bar{c}[\bar{a}(\bar{b} + b) + a(\bar{b} + b)]$$

$$y = \bar{c}[\bar{a} + a] \cdot (\bar{b} + b = 1)$$

$$y = \bar{c} \quad \bar{a} + a = 1$$



~~Red X~~

$$(A + \bar{B})(\bar{A} + \bar{B})(\bar{B} + \bar{A})$$

Assignment : 2

Gray to Binary Code

Gray Code				Binary Code			
A	B	C	D	W	X	Y	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$$W = A$$

$$X = A \oplus B$$

$$Y = A \oplus B \oplus C$$

$$Z = A \oplus B \oplus C \oplus D$$

Z

AB \ CD	$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}D$	$C\bar{D}$	CD
AB	00	01	11	10
$\bar{A}\bar{B}$ 00		1		1
$\bar{A}B$ 01	1		1	
$A\bar{B}$ 11		1		1
AB 10	1		1	

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= \bar{C}\bar{D}\bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{C}\bar{D}A\bar{B} + C\bar{D}A\bar{B} + \bar{C}DAB \\
 &\quad + \bar{C}DAB + \bar{C}\bar{D}A\bar{B} + C\bar{D}A\bar{B} \\
 &= \bar{C}\bar{D}(\bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}) + C\bar{D}(\bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}) + \bar{C}D(\bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}) \\
 &\quad + \bar{C}D(\bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}) \\
 &= \bar{C}\bar{D}(A \oplus B) + C\bar{D}(A \oplus B) + C\bar{D}(A \oplus B) + \bar{C}D(A \oplus B) \\
 &= (A \oplus B)(\bar{C} \oplus D) + (A \oplus B)(C \oplus D) \\
 &= A \oplus B \oplus C \oplus D
 \end{aligned}$$

y

AB \ CD	$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}D$	$C\bar{D}$	CD
AB	00	01	11	10
$\bar{A}\bar{B}$ 00			1	1
$\bar{A}B$ 01	1	1		
$A\bar{B}$ 11			1	1
AB 10	1	1		

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + ABC \\
 &= \bar{A}(\bar{B}C + B\bar{C}) + A(\bar{B}\bar{C} + BC) \\
 &= \bar{A}(B \oplus C) + A(B \oplus C) \\
 y &= A \oplus B \oplus C
 \end{aligned}$$

Z

X

AB \ CD $\overline{C}\overline{D}$ $\overline{C}D$ CD $C\overline{D}$
 00 01 11 10

AB 00				
$\overline{A}B$ 01	1	1	1	1
AB 11				
$A\overline{B}$ 10	1	1	1	1

$X = \overline{A}B + A\overline{B}$

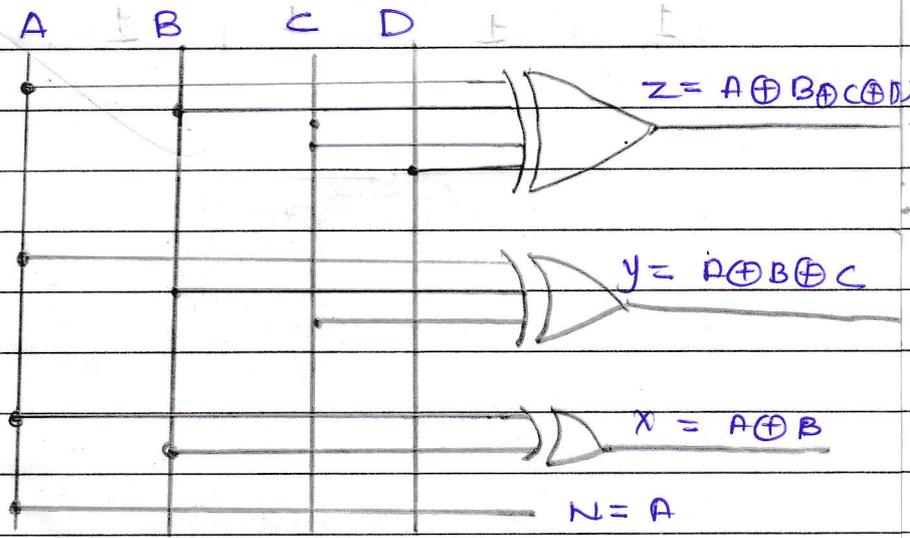
$X = A \oplus B$

AB \ CD $\overline{C}\overline{D}$ $\overline{C}D$ CD $C\overline{D}$
 00 01 11 10

W

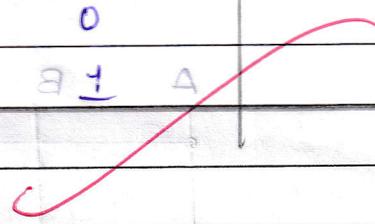
$\overline{A}\overline{B}$ 00				
$\overline{A}B$ 01				
AB 11	1	1	1	1
$A\overline{B}$ 10	1	1	1	1

$W = A$



Binary to Grey Code

Binary Code				Grey Code			
A	B	C	D	W	X	Y	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0



Z

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00		1		1
01		1		1
11		1		1
10		1		1

$$Z = \bar{C}D + C\bar{D}$$

$$= C \oplus D$$

y

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00			1	1
01	1	1		
11	1	1		
10			1	1

$$y = B\bar{C} + \bar{B}C$$

$$= B \oplus C$$

X

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00				
01	1	1	1	1
11				
10	1	1	1	1

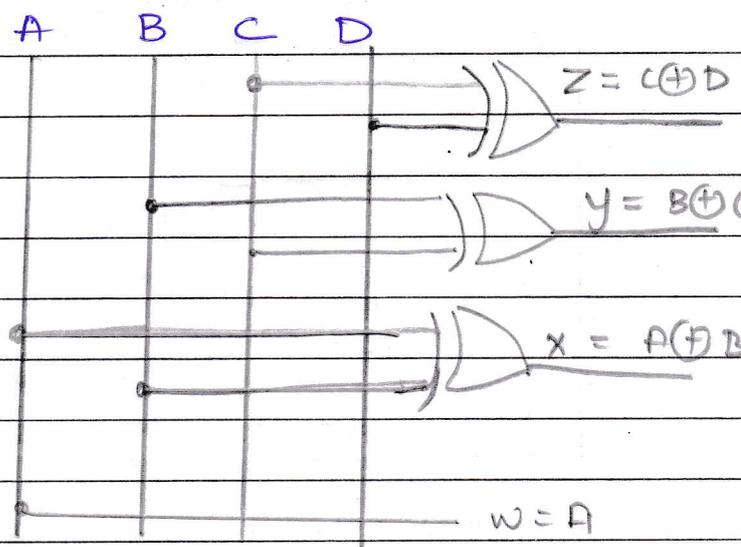
$$X = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$$

$$X = A \oplus B$$

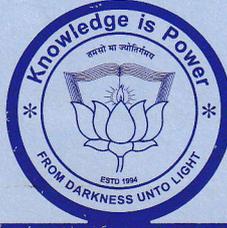
W

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00				
01				
11	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1

$$W = A$$



Rule



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : TARANVIUM FERDOSE Reg. No. : UI8IP21S0086

Class : BCA Section : A Semester II

Subject : DBMS [Data Base Management System]

Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

ASSIGNMENT -01

* Viewing all databases, Creating a databases, Viewing all Table in a database, Creating Tables [with and without constraints], Insexting / Updating / Deleting Records in a Table, Saving [Commit] and Undoing [rollback].

step 1:- View all tables in COLLEGE database.

Select Table_Name, Status from User-Tables;

TABLE-NAME	STATUS
BRANCH	Valid
STUDENT	Valid
AUTHOR	Valid
BOOK	Valid
BORROW	Valid

step 2 :- Insexting Records into a Table.

Insext into branch (BRID, BRName, HOD) Values [10, 'BCA', 'Santosh S'];

- 1 row created.

Insext into branch (BRID, BRName, HOD) Values [20, 'BBA', 'Rashmi E'];

- 1 row created.

Insext into branch (BRID, BRName, HOD) Values [30, 'BCOM', 'Ramesh A'];

- 1 row created.

Insext into branch (BRID, BRName, HOD) Values [40, 'BSc', 'Aditya P'];

- 1 row created.

Insext into branch (BRID, BRName, HOD) Values [50, 'BA', 'Asha P'];

- 1 row created.

Select * from Branch;

BRID	BRNAME	HOD
10	BcA	Santosh S
20	BBA	Rashmi E
30	Bcom	Ramesh A
40	BSc	Aditya P
50	BA	Asha P

Insert into student (USN, Name, Address, BRID, Sem) Values ('SCAS202201', 'Anusadha', 'Jayanaga', 10, 'II Sem');
- 1 row created.

Insert into student (USN, Name, address, BRID, Sem) Values ('SCAS202202', 'Manula', 'Basavangudi', 10, 'II Sem');
- 1 row created.

Insert into student (USN, Name, address, BRID, Sem) Values ('SCAC202204', 'Asun', 'JP Nagar', 30, 'II Sem');
- 1 row created.

Insert into student (USN, Name, address, BRID, Sem) Values ('SCAS202204', 'Abhi', 'Gisainaga', 40, 'II Sem');
- 1 row created.

Insert into student (USN, Name, address, BRID, Sem) Values ('SCAA202201', 'deepthi', 'Gisainaga', 50, 'IV Sem');
- 1 row created.

Select * from Student;

USN	NAME	ADDRESS	BRID	SEM
SCAS202201	Anusadha	Jayanaga	10	II Sem
SCAS202202	Manula	Basavangudi	10	II Sem
SCAS202203	Lakshmi	Basavangudi	10	IV Sem
SCAC202203	Renuka	Hamumanthnagar	20	II Sem
SCAC202204	Arun	JPNagar	30	II Sem
SCAS202204	Abhi	Gisingaga	40	II Sem
SCAA202201	deepthi	Gisingaga	50	IV Sem

- 7 rows created.

Insert into author [AID, AName, Country, age] values
['NEPCOMP01', 'Aruna', 'India', 36];

- 1 row created

Insert into author [AID, AName, Country, age] values
['NEPCOMP02', 'Suma', 'India', 38];

- 1 row created

Insert into author [AID, AName, Country, age] values
['NEPCOMM02', 'Sangeetha', 'India', 42];

- 1 row created

Insert into author [AID, AName, Country, age] values
['NEPCOMM01', 'Dilip', 'India', 39];

- 1 row created

Insert into author (AID, ANAME, Country, age] values
['NEPSC101', 'Shekar', 'India', 44];

1 row created.

Select * from author;

AID	ANAME	COUNTRY	AGE
NEPCOMP01	Aruna	India	36
NEPCOMP02	Suma	India	38
NEPCOMM02	Sangeetha	India	42
NEPCOMM01	Dilip	India	39
NEPSC101	Shekar	India	44

5 row created.

Insert into Book (BKID, BKName, AID, Publisher, BRID] Values
['NEPDBMS', 'DBMS', 'NEPCOMP02', 'Skyward', 10];

1 row created.

Insert into Book (BKID, BKName, AID, Publisher, BRID] Values
['NEPSE', 'SE', 'NEPCOMP02', 'Skyward', 10];

1 row created.

Insert into Book (BKID, BKName, AID, Publisher, BRID] Values
['NEPMATHS', 'Maths', 'NEPSC101', 'Oxford', 30];

1 row created.

Insert into Book (BKID, BKName, AID, Publisher, BRID] Values
['NEPJAVA', 'JAVA', 'NEPCOMM01', 'Oxford', 20];

1 row created.

Insert into Book [BKID, BKName, AID, Publisher, BRID]
 Values ['NEPPHY', 'PHYSICS', 'NEPCOMM02', 'Shree', 40];
 - 1 row created.

Select * from Book;

BKID	BKNAME	AID	PUBLISHER	BRID
NEPDDBMS	DBMS	NEPCOM02	Skyward	10
NEPSE	SE	NEPCOM02	Skyward	10
NEPJAVA	JAVA	NEPCOMM01	Oxford	20
NEPMATHS	MATHS	NEPSCI01	Oxford	30
NEPPHY	PHYSICS	NEPCOMM02	Shree	40

Insert into Borrow [USN, BKID, BORROW-DATE] Values
 ['SCAS202201', 'NEPDDBMS', '20-May-2022'];
 - 1 row created.

Insert into Borrow [USN, BKID, Borrow-date] Values
 ['SCAS202201', 'NEPSE', '28-May-2022'];
 - 1 row created.

Insert into Borrow [USN, BKID, Borrow-date] Values
 ['SCAC202204', 'NEPMATHS', '6-JUN-2022'];
 - 1 row created.

Insert into Borrow [USN, BKID, Borrow-date] Values
 ['SCAA202201', 'NEPPHY', '12-JUN-2022'];
 - 1 row created.

Insert into Borrow [USN, BKID, Borrow-date] Values
['SCAS202203', 'NEPPHY', '18-JUN-2022'];
- 1 row created.

Insert into Borrow [USN, BKID, Borrow-date] Values
['SCAS202201', 'NEPMATHS', '5-JUN-2022'];
- 1 row created.

Insert into Borrow [USN, BKID, Borrow-date] Values
['SCAG202201', 'NEPTAVA', '5-JUN-2022'];
- 1 row created.

Select * from Borrow;

USN	BKID	BORROW-DA
SCAS202201	NEPDBMS	20-May-22
SCAS202201	NEPSE	28-May-22
SCAC202204	NEPMATHS	06-JUN-22
SCAA202201	NEPPHY	12-JUN-22
SCAS202203	NEPPHY	18-JUN-22
SCAS202201	NEPMATHS	05-JUN-22
SCAS202201	NEPTAVA	05-JUN-22

- 7 rows selected.

Step 3 :- Updating Records in a Table.

Update Book Set Publisher = 'Skyward' where BKID = 'NEPTA'
- 1 row updated.

Select * from Book;

BKID	BKNAME	AID	PUBLISHER	BRID.
NEPDBMS	DBMS	NEPCOM02	Skyward	10
NEPSE	SE	NEPCOM02	Skyward	10
NEPJAVA	JAVA	NEPCOMM01	Skyward	20
NEPMATHS	MATHS	NEPEC101	Oxford	30
NEPPHY	PHYSICS	NEPCOMM02	Shree	40.

- 5 rows selected.

step 4 :- Deleting Records from a Table.

Delete Borrow where BKID = 'NEPPHY';

- 2 rows deleted.

Select * from Borrow;

USN	BKID	BORROW-DA
SCAS202201	NEPDBMS	20-May-22
SCAS202201	NEPSE	28-May-22
SCAC202204	NEPMATHS	06-JUN-22
SCAS202201	NEPMATHS	05-JUN-22
SCAS202201	NEPJAVA	05-JUN-22

- 5 rows selected.

step 5 :- Perform Saving [COMMIT]

Insert into branch [BRID, BRName, HOD] values
[66, 'MCA', 'BALAJI'];

- 1 row created.

Insert into branch [BRID, BRName, HOD] Values [70, 'MBA', 'Ven

- 1 row created.

COMMIT;

Commit Complete.

Select * from Branch;

BRID	BRName	HOD
10	Bca	Santosh S
20	BBA	Rashmi E
30	B.COM	Ramesh A
40	BSc	Aditya P
50	BA	Asha P
60	MCA	Balaji
70	MBA	Venkat

- 7 rows selected.

step 6:- Perform Undoing [ROLL BACK]

SavePoint S1.

- Save point created.

Insert into branch [BRID, BRName, HOD] Values [80, 'Maths', 'Ven

- 1 row created.

Insert into branch [BRID, BRName, HOD] Values [90, 'chemistry', 'J

- 1 row created.

ROLL BACK S1;

- Rollback complete.

Select * from Branch;

BRID	BRName	HOD
----	----	----
10	BCA	Santosh S
20	BBA	Rashmi E
30	BCOM	Ramesh A
40	BSC	Aditya P
50	BA	Asha P
60	MCA	Balaji
70	MBA	Venkat

- 7 rows selected.

ASSIGNMENT - 02

- * [a] List the details of Students who are all studying in 2nd sem BCA.
- [b] List the students who are not borrowed any books.

[a] List the details of Students who are all studying in 2nd sem BCA.

Select * From Student S, Branch BR where S.BRID = BR.BRID
2 AND S.SEM = 'II Sem' and BR.BRName = 'BCA' ;

USN	NAME	ADDRESS	BRID	SEM	BRID	BRName	BRName	HOP
SCAA202201	Anusadha	Jayanagar	10	II Sem	10	-	BCA	Santos
SCAB202202	Manula	Basavangudi	10	II Sem	10	-	BCA	Santos

[b] List the Students who are not borrowed any books.

Select * From Student S
2 where S.USN Not In [Select B.USN From Borrow B];

USN	NAME	ADDRESS	BRID	SEM	SEM
SCAA202201	Deepthi	Gisrinagar	50		IV Sem
SCAC202203	Renuka	Hamamathnagar	20		II Sem
SCAB202202	Manula	Basavangudi	10		II Sem
SCAB202203	Lakshmi	Basavangudi	10		IV Sem
SCAB202204	Abhi	Gisrinagar	40		II Sem.

ASSIGNMENT - 03

* Perform the following:

Creating Tables [with and without constraints], Inserting / Updating / Deleting Records in a Table, Saving [commit] and Undoing [rollback].

step 1:- Creating Table [with and without constraints]

Create Table student (USN Varchar2[10] Primary Key,

2 Name Varchar2[20] Not Null, DOB date, branch Varchar2[10] Not Null,

3 mark1 Number[4] Not Null, mark2 Number[4] Not Null, mark3 Number[4] Not Null,

4 Total Number[4], GPA Number[4,2];

- Table created.

DESC STUDENT;

Name	Null?	Type
USN	Not Null	Varchar2[10]
Name	Not Null	Varchar2[20]
dob		Date
Branch	Not Null	Varchar2[10]
mark1	Not Null	Number[4]
mark2	Not Null	Number[4]
mark3	Not Null	Number[4]
Total		Number[4]
GPA		Number[4,2].

step 2:- Inserting Records into a Table.

Insert into student [usn, name, dob, Branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA] values ['SCA202201', 'Sanjana', '24-AUG-2004', 'BCA', 85, 96, 97, Null, Null];

- 1 row created.

Insert into student [usn, name, dob, Branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA] values ['SCAC202201', 'Anisudh', '10-OCT-2004', 'Bcom', 75, 85, 65, Null, Null];

- 1 row created.

Insert into student [usn, name, dob, Branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA] values ['SCAB202201', 'AKASH', '11-NOV-2004', 'BBA', 75, 85, 83, Null, Null];

- 1 row created.

Insert into student [usn, name, dob, Branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA] values ['SCAC202202', 'Tandra', '1-DEC-2004', 'BCA', 84, 56, 63, Null, Null];

- 1 row created.

Insert into student [usn, name, dob, Branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA] values ['SCA202203', 'Anusha', '1-JAN-2004', 'BCA', 68, 72, 78, Null, Null];

- 1 row created.

Select * from student;

USN	NAME	DOB	BRANCH	MARK1	MARK2	MARK3	Total	GPA
SCA202201	Sanjana	24-Aug-04	BCA	85	96	97		
SCAC202201	Anizudh	10-Oct-04	BCOM	75	85	65		
SCAB202201	AKASH	11-Nov-04	BBA	75	85	83		
SCA202202	Tandya	01-DEC-04	BCA	84	56	83		
SCA202203	Anusha	01-JAN-05	BCA	68	72	78		

- 5 rows selected.

Step 3 :- Inserting Records into a Table and Saving [Commit].

Insert into student (usn, name, dob, branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA) Values ('SCAC202203', 'Sahana', '15-JAN-2005', 'BCOM', 45, 65, 68, Null, Null);

- 1 row created.

Insert into student (usn, name, dob, branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA) Values ('SCAC202204', 'Yohan', '15-FEB-2004', 'BCOM', 55, 76, 78, Null, Null);

- 1 row created.

