



**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 )  
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## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**2022 - 2023**

Student Name : Parinitha.H Reg. No. : V18IP22A0001

Class : BA Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem

Subject : Kannada

Signature of the Student

Signature of 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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## Assignment - 1

1. ಬದುಕಲು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಬಾಳು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕವಿ ಯೇಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?
- ೮ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 7, 1976 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಈಸಿಪು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕವಿ, ವಿಮರ್ಶಕ, ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಕ, ನಾಟಕಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರನ್ನು ಮೊರೆಯು 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕವಿ ಬದುಕಲು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಅರ್ಥವೈಯಾಗತಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರೀತಿ ನೆಹಜವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಎಂದರೆ...? ಪುಳಕ ಯಾನುಭವ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಭಾವ... ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಹಜದಿಯ ಕವಿಮನಸ್ಸು ಕೂಡ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮೊಲುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಮೊನವ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನಾಕು ಈ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನೇ ಗೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮೈಯುಕ್ತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದೂ, ಹೆತ್ತವರ ನಡುವೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಬಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಮೊನವನ ಆತ್ಮಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನೆಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನ್ನಾಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಮೊಲಕ ನಾವು ಇತರರನ್ನು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವೆಡಿಸಬಹುದು, ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ದೃಢವೆಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಭಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ದಮಗಳ ನಾರ. ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂಕುವುದೇ ಸತ್ಯಾಯವೆನಿಸುವುದು.

ಕಷ್ಟದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನೆಹಿತರ ಕೈಬಡಬಾರದು. ಅವರ ಜೊತೆ ಇದ್ದು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಅವರ



ಕಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರವಿಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರೀತಿಯು ಜನರ  
 ಶಾಂತಿಯಂತೆವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬಗೆ ಇತರನು ನಡೆಯುವ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊ  
 ವರಿಕೊನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯು  
 ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಶುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಉನ್ನತ ಎಂದು  
 ನೋಡಲು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ದೋಷಗಳ  
 ನಡುವೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಖ - ಶಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ  
 ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲು  
 ನಮಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

2. ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಡಲು ತಾಯಿ ಮಗಳು ನೆಟ್ಟ  
 ಕಟ್ಟಿವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- ಉ ಕುರಿ. ವಿರೋಧದ ಆವರು ಬಳಾಠಿ ಜಲೆಯ ಕೊಚ್ಚುರು  
 ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲು ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಬಳಸುವ  
 ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕೊಡ ಎನ್ನಿಸುವುದು. ಬಳಾಠಿ ವಿದೇಶದ  
 ಗಂಡು ಭಾಷೆಯು ಇವರ ಬರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು  
 ಸಕ್ತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಝಡ್ಡಿನ ದಿನಚರಿ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ನಿನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.  
 ನಿನೆ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಇವತ್ತೆಲ್ಲು ತುಂಬಾ ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ.  
 ಅವನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಖಡ್ಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ  
 ತಲೆ ಜಂಭ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಅವನ ಅವಯ್ಯನು  
 ಮೊಕ್ಕಂದಿ ರಾಜಾರಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆದರಿಸಿ ಒಡಿಸಿದ ಖಡ್ಗ  
 ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆಲವು  
 ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಕರೆತಂದು ತನ್ನ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ  
 ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಹೀ ಮಾಡು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಜೀವ  
 ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಝಡ್ಡಿನ ಮೊದಲು ಹೇಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ  
 ದನ್ನು ತಾಯಿ ಮಗಳಬಳಿ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆತ  
 ಬದಲಾಗಿರುವುದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಳಿದು. ತಾಯಿ ಮಗಳು



ಇದೇ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಎಲೆ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಜಮಾಡುತ್ತೆ ಕೊತ್ತು ರುದ್ರವ್ರೆ  
 ಮಾಡಲನಂದಾಗಬೇಕು. ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಮೊಯೆ ಮೊಡಬೆ-  
 -1ಕೆಂಬ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿನ  
 ಬಾವದೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರು. ಕದದ ಊರಿನ  
 ನೆಲ ಅಗೆದು ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಜೋಳದ  
 ಗುಳ್ಳುಯನ್ನು ನೆರವಿಟ್ಟರು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ವಿಫಲವಾಯಿ-  
 -ತು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಉಪಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ತಮ್ಮರೆಲ್ಲರೂ  
 ಆ ರುದ್ರವ್ರೆ ಕುತ್ತೆ ಹೊಕ್ಕುಕಿ ನಾಯನಿದರೂ ನೆರೆಯೇ  
 ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಿರವನ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ರಾತ್ರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆ  
 ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಇದೇ ತಾಯಿ ಮಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ  
 ತ್ರಯತಂತ್ರಗಳು ರುದ್ರನ ಖಡ್ಗ ಮುರೆಮಾಡಲು.

3. ಹುಣಿ ಬತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬನವೆಣ್ಣಿನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನ-  
 -ಗಳಲ್ಲ ಹೇಗೆ ವೆಡಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

ಉ ಬನವೆಣ್ಣಿನವರು 12<sup>ನೇ</sup> ಸತಮಾನದ ವಚನಕಾರರು.  
 ಕಲಚುರಿ ಅರೆನ ಬಜ್ಜಳನ ಅನ್ನಾನದಲ್ಲ ಮುತ್ತಿ-  
 -ಯಾಗಿಡ್ತರು ಮುತ್ತು ನಮೋಜ ನೆವಾರಿಕರಾಗಿಡ್ತರು.  
 ಇವರು ೧೧೨೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ಬಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು-  
 -ಲ್ಲರುವ ಬನವನ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ಜನಿಸಿ-  
 -ದರು. ಇವರು ನುಮಾರು 1500 ವಚನಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಅಂಕಿತನಾಮ ಕೊಡಲನಂದಗಮ-  
 -ದೇವೆ. ಭಕ್ತಿರತ್ನ ನವೇ ನಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ.  
 ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾಯಕವೇ  
 ಕೈಲಾನೆ, ದಯವೇ ಧರ್ಮದ ಮೂಲ, ಎಂದೂ ನಾರುವ  
 ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾನವಾತ ವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಡುತ್ಕದ  
 ನ್ನರೇ ನಾಡಿದರು.

ಹುಣಿ ಬತ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬನವೆಣ್ಣಿನವರು ತಮ್ಮ



ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು  
 ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲೋಕದ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ ತಿರುತ್ತಿರಿಸಿ  
 ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನವನ್ನು ಸಂತ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಹಾಗೆ  
 ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೇವತೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆ ಸಂತ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.  
 ವೇದಿಯವರ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಾಧ್ಯವೇ?  
 ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ  
 ಬತ್ತಿರಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ. ಯಾವಿರಿಂದ  
 ಯಾರನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಸಿದ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಕೆಲಸ.  
 ಬನವೆಂದು ಅವರ ವಚನಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ  
 ಲಭ್ಯವೆಸಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇರಲಿ ತೋರಿಸು ಯಾವಿರಿಂದ ಬತ್ತಿ  
 ಧರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಬನವೆಂದೂ ನವರು ದುರವಸ್ಥೆ-  
 ಯೆಂದು ವಿದಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲ ಇರಲಿರು ತಮ್ಮ  
 ಮೈ ತುಂಬ ದೇವರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಂಡು  
 ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾಲಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ದೇವರನ್ನು  
 ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ದೇವರನ್ನು ನೆನೆಯು-  
 -ಫುಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಡಾಂಬಾರಿಕ ಭಕ್ತಿಯೆಂದು ಬನವೆಂದು  
 ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ  
 ಯಾವಿರಿಂದ ಬತ್ತಿಯ ತಪ್ಪು ಮತ್ತೆ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ-  
 -ವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರು ಮನುಷ್ಯರ  
 ಉತ್ತರಕ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ತಿರುತ್ತಿರಿಸಿ ಯಾವಿರಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವಿರಿಂದ ಬತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಾ ಅಧೀನವಾಗಿ-  
 -ವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

4. ಸಾಂಬಾರಿ ಕೊನೆಯ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವೇಗದ ಬದುಕನ್ನು  
 ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದ ಕೊಡೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
- ಉ ವೇಗಿಯಾಗದ ಮುಖವು ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲೂ  
 ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿತು. ಪ್ರಿಯವನಲ್ಲದೇ ವೇಗ ವಡೆದೊ-  
 -ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಮೊದಲು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಾಲುನಡಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲ



ಕಾಗೆಯಾತ್ರೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ನಂತರ ರೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ  
 ತ್ರಯೋನಿಲ ಎಲ್ಲರು ಆರಂಭಮಾಡಿದರು.  
 ಎತ್ತಿನ ಗಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ ಬಸ್ಸು,  
 ಸ್ಕೂಟರು, ಸೈಕಲ್, ಎರೋಪ್ಲೇನು, ಡಾರೋಪ್ಲೇನು,  
 ಇಳಿಯೋಪ್ಲೇನು ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಬಂದವು. ಆಡಾರವಲ್ಲ-  
 ರಯ್ ಕುಂಬಾ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲು  
 ಹೊಂಗೆ ನೌದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡುಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಂತರ  
 ನೌದೆಯಿಂದ ಇದ್ದಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಇದ್ದಲಿನಿಂದ  
 ಪ್ಲಿಮಿಯರ್ ನೌವಗೆ ಇಳಿದರು. ನಂತರ ಈಗ  
 ಗ್ಯಾನೆ ಹೋಟೆಲ್, ಪ್ರೆಚರ್ ಕುಕ್ಕರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.  
 ನಂತರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಬಂದೊಂದು  
 ಡೋನ್ ಕೊಡಿ ಮೋಡೋಲ ಎಂಬುದು ನೆದರ್ಲೆಂಡ್  
 ಹೋಟೆಲ್.

\* ಮುಂಬರ ೧ - ಈಗ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ  
 ನಮ್ಮನೆ ಹತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಬಂದೂ ಬುಡುಕುಂಬಳ ಬಳಿ  
 ಹಬ್ಬಿತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಳೆದ್ದು ಮೊರೇ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಗಳ  
 ತುಂಬಾ ಹಬ್ಬ ಎಂಬುದು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಆನೆಗಾತ್ರೆ ಕಾಂಬ-  
 ಬಡು. ಎಗ್ಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟನೆ ಕೆಳನಿಧ್ಧೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಭೆನ್ನೆ ತ್ರೆಪ್ಪ  
 ಬಂತು.

\* ನಂ ೦ - ನಮ್ಮ ಗದ್ದೇಲ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬೆಳೆ  
 ಬತ್ತೆ ಬೆಳೆದೊ. ಹಾಲು ಹೆಪ್ಪಿನೆ ಬಡುದಿ ಮೊರನೇ  
 ದಿನಾನೇ ಮಿಲ ಮಾಡ್ತಿ. ಮುರುದಿನನ ವೆಟ್ಟಿನಂಥ  
 ಅನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ತಂದೂ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆನೋವು ಬರಿಸ್ಕೊಂಡು  
 ಆನ್ನಕ್ಕೆಗೋಡಿ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್ ತೆಗೊಂಡ.

\* ನಂ ೨ - ಹೋ... ಹೋ... ಹೋ... ನಲ್ಲವ್ವೆ ನಾಕು!



ಇದ್ದಾವೆ ಮಹಾವೇಗ ? ನಾವು ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಣಬೇಕಾದ  
 ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಾದ್ಯ ಕಾಯವೇಕು ನಮಗೆ ಜಾಗರಣೆ  
 ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆಮೇಲಿರಬಹುದು ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಜನಾಂಗ  
 ಅವರು ನನಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿಲಿ ವೆಡು ನಾವು ಕೊತ್ತೆಲ್ಲ  
 ಕಳಿಸಿಬಿಡಿ... ನಮಗಿಂತ ಮೊದಲಿನ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ  
 ಬಂದಿದ್ದು. ನಮಗಿಂತ ಮೊದಲಿನ ನಾವು ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ದುಡ್ಡು  
 ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು.

\* ನಂ ೫ - ಈಗಲೂ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಆಕಾಶವಾಗಿ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತ  
 ಈ ಸುದ್ದಿ ನಮಗಿಂತಲೂ ಮಹತ್ವವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು  
 ನನ್ನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಮುಂದೆ  
 ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಮನೆ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಕೊಂಡು  
 ಇಡೀ ಬಡಾವಣೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರಬೇಕು ಸುದ್ದಿ.

\* ನಂ ೬ - ನನ್ನವಳಿ ಮನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಅಂತ ತಿಳಿಯು.  
 - ಬೇಡವೆ ರೇಷನ್ ಕೆ, ಅಂತ ಅಂತಿರಲಿ  
 ನಾವೆನು ತಂದು ಕೊನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆಡಿಗೆ ಕಾಫಿ,  
 ತಂದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಉಂಡು ನಿನಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆಕ್ಕೆ  
 ಲೇಖನಗುತ್ತೆಂದೆಂದು ಕೆಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಯಾವು  
 ಯೋಜನೆಯೆಂದ ಕಾಫಿ, ತಂದಿ, ಕ್ಯಾರಿಯರರೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಬಿಡಿ.

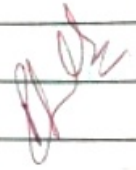
\* ನಂ ೮ - ಇವೇ ಇಂದಿಗೆ ಬಂದಷ್ಟು ತಲೆಕೊಡು  
 ಬೇಕೆಂತ 'ಕೇಶವಂಜನಿ', 'ಕೇಶವೇಂದ್ರನಿ' ಮನೇನು  
 ಮಳೆಯು ಬಾಳು ತಂದು ಬಳಕೆಯು ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದು  
 ಮೂರು ಮುಕ್ತಿಯೆಂದು ಕೊಡು ಉದರೇ ಯೋಯು.  
 ಈಗ ಬೇಜಾರಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ಬೆಲೆ ತಂದು ಬಿಡಿ  
 ಎಣಿಸಿಬಿಡಿ.



\* ಸಂ ೧ - ಅತ್ತಾಗಿ ನೋಡು . ಆ ಸಂಭೋಧಿ ಸುಬ್ಬನ ಗೆಡ್ಡಾನ ಎಂಬ ಚಲಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ , ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು . ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ವೇಗದ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದರು .

5. ವಾವೇತಿ ರಜೆಯಾ ಆಗಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಎವರಿತಿ ಉ ವೆಂಡಿತರು ವಾವೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೆದುನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವೆಪ್ಪೇವೇ ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತೋದಿನು . ಕಳೆದ , ವೆಪ್ಪೇ ಅವಳ ವೆತಿಯು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ನಾಲ ಮಾಡಿತ್ತು ಅವರ ದಾರಿ ಹಿಡಿದ . ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಅನಾಥಿ ವಾವೇತಿ ಅವಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಮೆಗುವನ್ನು ವಾಕುಮೈದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೇನು ಉವಾಯ ತೋರಡೆ ಆ ಕ್ಕುರಿ ನಾಗೇಶರಾಯರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಅಡುಗೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಾತಳು . ಮೆಗು ಎಗೋತರ ರಾಯರ ಅತ್ತಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ನೆರೀಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ ವಾವೇತಿ ಅವೆನೆ ಕ್ಕುರಿ ತೆನೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಯಾದಳು . ಆ ರಾಯರು ಅವೆವಾಡ ಡಾಕೆ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಮೆನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೀರಣಾತಿದನು .

ಅವೆರ ನಾಚತನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಯಾಗಿ ಜಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಅವಳು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವಳು ಅಮಾಯಕಿ ವಾವೇತಿ . ಆವರೆ ನೆನೊಜ ಮಾತ್ತ ವಾವೇತಿಯನ್ನೇ ನಾಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ . ವಾವೇತಿ ರಜೆಯಾ ಆಗಲು ನಾಗೇಶ-ರಾಯರೇ ಕಾರಣ ಅವನು ತೆನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಖವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಅವೆವಾಡ ಡಾಕೆ ಮೆನೆಯಿಂದ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದನು . ರಜೆಯಾ ಆಗಿಯಾದರು ಅವಳು ಸುಖಮೆಯವಾಗಲೆಂದು ದೇವರೆಲ್ಲ ನನ್ನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ .





## Assignment - 2

1. ಅಗಸನಿಗೆ ಶೇರಾಮನನ್ನು ಕಂಡರೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತರಲ್ಲ?  
ಅಗಸನ ನಂದಾರ ಹೇಗೆ ನಗವಾಯಿತು?

ಉ ಗಿರಿಶ ಕನಾಡ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯುಕ್ತ ನಾಟಕಕಾರ, ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ನವೋದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಲಭಿಸಿವೆ. ಗಿರಿಶ ಕನಾಡರವರು 1963 'ಮೊ ನವ್ಯಾಧ' ಕುಸ್ವಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಬರೆದರು. ಈ ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಾಡರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಮೊ ನವ್ಯಾಧ ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಬಾಲಕಾಂಡ, ರಾಮಾಯಣದಿಂದ ಆರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಗಸನ 'ಗತಿ' ಎಂಬಂತೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾಟಕವು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಗಸನಿಗೆ ಶೇರಾಮನ ಜೀವನ ತೆಗೆದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತರಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನ ಕೇವಲ ಮೈ ಉರಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ವಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನೆಲ್ಲೆಂದು ಕೊಂಡವ, ಕೂವೇನೆಯಾಯಿಂಥ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆನ ಮೂಗು ಕೊಡುವವ. ವಾಸನ ನೇನೆಯ ನೆನೆಯದಿಂದ ಮೂತ್ರ ಲಂಕೆ ಗೆದ್ದವ - ಒಂದೇ? ಎರಡೇ? ಅಂಥ ರಾಮನ ವಜ್ರ ನಾನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೆನದರೆ ಮೈ ಕಂಡಾಗ ನೆನಗೆ ಭುತ ಸಂಚಾರವಾದಂತಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಅನೆಯ ಭುಗಿಲೆಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಅಗಸನು ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಜೀವಬದ್ಧನು. ಎಷ್ಟುಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಜೋಡನು. ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಗಸನು ಕೆಲವು ಹಿಡಿದ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲ ನಮೆಯವಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲೆಯು ಯಾರೇ ನನ್ನ ಗುರುತು ಹಿಡಿದರು.

'ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಯ ಮುಚ್ಚಿ' ಅಗಸನ ಎಷ್ಟುಪ್ರಕಾರವಲ್ಲದಾನೆ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎದ್ದಿತ್ತು. ಕಂಡವರಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನಗೆ ಬೆರಳು ಮೂಡಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಂದ



ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಓದಿಸಿದರು. ನಾನು ಮೂಲಕ ಯೋಜನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಅದೇ ಗತ! ಯೋಜನೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ನನ್ನ ನೆರಳಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಉಳಿದು ಅದೇ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಡವಿ ನೋಡಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಅಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ವರುಷ ಇದ್ದು ವಸುಧಾಗಲೆತಿದೆ. ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವ ಆಸೆ ವಶಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದೇನೋ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಸೂತೆ. ಮನೆ? ಮನೆಯಂಥದ್ದೆ? ಎದ್ದು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ವಾಳೆಯು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಗಲಿನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಕಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಜಾತಿಯಂತೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ನಂತರ ನಂತರ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವಂತೆ. ಕೊಳೆತ ಹೊಸ ಮಾತು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು, ಹೀಗೆ ಅಗಲಿನ ನೆರವಾರ ನಾಳವಾಯಿತು.

2. ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಕವಾದ ಬಗೆ ಈ ಕೊಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತವೆ?

ಉ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಅವರು 1946 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನೋಡಿದರು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಮೂಲ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಯು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಂತರನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆ ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ನಂತರ. ಅರಬರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಕರೆಗುತ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಆರಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡೆ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯದೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉಕ್ಕಿರಾಡಿದ ಉಕ್ಕಿರಾಡಿದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಫಲಕಡೆ



ಸಿಮಿಗಳಲ್ಲ ಕುರಿಗಳು ನಾರ ಕುರಿಗಳು ಕಿಕ್ಕಿರಿಯೊಡನೆ  
 ವ್ಯಾಸುಗಳಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇದ್ದರು. ಆದಾ ಓಯೋ ನಮೆವೆತ್ತಿದ  
 ಅಳುಮುಂಜಿಗಳು ಮಾತಲ ನಸುವಲ ಗುಡೆ ಬಾಯೆ  
 ಖಾಣಾ ಅವನಗಳು. ಅಂಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಂದ ಬಡವರ  
 ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕನಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದವು.

ನೀತೆಪ್ಪುತರು ಜೀತಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆವರು. ಕ್ಷಾಯ ಬಂದೆಗೆ  
 ಇಲ್ಲಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋವರು. ಕನ್ನಡ ನೆಲದ  
 ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮರೆತರು ನಲಕಲೆ ಡಾಡಿನ ತುಕಾರಿ. ನೆವೇ  
 ಜನಾಂಗದ ಈ ಶಾಂತಿಯ ಕೊಡವ ಡಾಡುವ ಬಾಳುವ  
 ವೆದಗಳು ಮರೆತವು, ತಮ್ಮವ ಅನಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟವ ಡಾಡಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ  
 ಬಾಳು ಉನಂಜಗೆ ಧೂವೆ ಆಯಿತು.

3. ನಾನು ನೆತ್ತದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಚೀಲ ವೆದ್ದೆವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕೂ  
 ನಿಧಲಂಗ ವೆಟ್ಟಣ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ವನನ್ನು ಡೀಳೆ ಬಯನುತ್ತಿದಾರಿ ಎಂದೆ  
 ಉ ನಿಧಲಂಗ ವೆಟ್ಟಣ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರು ಕೂ. ಅಂಕಣ ಬರೆದಾಗಾರರು  
 ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಲಭಿಸಿವೆ. 7 ವೆಚ್ಚ  
 ಸಂಕಲನ ಬಂಬ ನಾಡುಕ್ಕೆ ವೆತ್ತಕೆಯನು ನೆಂದಾವನಿದಾರಿ.

ಬಿಗಿತಕೆ ಇಸಂಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಮೆನುಚ್ಚೆ ನೆತ್ತು  
 ಬದುಕಿದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಈ ಕವಿತೆಯಲ್ಲ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು  
 ನೆತ್ತು ಬದುಕಿದ್ದನೆ.

ನಾನು ನೆತ್ತದ್ದೇನೆ, ಹೆದ್ದು, ಈ ವೆಯುತಿನಲ ಬದುಕಿ  
 ವನು ಮಾಡುವೆಹು? ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ನೆತ್ತದ್ದೇನೆ ಈ ನೋವಲ  
 ನನಗೆ 22 ವೆಚ್ಚೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರಗನುನಾರ್  
 ನೆತ್ತವರ ನಾಲಲ್ಲ ನಾನು ನೆಮಾಡಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಬದುಕುವ  
 ಹಕ್ಕು ನನಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೆತ್ತದ್ದೇನೆ, ಕೈಯೆಲ್ಲ ಯಿಸಿ  
 ಚಮೇದ - ಚೀಲ ಉಡುಮೆ ದೊಡ್ಡವನಾದ ಎಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚೆ  
 ಡಾಡಿ ಯೋದೆ. ಎರಡು ಬೆಳೆಯ ಕಣ್ಣು ನನಗಾಗಿ ಮುಂಚೆ  
 ನೆನ್ನೆ ಉಸಿರೆಲ್ಲ ಗಂಧದ ಮೈತ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಬದುಕುವ



ತಯಾರು ಗಂಗಾಳ ಮೊದಲೆ ಮುದುವೆ ನ್ನುಯನಿದರು.  
 ಗಂಗಾ ಮ್ನು ಬ್ಬನಿದರು ಆದರೆ ಯಾರು ಬ್ಬಲ್ಲ.  
 ಅವಳು ಮುದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡುಗೊಡನೆ  
 ಹಿಂದೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಳುತ್ತ ಹಳೆ ಬಣ್ಣ ಮುನೆಗೆ ಹೋದ.  
 ಬಂದು ದಿನ ಅವರ ಗಂಡ ಬಂದು ಭಯಂಕರ  
 ಮೃದ್ದಿ ಬಂದವ್ವಳಿಸಿತು ಗಂಗೀ... ಮನ ತವರಮನೆ  
 ಅಳುವೆಗೆ ನೀನಿಗೆ ಅಂತ ಯಾರೋ ನೋ + ನೋ  
 ಕುಡ್ಡಿ ನತ್ರಾನಂತ ನೀಡು ಮನ... ? ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ  
 ಗಂಗಾ ತವರು ಮುನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಳು. ಅಯಯ ಜೊತೆ  
 ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಳು. ಅಯಯ ತೊಡೆಯಲ್ಲ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲ  
 ಎಲದಿಲನೆ ಬದ್ಧಾದಳು. ಹೆಂಗೆ ಅಳಬಾಡ್ಡು ಕೊನು.  
 ನೀ ಮೃದ್ದಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದಿನೋಡು. ನೀನಿಗೆನು  
 ಉರು ಬಡೋ ತಯಾರಿದಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದೆ. ಕುಂತರ ನಂತರ  
 ಬನಿಯನುರ ಇಕ್ಕೇತ ಅನ್ನ ನೀರು ಬಣ್ಣ ಅಂನ  
 ಮುಕಾಗೇ ಇದ್ದೆ. ಹೆಂತದರಾಗೇ ಇಂದಿನ ನತ್ರಾಗೆ ಇನಾ  
 ಣಾಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬನ್ರಾಜ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಜಬರದಸ್ತೆಲಂದ  
 ಕುಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡತ ಬಟ್ಟರತ. ಈ ಕಾಣದಿಂದ ನೀನಿಗೆ  
 ಸಿತ್ತೆನು.

7/8/23





**SINDHI COLLEGE**

# SINDHI COLLEGE

(Arts / Commerce / Management / Science)

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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : BHUVANA.S Reg. No. : U18IP2150114

Class : BCA Section : 'B' Semester 4<sup>th</sup> Sem.

Subject : Kannada

Bhuvana.S  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



ASSIGNMENT-01

1. ಮೊವ್ವಲ ಕುರಿತು ರಸಭಂಗವಾಗುವ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಸಿ

ರಸಸ್ವಂತಿಯಾದ ಸೊಗಸಾದ ಕಾಯಶಕ್ತನು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮೊವ್ವಲ  
 ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಅನಾಮದೇಯನ ಕಿವಿಯೊಳಗಿಟ್ಟ ಮೊವ್ವಲ ಲೋಕದುರೈಚ್ಛಲಾರ-  
 -0ಫಣಿತ್ತದೆ. ಲಡಕ್ಕು ಕೊರತೆಗೊಂದು ಅದರ ಬಾಹು ಬಂತು ಮೊವ್ವಲ ಬಂತು  
 ಕಿವಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು 'ವಲೋ' ಎಂದು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ತೊಡಗಿದೊಡನೆ  
 ಸುಳಿಕೆರಲ್ಲರ ಗಮನ ಅವನತ್ತ ತಿರುಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಮಾಗಮದ ಒತ್ತಟ ಕ್ಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ  
 ವಿಲಾ ಗಾಢ ನಿದ್ರೆಯ ಸುಮಾಧಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿದ್ರಾಶಿಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಸಲ ಘೋನು  
 ಬಾಲು ಇಂಚು ವಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೇಂದೇ ಬಹುತೇಕರು ಭಾಸದ  
 ಹಸುಗೂಡಿನ ಕತ್ತು ಕಿರುಕಿ ಮಲಗಿರುವಂತೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕಿವಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಮೊವ್ವಲನ್ನು  
 ಸ್ವಿಚ್ ಆಫ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡು ಕೊಡುವ ತನಕ ಒಂದು ಕೂಡೆ ಎಸೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.  
 ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಖವರೂಬ್ಬರು ಸುಖ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ  
 ಎದ್ದು ಮೌಖಾನಿಗೆ ಯೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ದೂರದ ಸುಳಿಕರು -  
 ಮೊವ್ವಲ! ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಿ ಮೂತ್ರ ರೋಗವೇನೋ ಕೆಂಪೇ ಛಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ,  
 ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಅದು ನೇತಕ ಶಿಲೆ ಅಗರದೇ ಯಾವ ಖಾಯಲೆಯಾದ  
 ಮೊವ್ವಲ ಶಿಲೆ ನಳಿಯುವುದು ಸಂತಕ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷೇ ನಡೆದ  
 ಘಟನೆ. ಜೊನೆವೀತ ಮರದತ್ತೆ ಎರಡು ತಲೆಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದಾಗಿ  
 'ತುನುರು ಕನ್ನಡತೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಲೇನೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಹುಜನ ಧೇವಲಿಗೆ  
 ಕೋಗಿದ್ದವು. ಅನಿಮಾದ ಲೂತಮ ಘಟನೆ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಾಕ್ಷ ದೃಷ್ಟಿವ್ಯಯಲ್ಲ  
 ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರಲ್ಲ ತಲ್ಲನರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಯೋಗಿ ಸೂಪಾಗಿ - ಬಾಲ್ಯನಯ ಕೊವೇ  
 ಸಾಲನ ಕಸನವ್ಯಂಜರಲ್ಲ ಮೊವ್ವಲ ರಂಗಣಿತು. ಒಂದೆಯೇ ದೊನ್ನ  
 ದೂಯಲ್ಲ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಕುರುಚಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕತ್ತು  
 ತಿರುಗಿ ಅತವನೇ ನೋಡಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಕೌಶಲಕೌಗಿಯೇ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ  
 ಸದನಮೊಳಗಾಗಲ, ಮಹತ್ವದ - ಗಂಭೀರ ಸುಳಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳು  
 ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗಲಾಗಲ ಮೊವ್ವಲ ಘೋನು ತರವಾರದೊಡು, ತೊಂದರೆ  
 ಸ್ವಿಚ್ ಆಫ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು (ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು) ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ  
 ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.



2) ರಾಸವು ವೈದ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರದ ಸಾರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.  
 ಲಃ- "ದ್ರೋಣ" ನನ್ನಂಥವಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕನಕನಿಗೆ ಕರುಣೆ ಇರುವುದು ಅವರಿಗಿದೆ. ನನ್ನಂಥವನಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಂದಾಗ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಹ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಿರೀಧವೆಯು ಭಾವಿಸುವವರೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿನ - ಈಗ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ನಾನು ಯಾವುದೂ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಗನು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಬಂದೇ ಕಾಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೋರಾಯಿತು. ಸುಖವು ಅನಾಃ ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಯ ಕಡೆ ಹೋದರು ಸುಖವು ಪ್ರದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನನ್ನೇ ಕೆಳುಕಿಸಿದೆ. ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ. ತಾವು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಮನಗ ಕೆಳುಕಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವರು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕೆಳುಕಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಮನಃ ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೆಳುಕಿಸಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುವೆನೆಯೆಂಬಲ್ಲಿ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೆ ಮೋರಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಾದರೂ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಾ ಎಂದು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಳುಕಿಸಿದೆ. ನಮಗೇನೋ ದಯೆ ಬಂತು. ನೀವು ಬಂದಿರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಮನವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ನನಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವನು ಕೊರತು ಕೊಂಡ. ನಾನು ಯಾರು, ಮನು ಯಾರು? ನಮನುಮಗ ಸಂಬಂಧವೇನು ಎಂದು ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಬೋಲಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು. ನನ್ನ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಯವಾಗಿ ಕನಕನಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೇಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಹೌದು (ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಸುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದಳು) ನಾನು ಅದೇ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ತೆವಾರು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯು ನನ್ನಿಂದ ತುಂಬಾ ಕಳಾ ಸಂವಹಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಬಯಕೆಯು ಅರಥಕವಾಗುವಂತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಗಣ್ಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಮನಸೋಗಿದ್ದರು ಆದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಂದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಲಸೆ ಅರಾಸಿಯಾಗಲೇಕೆಕಾಣುತ್ತೆ. ಮನು - ಎಂದೆ ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು. ಭಾಗ್ಯವಂತರ ಬಿಟ್ಟುನೇ ಮಗ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳುಕಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವವರು ಕೆಳುಕುವವರು ಯಾರು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅವನಿಗೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿನ ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಯ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಿರಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಅವನನ್ನು ನಮನಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದನು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮನು ನಮನಗೆ ಬರತೊಡಗಿದ, ನನಗಾಗಿ ಸುಖವಾಗಲೆ ಸ್ವದಯವಕಾರವೆಯ ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಮನುಮನು ನಾನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸತೊಡಗಿದೆ.



3)	<p>ಮನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅಂಕ ತುಂಗಾಭವನದ ಮೈವಾಹದಿಂದ ಇದ್ದ ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು ಕವಾಡಿಬಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರೂ.</p>
೦೦೨	<p>ಅಪಾಧವಾಸ, ಸುಮಾರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮಿಂಚು ಗಾಂ ಸಮಯ, ಕೆಂಪು ಕಲ್ಲು ಕೊಡುವಂತಿತ್ತು. ಬಿಡಿಮಳೆ ಜುರಿಯ ಕಳಕಳೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡರು ಬೆಗಲಯಲ್ಲ ಬಂದು ಜಮಾಕಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಲ್ಲಾಂಪಿನ ಬೆಳಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಂಕ ಯಾರಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೈಲೊಂದು ಲಾಬಲನು ಓಡಿಬಂದಿತೆಂದು ಒಂದು "ಅಯ್ಯಾ ಯಾಳೆ ನೀರು ಎಸಳನೇ ಮುಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ" ಎಂದು. ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡರು ಗಾಬರಿಯಿಂದ ತಲೆಕೈನೆ ಎದ್ದು "ಎಲ್ಲ ನೋಡೋಣ ಬಾ" ಎಂದು ಕೆಂಬಳಕೊಡುತ್ತ ಹೋದರು. ಇಬ್ಬರು ಬಳಗ ಜೋಡಿ ದಿವಾರು ಮೆಟ್ಟಲು ಇಳಿದು ನಂತರು, ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆಂಬಳನ ಕೆರಳು ಅತರ ಕಾಣ ಬಂದು ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ತುಂಗಾನದಿಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಬಳಿ ಬಳಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಭೋಲೆಂದು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ರಾಜೀನ ಬೆಳಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಳಯ ಮುಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಮುಖ ನಂತರವಾಗಿ ಸುರಿಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಅತರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಂತರ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅದನೆಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಲೇ ನೆರಲೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿತು. ಏದನೆಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಲೇ ಹತ್ತಿ ನಂತರು ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡರು ಅಂಕನ ಕಡೆ ತರು "ಎನ್ನೆ ಎಲ್ಲಯವರೂ ಎಂತೋ ನೆರಲು?" ಎಂದರು. "ನನ್ನೆ ಇಷ್ಟೆ ನೆರಲು ಬಂದಿರಲ್ಲ. ಎಂಟನೆಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಲಲ್ಲೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದರೂ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಂಪು ಕಲ್ಲು ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಹೋದಂತೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರತೆ. ಕೆಳಮನ ರೂಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡರು ಮಗ ರಾಮು ನಿಕ್ಕಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲವಂತೆ. ಬಳಲ ಅನಾಕುತ ಅಂತಂತೆ" ಎಂದ. ಅಂಕ ಗೌಡರ ಮುಖವು ಭಯದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ತೋರಿ ಗಾಬರವಾಯಿತು. "ಇಂದು ಮೆಟ್ಟಲೇ ಹೋದೆಯಂತೆ? ನನಗೇನಾದರೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿ?" ಎಂದು ಕೆಂಪು ಕಲ್ಲು ಕೊಡುವ ಕಡೆ ಕುರುಡಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಸುತ್ತ ನಂತರು. "ಮೆಟ್ಟಲೇ ಬಳಲ ಹೋದೆಯಂತೆ. ಕುಂಗಲ ಅ ಕಡೆಯಂತೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಯಮ ಅದೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆಯಂತೆ" ಎಂದು ಕೆಂಪು, ಅಂಕನು ರಾಜೀನ ಬೆಳಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಪು ನೋಡಿ "ಅಯ್ಯಾ, ಇಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿ! ನೀರು ಏದನೇ ಮೆಟ್ಟಲೇರುತ್ತೆ ಇದೆ" ಎಂದ ಗೌಡರು ಕೆಂಪು ನೋಡಿ, ಎದೆ ನಡುಗಿ, ಮುಖ ಕವಾಗಿ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದರು.</p>



4) ಕುಕ್ಕಡದವು ನೆಲನಿರುವ ಪೊಸರ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಷ್ಟುಗೂ ಗುಣ  
ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನಲೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ?

ಉ- ಕುಕ್ಕಡದವು ನೆಲನಿರುವ ಪೊಸರವನ್ನು ಕೆಲ ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು  
ತುಂಬಾ ಅಚ್ಚುತವಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ  
ಕಾಲ ಇಂತಹವುಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಇವರು ಮೇಲೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಕೆಲವು  
ನೀರು, ಅದಿ ಗಾಜುಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವುರದ ಯತ್ನ, ನೆನುವ ಗುಣ  
ಇದೆ. ನೆತಗೊಂಡು ಗುಣ ಬಳಗೊಂಡು ಅತ್ತ ಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗುಣವೇ  
ಲನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಂತೆ ಗಾಳಿ ಸುತ್ತುವಂತೆ ಉತ್ತು ಲಂಗಳೂರೂಗಲದಲ್ಲ  
ನಳಕ್ಕೆ ಅಚ್ಚುತವು ಗುಣವರ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಕ್ಕೊಂದೇ ಬಾಳುಕಲ್ಲ. ನಿಧನ  
ವೆಲ್ಲ, ದವು ಕೊಕ್ಕವರ ಬಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರುದ್ರವಕಾರ. ನೂಕಾರು ಖಾಂ  
ಕೊಕ್ಕದರು ಕೂಡು ದಿಗಿಲು ಪ್ರಸಿಧಿಲಮಾ ನಾವು ದಾಂ ತೆವ್ವಬಳಸುವುದು,  
ಬಯದಲ್ಲ ಇವರುಮೂವು ಇಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲ ಸುವರುತ್ತೆ ನಿದೆ ಗಂಚಿಗನಿಸುವ  
ದಾಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಯೋಗವೇರಿತ್ತು. ಕಮರು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ನಿಕ್ಕ ನಿಕ್ಕ  
ಅತ್ತಿಗಳಿಗಲ್ಲ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಸುತ್ತಿಹಾಕಿ. ವದರುತ್ತಿರು ಲಿತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ  
ಅಂದಿಂಥೂ ಒಂದು! ಎಂದು ಇಂಚಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಡು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು  
ಬೆದರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹತ್ತ ಕುಕ್ಕಡದವುನ ಗುಣಗೆ  
ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾನಿ ವಗಲನಲ್ಲ ಕೆತ್ತಲ ಕೋಣೆಯ ಲೀ  
ಇರುವ ಲಿವುನನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಸೌತೀಷಿ ವಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಜನರು ಲೀ  
ಅಷ್ಟು ನೂವ ಪೊಸರವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡ ಬಳಸುವ ಕುಲ ಗೋತ್ತ  
ನಾವು ರೂಪ ನೆಲ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅತ್ತಿಡಲ್ಲರುವ ಕುಕ್ಕಡದವು ಖೇಕರ  
ಬರಗಾಲ ತಿಂದ ಲಾಳುವೆಲ್ಲ ರಕ್ಷಿವೇರಿ, ವಾಂಕೆ ತುತ್ತಿಗಿರುವ ಜನರನ್ನು  
ಕೊಂಡು. ಲಾರ ಗೊಡನ ಕನಸಿನಲ್ಲ ಬಂದು ಕಾನಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಮುಖವನ್ನು  
ನೋಡಲು ಸುತ್ತು ಸಿಕ್ಕ ನಂತರ ಕೂಡಿಗೆ ಯೋದ ಗೊಡನೂ ಗುಣವ  
ನತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಿಳಿ ಬಣಿನಲ್ಲ ಅಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವೆರಸು. ಅನಿವಾಗರಗಳನ್ನು  
ಕೊಂಡ ಅುತ್ತನೆ ಅಂತಿತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅನಿವಾಗರಗಳು ಯತ ಸುತ್ತಿ ದಾಕಿ  
ದನೆ ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದ ತಾಯಿ ನಗರ ನೋಡುನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವಂತೆ ಅನಿವಾಗರಗಳು  
ಅತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಹಾಡವು. ನಂತರ ಇಂಚಿಡಲ್ಲ ಅಷ್ಟುಗೂ ಗುಣ  
ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು.



5) ಲ್ಲನ ಕಾಲ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಲ್ಲನನ್ನು ಎವಂಜಿ  
 102 ಕೆ ಮೇಲನ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೆರವ್ವೆ. ಎಂ. ಕೆಂಬಳಯವರು ಬರೆದರು.  
 "ಮೊಟ್ಟಲ ಇನ್ನೇನು ಬಂತು" ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಅಂತಿಮಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ  
 ಲೇಖಕರು ಅವರ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲ ಮೊಟ್ಟಲ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಮೇಲೆ  
 ಬೇರೆಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಎಂದು  
 ಲೇಖಕರು ಈಗ ಹೇಳುವರು. ಆತನಾತ್ ಘೋನ ಇದ್ದ ಲಾಲಾದರೆ  
 ಅಂತ ಕೇಳೋಗ ಧಾರಣೆ ಅದು ಅವೇಳೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಂ, ಮಲಗಿದ್ದ  
 ಘೋನ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವನ ಕಾಲ ಬುಕೆ  
 ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒತ್ತರ ಕನಾಡಲಕದ ಕೆಣಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಘೋನು  
 ಹಚ್ಚುವುದು. ಅನ್ನುತ್ತರ ಕೆಣಲು ಬಲು ಕಷ್ಟವೆಲ್ಲ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ನಾಡಿ  
 ಪುರಸ್ಕರರು ಕೆಡಿ - ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿಕೆಲ್ಲವು ರೇಣಗಿಯ ಕೆಲಸವಾದುದು -  
 ದಾಗಿಯೇ ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅನಿಧಾ ಪ್ರಿಯಾದ  
 ಕೆಲಸದಂದರೆ, ಮೋಣ್ವೆ ಮಾಡ್ತರು ಆ ಜಿಲದ ಮೋನನ ಧಾಂಡಲ್  
 ತಿರುಗಿಸಿ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಲಾಲನ ಅಂತ ಕೆಳಲಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಆ  
 ಮೂಲಕ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಲಾಲನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ  
 ಹೇಳಿ. ಲ್ಲನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ. ತಾಸರತು ತಾನಿಮಾಳಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಲಾಲನ  
 ಘೋನ ನಿಕ್ಕಿದಾಗ ಪುಪುಂಚವನೋ ಗೆದ್ದಷ್ಟೆ ಖುಷಿಯಾಗುತ್ತತ್ತು. ಸತ್ತ  
 ಸಮಾಚಾರದಾಗಲ್ಲ ಸುಳಿ ಸಮಾಚಾರಗಳಾಗಲ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಈ ತಾರು  
 ತಂತಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲ ಅದರಲ್ಲು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ. ಸತ್ತ  
 ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ. ಅಂತಿಮ ಅಲ್ಲು ಬಂದು 'ತಾರು ಬಂಕು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿ  
 ಬಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗಿನ ಆತನ ಮಾತು ಬಾಬುರುದಾಗಲೇ 'ತಾರು'  
 ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾರು ಕೊಡಿದಂತೆ ಎದೆ ಬಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೇರಾನಿ  
 ಲ್ಲನವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದವೇ. ಇಂಗೆ ಲ್ಲನ ಕಾಲ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ  
 ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಲಾಲನ ಮಾಸ್ತರನೋ ಕೆಣಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಯಾವನಾದರು  
 ನ್ಲೆ. ಅಂತ ಕಾಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ - ಸಂಬಂಧವಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕೆಲಮ  
 ತರಲು. ಘೋನ ಅಂದಾಕ್ಷಣ ಆ ಕೆಣಿಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಎದ್ದು ಬಂದು  
 ಕೆಡಿ ಬಂದು ಮೋಣ್ವೆ ಮಾಡ್ತಾನೆ ಎನ್ನುವಾಯಿಲ್ಲ ಅನಿವರನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿ -  
 ಬಾಬುಗೆ ಬತ್ತ ಅನಿವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು 'ಹಲೋ ಹಲೋ. ನಾನಿಧಿ ಕೊಡಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಹತ್ತೇನಿ.

10/7/23



ASSIGNMENT-02

01. ನೀತೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮ ಗೆದ್ದು ಅವಿವಾಹವಾದ ಅಂತಿಮವೂ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವೂ  
 ಉತ್ತರಾಪುತ್ರರದು ಜನಕನು ನೀತೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಸ್ವಯಂವರವನ್ನು ವಿವೇಚಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ  
 ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕರಣಿ ಧರ್ಮವೆಂಬ ಅಲ್ಲತುಲನೆ  
 ಆ ಸ್ವಯಂವರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮೂರು ರಾಮ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಕೊಡು  
 ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂಕವೆಂಬ ಕೃಷಿ, ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಕುಬೇರ, ಕೊಂಕಣ  
 ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದರು. ಅಂಕವೆಂಬ ಮೂವರು ಜನರೊಳಗೆ ನೀವಿಷ್ಟವು  
 ಮಗಧನು ಬಂದ, ಕೊಂಕಣ ರಾಮನು ತಾ ಬಂದ. ಅನುರೂಪ ಕುಂಭಕರ್ಣ  
 ಬಂದರು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಮನು ಇಲ್ಲವು ಕುಂಭಕರ್ಣನಂತೆ ಈ ನೀತಿ  
 ಕೃಷಿಗಾಗಿ ಭದ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರವು ಕೆಲವು ತಾವುನ ಅಂಕಿ ಅರಣಿಯಂತೆ  
 ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ ಮೂವರು ಇಂತೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಜನರೊಳಗೆ  
 ಮೂವರು ಕೆಲವು ಮಂತ್ರವೆಂದೂ ನೀತಿ, ಧರ್ಮವು ಜನಕನು ಮೂವರು  
 ಮೂವರು ಜನಕಿ ಬಂದು ಮೂವರು ಇಂತೆ. ಯಾಗ್ಯೂ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು  
 ಎತ್ತಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಮನು ಕುಂಭಕರ್ಣನ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ  
 ನಾಕೆಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ರಾಮನು ಕೃಷಿರಮೂ ರಾಮನನ್ನು ತಂದರು. ಇಷ್ಟವೆ  
 ಮೂವರು ಜನಕಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಮನು ತಂದ ಅಕ್ಷಯಿ. ಕೊಂಕಣನ ಮೂವರು ಕೊಡು  
 ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂದ ಅಕ್ಷಯಿ ವಶೀಕರಿಸುವನು. ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನು ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ  
 ಕೊಡುವ ಎಲ್ಲರು ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನು ಜನಕನು ಜನಕನು ತಾ ಯಾವುಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಸುರಿಯಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಸುರಿಯರು. ಜನಕಿ ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಮೂವರು  
 ಕಾಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಕನು ರಾಮನ ಮೂವರು ಮೂವರು ಮೂವರು. ರಾಮನು ಕುಂಭಕರ್ಣನ  
 ಜನಕಿ ಕುಂಭಕರ್ಣನು ಯಾವು ಮೂವರು ಜನಕಿ ಬಂದರು ಕೊಂಕಣನು ತಾಯಿ  
 ರಾಮನು ಜನಕನು ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಜನಕನು ಅದೆ ಅಂತೆ ಅಕ್ಷಯಿಗಾಗಿ  
 ಉತ್ತರಾಪುತ್ರನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಭಾರತನು ಮೂವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟು  
 ಕೃಷಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೃಷಿರಮೂವನು. ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮೂವರು ಮೂವರು.  
 ಕೂಡ ನೀತೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಮ ಗೆದ್ದು ಅವಿವಾಹವಾದ ಅಂತಿಮವೂ



02	ಭೀಕರ ಬರಗಾಲದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಸುಂತ ಭವತರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಅವರು ಅನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ
ಉ:	<p>ಬರಗಾಲದ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ನಾವು ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ಕಾಡು ನೀರು ಕೊಡಲು ತರಬೇತು ಮಳೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಬರಗಾಲ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಳೆ ಸುಲಭ ಯಾವ ತಲ್ಲಣಿಸುತ್ತಿವೋ ಚೇತಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೇತಿಸ ಮಳೆ ಸುಲಭ ಕೆಲವು ವಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವರು. ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೃದ್ಧಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಸೋಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಕೊಂಬವಲ್ಲ ನೀರಿನ ಕೊಂಬವಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಅಳುತ್ತಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಳಿದು. ಬಾಣಾಂಗ್ ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಳಿ ಮುಂಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರು ದಯಮಾಡಿ ನೀರಿನ ಕೊಂಬವು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಿಕ್ಕಲು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವರು. ಈ ಕೆಲವು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಾಲ ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಾಡುವರು ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವರು ಮಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕರುಣಿಸುವರು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನ್ನ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸೋಲಿ ಕಾಡಿನಾಗ ಸುಖವನ್ನು ಚೇತಿಸಿ ಇಬ್ಬಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿದು ತಿಳಿದು ಗಣನವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೂಡ ನೀರಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಳಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲವು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ಎಂದು ಕೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವರು. ಬಾಲೆಯರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮಾಡುವರು ಅನ್ನ ತಿಳಿದು ತಿಳಿದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.</p>

ಕಳೆಯ ಕಾಲದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಗಳು ಪ್ರದೇಶ  
 ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದಂತಿತ್ತು . ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಅಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲೆಯ  
 ಕ್ರಿಯಾಂಶಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ತ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು, ಹನರಾಗಲು ನಮಗೆ  
 ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಆಪ್ತತೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ನಿತ್ಯವೂ  
 ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೇಳುವಂತೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ದನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು.  
 ರಾಯರ ಮನೆದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಚಲಕ ರೋಬ್ಬಾಗಿ ಆಗ ತಾನೆ  
 ಮದವೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು . ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಂದು ಸರೋರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಕೊತ್ತು  
 ಅವರ ಮನೆಯ ಉತ್ತರವ ರಣಿಯಿಂದ ಗಿಡಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ  
 'ಅಸೀರವಾಗೆಗಳು' ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಮಾನದಲ್ಲೆ ಮೊಳಗಿದ್ದವು. "ಫಲ್ಗುಣಿ..  
 ಹನುರ, ನಾವಕಾಳ, ಅಗರಾ ನಾವಕಾಳ ಆಗಲ" ಫಲ್ಗುಣಿ.. ಎನ  
 ಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಆಗಲ , ಚೊಂಡಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೆಟ್ಟಿಗಿರಲ" ಎಂದು ಕೂಡಿ  
 ಬಾಗಿಲು ಕೆರೆಯುವವರೊಳಗೆ ಪೂರಾಯಾಗಿದ್ದೆವು .

2/8/23





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 22 - 20 23.

Student Name : P. Sathwika Reg. No. : U18IP22M0041

Class : BBA. Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester 2<sup>nd</sup> sem

Subject : Sanskrit

Sathwika.P.  
Signature of the Student

Sabnamaya  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## ASSIGNMENT-1

### अव्ययानि - Indeclimables:

- 1) अन्तः - inside
- 2) वहिः - outside
- 3) दिवा - in the day
- 4) तूष्णीम् - silently
- 5) स्वयम् - oneself, itself
- 6) मा - do not
- 7) एवम् - in this way
- 8) इत्थम् - in this manner
- 9) सर्वदा - always
- 10) ऐ - 0
- 11) पुरा - long ago
- 12) अल्पम् - enough
- 13) किमर्थम् - for this purpose
- 14) सम्यक् - well, properly
- 15) सर्वत्र - every where
- 16) नक्तम् - in the night
- 17) सायम् - in the evening
- 18) पुनः - again
- 19) शनैः - slowly
- 20) चिरम् - for a long time
- 21) कदाचित् - once
- 22) उपरि - above
- 23) अधः - below
- 24) वृथा - in vain
- 25) सह - with
- 26) चेत् - if



27) उच्चैः - loudly

28) मन्दम् - Gently

29) द्वारा - through

30) कृते - for



## ASSIGNMENT-2

कथा साहित्यस्य परिच्छेदा कथा गमनान् अधिकृत्य लिखत।

The word Kavya in Sanskrit popularly means 'Poet's work'. It includes all artistic composition. This Kavya is broadly classified as Shravya and Drishya.

The Shravya form of Kavya can be heard and recited. The Drishya has scope for entertainment through enactment. The Shravya is classified as Gadya, Padya and Champu. The Gadya has been classified into Katha and Akhyayika. Akhyayika and Katha forms have been discussed much by the Alankarikas like Bhamaha, Dandi etc.

According to Bhamaha, Akhyayika like Bhamaha will be having historical plot. Hero is the narrator. The divisions are called by the name Uchvasa. The Poems with Vaktra and Aparavaktra chandas is adopted to indicate the instances happening in future. The abduction of maiden, war, separation and the victory of hero etc. should be described. The language adopted for narration should be Sanskrit.

**Katha:** The Plot will be imaginary. Hero is not the narrator here. So the narration will be in first person. The division of the Katha is not named as Uchvasa. There will be no usage of meter like Vaktra or Aparavaktra etc. The story is narrated either in Sanskrit or



tales are found. It consists of the birth stories of Buddha. Many scholars hold that this must be a work of 3rd Century A.D. These tales have inspired to compare works in Sanskrita Kavya.

**Sutralankara or Kalpana Manditaka:** This work is also collection of Jatakatales. Earlier it was believed to be the work of Ashvaghosha. But later it was considered as the work of Kumaralatha.

**Vetalapanchavimshati:** The author of this work is not known. It has 25 stories. All the stories are narrated by Vetal. Some of the stories of this work are found as the translated versions of Brihatkatha. The work has different versions. The background to the 25 stories is given thus King Vikramaditya wanted to assist a Siddhapurusha. When the king was trying to fetch a corpse hanging from a tree in a cemetery to oblige an ascetic in magic, Vetal entered the corpse narrated the tale to the king by putting him a question that arises from a tale and makes him break the silence. At the end the king realises the ascetic as wicked and the king attain all the power.

**Simhasana Dvaytrimsika:** This also known as Vikramarkacharita or Dva-trimsat. Puttalika-32 stories are narrated here. Some of the stories of this work are also found in Vetal Pancha Vimshati.

The author and the date of the work is not known. The king Bhaja unearthed the throne of Vikramaditya. When the king Bhaja tried to mount on this throne in an auspicious muhurat the dolls carved on either side of the throne narrated the noble qualities of king Vikramaditya. Dolls conditioned the king that he can ascend the throne.

**Shuka Saptati:** This consists of 70 stories. Author of the work is not known. This might be a work belonging to 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. This was translated to Persian language during 14<sup>th</sup> century. A person by name Devadara go to other place leaving his beloved wife, placing a parrot avoids for the protection of the wife, when the wife desiring to have an affair with the king of that place the parrot avoids her going there by narrating stories.

**Panchatantra:** This is one of the popular works in didactic fables. Its popularity has made the work to have the translation in almost all the important languages of the world. By 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D. the work was translated to Pahlavi language. The author of the work is Vishnusharma. The author of the work gives the cause for its composition in the introduction of the work. Accordingly Vishnusharma composed this Panchatantra to make wins the dull Princess of the King Amrashahti of Mahilaropya.



to possess the great scholars and poets like Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti, Magha, Dandi etc. Thus it is not having any historical significance. It has been a work which delights the readers through its poetical merits.



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## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**2022 - 2023**

Student Name : A. Manoj Reg. No. : U18IP22S0154

Class : BCA Section : B Semester II<sup>nd</sup> sem

Subject : Sanskrit

M. Manoj  
Signature of the Student

Subrahmanyam  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



## Assignment-1

1) कश्चित् हिंदीयश्च यद्गद्यं सति तद्विधायां पद्येति ।

A) The word 'kavya' in Sanskrit popularly means poet's work. It includes all artistic composition. This kavya is broadly classified as 'śrāvya' and 'dṛśya'. The 'śrāvya' form of kavya can be heard and recited. The 'dṛśya' has scope for entertainment through enactment. The 'śrāvya' is classified as 'bradya', 'padya', and 'champu'. The 'bradya' has been classified into 'katha' and 'Akhyāyika'. 'Akhyāyika' and 'katha' forms have been discussed much by the 'Alankārikas' like Bhamaha, Dandi etc. According to Bhamaha 'Akhyāyika' will be having historical plot. Hero is the narrator. The divisions are called by the name 'Uchhvasa'. The poems with 'vaktṛa' and 'Aparavaktṛa' chandas is adopted to indicate the instances happening in future. The abduction of maiden, war, separation and the victory of hero etc. should be described. The language adopted for narration should be Sanskrit.

**Katha :** The plot will be imaginary. Hero is not the narrator here. So the narration will be in first person. The division of the 'katha' is not named as 'uchhvasa'. There will be no usage of meter like 'vaktṛa' or 'Aparavaktṛa' etc. The story is narrated either in Sanskrit or Prakrit.



kathasaritsagara : This is composed by poet Somadeva of Kashmir. The date of this poet is 11 century AD. The work has 18 lambikas, 124 tarangas and 24,000 poems. This is one of the one most popular works among the works based on Brihatkatha. The cause for the composition of Brihatkatha is found here.

Shiva had narrated to parvati, the story of seven vidyadhavas. Puspadanta an attendant of Shiva overheard and disclosed the stories. Being cursed by parvati, he took birth on the Bhooloka along with his brother.

Malyavantha, Puspadanta was relieved of the curse when he narrated the story to a goblin named Kanabhuti in the Vindhya region. Malyavan who was born as Gunadhya became the minister of Shatavahana. When Gunadhya was not appointed to preach Sanskrit to the king who was not having knowledge of Sanskrit, Gunadhya resided in the Vindhya region. Pledging dialect story of the seven vidyadhavas narrated to him by Kanabhuti. When Gunadhya showed the work to king it was neglected. Being humiliated Gunadhya threw his compositions into the fire. The last part of the work was prevented to be thrown into the fire by the disciples of Gunadhya. That last story available is Brihatkatha. It describes about the heroic acts of Abiravahana datta the son of Kausambi king Udayana.

Avadanas : In the Buddhist literature the term 'avadana' means 'heroic deed'. The avadanas show how the heroic deeds done in this earlier birth become the cause for



having popularity in later birth. There are three works in this category.

**Avadana Shataka** : This is work of 100 tales of Avadana. Author of the work is not known as the work has been translated to Chinese language in 3rd century A.D. The date of the work would be 1st Century A.D.

**Divya-avadana** : This is another collection of avadana tales. Author is not known as it was translated to Chinese language during 2nd century A.D. The work belongs to 1st century A.D.

**Avadana kalpalatha** : This is composed by Kshemendra of 11 century A.D. It consists of 107 tales. Some of the stories found in this work are also found in Avadanashataka.

**Jataka Tales** : In the Buddhist literature these Jataka tales are found. It consists of the birth stories of Buddha. Many scholars hold that this must be a work of 3rd century A.D. These tales have inspired to compose works in Sanskrita Kavya.

**Sutralankara or Kalpana Manditaka** : This work is also collection of Jatakatales. Earlier it was believed to be the work of Ashvaghosa. But later it was considered as the work of Kumaralatha.



## Assignment-2

Hitopadesha by नारायण is a sort of Bengal version of Upanishad; and seems to be based on the southern recension thereof. The author of Hitopadesha is नारायण CP. The last but one verse at the end (प्रालयादेः सुतायाः प्रपन्नवसतिश्चन्द्रमौलिः स यावदहम् इतीति शश्वत् इव तडिन्मानसे विस्फुरन्ती ध्यवस्वपचिमोऽव देवदहनसमी यस्य स्वर्गः स्थूलिङ्गस्त्वव नारायणेन प्रचरत् शचिनः शंखोऽथ कथानाम् ॥) नारायण एवमयन्द्रे (CP श्रीमान् एवमचन्द्रोऽसौ जीया-मोऽडालिके रिपन् । यनाथं शंखोऽथ यनामश्वयिता प्रचारितः ॥) एवमयन्द्रे was a court-poet of king petty king in Bengal, about whom we get no information in detail. Narayana was a Brahmana; and he seems to be a devotee of Shiva (CP his homage to धृष्टि at हिता I 1, to पन्द्राधृष्टिदामणी at I 216 and चन्द्रमौलि at IV 133), though he also refers to मुरारि (at IV 133) showing that he was no bigot. He composed the Hitopadesha for imparting instruction to young students in a story-form (CP: श्रुत्वा Hitopadesha उच्यते पाठव संस्कारो नाथथा शतम् । कथाकालेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विद् कथयन् ॥ हिता - I 2). The Hitopadesha on the author's own admission, is based on पञ्चतन्त्र and some other works (CP: मित्रनाथः शुद्ध-शेदो, विजयः शश्वत् चो पञ्चतन्त्रे रथान्यरेभ्यो गजश्यादकृषय निश्चय ॥ हिता - I 9; this verse enumerates the four chapters of the Hitopadesha as well). What 'other works' besides पञ्चतन्त्र were drawn upon by our author, can only be guessed. These must have included महाभारत, कामन्दकीयनीतिसार शुकस-मिति, वनामपञ्चविंशति & c. Of the forty-two stories in the Hitopadesha twenty-five are from the पञ्चतन्त्र. Out of the seventeen new ones, the tale of the mouse that



Book IV of the original has been dropped. A new frame-story has been given to शतिका (i.e. Book IV), and several stories from Book I and Book III are incorporated into it. Thus refashioned the शतिका retains nearly the third of the verses and two-fifths of the prose of the original पुराण.

### 1.3 Style of Mitopadesha.

It has been an admitted fact that an instruction into the moral precepts in an attractive way is one of the main purposes of Sanskrit poetry. Mammata, a Sanskrit rhetorician in his work - Kavyaprakasha states thus:

काव्यं चरितार्थकं व्यवहारविदं शिवैरुच्यते।  
शतः परनिवृत्तये कान्तसमित्तनयनपदेशयुगे ॥

Poetry leads to fame, the acquisition of wealth, the knowledge of the ways of the world, the removal of inauspicious things, the instantaneous highest bliss and the conveyance of advice in the manner of a beloved. Thus, here Mammata has shown great practical wisdom and knowledge of human nature, which are true and applicable in modern days too. As concerned to the present context, the Mitopadesha first of all narrates interesting stories and attracts the minds of the readers; then it advises the ethico-political precepts implied by such stories. This is the way of कान्तसमित्तनयन - beneficial advice to a beloved wife.

(1) The शतिका, just like the पुराण is essentially a book of didactic fables whose avowed object is to impart instruction in नीति - polity as well as



used and the adjectival participles are abundantly used and the nominal verbal forms instead of finite forms (Aggaw-al) - (8) The different main and sub-stories in the Itihāsa are intended to inculcate practical common sense, polity, cleverness, ready wit, depth of nature, courage and the like. Stories of birds and beasts are artfully used to educate students in human affairs. (9) The typical Indian device of boxing stories in stories is used all through the Itihāsa. (10) The stories generally begin with a verse. Then they are narrated in a mixture of prose and verse, both simple and direct. The verses, in general, are very appropriate, pithy, meaningful, charming and memorable; and they greatly add to the grace and effectiveness of the stories. The stories are narrated skilfully with economy in narration. The prose also abounds in pithy proverbs and idioms. The general philosophy resembles the Māhātmya philosophy of शिवे प्रति शक्तिम् । (11) A wide variety of figures of speech are also used.

2/09/2023





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : MOHINI MISHRA Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : BCA Section : B Semester 2<sup>nd</sup>

Subject : HINDI

*Mohini*

Signature of the Student

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## Assignment

I प्रश्नों के उत्तर दी

1. सिंघर कौनसे दुर्ग पर आक्रमण करता है।  
सिंघर गिंगौर दुर्ग पर आक्रमण करता है।
2. सिंघर विष का वाण किस पर छोड़ा है।  
सरदार पर
3. सरदार की पत्नी क्यों प्राण त्यागना चाहती थी।  
सरदार का मरण हो गया है।
4. दुर्ग की रानी कौन बनती है  
सरदार की पत्नी
5. भारतीय समाजियों सरदार की पत्नी को क्यों घृणा करती हैं।  
क्योंकि सरदार की पत्नी ने सिंघर को आत्मा समर्पण कर दिया था।
6. भारतीय वीर सिंघर की सेवा में क्यों भरती नहीं हुआ  
अपने आश्रयों पर अव्याचार करने वाले गति रीतियों का साथ नहीं देना चाहते थे।
7. हिसार और उसके आसपास के हिस्सों के क्यों कहते हैं।  
हिसार और उसके आसपास के हिस्सों को



8. कौन सुन्दरिया गाय को मौसी कहा करता था ?  
जाबहर सिंह

9. हीरासिंह को दिल्ली में कौन सी नौकरी मिल गई ?  
चाँकदार की

10. गाय के बदले में हीरासिंह को कितना पतन भ्रमना पड़ा ?

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II सिक्ंदर की रापच कहानी का आरास बिखरिस ।  
सिक्ंदर की रापच कहानी किरणों के साथ  
यूनानियों के बरछों की चमक से मिगलौर - दुर्ग  
घिरा हुआ है । यूनानी अपने यत्नों की मदद से  
दुर्ग की दीवार को तोड़ने की कोशिश कर  
रहे हैं । सामान्य रूप से सिक्ंदर किसी की  
दुर्ग पर विजय प्राप्त करने में लिये 3 दिन  
से ज्यादा समय नहीं लगाते हैं । किंतु यहाँ उन्हें  
3 दिन से नष्ट आधीक दिन व्यतीत हो गया है  
दुर्ग पर विजय प्राप्त करना कठिन ।

भारतीय वीर सरह्या में केवल सात हजार  
घोड़ों पर भी ग्रीकों की असत्य सैन्य को  
बराबर पराजित कर रहे हैं । विजय की  
सम्भावना नहीं है । सिक्ंदर उदास होकर कम्प  
में लॉट गया और सोचने लगा । जहाँ  
दुर्ग टूट चुका था वहाँ से काम करके  
सारे लोग विक्राम करने के लिए हुए ।

दीशारिंह ने कहा, " सैठजी, इस गाँव में नौकरी पर मुझे जरूर दीजिए, चाहे तनखाह में दी जाए कम कर दीजिएगा। सैठजी ने कहा " दीशारिंह कुम्हारी जैसा ईमानदार चाँकीदार हमें दूसरा कौन मिलेगा? तनखाह तो हम कुम्हारी शक रूपया और बड़ा शकत है पर कुम्हारी डरौरी पर ही रहना होगा। सैठजी ने कहा, " तो जाकर अपनी गाय को देखो। अगर पूछ नहीं देती तो मुझे मुफ्त का भुखाना भुगतना है। दीशारिंह गाय के पास गया। वह उसकी गरदान से लगाकर खड़ा हो गया।

दीशारिंह ने कहा, " बाईजी, यह कुम्हारे क्या किया? कैसा आश्चर्य। देखता क्या है कि गाँव मानव - पत्नी में बाल रही है। मैं क्या करूँ।

दीशारिंह ने कहा, " बहन, कुम्हारे बुराई क्यों करती है? सैठ को अपना पूछ बचो नहीं देती है? सुन्दरिया ने पूछा " मालिक मालिक क्या होता है। दीशारिंह ने कहा कुम्हारी कीमत के रूप में सैठ ने मुझे दे दिया है। जैसे वह कुम्हारे मालिक हुए। पर गाँव आज ही यहाँ सैठ हमारे गाँव चली जाऊगी। रूप में जब आपके चुम्का हो जाये, मुझसे कह दीजिएगा तब मैं भी छुट्टी ले जाऊंगा।

Seema

188



रूक गीं

1. दिसार और उसके आसपास के हिस्से को क्या कहते हैं, धरियाणा कहते हैं।
2. जमींदार कहते का नाम क्या था ?  
दीशारसिंह
3. दीशारसिंह के परिवार में कौन-कौन रहते थे ?  
उसकी बीबी, दो बच्चे, रबुद और उसकी सुन्दरिया
4. कौन सुन्दरिया प्रायः को मीठी बहकर पुकारता था ?  
बड़ा बेटा अवाहर सिंह
5. कौन दिल्ली जानने की बात करता है ?  
दीशारसिंह
6. दीशारसिंह को कौनसी नौकरी मिल जाती है ?  
धोबीघार की नौकरी
7. कौन धरियाणा की गाय शरीर ना चाहता है ?  
सेठ।
8. सेठ दीशारसिंह की गाय के लिए कितने पैसे देता है ?  
दो - सौ + साठ रुपये।
9. सेठजी गौ की किसके सिपुर्द करवाते हैं ?  
धोसी।

10

गाय और दरवमर कौन खुश हुए ।  
संजनी

11

दिशासिंह, कुम्हार जैसा इमानदार चौकीदार और  
दूसरा कौन मिलेगा? किसमें कथा ।  
संजनी

12

झोटी में कौन दुख प्रतीत गई ।  
सदुरिया गाय

13

भनापनी में कौन बोल रही थी ।  
गाय

14

दिशासिंह को कितने खूबसूरत का बाल भ्रम  
कथा ।  
ढाई सौ खूबसे ।

1

इस कहानी के लेखक कौन हैं ।  
फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु

2

लोग स्वामीवारी के समय शिश्चन को क्या  
समझते थे ।  
बेगार

3

कौन शिश्चन को नारकुन में दरवरी परास थ



पचानंद चौधरी की लड़

- 4 बड़ी बड़ी ने साइड से जॉन्स स्टाफ भेज है।  
उसके ननद के लिए मीटिंग्स परी मिलवान
- 5 जाती का कारीगर बन है,  
शिरचन
- 6 बात बन करन में भी कारीगर बन है।  
शिरचन
- 7 पहली बार बन शशुर बन जा रही थी।  
मान
- 8 शिरचन को मांहर चापे वाली जाती देन की बात  
कन करती है।  
मां अछती है।
- 9 कन पान सजाकर बैठक खाने में भेज रही थी।  
मान
- 10 शिरचन की पत्नी शीतलपल्ली को चुकर क्या अछेरेके  
गांव भर में कुम्हरी हवली में मरी कर  
हती थी।
- 11 लखक चुप चाप वरी वापस लौट आया ?  
लखक सभसा गारु, कलाकर के दिल में ठेस

लगी है। वह सुख नहीं आ सकता

12 शीखन मान का शेरिले स्टेशन लाकर बका देता है।  
शीतलपाती पीक

1 छय की पुकार के लखक कनि है।  
अ. न. कृष्णारव

2 जन्म के छ. महीने के बाद कौन अपने माँ का खोकर पीता के प्रेम रूपीया अचल में बड़ा था -  
उसमान

3 मुहम्मद पैग उसमान के बारे में क्या सोचता है  
चार आदमियों के बीच खाड़े होने योग्य बराबरी।

4 मुहम्मद मुहम्मद खाली पेट को भरने के लिए क्या करता था।

शारंगी लादकर कबीर, मीरा, पुर-दर्शास आदि के भजन गाकर, पैसे खरीदकर पेट भरता था।

5 उसमान को कौन सी पमाटक कम्पनी नाम नौकरी



मील गई ?  
कलकत्ते की पारसी नारक कंपनी

6 रेल के अधिकारी मुहम्मद और उस्मान को  
वहाँ अलग करता है।  
उस्मान नौकरी के लिए कलकत्ते जा रहा था  
उस समय दोने गले मिले थे।

7 मुहम्मद के मुख से कौन से तीन शब्द निकले  
थे।  
बेट, दादा, खुदा

8 पाँच साल बाद कौन पारसी कंपनी का  
सर्किलर आर्गनर था।  
उस्मान

1845



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## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**20 - 20**

Student Name : Shreshtha S Reg. No. : "0008" WCOMS

Class : 1<sup>st</sup> yr Bcom Section : "A" Semester 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem

Subject : Prachi

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



Assignment 01

1. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें:

1. अंग्रेजी प्राइमर को कौन रटा तगा रहा था ?

- अंग्रेजी प्राइमर को अजीन्वीस का बेटा रटा तगा रहा था।

2. कौन राजत सुनाते हैं ?

- अजीन्वीस राजत सुनाते हैं।

3. हर जगह किसका हुक्म चलता है ?

- हर जगह बालक बादशाह का हुक्म चलता है।

4. कमीशनर किससे मिलने आता है ?

- कमीशनर बालक बादशाह से मिलने आता है।

5. वही कौन बेचती है ?

- वही मंगाम्मा बेचती है।

6. बारी का क्या अर्थ है ?

- महीने भर कुछ सामान लेना और महीने के अंत में उसके पैसे देना।

7. मंगाम्मा क्या खाती है ?

उत्तर मंगाम्मा पत्त कि सुपारी खाती थी।

8. मंगाम्मा वह जो कौन कहती कहती है ?

- बहु अपने बेटे यानी मंगमा के पीने की मांगी थी।  
इसलिए मंगमा बहु को राक्षसी कहती है।

9 मंगमा काने की जकट पहनता आती है।

- मंगमा सात-आठ रुपये की जकट पहनता आती है।

10 वह मे बहु के लिए बुरा-बुरा बजाकर देती थी?

- वह मे बहु के लिए दुमके बाने का हार, पावन, चूड़ीयाँ, आदी बजाकर देती है।

## II संसर्ग व्याख्या कीजिए

11/ जंबा एक-एक मत करो और अपना कस लोकार में पात अल  
-> इस वाक्य को "परमाणा का कुला" यह मे से निवा वाक्य  
है। इसके पाठ का कवी मोहन राकेश है। इस वाक्य में  
कामिनीरे चपरसी और बेलाज बंदाहा कहता है। कि मेरा  
यह नाम था कर लो। वहसुर का कुला - बारु से  
दुखीस बरु सात है। चपरसी उनको बीजागा है की बाबा  
अधि जोडी। कि था परसे आ जाना है दुखीरे अपने  
की कारवाह गकरसि - गकरसि पुरी हो चुकी है। वह  
सुनकर बीजाज बंदाहा को दुखसा आता है और बीजाज  
है कि गकरसि पुरी हो चुकी है। और मे  
सुने ही गकरसि पुरी हो चुका है। अब देखना  
क है कि पहने कारवाह पुरी होत है  
कि पहने में पुरी होत है। वह सब कहकर चपरसी  
और बंदाहा का झगडा हो रहा था। बाबु नाम  
अपनी संतु-भावना के प्रसन्न से निराश हुआ कि  
क करके अनंदर गहने लगे। बाबुना के साथ



चपरासी भी लड़बड़ाना हुआ अपने स्कूल पर गत गंगा  
में सालों के तंत गति वया के सब लारुहा चपरासी  
को वाह्य मया । अडि में से कोई उसे बहन है और  
सब शक्ति से कोण ले वहा गिनत योनी है, वसा  
यनी है, होस गही योनी ।

इस लारुगे लारुहा और चपरासी का झुलाडा होनी  
गनी है । स्हता अडि में एक वृशत से कोण  
नाई । किमिहनद सहस अका कमी से बाहर किमि आवे  
थे । वे माय में वीकी और चिहरे की इरियो को  
नहय किमि अडि के बीच में आ गए । वया बाय  
हो ? वया वाहने हो तुम ? वीकी लारुहा उनको  
सब कुद्व सुगझाने गनी है और वीकी है कि  
वे गडि में सकर एक लहसना योनी है और गे  
गीसे वीकी को उसने लन्द कर दी । तब प्रमक्तिर  
लहर आक " जवादा एक एक नाम करी ; और अरुण  
केस - गोरु गे पाच अडि "

III मरान्मा कहानी का संराय संक्षेप में लिखिए ।

★ पाठ परिचय

प्रस्तुत कहानी दही अपनी मरान्मा आत्मा प्रदान कहानी है ।  
कहानी एक दही लवण वाली की है जो परिवार में सब  
पर अपनी धाक लगाना पहाती है, दासकी व दूध  
अपनी अधिका का त्याग करना अपना अपमान है ।

→ संराय

11

से निर्धार की दशा में उड़ा अधिप्राय के वाच्य मंगल  
अवस्था ही उड़ी। जिस मा ही लड़े कुशला में निवाच्य  
वास भोजन का लहू का मंत्र पढ़ा गया। मनोशिक  
नमोक् लहू की अपराध। लहू ने नमोक्का का वाच्य  
अपने जिम्मे में लिया प्रथम दिन पढ़ी लेखने के क्रम  
में नमोक्का आई और सुबने सारी बातें लाई।  
इसने पहिले का जिम्मा अपने सिर पर लेका फिर पढ़ी  
कि - तदा हने मारी।

उक्त में लेखक इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचता है कि सस और  
वह में स्वतंत्रता की होड लगी है। मां बेटे पर से अपना अधिकार  
नहीं हटाई है जो लहू पते पर अपना अधिकार जमाने  
चाहती है वह सारे संसार का ही विरस है।

seen

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## Assignment - 2

1. कैलाश वसुधा के गोखल कौन हैं ?  
→ मेरे दो दोष

2. वसुधा के पति का नाम क्या है ?  
→ रमेश

3. कौन दोनो एक ही दिन प्याल्कर गाँव में आते हैं ?  
→ वसुधा और इन्दिरा

4. शम्भा किसका स्वामी है ?  
→ इन्दिरा

5. कौन विवश थी ?  
→ इन्दिरा

6. वसुधा डर से बंधी लगी ?  
→ धर्म

7. वसुधा का क्या करने का शौक था ?  
→ कपड़े करने का शौक था।

8. प्रधन कौन थी ?  
→ वसुधा

9. कौन दस्तखत नहीं करती है ?  
→ वसुधा

19. नया - युवा से लेखक किस साध रहे लगे ?  
→ पुराने दिनों के साध।

20. लेखक के आजादी और मुँह गरिके किसकी रहती थी ?  
→ साध और असह्य का

21. 'पोस्टमास्टर' के लेखक कौन हैं ?  
→ 'रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर'

22. लेखक ललित ही पोस्टमास्टर की कहा जमा पडा ?  
का आलमपुर की

23. पास से कितनी की कोठी हैं ?  
का पास ही मधु नीलहे साधन की कोठी हैं।

24. आलमपुर के पास क्या था ?  
→ नील कोठी।

25. 'पोस्टमास्टर' कहां के रहने वाले हैं ?  
→ कानकना

26. मडकी का नाम क्या था ?  
→ रतन

27. खासतौर से कानकना के मडके कैसे होते हैं ?  
का खासतौर से कानकना के मडके अलग-अलग होते नहीं।

28. पोस्टमास्टर की ललित कौन है ?