~~Insert into student (usn, name, dob, branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA) Values ('SCAC202205', 'Srikanth', '05-may-1977', 'BCOM', 99, 89, 79, Null, Null);~~

COMMIT;

- Commit complete.

step 4 :- Deleting Records into a Table and Saving [Commit].

Delete student where USN = 'SCAC202205';

- 1 row deleted.

step 5 :- Undoing [rollback]

SavePoint S1;

- Savepoint created.

Insert into student [USN, Name, dob, branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA] Values ('SCAB202204', 'Satya', '15-MAR-2000', 'BBA', 68, 77, 74, Null, Null);

- 1 row created.

Insert into student [USN, Name, dob, branch, mark1, mark2, mark3, Total, GPA] Values ('SCAB202205', 'Dhanu', '25-MAR-2000', 'BBA', 68, 85, 90, Null, Null);

- 1 row created.

ROLL BACK;

- Rollback complete.

Select * from Student;

USN	NAME	DOB	BRANCH	MARK1	MARK2	MARK3	TOTAL	GPA
SCA202201	Sanjana	24-Aug-04	BCA	85	96	97		
SCAC202201	Anisudh	10-Oct-04	BCOM	75	85	65		
SCAB202201	AKash	11-Nov-04	BBA	75	85	83		
SCA202202	Tandya	01-Dec-04	BCA	84	56	63		
SCA202203	Anusha	01-Jan-05	BCA	68	72	78		
SCAC202203	Sahana	15-Jan-05	BCOM	45	65	68		
SCAC202204	Yohan	15-Feb-04	BCOM	55	76	78		

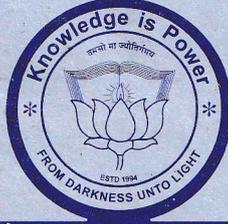
step 6:- Updating Records in a Table.

Update student set Total = mark1 + mark2 + mark3;

- 7 rows updated.

Select * From Student ;

USN	NAME	DOB	BRANCH	Mark1	Mark2	Mark3	Total	GPA
SCA202201	Sanjana	24-Aug-04	BCA	85	96	97	278	
SCAC202201	Anisudh	10-Oct-04	BCOM	75	85	65	225	
SCAB202201	AKash	11-Nov-04	BBA	75	85	83	243	
SCA202202	Tandya	01-Dec-04	BCA	84	56	63	203	
SCA202203	Anusha	01-Jan-05	BCA	68	72	78	218	
SCAC202203	Sahana	15-Jan-05	BCOM	45	65	68	178	
SCAC202204	Yohan	15-Feb-04	BCOM	55	76	78	209	



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : K. Prajwal Reddy Reg. No. : M2013408

Class : IVth Sem Section : A Semester IV

Subject : Sanskrit

K. Prajwal

Signature of the Student

Subrahmanya

Signature H.O.D.

Tej

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

Sanskrit Dramas.

Introduction.

The word कवि (Kavi) in Sanskrit is popularly known as कविः कविः (Poet's work). The Kavya is classified into two types, viz. श्लोक (Shloka) and पद्य (Padya). श्लोक is again classified into three types as verse, prose and a work including both verse and prose. पद्य is divided into two types, viz., Rupakas and uparupakas. Rupakas are of ten types: Nataka, Prakarana, Bana, Prahasana, Dima, Vyayoga, Samarakara, Veethi, Anka and Namriga. Uparupakas are of eighteen types: Nataka, Tristaka, Grahita, Sattaka, Natyayogasaka, Prasthana, Ullanga, Kavya, Menkhana, Rasaka, Sallapaka, Shreegaditha, Shilpaka, Vilasika, Duxmullika, Prakarani, Hallika and Bhanika. The features of all these Rupakas and uparupakas are discussed in detail in Dasharupaka and Phamanjaya, Natakakshamanatrasaka of Sage Anandini, Bhavaprakasha of Shree Sahitya Deepana of Vishvanatha. Pratapa Suddhiam of Vidyanatha is a popular saying.

The drama is an important branch of Sanskrit literature. Kalidasa in the drama Malavikagnapita praises the importance of drama as Drama delights the people having various interests. Ancient rhetorician Varaha points out the importance of Rupakas thus. Rupaka is a general name given to all compositions. Though Nataka is a name given to all compositions.

all types of *natyaka* are called as *rupakas* in practice. The dramas are delightful to mind by its attractive plot, characterisation and delineation of sentiments. Drama exhibits the conflicts of life and upholds the ideal principles through entertainment. It is very difficult to trace the origin of dramas. Scholars have expressed varied opinions regarding the origin and development of these dramas. Here is a brief and general introduction to the origin of dramas.

Theory of Divine origin:

Tradition ascribes the origin of dramatic representation to Bharata who is supposed to have received the knowledge of art directly from the creator Brahma. The information related to the origin of drama is found in the first chapter of *Natyashastra*. In the *Treta* yuga people spent their time, enjoying each other, without any entertainment. Then gods, led by Indra, approached Brahma and prayed him to create the fifth *veda*, open to all *varnas*, as the *vedas* the source of knowledge were not open to *shudras*. So the gods desired to have knowledge through entertaining means and which could be both *shravya* and *drusya*.

There is the conversation of Setonks and Indra with Maruti. There are some words found seen in Yama-Yama Samveda, Puranas - Urvashir Samveda, Vishwakshita - nadi Samveda one dialogue by Pt. Venkta Namdala of Rigveda is significant. Three brothers of Agni viz, Bhuyapati, Bhuvanapati, Bhupate were extremely tired of taking obligation to gods and they died. Agni being tired felt he may also have the same state as of his brothers stopped taking the obligation to god & hid himself somewhere. Gods traced Agni and convinced him to carry the obligation.

Shukra 'yaska' have called this type of humans as Samadasuta. Shukra calls 16th Sukta 1st Mandala of Rigveda as Samadasukta.

ब्रह्मिन्ः :- Brahaddvata some call them as Urvashis.

On 9th Sukta of 10th Mandala of Rigveda, Brahadvata reflects their सर्वं जयं पार्श्वः इतिहासो यत्किञ्च Nasrulleer called them as Yajnika Nataka. Sylvan Lewis agrees with his opinion of Nasrulleer. Sheldese called them as Mystery plays. Thus the origin of dramas can be traced in these Samadasuktas.

Dramatical elements of Sacrifices:-

There is a theory that Sanskrit dramas originated and developed through the dramatical elements of Yajnikas. There are some of the dramatical instances in the

Sacrifices. For ex in Somayaga, there is an act of selling of soma. (Soma-vikraya). After the completion of the Somayaga, there is a instance of Sudra who had sold soma went to collect the price of soma from siltuiks. The Rituks will drive him away hitting with goathen balls. This is a dramatic instance of face quarrel. In the Satyaga there is a narrative of quarrel between a vysha & sudra. In Mahabharata sacrifice there is a instance where a brahman and a lowcastan include in mutual abuse all these dramatic instances created an environment for the origin development of Sanskrit dramas. This theory has first proposed by Prof. H. Hebrndt.

Ramayana, Mahabharata and Gramatical work: Some scholars tried to trace the origin of Sanskrit drama in Puranas and Puranas. In Mahabharata there is the usage of the word 'Nata' pairi who lived during the 4th century BC refers to Atkadyayi the names of Shiksh and Keshava as Natadrakaras and call their followers as Shailpaha and Keshavnaha. There is the possibility of ancient Sanskrit dramas originated and developed by Nishava & purna etc.

~~Greek~~ Influence on the origin of Sanskrit Drama :-

There are some scholars who believed that Sanskrit dramas originated and developed by the influence of Greek drama. The division of dramas into acts, all the actors departing from the stage at the completion of each act, entry of new characters

well enact are called as *skitopadhepakas* -

7) After the achievement of the goal of the main lot drama will be concluding with *Bharatavakya*.

8) In each act the incidents should take place in one place and in the vicinity of that place. The incidents should take place within a day. In former act the incidents can take place in different place at any interval of time.

9) There is no division of comedy and tragedy except 'Urbhangam' drama of Bhasa.

10) The defeat and death of hero or the main character in the defeat of the ideal. By this the viewers will be losing the belief in ideal and value so the moral feature of Sanskrit drama is mixed nature of its language. Along with Sanskrit, Prakrit language is used on some occasions some.

11) The main male characters will speak in Prakrit and female characters will speak in Sanskrit.

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①

Life, date and works of Mahakavi Vishakadatta.

Vishakadatta is the most celebrated author of the drama Mudrasakshya. Like any other great poet as Bana, Kalidasa and others, Vishakadatta has not given much details in his works; except a few words in the prelude of the drama. It is customary for Sanskrit poets to give a brief introduction about the self through the stage directors who converse with Natya (actor) about the enactment of the play. Through Smakham, it is known that Vishakadatta is the author. He is the son of Pitru who had the title Maharaja (महाराज) and the grandson of the subordinate king Vatsisakaradatta; in some sections of the play his father's name is found as Bhaskaradatta.

We can see that the word Datta in the name reveals that the ancestor of poet must have ownership of a small region, near present Bengal or south Bihar, the region in those days called Mandala presumably gifted by Chandragupta Vikramaditya II of Gupta dynasty. The other name of Pitru is Bhaskaradatta supports their view.

The Baharatmukya of the drama ends with "which means let the king Chandragupta along with his relatives and subordinates rule this earth Chandragupta referred here is Gupta dynasty, whose contemporary was the dramatist.

Scholars give many rational evidence to answer the query. Whether Chandragupta mentioned here is Chandragupta Mauerya the founder of Mauerya dynasty or that of Chandragupta Vikramaditya of Gupta dynasty (4th cen AD). According to many scholars 'Vishakadatta'

The word Shantivarma is correct and he happened to be the son of Brhavarman, of Mukheri kingdom / dynasty. The contemporary of Sri Vishvardhan of 4th cent AD. on this ground some scholars argue that Vishakhadatta must have composed the drama in around 400 A.D.

The poet has not recorded any details about his birth place or the place of death. His writing matches with Uttar style as he had depicted the ways and costumes of women of Uttar country (present upper india) and also the Versa वीथ विराजति the place of paddy being green. It is concluded that he was a resident of the lower Bengal a part of Magadha kingdom.

शक्यस्य :- This is the monumental work of Vishakhadatta. It has 7 acts. It is this drama that has made him prominent in ancient drama literature. The main theme of this drama is to make Rakshasa accept that power of chief minister to Chandragupta is order to stabilize his power. This drama encompasses all the plans and strategies made by Chanakya to achieve the goal. It is a drama based on political theme.

शक्यस्य शक्यस्य शक्यस्य :- which means Rakshasa on side by the signet ring. The ring which Chanakya get through his spy. In the house of Chandanadasa becomes the turning point in the drama. Through his signet ring Chanakya controls Rakshasa his plans and finally succeeds in securing Rakshasa to Chandragupta side.

2) दत्तिलोकप्रिय :- The work belongs to Vishakadatta, known only by reference. This work is not available, it is quoted widely in Nalidayayana. The verses from this work is illustrated in दत्तिलोकप्रिय of bhaja. The work depicts the life of Chandragupta of Maurya dynasty.

3) अभिशापिकावचिनः :- This is a drama not available, but attributed to Vishakadatta. Many later poets have illustrated verse from this drama in their respective works.

4) शैलशोकः :- This drama is attributed to Vishakadatta. The work is not available. The verse शतशत शतशत is highlighted in शतशतशतशत. (Based on this it is concluded that) Vishakadatta has written this drama based on Ramayana.

When one studies अभिशापिकावचिनः, it can be known the poet had mastery over political science, Nalidayayana and Vyasa logge. He was also an expert on astrological, science and mathematics. In all the poet was well versed in many branches knowledge and had multifaceted personality and skill.

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2

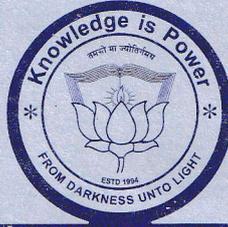
Brief Summary of the plot. Act I

The drama *Mudra Rakshasa* Act I after Nanda (cot) in which the stage director Panakes the blessings of Lord Shiva's Vakerkto with his beloved Parvati and the soft dance (Arka Nritya) or (Bilpurasi) - Shiva's grace be bestowed on all, the stage-manager convenes with his wife prepares the way for the entry of Chanakya on to the stage. The word Chandrabrahma (Chandra - elija) is misunderstood by every vigilant Chanakya for a possible attack on Chandragupta who bears Spikhaty in name. Kautilya Chandragupta while Lamaline etc. a long soliloquy follows in which he expresses his achievements namely destruction of Nanda and establishing Chandragupta as a king of Kusumapura (Magadha kingdom). He outlines his plan of action in the mean time, Apunaka one of the spy appointed to know the reactions of subjects towards the new king disguised as a mendicant holding the portrait of Yama & singing the songs glorifying Yama - comes and informs Chanakya that all subjects are happy except three. and the second one Shakatadasa a scribe Kayastha, both are hostile of the new king he then hands over a signet ring to Chanakya which he got near the house of jewel merchant Chandhamadasa. This he does to support his view - that Chandra had given ~~justification~~ to the wife and family of Rakshasa at his house.

The ~~signet~~ signet ring plays a pivot role in the entire drama. The ground for which is set in the first act. Chanakya get a Warrant letter with an unknown address written by Shakatadasa, close aed. of Rakshasa, then seals it with raksha.

king to Siddhasthaka, with certain secret protection. Next
he summons Chandanadara the Jeweller-merchant, orders him
to deliver the family of Paksiana to whom he had
given protection in his house. Born using sama and
dama upaya, he tries his best to convince Chandanadara
to surrender him but the latter declines and remains firm
in loyalty for the present. Chandakya orders him to be
kept in imprisonment till Chandragupta himself pronounce
death penalty. Meantime all the bumbling men of
Chandragupta like Bhagurayana, Bhadrabhatta and
others have fled away. Chandakya smacks his hip
sallet which had shown its power in the destruction of
the state of Nanda and which is more powerful than
hundreds of armies not desert him at all. 20/12/20

20/12/20



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : Ashwini.M Reg. No. : R1912415

Class : BCA Section : 'A' sec Semester 5th sem

Subject : Data Mining

Ashwini.M.

Signature of the Student

Redh

Signature H.O.D.

ds

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

ASSIGNMENT-2

1) Explain the types of OLAP Servers.

Ans: Types of OLAP Servers.

We have four types of OLAP Servers.

Relational OLAP (ROLAP)

Multidimensional OLAP (MOLAP)

Hybrid OLAP (HOLAP)

Specialized SQL Servers

1) Relational OLAP

ROLAP Servers are placed between relational back-end servers and client front-end tools. To store and manage warehouse data, ROLAP uses relational or extended-relational DBMS.

ROLAP includes the following

- Implements of aggregation navigation logic.
- Optimization for each DBMS back end.
- Additional tools and services.

2) Multidimensional OLAP.

MOLAP uses array-based multidimensional storage engines for multidimensional views of data. With multidimensional data stores, the storage utilization may be low if the data set is sparse. Therefore, many MOLAP servers use two levels of data storage representation to handle dense and sparse data sets.

3) Hybrid OLAP.

Hybrid OLAP is a combination of both ROLAP and MOLAP. It offers highest scalability of ROLAP and faster

Computation of MOLAP. HOLAP Servers allows to store the large data volumes of detailed information. The aggregation are stored separately in MOLAP store.

4) Specialized SQL Servers.

Specialized SQL Servers provide advanced query language and query processing support for SQL queries over star and snowflake schemas in a read-only environment.

2) Explain OLAP operation.

Ans: Since OLAP Servers are based on multidimensional view of data, we will discuss OLAP operations in multidimensional data.

Here is the list of OLAP operations -

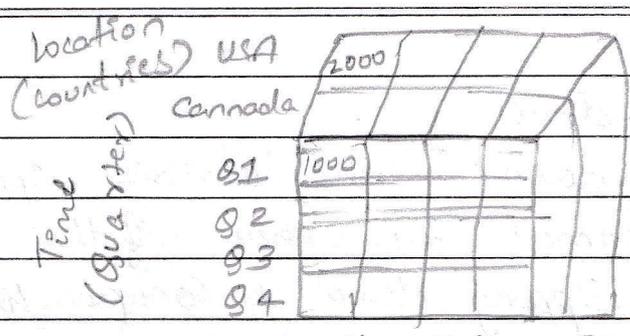
- Roll-up.
- Drill-down.
- slice and dice.
- Pivot (swtate).

Roll-up.

Roll-up performs aggregation on a data cube in any of the following ways.

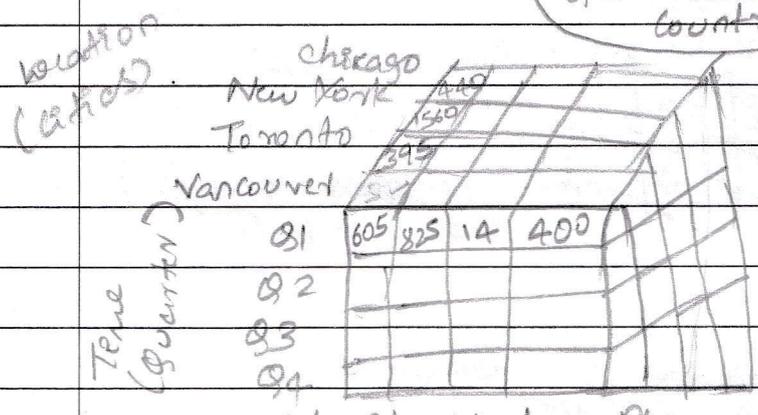
- By climbing up a concept hierarchy for a dimension.
- By dimension reduction.

The following diagram illustrates how roll-up works.



Mobile Modern Phone Security Item (types)

roll-up on location (from cities to countries)



Mobile Modern Phone Security Item (types)

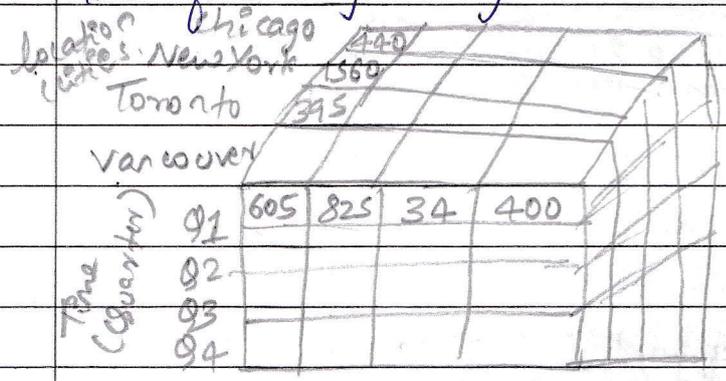
- Roll-up is performed by climbing up a concept hierarchy for the dimension location.
- Initially the concept hierarchy was ("street < City < Province < Country")
- On rolling up, the data is aggregated by ascending the location hierarchy from the level of City to the level of Country.
- The data is grouped into Cities rather than Countries.
- When roll-up is performed, one or more dimensions from the data cube are removed.

Drill-down.

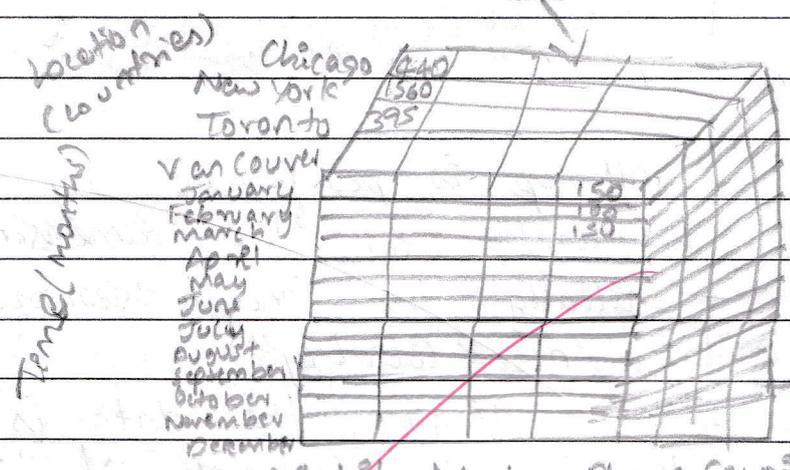
Drill-down is the reverse operation of roll-up. It is performed by either of the following ways.