→ बहुत कम है।

29 लडकी की उम्र कितनी थी?

→ बारह - तेरह साल

30 लडकी को काम के बंदेन क्या किताब है?

→ दी वीन

31 'मी' तरक से बोल रहा है कहानी के लडके को है?

32 हरिशंकर परसाई।

33 कोन तरक से बोल रहा है?

→ लडके

34 मनुष्य किसका निरस्कार करता है?

→ जीव

35 मनुष्य किसका स्कार करता है?

→ मरण

36 कितने आत्महत्या कर ली थी?

→ लडके ने आत्महत्या कर ली थी।

37 लडके कहां मरकर बने रहे हैं?

→ अपनी मनुष्य जीव का निरस्कार करता है और मरण का स्कार

38 लडके कहां से बोल रहे हैं?

→ तरक

की देशभक्ति का मर्म के विषय में जानकर मैं ही का उसे  
अपना ही मान जाती है। और का देशभक्ति की प्रशंसा  
द्वारा उसके आत्मनि के द्वेष देशभक्ता की भावनाओं के  
वर्धन है। श्रीगुरु जी के जन्म उत्सव पर वह  
लौकर के साथ कामपूर जाकर वहाँ ही देशभक्त  
मन्त्री हैं। दर मन्त्री वहाँ के कुशल-वैग के सम्बन्ध  
में जल भीजवात है। मन्त्री स्वामी की मूर्ति है।  
धनी गुरुदेवद्वारा साहब के विरता हुकराकर सीता  
और उसके दोनों बच्चों की माँ बनती है। इस  
तरह वह अपनी देशभक्ति व स्वामी का ध्याना का यत्न  
कर अद्वैत भारतीय नारी बनती है।

~~185~~ III. पीर मास्टर कदवी का सारा संक्षेप में लिखना





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : Priyadarshini.G Reg. No. : U18IP210255

Class : B.com Section : A' sec Semester 3<sup>rd</sup> Sem

Subject : English

Priyadarshini.G

Signature of the Student

[Signature]

Signature H.O.D.

[Signature]

Signature of Faculty

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

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## PRESENTATION SKILLS

1. Prepare five slides on how to apply for admission in College through 'UUCMS' portal.
2. Prepare slides on how to persuade your friend to join 'Save environment Campaign'.

Slide. 1 | Importance of joining  
'Save environment Campaign'  
A presentation by Priyadarshini. G

Slide. 2 | About the Campaign

- It has been started since 2011
- They spread their thoughts through college students
- It helps to make environment studies

Slide. 3 | Importance of joining this Campaign.

- Creating awareness among the public
- Reduces harmful habits
- Environmental learning.

Slide. 4 | What is to be done

- Select place where to insist the Campaign
- The places which can bring changes

Slide. 5 | Thank You.



3. Prepare five slides on 'Digital Marketing'.

Slide. 1      Digital Marketing  
A presentation by Anupriyadarshini G

Slide. 2      Meaning of Digital Marketing  
Digital marketing also called online marketing is the promotion of brand to connect with customers

Slide. 3      Advantages

- Global reach
- Innovation approach to present product
- Effective to target ultimate consumers.

Slide. 4      Disadvantages

- Security and privacy issues
- Reliant on internet and online platform
- High maintenance cost

Slide. 5      Impact

- Social media like instagoram, twitter facebook etc.,
- encourages blogs and E-books.

Slide. 6      Thank You

## PARAGRAPH WRITING

1. Road accidents are very common in metropolitan cities. Last week I was returning home from college I was shocked to see a speeding bus hit a scooter & overturned it. The pieces of broken glasses was scattered everywhere. The person who was driving the scooter & some passenger were badly wounded. After some time someone called the police they arrived & arrested the bus driver for his irresponsibility.

2. Charithra is my close friend since childhood. She is of a medium height with light skin & straight blonde hair. She has brown big eyes & a beautiful face. She often wears stylish clothes. Charithra is friendly & good looking. However, sometimes she is very open minded, Charithra is very good at drawing. During the weekends, she spends her time drawing square pictures. Everybody likes her for her kindness. All in all, I'm happy to have such a good person as a friend.



### 1. Problems of Smart phone:

Smart phones now a days are used by people of all ages. It causes a lot of problems. It has a great impact on physical & mental health. It also leads to depression & loneliness. Smart phones cause stress & increases anxiety. It affects our mental health & disruple sleep cause sleep disorder. Smart phones encourages self absorption & has a big impact on social relationship.

### 2. Plastic bags should be banned:

Plastic bags should be banned as they pollute the land & air. It is very harmful to the environment & consumption of pollution water & sea food can cause fatal diseases & abnormalities. Educational campaigns should be conducted to create awareness among people. Indirect consumption of plastic causes the extinction of some of our aquatic life. Use of plastic has made our lives bitter. Instead we can use jute bags, paper or gunny bag which reduce pollution.

1. Education is the passport to a better life. It is very important aspect of life. Getting good education improves our living & makes people independent. One can pursue anything when they are educated. Education is a basic right & necessary in today's career competitive world. An educated person can easily adapt & live in any kind of water action.

2. Everyone must spend several months per year working for the betterment of others in a non-profit social service organisation. It is important to give back to the society in which ever way possible. It makes us a better human & also builds gratitude in life. We are living in a selfish world where one cares for themselves & don't feel its necessary to help others. We have some humanity & make it point to help others in an non-profit organisation in whatever way possible.



## Business Correspondence

### Exercise. 1

Draft an enquiry seeking information regarding display boards and racks for a College library.

Sindhi Degree College  
Kempapura Hebbala - 04

20<sup>th</sup> January 2023,

The Manager,  
SIAN Company,  
Yelahanka, Lawley Extension  
Bangalore - 52

Dear Madam/Sir,

We are setting up smart display boards and racks for our College library and interested in buying boards and racks. We plan to equip our library by the end of February as it will start working from March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2023. We therefore request you to send a catalogue along with the pricelist as soon as possible.

Yours Faithfully,  
(For Sindhi College)

Exercise - 2

Draft an enquiry addressed to a computer dealer seeking information about the cost of office automation for your college office.

BMS Institute of Technology  
Yelahanka, Bengaluru

20<sup>th</sup> January 2023

The Manager  
Sales Division Future company  
Dickson road  
Bengaluru - 560047

Dear Madam/Sir,

We are setting up our college office and are interested in knowing about the cost of office automation for our college office. We plan to set up the office by April 20<sup>th</sup> 2023. We therefore request you to send the cost list at the earliest.

Yours Faithfully  
(BMS Institute of Technology)



• Letter of order

Chethan<sup>4</sup> Manufacturer's  
#43, PK Road, Rajajinagar  
Kerala - 300021

24<sup>th</sup> January 2023

To,

Camlin Crayons  
#504, 15<sup>th</sup> Cross, Yelahanka  
Maxine drive - 54

Dear Sir,

Subject: Order for magic Coloured Crayons  
Reference: Letter no. ABCP2/22-33

We place ~~for~~ 300 boxes of Coloured magic crayons.  
Please deliver the order to the reflected address in  
the letter head of the order by the last week of  
April 2023. Please pack the boxes as it is for children's  
Day and we expect it with no additional cost.  
Please find a cheque for 30 thousand enclosed with  
this letter.

Enclosure: cheque No. 97PC64311

Yours faithfully

P. Anushya

(For Camlin Crayons)

## Swami Vivekananda's Speech

Swami Vivekananda was a renowned writer, scholar, saint and philosopher. He was born on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1863. His birthday was regarded as "National Youth's Day". He is known for his ground breaking speech at the World Parliament of Religion in Chicago.

### Address at the Inaugural Session

Swami Vivekananda delivered his inaugural speech on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1893 at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago. He started his speech by addressing the audience as Brothers and Sisters of America. He expressed his gratitude for giving him an opportunity to represent his culture and religion globally. He was proud that he belongs to a religion which teaches tolerance and universal acceptance, he was proud to represent his nation which provides home for all those who were ill-treated and forced to leave their home land. He sarcastically quotes that India was a nation who had gathered the remnant of Israelites, they came to Southern India and took refuge when their holy temples were shattered by Roman's. He is proud that he belongs to the religion which sheltered them.

He quotes lines from Lord Shiva, which proves that you human tend to different paths to achieve their human goal. They can take any path in their life.



but all the paths connects to the almighty: He Strongly believe that they have gathered at the world Parliament of religion to prove their religion to be Superior.

Bhagrathgeetha States that who ever goes to god in whatever form all the paths leads to the ultimate God. He highlights the various sufferings, loss of life as a result of religious discrimination as do be ended He concludes his speech by hoping that this Parliament might put an end to all these terrors against humanity.

Address at final Session on 21<sup>th</sup> September, 1893.

Swami Vivekananda further begins his final address by expressing his gratitude to all those audience who were patient enough to listen to him. He continues by telling that if anyone hopes that unity shall be emerged globally by accepting any one religion universally and distrusting all the other religions that have ever existed, then this was an impossible hopes. He tries to prove his statement by giving an example that when a seed is planted in the earth the other elements like the ground water and air which contribute the enrichment of the seed into the Plant. But the water never turns into the other element, air nor the air turns to the ground.

He tells us that same is the case with a religion. The Buddhist can never be a Christian, nor the Buddhist can turn into a Hindu. Instead all individual ~~contribute~~<sup>contribute</sup> themselves to the almighty. He further adds that Purity and Charity does not arise as a part of particular religion they arise out of humanity. He believe that nothing wrong shall be a Verdict in the Parliament of religions unless the human kind has to forever face the towers of Culture and religious differences



CardiaCARE Hospitals  
Kengeri, Silk board  
Bangalore - 54

1 February 2023

Super Plastics  
Kuvempunagara  
Mysuru - 07

Dear Sir/madam,

Subject: Regarding the low quality of chairs and tables

We placed an order of 24<sup>th</sup> January chairs and tables for our hospitals on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2023.

We received the order yesterday and while receiving stock our staff found that the quality of chairs and tables are in low quality. We are disappointed with the quality of the items sent. We will be compelled to cancel the ~~ore~~ contract if you do not supply chairs & tables of the same quantity as the sample approved prior the placed order.

In anticipation of quick action.

Yours Sincerely  
(CardiaCARE Hospital)



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(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

2022 - 2023.

Student Name : Tejaswini G Reg. No. : U181P21M0080

Class : BBA[Reg] Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester 4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER.

Subject : GENERIC ENGLISH.

Tejaswini G  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



## THE FINANCIAL EXPERT.

- By R.K. NARAYAN.

- The Indian life treated in the novel, The financial expert.

The financial expert (1952), is his masterpiece, and Walsh calls Maugayya, the hero of the novel, "probably Narayan's greatest single comic creation." An extremely well constructed novel.

Maugayya begins his career as a petty money-lender, doing his business under a banyan tree, in front of the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank in Malgudi. He helps the shareholders of the bank to borrow money at a small interest and lend it to the needy at a higher interest. In the process, he makes money for himself. The Secretary of the bank and Arul Dass, the peon, seize from his box the loan application form he has managed to get from his box the loan bank through its shareholders; they treat him with contempt and threaten to act against him. This sets him on the path to improving his position.

When Balu, his spoilt child, throws his account book, containing all the entries of his transactions with his clients, into the gutter, it becomes impossible for Maugayya to

resume his old practice. He shows his horoscope to an astrologer and is assured that a good time is coming for him if only he does puja to Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth. The puja is done for forty days, its ash from a red lotus and ghee made out of milk from a grey cow. Margayya goes through the puja and at the end of it is full of hopes of a prosperous career.

Old Dr. Pal who sells him the book of MS on Bed life, for whatever ready cash Margayya's purse contains, assures him that the book renamed Domestic Harmony will sell in tens of thousands if only he can find a publisher. Madan Lal, "a man from the North", reads the MS and agrees to print and publish in to a 50-50 partnership basis. The book is at once popular and Margayya's fortune is made.





## 2. The Story of Rise and fall of Margayya in the financial expert.

The Financial expert, is the story of the Rise and fall of Margayya. It is his obsession with money that takes him to the pinnacle of wealth and ultimately brings his downfall. The story of his rise and fall is in five phases.

In the first phase, Margayya acts as the financial adviser to the peasants. He transacts his business under a banyan tree in front of the Malgudi Central Co-operative Mortgage Bank. There is always a semi-circle of peasants sitting around him, and by their attitude and expression one might easily guess that they are supplicants. Margayya is to them a wizard who enables to draw unlimited loans from the co-operative bank.

In the second phase, Margayya becomes the prosperous publisher of the book, Domestic Harmony, in collaboration with the printer, Mr. Dal. But he hates his business. He goes to the priest, shows him his horoscope who tells him to worship Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth for forty days. Margayya goes to the pond to the Red lotuses. He meets Dr. Pal, a journalist, correspondent and author. His book Bed life is printed in the press of Madan Dal, on a fifty partnership basis. He earns a lot of money through the sales of the books and within a short period he becomes well-known of his riches.

In the third phase, Mangayya becomes a financial adviser and money lender to the peasants, with his own office in Market Road. This he does after selling his copyrights of *The Domestic Harmony* to Madam Lal.

In the fourth phase, Mangayya becomes the financial wizard who receives deposit and pays fabulous rates of interests with the help of Dr. Pal. He becomes a very rich and influential citizen of Malgudi. His son Bahu is married with the daughter of a rich tea-estate owner.





## SHORT NOTES:-

### 1. Dr. Pal.

Dr. Pal is one of the crucial characters of the novel "The Financial Expert". It is very difficult to either categorise under good ones or bad ones. His character is quite complicated.

He selflessly helped Mangayya in reaching the heights of success. He gave the manuscript of his book "Bed Life" to him in return for a minuscule sum. He wanted him to earn much from the book. He is very knowledgeable and works as a journalist.

Money is not his concern and if he wanted money, he could earn a lot. It is undisputed because only one book of his brought immense wealth to Mangayya. He could write more books but his changing interests or lack of focus prevented him to lead a stable life. He was revered as a learned man.

## 2. Meenakshi .

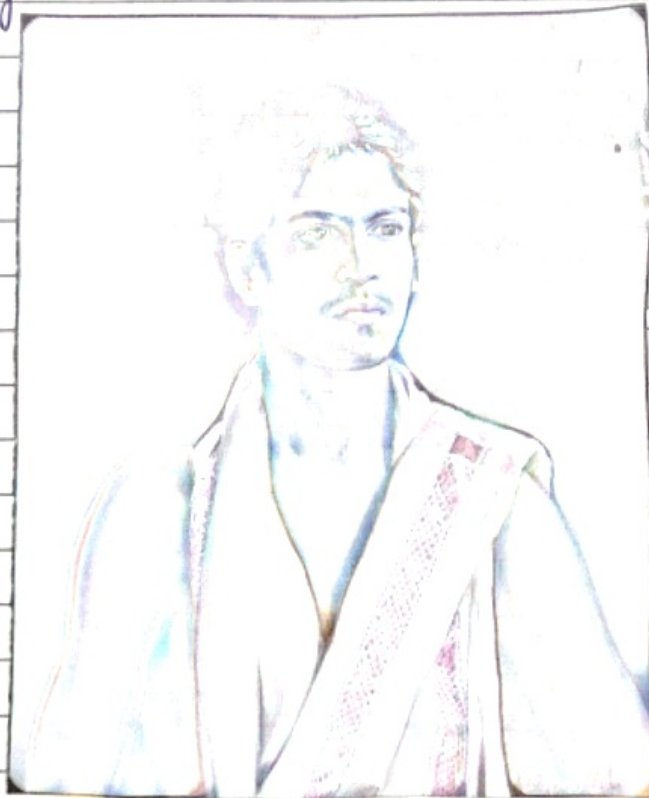
Margayya's wife named meenakshi is a modest, homely, unlettered and traditional women. She possesses ordinary looks with "her faded jacket, her patched, discoloured saree and her anaemic eyes." She is untouched by any sort of ambition. Her circle of worries is circumscribed by domestic chores, welfare of her husband and her son, Balu and a moderate desire for money which is enough to pull them through. This aspect of her personality comes in Glaring Contrast with that of her husband who is relentlessly obsessed by an unlimited desire for money.





### 3. Balu.

Balu is the only child of his parents, Margayya and Meenakshi. He is born after twelve years of their marriage, he is the lonely child. But his father is always busy with his financial transactions. He has neither time to spend a few moments of leisure with his son. His mother is busy with the domestic chores and has hardly any time for him. Balu is studious and aimless. He has no achievements, except his father's unbounded wealth that too he loses towards the end. Margayya cannot be absolved of the responsibility of spoiling his son. He is callously indifferent to the fatherly duties of upbringing a child.



#### 4. Beinda :

The other woman character in the novel is Beinda, the wife of Balu. She is Seventeen years old. She is said to be 'extremely fair'. Her father is the owner of a tea estate in Mempi Hills. He ekes out an annual income of two thousand Rupees from his tea estate. Margayya considers her to be a good match for his son. They lead a happy married life. She is equally respectful to her father-in-law, Margayya, when he visits them in their new house in Lawley Extension at night after his tiff with Balu in his office during the day. He finds her alone there. She keeps on standing as a mark of respect to him while talking to him.





## TECHNICAL WRITING:

### → Travel Writing:

Visiting Kodikal is an enchanting experience, where nature's beauty embraces you. The serene landscapes, lush greenery, and tranquil atmosphere create a perfect escape from the bustling world. The sight of majestic mountains and the soothing sound of flowing streams leave you in awe. Kodikal's rich cultural heritage and warm hospitality of residents make the trip even more memorable. Whether you're seeking adventure or relaxation, Kodikal offers a captivating blend of both, leaving you with cherished memories of your journey.

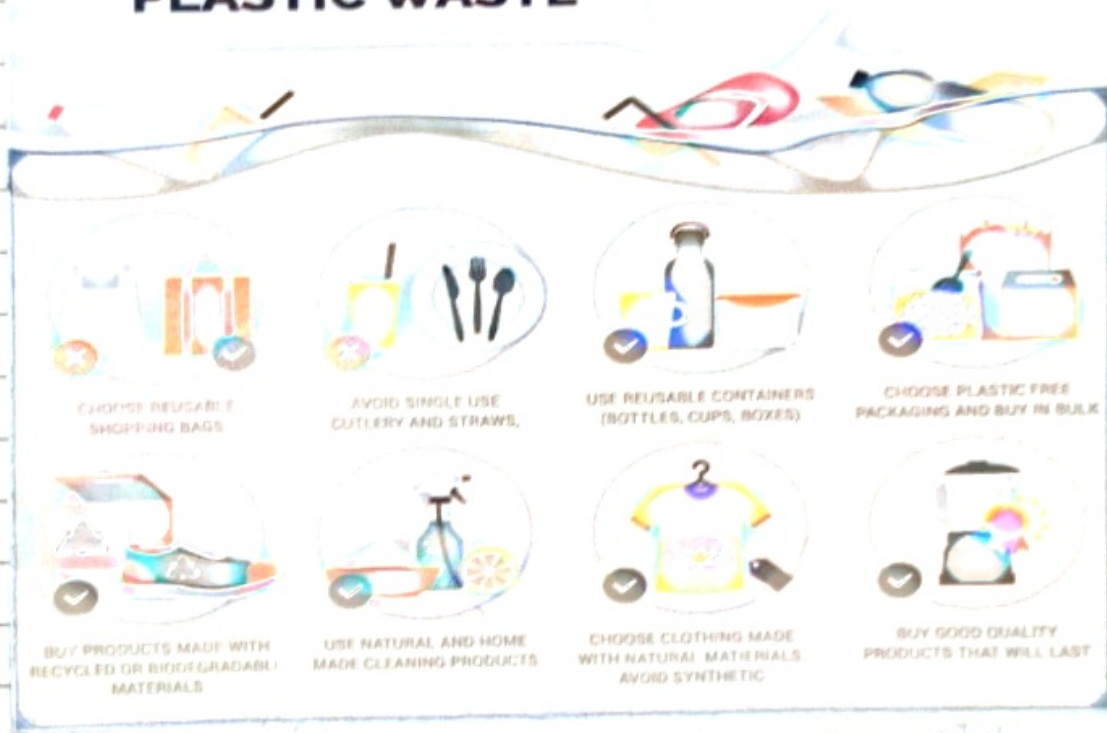
### ○ → Article Writing:

#### a. Plastic-free home.

Crafting a plastic-free home is a vital step towards a greener future. Begin by replacing disposables with reusable alternatives in the kitchen and bathroom. Choose glass or steel containers, compost food scraps, and embrace cloth bags for shopping. Swap plastic toothbrushes for bamboo, and opt for refillable products in the bathroom. Furnish with sustainable materials, introduce plants, and use natural fibers in living space.

Transition to eco-friendly cleaning solutions and choose organic bedding in the bedroom. Extend your efforts outdoors with mindful gardening practices and durable outdoor essentials. A plastic-free home is an investment in sustainability, a small change that make a big difference.

## HOW TO REDUCE PLASTIC WASTE



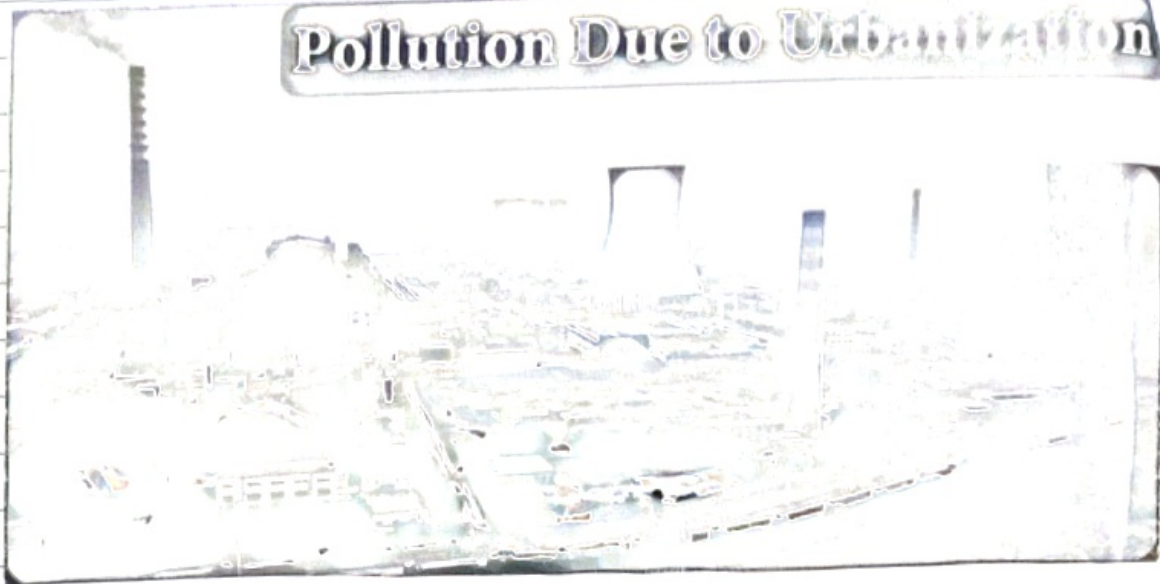




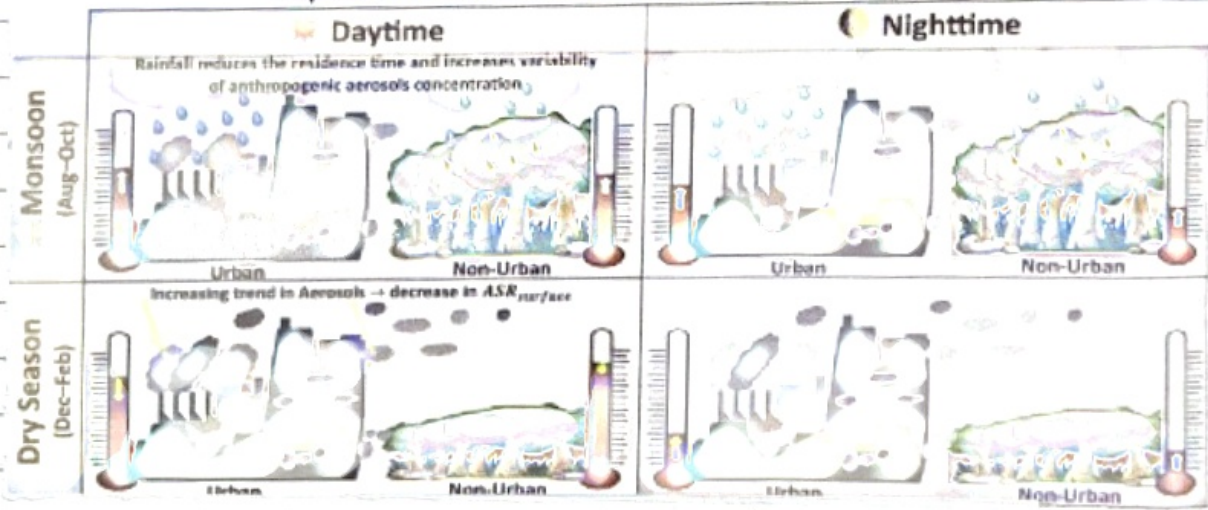
→ b. Pollution's Toll in over Urbanization

Over-urbanization begets pollution's grip. Urban expansion intensifies air pollution, compromising health with PM<sub>2.5</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>. Water sources suffer from waste mismanagement, jeopardizing aquatic life and human well-being. Biodiversity dwindles, green spaces succumb to concrete, and cities swelter under visual and psychological clutter. Yet, hope gleams through sustainable urban planning. Prioritize green infrastructure - we amplify public transit, and champion renewable energy. By forging cleaner urban paths, we confront over-urbanization's pollution, nurturing healthier cities where both humanity and environment thrive.

# Pollution Due to Urbanization



## Impact of increased urbanization over Bengaluru, India





E - CORRESPONDENCE

E - Mail.

1. Requisition E-mail:

7/25/23, 6:59 PM

Gmail - Dear Shri Ram furniture Team,



tejaswini g <tejaswinig82@gmail.com>

**Dear Shri Ram furniture Team,**

tejaswini g <tejaswinig82@gmail.com>  
To: shriramfurniture@gmail.com

Tue, Jul 25, 2023 at 6:56 PM

I hope this email finds you well. My name is Tejaswini, and I'm reaching out to inquire about your furniture products for a newly started office in Kempapura.

As we are in the process of setting up our office space, we are keen on exploring high-quality and aesthetically pleasing furniture solutions, and your esteemed company has come highly recommended for providing top-notch furniture options.

We kindly request you to provide us with your latest catalogue, which showcases the range of office furniture you offer. This will help us in making informed decisions about the best suited items for our office space. Additionally, we would appreciate receiving detailed price information for the products listed in the catalogue.

In particular, we are interested in the following items:

- office desk and workstation
- office chairs (ergonomic options preferred)
- meeting room tables and chairs
- storage cabinets and shelves
- Reception and furniture

We value the reputation of Shri Ram furniture and believe that your expertise in office furniture will significantly contribute to creating an inspiring and functional work environment for our employees.

Looking forward to your prompt and positive response. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Warm regards,

Tejaswini.G

Contact information: \*\*\*\*\*23  
Email ID : tejaswinig\*\*\*\*@gmail.com

2. Apology E-Mail:

7/25/23, 7:17 PM

Gmail - Apology for Not Attending the Meeting



tejaswini g <tejaswinig82@gmail.com>

## Apology for Not Attending the Meeting

Tue, Jul 25, 2023 at 7:17 PM

tejaswini g <tejaswinig82@gmail.com>  
To: vaishu\*[vaishu@gmail.com](mailto:vaishu@gmail.com)

Dear vaishu,

I hope this email finds you well. I am writing to sincerely apologize for my absence from the meeting that was scheduled for 14-06-2023. Unfortunately, I had a conflicting commitment with another important meeting, and despite my best efforts to rearrange the schedule, I was unable to attend.

I understand the importance of my presence at the meeting, and I deeply regret not being able to contribute to the discussions and decision-making process. Please rest assured that I had intended to participate and had prepared for the meeting thoroughly.

Once again, I offer my sincerest apologies for any inconvenience caused by my absence. If there are any specific actions or tasks assigned to me during the meeting, please let me know, and I will make sure to address them promptly.

Thank you for your understanding and consideration.

Best regards,

Tejaswini.G  
Project manager



3. Appreciation E-mails:

7/25/23, 7:24 PM

Gmail - Congratulations on Your Extraordinary Achievement at the World Cup!



tejaswini g <tejaswinig82@gmail.com>

**Congratulations on Your Extraordinary Achievement at the World Cup!**

tejaswini g <tejaswinig82@gmail.com>  
To: vaishu\* @gmail.com

Tue, Jul 25, 2023 at 7:23 PM

Dear vaishu,

I hope this email finds you in high spirits, as I'm about to add even more joy to your already euphoric moment! I wanted to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations on your remarkable triumph at the World Cup. Your outstanding performance and dedication have earned you the ultimate prize - a GOLD medal! I couldn't be more thrilled for you!

I want you to know that your achievement has made us all incredibly proud, not just as friends but as witnesses to your incredible journey. Your success serves as a reminder that dreams can indeed come true with hard work, dedication, and a positive mindset.

Please know that I am eagerly looking forward to celebrating your success in person. Until then, bask in the glory of your achievements, cherish the memories you've made, and take some time to rest and rejuvenate.

Once again, hearty congratulations on your incredible feat. Your gold medal is not just a reflection of your talent, but a reflection of the wonderful person you are. I am honored to call you my friend.

With boundless joy and pride,

Tejaswini.G



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### **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

2022 - 2023

Student Name : Ishika Pradhan Reg. No. : A2011805

Class : B.A Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester V

Subject : Psychology

Ishika Pradhan  
Signature of the Student

[Signature]  
Signature H.O.D.

[Signature]  
Signature of Faculty

# 33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.  
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Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : [mail@sindhicollege.com](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



1. Write a short note on DSM 5

Ans: The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5), is the 2013 update to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, the taxonomic and diagnostic tool published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA).

In the United States, the DSM serves as the principal authority for psychiatric diagnoses. Treatment recommendations, as well as payment by health care providers, are often determined by DSM classifications, so the appearance of a new version has practical importance. The DSM-5 is the only DSM to use an Arabic numeral instead of a Roman numeral in its title, as well as the only living document version of a DSM.

The DSM-5 is not a major revision of the DSM-IV-TR but there are significant differences. Changes in the DSM-5 include the reconceptualization of Asperger syndrome from a distinct disorder; the elimination of subtypes of schizophrenia;

the deletion of the "bereavement exclusion" for depressive disorder; the renaming of gender identity disorder to gender dysphoria; the inclusion of binge eating disorder as an discrete eating disorder; the renaming and reconceptualization of paraphilias now called paraphilic disorders; the removal of the five-axis system; and the splitting of disorders not-otherwise specified into other specified disorders and unspecified disorders.

Many authorities criticized the fifth edition both before and after it was published. Critics assert, for example, that many DSM-5 revisions or additions lack empirical support; inter-rater reliability is low for many disorders; several sections contain poorly written, confusing, or contradictory information; and the psychiatric drug industry may have unduly influenced the manual's content, given many DSM-5 work group participants had ties to pharmaceutical companies.



2. Write a short note on ICD 11

Ans:- The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11) is the 11<sup>th</sup> edition of a global categorization system for physical and mental illness published by the World Health Organization (WHO). The ICD-11 is a revised version of the ICD-10 and the first update to be developed and published in two decades.

Development and Release of the ICD-11  
The 11<sup>th</sup> version of the ICD was released on June 18, 2018, as a preliminary version. It was officially presented at the World Health Assembly in May 2019 and began to be used as the official reporting system by member states beginning January 1, 2022.

The initial release as an advance preview gives member countries time to plan how they will use the new ICD-11, train health professionals in its use, and obtain necessary translations. It's important also to note that anyone can submit an evidence-based proposal for ICD revisions and that these are processed in an open and transparent way.

This version is the result of work completed over the course of a decade involving 300 specialists divided into 30 work groups across 55 countries who provided input. Healthcare workers joined. Collaborative meetings to incorporate practical applications in the ICD-11 revision in addition to theoretical concepts, particularly in the area of mental health.

Following the approval and revisions process of the ICD-11, the WHO's Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse will publish clinical descriptions and Diagnostic Guidelines (CDGs) for the mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders listed in the ICD-11.

The ICD-11 catalogs known human diseases, medical conditions, and mental health disorders and is used for insurance coding purposes, for statistical tracking of illnesses, and as a global health categorization tool that can be used across countries and in different languages.





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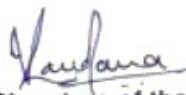
## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**2022 - 2023**

Student Name : Vandana.U.M Reg. No. : UJ8TP2250010

Class : BCA Section : A Semester 2nd

Subject : PHOTO JOURNALISM

  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

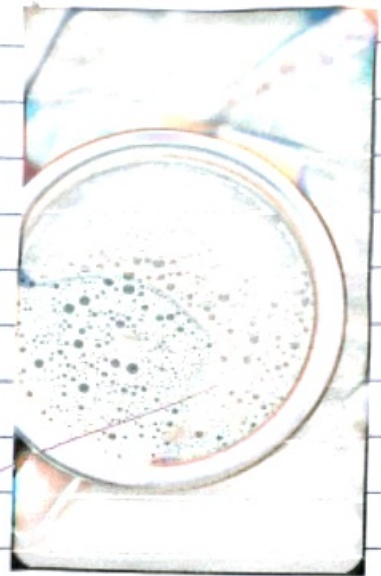
## Assignment - 1

Elements of aesthetic photography.

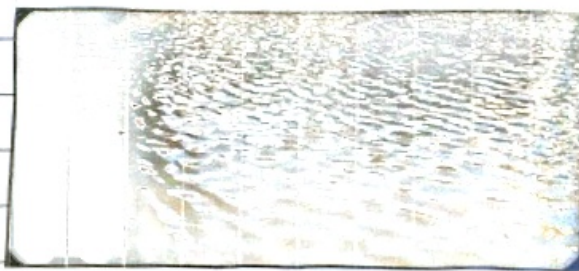
### i Texture



Happiness in a plate.



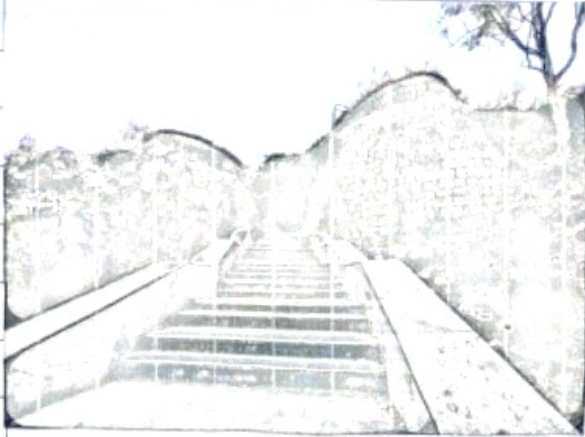
Perfect fuel on an empty day



Calm waves for a better direction.



ii Line



Road to success is hard.  
Its the reason people  
love to get down stairs  
rather climbing.



Empty place  
with peace of mind



clear vision for  
greater success

iii Colour

10/12/2023



Stay calm and fierce to  
be admired and respected

Spread happiness  
to yourself and ones  
surrounded



Life is colourful and  
emotions are colours  
spread the right  
colour at the right  
time.



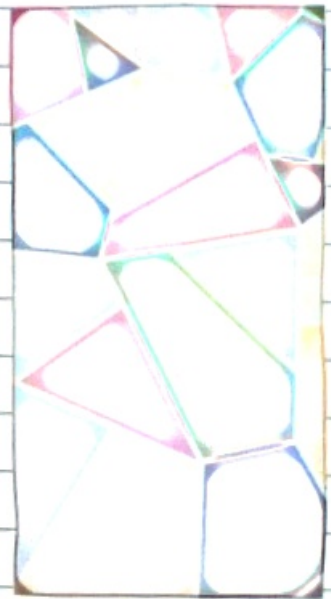
iv Shape



at peace in nature.



sky above, earth below  
and peace within.



Pieces of life  
joined together.

v

Faun



Heaven on earth



big world out there  
explore!



In awe's of god's creation



## Assignment-2

### My experience with my photo.

Photography is the art of taking picture at the right moment. Photo gives memories that have been forgotten by human brain. By taking pictures we understand the subject, they connect us to our past, remind us of people, places, feeling and stories. They can help us to know who we are. Photography has the power to inspire many people and could lead to a change for the better.

I click pictures of my everyday life when I see a beautiful and aesthetic objects, skies and flowers and they remind me of hope, love and liveliness which is a true bliss. Photo can be taken of different subjects and objects that are living and non-living in the surroundings. A good photo is based on the lighting. If the lighting is good the pictures highlight the texture and the angle of the picture that is taken gives the best out of the subject. Colour in photography represents the different emotion and brightness of the photo subject. Photography highlight

the beauty of each subject that has been captured by each element of photography. Nature photo gives natural effects on the subject by giving natural lighting and background which highlights both nature and the subject that is been captured. Nature produces most rare pictures which makes the photo taken at the right moment appears unique and special. We can take pictures of pets or animals when we come across one which gives an unique picture in which we have to wait for the picture to be clicked at the perfect moments as they are living creature which may change its direction. Portraits help us to connect with the subject through emotions and brings out the best picture. It gives the best highlight of meaning if we get connected to the subject. Fashion photography on the other hand brings out the fashion and highlights the subject at the same time giving the photo the elegant look through two things. The beauty of photography is that it allows the person to capture the beautiful moments that brings



out great meaning to the photo. Each photo I click gives different meaning and emotions which makes it never boring to click many more pictures.

Photography helps in capturing moments and kept as memories.

Different photography brings out different meaning and purpose to the picture. Photo have an important part in our life as it captures important moments and memories. It captures the beauty of nature and its forms which is the highlight of the time. It gives different meaning through textures and different portraits with emotions that reflect life. Brings out the best in every field and highlights the subject and the form in every pictures. It allows us to connect to the subject which enhances the photo and clicking pictures remain and bring happiness.

Very good  
You have great potential  
to be a great photographer



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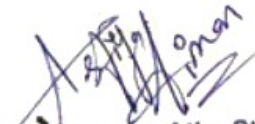
## ASSESSMENT BOOK

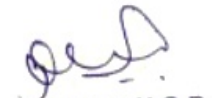
20<sup>22</sup> - 20<sup>23</sup>

Student Name : Asfiya Aiman Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : B.com Section : 'A' Semester 1st Sem

Subject : Management Principles of Applications (MPA)

  
Signature of the Student

  
Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

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Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : [mail@sindhicollege.com](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)





JOHN ADAIR

John Adair was born in Luton and educated at St. Paul's School before undertaking his national service as a second lieutenant in the Scots Guards from 1953 to 1955. Unusually, he served as adjutant of a Bedouin regiment in the Arab Legion and was briefly in command of the garrison of Jerusalem in the front line.

John Adair is a British academic who is a leadership theorist and author of more than 40 books on business, military & other leadership.

Born : 18 may 1934 (age 88 years)  
United Kingdom

Education : University of Cambridge, King's College  
London.

Nationality : British

Adair's ideas remain popular because they are practical and relevant to managers irrespective of working environment, & his works have been instrumental in overturning the 'Great man' theories of leadership

### Life and Career

Adair's early career was varied and colourful and undoubtedly formed the basis for his views on leadership. After joining the Scots guards he became the only national serviceman to serve in the arab legion, and he also worked as an orderly in a hospital operating theatre. After studying at Cambridge university he became senior lecturer in military history

After John Adair has gained many experiences in the field of military, and together with his educational background, he decided to apply for a



position at the royal military academy sandhurst, he was appointed a senior lecturer in military history and additionally advised the organization about leadership training. He served. John Adair became an associate director of industrial leadership society.

His work in the military came to an end in 1979 when John was offered a job as a professor of leadership studies at the university of Surrey, a leading university in London. He worked as a professor at the university of Surrey for five years, John Adair has also worked as a visiting professor, someone who is invited to teach at another college or university for a short period such as one term or one year at the university of Exeter.

"The only way on earth to influence other people is to **talk about what they want and show them how to get it.**"

—Dale Carnegie, best-selling author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People"

Read more at: [GetEBookHouse.com/Blog](http://GetEBookHouse.com/Blog)



## DALE CARNEGIE

Dale Carnegie was born November 24, 1888, on a farm in Maryville, Missouri. He was the second son of farmers Amanda Elizabeth Harbison (1858-1939) and her husband James William Carnegie (1852-1941). Carnegie grew up around Bedison, Missouri, southeast of Maryville and attended several one-room schools. Carnegie would develop a long-standing friendship with another Maryville author, Homer Croy.

In 1904, at age 16, his family moved to a farm in Warrensburg, Missouri. As a youth, he enjoyed speaking in public and joined his school's debate team. Carnegie said he had to get up at



3a.m. to feed the pigs and milk his parents' cows before going to school. During high school, he grew interested in the speeches at the various Chautauqua assemblies. He completed his high school education in 1906. He attended State Teacher's College in Warrensburg, graduating in 1908. His first job after college was selling correspondence courses to ranchers. He moved on to selling bacon, soap and land for Armour & Company. He was successful to the point of making his sales territory of fourth grade Nebraska, the national leader for the firm.

During World War I he served in the U.S. Army spending the time at Camp Upton. His draft card noted he had filed for conscientious objector status and had a loss of a forefinger.

By 1916, Dale conducted a sold out lecture at Carnegie Hall, which influenced his decision in 1919 to change the spelling of his last name in honor of the steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie, and easier for others to remember. Carnegie's first collection of his writings was Public Speaking: A Practical Course for Business Men (1926), later entitled Public Speaking and Influencing Men in Business (1932).



## Books:

- 1915: Art of public speaking with Joseph Berg Esenwein.
- 1920: Public speaking: the standard course of the united Y.M.C.A. schools.
- 1932: Lined in the unknown
- 1934: Little known facts about well known people
- 1937: Five minute biographies
- 1944: Dale Carnegie's biographical sound up etc...
- 1962: The quick and easy way to effective speaking.

## Public speaking classes:

After his brief foray into acting, Carnegie recalled how students had offered to pay him money to teach them public speaking and realized that this skill was what helped him succeed as a salesman. He successfully pitched the idea to teach public speaking classes for adults to the YMCA, which provided him a space to begin night classes in return for a cut of the profits.





CHARLENE Li

Charlene Li is the founder and CEO of Altimeter Group and the author of the New York Times bestseller. Charlene Li is a thought leader on the use of social media and emerging technologies. She is the author of three influential business books and founder of a consulting firm, the Altimeter Group, advising businesses on the impact of disruptive social technologies on their strategies, organisational thinking and marketing efforts.

Born : 22 February 1966 (age 56 years)

Nationality : American

Education : Harvard Business School

Nominations : Independent Publisher Book Award for Business / Career / Sales



Awards: Independent publisher book award for business / career / sales.

Charlene Li is a principal analyst at altimeter, a prophet company, and the author of the new york times bestseller, open leadership, she is also the co-author of the critically acclaimed, best selling book groundswell, which was named one of the best business books in 2008, her newest book, The engaged leader, was published in march 2015. She is one of the foremost experts on business strategy and disruptive technology, and a sought-after speaker and advisor to many top global companies.

Charlene Li was the founder and she was a vice president and principal analyst at forrester research, worked in online newspaper publishing, and was a consultant with meritor group. She was named one of the top 50 leadership innovators by Inc, and one of the top most creative people in business by fast company.

Charlene is frequently quoted by leading media channels such as the wall street journal, new york USA today, Reuters, and the associated press. She has appeared on 60 minutes, the mcait news, ABC news, CNN, and CNBC. She is a much-sought after



public speaker and has keynoted top conferences such as the world business forum, world economic forum, american society of association executives, SXSW, & Web 2.0.

She is a graduate of harvard business school and received a magna cum laude degree from harvard college. She lives in san francisco where she spends her offline time creating artisan sourdough bread.

## ASSIGNMENT-02

Business organisation and collect the information on types of business adopted by them.

### Introduction      BRITANNIA

#### Britannia - business model

The company operates in two business segments namely, bakery products and dairy products. The company derives ~95% of its revenue from the biscuits segment while ~5% of its total sales coming from non-biscuits category (dairy) and international market.

### History

Britannia Industries is one of India's leading food companies with a 100 year legacy and annual revenues in excess of Rs. 9000 cr. Britannia's product portfolio includes biscuits, breads, cakes, rusks, and dairy products including cheese, beverages, milk and yoghurt.

Britannia is a brand which many generations of Indian have grown up with and is cherished and loved in India and the world over. Brand Britannia is listed amongst the most trusted, valuable and popular brands in various surveys conducted by prestigious organizations.

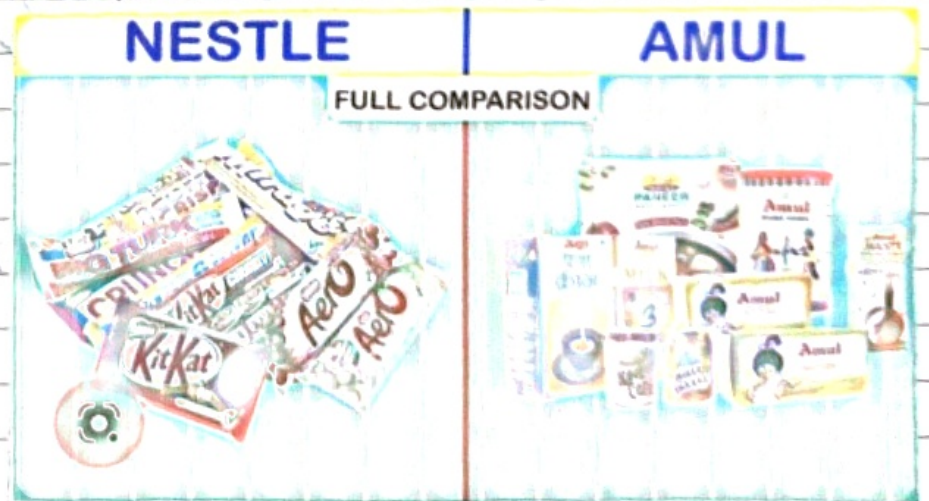


know the success story of Britannia in the article ahead. Also get a glance on Britannia Company profile and know about Britannia's history, business model, founders, revenue model & more.



Britannia has headquarters in Kolkata, West Bengal, India and founded in the year of 1892 and Britannia CEO is Voon Bery (since 2014) and the revenue of Britannia product is 11878.95 crores INR (US\$1.7 billion) - 2020 and it will serve all the world wide and the website is [www.britannia.co.in](http://www.britannia.co.in).

## COMPETITION



As Britannia logo explained by a spokesperson of Britannia, Britannia's new logo signifies, "rebranding as the total foods company from now on with the expansion of its offerings in both healthy and indulgent product. The wings of a bird signify freedom to choose, whenever and wherever you want to enjoy your food."



Logo

### Britannia - Mission

The mission statement of Britannia says, "To improve the financial health of our members and customers by satisfying their evolving borrowing, investment & housing needs."

### Britannia - Competitors

The top 10 competitors in Britannia Industry Limited's competitive set are:

- \* Parle products
- + ITC



- \* Horlicks
- \* Biskfarm
- \* Richfield industries
- \* Prisco foods
- \* Cookie man
- \* MTR foods Pvt. Ltd.
- \* Milo australia & New Zealand
- \* Complan & Cadbury, Bournvita

Its top dairy competitors are:

- \* Nestlé India
- \* The national dairy development board
- \* Amul.

### Products of Britannia

As mentioned before, Britannia manufactures and sells bakery and dairy items

- \* Bread and buns: Britannia bread, atta kukha bread, britannia pav, britannia sweet bun, britannia fruit bun
- \* Biscuits - Good day, britannia crackers so-so, jimjam, milk bikis, tiger, marie gold, little hearts, bowbon, nutti choice.

\* Cakes: Britannia gobbles, britannia muffins, tiffin fun

\* Dairy: cheese, milk, butter, ghee, yoghurt.

### Unique thing about britannia

In 1921, britannia becomes the first company from the east of the Suez Canal to import and use gas ovens.

### Target audience of britannia

The target audience of britannia is not limited to a certain age group or of an income group. It is truly for anyone and everyone. Products like little hearts, tiffin cakes are used, to appeal the kids. Nutri Choice is for those who are a little bit health-conscious. Marie gold caters to the need of the older generation as well.



## ASSIGNMENT: 03

### Types of authority and organisational structure

Organisation as a structure is a network of relationships among individuals in an organisation. It is important to give enough authority to a person.



### Britannia

The company's dairy business contributes close to 5 per cent of revenue and Britannia dairy products directly reach 100,000 outlets. Britannia bread is the largest brand in the organized bread market with an annual turnover of over 1160 tons in volume and Rs. 450 crores in value.

Britannia employs various strategies in its promotional marketing mix, including television commercials, print advertisements, and billboards. Britannia has negotiated deals with celebrities to market its brand.



Britannia industries Ltd employs 6268 employees. The Britannia industries limited management team includes Venu Bery (managing director), Badri Berial (vice president (new business and chief executive officer), Britchip (sv Britannia and chépta) and Vipin Kataria (chief sales officer).

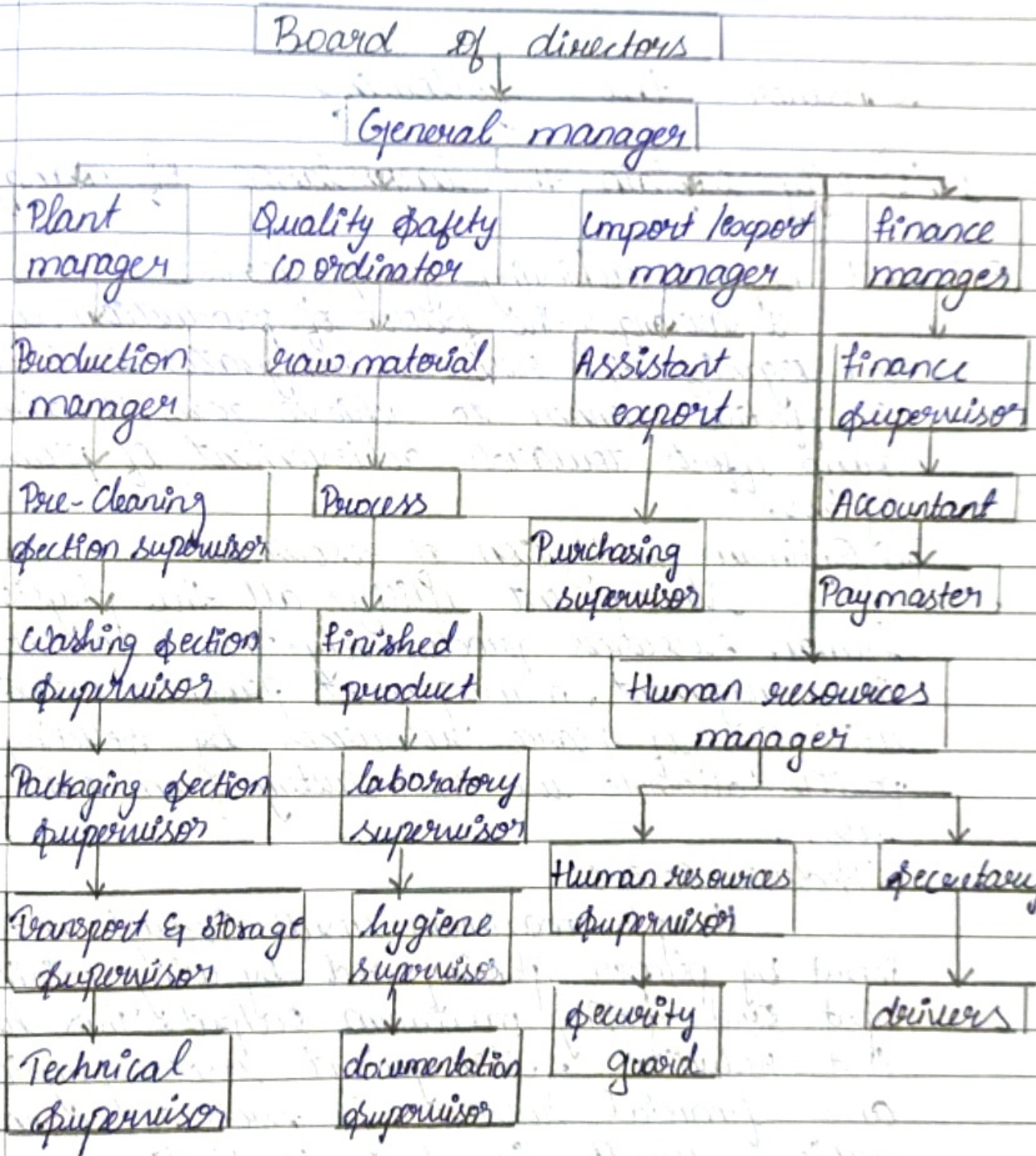
### Critical review of the organization structure.

The advantages of this type of structure are the following:

- \* It provides more focus and flexibility on each division's core competency.
- \* It allows the divisions to focus on producing specialized products while also using knowledge gained from related divisions.
- \* It allows for more coordination than the functional structure.
- \* Decision-making authority pushed to lower levels of the organization enables faster, customized decisions.



# Britannia Organization structure





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### **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**20 - 20**

Student Name : Vedanth Venkat Reddy G Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : B. com (TSCM) Section : 'C' Semester III Sem

Subject : Logistics 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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



1] Define logistics

Ans] logistics refers to the movement of materials within the a production facility the shipment of incoming materials from the supplies and the shipment of outgoing products on customer.

2] Name 7's of logistics

Ans i] Right to product

ii] Right place

iii] Right to Quality

iv] Right Condition

v] Right time

vi] Right customer

vii] Right cost

3] Name the 2 Types of logistics

Ans i] Inbound logistics

ii] outbound logistics

4] What is Inbound logistics ?

Ans Inbound logistics which is concerned with the smooth and cost-effective inflow of material and

inflow of materials and other inputs that is required is manufacturing process management is to Inbound logistical the management has to maintained Contains interface with Supplies.

5] What is logistics management

Ans Logistics management refers to acquisition, storage and transport of Inventory from its origin to its destination. It involves the maintaining the Inventory sources and related information and getting the goods with the rights location right time and with right customers.

II

1] Explain different types of logistics?

Ans Inbound Logistics: Which is concerned with the smooth and cost effective inflow of materials and other inputs [that is required for manufacturing process] from suppliers to plant for a proper management Inbound Logistics a Management has to maintained continuous interface with suppliers.



ii] Outbound logistics: Outbound logistics are also called physical distribution Management or Supply chain Management. It is concerned with the flow of finished goods and other related information from the customer for proper management of outbound logistics of transportation, operators and channels of distribution.

2] What are the importance of Logistics Management?

Ans i] Visibility: Logistics Management afford greater visibility into the supply chain is enable business to better control cost peace out efficiency Spot Supply chain Conduct demand planning and gain insights to opportunities.

ii] Reduced overheads: Logistics Management enable companies to reduce over heads in areas. from cutting shipping cost to shrinking how much warehouse pay they need by pro activity controlling inventory levels.

iii] Input Customer Experience: And Excellent Customer Experience is the driving factor behind report sales by delivering orders accurately and quickly into you can improve customer experience which if turned increase can loyalty and future sales.

iv) preventing losses: logistics management helps to prevent losses in several ways one is the AI Trace inventory accounting so your company exactly knows how much stock it has on hand at a given time

Companies can also track movement and current location so stock won't be misplaced or diverted without notice

In addition by ensuring optimal storage and transport conditions such as temperature and moisture management

Solid logistics prevents spoilage and damage

v) Support Expansion: Demand forecasting supports expansion by realistically calculating inventory needs and ordering, transporting and stocking accordingly to that. Logistics management best practices help companies sales to fulfill more customer orders on time.

vi) Competitive Edge:

Delivering customer orders correctly and on time is a fundamental element in customer experience. Good customer satisfaction is key to repeat orders as well as solid brand reputation and net promoters which helps a company to acquire new buyers.



3] Explain elements of logistics management?

Ans] Storage handling:- The first Method is to handle store, one should have an proper system of storage system all the logistics should be taken care by the administration.

ii] Packaging:- After gathering all the goods where one stop then move towards packaging goods should be packed with great care to avoid any breakage in the transportation journey moving from one place to another.

iii] Inventory:- Management has great importance in logistics when it comes to the movement of goods from one place to another. Inventory contains all the necessary products for the manufacturing of new products that a country has its position.

iv] Delivery:- Transportation has great significant when it comes to the logistics logistics is Majorly all about transportation efficient delivery of products from one place to another place if necessary to smoothly maintain SCM

v] Information:- Control always comes with information. If we as a user has less info there are high chances of Inconvenience has a logistics team should

proper knowledge about the Carrier & Shipper to maintain an efficient System & to avoid inconvenience.

III Write any one of the following:-

1] Write about 7R's of logistics!

Ans Right to product: Refers to the product that customer needs either today or in future the customer is External to most of the Companies whether he is or he is not a part of production of offerings. By Satisfying Customer External we refer to him being in an External physical location such as different state. Example: Smartphone, laptops, television etc.

2] Right to place: It is Needs to Say that the Right product must be send to the Right place the Right place is one way the Customer Wants the product. In order to Ensure that the product Reaches the Right place Companies have to Ensure that the operations are well in place for thus the Company Must have Control System to Monitor who orders what from where when and how it should Reach there.

3] Right to Quantity: It is Important for the Companies to determine the Right quantity of the product. At the Retail and it is simple to



figure out the right quantity by Rating to the number of product sold. Example :- Graphical has to ensure that its vegetables are available in Right quality in its channel. This Right quantity has to Meet Customer Requirement and also the product should be wasted due to perishability.

4] Right to Condition: The product Must be in the right Condition. It means that it must be usable from the time it is produce to the end of its designed life. when the right Condition has to be Ensured during the delivery of the product it must also taken Care at the time of the product.

5] Right time: If a customer wants to deliver a product within a Specified time you would get dissapoint cause the product is not delivered. within the time frame, Company must Ensure Right time of delivering the product.

6] Right Customer: It is elderly important for the Company to Ensure that the Right product Reaches the Right Customer. A company Maybe producing a standard product but depending on the needs of the Customer. Adjusted features Maybe different when Company offers Customized product. hence a company

Must Ensure Right product at Right Customer.

7] Right Cost: It Refers to the Lowest Cost associated with achieving all the product. Companies has to Ensure lowest cost which Ensuring alone. Mentioned many factors in business are usually contradictory to each other leading to high cost. high Customization, high level of Inventory to Ensure Right time of delivering etc. business has to Balance all this to Ensure Right cost.





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 21 - 20 22

Student Name : Giripravad.M Reg. No. : C19A2015

Class : Economics Section : B Semester V<sup>th</sup>

Subject : E-banking

Giripravad.M  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## ① Advantages and Disadvantages of E-Banking.

### ⇒ Advantages of E-Banking.

\* Convenience:- E-Banking provides great convenience to customers for performing various financial transactions. People can easily access their bank accounts anytime just sitting at their homes without visiting the bank.

\* Faster Service:- It provides speedy service as people do not need to stand in queues for paying their bills or transferring funds. Funds get transferred instantly from one account to another in less time using online payment systems.

\* Higher interest rate:- Online banking services provide higher interest rates to customers. It has reduced the operational costs of banks which helps them in providing better interest rates on deposits of customers.

\* Quality Service:- Internet banking services has been improved the service quality to customers. It is efficient, safe and easy to do payments using online banking. Customers are able to monitor all transactions related to their accounts using e-banking apps.

\* Liquidity:- ~~It provides~~ It provides better liquidity of funds to customers. They can easily withdraw money from ATM machines at any time and from anywhere.

\*



\* 24x7 Facility:- E-banking services are available to customers at all times that are 24 hours a day and on all 7 days during a week. Customers can have access to banking products and services from anywhere at any point of time.

\* Discounts:- Another important advantage of using online banking services is that it helps customers in availing various discounts. Peoples enjoy various discount schemes on retail outlets on usage on creditor debit cards.

### Disadvantages of E-banking.

\* To security:- E-banking services face various insecurity issues resulting from hacking done by online hackers. Customers may lose their credentials while doing payments and may cause huge financial loss.

\* High Start-up Cost:- It requires huge expenditure for installing various hardware components, software computers, modem and internet network. Banking organizations need large expenditures for starting internet banking services.

\* Lack of personal contact b/w Customer & Banker

Online banking faces a barrier of direct interaction between clients and banks. Customers interact with bank using their websites online. Sometimes customers are not able to resolve their issues by connecting with the bank virtually.



\* Transaction problems: Many times banking servers are down thereby leading to transaction failure. Customers face difficulty in doing payments online which causes inconvenience.

\* Training and Development: Banks need to provide training to their staff for providing better online service to their customers. It requires huge amount of investment for maintaining qualified and trained staff.

2] Difference b/w RTGS & NEFT.

→

NEFT	RTGS
⇒ National Electronic fund transfer	⇒ Real time gross settle-ment.
⇒ Minimum transfer limit is Rs. 1	⇒ Minimum transfer limit is Rs 2 lakh.
⇒ Maximum transfer limit depends on bank.	⇒ Maximum transfer is no limit.
Ex:- SBI, ICICI bank limit is Rs 10 lakh.	
⇒ Fund transfer may take upto 2 hours	⇒ Immediate transfer.
⇒ Can be done by visiting bank branch upto 50,000 using cash, above 50,000 with cheque.	⇒ Can be done offline by visiting bank, but only with cheque.



### 3] Legal framework of E-Banking.

You may be aware that reserve bank of india had setup a working group on internet banking to examine different aspects of internet banking. The group had focused on three major issues or areas of e-banking.

#### 1. Technology and security standards.

⇒ Banks should have a security policy duly approved by the board of directors. There should be 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, system software etc.

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

⇒ The banks should review their security infrastructure and security policies regularly and optimize them in the light of their own experiences and changing technologies. They should educate their security personnel and also the end users on a continuous basis.

#### II. Legal Issues

⇒ All applications of banks should have proper record keeping facilities for legal purposes. It may



be necessary to keep all received and sent messages.  
→ though request for opening account can be accepted over internet, accounts should be opened only after proper introduction and physical verification of the identity of the customer.

⇒ From a legal perspective, security procedure adopted by banks for ~~sig~~ authenticating users needs to be recognized by law as a substitute for signature.

⇒ Banks should clearly notify to the customers the timeframe and the circumstances in which any stop payment instructions could be accepted.

### III. Regulatory and Supervisory issues.

→ All banks, who propose to offer transactional services on the internet should obtain prior approval from RBI.

⇒ Banks will report to RBI every breach or failure of security systems and procedure.

→ Banks must make mandatory disclosures of risks, responsibilities and liabilities of the customer 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) What is Core Banking?

→ Core banking is a banking service provided by a group of networked bank branches where customers may access their bank account and perform basic transactions from any of the member branch offices.

5) Modes of Electronic payments.

10 types of digital payment methods of India.

1) Banking Cards

2) USSD

3) Aadhaar Enabled payment system (AEPS).

4) UPI

5) Mobile wallets

6) Bank pre-paid cards

7) Point of Sale

8) Internet Banking.

9) Mobile Banking.

10) Bharat interface for money (BHIM APP).

1) Banking Cards :- Cards are among the most widely used payment methods and come with various features and benefits such as security of payments, convenience etc. The main advantage of debit/Credit or pre-paid banking cards is that they can be used to make other types of digital payments. For



2) USSD:- Another type of digital payment method. \*99# can be used to carry out mobile transactions without downloading any app. These types of payments can also be made with no mobile data facility. This facility is backed by the USSD along with the national payments corporation of India (NPCI). The main aim of this type of digital payment service is to create an environment of inclusion among the underserved sections of society and integrate them into mainstream banking.

3) AEPS:- Expanded as Aadhaar Enabled payment system. AEPS can be used for all banking transactions such as balance enquiry, cash withdrawal, cash deposit, payment transactions, Aadhaar to Aadhaar fund transfers etc.. All transactions are carried out through a banking correspondent based on Aadhaar verification. There is no need to physically visit a branch, provide debit or credit cards, or even make a signature on a document. This service can only be availed if your Aadhaar number is registered with the bank where you hold an account.

4) UPI:- UPI is a type of interoperable payment system through which any customer holding any bank account can send and receive money through a UPI-based app. The service allows a user to link more than one bank account on a UPI app on their smartphone to seamless



ably initiate fund transfers and make collect requests on a 24/7 basis and on all 365 days a year. The main advantage of UPI on their account is that it enables users to transfer money without a bank account.

s) Mobile wallets: A mobile wallet is a type of virtual wallet service that can be used by downloading an app. The digital or mobile wallet stores bank account or debit/credit card information or bank account information in an encoded format to allow secure payments. One can also add money to a mobile wallet and use the same to make payments and purchase goods and services.

c) Bank pre-paid cards: A prepaid card is a type of payment instrument on to which you load money to make purchases. The type of Card may not be linked to the bank account of the customer. However, a debit card issued by the bank is linked with the bank account of the customer.

e) POS terminals: POS terminals referred to those that were installed at all stores where purchases were made by customers using credit/debit cards. It is usually a hand held device that reads banking cards. However, with digitization the scope of POS is expanding and this service is also available on mobile



platforms and through internet browsers.

Mobile Banking: ~~Internet Banking~~ <sup>Mobile</sup> banking refers to the process of carrying out banking transactions / banking transactions through a smartphone. The scope of mobile banking is only expanding with the introduction of many mobile wallets, digital payment apps and other services like the UPI.

Internet Banking: - Internet banking refers to the process of carrying out banking transactions online. These may include many services such as transferring funds, opening a new fixed or recurring deposit, closing an account etc.. Internet banking is also referred to as e-banking or virtual banking. Internet banking is usually used to make online fund transfers via NEFT, RTGS or IMPS.

Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM APP):

*Next Presentation*  
*P. 19*  
The BHIM app allows users to make payments using the UPI application. This also works in collaboration with UPI and transactions can be carried out using a VPA. One can link his / her bank account with the BHIM interface easily. It is also possible to link multiple bank accounts. The BHIM app can be used by anyone who has a mobile number, debit card and a valid bank account.





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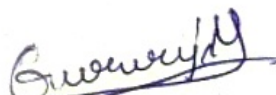
## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : Gururaj.N Reg. No. : B204019

Class : BBA Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester Vth

Subject : Strategic 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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## Strategic Management-

1) Present a chart showing Strategic Management process.

A. ① Environmental Scanning

- \* External
- \* Internal

② Strategy Formulation

- \* Mission
- \* Objective
- \* Strategy
- \* Policies

③ Strategy Implementation

- \* Programs
- \* Budget
- \* Policies

④ Evaluation & Control

- \* Performance



2) Select any organization and undertake SWOT Analysis

A. SWOT (Strength, weakness, opportunities, Threats)

The following is the SWOT Analysis of Nestle:

\* Strength —

- > Largest Food Company in the world.
- > Respected Brand Name.
- > High Brand Value
- > Highly Diversified Brand Portfolio
- > Global presence of the Brand.

\* Weakness —

- > Increased prices due to an inflationary environment.
- > Highly complex organisational structure.
- > Long history of controversies.
- > Expensive Advertising Model
- > Allegations of poor product quality.

### \* Opportunities —

- > Collaborating with smaller startups.
- > Expanding their online presence.
- > Expanding into new key sectors.
- > Improving its Reputation.
- > Streamline its organizational structure.

### \* Threats —

- > Price Fluctuations by Retailers.
- > Water Scarcity.
- > Favourable Scandals.
- > Increasing competition from other brands.
- > Future global Economic uncertainty.

3) Present strategy followed by an FMCG Company in Indian Market.

A. The one of the famous FMCG Company in Indian market is Britannia Industries Limited. The strategies followed by Britannia Industries Limited are —

\* Britannia has focused on positioning itself as a trustworthy and reliable brand.

\* This company has constantly coming up with new and innovative products.



as per the consumer preferences.

\* Using various media channel and various digital platform they have done an extensive advertisement to attract the employees.

\* Britannia has done many social activities to attract its consumer a building positive brand image.

\* This brand has been following only commercial style of marketing with celebrities and influences.

4) Select any sector and make competitive analysis using porters five forces.

A. A competitive analysis using porters five forces framework in marketing sector.

\* Threats of new entrance:- Low to moderate  
The marketing sector can have relatively low barriers to entry, especially in Digital Marketing.

\* Bargaining power of Buyer:- High  
Buyer in the marketing sector, such as businesses seeking marketing services often

have many options to choose from.

\* Bargaining power of supplier :- ~~Weak~~ Moderate  
Suppliers in the marketing sector can include media, channels, technology providers & creative talents.

\* Threats of Substitute :- Moderate.

The threats of substitutes in market sector can be moderate. For example, traditional marketing methods like print advertising can be substituted with Digital marketing.

\* Intensity of Competitive Rivalry: High.

The marketing sector is highly competitive with numerous agencies, consultancy and free lance working for clients.

5) List of Social Responsibility action initiated by any company.

A. Reliance industries limited is another prominent conglomerate also demonstrate a strong commitment to social responsibility some of its social Responsibility initiatives include:-



- > Corporate Social Responsibility.
- > Ethical Business practices
- > Employment and Labour practices.
- > Environment Sustainability.
- > Philanthropy.
- > Innovation & Social Impact
- > Community Development.
- > Health care
- > Skill Development
- > Employment and Job creation
- > Disaster Relief.

6) Select any organization and identify the key result area.

A. Reliance industries limited has several key result areas across its diverse business operation. Here are some common KPIs for Reliance industries:-

- > Oil and Gas Exploration & Production
- > Petrochemicals
- > Refining.
- > Retail
- > Telecommunication.
- > Digital Services and platform.
- > Financial performance
- > Corporate Social Responsibility.





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## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**20 - 20**

Student Name : Suchitra Kumari Sahu Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : BBA (AV) Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester IV

Subject : Production & Operation Management

Suchi  
Signature of the Student

Sainnala, S/O, S.  
Signature H.O.D.

[Signature]  
Signature of Faculty

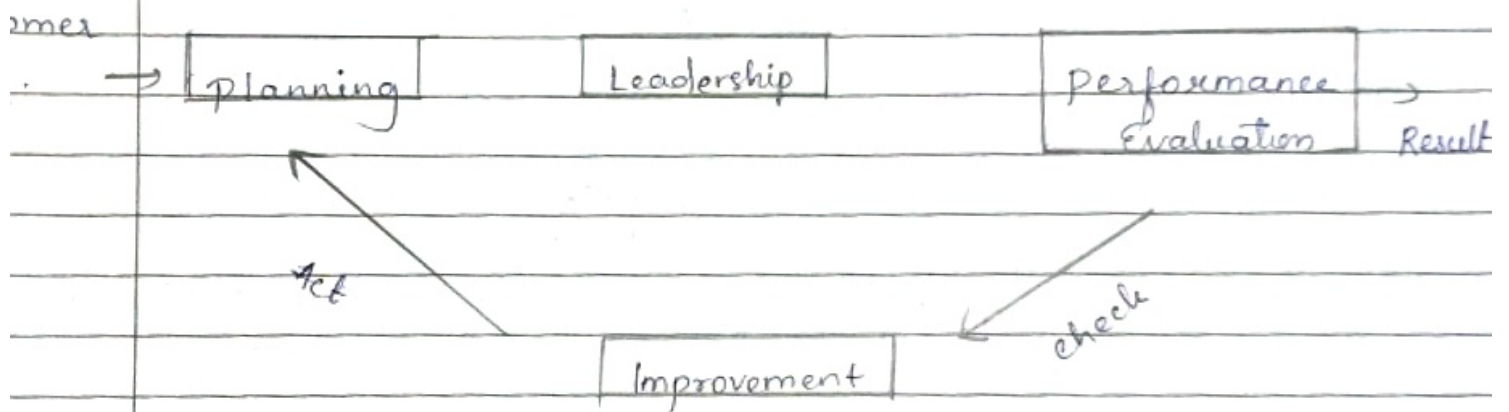
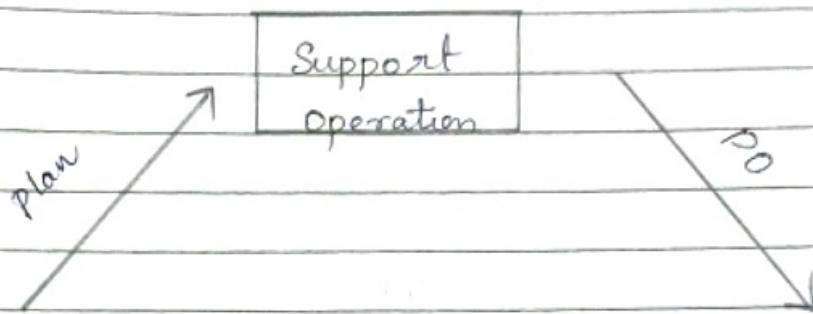
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Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544  
Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : [mail@sindhicollege.com](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



# Production & Operation Management

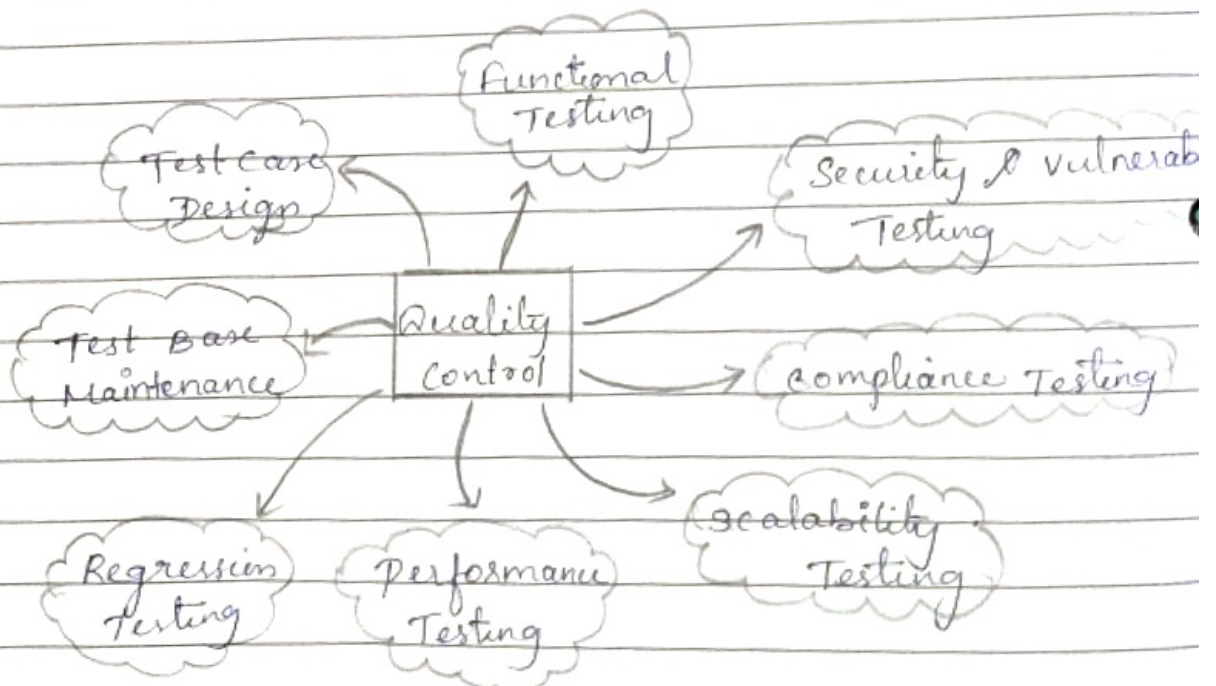
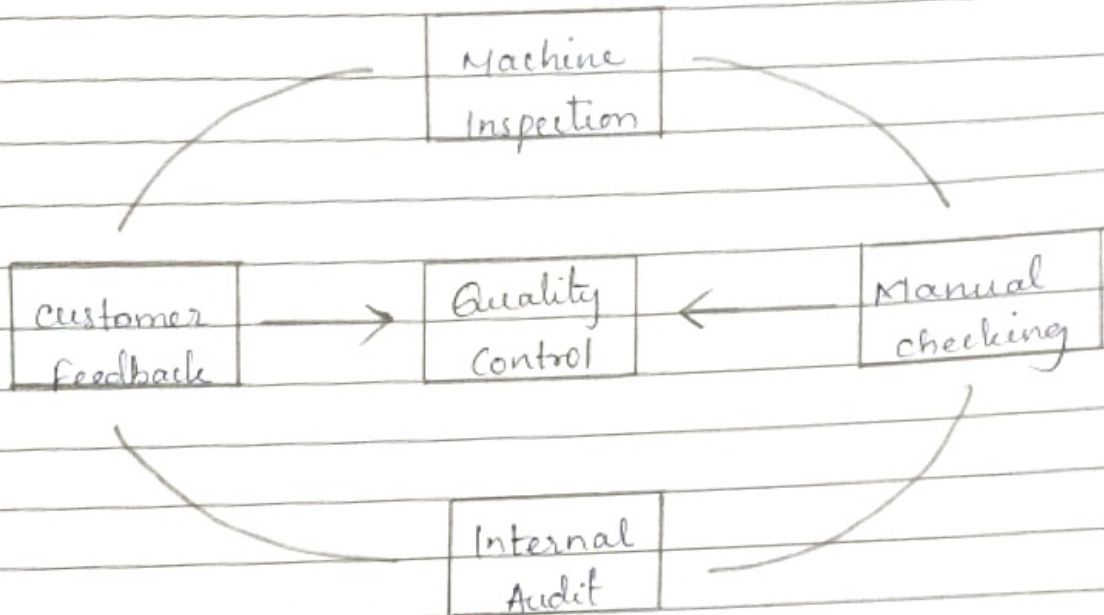
1. Draw an ISO specification chart.