- By stepping down a concept hierarchy for a dimension
- By introducing a new dimension.

The following diagram illustrates how drill-down works.



Mobile Modem Phone Security
Elem (Types)



Mobile Modem Phone Security
Elem (Types)

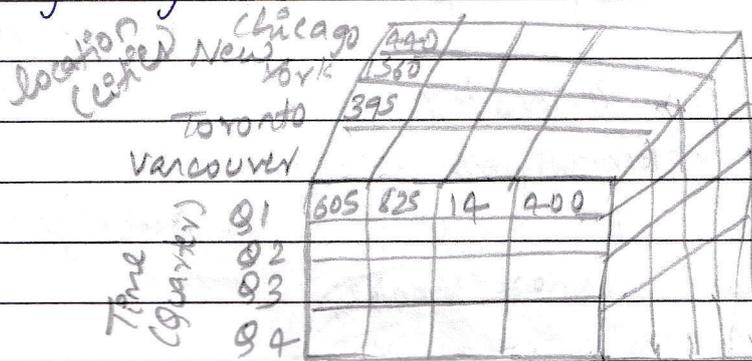
- Drill-down is performed by stepping down a concept hierarchy for the dimension time.
- Initially the concept hierarchy was ["day < month <

quarters < year"]

- On drilling down, the time dimension is descended from the level of quarters to the level of month.
- When drill-down is performed one or more dimensions from the data cube are added.
- It navigates the data from less detailed data to highly detailed data.

slice

The slice operation selects one particular dimension from a given cube and provides a new sub-cube. Consider the following diagram that shows how slice works.



Mobile Modem Phone Security
Item (Types)

slice
for time
= "Q1"

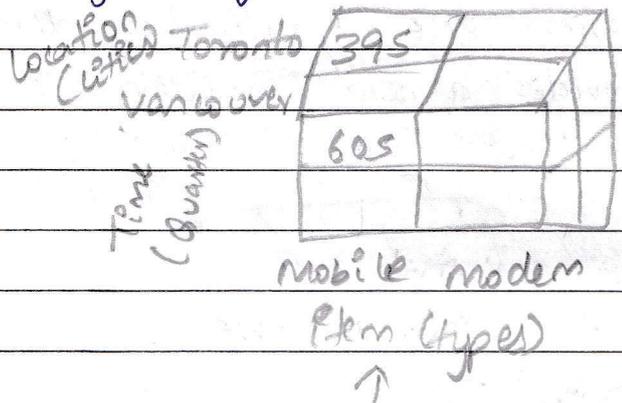
Location (City)	Chicago			
	New York			
	Toronto			
	Vancouver	605	825	14

Mobile Modem Phone Security
Item (Types)

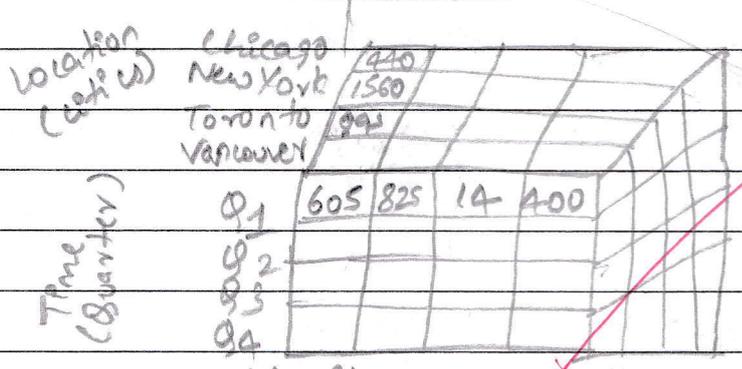
- Here slice is performed for the dimension "time" using the criterion time = "Q1".
- It will form a new sub-cube by selecting one or more dimensions.

Dice

Dice selects two or more dimensions from a given cube and provides a new sub-cube. Consider the following diagram that shows the dice operation



Dice for (Location = "Toronto" or "Vancouver") and (Time = "Q1" or "Q2") and (Item = "mobile" or "modem")

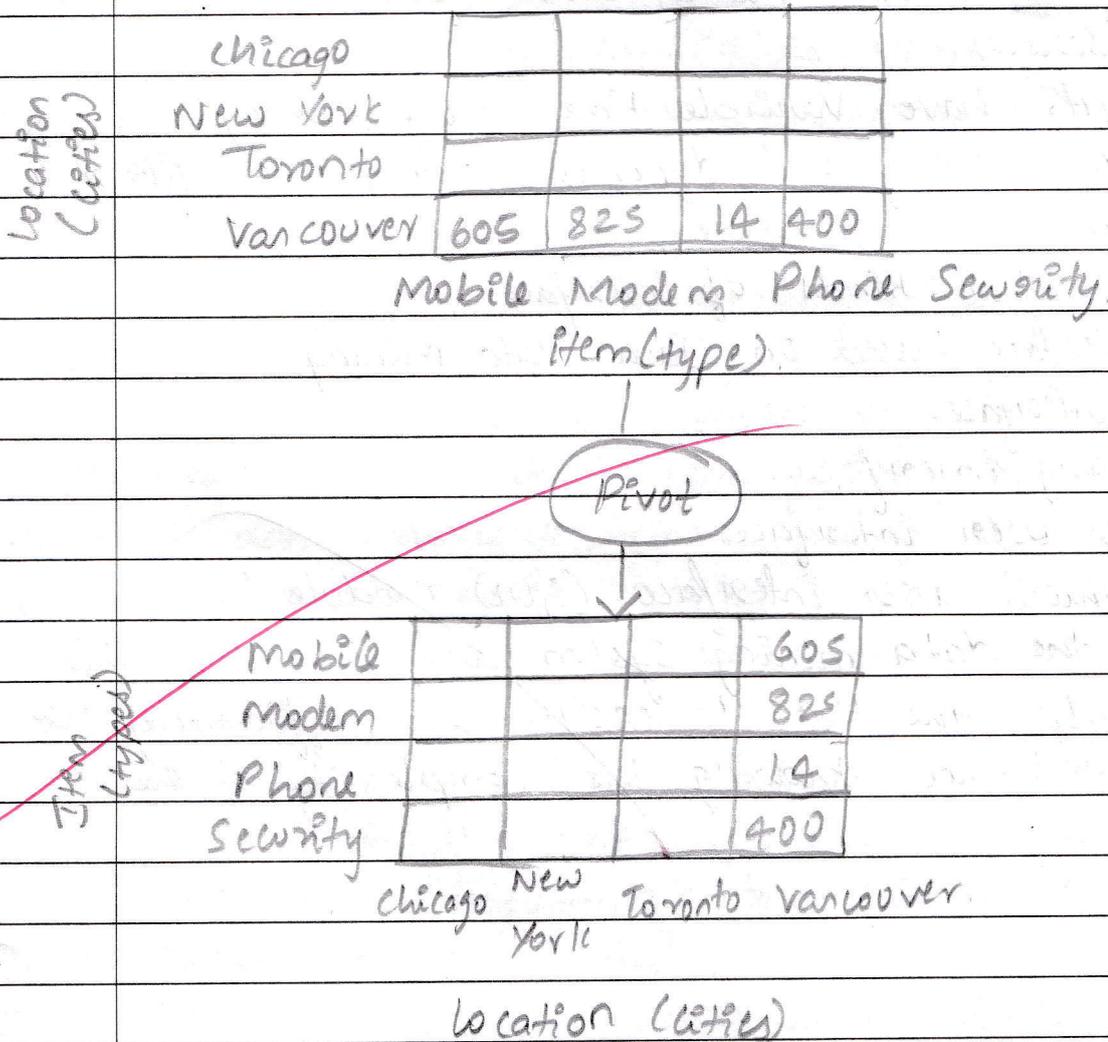


The dice operation on the cube based on the following selection criteria involves three dimension.

- (location = "Toronto" or "Vancouver")
- (time = "Q1" or "Q2")
- (item = "Mobile" or "Modem")

Pivot

The pivot operation is also known as rotation. It rotates the data axes in view in order to provide an alternative presentation of data. Consider the following diagram that shows the pivot operation.



3) Write a note on Data Mining interface.

Ans:- Data Mining interface (DMI) is a web-based interactive dynamic report building module. DMI reports immediately access current data and refresh automatically when new data becomes available.

- Trending and baseline data is also available for customised report.
- Trending data is transparently used when necessary, while baseline data mixed with current data on the same screen.
- DMI reports have variable time range settings, resolution setting and dynamic sorting and filter mechanism.

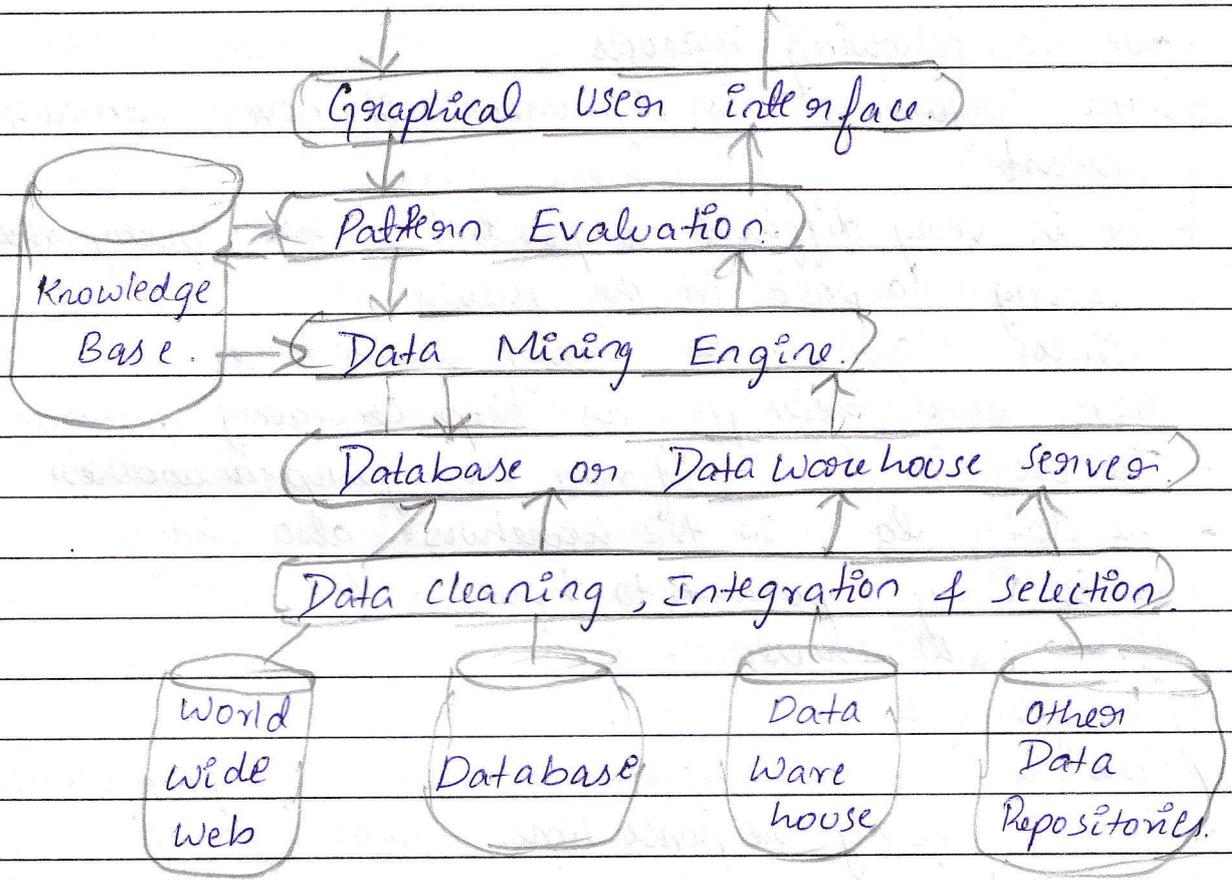
There are two kinds of interface

- Java interface based on Java data mining.
- PL/SQL interface.

1) Programming interface.

2) Graphical User interface.

The graphical user interface (GUI) module communicates between the data mining system and the user. This module helps the user to easily and efficiently use the system without knowing the complexity of the process.



4) Write a note on tuning data Warehouse.

Ans: A data Warehouse keeps evolving and it is Unpredictable what query the user is going to post in the future. Therefore, it becomes more difficult to tune a data Warehouse System.

The process of applying different strategies in performing different operation of data Warehouse such that performance measures will enhance is called data Warehouse tuning.

- Difficulties in Data Warehouse tuning.

Tuning a data Warehouse is a difficult procedure

due to following reasons.

- Data Warehouse is dynamic ; it never remains constant.
- It is very difficult to predict what query the user is going to post in the future.
- Business requirements change with time.
- Users and their profiles keep changing
- The user can switch from one group to another.
- The data load on the warehouse also changes with time.

Note- It is very important to have a complete knowledge of data warehouse.

Performance Assessment.

Here is a list of objective measures of performance.

- Average query response time.
- Scan rates.
- Time Used per day query.
- Memory usage per process
- I/O throughput rates.

5) Explain data mining architecture.

Ans:- The significant components of data mining systems are a data source, data mining engine, data warehouse server, the pattern evaluation module, graphical user interface and knowledge base.

Data source.

The actual source of data is the Database, data warehouse, world wide web (www), text files, and

other documents. You need a huge amount of historical data for data mining to be successful.

- Organizations typically store data in database or data warehouse.
- Data warehouse may comprise one or more databases, text files, spreadsheets, or other repositories of data.
- Sometimes, even plain text files or spreadsheets may contain information.

Data base or Data warehouse server.

- The data base or data warehouse server consists of the original data that is ready to be processed.
- Hence, the server is used for retrieving the relevant data that is based on data mining as per user request.

Data mining engine.

- The data mining engine is a major component of any data mining system.
- It contains several modules for operating data mining tasks, including association, characterization, classification, clustering, prediction, time-series analysis etc.
- In other words, we can say data mining is the root of our data mining architecture.

Pattern Evaluation Module.

- The pattern evaluation module is primarily responsible for the measure of investigation of the pattern by using a threshold value.
- It collaborates with the data mining engine to focus the search on exciting patterns.

Graphical User Interface.

- The graphical user interface (GUI) module communicates between the data mining system and the user.
- This module helps the user to easily and efficiently use the system without knowing the complexity of the process.
- This module cooperates with the data mining system when the user specifies a query or a task and displays the result.

Knowledge Base.

- The knowledge base is helpful in the entire process of data mining.
- It might be helpful to guide the search or evaluate the stake of the result patterns.
- The knowledge base may even contain user views and data from user experiences that might be helpful in the data mining process.
- The data mining engine may receive inputs from the knowledge base to make the result more accurate and reliable.
- The pattern assessment module regularly interface with the knowledge base to get inputs and also update it.

~~Job~~

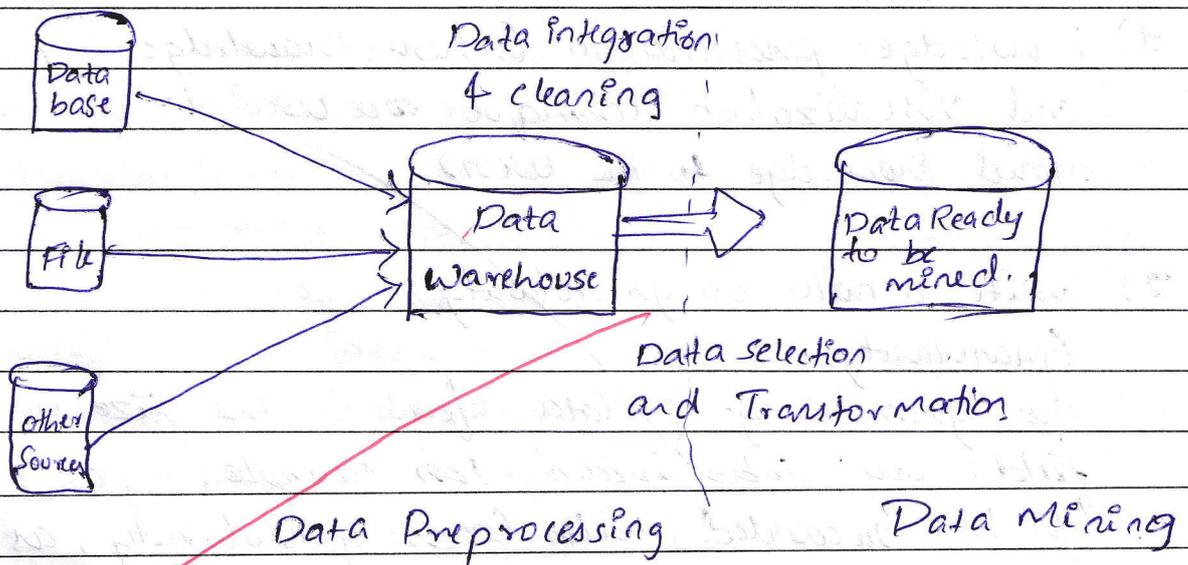
ASSIGNMENT-03

1) Explain Knowledge Discovery in databases.

KDD - KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY IN DATABASES.

Data Mining treats as a synonym for another popularly used term, Knowledge Discovery from Data, or KDD. In others view data mining as simply an essential steps in the process of knowledge discovery, in which intelligent methods are applied in order to extract data patterns.

Gregory Piatetsky-Shapiro coined the term "Knowledge Discovery in Databases" in 1989. However, the term 'data mining' became more popular in the business and press communities. Currently, Data mining and Knowledge Discovery are used interchangeably.



Now days, data mining is used in almost all places where a large amount of data is stored and processed.

Knowledge Discovery From Data consists of the following steps:

- 1) Data cleaning (to remove noise or irrelevant data).
- 2) Data integration (where multiple data sources may be combined).
- 3) Data selection (where data relevant to the analysis task are retrieved from the database).
- 4) Data transformation (where data are transformed or consolidated into forms appropriate for mining by performing summary or aggregation function, for sample).
- 5) Data mining (an important process where the intelligent methods are applied in order to extract data patterns).
- 6) Pattern evaluation (to identify the fascinating patterns representing knowledge based on some interestingness measures).
- 7) Knowledge presentation (where knowledge representation and visualization technique are used to present the mined knowledge to the user).

2) Write a note on granularity.
Granularity.

The granularity of data refers to the size in which data fields are subdivided. For example, a postal address can be recorded, with coarse granularity, as a single field:

1) address - 33/20, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bengaluru - 560024
Karnataka, India.

or with fine granularity, as multiple fields:

- 1) Street address = 33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura.
- 2) City = Bengaluru.
- 3) State = Karnataka.
- 4) Postal code = 560024.
- 5) Country = India.

or even finer granularity:

- 1) Street = Hebbal, Kempapura.
- 2) address number = 33/2B.
- 3) City = Bengaluru.
- 4) State = Karnataka.
- 5) Postal code = 560024.
- 6) Country = India.

Finer granularity has overheads for data input and storage. This manifests itself in a higher number of objects and methods in the objects-oriented programming paradigm or more subroutine calls for procedural programming and parallel computing environments.

It does however offer benefits in flexibility of data processing in treating each data field in isolation if required. A performance problem caused by excessive granularity may not reveal itself until scalability becomes an issue.

3) What is bitmap indexing? Explain with an example.

Bitmap indexing is a special type of database indexing that uses bitmaps. This technique is used for huge

databases, when column is of low cardinality and these columns are most frequently used in the query.