Ans:



2. Draw

2. Draw any two quality control techniques.





3. Write the various Inventory Control Techniques

Ans. The various Inventory control Technique are :-

- i. ABC analysis
- ii. Drop shipping
- iii. Economic Order quantity
- iv. Forecasting
- v. Demand forecasting
- vi. FIFO and LIFO
- vii. Safety stock
- viii. Cycle Count
- ix. JIT
- x. MRP

4. Discuss the various types of Maintenance Management

- Ans- (i) Preventive Maintenance  
(ii) Predictive Maintenance  
(iii) Failure finding maintenance  
(iv) Corrective Maintenance  
(v) Planned Maintenance  
(vi) Reactive Maintenance



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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : Shalini.M Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : BBA Section : - Semester II<sup>nd</sup> sem

Subject : Financial Accounting & Reporting:-

Shalini.M  
Signature of the Student

Sachin K. S.  
Signature H.O.D.

Manish  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



## ASSIGNMENT:-

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. Draft the Partnership deed as per partnership act with imaginary data.

Ashwini, Rashmi & Manjula were Partners in a firm sharing P&L ratio of 5:3:2 with capital of ₹ 50,000, ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 20,000 A/c Partnership deed the year entitled to following Interest on Capital is to be allowed @ 12%.

Interest on drawings is to be @ 15% per annum Rashmi is to be allowed a salary of ₹ 750 p/m which is not withdrawn during the year amounted to ₹ 8000, ₹ 1000 & ₹ 1000 respectively.

The Profit for the year before making above adjustment was ₹ 39,000 before P&L appropriation.

⇒ Dr

Cr

Particulars	Amt	Amt	Particulars	Amt	Amt
To Int. on Capital			By NIP		39,000
A (50,000 × 12/100)	6000		By Int. on drawings		
R (30,000 × 12/100)	3600		A - 8000 × 15/100	1200	
M (20,000 × 12/100)	2400	12000	R - 1000 × 15/100	1050	
To Salary A/c			M - 5000 × 15/100	750	3000
R (750 × 12)		9000			
To Capital a/c					
A - 21000 × 15/100	10500				
B - 21000 × 3/10	6300				
C - 21000 × 2/10	4200				
		42000			42000

2 Refer annual reports of two Companies and Present in Comparative form. Comparative income statement following are the income statements of a Company for the year ending 30/3/18 & 30/3/2019

Particulars	30/3/17-18	30/3/18-19
Revenue from operations	5,00,000	7,00,000
Other Income	20,000	15,000
Purchase of stock in trade	3,25,000	5,10,000
Employee benefit Expenses	20,000	25,000
Other Expenses	30,000	45,000
Finance Cost	25,000	30,000

### Comparative statement

Particulars	(₹) 2017-18	(₹) 2018-19	Increase Decrease	%
Revenue from operation	5,00,000	7,00,000	2,00,000	40%
(+) other income	20,000	15,000	(5,000)	25%
Total Income	5,20,000	7,15,000	1,95,000	37.5%
(-) Expenses				
Purchase of stock in trade	3,25,000	5,10,000	1,85,000	56.9%
Employee benefit Expenses	20,000	25,000	5,000	25%
Finance Cost	25,000	30,000	5,000	20%
Other Expenses	30,000	45,000	15,000	50%
Total Expenses	4,00,000	6,10,000	2,10,000	52.5%
Profit before Tax	1,20,000	1,05,000	(15,000)	12.5%
(-) Tax				
Profit after tax.	1,20,000	1,05,000	(15,000)	12.5%



3. Collect financial statement of a Company for 5 years & analyzed the same using trend analyse. Calculate the trend Percentage from the following figures of 'X' Ltd. taking 2014-15 as the base.

Year	Revenue from operations	Inventories	P.B.T
2014-15	1881	109	321
2015-16	2340	181	435
2016-17	2655	816	458
2017-18	3021	944	527
2018-19	3768	1154	672

⇒

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	17-18	18-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Revenue from operations	1881	2340	2655	3021	3768	100	124	141	160	200
Inventories	109	181	816	944	1154	100	110.16	115.09	138.15	162.76
Profit before tax	321	435	458	527	672	100	135.5	142.68	167.17	209.5

4. Prepare a Balance sheet of a Company as per Schedule III part I of the Companies Act 2013 with imaginary figures. From the following trail balance of Reddy Limited, prepare Balance sheet of the Company as on 31/03/2022:

*(Faint handwritten notes or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page)*

Debit	Amt	Credit	Amt
Cash at bank	1,50,000	Equity share capital	2,50,000
Non-current assets	1,00,000	Preference Capital	2,50,000
Non-current investment	50,000	Reserve & Surplus	50,000
Land & buildings	4,00,000	Non-current liabilities	4,00,000
Furniture	1,00,000	Current liabilities	1,00,000
office equipment	50,000	staff provided fund	1,00,000
Goodwill	1,00,000	Deposits from public	1,00,000
stock	2,00,000		
Trade receivable	1,00,000		
	12,50,000		12,50,000

Balance sheet of Reddy Ltd as on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Note	Amt
<b>Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>		
(A) Shareholders funds		
(a) share capital		5,00,000
(b) Reserves & surplus		50,000
(c) Money received against share warrants		-
(d) share application money pending allotment		-
(B) Non Current Liabilities		
- Long term borrowings		5,00,000
- Deferred tax liabilities		-
- other Long term liabilities		-
(C) Long term provisions		-
(H) Current Liabilities		-
- short-term borrowings		-



- Trade payable (current liabilities)	1,00,000
- other Current Liabilities	1,00,000
- short term Provisions	-
Total	12,50,000
Assets	
(1) Non-Current Assets	
(a) fixed assets	
- Tangible assets	5,50,000
- Intangible assets	1,00,000
- Capital work in process	-
- Intangible assets under development	-
(b) Non-Current Investments	50,000
(c) Deferred tax assets	-
(d) Long-term loans & advances	-
(e) other non Current assets	1,00,000
(2) Current Assets	
(a) Current Investment	-
(b) Inventories	2,00,000
(c) Trade receivables	1,00,000
(d) Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,50,000
(e) short-term loans & advances.	-
(f) Other-current assets	-
Total.	12,50,000

~~Cash~~



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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : Laakshmi Benni Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : BBA (AV) Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester 1

Subject : Digital Fluency

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



## Assignment

1. Define Operating System Give any two examples.

Operating system is defined as a collection of programs that coordinates the operations of computer hardware and software. It acts as a bridge for the interface between man and machine.

Example: Windows, Linux, OS

2. Name different office automation tools.

- Kisi
- Workable
- Jotform
- Inbuder
- Prowisfy
- Automation Anywhere

3. What is the purpose of spread sheet?

A spreadsheet is a tool that is used to store, manipulate and analyze data. Data in a spreadsheet is organized in a series of rows and columns and can be searched, sorted, calculated and used in a variety of charts and graphs.

4. Define

a) Gateway: A computer site that sits between different network OR applications. The gateway connects information, data OR other communications from one ~~prised~~ protocol OR format to another. A router may perform some of the functions of a gateway.

b] IOT : Internet of Things, refers to the collective network of connected devices and the technology that facilitates communication between devices and the cloud, as well as between the devices themselves.

5. What is malware? Mention any two malwares.

Malware OR malicious software, is any program OR file that is intentionally harmful to computer, network OR server.

→ A virus is the most common type of malware that can execute itself and spread by infecting other programs OR files.

→ A worm can self-replicate without a host program and typically spreads without any interaction from the malware authors.

6. What is an antivirus?

An antivirus product is a program designed to detect and remove viruses and other kinds of malicious software from your computer OR laptop.

7. Define

a] Database : Is an information that is set up for easy access, management and updating. Computer database typically store aggregation of data records OR files that contain information such as sales transactions, customer data, financials and product information.

b] DBMS : A database management system (DBMS) is essentially nothing more than a computerized data-keeping system. User



of the system are given facilities to perform several kinds of operations on such a system for either manipulation of the data in the database OR the management of the database structure itself.

8. What is meant by digital foot print?

The information about a particular person that exists on the internet as a result of their online activity.

OR

A digital footprint is data that is left behind when users have been online. There are two types of digital footprints which are passive and active. A passive footprint is made when information is collected from the user without the person knowing this is happening.

9. Explain different office automation tools.

a) Easy workflow designer

Creating workflow used to be the domain of hard-core system coders. So, as workflow software evolved, it assumed the people using it would be programmers as well. However, a modern office automation system should start with the business user in mind, not the coder.

b) Finance and Budgeting

Budgeting automation tools provide you with forward-thinking and planning on financial matters with more transparency. It weighs out every available resource with an integrated business planning approach.

Write a note on types of networks.

→ LAN → Local Area Network

A LAN is a network of devices connected across short distances, all located within a single, defined area. For example, this could be the network within a household or a business or even cover an area as diverse as a college campus. The network hardware required to facilitate a LAN will be simple, often consisting of only a single ISP-provided multi-purpose device serving as a router, perhaps with some switching capabilities.

→ WLAN → Wireless Local Area Network

A wireless local area network can be considered a subcategory of regular local area network. By definition, in order to be within range of a wireless access point, a device must be local to that access point. Wireless networks differ though, in that they use the air as shared hub through which they transmit data as opposed to discrete cabling.

→ WAN → Wide Area Network

Instead of connecting local devices, a WAN connects multiple smaller networks over larger distances. This opens up a vast range of new opportunities for computers to share data and information.

→ PAN → Personal Area Network

PAN is the most basic type of computer network. This network is restrained to a single person, that is, communication between the computer devices is centered only to an individual's work space. PAN offers a network range of 10m from a person to the device providing



communication.

11. Write a note on hackers and crackers.

### HACKERS

These are people who hack devices and systems with good intentions. They might hack a system for a special specified purpose OR for obtaining more knowledge out of it. Hackers work for finding loopholes in a given system and by covering these loopholes. They are basically programmers who gather extensive knowledge regarding programming language and operating system.

### CRACKERS

These people who hack a system by breaking into it and violating it with some bad intentions. They may hack a system remotely for stealing the contained data OR for harming it permanently. They always keep their marks hidden because what they do is illegal and mostly prohibited OR forbidden. A

12. Write a note on

a) MODEM: Modem stands for Modulator and Demodulator. It is a device that modulates signals to encode digital information for transmission and demodulates signals to decode the transmitted information. It's necessary because it acts as a translator between the devices and rapidly transmits the information.

b] Ethernet Card : An ethernet card is the communications hub for the computer. It connects to a network using a network cable. Ethernet cards can also communicate one-on-one with another ethernet card, allowing for peer-to-peer network connections, these are useful for direct file sharing.

c] Hub : A hub is a physical layer networking device which is used to connect multiple device in a network. They are generally used to connect in a LAN. A hub has many ports in it. A computer which intends to be connected to the network is plugged in to one of these ports.





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : Dhanush Gowda.p Reg. No. : B2014016.

Class : BBA Section : \* Semester 5th Sem.

Subject : MC

Dhanush Gowda.p  
Signature of the Student

Seetharamaiah  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

2 Answer the following.

01) What is Sales promotion.

→ Sales promotion is a marketing activity that is designed to increase sales, encourage customer loyalty or generate brand awareness.

02) Meaning of public Relation?

→ public relations is about managing perception - how people think about your business. It aims to increase awareness - improve business reputation - attract customers.

03) What is AIDA Model?

As an acronym, AIDA breaks down into the steps required for successful marketing: attention, interest, Desire & Action. The AIDA marketing Model is a cornerstone of Modern marketing, to the extent that missing one step is thought to almost guarantee an unsuccessful result.

04) What is E-Commerce?

→ E-Commerce or electronic Commerce is the trading of goods & services on the internet. It is your bustling city center or brick & mortar shop translated into zeros & ones on the internet.



## Super highway

Q5) What is Mobile Advertising.

→ The term mobile advertising refers to any form of advertising that appears on mobile devices such as smartphones & tablet computers.

## Section - B

Q1) Explain the Benefits of IMC.

\* Improved efficiency.

adopting an IMC strategy will improve efficiency by providing a streamlined process. It ensures that the company's harmonious message is carried across various channels & time isn't wasted.

\* Accessibility to larger audiences. Using a range of communication channels allows your company access to a larger audience & widens your reach.

\* Cost effective. Distributing content across multiple channels can be a costly process by adopting an IMC strategy; this removes the need for replication of content.

Q2) Explain the Components of IMC.

→ The following are the components of IMC.

\* Identify your customers from behavioural data

\* Determine the financial value of your customer & prospects.

- \* Create & deliver messages & incentives.
- \* Estimate the Return on customer investment (ROI)

o what are types of Advertising.

→ the types of Advertising are.

- \* Direct Mail:- This is one of the oldest type of Advertising media. Under this Method message

is sent to the prospective buyer by post introducing a new product; service, or feature that doesn't yet have feature that social proof write your Market:-

- \* Sell out extra inventory & Sale promotions are an efficient way to clear out extra inventory at the end of a sales period if there is a particular product taking up too much space, going out of production or becoming Redundant

- \* Gain valuable insights:- Sale promotion works to generate valuable insights into what your customer desire how they make purchasing decision & what kinds of promotion they value the most useful information for both your Sales & Marketing team.

- \* Newspapers & Magazines:- These are the important part form of press advertising newspapers are the most effective & powerful Medium of Advertising



→ ⊗ Radio advertising :- Radio advertising is very popular these days the advertisements are broadcasted from different stations of all India Radio.

⊗ Film advertising :- This also known as cinema advertising. This advo. provides hearing facilities like television.

Answer the following.

Q) Explain the Methods of Sales promotion.  
A) Sales promotion is a marketing strategy where a business will use short term company to spark interest & create demand for a product service or other offers.

The follows are methods of sales promotion.

⊗ Generate new leads.  
In the short term, sales promotions can help you attract new leads or customers. However this should also be seen as one piece in a long-term strategy.

⊗ Introduce a new product :-  
Sales promotional are a great way to grab attention & increase demand when introducing

Q) Explain various types of Social Media & its Advantages

→ The following various types of Social Media.

→ \* Traditional social networking sites most of us are familiar with. Social networking sites like facebook, twitter, linkedin, & tiktok.

\* Social Review sites.

\* Image & video sharing sites

\* Video hosting sites.

\* Community blogs.

\* Discussion sites.

\* Sharing Economy networks

Advantages of Advertising are :-

\* Information & updates

\* Awareness.

\* Share anything with others.

\* Noble to wages.

\* Mental health.





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : AMRUTHA S.A Reg. No. : U18I2A1M0021

Class : 2<sup>nd</sup> year BBA Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester 3<sup>rd</sup> Sem

Subject : ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Amrutha  
Signature of the Student

Cashikata  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## ASSIGNMENT

OB

1. Two cases on the above syllabus should be analysed and recorded in the skill development.

→ 1. Mega Ltd. manufactured water heaters. In the first year of its operations, the revenue earned by the company was just sufficient to meet its costs. To increase the revenue, the company analysed the reasons behind the less revenues. After analysis, the company decided:

- To reduce the labour costs by shifting the manufacturing unit a backward area where labour was available at a very low rate.
- To start manufacturing solar water - heaters and reduce the production of electric water heaters slowly.

This will not only help in covering the risks but also help in meeting other objectives.

a) Identify and explain the objectives of management discussed above.

b) State any two values which the company wanted to communicate to society.

Ans a) The objectives of management discussed above are:  
i) Organizational objectives: An organization strives to achieve multiple organizational objectives in the interest of its stakeholders like owners, employees etc. The main organizational objectives are survival, profit & growth.



ii Social objectives: It is the obligation of every organization to undertake such activities which will benefit the society at large like using eco-friendly methods, contributing towards weaker sections of the society, generating employment opportunities, promoting literacy etc.

b) The two values that the company wanted to communicate to the society are:

i Rural development

ii Environmental sustainability

1. ABC handlooms Ltd. set up a factory for manufacturing jute bags in a remote village as there was no raw materials available. The revenue earned by the company was sufficient to cover the costs and the risks. The demand of bags was increasing day by day, so the company decided to increase production to generate higher sales. For this they decided to employ people from the nearby villages as very few job opportunities were available in that area. The company also decided to open schools and creches for the children of its employees.

A) Identify and explain the objectives of management discussed above.

B) State any two values which the company wanted to communicate to the society.

Answer:

i) The company is fulfilling the organizational and social objectives of management.

Organisational objectives include survival, profit and growth.

- In order to survive, ABC handlooms Ltd. earns enough revenues.
- Company's profits are sufficient to the cover the cost and the risks.
- Since demand for bags was increasing day by day and so the company decided to increase production to generate higher sales, it implies that the company exploits fully its growth potential.

social objectives involve the creation of benefits for the society.

The company decided to employ people from the nearby villages as very few job opportunities were available in that area. It also decided to open schools and creches for the children of its employees ii) Values.

- Providing employment opportunities in rural areas
- Concern for the environment
- Socially responsible behaviour
- Community development by opening schools and creches for children.



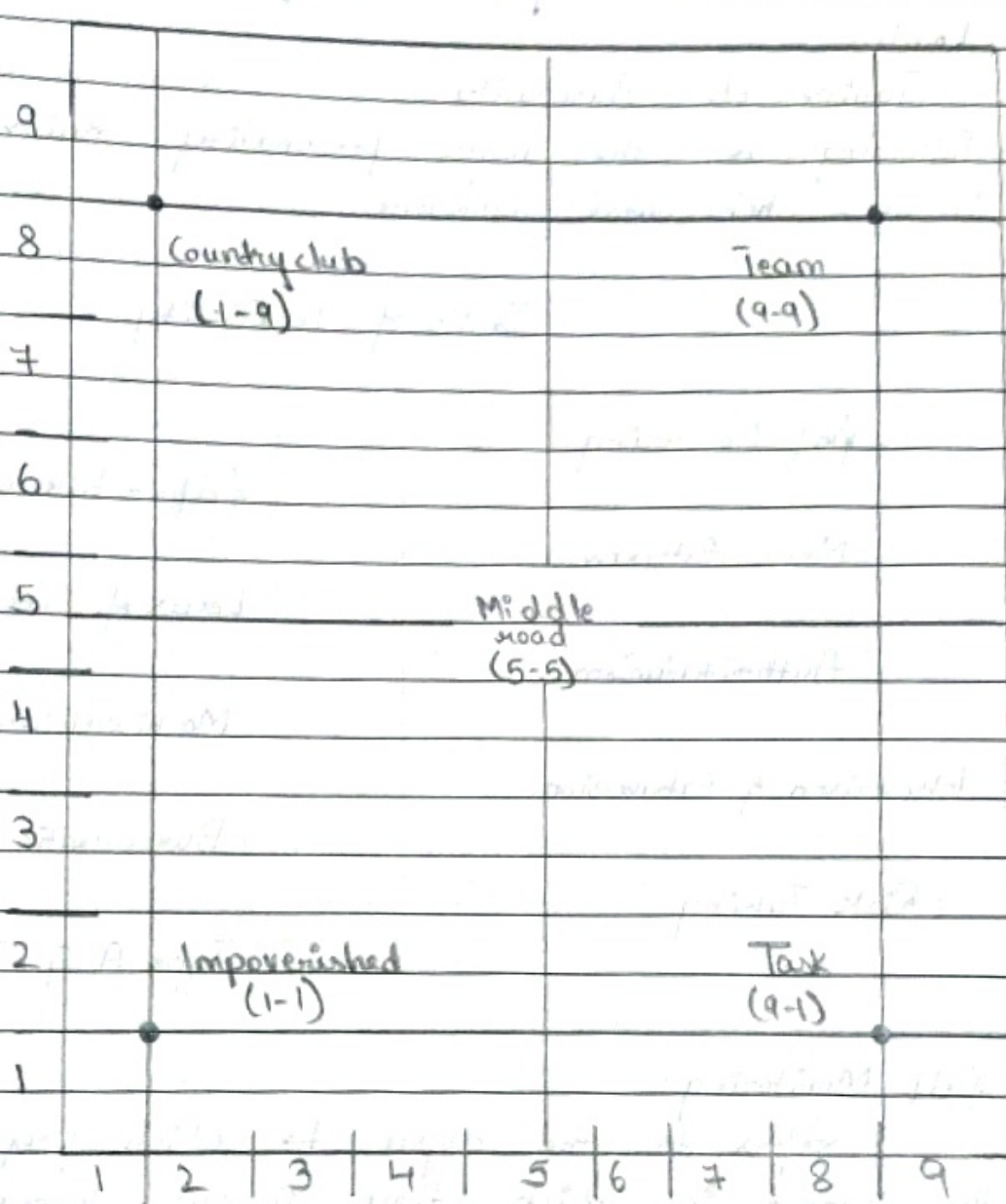
## Q. Draw Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid

→ Blake and Mouton of the University of Texas developed a two dimensional concept of leadership style called Managerial Grid - built on the work of the Ohio State and Michigan studies - to explain leadership behaviour.

They pointed out that leadership style is a blend wherein task oriented and relation oriented behaviours are mixed in different degrees.

The two dimensional model and five different types of leadership styles. In the grid the X-axis represents the concern for production while the Y-axis represents the concern for people. Concern for production means the managerial attitudes about the volume of output, procedures and efficiency of work, etc.,

And, concern for people refers to the degree of personal commitment, responsibility based on trust and satisfying interpersonal relations self-esteem of the workers, etc. A manager is concerned with both the task and the people as he has to get things done through people.



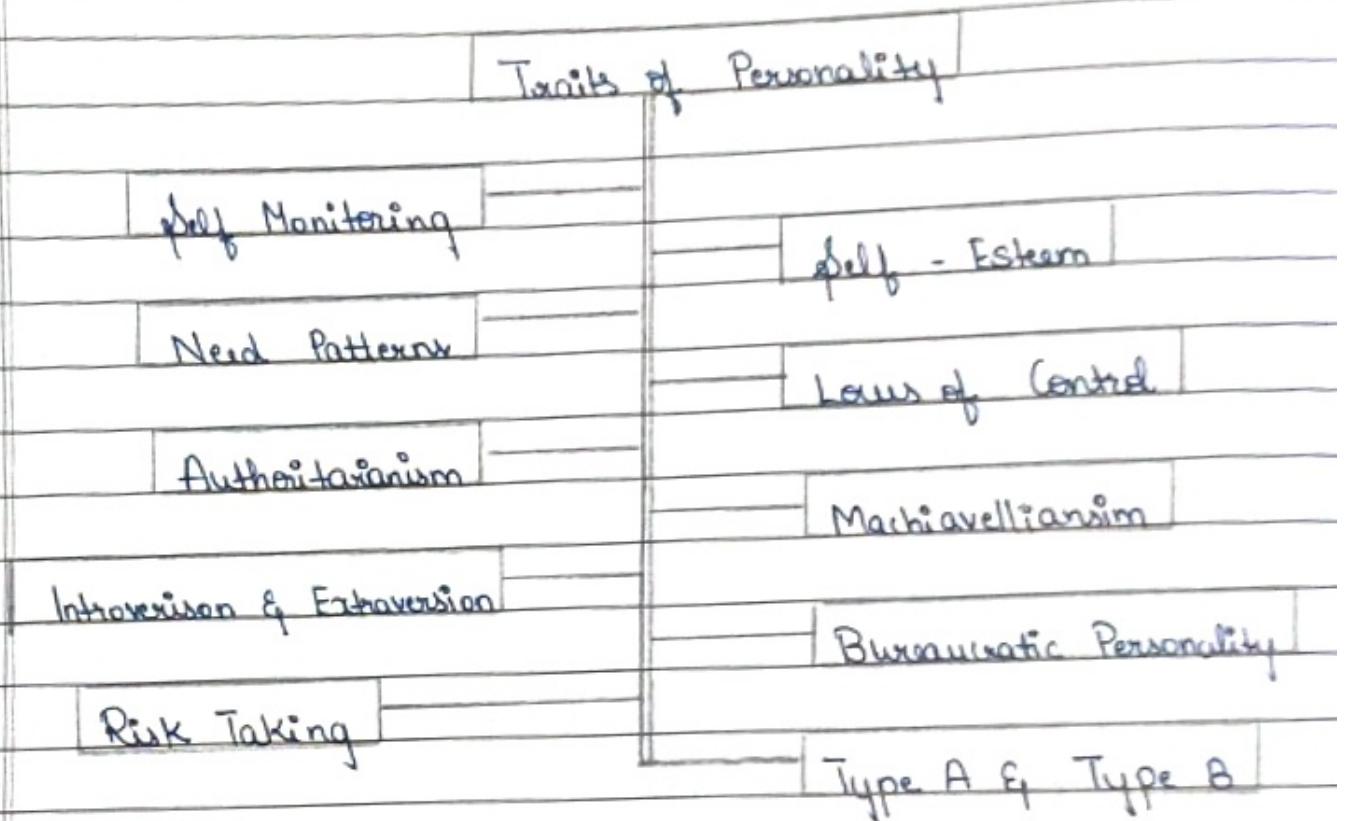
(Low) ← Concern for Production → (High)

The managerial Grid Leadership Style



3. List the Personality traits of successful business leaders.

→ Traits of Personality  
Following are the major personality traits that influence behavioural workplace.



Self Monitoring:

Refers to the degree to which people control the manner in which they display themselves in front of other people.

Self Esteem:

People tend to feel proud about their competence and at times about themselves. This kind

of emotion is termed as self-esteem.

### Need Patterns :

There are several people who have immense desire to stand out by performing difficult jobs and meet their own standards of perfection.

### Locus of Control :

Locus of control was derived from Rotter's social learning theory. As per this theory, locus of control is the common anticipation based on association between individual's character, his deeds and the result achieved.

### Authoritarianism :

The main idea here is that within an organisation there exists difference in power and status among employees.

### Machiavellianism :

This defines the extent of practically possessed by a person. Such people are emotionally isolated and down to earth.

### Introversion and Extroversion :

Two expressions describe a person's socialising abilities. Extroverts are expressive and friendly whereas introverts are hesitant silent and



opposite to type A people. They are silent, tolerant, relaxed and believe in doing things at their own pace.

#### 4. Characteristics of attitude and components of attitude

→ Attitude has an object :

An attitude has an object, which is liked or disliked, favored or disfavored or evaluated as negative or positive.

Attitudes are learnt :

Attitudes is not an inborn phenomenon. Attitudes are learnt through social interactions and experiences.

Attitudes are predispositions :

An attitude is a predisposition a prior determined or learnt view of a thing or tendency to act in a specific way towards a thing.

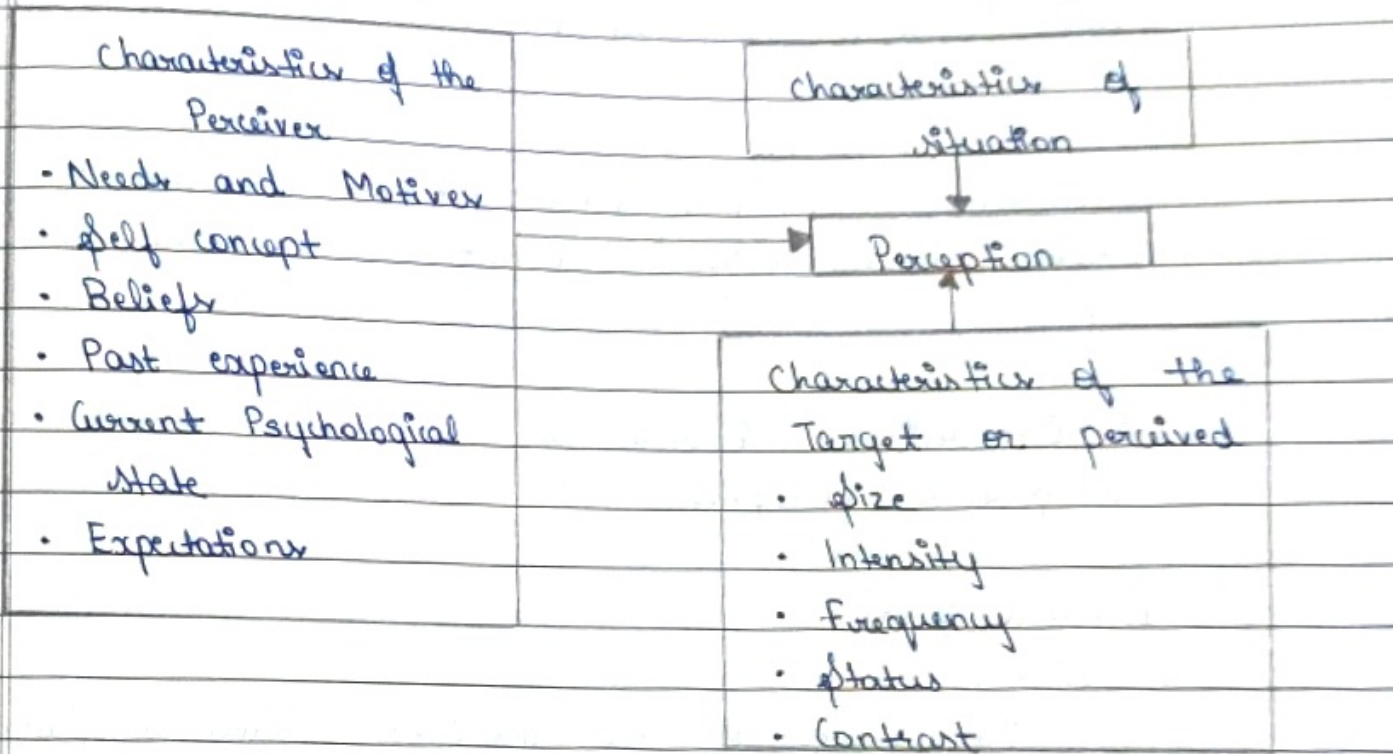
Attitudes are relatively stable phenomena :

An attitude is not a momentary feeling but a long held view of something though attitudes can be changed from time to time.

Attitude has an emotional component :

It has emotional aspect of liking or disliking in relation to an object.

5 Factors influencing perception and a brief explanation  
 → Different people looking at the same thing might perceive it in different ways. There are certain factors that influence an individual's perception.



### Internal factors

i) Needs and Motives : A person's need is influenced by his perception. Need is the feeling of uneasiness when a person desires something or he knows that something is missing in his life.

ii) Self Concept : A person's point of view about his surroundings is influenced by his views about himself.



iii) Beliefs: A person's ideologies and beliefs have a strong impact on his perception of things.

iv) Past Experience: Past experience whether good or bad influence the way a person observe a present situation.

v) Current Psychological state: A person's present mental state has a profound impact on how he sees the world.

vi) Expectations: Expectations play an important role in a person's perception.

External factors:

i) Size:

The size of the perceived stimulus plays a very vital role in attracting the perceiver towards it. The bigger the size of the stimulus, the higher the chances that it would attract the attention of the perceiver towards itself.

ii) Intensity:

The degree of intensity is also crucial in perceptual selection. The higher the intensity, higher are the chances of perceptual selection.

iii) Frequency :

Repetition enhances the sensory alertness of a person. It means that if an external stimulus is repeated several times it gets more attention than if displayed only once.

iv) Status :

The status of the perceiver also influences the perception. Employees get more influenced by high status people as compared to low status people.

v) Contrast :

Stimuli that mix with the environment is not as attractive as those which contrast with their surrounding environment.





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : J Bharath G.M Reg. No. : 1102201206

Class : B.T.B.A [Aviation] Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester 1<sup>st</sup> Sem

Subject : Crew Resources Management

Signature of the Student

Sushilada J.  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

Explain Cognitive & Interpersonal skill in detail :-

Cognitive Skills :-

\* Cognitive skills are the core skills your brain uses to think, read, learn, remember, reason and pay attention.

Working together, they take incoming information and move it in to the bank of knowledge you use everyday at school, at work, and in life.

⇒ In fact, most learning struggles are caused by one or more weak cognitive skills.

Memory / Long term :-

\* Enables you to recall information stored in the past.

\* Common problems when this skill is weak: forgetting names, doing poorly on tests, forgetting things you



## What to Know

### Memory / Working:

\*) Enables you to hang on to information while in the process to using it.

\*) Common problems when this skill is weak: Having to read the directions again in the middle of a project, difficulty following multi-step directions, forgetting what was just said in a conversation.

### Auditory processing:

\*) Enables you to analyze, blend, and segment sounds.

\*) Common problems when this skill is weak:

\*) Struggling with learning to read, reading fluency, or reading comprehension.

### Visual Processing:

What it does: Enable you to think in visual images.

Common problems when this skill is weak: Difficulties understanding what you're read, following directions, reading maps, doing word math problems.

Processing speed:

What it does: enables you to perform tasks quickly & accurately.

→ Common problems when this skill is weak: Most tasks are more difficult, taking a long time to complete tasks for school or work, frequently being the last one in a group to finish something.

Attention:

r) Sustained Attention enables you to stay focused and on task for a sustained period of time, Selective Attention enables you to stay focused and on task despite distraction and Divided Attention enables you to



Remember Information while doing two things at once.

Common problems when the skill is used: lots of unfinished projects, jumping from task to task, easily distracted, difficulty multitasking, & frequent mistakes.

### Interpersonal Skills:

1) We use Interpersonal skills when interacting and communicating with others to help start, build and sustain relationships.

2) Sometimes called people skills, these are innate and learned skills used in social situations pertinent to your career, education and personal life.

3) These skills include working creatively with others, communicating clearly, collaborating, adapting to change, flexibility, interacting effectively with diverse teams, guiding and leading others.

and being responsible, according to the partnership for 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.

Such skills enable us to interact with others effectively, whether in the workplace, school, or on a daily basis. These are some of the most common interpersonal skills.

Communication

Empathy

Emotional Intelligence

Conflict resolution

Negotiation

Listening

Positive attitude

Team work

collaboration

Leadership

Networking

Mediating

Persuasion

Motivation

\*) Most people already possess many of



those in some capacity. But there  
always room for improvement.  
Interested individuals may become  
drawn from too much social  
interaction, yet are outward,  
intuitive, and adept when  
interacting with others.

Developing self-awareness and an  
openness to learning is an excellent  
first step to strengthening your  
interpersonal skills.

*Self*



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## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**20 - 20**

Student Name : Shalinee Sharma Reg. No. : U181P22S0137

Class : B.Sc Section : A Semester I

Subject : Problem Solving Techniques (PST)

Shalinee Sharma  
Signature of the Student

Radh  
Signature H.O.D.

RD  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



1. Write an algorithm draw a flowchart and write C program to calculate Simple Interest

### Algorithm

Step 1 → START

Step 2 → Declare Variables  $i, r, t$  and  $SI$ .

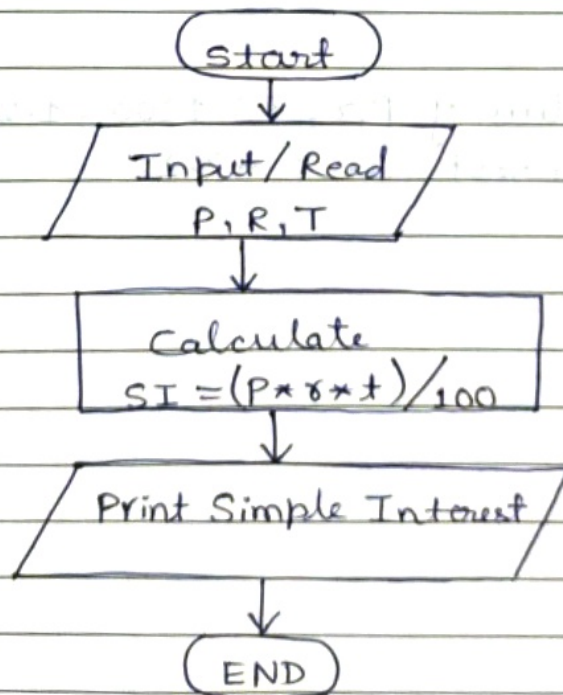
Step 3 → Read the variables value of  $P$  (Principal),  $S$   $t$  (Number of years),  $r$  (Rate of Interest).

Step 4 → Calculate the values of  $SI = (P * r * t) / 100$ .

Step 5 → Display  $SI$  (Simple Interest).