Need of Bitmap Indexing - The need of Bitmap indexing will be clear through the below given example:

For example, let us say that a company holds an employee table with entries like EmpNo, EmpName, Job, New-Emp and Salary, let us assume that the employees are hired once in the year, therefore the table will be updated very less and will remain static most of the time. But the columns will be frequently used in queries to retrieve data like: No. of female employees in the company etc. In this case we need a file organization method which should be fast enough to give quick results. But any of the traditional file organization methods is not that fast, therefore we switch to a better method of storing and retrieving data known as bitmap indexing.

How Bitmap Indexing is done - In the above example of ~~the~~ table employee, we can see that the column New-Emp has only two values Yes and No based upon the ~~fact~~ fact that the employee is new to the company or not. Similarly let us assume that the Job of the employees is divided into 4 categories only i.e. Manager, Analyst, clerk and Salesman. Such columns are called columns with low cardinality. Even though these columns have less unique values, they can be queried very often.

unit

Bit: Bit is a basic unit of information used in computing that can have only one of two values either 0 or 1. The two values of a binary digit can also be interpreted as logic values true/false or yes/no.

In Bitmap Indexing these bits are used to represent the unique values in those low cardinality columns. This technique of storing the low cardinality rows in form of bits are called bitmap indices.

Continuing the employee example, given below is the employee table:

EmpNo	EmpName	Job	New-Emp	Salary
1	Alice	Analyst	Yes	15000
2	Joe	Sales Person	No	10000
3	Katy	clerk	No	12000
4	Annie	Manager	Yes	25000

If New-Emp is the data to be indexed, the content of the bitmap index is shown as four (As we have four rows in the above table) columns under the heading bitmap indices. Here Bitmap Index "yes" has value 1001 because row 1 and row four has value "Yes" in column New-Emp.

New-Emp Values	Bitmap Indices
Yes	1001
No	0110

In this case there are two such bitmap, one for "New-Emp" Yes and one for "New-Emp" No. It is easy

to see that each bit in bitmap indices shows that whether a particular row refers to a person who is new to the company or not.

The above scenario is the simplest form of Bitmap Indexing. Most columns will have more distinct values. For example the column Job here will have only 4 unique (As mentioned earlier). Variation on the bitmap indexing is shown below:

Job Values	Bitmap Indices
Analyst	1000
Salesperson	0100
clerk	0010
Manager	0001

Now suppose, if we want to find out the details for the employee who is not new in the company and is a sales person then we will run the query:

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE New-Emp = "No" and Job = "Salesperson";
```

For this query the DBMS will search the bitmap index of both the columns and perform logical AND operation on those bits and find out the actual result:

Bitmap Index for "No" → 0111

Bit Index for Salesperson → 0100

Result → 0100

Here the result 0100 represents that the second

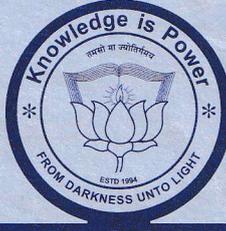
Column has to be retrieved as a result.

Bit map indexing in SQL - The Syntax for creating bitmap index in SQL is given below:

```
CREATE BITMAP INDEX - New-Emp ON Employee (New-Emp);
```

- Advantages -
- Efficiency in terms of ~~insertion deletion and updation.~~
- Fastest retrieval of records.
- Disadvantages -
- Only suitable for large tables.
- ~~Bitmap Indexing is time consuming.~~

~~July~~



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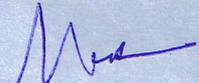
ASSESSMENT BOOK

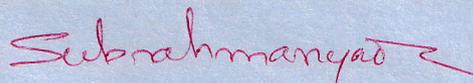
2021 - 2022

Student Name : Riddhy Mohan M.S. Reg. No. : _____

Class : BCA Section : A Semester I

Subject : Sanskrit.


Signature of the Student


Signature H.O.D.


Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

① Write the brief story of Ramayana?

*)

इतिहासपुराणेषु वेदं समुपबृंहयेत् ।
विभक्त्यन्वयशुभाङ्गी ममयं प्रवरदिति ॥ (महा. आदि १/३७)

The intention of this hymn is to understand the meaning of the vedha through history and mythology. The post-Vedic literature in Sanskrit are history and mythology. Since the vedhas are ephemeral (not man-made), ancient works of man can be considered as history and mythology. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata fall under the category of history. There are eighteen mythologies, all are written by sage vedavyasa. The Ramayana is the earliest work among Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas and is called adikanya (first literature). Its author, sage Valmiki, is called the first poet.

Since the Ramayana is a history and an epic, it can be called a historical epic. The word "Ramayana" is derived from Shashthepurva compound, which is called Ramaraya Ayanam (Charitam), which means path of Rama. It is also called Ramacharita (मः पठेत् रामचरितं सर्वपापं प्रपुञ्जते).

This book contains 24000 verses. Hence it is called chaturmanshohi Sahasri Samhita. Every thousand verses begin with the famous Gayatri Mantra's letter.

In this book, Rama is portrayed as a affectionate of father and mother, defender of the durruler, a truth

tiller, a great warrior, a protector of justice, an evil killer and a protector of polite people. Sita, the wife of Rama, is a symbol of holiness and sanctity. Lakshmana is accompanied by Rama as his shadow, Bharata's brotherhood, Hanuman's Swamibhakti, Rama and Sugriva's and Rama and Vibhishana's friendship. The evil Ravana's killing, teaches us the way of Dharma (justice).
 Brahman himself has said that this book, which teaches human values, will last forever.
 एतत् स्यान्नित्यं त्रियः सर्वत्र हि नित्यं ।
 तावत् समयोक्त्या नीकैश्च प्रचरिष्यति ॥

In the Ramayana, there are seven kandas, name Balakanda, Ayodhyakanda, Aranyakanda, Kishkindakanda, Sundarakanda, Muddhakanda and Uttarakanda. Here is their brief introduction.

① Balakanda: In the beginning Narada attribute the essence of the Ramayana to the Valmiki. The mourning of the Valmiki came out in the form of hymn as he watched the death of Krouncha bird, on the banks of Yamuna River. Lord Brahma then ordered the sage Valmiki to write the Ramayana. Thus he wrote the Ramayana with 24000 verses and attributed it to Jana and Kusha. Ramayana chant by Kusha and Jana at the court of Rama. Dasaratha's Putrakame - p, birth of Rama - Bharata - Lakshmana - Shatrughan. Arrival of Vishvamitra, asks to send Rama & Lakshmana - na for protection of sacrifice. At the behest of the

Kashitax, The boys go with Vishwamitra, the preaching of Bala and Atibala, The killing of Tataka by Rama, and getting the Dnyasastras from Vishwamitra. Rama and Lakshmana going to Mithilanagar with sage Vishwamitra, breaking of Shena's bow by Rama, Dasaratha's arrival, Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata, and Shatrughan's marriage, to Parashuram's visit, to Parasuram going Mahendraparnata, Rama and all are returning to Ayodhya.

② Ayodhya kandas - Dasaratha's decision to make Rama the Prince. Manthara, who known this thing, changes the mind of Kaikeyi. Kaikeyi enters shokagraha (Room for anglines). Dasaratha's arrival there. In the form of a boon Kaikeyi had received earlier, asked Bharatha becoming Prince and Rama's exile. Dasaratha's ~~for~~ lamentation and he is angry at Kaikeyi, Alomantra brought Rama near Dasaratha. Knowing the story from Kaikeyi, Rama going forest, Lakshmana and Sita also went to the exile with Rama. Sitting in a chariot and heading towards the forest. Rama going to forest along with Sita and Lakshmana, left the citizens on the bank of the river Yamuna. Rama's visit with Guha at Sringeri Rapuram. Visiting sage Bharadwaja. Rama's decision to reside Citrakoota. Death of Dasaratha. Vasistha calls Bharata, Bharatha's Ayodhya arrival, scolding Kaikeyi, Dasaratha's death ceremony. Bharathana going forest to visit Rama, visiting Rama, begging returned with Rama's sandals, Bharatha started the kingdom with

Bondals of Rama in Mandigrana.

③ Aranyakanda: - the vishvadeha - vadha episode. visit to the ashram of sage sharabanga and travel to Brahmanaloka of the sharabanga. The sage came and met Rama for protection. Traveling to agastya's hermitage on the instruction of sage Sutekshana. Dnyasastra propagation by agastya to Rama. Rama built an ashram at Panchanoti. to Rama, Rama built an ashram at Panchanoti. Shoorpanakha episode. Killing of Khara, Dosthena & Trishira. Shoorankha inspired Ramana to come and marry sita. Ramana conspired with the help of Maricha and arranged to kidnap her. Sutha's kidnapping episode. The assassination of Jatayu. Ramana prompted her to marry him. Her refusal had put her in an Asoka garden. Rama's lamentation over losing sita. Jatayu's visitation and funeral. The killing of Kabandha. shabari episode. The arrival of Rama & Lakshmana to take pampa.

④ Vishkinchakanda: Sugriva seeing of Rama and Lakshmana. Sugriva's anxiety, sending Hanuman. Hanuman brought Rama and Lakshmana near Sugriva. Rama and Sugriva's alliance, a pledge by Rama to kill Vali. Sugriva showed sita's ornaments and explained the prowess of Vali. Lord Rama had thrown the body of Dhundhubhi with the thumb of his leg to a long distance out of seven palm ~~tree~~ trees with a single arrow. Killing of Vali. His funeral. Coronation of Sugriva. Sugriva sent the monkeys to all directions for the search of sita after the rainy season. Mating Sampati, knowing about

sita taken by Ravana to Lanka. Arrived to the beach. Hanuman decides to go to Lanka to know about Sita. Hanuman climbing mount Mahendra to fly to Lanka.

⑤ Sundarakanda - Hanuman jumping over sea, Hanuman treated by Mainaka, killing of Surasa and Simhika, Hanuman entered Ravana's place in Lanka, searching for Sita, and finally desperately seeking Ashokanana, Ravana coming now Sita and Ravana harassing Sita to marry him. Sita's refusal. Hanuman met Sita and gave the seal of Lord Rama, Sita giving Hanuman her chuda Mani, Hanuman devastated Pramadarana, killed sons of ministers and warriors. Putting fire to Hanuman's tail, Hanuman burning Lanka returning back to Hanuman's tail, Hanuman burning Lanka, returning back of Hanuman, meeting of Rama, conveying Sita's message, submitting Sita's chudamani.

⑥ Muddhakanda - Rama landed on the beach with an army of monkeys. Ravana's preparation for protection of his city. Ravana not raping Sita due to curse, Vishvakshana's advice to Ravana and contempt of Ravana. ~~Vishvakshana~~ joined with Rama. Lord Rama bridge by Ashoka by the consent of Samudraraja and went to Sri Lanka. Rama attempted negotiation to stop war, when that did not happen, started attacking Lanka. Indrajit tied Rama and Lakshmana by Nagapasha and it was drawn by Baruda, Kumbhakarna's war and his death by Rama, Atikaya's death, Rama and Lakshmana were fainting by Indrajit's weapon (Brahmastra), Hanuman bringing

medicinal mountain for treating them, Lakshmana killing Indrajithu, killing of demons, Rama and Ravana's battle, adityahridaya preaching by sage Agastya to Rama, Ravana's funeral, Vibhishana's coronation, Rama's reproach of Sita and doubting her character, her entry to fire, Agnidena telling Rama as Sita is pure, Rama accepting Sita, returning back by Pushpaka Vimana, meeting sage Bharadwaja and getting blessing. Going to Nandigrama and meeting Bharata and becoming the king of Ayodhya.

⑦ Uttarakandas-

In Rama's ruling, the messenger tells the opinion of citizens about Sita. Rama decided Sita's abandonment. Lakshmana going in a chariot to leave Sita, left Sita near Valmiki's hermitage. Sita giving birth to Lava and Kusha. The Ramayana described by Lava and Kusha accompanied by Valmiki, who came to Rama's court. Rama admired sage Valmiki, that Sita should swear on her purity. Sita went to Ravatala (inside the earth). Rama's end.

Q2) Narrate the story of Balakanda?

Ans. Balakanda:-

In the beginning Narada attribute the essence of the Ramayana to the Valmiki. The mourning of the Valmiki came out in the form of hymn as he watched the death of Brauncha bird, on the banks of Tamasa river. Lord Brahma then ordered the sage Valmiki to write the Ramayana. Thus he wrote the Ramayana with 24000 verses and attributed it to Jana and Kusha. Ramayana chanted by Kusha and Jana at the court of Rama. Dasharatha's Putra-kameshti, birth of Rama-Bharata-Lakshmana-Shatrughan. Arrival of Vishnuamitra, asks to send Rama and Lakshmana for protection of sacrifice. At the request of the Vashishtar, the boys go with Vishnuamitra. The preaching of Bala and Atibala, the killing of Tataka by Rama, and getting the Dinyasastra from Vishnuamitra. Rama and Lakshmana going to Mithilamagar with sage Vishnuamitra, breaking of Shena's bow by Rama, Dasharatha's arrival, Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata, and Shatrughan's marriage, Parashuram's visit, Parashurama going Mahendraparvata, Rama and all are returning to Ayodhya.

Q3) write about sage valmiki?

Ans. It is an undisputed fact that sage valmiki is the author of the Ramayana. Here are the hymns of praise of him:-
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

अमुञ्जु कविनाशाभा वन्दे वाल्मीकिवीरिणम् ॥

(Valmiki is like a cuckoo, who is singing the song of Rama on the branches called panner. I salute him).

वाल्मीकिरिरिणमुना रामशाशरगा मनी,
पुवानु भुवनं पुण्या रामायणमहावदी ॥

(May Ramayana, a noble river who was born in a hill called Valmiki and join the sea called Rama, purify the world).

This incident has led the Valmiki to write the Ramayana or started in the Ramayana. One day Valmiki asks sage Narada about a contemporary king with many qualities and virtues. Then the sage Narada tells the qualities of Rama and the story of Ramayana. One day, when sage Valmiki went to the shores of river Yamasa, a man kills one of the Krouncha birds, who were in romance. Then Valmiki's mourning came in the form of a shloka.

मम विषादं पतिष्ठां तमनामः शश्वतीः समाः ।
यन्मौचमिच्छन्विक्रान्त अवधीः काममीडितम् ॥

(By hunter! You must not live very long, for you have killed one of these lustful pair of Krouncha birds)

He was a hunter in his past birth. Because of sage Shankha's blessings later he was born as a Brahmin named Agnirama (Ratnakora in some texts). He became hunter itself because of his past birth.

* Culture upon contact with the shenen rager, chanting "mora mora", it became Rama Rama, long afterwards terminology growing up around him. Hence he is called as Valmiki. The story is referenced in the adhyatma Ramayana, in the Ananda Ramayana, and in the bhavis-nya Purana.

(A) write about the period of the Ramayana?
 We can't exactly tell about the time of Valmiki or Ramayana. According to ancient belief, the Ramayana was in the Treta age. Dwapara is 864000 and Kaliyuga 5100, that is, about 870000. The Ramayana happened in that era. Since sage Valmiki is an active character in it, it has to be acknowledged that Rama and Valmiki were of that period. Western scholars do not agree that the Ramayana period was far behind. They date back to the time of the Ramayana as 500 BC to 200 AD. The western school Winternitz's opinion is: "It is probable that Ramayana had its present extent and contents as early as towards the closed the second century AD. - It is probable that the original Ramayana was composed in the third century B.C. by Valmiki on the basis of ancient ballads". There is no file that we should accept this. Much of our country's history is covered under the earth and sea. Remnants of the Harappa Mohenjodaro areas bring back to 200 BC. The time of Panini is known as 4th century B.C. The earliest poet known as Bharata composed plays based on the Ramayana and

and Mahabharata. He is the poet one who composed his dramas before Panini. Ramayana and Mahabharata were so famous in his time that they would have been written thousands of years earlier than Bharata's period. The period of Ramayana can be said to be after Vedas. This is because the names of the main characters of Ramayana, Rama, Sita, Lakshmana, Dasaratha are not found in the Vedas. Although there is a reference to the name Janaka in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad. But there is no evidence to suggest that the name was of same Janaka who is the Ramayana. A story similar to the Ramayana is not found in the Vedas. So it can be said that the Ramayana was composed after the Vedic periods.

In the Mahabharata's Vanaparva, Yudhishthira is said to have heard Ramapadhyaya. Bhishma and Hanuman conversations suggest the same thing that Ramayana was in the past. There is no mention of Mahabharata in the Ramayana. It is mentioned in the Brihadharmapurana that the sage Vedavyasa wrote Mahabharata and the Puranas after reading the Ramayana.

यु रामायणं वाच्यं कश्चिन्नमः स्वतन्त्रम्
यत्र रामचरितं स्यात् तदहं तत्र शक्तिमान् ॥
रामायणं पठितं मे प्रसन्नोऽसि शतशतम् ।
करिष्यामि पुराणानि महाभारतमेव च ॥

For all these reasons it is certain that the Ramayana was earlier than the Mahabharata.

There is a mention in the Mahabharata that Krishna went to Parandama at the beginning of Kali Yuga. Early learning attributed age of valiyuga to 3100 BC. If it is accepted at the time of the Mahabharata as 2100 BC, Ramayana is to be accepted that it was composed earlier than that period. According to Bal gangadhar Tilak, The vedas date back to 6000 BC. to 4000 BC. So it may be assumed that Ramayana may be composed between 600 BC and 3000 BC. Some modernists claim to have discovered Rama's date of birth, by the horoscope mentioned in Ramayana, with the help of technology. According to that, the date of birth, by the horoscope mentioned in Ramayana, with the help of technology. According to that, the date of birth of Lord Rama is said to be 10 January 5115 BC. If that is true research, it would be the period of Ramayana. Then it can be concluded that the Ramayana was written between the time of the vedas and Mahabharata.

50 अस्यान्त पुलिङ्गः राम शब्दः

	संभवम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा विभक्तिः	रामः	रामौ	रामाः
समीक्षा प्रथमा विभक्तिः	इ राम	इ रामौ	इ रामाः
द्वितीया विभक्तिः	रामम्	रामौ	रामान्
तृतीया विभक्तिः	रामेण	रामाभ्याम्	रामैः
चतुर्थी विभक्तिः	रामाय	रामाभ्याम्	रामैश्च
पञ्चमी विभक्तिः	रामात्	रामाभ्याम्	रामैश्च
षष्ठी विभक्तिः	रामस्य	रामयोः	रामाणाम्

सप्तमी विभक्तिः रामे शर्मथः शर्धेषु

(2) इकारान्तः पुलिङ्गः 'रवि' शब्दः

रविः	रवी	रवथः
इ रवे	इ रवी	इ रवथः
रविम्	रवी	रवीन्
रविना	रविष्याम्	रविभिः
रवय	रविष्याम्	रविभ्यः
रवेः	रविष्याम्	रविभ्यः
रवेः	रव्याः	रवीवाम्
रवी	रवीः	रविषु

(3) उकारान्त पुलिङ्गः 'गुरु' शब्दः

गुरुः	गुरु	गुरुवः
इ गुरी	इ गुरु	इ गुरुवः
गुरुम्	गुरु	गुरुन्
गुरुणा	गुरुष्याम्	गुरुभिः
गुरुव	गुरुष्याम्	गुरुभ्यः
गुरीः	गुरुष्याम्	गुरुणाम्
गुरी	गुरीः	गुरुषु

(4) शकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्गः 'दिरा' शब्दः

दिरा-दिम्	दिरा	दिराः
इ दिर-इ दिम्	इ दिरा	इ दिराः
दिराम्	दिरा	दिराः

दिश्यु	दिश्याम्	दिशिभिः
दिशे	दिश्याम्	दिश्याः
दिशः	दिश्याम्	दिश्याः
दिशः	दिशाः	दिशाम्
दिशि	दिशीः	दिक्षु

5) सकारान्तः न पुंसकलिङ्गः 'मनस' शब्दः

मनः	मनसी	मनसि
इ मनः	इ मनसी	इ मनसि
मनः	मनसी	मनसि
मनसु	मनस्याम्	मनसिभिः
मनसी	मनस्याम्	मनस्यः
मनसः	मनस्याम्	मनस्यः
मनसः	मनसाः	मनसाम्
मनसि	मनसाः	मनसु

6) ऋकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्गः 'मातृ' शब्दः

माता	मातरी	मातरः
इ मातः	इ मातरी	इ मातरः
मातरम्	मातरी	मातृः
मातृ	मातृश्याम्	मातृभिः
मातृ	मातृश्याम्	मातृभ्यः
मातृः	मातृश्याम्	मातृभ्यः
मातृः	मात्राः	मातृणाम्
मातृभिः	मातृभिः	मातृषु

② इकारान्तः नपुंसकलिङ्गः वन शब्दः

वनम्	वने	वनानि
इ वन	इ वने	इ वनानि
वनम्	वने	वनानि
वनेन	वनाश्याम्	वनेः
वनाय	वनाश्याम्	वनेभ्यः
वनान्	वनाभ्याम्	वनेभ्यः
वनस्य	वनार्थः	वनानाम्
वने	वनार्थः	वनेषु

③ इकारान्तः नपुंसकलिङ्गः वारि शब्दः

वारि	वारिणी	वारीणि
इ वारि/इ वारि	इ वारिणी	इ वारीणि
वारि	वारिणी	वारीणि
वारिणा	वारिभ्याम्	वारिभिः
वारिणी	वारिभ्याम्	वारिभ्यः
वारिणः	वारिभ्याम्	वारिभ्यः
वारिणः	वारिणीः	वारीणाम्
वारिणि	वारिणीः	वारिषु

④ कारान्तः पुलिङ्गः राजन् शब्दः

राज्या	राज्यवी	राज्यान्
इ राज्य	इ राज्यवी	इ राज्यान्
राज्यान्बम्	राज्यवी	राज्यः
राज्या	राज्यभ्याम्	राज्यभिः

(12) इकारश्मः : स्त्रीलिङ्गः : 'नदी' शब्दः

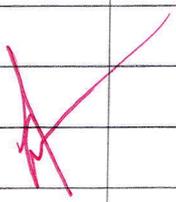
नदी	नद्यौ	नद्यः
इ नदि	इ नद्यौ	इ नद्यः
नदीम्	नद्यौ	नदीः
नद्या	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभिः
नद्यै	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
नद्याः	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
नद्याः	नद्याः	नदीनाम्
नद्याम्	नद्याः	नदीषु

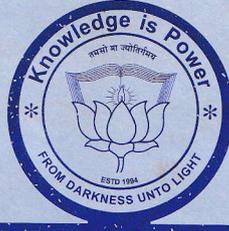
(13) ऊकारश्मः : स्त्रीलिङ्गः : 'वधु' शब्दः

वधुः	वध्वौ	वध्वः
इ वधु	इ वध्वौ	इ वध्वः
वधुम्	वध्वौ	वधुः
वध्वा	वधुभ्याम्	वधुभिः
वध्वै	वधुभ्याम्	वधुभिः
वध्वाः	वधुभ्याम्	वधुभ्यः
वध्वाः	वध्वीः	वधुनाम्
वध्वाम्	वध्वीः	वधुषु

(6) Write the dialogue between Naradha and Valmiki?
 * The ascetic Valmiki asked Narada one who was the best of sages and foremost of those conversant with words, ever engaged in austerities and vedic studies. Who at present in the world is alike crowned with auli

-is. and endowed with prowess, knowing duties, grateful, ~~the~~ truthful and firm in vow who is qualified by virtue of his character and who is ever studious of the welfare of all the creatures? who is learned hath studied society and knoweth - the art of pleasing his subjects? and who alone ever lonely to behold. who is hath subdued his heart and controlled his anger, is endowed with personal grace and devoid of malice; and whom, engaged in battle, do even the gods fear? Great is my curiosity to hear of such a person. Thou canst Oh! sage, tell me of a man of this description. Hearing Valmiki's words, Sage Narada, cognizant of those words, said with alacrity. Do thou listen! Rare are the qualities mentioned by thee, I will, Oh sage!, having duly considered, describe unto thee a person endowed with them. There is one sprung from the line of Ikshvaku, known by the name Rama. He is of subdued soul, exceeding prowess; yfulgent; endowed with patience; having ~~sense~~ ^{senses} under control.





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ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : Gagana G Reg. No. : U18IP210135

Class : B.COM Section : 'B' Semester II SEM

Subject : ಕನ್ನಡ

Gagana G

Signature of the Student

[Signature]

Signature B.O.D.

[Signature]

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

ASSIGNMENT-1

I ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತರಿಸಿ:-

1) ಕಚ್ಚತನದ ನಾಕ್ಷಿ ನಾಶ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು?

ಉ: ಕಾಳಣ ಕಮ್ಮ ತಂದಿದ್ದ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಚಿಲದಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಚಿಲವನ್ನು ಉರಿಯುವ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಗುಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಅದರ ಸಿಪ್ಪೆಯನ್ನು ಉರಿಯುವ ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಒಸೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಚ್ಚತನದ ನಾಕ್ಷಿ ನಾಶವಾಯಿತು.

2) ಶಿವಪುತ್ರನ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜನ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರು?

ಉ: ಶಿವಪುತ್ರನ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜನತೆ, ಏರಿಯರು, ಕಿರಿಯರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿ, ಶ್ರೋತೃ ಬಣ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಟ್ಟು ತಮ್ಮ ಯನ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋಚಿಸಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ದನಕರು, ಕುರಿ, ಮೌಕೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೂಗಳಿಂದ ಶೃಂಗರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರೋಚಿಸಿದರು.

3) ವಿಂಜನಿಯರ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಮಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ?

ಉ: ತಂದೆ ವಿಂಜನಿಯರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ವಿವರ ಬಳಿ ಹತ್ತು ಲಾರಿ, ಲರಡು ಬೈಕು, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನರಕ ರೋಷಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಕಾರ ವಿವರ ಹೊಂದಿಯಾದರೆ ಸುಖವಾಗುವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗಳು ವಿವರನ್ನು ಮರುವೆಯಾದರೆ ಸುಖವಲ್ಲದೆ ಬರಿ ಸಿಮೋನು ದುರಳು. ವಿವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದವರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಬಾಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ವಿವರು ಕಡವುಣ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಸೇಫ್ಟಿ ಒಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

4) ಪಂಚೆಂತ್ರಿಯುಗಳು ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ?

ಉ: ಕಂಡೆತು ಕಣ್ಣು, ನೋಡಿತು ನಾಲಗೆ, ಹೆಡೆದೀರ್ತಿ ದೇವ ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಣ, ಕೊಳಿತು ಕೊಯು ಯೂನಿತು ಯೂಗು ತನ್ನಯವೇ ಗೆಪಿಹಾ, ಯನ ದೇವರ ದೀ ಮನನಿನ ಗೆಪಿಹಾ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪಂಚೆಂತ್ರಿಯುಗಳು ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

5] ಸಿನಿಯಾ ನಟನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಮಗಳ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ?

ಉ: ತಂದೆ ಸಿನಿಯಾ ನಟನನ್ನು ಕೋರಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಅವರು ತಲುಪುವ ಸಿನಿಯಾಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ನೂರು ದಿನ ಓಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಿಗಾಗಿ ಜಾಣ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗಳು ಬಣ್ಣ ಪಚ್ಚಿ ನಟನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಮೇಕಪ್ ಅಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರ ಮುಖಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

II. ಹತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ:-

1] ಅಂದಿವ್ಯಾವಂತ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ವರನನ್ನು ಮಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಳೆ ಸಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಲಿಪ್ಪಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರಾಧಿ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ?

ಉ: ಸ್ವಯಂವರಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತು ವರರು ಲಗ್ನಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಂದೆ ತಮ್ಮೊಬ್ಬನವರು ಸ್ವಯಂವರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ವರನನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳು ನಾಗವಲ್ಲಗೆ ಷರೀಕಯಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾಗವಲ್ಲ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಹತ್ತು ವರರಲ್ಲ ಒಂಭತ್ತು ವರರನ್ನು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಧಿ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಒಂಭತ್ತು ವರರು ಅಂದಿವ್ಯಾವಂತರ ಪಾಗೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವುಳ್ಳವರ ಫಲವರು ಅವಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟಳು. ತಂದೆ ಹತ್ತನೇ ವರನನ್ನು ಷರೀಕಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದನು. ಅಂದಿವ್ಯಾವಂತರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಗಳು ಅಂದಿವ್ಯಾವಂತನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟಳು ಎಂದು. ಫಲವರ ಮಗಳು ಹತ್ತನೇ ವರ ಯಾರಿಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಇವರೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಂದಿನ ಉಂ. ಎಲ್. ಉ. ಇವರು ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಬಂಡವಾಳವೇ ಇರದ ಬಳ್ಳೆ ಬಿಜಿನೆಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರವ ಕುಚಿಡ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮುಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟು ಮೆಣ್ಣು ಇವರೇ ಸರಿ ನನ್ನ ಹುಡುಕಿಯಾಗಲು ಪಾಲವನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇನೆ, ನಾನು ಇವರನ್ನೇ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ತಂದೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಅಂದಿವ್ಯಾವಂತ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ವರನನ್ನು ಮಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಬಾಳೆ ಸಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಲಿಪ್ಪಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದಳು.

2] ಕೆಂದಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿನ್ನಮತ್ತು ಏನು ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಗಾತಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ?

ಉ: ಹಿಂಜರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಕುಲಗುರುವಿನ ಶಿಷ್ಯಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಲಿತ ಐದೈವಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿ
 ಬಂದ. ಚಿನ್ನಯುಕ್ತ ಸೊಂಟದಲ್ಲ ಚಿನ್ನದನಿಜ್ಜೆ, ಕೊಳಲು ತೆಗೆದು
 ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ರಾಗ ಎತ್ತಿ ನುಡಿಸತೊಡಗಿದ. ಓನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಗೊಂಡು ಹೊಳೆಯುವ
 ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಲಗುರುವಿನ ಕೆಳಲ ಪೊಗಳವರು. ಈಗ ಚಂದಯುತನ
 ಸರಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಚಂದಯುಕ್ತ ಗುರುಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಗಿ ಸುತ್ತಿದ ಶಿವದೇವರು,
 ಹತ್ತಯ್ಯ ಯುಕ್ತಯ್ಯನ ನೆನೆಯ ಸೊಂಟದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಹೊಳಲು ತೆಗೆದು
 ತುಡಕಿಣ್ಣುಕೊಂಡ. ಮಧುರವಾದ ನಾದಗಳೆ ಹದವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದು ರಾಗಕ್ಕೆ
 ಮೊದಲಾದಾಗ ಮೂಡಲಬುಲಿಯಲ್ಲ ಚಂದ್ರಮಾದಿ ಭವರಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು.
 ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಬೆಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಮಾಯ ಅನಾಯಾಸ. ಹುರುಳು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಹಬಿತ್ತು ಕೆಳಗೆ
 ಒತ್ತಿಬಿಡ ತನ್ನ ತನಕ ಮೈಲೆ ಚಂದ್ರನ ತನಕ. ಪಾಡು ಅಲೆ ಅಲೆಯಾಗಿ
 ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಗಳಗುಂಡ ತೇಲ ತೇಲ ಬಂದಾಗ ಭಾವಹರವಶೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾ
 ಬಂದರು. ಚಿನ್ನಯುಕ್ತ ಹೊನ್ನೆಯುಂಟಾದ ಸುಖ ಭಕ್ತವಾದ. ಇದು
 ಚಂದಯುತನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದುದೇ, ಸೇಡು ಫಿವರಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು.
 ಚಂದಯುಕ್ತನು ಬಂದು ಚಿನ್ನಯುಕ್ತ ನುಡಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಾನು ನುಡಿಸಿ ಅವನ
 ದವಬಲನಗಳ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ತಂದ.

III ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನಾ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನ:-

1] ಹನಿವಿನ ಕರಾಳ ಮುಖ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲ ಪಿಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿತವಾಗಿದೆ?
 ಉ: ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಬಡವರ ಬಾಡಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕತೆಯ ಭರಂಭೆ ನಾಕವ್ವ
 ಬಂಬ ಪಾತ್ರದಿಂದ ಪುರುವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಕವ್ವ ಅವಳ ಮಾಯಾಲ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲ
 ಕುಳಿತು ತನ್ನ ಪುಂಜ ಕಳೆಯಪ್ರೊಡ್ಡುಂಡ ಗೊಣಗಾಡುತ್ತಾ ದೇವರನ್ನು
 ಬಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅವಳ ಜೊತೆ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ ಸಿಂಹ ಕೂಡ ಕುಳಿತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕಾಳಣ್ಣ
 ಚೀಲದ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಬದ್ದಿದ್ದ ಬೆಣೆ ಉರಿ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲ ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸುರಿದ,
 ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಚೆಲ್ಲಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಗುಡ್ಡೆ ಛಾಯೆ. ಕಾಳಣ್ಣ ಬಾಯಗಿರೆಡು
 ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿಟ್ಟು ತನ್ನ ಅಬ್ಬ, ಬುಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನಲು
 ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ.
 ಕಾಳಣ್ಣನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ತರಲೆಪುರುಳಿನ ಉರಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ನಡೆಯನೆಗೆ

ಬಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಬರಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಗೌರವ
 ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಂತರ ಕಾಳಣ್ಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಬಾ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ.
 ಅವಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಹೇಳುವುದು ತನ್ನ
 ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ನಂತರ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು
 ತನ್ನತ್ತ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಎಸೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಡಲೆಯೆಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು
 ತನ್ನತ್ತ ಯಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬತ್ತಿಹೋದವರ ದನದ
 ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ನಂತರ ಬತ್ತಿಹೋದವರ ಮಗಳ ಮದುವೆಯ
 ಬಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಯಾತನಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಯಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧನ ಎಣೆಯ
 ತೆಗೆಯಲು. ನಂತರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಯಾವನನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು
 ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ ಕಾಳಣ್ಯ. ಕ್ರೋಧಗೌರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧನನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು
 ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧನ ಕೂಡ ಕಡಲೆಯೆಕಾಯಿಯ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿ ತನ್ನ
 ಭರಣಿಸಿದ. ನಂತರ ಅವನು ನಿವೃತ್ತನನ್ನು ಕೋಟಲೆಗೇಲ ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆ
 ಬಂದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಂತರ ತನಗೆ ತಡವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.
 ಊನ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಕಾರನ ಖಿನ್ನನಿಂದ ಎರಡು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ
 ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಕಳೆತನ್ನಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಕಳೆತನ್ನು ಎಡೆಯಲು ಹೀಗೆ ರೇವಣನನ್ನು
 ಅಲ್ಲ ದ್ವಂದ್ವಿಗಿ ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಬಂದು ದಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿ ರೇವಣನವರು ಕಂಬಳ ಹೊತ್ತು
 ಕೂಡ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಉಗ ವಜ್ರಿಗೆ ಬತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಭಸಾಯಿ ಬಂದ ಮಿಲಿಗೆ.
 ಹೀಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದ. ರೇವಣ ಅವನನ್ನು ಹಿಂಪಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
 ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಭಸಾಯಿ ಬಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ ಮಗಿದ್ದು. ರೇವಣ ಮನೆಯ ಹೊರಗೆ
 ಕುಳಿತು ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಲನ್ನು
 ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಓ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ
 ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದು, ಎರಡು ಎಂದು ತನ್ನ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲ ನೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ
 ನಂತರ ರೇವಣನ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಕಾರನ ಏಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು. ಮಾಲು ಕಳೆ ಎರಡೂ
 ರೇವಣನವರು ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಸುಖೋಬಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಗೆ
 ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಕೋಲನರು ಅಲ್ಲಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ದುಷ್ಟಿಯ ಬಾಣನ್ನು ಬಿಡದರು.
 ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಬಿಡದ ಕೆರವಳು. ಮನೆಯವಳಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ಕೋಲನರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಗಾಬರಿಯಾಯಿತು.
 ನಂತರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು ಕೋಲನರು.

కొర్రు బుర్రానే మొరగి. అవనిగో కౌలల ఒకటి కిర్రు కిర్రు
 కర్తగా కున్నకు యుక్తినిను. అవనను కళ్ళ మాలన బగ్గి త్తశ్శుత్తారే.
 అవను కనగి గొత్తలవొందు హోళుత్తానే. యక్తిమీ క్కొళదరు, మాసొలు
 నాను కళ్ళకన యాదిల్లవొందే హోళుత్తాణే. అదక్క శ్శొలసరు అవన
 యనేయనేల్ల పుదొకుత్తారే, పుదొకాదియరు అవరాగి యను సగలల
 యకొందరే యలను కదేయకొలు కిన్నుత్తా అదర నిజ్జొన్ను బ్రంయవ
 బొంగిగా హాకరుత్తారే. క్రదకారణ శ్శొలసరిగి కళ్ళకనద బగ్గి యొప్పుదో
 నొక్తి నిగుచ్చుదల్ల.

తనొచ్చ ఒప్పు యనుక్తునను యను బొకాదరు యాదినుకది.
 బడవరు కమ్మ తనొచ్చు పొంగనలు కద్దు కిన్ను నిద్దు బంబుచ్చుదన్ను
 ఈ కకెయల్ల నొచ్చు క్కొళయొబుత్తుదు.

వి) వరవన్న క్కొచ్చి యాడొవాగ కందే యక్తు యుగళ నిలుచ్చుగళ్ళు
 బిన్నవొరవే బగ్గొన్ను క్కొళికి? అదొక్క క్కొచ్చుకాదు కందే
 కందే కిచ్చొన్నవరచ్చ యగళ్ళు సాగవల్లగి క్కొచ్చువవను వడొడిసిరుత్తారే.
 ఒంబొంది వరవన బళి కరదుకొండు క్కొళి కందే యుగళగి అవరన్న
 యొకొలుస్తూరే.

యొదలనేయవ యొక్క తనరు అరికొసరి. యంబన త్తజగళ.
 భవొచ్చొవను బిందొ రుచొనువరు. శ్శొచ్చొవొత్ శ్శొలు యగణవొ బలయొదు
 కందే హోళుత్తారే. అదక్క యుగళ శ్శొచ్చొవొత్ శ్శొలు యొడిన ధొళ సొంబళవంతు
 కడివొ, ఈ యొక్క వొండొకం బాళు యాగాగి బొకొ యందు హోళుత్తానే.
 వరదేనే వర సొకొ తనరు క్కొదండొకొ, కిచ్చొనామ క్కొళ. 3.

వివరాగి బరవవొ క్కొచ్చు. రొబొన కరికె యంబంకె యల్ల క్కొచ్చొగళలు వివరవొ
 యంబొకొణి యందు హోళుత్తారే. యగళ్ళు వివర యుబొదల్లదొ శ్శొచ్చొకళే,
 క్కొచ్చొనల్లదొ యొచ్చు. వివరన్న యొబొవదొరే ననగి దొనొత్తొ నిగుచ్చుదొ ఒందు
 ఒన్ను యందు హోళుత్తారే.

యొరవొ వర బొంబొనొయర. వివర బళి క్కొచ్చు లొం, వరదొ
 వ్యో, లక్షొంకర రుకొంబొ బ్యొకార వివర క్కొచ్చొదొరే సొబొవొగొరొవొ

ಎಂದು ತಂದೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗಳು ಇವರ ಜೊತೆಯಾದರೆ ಸುಖವೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
ಬರ ಸಿಖಿಯೆನು ಮರಳು. ಇವರು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೊಂದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಂದೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಬಾಳುತ್ತಿದೆ
ಇನ್ನು ಇವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿರಾ ತಾಳಗೆ ಸೆಟ್ಟಿ ಎಲ್ಲದೆ ಎನ್ನುವಳು.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ ಸಿನಿಯಾ ನಟ, ಹಸರು ಮನುಷ್ಯಮಾರ. ಇವರ ತಾಯಿ
ಸಿನಿಯಾಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ನೂರು ದಿನ ಓಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡೆಗೆಗೆ ಬಾರ ಬೋಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದವಳು
ಎಂದು ತಂದೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗಳು ಬಣ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ನಟಿಸುವುದು ಮೇಕಪ್
ಅಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಗೊತ್ತಾಳುಗುಮು ಅವರ ಮುಟ್ಟು ಎಂದಳು.

ಐದನೇ ವರ ಅಥೈನು ಒಂದೇ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾರುವರು 18 ಅಡಿ, ಓಟದಲ್ಲ
ಓಲಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್, 10 ಬಾರಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಗುಂಡೆಸತ ಫೆಸವಲ್ಲ ಮರ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ
ಎಂದು ತಂದೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಕೈ ಹಿಡಿಯುವೆ ಗಂಡ ನಾನು
ಹಾಕಿದ ಗರೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ದಾಟದಂತೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಟ್ರೈನಿಯಿಂದ ಮೋಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ
ಸಾಕು ಎಂದಳು.

ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ ಲಿಜ್ಜಾ ಚಂದ್ರಯೋಗಕ್ಕೂ ಪೋಗಿ ಒಂದಿರುವ ಗಗನಯಾನಿ
ನಿನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದದ್ದನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲೇ ತಂದು ಕೊಡುವರು ಎಂದರು ತಂದೆ. ಮಗಳು
ರಾಕೆಟ್ಟು, ಫೆಸಮ್, ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ಪಣೆ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಬೇಡ. ಹಸಿವಾದಾಗ ಲಡ್ಡೆ
ಲಡ್ಡೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಫೋರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎನ್ನುವಳು.

ಏಳನೇ, ಎಂಟನೇ ಒಂಭತ್ತನೇ ವರರು ಲಾಯರು, ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಹಾಗೂ
ಪ್ರೊಫೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟರ್. ಇವರು ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಲಸೆಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ
ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು ಇನ್ನು ನಗದಿಯಾಗಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಂದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಮಗಳು ಅವಕ್ಕೆ
ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೆಚ್‌ಪೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಲಾಯರಿಗೆ ಕೆಂಪುಂಟಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರೊಫೆ
ರಿಪೋರ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಬ್ಲಾನರ್ ಹಮೆನೇಂಟಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಸೋಲನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದಳು
ನಾನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಒಂಭತ್ತು ವರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಿನಗೆ ಹತ್ತನೇ ವರನನ್ನು
ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕಿರಣಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾತ್ರೆಯೇ ಎದ್ದಾಹುತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗಳು ಸ್ವಯಂವರ ನಲ್ಲಸಬೇಡಿ ಹತ್ತನೇ ವರ ಯಾರೆಯಾದು ನನಗೆ
ಗೊತ್ತು. ಇವರೇ ಮುಂದಿನ ಎಂ.ಎಲ್.ಎ, ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ. ಬಂದೆವಾಳವೇ ಇರದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆ
ಬಿಜನೆಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ವಿದ್ವರ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯೆಕೆನ್ನು ಇವರೇ ಸರಿ ನನ್ನ
ಚಿತ್ರಿಯಾಗಲು ಬಂದಾಗ ತಂದೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಗಳು ಜಾಣೆ. ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಮಂಟ್ ಫಗದ
ವರನನ್ನು ಸ್ವಯಂವರಲ್ಲ ಫರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ASSIGNMENT-2

1. ಬೆಳಗು ಕವನದಲ್ಲ ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಜಾವದ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

ಉ: ಪೂರ್ವದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲ ಬೆಳಗು ಮೂಡಿ ಕೆಂಬಲ್ಲದ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಕಿರಣಗಳು ಭರಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ತಂಗಳ ಬೀಸಿ ಘಮಘಮಿಸಿದ ಪೂವುಗಳ ಲೆರಮಳೆ ಬಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಹರಡತ್ತು. ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೂವುಗಳ ಬೆಳಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಯಂಜಿನ ಪನಿಗಳು ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಪನಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಬಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿ ಅಮೃತದ ಬಂದು ಬಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಸರ್ಗದ ಈ ಸುಂದರ ಸೊಬಗಿಗೆ ಮೈ ಮರೆತ ಕಡಿ ಅದೆನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದು ಬಂದು ತಂದು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಗೆ ತಂದು ಬಂದು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆಯು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುಂಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಬೀಸುವ ತಂಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಡಿಯ ಬೀಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನಿಸರ್ಗದವನು ಭರಣಿಸಿದ ಬಗೆ ಭಿ ತಂಗಳಯ ಸುಳಿಗೆ ಪೂವು ಲೆರಮಳೆ ಬಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಹರಡಿದ ರೀತಿ ಅದೆನ್ನು ಅರಸಿ ಬರುವ ದುಂಬಿಯ ದಂಡು ಮಕರಂದದಲ್ಲ ಬುಂದಿದ್ದ ದುಂಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕಡಿ 'ಗಂಧ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲ ಸವಿ ಬಂದು ಹೊಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭೂಬೀಜಕ್ಕೆ ಭರಣಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಬುಂದಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವ್ಯವಯಂಗಮವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗಡಗಂಧೆಯ ಕೊರಳಿನಿಂದ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಕಾಡು ಹೊರಟು ಬುಂಬು ಗಡೆಯರಗಳ ಘಟಕಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಅಡಿಪು ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲವರ ನಾದ ಗಡಗಂಧೆಯ ಕೊರಳು ಬುಂಬು ಸುಂದರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಈ ಇಂಹಾದ ನಾದದಿಂದ ಕಾಡು ಕ್ಷಣಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲ ಗಂಧವೆರ ನಾಡಾಗಿ ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಬುಂಬು ಅದ್ದುತ! ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಈ ಅನುತನ ಕೈತನ್ನದೆ ಸೊಬಗನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬೊಕ್ಕೊಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳ ಭನಂದಿಸಿದ ಬಗೆ ಕಡಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಬೊಕ್ಕೊಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅರುಣೋದಯದ ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಅನುಭವವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕವಿಯ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಷಯ ಸೊಂದರಾನುಭವ ಅವನನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದ ಅಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದಿಡೆಗೆ ಕರೆದೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಕವನ ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಬೆಳಗಿನಲ್ಲ ಅಣ್ಣ ಬಂದು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಯನ ಕುಂಬಾ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಸೆಣ್ಣುಬಣ್ಣ ಬೆಕ್ಕಗೆ ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ಸಂಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ಉದ್ದ ಕೋಶನ ಅಂಗಿ, ಹೆಗಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಸವಲ್ಲ ತಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.
 ಅವನಿಗೆ ಫರು ಜನ ಯಕ್ಕಿಳು - ಅವರಲ್ಲ ಯುವರು ಗಂಡು ಮತ್ತು
 ಯುವರು ಕಿಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು. ಗಂಡು ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಅಳತೆಯ ಕೆಂಪು,
 ಕಟ್ಟುಣೀನ ಅಂಗಿ ಇಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ತಂದಿದ. ಲ್ರಿದಲ ಹುಡುಗನ ಅಂಗಿ
 ಕುಸು ಯಂಡಿ ಕಿಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಕುಳಿಗ, ಬಗ್ಗದಾಗ ಫಕಿಸ್ತಾತ್ರಾ ಇಡ್ಡಿಯ ದರ್ಶನ
 ಫಗುತ್ತತ್ತು. ಬಿನ್ನೊಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಯೂಡಿಯಂವ ಗೇಣುಡ್ಡು ಇತ್ತು, ಕೆಳಗಾಗಿ ಇಡ್ಡು
 ತಾಕಿದದ್ದು ನಡೆಇತ್ತು. ಯೂರನೆಯವನದು ಹಿಚ್ಚುಡಿಯನ್ನೇ ಯುಪ್ಪುತ್ತತ್ತು. ಬಿವರಿಗೆ
 ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೊಸ ಅಂಗಿ ಲಂಬ ಯಮಕಾರದಿಂದ
 ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರದ್ದು ಅದೇ ಹಿರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ, ಹಿರಿಯ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ
 ಲಂಗ ನೆಲಗುಡಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕೆಣ್ಣೊಂದು ಯಾಕಮ್ಮಿ ಹೋಗಿಕೊಂಡೆ
 ಲನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಲಂಗದಲ್ಲ ಯುಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು ಏನೊಂದು ಹುಡುಗಿ ಕಾಯಕೊಡುಡುತಾಗಿ
 ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಮ್ಮಿ ಲಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಯು, ಯೂದರು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅತ್ತು, ಯಾರು ನೋಡಲಲ್ಲ
 ಲನ್ನು ಯುಳಿನ್ನು ಲಂಗ ಕೊಡಲಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಯುಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಯಗು
 ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೊಂಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಥವಾ ನೆಂಟರಿಷ್ಟರ ಹೈಕಿ ಯಾರಯೋ ಹೊಂಡದಲ್ಲೇ
 ಇರುತ್ತತ್ತು, ಹಾಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಕೆಳದುಕೊಂಡು ಲಂಗಮಯವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತತ್ತು.

4. ಫ್ರೆಟ್ಟರಂಗಿಯು ತಾಯಿ ಬೊಂಬೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿರಿಯರನ್ನು ಲಂದು ಹೇಳಲು
 ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಲಬರಿಸಿ?

ಉ. ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬೊಂಬೆಯಿಗೊಂದಿಗೆ ಫ್ರೆಟ್ಟರಂಗಿಯು ಹಾಗೂ ಲನಜಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಲತ್ನಂತ
 ಗಾಢವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿತ್ತು. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಬೊಂಬೆಗೆ ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಯಾದಿ ಖುಷಿ ಹುಡುತ್ತರಬೆಸದ
 ಲುತ್ತ ಮೀರಿದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲಾಸದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಲನಜ ಬೊಂಬೆಗೆ ಕೈ ತಗುಲಿಸಿ
 ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಉರುಳಿಸಿದಳು. ಜೀವ ಇರದ ಬೊಂಬೆ ಲಂದರಯವ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ
 ಗಾಬರಿಗೊಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರೈಕೆ ಯಾಡತೊಡಗಿದರು. ಹಾಲುಣಿಸಿ ನಿದ್ರೆ ಯಾದಿಸಿ ಖುಷಿ
 ಹೆಚ್ಚರು. ಫ್ರೆಟ್ಟರಂಗಿ ಲನಜಾಕ್ಷಿಗೆ ನಿದ್ರೆ ಬೊಂಬೆ ಇಡ್ಡಾಗಿ ನಿದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು
 ಲಾಕ್ಷರಿಸಬೇಡಿ ಲಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ಫ್ರೆಟ್ಟರಂಗಿ ನಿದ್ರೆ ಬಳಿ ಲಷ್ಟು ಗೊಂಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಲಂದಾಗ ಲನಜಾ ಸನ್ನ ಇನ್ನು 8 ಬೊಂಬೆಗಳಿವೆ ಲಂದು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದಳು. ಫದರಿ
 ಫ್ರೆಟ್ಟರಂಗಿಯು ಬಳಿ ಯಾವೊಂದು ಬೊಂಬೆಯೂ ಇರಲಲ್ಲ. ಬೊಂಬೆ ಕೂಡಿಸೆಂದು

ತಂದೆಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದು ಓದರೆ ನಿನಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಾಕ್ತು ಇರೋದು ನಾಲವೆ? ಗೊಂಬೆ ಬೇರೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡಬೇಕಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಗದರಣಿ ಓಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯಲು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಓದರಣದ ವನಜ ತನ್ನ ಬಳಿ ಇದ್ದ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಇಂಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಇಂಜಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಲು ಹೋದಳು. ಆಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಇಂಜಿಯ ಯಾರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಒಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಫುಟ್ಟರಣದ ವನಜವು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಅಂದಳು. ಜಾಹ ಓ ಫುಟ್ಟ ಕೃಷಕ ಕೊಟ್ಟಳು ಓದರಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಳು. ಅಂತ ನಾನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಲು ಒಂದು ತಿಳಿವಳಿ ಯಾಡಿದರು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಫುಟ್ಟರಣದ ನೋವಾತ್ತು, ನನ್ನ ಬಳಿಯ ಇಂಜಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆನೋದು ಅಂಗಲಾಚಿ ಕೇಳಿದರು ತಾಯಿ ಬಿಡಲಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ತಂದ ಈ ಇಂಜಿಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಳೆತನದ ಅಪವಾದ ಹೊರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ನಾನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು ಬರಬಹುದು. ಶಿವಮಯರ ಮನೆಯ ವಸ್ತು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಡ, ಆ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ವಾಪಾಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಾ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಫುಟ್ಟರಣಿಯೂ ಆ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಇಂಜಿಯನ್ನು ವನಜಾಳಿಗೆ ಅರಿವಿನನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಅತ್ತುತ್ತ ಅತ್ತುತ್ತ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಿದಳು.

3. ಹರಿವಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ?

ಉ: ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಬದವರ ಬಾದಲು ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಛರಂಭ ನಾಕವ್ವ ಒಂಬ ಚಾತ್ರದಿಂದ ಸುರುವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಕವ್ವ ಅವಳ ಮಾಯಾಲ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ತನ್ನ ಪುಂಡ ಕಳೆದುಹೋದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗೋಣಗಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೇವಕನ್ನು ಬಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅವಳೇ ಜೊತೆ ಯೋಮಗೆ ಸಿಪ್ಪಾ ಕೊಡ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕಾಳಣ್ಣ ಚಿರಲದ ಅಧವಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಬುದ್ದಿಯ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಉಂ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸುರಿದ, ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲೆಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಗುಡ್ಡೆ ಓಯ್ತು. ಕಾಳಣ್ಣ ಬಾಯಿಗಿಡು ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಅದ್ದ, ಮಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಲು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕಾಳಣ್ಣನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಕೆರಲೆಯುಳಿನ ಉಂಗೆ ತೆಚ್ಚು ನಡುವನಿಗೆ ಬಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಬರಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದ ಗೆರಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಫುಟ್ಟರಣಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಂತರ ಕಾಳಣ್ಣನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲವವನ್ನು ಬಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅವಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡ ಕೆರೆಯಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಚಿಲ್ಲವವು ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು

ಕಳೆದ ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ನಂತರ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಸಿಪ್ಪೆಯನ್ನು
ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಎಸೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಮೊದಲಾದುದ್ದು. ಜಿಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾಕನಾದುದ್ದು ಎತ್ತಿಟ್ಟನವರ
ದನದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ ಎತ್ತಿಟ್ಟನವರ ಮಗಲೆ ಯಯಯ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಯಾಕನಾದುದ್ದು. ಮೊದಲಾದುದ್ದು ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧನ ಎಷ್ಟೆಯ ತೆಗೆದರು.
ನಂತರ ಸೆಲ್ವಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಮಾವನನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ ಕಾಳಣ.
ಪ್ರೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೆಲ್ವಿ ಗರುಸಿದ್ಧನನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧನು
ಕೂಡ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿಯ ಗುಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿ ತಿನ್ನಲು ಭರಂಭಿಸಿದ. ನಂತರ ಕೊಪ್ಪೆ
ಸಿವಬಸೆಟ್ಟನ ಹೋಟೆಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಲೆಟನಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಂತರ ತನಗೆ
ತಡವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಊಂನೆ ಸಾಪ್ತಕುರಾನೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ವಾರ ಹದಿನೈದು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ
ಯೋಡಿ ಕೆಳಕನವಾಗುತ್ತತ್ತು. ಕೆಳಕನನ್ನು ವಿಡಿಯಲು ಒಳಗೆ ರೇವಣನನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲ ಹೂಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ರೇವಣನವರು ಕೆಳಕೆ ಹೊನ್ನು ಕಾಣದೆ ತುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಭಗ
ದಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಭಸಾಯಿ ಬಂದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಗೆ. ಚಿಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು
ಹೊಂದ. ರೇವಣ ಅವನನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಭಸಾಯಿ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ
ನುಗ್ಗಿದ್ದ. ರೇವಣ ಮನೆಯ ಹೊರಗೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ,
ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಹುಚ್ಚಿಹೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅ
ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಹಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಂತರ
ರೇವಣ ಸಾಪ್ತಕಾರ ಭೆಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಕೆ ಮಾಲು ಕೆಳಕೆ ಎರಡೂ ರೇವಣನವರು
ವಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾಹೆಬಂಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.
ಘೋಷಣೆ ಅಲ್ಲಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾಕವ್ವನೆ ಮನೆಯ ಬಾಳಿಲನ್ನು ಒಡಿದರು.
ಸಾಕವ್ವ ಚಿಲಕ ತೆರೆದಳು. ಮನೆಯವರಗಿಲ್ಲ ಘೋಷಣೆರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಗಾಬರಿಯಾಯಿತು.
ಘೋಷಣೆ ಸಾಕವ್ವನನ್ನು ಅವಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾಳಣ ಹೊರಗೆ
ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಲ್ಲ ಒಳಗೆ ತಿರುಚಿ ತಿರುದು ಕತ್ತುಗೆ ಚುನುಕು ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದರು.
ಅವನನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕೆ ಮಾಲನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಮಾಸಾಯಿ ನನಗೆ ಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ನಾನು
ಕೆಳಕನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅನಕ್ಕೆ ಘೋಷಣೆರು ಅವನ ಮನೆಯನಲ್ಲ
ಹೊಡುಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹೊಡುಕಿದರು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮನು ಸಿಗಲ್ಲ ಎಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರು ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ
ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಅದನ ಸಿಪ್ಪೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಯುತ್ತಾ ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭದಂದ ಘೋಷಣೆಗೆ
ಕೆಳಕನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವನೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಹಸಿರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಎನು ಬೇಕಾದರು ಯಾಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಬಡವನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಸಿಲ್ಯ ಹಿಂಸಾಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಡ್ಡು ತನ್ನಲು ನಿಧ್ಯ ಲಂಬುಪ್ರದನ್ನು
 ಈ ಕತೆಯಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು.

6- ನಾಗವಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಯಂವರವು ತಿಳಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು ಎವರಿಗೆ?

ನಾಗವಲ್ಲಯ ಸ್ವಯಂವರವನ್ನು ಫಕೀಮ ತಂದೆ ತಮ್ಮಯ್ಯನವರು ಎಷ್ಟೆಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
 ಮೈಷ್ಟ್ರ ವೃತ್ತಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಅರಣಿಸರಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳಾದ ಕೊಂಡಕುತಿ, ವಿಜಯನಯರು
 ನಿನಿಮಾ ನಡವಾದ ಮನ್ನಾಕುಮಾರ, ಅಣ್ಣಿಣ್ಣಿ, ಲಿಜ್ಜಿನಿ, ಲಾಯನು, ದಾಕ್ಷರು, ಜೈನ್
 ರಿಪೋರ್ಟರ್, ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ ತನನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ
 ಅನೇಕ ಬರರು ಬಂದರು ನಾಗವಲ್ಲ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಬಂಧಿತ್ತು ವರರನ್ನು ಕಿರಣ ನಿಡಿ
 ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಹತ್ತನೇ ವರನಾದ ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ
 ತಿಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದೇ ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಮೈಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಲಗೈಯಲ್ಲ ನೋಯಿ ಸುಣ್ಣಿ ಎಡಗೈಯಲ್ಲ
 ದಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು, ಸಾಯುವ ತನಕ ಬಂದೇ ಸೂರಿನಡಿ ಬದುಕು ದೂಡುವವಳು ಇವರನ್ನು
 ವರಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸಾರ ಅಯೋಗ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಇವರ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಥಳು ಭೋದಿನ
 ಧೂಳು ಸಂಬಳವಂತೂ ಸಂಸಾರ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಕು ಇವರ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ
 ಅಡಿಯೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದಳು. ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ವರ ನೋಡಿ, ಇವರ ಮುಖವಲ್ಲದೆ
 ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಳೆ, ಇವರ ತೋರಿನಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೆನ್ನು, ಇವರನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಯಾದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಉಪವ ಬಡವನ
 ನಿಗ್ರಹವು ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ಒಂದು ಬನ್ನ ಎಂದು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದಳು. ಮೂರನೇ ವರ: ವಿಜಯನಯರ
 ಇವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನು ಇವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಾಶಿಗೆ ನೋಡಿ
 ಎಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವನನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ ನಾಲಕನೇ ವರ ನಿನಿಮಾ ನಡಕ, ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ
 ನಡೆಸುವವರ ಬದುಕು ಅಸಹನಿಯ, ಮೈಕಪ್ ಅಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಅವರು ವೆಯೆನ್ನು
 ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದಳು. ಐದನೇ ವರ ಅಧೋಮ ಒಂದೇ ಬಾಣಿ
 18 ಅಡಿ ಜೀನಿಯವ ಗಂಡು ಇವನು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಡ, ನಾನು ಹೈ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಗಂಡು ನಾ ಹಸಿರು
 ಗರಿಯನ್ನು ದೂವಾರರು ಎಂದು ಹೋ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಷರನೆಯವ ಲಿಜ್ಜಿನಿ, ರಾಕೆನ್ನು,
 ಭಟಯ್ಯ ಕ್ಷಿಣಣಿ ನಿಧ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವನು ನನಗೀಕೆ, ಹಸಿವು ಎಂದಾಗ ಲಡ್ಡು ಫೀಣಿ
 ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೇ ನಾಕು ಎಂದು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದಳು. ಏಳನೇ, ಎಂಟನೇ, ಒಂಭತ್ತನೇ ವರರು
 ಲಾಯನು, ದಾಕ್ಷರು ಹಾಗೂ ಜೈನ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟರ್. ದಾಕ್ಷರಗೆ ಸಂಯಾದ ಹೋಪಂಟಿಲ್ಲ ಲಾಯನಿಗೆ
 ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಷಯರೀತಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೈನ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾನರ್ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು

ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಬೇಡೆ ಎನ್ನುವಳು. ಕೊನೆಯ ವರ ರಾಜಕರಣಿ ಯೂದನ ಉಂಟು. ಎ-
ಬಂದವಾಕೆಯೇ ಐರದ ಬಳ್ಳೆ ಬಜಿನಹ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕುಚಿಡ ಐದ್ದರೆ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಯಶಸ್ಸು
ಬಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಬದುಕಿಯಾಗುವಳು.

7. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ?

ಉ. ಊರಿನ ಜಿನರೇಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ ಬಂಭು ರಾಕ್ಷಸನ ಜೊತೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಂದು
ಮನೆಯವರು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಪೆಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ತನ್ನವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಗಾಡಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಿ
ಬಂದಾಳಿನ ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೊಂತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿ ಎತ್ತ
ಇತ್ತಕ್ಕೂರದವರ ಪತ್ತೆ ಮನೆಯವನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಣವ ಕುಟ್ಟಿನಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೊಡೆರಲ್ತು
ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಊರಿನವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ
ಮನೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಮದುವೆಯ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿರವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಭಯಗೊಂಡು ಕೊಂತಮ್ಮ
ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಳು. ಅದು ಕನಕಭಟ್ಟರೇಂಬ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ ಮನೆ ಭೇದದ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು
ಸುಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ. ಈ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಮಗ, ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು ಅನಂತ ಭಟ್ಟ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ದಿವಸ
ಇಂಚಿ ಮೈಭೋಗ ಸಂಭವದಿಂದ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂಧುಬಳಗದವರು ನೋದರು. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರನ ಜೊತೆಗಿನ
ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭವತ್ತನ ಸರ್ವ ಕಣಕಭಟ್ಟರದ್ದಾಗಿಯೆಂದು ಮನೆಯವರಿಲ್ಲ ದುಃಖದಿಂದ
ಇದ್ದರು. ತನ್ನವರರ ಜೊತೆಯೆಲ್ಲ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮುರ್ದುಗೆಡೆರು ಹೇಳಿಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಂತೆ
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನೊಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರನಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಭಜ್ಜು
ಸಮೀಪ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸುತ್ತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಹೋದ. ಅವನ ಮೂತಗೆ ಅಯ್ಯಿ
ಶಿವನೆ ಏನಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಲೆ? ಎಂದು ಬಂದವನ ನೆಂಟರೆಲ್ಲ ಜೊತೆ ಮನೆಯವರಿಲ್ಲ
ಗೋಳಿಗಿ ಎಂದು ಅಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಮನಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಕುಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿ
ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕಾರಣ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಊರಿನ
ಜಿನರು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರನ ಜೊತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗೂ ಇವತ್ತು ಕಣಕಭಟ್ಟರ
ಮನೆ ಸರ್ವ, ಈವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಗನ ಮದುವೆ. ಮಗನನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ ಎಂದು ಅಷ್ಟ
ಕಣೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟ ಹೋದರೆ ಮೊಯಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಹೇಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ ಅಂತ ಮಗ
ಬಂದು ಮುರುಕ್ಕಿ ಒಬ್ಬಳು ಕೊಂತಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂತಮ್ಮ ಅಳಬೇಡ
ತಾಯಿ ಸುಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ, ನನಗೆ ಏನು ಜನ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು. ಅದರಲ್ಲ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವುದು
ನನಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಘೋದ. ಜಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಮಗನ ಬದಲು ನನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ
ಬಂದಳು. ಕೊಂತಮ್ಮನ ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಸುಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ನಂಕೋಷಿ ಹಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

9. ಜುಗಾಠ ಪ್ರಾಣಿನ ಬಾತವರಣ ಲ್ಲನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು ಲಿವರಿಸಿ?

ಉ: ಜುಗಾಠ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಲಂಬುನೊಂದು ಪಕ್ಷಿವಾಠ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯೊಂದಿಗಿದ್ದು ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಚರದ ಮೈಲಿ ಅಶ್ವಾರನು ಡಾಡಿನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವಾರಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಕಲಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಜುಗಾಠ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಲಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರು ಬಾತವರದ ನಿಜನ ತ್ತುಯೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಗಿರಾತಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿ ಡ್ವಾಕ್ಟಿಗಳೆ ನಿಂತರುತ್ತವೆ. ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ, ಸುಬ್ರಮಣ್ಯ, ಕೊಲ್ಲೂರು, ಉಡುಪಿ, ಕಾಕಿಡಳ ಹೀಗೆ ಯುಂತಾದಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಸ್ತುಗಳಿರುವುದೆಂದ ಲ್ಲಿಯಾರು ಡ್ವಾಕ್ಟಿ ಯಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವರು ಲಂಬು ಸುಳಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹ ನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಫಿ ಚೆಕ್-ಕ್ರೋಸ್ಸಿನ ಬಳಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಚಿತ್ರಾ ಹೋಸೆಲ್, ಅಲ್ಲನ ಗಿರಾತಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಫಾರಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾರ್ಡ್ ಗುರಷ್ಟು ಯಾತ್ರನೆ. ಜುಗಾಠ ಪ್ರಾಣಿನ ಲಲ್ಲ ರಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಗಿರಾತು ಬೊಂಬುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತಿಳಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ದಂಥೆ ಯಾಡುವವರು ವಿನಕೊಂದು ಬೊಂಬು ಮುಂದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅರಣ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಣಿ ಗಾಣಿ ಬಡ್ಡುರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಚೊಂಬುಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕೊರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅನೇಕ ಲವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಹಣ ನೆರವಾಗಿ ಸೆಡ್ಡುಲ್ಲದೆ ಫಾರಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಇಕ್ವಿಲನ ಜೊಬಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಬಿಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟು. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಮಿಡಿಮೆರ ಬಾತನ ತಂಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲಿಸಿ ಭಕ್ತು, ಹುಲ್ಲು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ತರುವ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೈತರ ಗಾಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಟುವಾಣಿ ನೂಸುವ ಬ್ಯಾರಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕ್ಷುಡಿ ವ್ಯಾಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಚೆಕ್-ಹೋಸ್ಟ್ ಬಳಿ ಓಡಾಡುವ ಬಾತನಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆದು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಗಾರ್ಡ್ ಗುರಷ್ಟು ಗಾಡಿ ಹತ್ತಿ ನಿಂತು ಗಳುವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹುಲ್ಲನ ರಾಣಿಗೆ ಚುಚ್ಚಿ ಒಳಗೆನಾದರೂ ಇಡೆಯೇ ಲಂದು ಅರಿಶೇಲಸಲು ಫ ರೈತನು ಅಡುಗಾಸನ್ನು ಫಾರಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ನ ಬಳಿ ಕೊಡುವವರೆಗೂ ಇದೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಯುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ರೈತನು ಅಡುಗಾಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಂತರ ಇಳಿಯೇ ಲನು ಇರುವ ತಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಲಲ್ಲ ಲಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಗಾರ್ಡ್ ಗುರಷ್ಟು ಕೆಳಗಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ನಿತ್ಯ ಲವಹಾರ ಇನಿಬಿಡುಗಾಡುತ್ತು. ಫ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಅಕ್ಷಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣಿ ಹಾಕುವ ಬದಲು ಲಂಚದ ಸೋಪನಲ್ಲ ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರು ಜೀವನ ನೂಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

10. ಕನಕದಾಸರು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲ ಯಾರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಹರಿಯ ಚರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಲಂದು ಒಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಲಿವರಿಸಿ?

ಉ: ಕೆ ರೀತನೆಯ ಲಹ್ಮೀಶವನ್ನು ಹರಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಚರಣದ ಪಾದಕಮಲಗಳಿಗೆ

ಶೇಖರಾಗತಂತು ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೃತ್ಯುನಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯರೇವರ ಯಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೋರ
 ದೇವರು ಅನ್ನಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭದ್ರರಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ನಂಬದೆ ದೇವರ
 ಮಾರಿ ಹೋದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇವರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟವರಿಲ್ಲ
 ಲಯದ 3%ಯುತ್ಪದೆ. ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲ ಸಮಸ್ತಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಶಾಯಿ, ತಂದಿಯ
 ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೂ ತಪ್ಪವ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬಂಧುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೂ, ರಾಜ್ಯವು
 ಬಿಟ್ಟರೂ, ಲಲ್ಲಕನೂ ಕಾಯುವ ತಂದೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಡಿ ಬಿಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು
 ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಸಿವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ, ಭಾರದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ.
 ಭಾರ ಅಂತಹ ಹಸಿವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬಹುದು,
 ಮಡದಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬಹುದು, ಕಡಲೆಗಡೆಯ ನಿಸ್ಸಡಿಯ ಘಳಿಗೆಯೂ
 ಬಿಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಬೇಡಿದರೆ,
 ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನೇ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಲಲ್ಲಕನೂ ಸಲಹುವವ ಪ್ರಾಣದಾಯಕನಾದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟ
 ನಿನ್ನ ಕನಕಿನಲ್ಲಯೂ, ಯರೆತೂ ಇರಲಾಗದು. ಇಷ್ಟವೈಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಚಿಸಿದರೆ
 ಲಲ್ಲಕನೂ, ಸನ್ನಗಕ್ಕೂ ದೇವರು ದಾರಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಏಕೆ ಕುಖ ಭೋಗಗಳಲ್ಲ
 ಮಗ್ಗೂಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ, ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮತೆ ಸೇರಿಗೆ ಮುಡುಕಾಡುವುದು,
 ಈ ಭದ್ರತೆನ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದು, ಕನಕದಾಸರ
 ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭದ್ರರಾದ ಕನಕದಾಸರು ಯಾರನ್ನು
 ಬಿಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ ಬಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

||೧|| ಸರ್ವಭೂಷಣ ಶೇಖರೋದಗಲು ಅಳಲಕರು ಒಂದು ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ
 ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಏನಿರಲಿ?

ಉ: ಜೀವನವೆಂದರೆ, ಬರಿ ಸುಖವನ್ನೇ ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸುಖದ ಜೊತೆ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು
 ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಯಾವ
 ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಇಂತಹ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಹೇವತೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಷ್ಟಕ್ಕು ಪಂಶದ ಹೂರೆ ರಾಜ ಕೂಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಸತ್ಯಕಾಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರಾದವನು.
 ಅಂಕೀಕೃತ ಬಂಬ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಆನನ್ನು
 ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಹೂರೂ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಬಂದವು. ಮಂಡ ಕಪ್ಪ ಕೂಪಿಯನ್ನು
 ಲದುಕನೇಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು. ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಿಟ್ಟು
 ಹೊಡೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಗೆ ಕಾಗಿ ಹೊರಟನು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಿಗದೆ, ಕೊಟ್ಟ

ಮಾತನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟವರು. ಯುಂಹಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪನ ಕಾಯುವ ಹೆಗ್ಗೆ ಓಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜನಾಗಿ ಬಾಳುವವನು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಲೆಯರ ಭಜನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟವನು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶಾಂತವರ ಹಿತಕರವಾದುದು ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಸಕಲವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ತಿಳಿದವನು, ಬೋಧಕರಾದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜನ್ಮವೆತ್ತುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜ್ಞಾನನ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಿ ದೈವದ ಸಹೋದರನಾಗಿ, 16 ನಾನರ ಹಿಂದೆಯಾಗಿ ಗಂಡನಾಗಿ, 60 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಂದೆಯಾಗಿ ಸುಖವನ್ನೆ ಕಂಡು, ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹರಮಾಡುವೆಗೆ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 125 ವರ್ಷ ಬದುಕಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು ದ್ವಾಪರಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಲಯದ ಹೆಸರಾದನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸುಖವನ್ನೆ ಕಂಡವನು, ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ಬಿಬ್ಬಿಂಜಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾಯುವಂತಾಯಿತು.

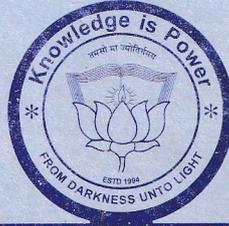
ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹೀಗೆ ನಳ ಮಹಾರಾಜ, ಇಂತಹ ರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ರಾಜನ ಶುಕ್ರಿ ದಮಯಂತಿ ನಳನನ್ನು ಹೆಸರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಕೋಪಗೊಂಡ ಕಾಳಿಯು, ನಳನ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಶಪಥ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಯುಂಹಿ ಇವನ ಸಹೋದರ ಕುವರನು, ತನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರ, ಜೊತೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭವವನ್ನು ಅಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಳಮಹಾರಾಜ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಇಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ತೆರಳುತ್ತಾನೆ - ತನ್ನ ಹಿಂದೆಯೊಡನೆ ಭವವೆಲ್ಲದೆ ನಳನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶಾಂತವರು ಶಾಂತವನಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕುಂಟಿ-ಮಾಧ್ರಿಯವರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹೇವನುಗಳಿಂದ ಶಾಂತವರನ್ನು ಹೆಡೆವರು. ಇಂತಹ ಶಾಂತವರು ಯುಂಹಿ ಸೋದರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಾದ ಕಿರವರ ವಿಷಯ ಯುಂಹಿ ಯುಂಹಿ ಯುಂಹಿ ಕಾರಣ ತಿಳಿಸುವನು ಇವರನ್ನು ಹೆಗಡೆಯಾದವನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿ ಹನವಾಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಜ್ಞಾನವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳೆಯಂತಾಯಿತು.

ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿವರು ಶಾಂತವರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದೆ ದೈವದಿ, ನಾನಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟವರನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಬಂದು ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಉಳಿಕೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇಂತಹವರಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಬಂದು ಹೋದವು. ಉಳಿದವರು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಸುಖವನ್ನೆ ಕಂಡವರು ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭದ್ರವಿಂಹ ಲೇಕನ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಬಾಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸುಖಕ್ಕೆ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಡೆ ಬಂದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಡೆಯೇನಿತ್ತು, ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿತವಲ್ಲ ಇದ್ದುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಶಿವಯೋಗಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

13. ಯಾಥವ ಚಿಂತಾಭಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ತೊಳೆದ ಯುತ್ತು ಉಂದು ಹರೆಯಲು ಪಾರಣವೇನು?

ಉ: ಕೇಷಣನಾಯಕರ ತಾಯಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಮನೋಹರ ಚಂಧರ ಮಗಳೆ 'ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗ' ಅವಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಗಾನ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕೆ, ಕನೂಕ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದಳು. ಭಾವುಕತನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಮುಚಿಕರವಾದ ಮಾತಿನ ಜಣ್ಣಿನ ಬಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾಥವ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ, ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಳೆ ಎಂಬ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ರಂಗಣ್ಣನ ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಹಣೆದವೆಕ್ಕೆ ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗಿಯೇ ಈ ಕುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಲಿಸುವವಳು ಅವಳೇ. ಕನಸು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗಿಯ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅರ್ಥವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಥವನಿಗೆ ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗಿಯ ಕ್ಷುಚ್ಚು ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು. ಕಡೆಗವಳು ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಗೆಟ್ಟು ಹೈಯೇ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಕ್ಕನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅಕ್ಕ ನಿನ್ನೊಡನೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಬರಡನೆಯ ಲಗ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವೇ. ಈ ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ನನಗೇಕೆ ಕೂಡಿಸಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದನು. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಯಾಥವನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಾತು ತಿಳಿಯೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಈ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಬಾವೆಯು ಚಕಿತಳಾಗಿ ತುಚ್ಛವೇನು ನೀನು ಮಾಡುವರಾಯ? ಈ ಕುಡುಗಿಗೆ ಮೈನೆರನು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗುವೆ ಅಂತ. ಹಿರಿಯರು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನನ್ನ ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಡಿಯೇ ಬಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿರಿಸಿದಳು. ಹೀಗೆಯೆ ನಾನು ಸವನ್ನಾಯಿತು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಅಕ್ಕನನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ ಯಾಥವ. ಯಾಕೆ? ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಕರಿಸಿಹೋ. ಕುಡಿ ಎಂದು ಇರು ಅವಳೇನು ಕುಡಿದೆಯೋ? ಕುಂಡಿಯೋ? ಎನಾದ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಎಂದಳು. ಭಾವುಕನ ನಿನ್ನ ಉಪನೇಶ ಬೇಡ ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವೆಯೋ? ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಕೇಳಬಿಡು ನನಗೆ. ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಹೊಡೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾಥವಾ, ನಿನ್ನಂಥವನಿಗೆ ಮಾಲೆ ಹಾಕಿದ ಅವಳು ಮತ್ತನಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವಳು? ಅವರ ಮೈನೆಂದ ಕುಡುಗಿಯನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗರೆ ಜನ ಬನನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನನಗೇನು ತಿಳಿಯದು. ನನ್ನ ಗಂಡ, ನಿನ್ನ ಅಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ನೀನು ಕಲಿತು ಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೂಡಿಸೆಂದರೆ ಕನ್ನಾ ಕೂಡಿಸಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಸಿದ್ಧಳು. ಎಂದಳು. ಶಾಯಿಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಕಲಿತು ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಲಿಪಿರ ಮಾಡಿದವು. ಯಾಥವ ಕನ್ನ ಹೆಡ ಬಡಲಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನಾಯಕರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರನ್ನು ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟೀನಿ. ಈದರೆ ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಸುಖರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾಥವ ಕನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಳೋ ಎಂದಾಗ ಅವನು ಚಂಧ್ರಭಾಗಿಯಂಥ ಸುಖವೆಯು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಳೇನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕೆ? ಅವಳು ತೊಳೆದ ಯುತ್ತು ಎಂದನು.