Step 6 → STOP

### Flowchart



## Program

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    float P, r, t, SI;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the values of P, r, t:");
    scanf("%f %f %f", &P, &r, &t);

    SI = (P * r * t) / 100;
    printf("Simple Interest is : %f", SI);
    getch();
}

```

Output :-

Enter the values of P, r, t: 1200, 1.2, 3  
 Simple Interest is : 43.2



2. Write an algorithm draw a flowchart and write the C program to display first  $n$  odd numbers.

### Algorithm.

Step 1  $\rightarrow$  START

Step 2  $\rightarrow$  Declare Variable  $i, n$

Step 3  $\rightarrow$  Read  $n$  and initialize  $i = 1$

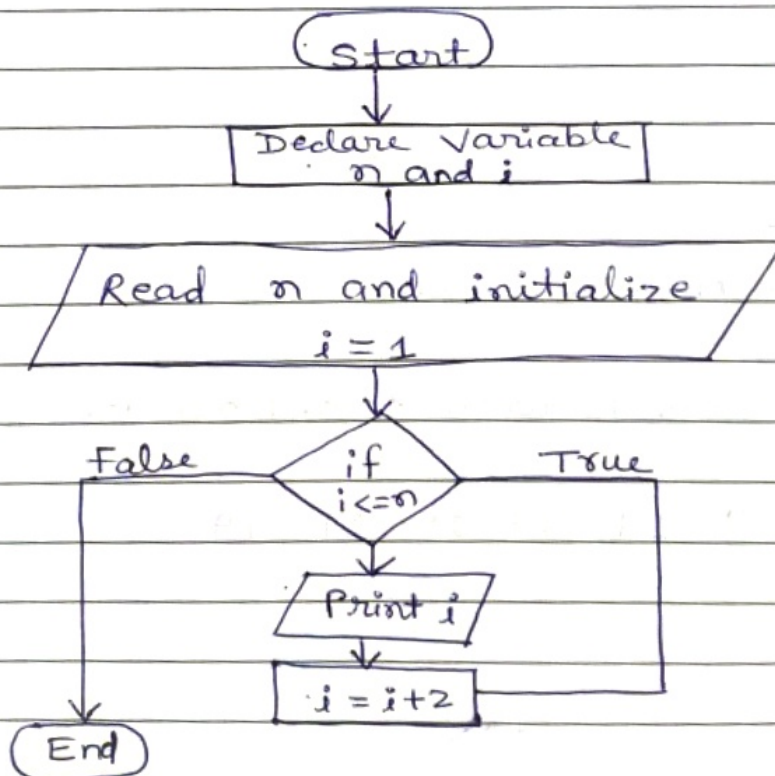
Step 4  $\rightarrow$  Repeat step 5 and step 6 till  $i$  is less than or equal to  $n$  i.e ( $i \leq n$ )

Step 5  $\rightarrow i = i + 2$  Increment  $i$  by 2

Step 6  $\rightarrow$  Print  $i$

Step 7  $\rightarrow$  End

### Flowchart



### Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i, n;
    clrscr();
    printf("\n Enter a number:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("\n ODD numbers between 1 and %d are:\n", n);

    for (i = 1; i <= n; i += 2)
    {
        printf("%d", i);
    }
    getch();
}
```

Output:-

Enter a Number : 20

ODD numbers between 1 and 20 are :

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19



3) write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and write the C Program to display 1 to 100 in reverse order.

### Algorithm

Step 1 → START

Step 2 → Declare and initialize  $i = 100$

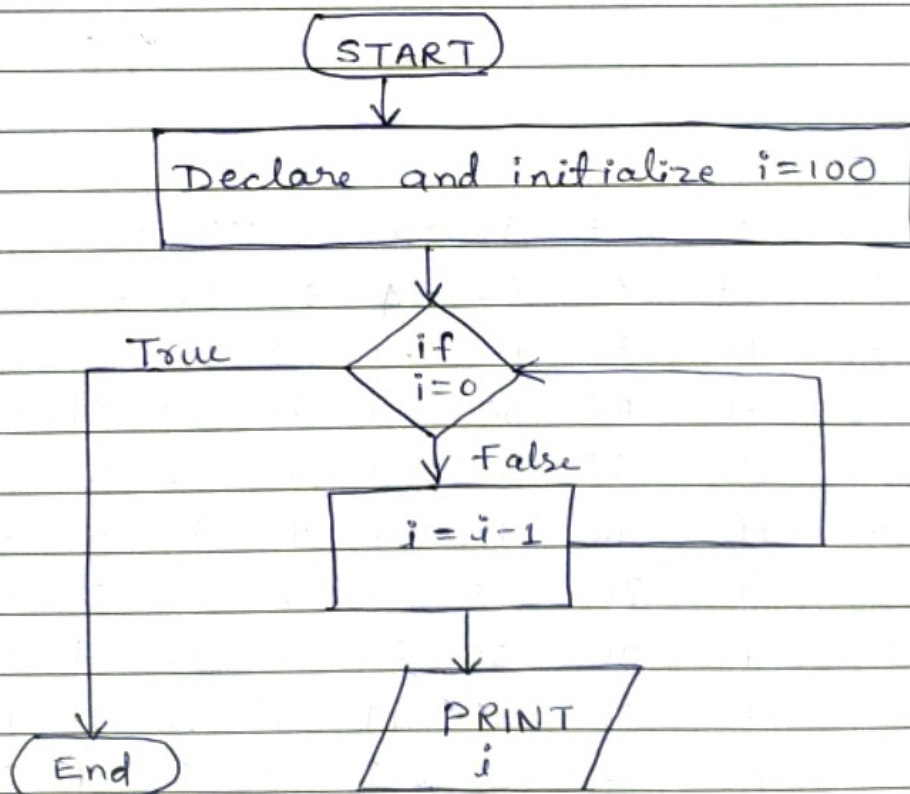
Step 3 → Repeat Step-4 & Step-5 till  $i = 0$

Step 4 → Calculate  $i = i - 1$

Step 5 → Print  $i$

Step 6 → End

### flowchart



### Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i;
    clrscr();
    i = 100;
    while (i >= 0)
    {
        printf("%d", i);
        i--;
    }
    getch();
}
```

### Output :-

100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90
89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	
79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	
69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	
59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	
49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	
39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	
29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	
19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	



4) write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and write the C Program to calculate  $a^n$

### Algorithm

Step 1 → START

Step 2 → Declare  $n, a, i$  and result

Step 3 → Read  $n, a$  and initialize  $i=1$  and  $result=1$

Step 4 → Repeat Step 5 and Step 6 till  $i \leq n$

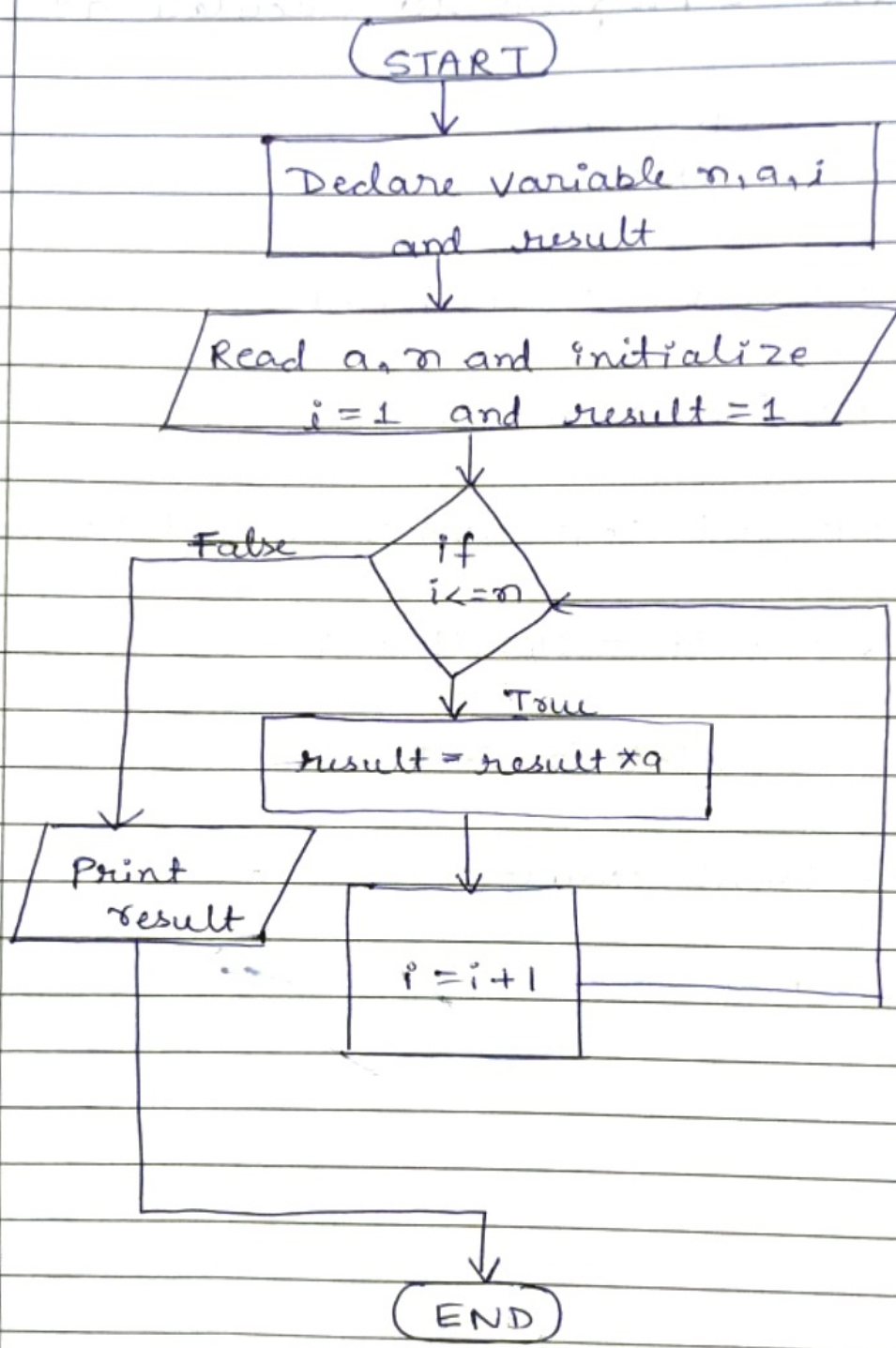
Step 5 →  $result = result * a$

Step 6 → calculate  $i = i + 1$

Step 7 → Print result

Step 8 → End

### Flowchart





### Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int Pow (int a, int b)
{
    int a, result = 1;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        result = result * a;
    }
    return result;
}
void main()
{
    int a = 5, n = 6;
    clrscr();
    printf ("%d", Pow (5, 6));
    getch();
}
```

Output :

15, 625

5. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and write the C program to find the sum of first  $n$  natural numbers

### Algorithm

Step 1  $\rightarrow$  START

Step 2  $\rightarrow$  Declare variables  $n, i$

Step 3  $\rightarrow$  Input  $n$  and initialize  $i=1$  and  
Sum = 0

Step 4  $\rightarrow$  Repeat Step 5 and Step 6 till  $i \leq n$

Step 5  $\rightarrow$  Sum = sum +  $i$

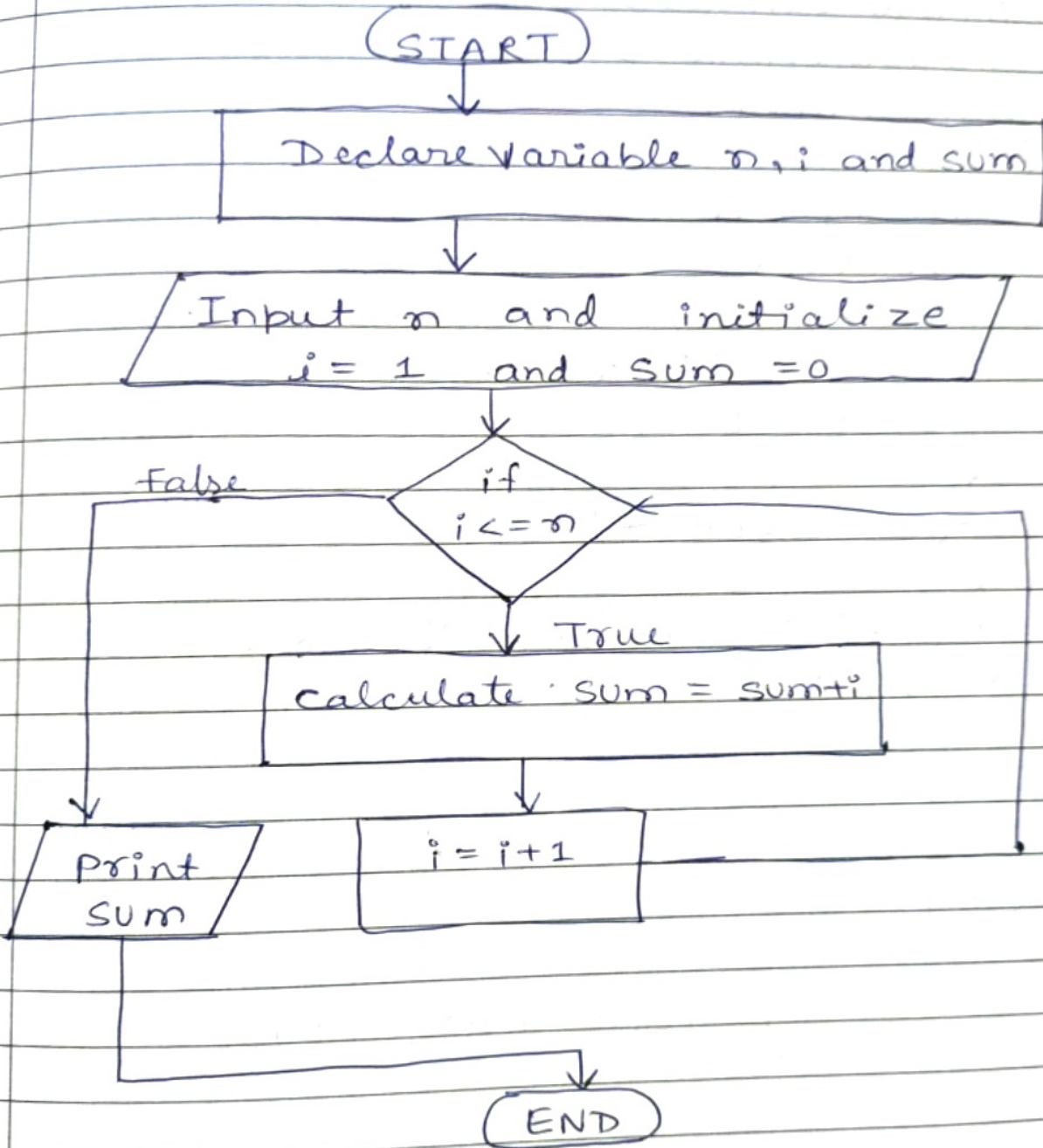
Step 6  $\rightarrow$  Increment  $i$  by one  $i = i + 1$

Step 7  $\rightarrow$  Print sum

Step 8  $\rightarrow$  END



### Flow chart



### Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int n, i, sum = 0;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter a positive integer:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        sum = sum + i;
    }
    printf("sum is %d", sum);
    getch();
}
```

Output :-

Enter a positive integer : 100  
Sum = 5050





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## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**20 - 20**

Student Name : NANDU K Reg. No. : U181P21S0042

Class : BSc Section : A Semester III

Subject : OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAM USING JAVA

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

### ASSIGNMENT-1

WRITE A SIMPLE JAVA APPLICATION TO PRINT MESSAGE "WELCOME TO JAVA".

```
class Hello  
{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        System.out.println("welcome to java");  
    }  
}
```

#### OUTPUT

C:\BSC III > javac Hello.java

C:\BSC III > java Hello

welcome to java



WRITE A PROGRAM TO DISPLAY THE MONTH OF A YEAR. MONTHS OF THE YEAR SHOULD BE HELD IN AN ARRAY.

```

import java.util.Scanner;
class Display
{
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        String[] months = {"January", "February", "March",
                           "April", "May", "June", "July", "August",
                           "September", "October", "November",
                           "December"};

        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        int m = sc.nextInt();
        System.out.println ("month is "+ months [m-1]);
    }
}

```

Output

C:\BSC III > javac Display.java

C:\BSC III > java Display

Enter a month 1-12

6

The month is June

## ASSIGNMENT-2

WRITE A PROGRAM TO DEMONSTRATE A DIVISION BY ZERO EXCEPTION

⇒ WITHOUT EXCEPTION HANDLER.

```
class Arithmetic  
{  
    public static void main (String args[])  
    {  
        int a=100, b=0, result;  
        result = a/b;  
        System.out.println ("Result is"+result);  
    }  
}
```

### OUTPUT

```
C:\Bsc III > javac Arithmetic.java  
C:\Bsc III > java Arithmetic  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: /by zero  
at Arithmetic.main (Arithmetic.java)
```



WRITE A JAVA PROGRAM TO ADD TWO INTEGERS AND TWO FLOAT NUMBERS WHEN NO ARGUMENTS ARE SUPPLIED USE FUNCTION OVERLOADING.

```
class Sum
{
    int a=1;
    int b=1;
    int add(int x, int y)
    {
        int sum = x+y;
        return sum;
    }
    float add(float x, float y)
    {
        float sum = x+y;
        return sum;
    }
}
```

```
class MyMath
{
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        Sum m = new Sum();
        System.out.println ("Sum is" + m.add (5,6));
        System.out.println ("Sum of two float" + m.add(5.6,4.6));
        System.out.println ("Sum of two default is" + m.add());
    }
}
```

# Output

```
C:\Bsc III > javac MyMath.java
```

```
C:\Bsc III > java MyMath
```

```
Sum of two integers is 11
```

```
Sum of two float is 11.9
```

```
Sum of two default 2
```



## ASSIGNMENT 3

WRITE A PROGRAM TO PERFORM MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS. CREATE A CLASS CALLED ADDSUB WITH METHODS TO ADD AND SUBTRACT. CREATE ANOTHER CLASS CALLED MultDiv THAT EXTENDS FROM ADDSUB CLASS TO USE MEMBER DATA OF SUPERCLASS.

```
class Add
```

```
{
```

```
    int a, b;
```

```
    int add()
```

```
{
```

```
    return (a+b);
```

```
}
```

```
    int Subtract()
```

```
{
```

```
    return (a-b);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class MultDiv extends Add
```

```
{
```

```
    int multiply()
```

```
{
```

```
    return (a*b);
```

```
}
```

```
int divide ()  
{  
    return (a/b);  
}
```

```
class MathOperation  
{  
    public static void main (String args [])  
    {  
        MultDiv m = new MultDiv;  
        m.a = 20;  
        m.b = 10;  
        System.out.println ("Addition = " + m.add());  
        System.out.println ("Subtraction = " + m.subtract());  
        System.out.println ("Multiplication = " + m.multiply());  
        System.out.println ("Division = " + m.divide());  
    }  
}
```

### OUTPUT

```
C:\BscIII>java MathOperation  
Addition = 30  
Subtraction = 10  
Multiplication = 200  
Division = 2
```



WRITE A PROGRAM WITH CLASS VARIABLE THAT IS AVAILABLE FOR ALL INSTANCES OF A CLASS. USE STATIC VARIABLE DECLARATION. OBSERVATION CHANGES THAT OCCUR IN OBJECT MEMBER VARIABLE.

### (A) VARIABLE DECLARED AS STATIC

```
class Variable
{
    static int Count = 0;
    public void incr()
    {
        Count++;
    }
}

public static void main (String args[])
{
    Variable Dem obj1 = new Variable();
    obj1.incr();
    System.out.println ("obj1: count is " + obj1.Count);
}
}
```

### OUTPUT

```
C:\BscIII>java Variable.java
C:\BscIII>java Variable
obj1: count is = 2
```



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## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**2022 - 2023**

Student Name : SHREE VIDYA R Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : BSC Section : A Semester 5<sup>th</sup>

Subject : JAVA Programming

  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



① Explain the control statements in java in detail.  
It is classified into 3 types.

(1) selection statements

(2) Iteration statements

(3) Jump statements

(1) Selection statements :- This statements allow to control the flow of the program execution based upon conditions

Ex:- The following statements are selection statements

if else statement

if else if (nested if)

switch statements

(i) If - else statement

if (condition)

statement

else

statement

If (a > b)

s.o.p ("a" is a greater");

else

c.o.p ("b" is greater);

(2) Switch statements

It is a multi way branch statements

It is an automated for large series of if else if statement. The expression in switch statement must be of type byte, short, int, char

Syntax: Switch (expression)

{  
case value 1;

// statement sequence break;

case value 2;

// statement sequence break;

case value N





$n = 3$   
 value (n50)  
 $33$

$n = 3$   
 $n = 2$   
 $n = 1$   
 $n = 0$   
 $n = -1$   
 $n = -2$   
 $n = -3$   
 $n = -4$   
 $n = -5$   
 $n = -6$   
 $n = -7$   
 $n = -8$   
 $n = -9$   
 $n = -10$   
 $n = -11$   
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 $n = -43$   
 $n = -44$   
 $n = -45$   
 $n = -46$   
 $n = -47$   
 $n = -48$   
 $n = -49$   
 $n = -50$

Assignment: The assignment is to write a program to calculate the value of  $n$  for a given value of  $n$ .

$n = 0$   
 $n = 1$   
 $n = 2$   
 $n = 3$   
 $n = 4$   
 $n = 5$   
 $n = 6$   
 $n = 7$   
 $n = 8$   
 $n = 9$   
 $n = 10$   
 $n = 11$   
 $n = 12$   
 $n = 13$   
 $n = 14$   
 $n = 15$   
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 $n = 40$   
 $n = 41$   
 $n = 42$   
 $n = 43$   
 $n = 44$   
 $n = 45$   
 $n = 46$   
 $n = 47$   
 $n = 48$   
 $n = 49$   
 $n = 50$

② Explain the types of operators in java.

① Arithmetic operators :- Are used to perform mathematical operation like addition, subtraction, etc.

operators	Description	Example
+ Addition	Adds value on either side of the operator	$A+B=30$
- Subtraction	Subtracts the value	$A-B=10$
* Multiplication	multiplies the value	$A*B=200$
/ Division	Divides the value	$A/B=0$
% modulus	Divides and return the value of remainder	$A\%B=0$

② Assignment operators :- An Assignment operator is an operator used to assign a new value to a variable.

operators	Description	Example
=	Assign value	$c = a + b$
+=	Adds and result the value	$c += a$
-=	Subtract and results the value	$c -= a$
*=	multiply and result the value	$c *= a$
/=	divides and result the value	$c /= a$
%=	Modulus and result the value	$c \% = a$
^=	Exponential calculation on operators and assign the value	$c ^ = a$



③ Relational operators :- These operators compare the values on either side of them and decide the relation among them

operators	Description	Example
$==$	Value of two operands are equal then condition is true	$(A == B)$ is not true
$!=$	Value of two operands are not equal the condition is true	$(A != B)$ is true
$>$	Greater than	$(a > b)$
$<$	less than	$(a < b)$
$>=$	Greater than & Equal to	$(a >= b)$
$<=$	less than & Equal to	$(a <= b)$

④ Logical operators :- operator which performs AND or NOT operations

operator	Description	Example
$\&$ (and)	True if both the operand is true	$a < 10 \& a < 20$
$\ $ (or)	True if either of the operand is true	$a < 10 \  a < 20$
$!$ (not)	True if an operand is false	$!(a < 10 \& a < 20)$

④ Unary Operator :- are the one that needs a single operand and are used to increment a value, decrement or negative value

Operator	Description	Example
$++$	Increments the value by 1 Post increment & pre increment	$a++$ and $++a$
$--$	decrement the value by 1 Post decrement & pre decrement	$a--$ and $--a$
$!$	invert a boolean value	$!a$

**Bitwise operator** :- In all computers, numbers are represented with bits, a series of zero and ones.

operator	Description	Example
& (AND)	returns bit by bit AND of input	a & b
(OR)	returns OR of input values	a   b
^ (XOR)	returns XOR of input values	a ^ b
~ (complement)	returns the ones complement	~a

**Ternary operator** :- The ternary operator is a conditional operator that decreases the length of the code while performing comparisons and conditionals.

**Shift operators** :- Shift operators are used to shift the bits of a number left or right, thereby multiplying or dividing the numbers, namely left shift operators (<<), signed right operators (>>) and unsigned right shift (>>>)



## Assignment - 2

- ① Explain the concept of method overloading with ex:-  
Method names are the same but parameters are different is called method overloading

Over Ex:- class EX

```
{  
    § void add (int x, int y)
```

```
    § int res = x+y;
```

```
    s.o.p ("method with integer parameter "+res);  
}
```

```
{  
    § void add (float x, float y)
```

```
    § float res = x+y;
```

```
    s.o.p ("method with float parameters "+res);  
}
```

```
{
```

```
void add (int x, int y, int z)
```

```
int res = x+y+z
```

```
s.o.p ("method with three parameter "+res)
```

```
}  
psvm (String args [])
```

```
{  
    EX obj = new EX()
```

```
    obj.add (2,3);
```

```
    obj.add (5.5, 6.5)
```

```
    obj.add (5, 10, 20);  
}
```

```
}
```

- ② Explain the types of inheritance.

1) Single Inheritance

2) Multilevel Inheritance

3) Hierarchy Inheritance

4) Multiple Inheritance

Single Inheritance :- One derived class derives to one base class is known as a single inheritance.

Ex!-

```
class A
{
    int i = 10;
}
class B extends A
{
    int j = 2;
    void print()
    {
        s.o.p ("Base class variable i = " + i);
        s.o.p ("Derived class variable j = " + j);
    }
}
class Inheritance
{
    public static void main (String args [])
    {
        B obj = new B();
        obj.print();
    }
}
```

② Multilevel Inheritance :- A class can be derived from another derived class is known as multilevel inheritance

Ex!-

```
class A
{
    int i = 10;
    void display () { s.o.p ("class A"); }
    void print ()
    {
        s.o.p ("class B");
    }
}
class C extends B
{
    void display ()
    {
        s.o.p ("class C");
    }
}
class Ex
```



② Default constructors explain types of constructors in java

1. Default constructor.
2. parameterized constructor :- The constructor having one or more parameters is used to initialize variable is called parameterized constructor.

Ex:- class x 1/2

```
{
  int a, b; // global variable (or) Instance variable.
  xyz (int x, int y)
  {
    a = x;
    b = y;
  }
  public static void main (String args [])
  {
    xyz Obj = new xyz (5, 10);
  }
}
```

3. Overloaded Constructor : two or more constructors having different parameters is called constructors overloading

ex- class xyz

```
{
  int a, b, c; // global variable (or) Instance variable
  xyz () // default constructor // parameterized construction
  {
    a = 10;
    b = 20;
    c = 30;
  }
  xyz (int x, int y) // constructor with one parameter
  {
    a = x;
    b = y;
    c = 20;
  }
  xyz (int x, int y, int z)
  {
    a = x;
    b = y;
    c = z;
  }
}
```

```

class tx
{
    psvm (String args [])
    xyz obj1 = new xyz ();
    xyz obj2 = new xyz (10, 20)
    xyz obj3 = new xyz (10, 15, 20);
}

```

2A) - Continue :-

3) Hierarchical Inheritance :- One base class derive more than one derived classes is called as hierarchical Inheritance

Ex :- class A

```

{
    int i = 10;
    void display () { s.o.p ("class A"); }
}

```

```

{
    void print ()
    {
        s.o.p ("class B");
    }
}

```

class C extends A

```

{
    void display ()
    {
        s.o.p ("class C");
    }
}

```

class D extends A

```

{
    void display A
    {
        s.o.p ("class D");
    }
}

```

class D extends A