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ASSESSMENT BOOK

2021 - 2022

Student Name : Meghna A Jadau Reg. No. : _____

Class : Bcom Section : A' Semester III

Subject : Kannada

Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

1) ಡಾ. ಶಿವಲೋಕಾಚಾರ್ಯನವರು ಅಷ್ಟಾ ಕವಿಕೆಯೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ
ಬದುಕಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ದುರಂತವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

Ans: ಡಾ. ಶಿವಲೋಕಾಚಾರ್ಯನವರು ಈ ಕವಿಕೆಯೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಯನ್ನು
ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಈ ಕವಿಕೆಯು ಇವರು ಅಷ್ಟಾ ಈ
ಕವಿಕೆಯೂ ಡಾ. ಶಿವಲೋಕಾಚಾರ್ಯನವರು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ ತಂದೆಯ
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ ಅವರು ಇವರ ಜೊ
ತೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯೂ ಬರಲು ದುಡಿದು
ಕೊಟ್ಟವನ್ನು, ತನ್ನದೇ ಪಾಡು ತನ್ನದೇ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸಹ
ಈ ಕವಿಕೆಯೂ ಶಿವಲೋಕಾಚಾರ್ಯನವರು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
ಅವರ ತಂದೆಯು ಕೃಷಿಯ ಜಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದ ಸಿರಿಯ
ಕಟ್ಟುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವೇ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದರೂ ಸಹ
ಅವರು ವಿಶ್ವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಇದ್ದರು
ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಂದೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು
ಸಹ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಾಲಗಾರರು ಬಂದು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ತನ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಕಟ್ಟಲನ್ನು ಕೂಡ
ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಳಿಬಿಡಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ
ಈ ಕವಿಕೆಯೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಳಿಬಿಡಲು ತಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆ
ಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನದೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಬಿಡುಬಿಡು ಅವರು
ಕೂಡದೇ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಅವರು
ತಮ್ಮ ತನ್ನ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಕೂಡ
ಕೂಡದೇ ಅವರು ತನ್ನದನ್ನು ತನ್ನದೇ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತನ್ನದೇ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು
ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಿಗುತರಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು
ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಂದು ಸಹ ಅವರು ತನ್ನದನ್ನು ಅವರು
ಬಂದು ಬಿಡುವ ನೂಗಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಎತ್ತಿಹಾಕಿ
ಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ. ಅವರು ಬರೀ ಇಡಿಯರೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುವರು. ಅವರು ಸಗಲು ಇಡಲು ಎತ್ತು

- ದೆ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಭೇದಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲ
ಬಂದ ಸೇವಕನಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು.
ಹೊಸೆಯಲ್ಲ ಬಡಿಯರ ತೊಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು.
ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನು ಅರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಅವರು ಕೆಟ್ಟ
ಜನು ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮೂರ್ಖರು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ
ಅಧೀನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯನ್ನು ಸೂರಿ ಸುಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಬಾಕ್ಸಿಯ
ಸಲಹೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುಕೊನಾರಿಯೂ ಸಹ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಾಲಮಾಡಿ ನಂತರ ಸಾಲದ ವಸೂಲೆ
- ಆಗ ವಿದು ಅವರು ಬಾಕ್ಸಿಯಂತೆ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗ
ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಕೈ ಮುಗಿದು ಅವರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಿದು
ಹುನ್ನೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡುವನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ನಿರ್ದಲಂಕಾರ್ಯನವರು ಅಶ್ವ ನಿನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಕನಕನಿ
ಬರುವ ಆಗ ನಾನು ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಬಂದು ಗುಡಿಯಲಿ ಕೊಡ
- ಆ ಆಗ ನಿನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವೆ ನನ್ನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬಾಕಿಯಂತೆ
ಪಾಠಿಯಾಳಗಳ ಗುಂಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

(2) ಅಶ್ವ ಕವಿಕೆಯ ಲೇಖನ ಶುಂಕು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

- Ans: ಅಶ್ವ ವಿಂಯ ಕವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಡಾ. ನಿರ್ದಲಂಕಾರ್ಯನವರು
ಬರೆಯಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ತಂದೆತಾ
ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳ ಜನು ಅವರು ಬದುಕಿದ ಲೀಲಾ
- ನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಈ ಕವಿಕೆಯ ಲೇಖಕಿಯಾ
- ಸಿ. ಅಂದಲಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ ಲೀಲಾ
ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲವನವನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದ
- ರು ವಿಂಯವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ತಂದೆ
ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯ
ನನವಾರುಕಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಇ ಮನೆಯ ಇಲ್ಲ
ಇರುವ ಲೀಲೆಯಂತೆ ಇರುವುದು ವಿಂಯ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ಫೋಕ್ ಔಷಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ
 ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕೃಷಿಯಾದರೂ ಸಹ
 ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು.
 ತುಂಬಾ ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಸಹ
 ಮಾಡಿ ಇಟ್ಟದರು. ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಲಸಾರರು ಕರಾವಣೆ
 ಕೆಲಸ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ
 ಅವರು ಏನು ಅಂತನಾಡದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸಹ
 ಇಟ್ಟದರು. ಅವರ ತಂದೆಯು ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟ
 ಫೋಕೆ ಫೋಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ
 ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇರುವುದು ನೆನಪಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ
 ಅವರು ಬಹು ಇಡೀಯರಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟದ
 - ರು. ಅವರು ಬಂದು ಭಾರವಾದ ನುಗ್ಗೆಗೆ ಹೋ
 - ನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಿತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲವುಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು
 ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ
 ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಸಾಲದ ಮನೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ಮನೆಯ
 - ಒಡಲೆ, ರಾಕ್ಷಸರಂತೆ ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಬಂದು
 ಇಡೀಯರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಕೈ ಮುಗಿದು ಅವರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ
 ಹಿಡಿದು ಕಟ್ಟಲಿರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟದ್ದರು. ದೈನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟವು
 ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಅವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿಟ್ಟು
 - ನಂತೆ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಿಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು
 ಸುಖವಾಗ ಬಿಡಲಿವೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನುಗ್ಗೆ ಕರಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು.
 ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಅಷ್ಟು ನಿನ್ನ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಲಿ
 ಟಿಎ ನಾನು ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಗುಣಿಸಿ ನೀಡಲಿಲ್ಲ
 ನಿನ್ನ ಟಿಎ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿ ನರಕವಂತವು
 ಔಷಧಿಗಳ. ಗುಣಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವಾರು.

ಭಾರ್ಷಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಕೆನ್ನಡ
 - ಹಂಕಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ತಲುಪುವಂತೆ 2000 ರಷ್ಟು
 ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಜೊತೆ ತಾನೆ ಅರ್ಥ
 - ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಹೊಸವು ಅಧಿಕತೆ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು
 - ಒಂದು ಬದಾಡಲು ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿನ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರ
 - ಅಂತಹ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೊಸವು ಅಧಿಕತೆ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು
 ಬದಾಡಿದವು ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಬದಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ
 ಅಂತಹ ಬದಾಡಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅರಾಜಕ
 ಬೀದಿಗಳಂತೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅಂತಹವರು ಅಲ್ಲದಂತೆ
 ಭಲಿಯಿಂದ ವಿರಾಡು ಭಲಿಯ ಮುಖಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ
 ಗೊಂದಲ. ಈಗ ಮನಗೂಬ್ಬರಂತೆಲೆ ಕೊಂಕಿಯಾ ಬರುತ್ತ
 - ದ್ವಾರ. ಈ ವಿಷಯ ವರದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅದೇ ಅಭಿಮತ
 ಬೀದಿ ಬಂದ ಬಗೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು
 ಕೂತರೆ ಅದೇನು ವಿನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಅಧಿಕ
 ಮುಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ನಂತರವೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಕರಗಳ ಕೂಡ
 - ವಾ ಆ ಭಾರಿ ಹಿಡ್ಡುವುದು ಎಂಬ ಹಿಡ್ಡುವುದು

5) ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಇವುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ
 - ಈ ವರದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಕೂಡ ಸಂಕರಗಳ
 ವಿಷಯ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಇದೆ?

Ans: ಅಲ್ಲದಂತೆ. 2000 ರಷ್ಟು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು
 ಅಧಿಕತೆ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು. ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಕೆಲವು 2000
 - ಈ ಭಾರ್ಷಿ ಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ
 ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸವು ನಂತರ ಅಲ್ಲದಂತೆ
 ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕೂಡ ವರದಿಗಳಿಂದ. ಅದೇ
 ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ 2000 ರಷ್ಟು ಭಾರ್ಷಿಯ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳ ಇಲ್ಲ
 - ಇದರ ವರದಿಯಾದ ಅಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

- ನೆ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು
 - ಪ್ರಕರಣ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುಮಾನವೂ
 ವೇರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ
 ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕಾಲಾಂತರ
 ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಅಪಾರ
 ಕಾಲಾಂತರ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇವು ತಿಳಿ
 - ದಿರುತ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

● (6) ಕಾಲ ಸಂಚಾರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಭಾಷಣ ಇರುವುದು
 - ತಯಾರು ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳವಿ.

Ans: ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂದಿರದ ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಬಾಳೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ
 ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಕಾಲ
 ಸಂಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಭಾಷಣವೂ ಕಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ
 ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ
 ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ ಸಿ ಸರಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡದಂತೆಯೇ
 ತೆಲೆಗೆ ತೆಲೆಗೆಸಂತೆಯೇ ಇಂಥಾ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವ
 - ದಿರುತ ಅಲಯವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಇದೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು
 ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾಲ ಸಂಚಾರವೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡು
 - ವರು ಇದರಂತೆಯೇ ಭಾಷಣ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
 ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಬೇಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವೂ
 ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಜೀವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರುವ
 ವಿಷಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು
 ಮೊಳಕೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿವೆ.
 ಇಂದಿಗೂ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕೆಲಸವೂ ನಾವು ಭಾಷಣ
 ವಿಧಿಸದೇ ಬದುಕಿ ಭಾಷಣವಂತೆ ನಾವು ಭಾಷಣ
 - ಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ

ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಆಚರಣೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೂ
 ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿನವರೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟು - ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು
 ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಆಚರಣೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೂ ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪ
 - ಅವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಇತರ
 ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರನೆಯಾ ಬಂದರು.
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಕೆಲವು
 ಜನರು ತಂದಿದ್ದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವ
 ಬಹುಶಃ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತಿ ಅವರೂ ಬಹುಶಃ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ಅವರ ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವರು. ಏನೂ
 ಅವರ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಗಳೂ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ
 - ಅವರನ್ನು ಏನೂ ಅವರ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು
 ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಗಳೂ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಏನೂ
 ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಆಚರಿಸುವುದು ನಡೆಯಿತು.
 ಆದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೆಂದಿ ಮಾತು ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
 - ಅವರು ಅವರನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು
 - ನ.ಬ.ರನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಈ ಕೆಲವು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು
 ಎಂದರು ಆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಈ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದ
 ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾತು ಯೋಜನೆಯ
 ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿನವರೂ ಬಹುಶಃ ಮಾತು
 ಇದೇ ಅಂತ ನಾನು ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
 - ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದ ಮಾತು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು
 ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು
 ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು
 - ಮಾತು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಶೇಷ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತು ಕೆಲವು
 ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು
 ಮಾತು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು
 ಮಾತು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು

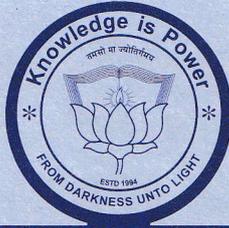
ಸುಖಾಂತಿ ಕೂಳು ಒಂದು ಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನನ್ನ
 ಯುಗೋರಲಲ್ಲ ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸವು ಕಂಡಾಪ್ಯವು
 ಈ ಛಂದಸ್ಸಿನ ಲಾವರ ಬಿಲವನಕ್ಕೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು
 ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಿತ್ಯ
 ಈ ದ್ವಿತ ಸಲ್ಲದು; ಲಾವರ ಮುಕ್ತನಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ
 ವಿಕಿತ್ಯ ವಿಕಿತ್ಯವೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯು ಎಂದು
 ವಿ. ಎಲ್. ಅಂತರ್ಜಿರವರ ಲಾವರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

13) ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಾಹಿಣಿಯನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸು ಅದುದರ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು
 ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

Ans. ಅಲಬಕರು ನಮ್ಮ ಲಾವರ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುಗಳ ಕಡೆ
 ಹೇಳಿದರು. "ಹೇ ಹಕ್ಕಿಂತೆ ಬಾಲವೇ ಬಾರ" ಎಂಬಂತೆ
 ನಮ್ಮೂರ ಬಳಿ ಯಜುರಾನನಿಗೆ ಮಾರಿಯವೆ ಪ್ರಯ
 - ಬಿಕ್ಕರಿಕೆಂತೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆಂತೆ ಮಾರವ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುಗಳ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ
 ಹೇಳು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುಗಳು ಬಂದು ಸರಿ
 ಈ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುಗಳ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಎಂತು
 ಅನೇಕ ದಿನ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರು ಮಾರಿಕಟ್ಟೆಯೇ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದು
 ಬಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಈ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಯಾವ ಕೂಟ್ಟು ಲೋಕ
 ಮಾರಿಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಲಂತವರೇಲಾ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುಗಳ ಲೋಕ
 ಲೋಕ, ಬಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಎ ಯಜುರಾನನ ಗತಿ ಮುಕ್ತಿ
 ಮಂದಲು ನಮ್ಮೂರ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಾಹಿಣಿಯ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಚ್ಚರ
 ಳಿಸಿ. ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಾಹಿಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಿಯವನಿಗೆ ನೀಡು
 ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿಟ್ಟಿನವರೇಲಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲ
 ಬಂದರಿಯವರೇ ಯಜುರಾನನಿ. ಇವನಿಗೆ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಾಹಿ
 ಗಾಯನವು ಹೇಳು ಬರಲು ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ
 ನಮ್ಮ ಲಾವರ ಮನೆಗಾಕಿ ಹೇಳಿ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಲೋಕನು

- ಉ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಯಾವುದು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಾ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ನಿಯಮ ಉಳಿಸಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿಗಮ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದನು. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದೂ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಂದವನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಿಗಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಆ ಎರಡು ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ. ಕೃಷಕರು ನಿಗಮವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಿಗಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಕೆಲವರೇ ಅದೇನೂ ಆ ವಿಧಗಳ ನಿಂತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇರಲಿ ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಿಗಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಗಣಪತಿ ಸಮಾಜು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಗಣಪತಿ ಅನುಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಅವನು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವನು
- ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಾಜು ಸಮಾಜು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಾ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಗ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಿಗಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದುದನ್ನು ಎಂದು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಗಣಪತಿ ಗಣಪತಿ ಅನುಕರಿಸಿದ ಅವರು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Handwritten signature in red ink.



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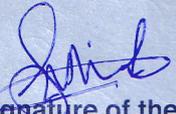
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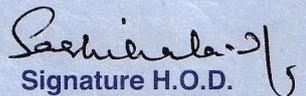
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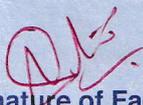
Student Name : SHLOK D SACHDEV Reg. No. : B1914062

Class : V BBA Section : _____ Semester V

Subject : Industrial Relations and Employee Legislation


Signature of the Student


Signature H.O.D.


Signature of Faculty

Head of the Department of Management

Sindhi College

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.

Phone : 080-23637543/44, 560 024 Fax : 23637544

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

IR & EL → Assignment

Meaning of Industrial Relations

The term industrial relations comprises two words i.e. Industry and relations. The term 'industry' refers to the productive activity in engaged, on the other hand the term 'relations' in the industry refers to the relationship which exists with in the industry between the management and the employees.

The relationship between management and organisational settings is defined by industrial relations. Industrial relations emerge directly (or) indirectly from management trade union relationships.

Characteristics of Industrial Relation

- * Industrial relations are the result of employment relationships in industrial enterprises.
- * Industrial relations introduced the concept and method of balancing and co-operating.
- * Industrial relations formulate rules & regulations to maintain harmonious relations.

* The intervention of government to shape the industrial relation is made through laws, agreements, rules, charters, etc.

* Industrial relations in corporate both individual relations and collective relations.

* Several parties play a role in industrial relations the main parties are employees & their organisation, employees and their association and government.

Objectives of Industrial Relation

- To establish industrial peace
- To safeguard the interests of both workers and management.
- To avoid industrial disputes.
- To raise the production capacity
- To establish industrial democracy
- To minimize the labour turnover rate and absenteeism

→ To safeguard the workers economic and social interests.

→ To contribute to the economic development of the country through productivity.

→ To establish a full employment situation.

→ To minimise strikes, lockout, heroes, etc. by providing good working conditions and fair wages to the workers.

Scope of Industrial Relations

Industrial relations is a wide-reaching term. Different scholars have expressed their different views on the scope of industrial relations. According to Dale Yoder, "Industrial relations incorporate policies related to recruitment, selection, training of workers, personnel management, and collective bargaining".

According to the international labour organisation (ILO) industrial relations incorporate the relations between trade unions & employers associations.

In a Modern organisation, the industrial relations department functions are performed by the industrial relation department. This function is performed under the supervision of the Director of the industrial relations department in the performance of this function, support is rendered by different managers and subordinates. Different important functions performed by workers of the industrial relation department includes.

* Management of Policies and Programs of Industrial relations.

* Public relations

* Labour relations

* Recruitment, selection, and Placement of Labourers.

* To Provide Medical and health related services.

* To maintain employment records of the employees.

* Provision of recruitment test ability test, skill test and intelligence test

* Provision of training and education program.

Importance of Industrial Relations

* Promotes Democracy

* High morale

* Avoid conflicts between management and union.

* Minimises Wastages

* Economic growth and development

* Minimises wastages of material, manpower and costs

Functions of Industrial Relations

* To establish communication between worker's and management to maintain the sound relationship between the two

* To establish support between management and employees

* To ensure the creative contribution of trade unions to avoid industrial conflicts

* To safeguard the interests of workers and the management.

* To avoid an unhealthy and unethical atmosphere in an industry.

* To formulate such considerations that may promote understanding, creativity, and co-operative to enhance industrial productivity.

* To ensure better workers, participation.

Seen
D.J.