```

{
    void display ()
    {
        s.o.p ("class D");
    }
}

```



```
class Ex {  
    Psvm { String augs [] }  
    B bobj = new B ();  
    b.print ();  
    C cobj = new C ();  
    cobj.display ();  
    dobj.display ();  
}
```

- \*) Multiple Inheritance :- A derived class may have more than one base class is known as multiple inheritance but java does not support multiple inheritance. Through Interfaces java supports multiple Inheritance.



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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : Shalinee Sharma Reg. No. : UI8IP22S0137

Class : Bsc Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester II

Subject : Analog and Digital Electronics

Shalinee  
Sharma  
Signature of the Student

Redhil  
Signature H.O.D.

P. J. 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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

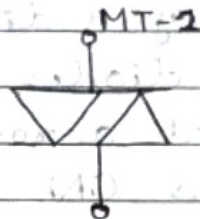


# Assignment - 1

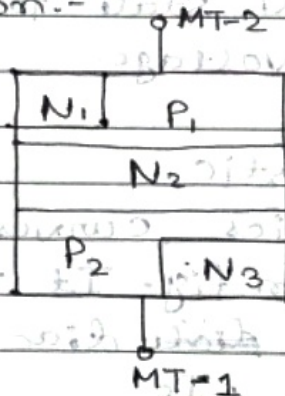
DIAC :-

A diac is nothing else but a triac without its gate terminal. Its equivalent circuit is a pair of inverted four layer diodes. It can breakdown in either direction.

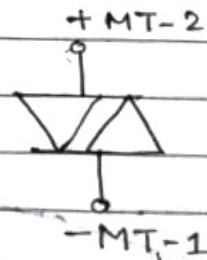
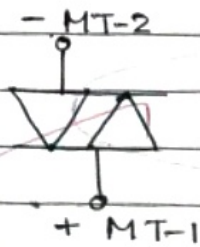
Symbol:-



Construction:-



Operation of Diac :-



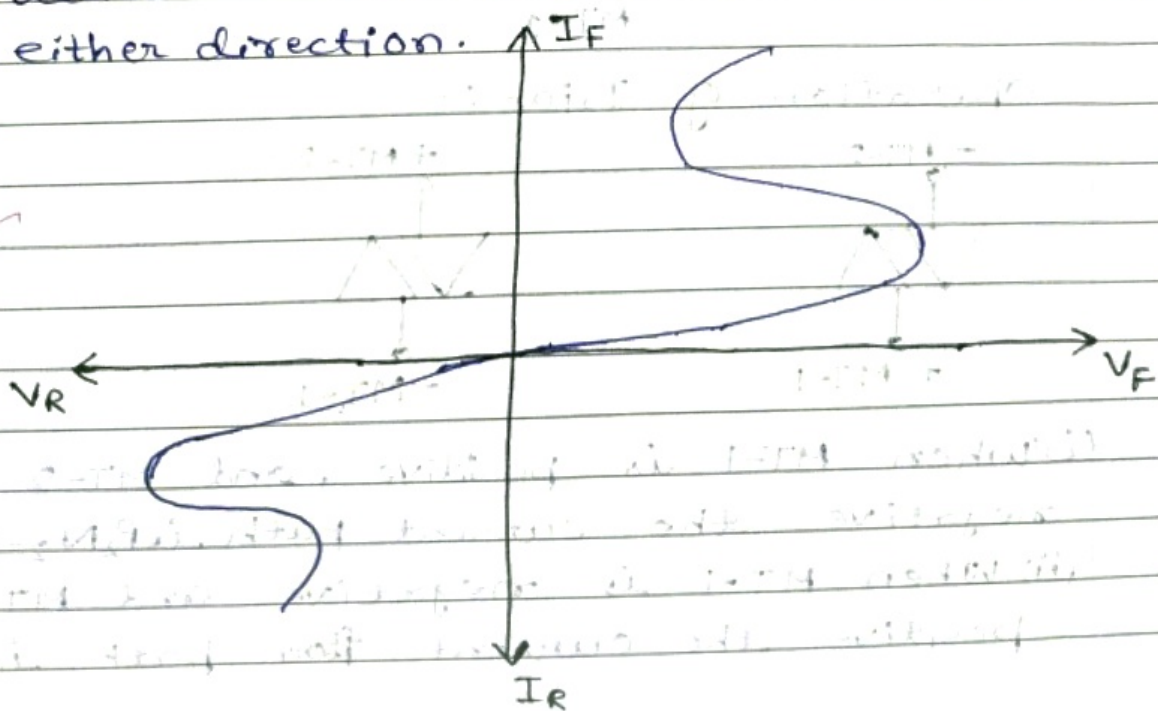
- (i) When MT-1 is positive, and MT-2 is negative the current path is  $P_2-N_2-P_1-N_1$ .
- (ii) When MT-1 is negative and MT-2 is positive the current flow path is

$P_1-N_2-P_3-N_3$ . Diode is designed to trigger triacs or provide protection against over-voltages.

The operation of a diac can be explained as it is two diodes connected in series. Voltage applied across it in either direction turns ON one diode, reverse-biasing the other. Hence it can be switched from OFF to ON state for either polarity of the applied voltage.

### V-I Characteristic

The characteristics curves of a typical diac is shown in fig. It resembles the letter Z since diac breakdown in either direction.



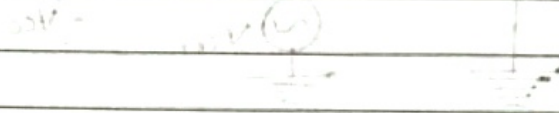


# Diac

## Application:

Diac has symmetrical, bidirectional switching characteristics because of this feature, diac are frequently used as triggering devices in the triac phase control circuit used for light dimming, Universal motor speed control and heat control etc.

*Def 4/1/16/22*

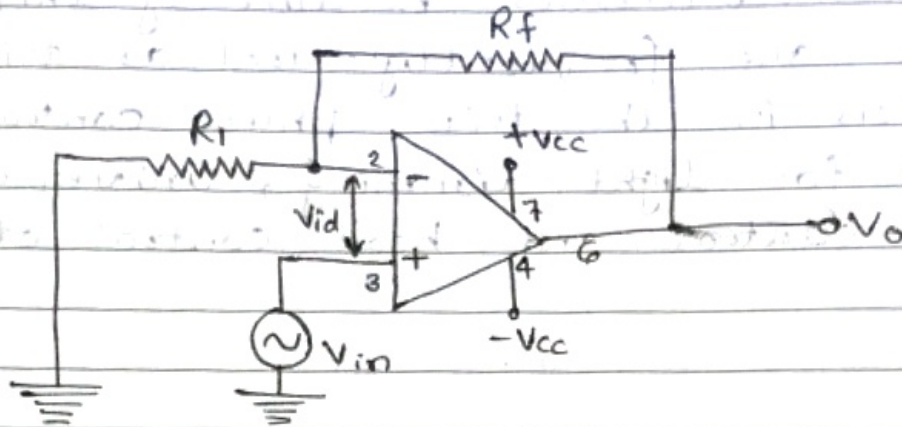


*[Faint handwritten notes describing the diac's characteristics and its use in phase control circuits.]*

- (i) ...
- (ii) ...

## Assignment - 2

### 1. Non-Inverting Amplifier with feedback



The input is applied to the non-inverting terminal. The inverting terminal is grounded through the input resistance  $R_1$ . The resistor  $R_1$  and  $R_f$  form the feedback of the circuit. The part of output voltage that is developed across  $R_1$  is applied to the inverting terminal to provide negative feedback.

As the feedback voltage and the input voltage are in series the circuit is a voltage series negative feedback amplifier circuit. We know that open loop gain,  $A = \frac{V_o}{V_{id}}$  — (a)

Closed loop gain,  $A_f = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}}$  — (b)



The differential input to the basic amplifier is  $V_{id} = V_{in} - V_f$  — (1)

$$V_f = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \times V_o \quad (\text{using branching theorem}) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Substituting eq (2) in (1)

$$V_{id} = V_{in} - \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \right) \times V_o$$

from eq (a)  $V_o = A V_{id}$

$$V_{id} = V_{in} - \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \right) \times A V_{id}$$

$$V_{in} = V_{id} + A V_{id} \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \right)$$

$$V_{in} = V_{id} \left( 1 + A \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \right) \right) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Substitute eq (3) in (b)

$$A_f = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{V_o}{V_{id} \left( 1 + A \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \right) \right)}$$

$$= \frac{V_o}{V_{id} + A V_{id} \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{V_o}{V_{id} \left( 1 + A \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \right) \right)}$$

$$= \frac{V_o}{V_{id} \left( 1 + \frac{A R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \right)}$$

$$A_f = \frac{V_o (R_i + R_f)}{V_{id} (R_i + R_f) + A V_{id} R_i}$$

$$= \frac{V_o (R_i + R_f)}{V_{id} ((R_i + R_f) + A R_i)}$$

$$A_f = \frac{A (R_i + R_f)}{R_i + R_f + A R_i} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\left[ \because \frac{V_o}{V_{id}} = A \right]$$

Equation (4) is the exact expression for Voltage gain with negative feedback. However in practice  $A R_i$  will be greater than  $(R_i + R_f)$   $A R_i \gg (R_i + R_f)$  so therefore neglecting  $(R_i + R_f)$  in the denominator we get

$$A_f = \frac{A (R_i + R_f)}{A R_i}$$

$$A_f = \frac{A (R_i + R_f)}{A R_i}$$

$$A_f = \frac{R_i + R_f}{R_i}$$

$$A_f = \frac{R_i}{R_i} + \frac{R_f}{R_i}$$

$$\boxed{A_f = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i}}$$

$$A_f = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} \quad \text{from eq (b)}$$

$$A V_o = A V_{in}$$



$$V_{oi} = \left( \frac{1+R_f}{R_i} \right) \cdot V_{in}$$

The equation 4, dividing both numerator and denominator by  $(R_i+R_f)$  we get

$$A_f = \frac{A(R_i+R_f) / R_i+R_f}{\left( \frac{R_i+R_f}{R_i+R_f} \right) + \frac{A R_i}{(R_i+R_f)}}$$

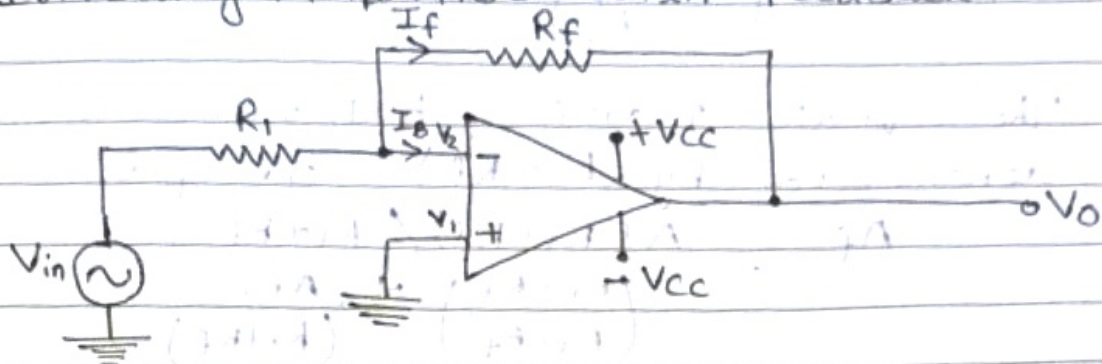
we get

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + \frac{A R_i}{(R_i+R_f)}}$$

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta}$$

$$\beta = \frac{R_i}{(R_i+R_f)}$$

## 2. Inverting Amplifier with feedback.



Input signal is applied to the inverting terminal through the input resistance  $R_1$ . The non-inverting terminal is grounded. As the feedback voltage and input signal are both applied to the same inverting terminal. The circuit forms a voltage shunt feedback device. This can also be called as voltage shunt Amplifier.

Applying KCL at node 'B' we get

$$I_{in} = I_B + I_f$$

Input impedance of OP-Amp is very high.

$\therefore I_B$  is negligibly small.

$$I_{in} = I_f$$

Let the voltage at non-inverting terminal and inverting terminal are  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  respectively. nodal equation.

$$\frac{V_{in} - V_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2 - V_o}{R_f} \quad \rightarrow (a)$$

Differential input to the basic Amplifier is

$$V_{id} = V_1 - V_2$$



$$-V_1 = 0 \quad (\because \text{It is grounded})$$

$$\therefore V_{id} = -V_2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Gain of basic amplifier,  $A = \frac{V_o}{V_{id}}$

$$A = \frac{-V_o}{V_2} \quad (\text{from (1)})$$

$$V_2 = \frac{-V_o}{A}$$

Substitute  $V_2$  in (a)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{in} - \left(\frac{-V_o}{A}\right)}{R_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{-V_o}{A}\right) - V_o}{R_f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{in} + \frac{V_o}{A}}{R_1} = \frac{-V_o - AV_o}{R_f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AV_{in} + V_o}{R_1} = \frac{-V_o - AV_o}{R_f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AV_{in} + V_o}{AR_1} = \frac{-V_o - AV_o}{AR_f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AV_{in} + V_o}{AR_1} = -V_o \left[ \frac{1}{AR_f} + \frac{1}{R_f} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{in}}{R_1} = -V_o \left[ \frac{1}{AR_f} + \frac{1}{R_f} \right] - \frac{V_o}{AR_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{in}}{R_1} = -V_o \left[ \frac{R_1 + AR_1 + R_f}{AR_1 R_f} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AR_f}{R_1 + AR_1 + R_f} = -\frac{V_o}{V_{in}}$$

multiplying both sides by (-)

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{-A R_f}{R_i + A R_i + R_f}$$

Divide both numerator & Denominator by  $R_i + R_f$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{-A \frac{R_f}{R_i + R_f}}{\frac{R_i + R_f + A R_i}{R_i + R_f}} \Rightarrow \frac{-A \left( \frac{R_f}{R_i + R_f} \right)}{\frac{R_i + R_f}{R_i + R_f} + \frac{A R_i}{R_i + R_f}}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{-A \frac{R_f}{R_i + R_f}}{1 + \frac{A R_i}{R_i + R_f}}$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{R_f}{R_i + R_f}$$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_f}$$

$$A_f = \frac{-A K}{1 + A \beta}$$

It must be noted the  $K$  is less than 1,  $K < 1$   
Compare with the result of non-inverting amp.

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + A \beta}$$

[Voltage gain of inverting amplifier] =  $-K$  [voltage gain of non-inverting Amplifier]

$$A R_i \gg R_i + R_f$$

$$A_f = \frac{-A R_f}{A R_i}$$

$$\therefore A_f = \frac{-R_f}{R_i}$$



## Assignment III

### MOD - 3 SYNCHRONOUS COUNTER USING K-MAP.

Truth Table :-

J	K	$Q_{n+1}$
0	0	$Q_n$
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	$\bar{Q}_n$

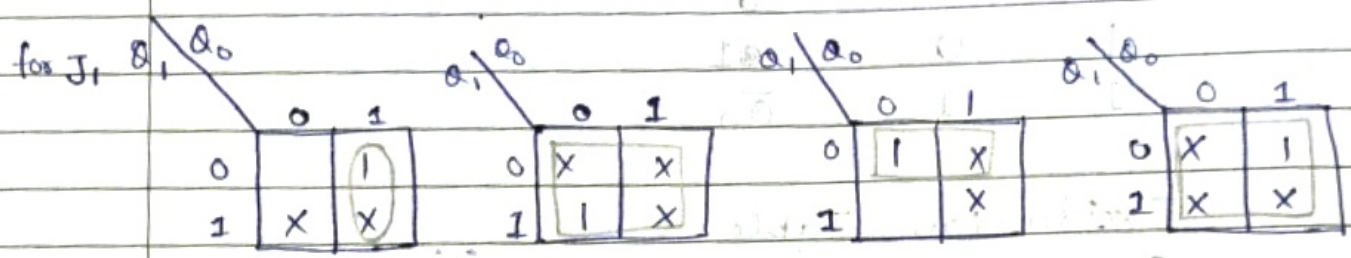
Excitation Table

$Q_n$	$Q_{n+1}$	J	K
0	0	0	X
0	1	1	X
1	0	X	1
1	1	X	0

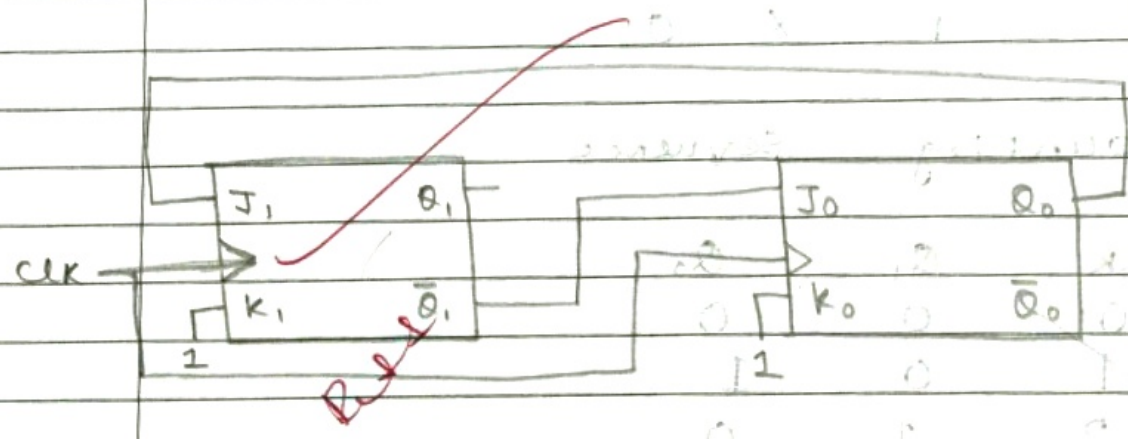
Counting Sequence

clk	$Q_1$	$Q_0$
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	1	0
3	0	0

Count	P.S		N.S		Flipflop i/p			
	$Q_1$	$Q_0$	$Q_1^+$	$Q_0^+$	$J_1$	$K_1$	$J_0$	$K_0$
0	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	x
1	0	1	1	0	1	x	x	1
2	1	0	0	0	x	1	0	x



$J_1 = Q_0$        $K_1 = 1$        $J_0 = \bar{Q}_1$        $K_0 = 1$







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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : Hasuhitha. D Reg. No. : V181p2150024

Class : 11<sup>rd.</sup> Section : 'B' Semester IV Semester

Subject : IT (INTERNET ~~TECHNOLOGY~~ Technology)

  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

3/7/23

## Assignment-1

### ⇒ INTERNET APPLICATIONS

Internet Applications are software programs that are used to access and utilize the resource of the Internet. Internet applications is an interactive, compiled application that can be accessed through a Corporate (or) through the Internet applications can perform complex business processes on either the client (or) the server. In a server-based Internet application the application uses the Internet protocol to receive request from a client typically a web browser process associated code, and return data to the browser.

The Internet carries many applications and services, most prominently the world wide web including social media, electronic mail, mobile applications, multiplayer online games, internet telephony, file sharing and streaming media services.

### → SOME Common Examples of Internet applications include

1. E-Mail:- E-Mail (or) electronic mail is one of the most widely used Internet applications it allows users to send and receive message and files over the internet.



E-Mail is defined as the transmission of Message on the Internet. It is one of the most commonly used features over communication networks that may contain text, files, images (or) other attachments. Generally, it is information that is stored on a computer sent through a network to a specified individual (or) group of individuals. E-mail messages are conveyed through email servers; it uses multiple protocols within the TCP/IP suite.

\* Example:- SMTP is a protocol, stands for Simple Mail transfer protocol and used to send message whereas other protocols IMAP (or) POP are used to retrieve message from a mail server. If you want to login to your mail account, you just need to enter a valid e-mail address, password and the mail servers used to send and receive message.

Although most of the webmail servers automatically configure your mail account, therefore you only required to enter your email address and password. However, you may need to manually configure each account if you use an email client like Microsoft Outlook (or) Apple Mail. In addition to enter the email address and password, you may also need to enter incoming and outgoing mail servers and the correct port numbers for each one.



→ E-Mail message include three components which are as follows.

1. Message envelope: - it depicts the email's electronic format
2. Message header: - it contains e-mail Subject line and Sender / recipient information
3. Message body: - it comprises images, text and other file attachments.

The email was developed to support rich w/ th custom formatting and the original email standard is only capable of supporting plain text message. In modern times, email supports HTML (Hypertext Markup language) which make it capable of emails to support the same formatting as websites. The email that supports HTML can contain

links images, CSS layouts and also can send files (or) "email attachments" along with message. Most of the e-mail servers enable users to send attachments with each e-mail typically limited to one megabyte support email megabyte (or) more in size

2. File Transfer: - file transfer protocol (FTP) is a protocol used for transferring files over the internet. It is commonly used to upload and download files to and from web servers.



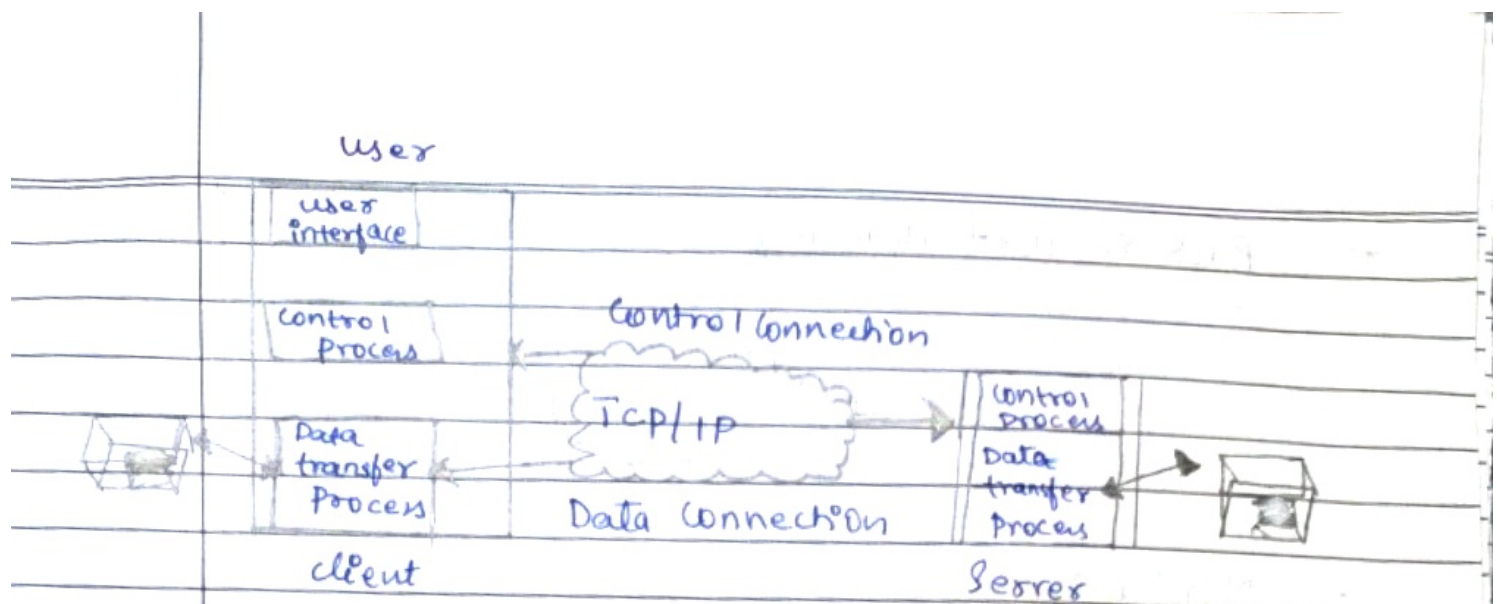
→ FTP: FTP stands for file transfer protocol. FTP is a standard Internet protocol provided by TCP/IP used for transmitting the files from one host to another. It is mainly used for transferring the web page files from computer from other servers.

→ Objectives of FTP:

- \* it provides the sharing of files
- \* It is used to encourage the use of remote computer
- \* it transfers the data more reliably and efficiently.

Although transferring files from one system to another is very simple and straightforward but sometimes it can cause problems. For example, two systems may have different file conventions. Two systems may have different ways to represent text and data. Two systems directors these problems by establishing two connections b/w hosts. One connection is used for data transfer and another connection is used for the control connection.

→ Mechanism of FTP:-



The above figure shows the basic model of the FTP. The FTP client has three components: the user interface, control process, and data transfer process. The server has two components: the server control process and the server data transfer process.

### → Advantages of FTP:-

- \* Speed:- one of the biggest advantages of FTP is speed. The FTP is one of the fastest way to transfer the files from one computer to another computer.
- \* Efficient:- it is more efficient as we do not need to complete all the operations to get the entire file.
- \* Security:- To access the FTP server, we need to login with the username and password. Therefore, we can say that FTP is more secure.



\* Back & forth Movement:- FTP allows us to transfer the files back and forth. Suppose you are manager of the company, you send some information to all the employees, and they all send information back on the same server.

### \* Disadvantages of FTP

\* The standard requirement of the industry is that all the FTP transmissions should be encrypted

\* FTP serves two operations i.e., to send and receive large files on a network. However, the size limit of the is 2GB that can be sent

\* passwords and file contents are sent in clear text that allows unwanted eavesdropping.

\* It is not compatible with every system.

3 Real-time user communication:- Real time communication (RTC) refers to the ability to communicate and exchange information in real time over the Internet. RTC includes technologies and protocols that enable synchronous communication of audio video, and other types of data between devices

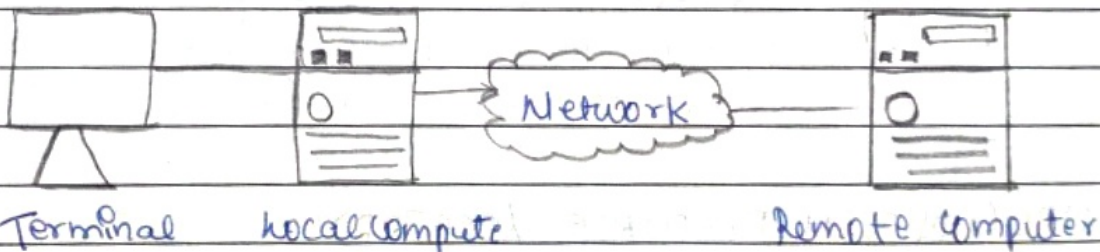
\* Examples:- Text, voice, (or) video, chat, Skype, Zoom, and Slack

RTC relies on a combination of protocols and technologies including Real-time Transport protocol (RTP) and Session Initiation protocol (SIP), to establish and maintain real-time

## Communication Sessions between devices

RTC has become increasingly important in recent years with the proliferation of smartphones and other devices that are capable of accessing the Internet and running real-time communication applications. It has enabled new forms of communication and collaboration, such as remote work and online education, and it has also become an important part of many social and business interactions.

4 Remote login:- Remote login applications allow users to remotely access and control another computer over the Internet. This is useful for remote troubleshooting (or) accessing files on a different computer.



Terminal

local computer

Remote Computer

## → Internet Terms:-

- \* WWW
- \* Browser
- \* Search Engine
- \* URL
- \* Domain
- \* HTML



- \* WWW:- "The world wide web is the universe of networks accessible information, an embodiment of human knowledge."
- \* BROWSER:- Browser is a software program that allows a person to view www documents
- \* Example:- Netscape, Microsoft Internet Explorer, chrome, Mozilla Mac web, and Net Crouser etc.
- \* SEARCH ENGINES:- A web site that will help you search the internet for key words. Search engines are program that search documents for specified key words words. returns a list of the documents where the keywords were found. A search engines is really a general class of program however, the term is often used to specifically describe systems like Google, Bing and Yahoo! search that enable users to search for documents in the www

### → URL (UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR)

The unique address of any web page. it tells your computer where the information is stored so it can be viewed

Examples:- % http://www.google.com

htt-p - protocol (hyper text transfer)

www - subdomain

Google - domain name

com - top level domain (TLD)

\* DOMAIN: - A way to indicate what type of site you may be viewing. Some common domains are:-

- com - Commercial
- org - non-profit and research
- gov - government agency
- edu - education

are constantly being added, so these should only be used as guidelines to help you know what type of site you are on.

→ HTML: - Hyper Text Markup language  
✓ Standard Markup language used to create webpages

→ USENET: - Usenet is a world wide distributed discussion system that was created in 1979, before the world wide web became popular.

- it consists of a set of newsgroups, each of which is dedicated to a particular topic (or) theme. Users can post message (or) articles to these newsgroups, and other users can read and respond to them.
- Usenet was popular in the 1980's and 1990s as a way for users to discuss various topics and share information. It was widely used for academic and research purposes, as well as for recreational discussion on various topics such as music, politics, and technology.
- Although Usenet is less popular today than it was in



In the past, it still has a dedicated user base and for discussions on various topics. Usenet also played an important role in the early development of the Internet and influenced the design of many modern communication protocols.

Q) List the important of web terminology

Ans) The important of web wide web are :-

- 1) WWW (or) world wide web
- 2) Internet
- 3) online & offline
- 4) Internet service provider (or) ISP
- 5) website
- 6) webpage
- 7) home page (or) index page
- 8) static and dynamic website
- 9) web browser
- 10) web server
- 11) domain name
- 12) URL
- 13) DNS
- 14) IP address
- 15) Firewall
- 16) cache
- 17) FTP
- 18) HTTP
- 19) HTML
- 20) wget
- 21) wget
- 22) SFTP

3) Explain about https

- Hyper text Transfer protocol Secure (HTTPS) is the version of http. It uses SSL/TLS for secure encrypted communications
- Originally developed by Netscape in mid-1990s SSL (Secure Socket Layer) is a cryptographic protocol to http, which defines how client and server should communicate with each other securely
- An HTTPS connection can protect the data transfer from the Man-in-the-middle attacks and common security threats by providing bidirectional communication b/w a client and server

SSL/TLS handshake - major problem in https

Although https is secure by its design the SSL/TLS handshake process consumes a significant time before establishing an https connection.

\* characteristics of https

- Security :- Nowadays there are a lot of cyber-attacks on the web. And online installment have also expanded,
- Need of SSL :- Some SEO specialists accept that by introduction SSL on the site, there are a few SEO benefits from Google.



- Authentication :- https encrypts all message substance including the http header and the request/responsible data.

\* Browsing privately :- https is presently used more frequently by web clients than the first non-secure http, fundamentally to ensure page genuineness on all sorts of websites, secure account and to keep client communication.

#### → Advantages of https

- The main advantage of https is that it provides high security to user.
- Data and information are protected, social ensures data protection.
- SSL technology in https protects the data from third-party (or) hackers, and this technology build for the users who are using it.
- It help users by performing banking transactions.

#### → Disadvantages of https

- user need to update all their internal links





## Assignment = 02

→ write a program using CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>css</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
background-color: magenta;
```

```
};
```

```
body {
```

```
color: yellow;
```

```
text-align: center;
```

```
};
```

```
</style>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="color: cyan; text-align: center;"> This is inline CSS </h1>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color: grey;">
```

```
</h2>
```

<h2> The external sheet is applied on the follow

```

<p class="red"> This red </p>
<p class="thick"> This is thick </p>
<p class="thick blue"> This is thick blue </p>
</body>
</html>

```

• red {

color: red;

• thick {

font-size: 30px;

• blue {

color: blue;



Write a program using JavaScript

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<script>
```

```
function addition() {
```

```
  a = Number(My-cal.first.value);
```

```
  b = Number(My-cal.second.value);
```

```
  c = a + b;
```

```
  My-cal.total.value = c;
```

```
}
```

```
function subtraction() {
```

```
  a = Number(My-cal.first.value);
```

```
  b = Number(My-cal.second.value);
```

```
  c = a - b;
```

```
  My-cal.total.value = c;
```

```
}
```

```
function multiply() {
```

```
  a = Number(My-cal.first.value);
```

```
  b = Number(My-cal.second.value);
```

```
  c = a * b;
```

```
  My-cal.total.value = c;
```

```
}
```

```
function division() {
```

```
  a = Number(My-cal.first.value);
```

```
  b = Number(My-cal.second.value);
```

```
  c = a / b;
```

```
  My-cal.total.value = c;
```

```

</script>
<body bg color="pink">
<form name="my-cal">
  <br> <br> <br>
  Number1:<input type="text" name="first">
  <br> <br> <br>
  Number2:-<input type="text" name="second">
  <br> <br> <br>
  <input type="button" value="Add" onclick="addition();"
  <input type="button" value="Sub" onclick="Subtraction();"
  <input type="button" value="Multi" onclick="Multiplication();"
  <input type="button" value="Div" onclick="Division();"
  <br> <br> <br>
  Result:<input type="text" name="total">
</body>
</html>

```



③ write a program to create dialogue boxes using alert(), confirm() and prompt() function

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title> Customer Feedback </title>  
</head>
```

```
<body>  
<h1> customer feedback </h1>  
<p> Thank you for you choosing our  
products, we would like to hear your  
Feedback so that we can continue to  
improve our services </p>
```

```
<button onclick="showFeedbackForm()">  
leave Feedback </button>  
<script>
```

```
function showFeedbackForm()  
let name = prompt("Enter your name:");  
let email = prompt("Enter your email-Id:");  
let rating = prompt("Rate your experience  
form: 1 to 5:");  
let comment = prompt("Leave your comment")
```

```
if (name && email && rating && comment) {  
let result = confirm("thank you for your
```

Feedback Do you want to submit your  
Feedback";

if (confirm) {

alert("your feedback has been submitted  
thank you for your valuable input");

}

else {

alert("please fill in all fields to submit your  
Feedback");

}

</script >

</ body >

</html > .

P  
10/8/23





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20<sup>22</sup> - 20<sup>23</sup>

Student Name : Megha P Reg. No. : 52010806

Class : 3<sup>rd</sup> BSc Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester 6<sup>th</sup> Sem

Subject : Communication - II

Megha P  
Signature of the Student

Redhil  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## Assignment - 01

DATE	/ /
PAGE	

### Phase Shifting Key

psk is a digital modulation technique defined as the process of shifting the phase of the carrier signal between two levels, depending on whether 0 or 1 is to be transmitted.

let the carrier be

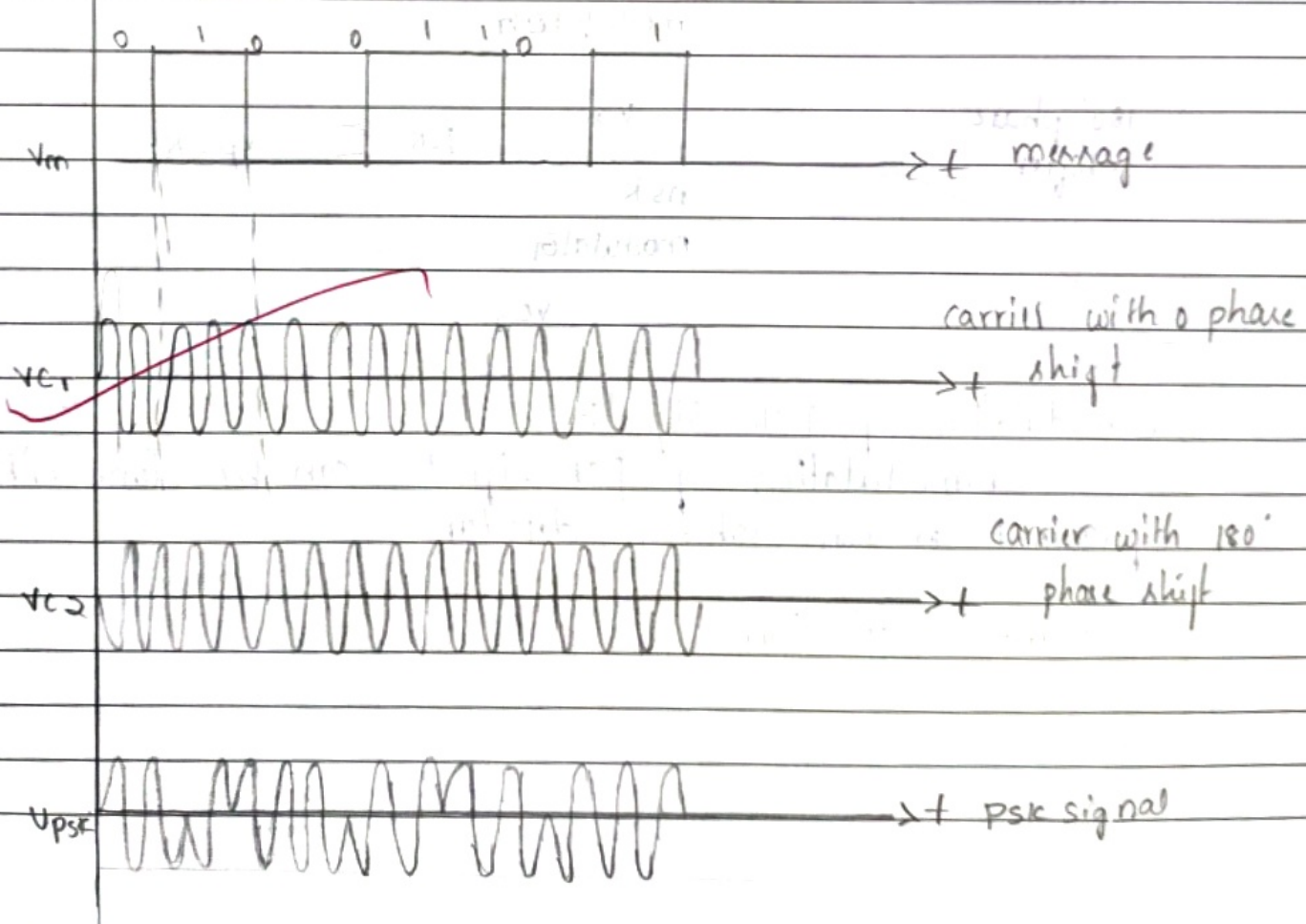
$$V_{c1} = V_c \cos \omega_c t \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$V_{c2} = -V_c \cos \omega_c t \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

The psk signal is

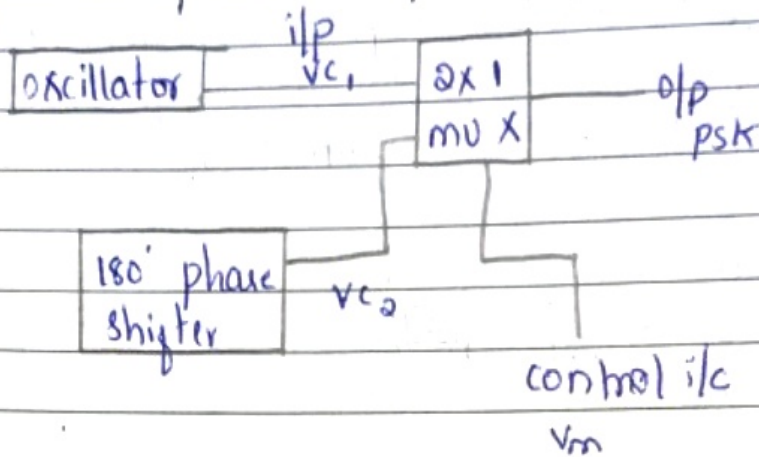
$$V_{psk} = V_m V_c \cos \omega_c t \quad \text{when symbol is 1}$$

$$= -V_m V_c \cos \omega_c t \quad \text{when symbol is 0}$$

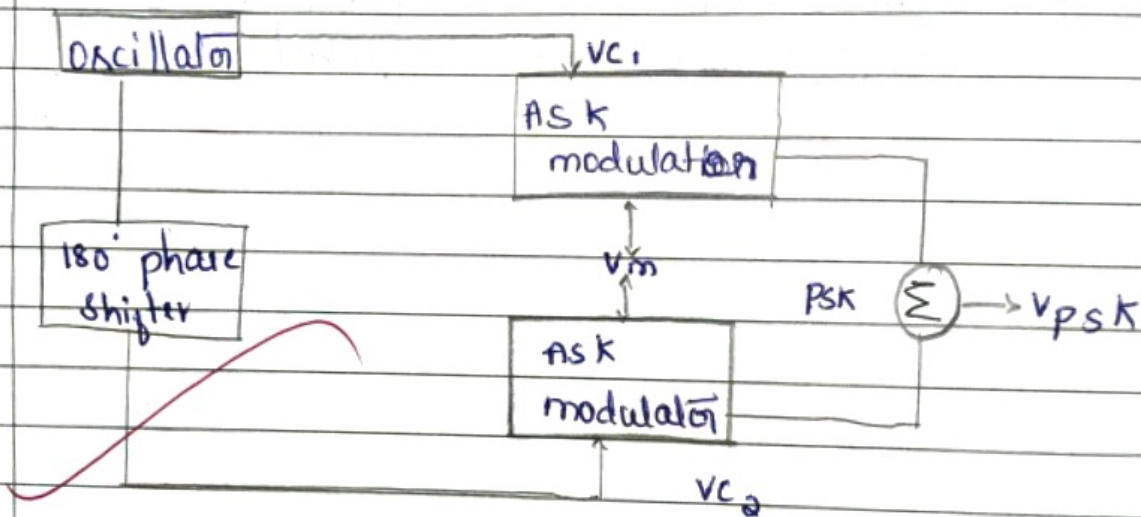




### Generation of PSK signal



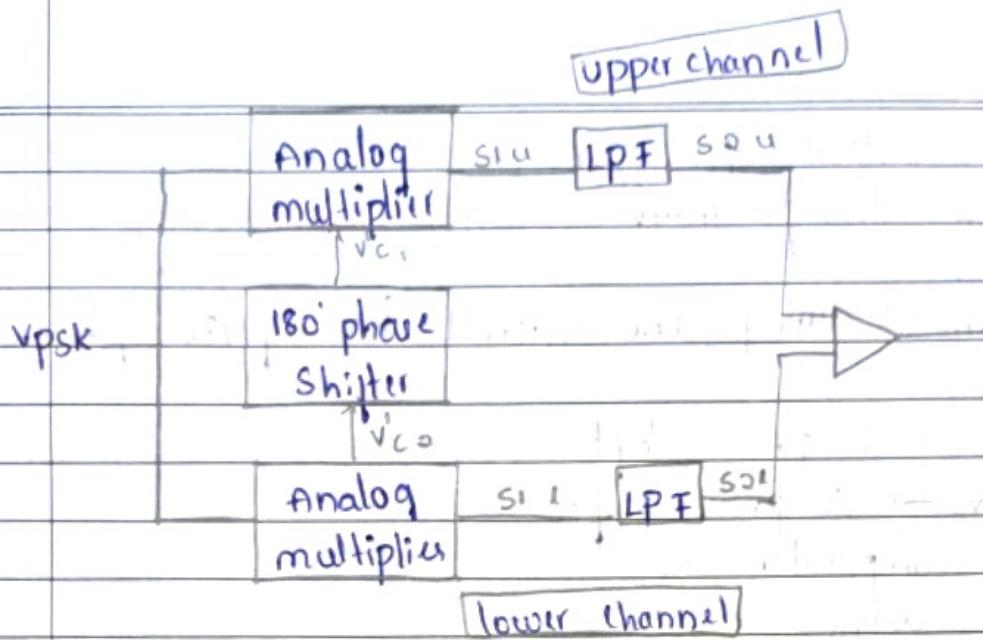
### PSK Internals of two ASK system



### Demodulation of PSK signal:-

Demodulation of PSK signal can be done either by coherent or non-coherent detection

coherent detection



Let the synchronous carriers at the receiver is

$$v_{c1}' = v_c' \cos \omega_c t \quad \rightarrow (3)$$

$$v_{c0}' = -v_c' \cos \omega_c t \quad \rightarrow (4)$$

o/p of multiplier in upper channel during the interval having 0° phase shift is.

$$s_{1u} = v_{psk} v_{c1}' = \frac{v_m v_c v_c'}{2} (1 + \cos 2\omega_c t) \quad \rightarrow (5)$$

180° phase shift in lower channel

$$s_{1l} = -\frac{v_m v_c v_c'}{2} (1 + \cos 2\omega_c t) \quad \rightarrow (6)$$

The o/p of low pass filter in upper channel

$$s_{2u} = \frac{v_m v_c v_c'}{2} \quad \rightarrow (7)$$

The o/p of LPF in lower channel having 180° phase shift is.

$$s_{2l} = -\frac{v_m v_c v_c'}{2}$$



The filter output in upper channel is  
 $S_{2u} \propto V_m$  during interval having 0° phase shifting

$S_{2u} \propto -V_m \rightarrow$  during the interval having 180° phase shift

$S_{2d} \propto V_m \rightarrow$  0° phase shift

$S_{2d} \propto -V_m \rightarrow$  180° phase shift

Op of comparator is,

$S_3 \propto V_m$

Hence the recovery of baseband message is carried out



## Assignment - 02

DATE	/	/
PAGE		

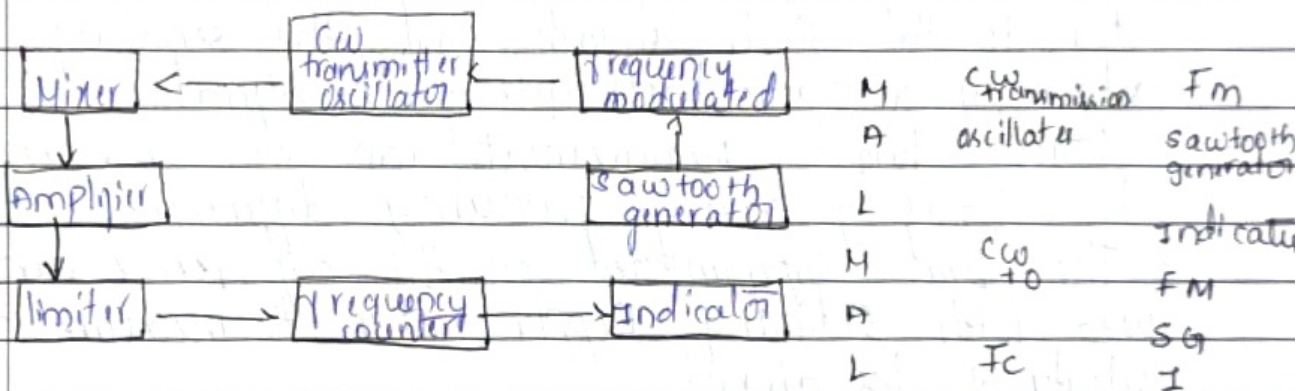
### Frequency modulated continuous wave radar

→ The greatest limitation of Doppler radar is its inability to measure range, may be overcome if the transmitted carrier is frequency-modulated

Inability to distinguish one cycle from another in CW radar can be eliminated

using FM will require an increase in the bandwidth of the system more information is to be conveyed

### Block diagram of Simple FM CW radar transmitter



→ Sawtooth frequency modulation is used

→ If the target is stationary with respect to the plane, frequency difference proportional to the height of the plane will exist between the received and transmitted signals

→ It is due to the fact that the signal now being received was sent at a time when the instantaneous CW frequency was different



- If the rate of change of frequency with time due to the FM process is known as time difference b/w sent and received signals can be readily calculated as can the height of the aircraft.
- The output of the mixer which produces the frequency difference can be amplified fed to a frequency counter and then to an indicator whose output is calibrated in meters or feet.
- If the relative velocity of the radar and the target is not zero, another frequency difference will superimpose itself on top of the frequency difference, because of Doppler frequency shift.
- The average frequency difference will be constant due to the time difference b/w the sending and return of a particular cycle of the signal.
- correct height measurements can still be made on the basis of average frequency difference.
- The beat superimposed on this difference can be used with ordinary Doppler radar to measure the velocity of the aircraft.
- The altimeter is a major application of FM CW radar.
- It is used in preference to pulsed radar because of short ranges involved.
- Simple low-power equipment can be used.
- A typical altimeter operates in C band uses a transmit power typically from 1 to 2W obtained from IMPATT Gunn diode, and has a range of up to 10,000m or more with an accuracy of about 5 percent.



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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : AASTHA NAHAK Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : BCA Section : B Semester 1<sup>st</sup> Semester

Subject : DATA STRUCTURE

*Aastha*

Signature of the Student

*Redh*

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



1.

## ARRAY TRAVERSAL

- \* Defination : To traverse an array means to access each element stored in the array.

### ALGORITHM

TRAVERSE(A, N)

Step 1 : Start the Program

Step 2 : Repeat I = LB to UB

Process a[i]

End loop

Step 3 : Stop the program

- \* Explanation :-

Here a is the array. LB is the lower bound and UB is the upper bound. We process all the elements of array using loop.

## \* Program

```
Void main()
{
    int a[], n;
    clrscr();
    for (i=0; i<n; i++)
        printf ("Array")
    getch();
}
```

## \* Example

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
Void main ()
{
    int a[4] = {10, 20, 30, 40}
    clrscr();
    for (i=0; i<4; i++)
        printf ("%d\t", a[i]);
    getch();
}
```

OUTPUT :

10 20 30 40



2.

## ARRAY INSERTION

\* Definition: Array Insertion means to add an element in the array.

\* Example

Step 1: 

A[0]	1	2	3	4
3	2	6	8	5

Step 2: 

	0	1	2	3	4	5
a	3	2	6	8	5	

Step 3: 

	0	1	2	3	4	5
a	3	2	10	8	5	6

Hence item inserted at  $a[2] = 10$

## ALGORITHM

INSERT (A, N, LOC, ITEM)

Step 1: Start the program

Step 2: Read the array, N value, LOC to insert at position, ITEM to insert

Step 3: Initialize  $I = N$

Step 4: Repeat while ( $I \geq \text{LOC}$ )  
Set  $A[I+1] = A[I]$

Set  $I = I - 1$

End loop

Step 5: Insert the element at the position by  
 $A[LOC] = ITEM$

Step 6: Increment  $N$  by 1,  $N = N + 1$

Step 7: End of the program

### \* Explanation

Here  $A$  is an array,  $N$  is the number of elements in the array,  $LOC$  is the position to insert an element to be inserted. To create the space for the new item, move the element of  $A$  by 1 up to the space created. Then insert the new item using  $A[LOC] = ITEM$  and increment the size of the array by 1 by using  $N = N + 1$

### \* Program

```
Void INSERT(int A[], int n) // A is the array and n  
is the size of the array  
{
```

```
    int LOC, ITEM, i;
```

```
    printf("\n Enter the location to insert an element");  
    scanf("%d", &LOC);
```

```
    if (LOC >= n+1)
```

```
        printf("\n Insertion is not possible \n");
```

```
    else
```



```
{
    printf("\n Enter the value to insert :");
    scanf("%d", &ITEM);
    for (i = n-1; i >= LOC-1; i--)
        A[i+1] = A[i];
    A[LOC-1] = ITEM;
    n = n+1;
}
}
```

3.

BINARY SEARCH

\* Definition: Binary Search follows the 'divide and conquer' approach. The list must be in sorted manner.

\* Examples:-

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Search 26	3	6	8	14	19	26	29	39	52	69

26 > 19	0	1	2	3	M=4	5	6	7	8	L=9
take 2 <sup>nd</sup> half	3	6	8	14	19	26	29	39	52	69

26 < 39	0	1	2	3	4	F=5	6	M=7	8	L=9
take 1 <sup>st</sup> half	3	6	8	14	19	26	29	39	52	69

Found 26	0	1	2	3	4	F=5	L=6	7	8	9
Return 5	3	6	8	14	19	26	29	39	52	69

M=5

Hence, Element Searched

ALGORITHM

BINARY\_SEARCH (A, N, ITEM)

Step 1: Read the array A, the size of the array N, the ITEM to be sorted

Step 2: Initialize FIRST=0, LAST=N-1, MID=(FIRST+LAST)/2

Step 3: while (FIRST <= LAST)



```
if (ITEM == A[MID])
```

```
    return MID + 1
```

```
else if (ITEM < A[MID])
```

```
    LAST = MID - 1
```

```
else
```

```
    FIRST = MID + 1
```

```
End while
```

```
Step 4: Return -1
```

### \* Explanation :-

The required entry is first compared with the middle element. If the match is found then, the location of the middle element is returned. Otherwise, if the middle element is greater than the search element then it searches the second half of the array. If the search element is less than the middle element then it searches the first half of the array. This is repeated until the search element is found otherwise not found.

\* Program :-

```
int binary_search (int item, int array[100], int a)
{
    int mid, first, last ;
    first = 0;
    last = n - 1;
    mid = (first + last) / 2 ;
    while (first <= last)
    {
        if (item == array[mid])
        {
            return mid + 1;
        }
        else if (item < array[mid])
        {
            last = mid - 1 ;
            mid = (first + last) / 2 ;
        }
        else
        {
            first = mid + 1;
            mid = (first + last) / 2 ;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
```

Complexity : It takes ' $O(\log n)$ '



4.

## INSERTION SORT

\* Definition: The Insertion Sort means inserting each element in appropriate position.

\* Example

0	1	2	3	4	5
5	1	6	2	4	3

↓  
Start with second element as key

$1 < 5$	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	①	6	2	4	3	

Reached the front insert 1 here

$6 > 1$	$6 > 5$	1	5	⑥	2	4	3
1	5	⑥	2	4	3		

(No change)

$2 > 1$	$2 < 5$	$2 < 6$	1	②	5	6	②	4	3
1	②	5	6	②	4	3			

2 inserted before 5 and after 1

$4 > 1$	$4 > 2$	$4 < 5$	$4 < 6$	1	2	④	5	6	④	3
1	2	④	5	6	④	3				

4 inserted before 5 and after 2

$3 > 1$	$3 > 2$	$3 < 4$	$3 < 5$	$3 < 6$	1	2	③	4	5	6	③
1	2	③	4	5	6	③					

3 inserted before 4 and after 2

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Array sorted

## ALGORITHM

INSERTION\_SORT (A[], n)

Step 1: Repeat step 2 to step 5 for pass = 1 to n-1

Step 2: Set  $K = A[\text{pass}]$

Step 3: Repeat step 4 for  $j = \text{pass} - 1$  to 0

Step 4: if ( $K < A[j]$ )  
 $A[j+1] = A[j]$ .

Step 5:  $A[j+1] = K$

Step 6: Exit

### \* Explanation :-

The first element of the array is assumed to be in correct position. The next element is considered as a key element and compared the sorted element i.e., the element before the key element and inserted in their correct position.



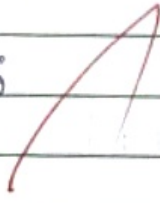
## \* Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void insertion_sort (int A[], int n)
{
    int pass, k, j;
    for (pass = 1; pass < n; pass++)
    {
        k = A[pass];
        for (j = pass - 1; j >= 0 && k < A[j]; j--)
        {
            A[j+1] = A[j];
        }
        A[j+1] = k;
    }
}

int main() {
    int i, A[] = {75, 8, 1, 16, 48, 9, 7, 0}, n = 8;
    clrscr();
    printf("Array before sorting is :\n");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        printf("%d", A[i]);
    }

    insertion_sort(A, n);
    printf("\n sorted Array is :\n");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
}  
    printf ("%d ", a[i]);  
}  
getch();  
}
```





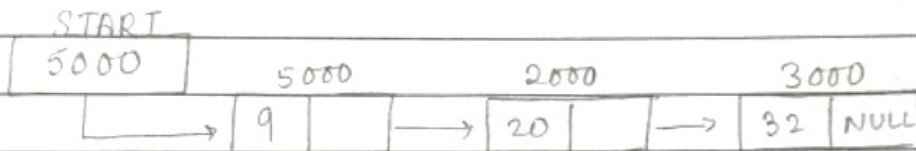
5.

## LINKED-LIST TRAVERSAL

\* Definition: The process of visiting all nodes in linked-list is known as linked-list Traversal.

\* Example

consider a linked list with 3 nodes are shown below.



### ALGORITHM

Step 1: Is list is empty?

if (START == NULL)

Display "linked list is empty"

Return

End if

Step 2: Assign start value to CURPTR

CURPTR = Start

Step 3: Repeat while (CURPTR != NULL)

Print CURPTR → INFO

CURPTR = CURPTR → LINK

Step 4: Return

\* Explanation: The first step is to check  
START is NULL. Here START = 5000

The second step is to assign START value to  
CURPTR = START i.e, CURPTR = 5000

The third step it checks CURPTR is NULL, if it is not  
then it print the INFO value.

Repeatedly until CURPTR become NULL.

\* Program

```
void display()
{
    struct node * Ptr;
    if (Start == NULL)
    {
        printf("\n list is empty\n");
        return;
    }
    Ptr = Start;
    printf("\n the list element are:");
    while (Ptr != NULL)
    {
        printf("%d\t", Ptr->info);
        Ptr = Ptr->next;
    }
}
```





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : Jeevitha S Reg. No. : UIRIP218003

Class : BCA Section : 'A' Semester III<sup>rd</sup>

Subject : Computer Networking

Jeevitha S  
Signature of the Student

Radh  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## Assignment - 01

① Difference b/w OSI & Tcp/ip model?

OSI model	Tcp/ip
* full form is open System interconnection	* Tcp/ip refers to Transmission Control protocol.
* protocol independent Standard	* protocol model allows Connection over n/w.
* It has seven layers * physical * Data * network * Transport * Service * presentation	* It is four layer * network * internet * Transport
* It is less reliable	* It is more reliable
* It offers standardisation to different Landwork devices such as route	* It provides Connection b/w various Computer.



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. * follows a vertical approach                                   | * follows a horizontal approach.                                      |
| * Transport layer provided Connection Services                     | * The n/w layer provide ones Connection Service.                      |
| * Minimum header Size is 5   | * The minimum header size is 20                                       |
| * OSI model distinguish three concepts no-reply, Service, protocol | * It doesnot have clear distinction b/w Service interface & protocol. |

2. what is Tcp/ip model?

- \* Tcp/ip model is to allow connection over long distance possible b/w two device at also assists in how data b/w two device in franchise over internet.
- \* Tcp/ip Specifies how to data should be transmitted & seized on a n/w by provide End to End connection.
- \* Tcp/ip Specifies how application deadline, communication channels allows a n/w, control how a message into multiple data practice set over internet in order of section address.

→ Tcp handles flow of data & also handles errors in data while IP protection.

∴ Tcp/ip model layers:

1. Application layer: Responsible for node in node communication & console user interface specifications
2. Transport layer: It specifies how much data should be sent & at rate, & significance protocol of their layer.
3. Internet layer: primary function to sent from protocol from source to computer to these resource.

③ Explain OSI model?

→ OSI stands for open system interconnection reference model that how information from a software application in one computer source.

→ OSI consist of seven layer & each layer a particular n/w function.

→ OSI model was develop by international of recognition for standardization iso in 1984.



OSI model divides whole last into seven small & manageable tasks each layer is assigned a particular task.

## Functions

**Application:** This layer provides service user.

**presentation:** Responsible for transaction, Compression Encryption.

**Session:** It is used to establish manage & terminate the session.

**Transport:** It provides reliable message delivery from process to process.

**Network:** It is responsible for moving, transfer of data

## characteristics

Responsibility  
of host

Application  
presentation  
Session  
transport

Responsibility  
of n/w

n/w  
Data link  
Physical

→ Divided into two upper layer & lower layer.

→ upper layer maintains deals which application issues & they are.

implemented only in s/w, application layer entered which each of s/m application an upper layer.

\* The lower layer of OSI deals with data transport the data link layer a physical layer & implemented in hardware & is mainly responsible for placing information on physical medium.





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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : Pujari Ramya Reg. No. : R2012457

Class : BCA Section : - Semester 5<sup>th</sup> Sem

Subject : AI

*Ramya*

Signature of the Student

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## Assignment - 1

1. Q. Explain the Best first Search method with an Example?

→ Best first Search combines the advantages of both depth first search & breadth first search.

Depth first Search is Good because a solution can be found without computing all the nodes & breadth first search is Good because it does not get trapped in dead ends.

The best first search allows us to switch between paths thus gaining the benefit of both approaches at each step the most promising node is chosen if one of the nodes chosen generates nodes that are less promising it is possible to choose another at the same level & effort the search changes from depth to breadth. If one of them is a solution, we can get it, if not, all those new nodes are added to the set of nodes generated so far. Again the most promising node is selected & the process continues.

For eg:

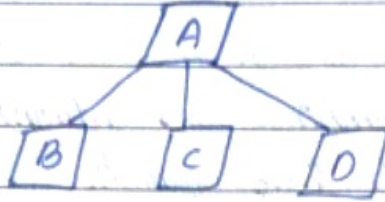
A is an initial node, which is expanded to B, C & D. A heuristic function say cost of reaching the goal, is applied to each of these nodes, since D is most promising, it is expanded next, producing two successor nodes E & F.

Heuristic function:

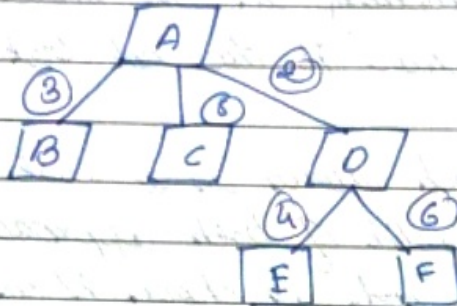
Step 1: A



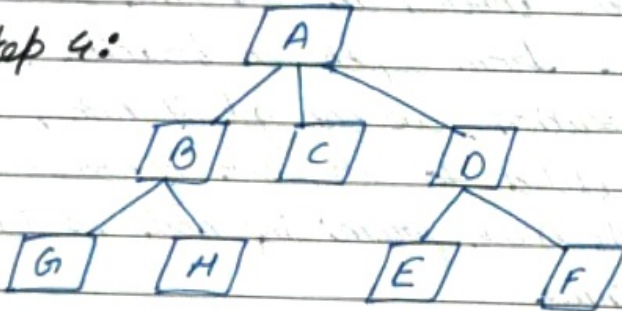
Step 2:



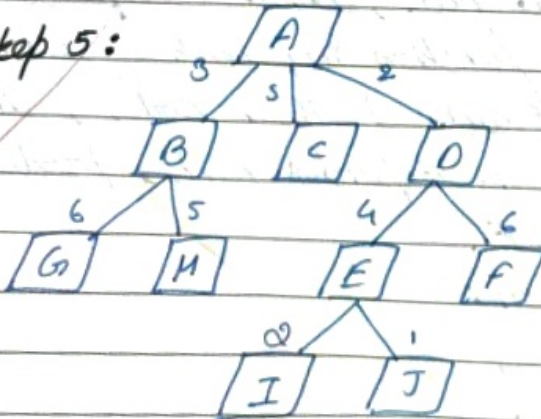
Step 3:



Step 4:



Step 5:



path:- A → D → E → J

Q22 Write A\* Algorithm. Explain with example.

→ The Best first Algorithm is a simplified form of the A\* Algorithm.

The A\* Search Algorithm (pronounced ay-star) is a tree search algorithm that finds a path from a given initial node to a given node.

Evaluate function  $f(n)$ :

At any node  $n$ , it estimates the sum of the cost of minimal cost path from the start node 's' to node 'n' plus the cost of a minimal cost path from node  $n$  to goal node.

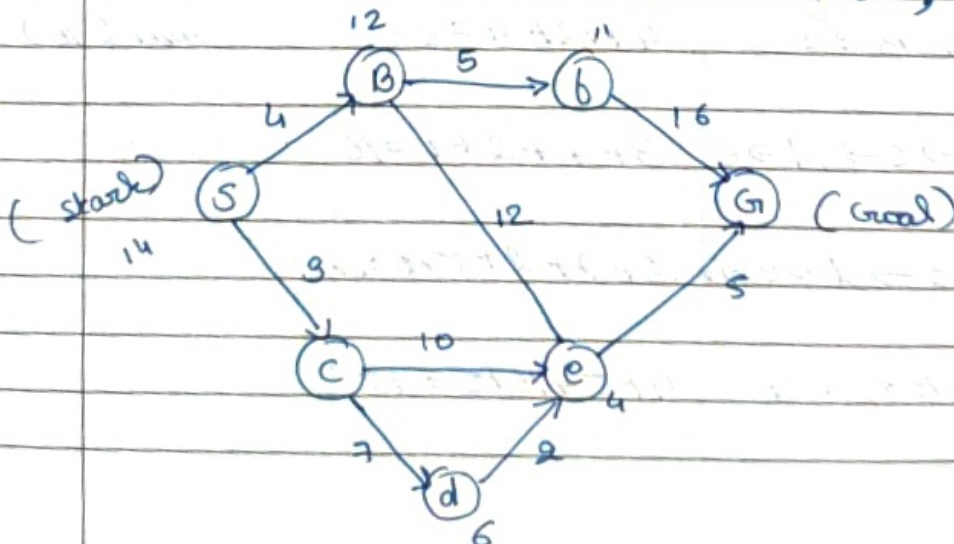
$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

[ actual ] [ estimate ]

where,

$g[n]$  = cost of path in search tree from s to n;

$h[n]$  = cost of path in search tree from n to a goal node;





Time complexity of  $A^*$

$$= O(V+E)$$

$$= O(b^d)$$

where,

$b$  = branch factor

$d$  = depth

$$f(S) = 0 + 14 = 14 //$$

step	path	$f = g+h$	
1	$S \rightarrow B$	$4+12 = 16$	$\min(14, 16)$
	$S \rightarrow C$	$3+11 = 14$	$\min(14)$
2	$S \rightarrow C \rightarrow e$	$3+10+4 = 17$	$\min(17, 16)$
	$S \rightarrow C \rightarrow d$	$3+7+6 = 16$	$\min(16)$
3	$S \rightarrow B \rightarrow f$	$5+4+11 = 20$	$\min(16, 17, 20)$
	$S \rightarrow B \rightarrow c$	$4+12+4 = 20$	$\min(16)$
4	$S \rightarrow C \rightarrow d \rightarrow e$	$3+7+0+4 = 16$	
5	$S \rightarrow C \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow b$	$3+7+2+5+0 = 17$	
6	$S \rightarrow B \rightarrow f \rightarrow G$	$4+5+16+0 = 25$	

Q3+ Write a note on Fuzzy Logic

→ Fuzzy Means "not clear", distinct, precise or blurred.  
Fuzzy Logic [FL] is a method of reasoning that resembles human reasoning.

The approach of FL imitates the way of decision making in humans that involves all intermediate possibilities between digital values YES and NO.

The conventional takes provide that a computer can understand take precise inputs & produces a definite output as TRUE or FALSE, which is equivalent to human's YES or NO.

Unlike computer, as human decision making includes a range of possibilities between YES or NO such as Certainly Yes, Possibly Yes, Cannot say, possibly No, Certainly No.

### Applications of Fuzzy Logic:

- Automating Systems.
- Consumer electronic Goods.
- Domestic Goods.
- Environment control.

### Advantages:

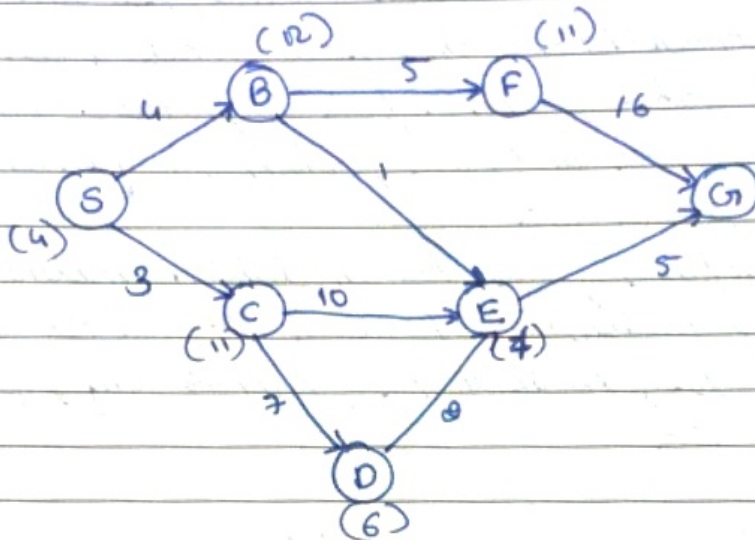
- Mathematical concepts with fuzzy reasoning are very simple.
- Logic is easy to construct & understand.



Disadvantages:

- There is no systematic approach of fuzzy system designing.
- They are understandable only when simple.

Q4: Using A\* algorithm find the optimal path?



Step	path	$g = g+h$	
1.	$S \rightarrow B$	$4+12=16$	$\min(14, 16) = 14$
	$S \rightarrow C$	$3+11=14$	
2.	$S \rightarrow C \rightarrow E$	$3+10+4=17$	$\min(16, 17)$ $= 16$
	$S \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$	$3+7+6=16$	
3.	$S \rightarrow B \rightarrow E$	$4+1+4=9$	$\min(9, 16, 17, 20)$ $= 9$
	$S \rightarrow B \rightarrow F$	$4+5+11=20$	
4.	$S \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow G$	$4+1+5+0=10$	$G$ is a goal node.

The optimal path is  
 $S \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow G$

Add the minimum cost is 10.

Q57 Write AO\* Algorithm with example?

→ Step 1:

Let GRAPH consist only of the node representing the initial state.

$G \leftarrow \text{Start}$

Compute  $h(\text{Start})$

while start is not labeled solved and  $h(\text{start}) \leq F_{\text{utility}}$

do

Trace the marked path leading to a set  $U$  of unexpanded nodes.

Select node  $n$  from  $U$

children  $\leftarrow$  successors of  $n$

if children is empty

then  $h(n) \leftarrow F_{\text{utility}}$

else

check for looping in members of children

Remove any looping members

for each  $S \in \text{children}$

do Add  $S$  to  $G$

if  $S$  is primitive

then label  $S$  solved

compute  $h(S)$

/\* propagate Back \*/

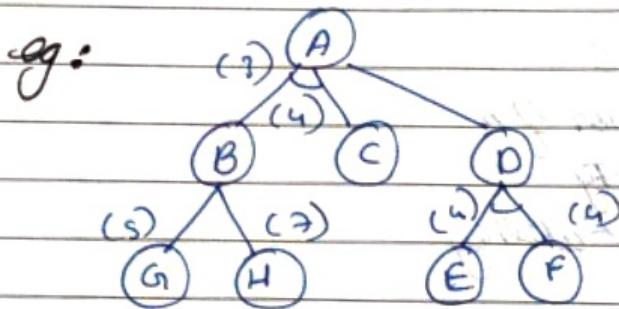
/\* let  $m$  be the set of nodes that are modified \*/

$m \leftarrow \emptyset$

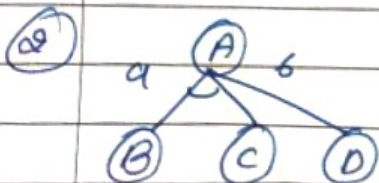
while  $m$  is not EMPTY.



do Select  $d$  from  $m$ , and Remove it from  $m$   
 compute best cost of  $d$  from its children.  
 Mark best option at  $d$  as MARKED if all nodes connect-  
 ed through marked are labeled.  
 Then label  $d$  as SOLVED  
 if  $d$  has changed  
 Then Add all parents of  $d$  to  $m$ .  
 if start is marked SOLVED  
 Then return marked subgraph starting at start else  
 return FAILURE.



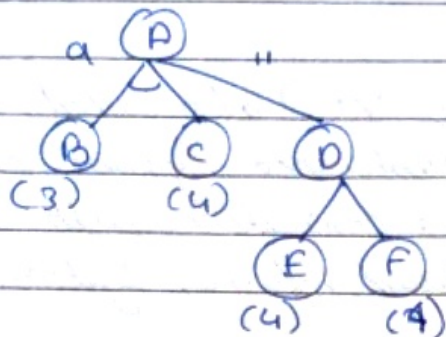
① A → root node



$$A-B-C \rightarrow 1+3+1+4 = 9$$

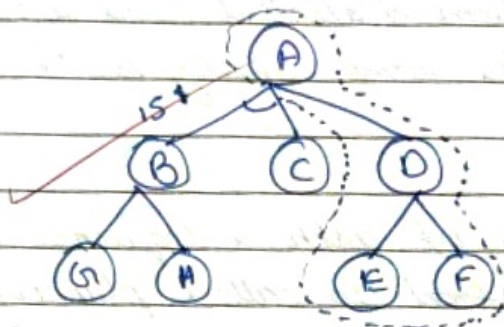
$$A-D \rightarrow 1+5 = 6$$

③



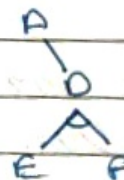
$$D-E-F = 1 + 4 + 1 + 4 = 10$$

④ Based on previous selection



$$A-D-E-F = 11$$

$$A-B-C = 9$$



optimal solution.



## Assignment - 2

1) Define TMS

→ Truth maintenance system (TMS) also called belief revision and revision maintenance system one use for problem solving system in conjunction with Inference Engines like rule based inference system.

2) Define Frame?

→ Frames are semantic net with properties. Frame represents an entity as a set of slots and associated values. A frame is a collection of attributes and associated values that describe some entity in the world.

3) Define planning?

→ The task of coming up with a sequence of actions that will achieve a goal is called planning.

4) List out any 4 predicates used in block world problem.

→ ON(A, B) → Block A is on B

ONTABLE(A) → Block A is on table

CLEAR(A) → There is nothing on top of block A

HOLDING(A) → The robot arm is holding block A

5) Define Declobbering?

→ Placing one (possible new) step  $S_2$  between two old steps  $S_1$  and  $S_3$  such that  $S_2$  requires some precondition of  $S_3$  that was neglected or clobbered by  $S_1$ .



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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 - 20

Student Name : MOHINI MISHRA Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : 1st year BBA Section : B Semester II<sup>nd</sup>

Subject : JAVA

Mohini  
Signature of the Student

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



1 Explain the features of Java?

The features of Java are:

Simple

Java is Object-Oriented

Java is Distributed

Architectural Neutral

Portable

Robust

multithreaded

Platform Independent

Secure

Compile and interpreted language

Dynamic and Extensible

High-performance

Multimedia supports.

→ Simple

↳ Java inherits the C/C++ syntax and multiple of the object-oriented features of C++.

↳ It doesn't have the complexity of multiple inheritance in C++.

↳ It has automatic memory allocation and garbage collection.

→ Java is Object-Oriented

↳ Java is a true Object-Oriented language which supports all the features of OOP (Object-Oriented programming) like inheritance,

↳ Encapsulation polymorphism and dynamic binding  
↳ It provides greater flexibility modularity and reusability.

→ Java Is Distributed.

Java is designed for the distributed Environment of the internet, because it handles TC/IP protocols like HTTP and FTP

↳ Java supports network programming to communicate with remote object distributed over the network.

→ Architectural Neutral.

Java application can be run on any machine irrespective of the hardware architecture or the operating system architecture. the program is easy to interpret on any machine.

→ Portable

↳ One of the basic features of java is program once, run anywhere. java Byte code can be carried to any platform. because no implementation dependent features are there.

↳ Java source code is also more portable than c-based language because. Everything related to storage is predefined.

Ex: size of primitive data type.

→ Robust



↳ Robust Simple means strong java uses strong memory management. there is automatic garbage collection in java. there is exception handling and type checking mechanism in java which makes java robust.

→ multithreaded.

Java multithreaded feature makes it possible to write program that can do many tasks simultaneously. Benefit of multithreading is that it utilize same memory and other resources to execute multiple threads at the same time. Ex: while typing in MS word, grammatical errors are checked along.

→ Platform Independent.

Java programs can be run on computer system with different OS and processor environment. Java code is compiled by the compiler and convert into byte code. this byte code is a platform independent code because it can be run on multiple platforms.

→ Secure

The java security feature enable us to develop virus free applications. java programs always run in java runtime environment with null interaction with system OS that restricts them from introducing virus deleting or modifying files in the most computers, hence it is more secure.

→ Compiled and interpreted language.  
Java uses a two step indirect translation process. Java source code is compiled down to "byte" code by the java compiler (javac). Then byte code is converted into machine code by the java interpreter [java virtual machine] JVM.

→ Dynamic and Extensible  
Java is a language. It supports the dynamic language of classes. It means classes are loaded on demand. It also supports functions from its machine language i.e. C and C++

→ High-performance.  
Java is faster than other traditional interpreted programming language because java byte code is "close" to native machine code. But as java is an interpreted language it is slower than compiled language like C, C++ etc.  
To overcome this problem along with the interpreter, there is JIT (just in time compiler) which increase the speed of the execution.

→ Multimedia Supports  
One main application of java is multimedia i.e. it support sounds, images graphics and videos.

→ Dynamic and Extensible diagrams





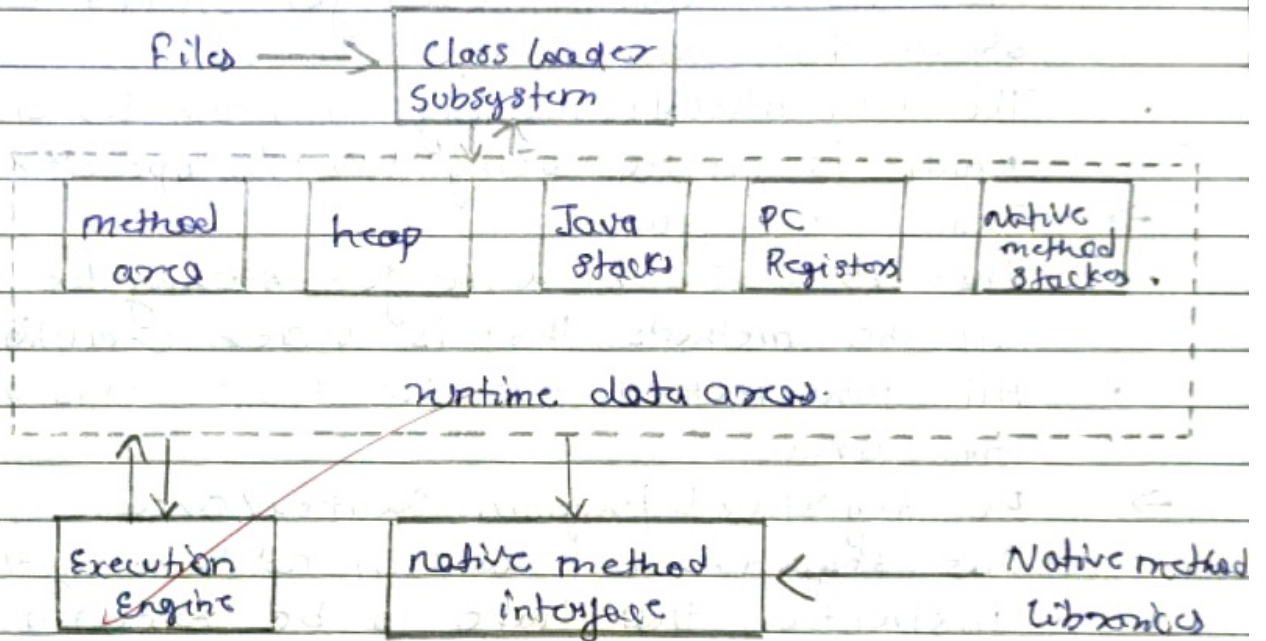
Java program  
source code

Byte code

JVM converts  
byte code into  
machine code

program  
output

2. Explain JVM architecture?



→ Class loader Sub System:

- The class loader sub system is responsible for loading the class files (Byte code) into the JVM.
- Before loading the Byte code into the JVM it will verify whether the byte code is valid or not this verification will be done by byte code

Operator name	Operator Symbols
- Arithmetic operation	+ Additive operator (Also used for string concatenation) - Subtraction operator * multiplication operation % Remainder operator
- Unary operator	+ Unary plus operators, indicates positive value - Unary minus operators, negates an expression ++ Increment operator; increment a value by 1 -- Decrement operator; decrement a value by 1
- Relational operator	== Equal to != Not Equal to > Greater than >= Greater than or equal to < less than <= less than or equal to
- Logical Operator	& And && Short Circuit And   OR    Short Circuit-OR ^ Exclusive OR ! NOT
- Assignment Operator	= simple assignment operator



Explicit Casting (narrowing conversion):-

- Implicit Casting won't work if conversion happens from higher data type to lower data type. hence explicit casting is used.

• Programmer only has to do the conversion part.

Eg: `int a; float f;`  
`a = (int)f;`

5 Explain looping statement with example?

1. while
2. do while loop
3. for loop.

→ while

It executes a block of code or statement till the given condition is true.

Syntax:-

```
while (Expression) {  
    <Statement>;  
}
```

}

Eg: Here Expression `i <= 10` is the condition which is checked before entering into the loop statements.

When `i` is greater than value `10` control comes out of loop and next statement is executed.

```
int i = 1;  
while (i <= 10) {  
    System.out.println("Num" + i);  
    i++;  
}
```

```
for (initialization; condition; increment or decrement)
{ <statement>;
}
```

- initialization:

The loop is started with the value specified

- Condition:-

It evaluates to either 'true' or 'false'. If it is a false then loop is terminated

- Increment or decrement

After each iteration, value increments or decrements  
eg: Here num is initialised to value "1", condition is checked whether  $num \leq 10$ . If it is so then control goes into the loop & current values of num is printed. Now num is incremented & checked again whether  $num \leq 10$ . If it is so then again it enters into the loop. This process continues till  $num > 10$ . It prints values 1 to 10 on the screen.

```
for (int num = 1; num <= 10; num++) {
    System.out.println (" Num: " + num);
}
```

→ Enhanced for loop (for each loop):-

This loop is specifically introduced to handle the element of arrays and collection. The for each loop repeatedly executes a body of the loop for each element of the collection. If the collection contains 10 elements, the loop executes for 10 times

Syntax:

```
for (declaration: expression)
{
```



// statements;  
}

Eg:

```
int[] number = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };  
for (int x: number) {  
    System.out.println(x); // this executes 5  
    times  
}
```

Q

}

## Assignment - 2

1. Define Inheritance? Explain type of inheritance in Java.  
inheritance can be defined as the process of acquiring properties of one object from another object.

The class that is inherited is called superclass.  
The class that does the inheriting is called subclass

The derived class member can access all the features of base class.

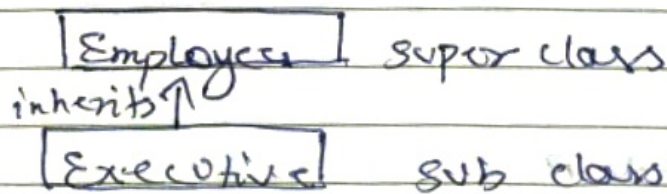
Code reusability is one of the most powerful features of inheritance.

Reusing of code saves time, money and effort.

### Types of Inheritance

1. Single inheritance
2. multi level inheritance
3. Hierarchical inheritance
4. Multiple inheritance

→ Single inheritance  
One base class derives one derived class is known as single inheritance.





Eg:

class A

{

.....

}

class B extends A

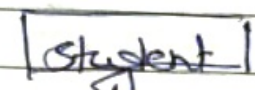
{

-----

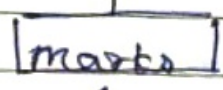
}

→ multilevel inheritance

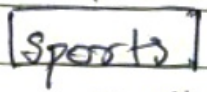
A class can be derived from another derived class is known as multilevel inheritance



superclass



sub class



derived class

multilevel inheritance

Eg:-

class A

{

-----

}

class B extends A

{

-----

}

class C extends B

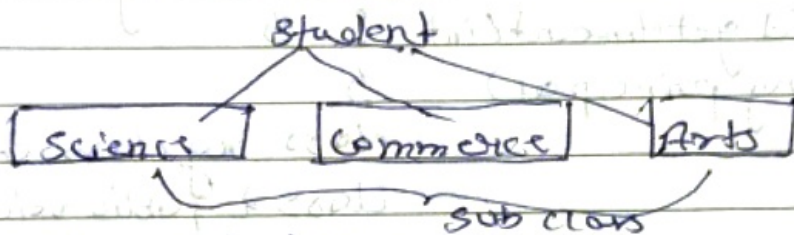
{

-----

}

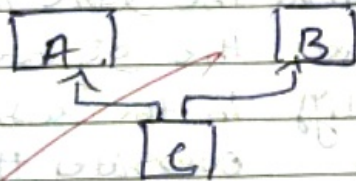
→ Hierarchical inheritance

One base class derives from two more derived classes



→ Multiple inheritance

A derived class having two or more base classes



multiple inheritance

2. Write difference between overloading and overriding.



## Overloading

\* Overloading deals with multiple methods in the same class with the same name but different method signatures. class myclass { public void getAmount (int rate) { ... } public void getAmount (int rate, long principal) { ... } }

\* Both the above methods have the same method names but different method signatures, which means the methods are overloaded.

\* Signature has to be different just a difference in return type is not enough.

\* Any access modifiers can be used.

\* The method's exception list may vary freely.

\* Method can be static or non-static.

## Overriding

Overriding deals with two methods, one in the parent class and the other one in the child class & has the same name & signature. class Base class { public void getAmount (int rate) { ... } }

class myclass extends Base class { public void getAmount (int rate) { ... } }

Both the above methods have the same method names and the signature but the method in the sub class myclass overrides the method in the super class Base class.

\* Signature has to be the same.

\* The which method to be called will be decided at the time of runtime based on the type of the object.

There's no limit on number of overloaded methods a class can have.

The method Exception list may vary freely

Each parent class method may be overridden at most once in any sub class (that is, we cannot have two identical method is the same class).





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## **ASSESSMENT BOOK**

**20 - 20**

Student Name : Mohammed Ghouse Reg. No. : U18IPR150006

Class : BGA Section : B Semester IV

Subject : Internet technologies

*Mohammed Ghouse*

Signature of the Student

*Radhil*

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## Internet Applications

Internet Applications are software programs that are used to access and utilize the resources of the Internet. An application is an interactive, compiled application that can be accessed through a corporate or through the Internet. An application can perform complex business processes on either the client or the server. The Internet carries many applications and services most prominently the world wide web including social media, electronic mail, mobile applications, multiplayer online games, Internet telephone, file sharing and streaming media services.

### Common examples of Internet Applications

Email: Email or electronic mail, is one of the most widely used Internet applications. It allows users to send and receive messages and files over the Internet.

Ex: SMTP is a protocol, stands for simple mail transfer protocol and used to send messages whereas other protocols like IMAP or POP are used to receive messages from a mail server.

Email messages include three components, which are as follows:

1. Message envelope: It depicts the email's electronic format.
2. Message header: It contains email subject line & sender.



receptional information.

3 Message body - It comprises images, text and other file attachments.

2 file transfer: File transfer protocol (FTP) is protocol used for transferring files over the internet. It is commonly used to upload and download files to and from web server. FTP: stands for file transfer protocol.

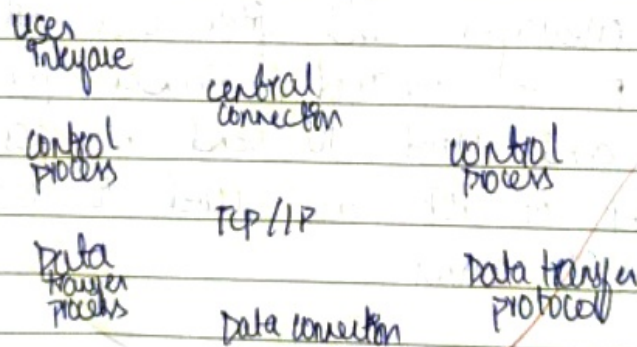
objectives of FTP.

It provides the sharing of files.

It used to encourage the use of remote computers.

It transfer the data more reliability and efficiently.

Mechanism of FTP



The above figure shows the basic model of the FTP. The client has three components that uses Inkyare, control process, and data transfer process. The server ad

the server data transfer process.

### Advantages of FTP.

Speed: One of the biggest advantage of FTP is speed efficient. It is more efficient as we do not need to compare all the operations to get the entire file.

Security: - To access the FTP server, we need to login with the username and password.

Back and forth movement: FTP allows us to transfer the files back and forth. Suppose, and they all send information back on the same server.

### Disadvantage of FTP

The standard requirement of the industry is that all the FTP transmissions should be encrypted.

FTP server two operations i.e. to send and receive large file on a network.

Passwords and file contents are sent in clear text that allows unwanted eavesdropping.

It is not compatible with every system.



## Internet terms

WWW

browser

Search engine

url

Domain

HTML

WWW: "The world wide web is the universe of network accessible information, an embodiment of human knowledge"

browser: Browser is a software program that allows person to view of www documents.

Ex: netscape, microsoft internet explorer, chrome, mozilla, mac web, and net cruiser etc.

Search engine: A web site that will help you search the Internet for key words. Subject search engines and programs that search documents for specified key words and return a list of the documents where the keywords were found. example: Bing and yahoo! search that enable to search for documents on WWW.

URL (Uniform Resource locator): The unique address of any web page, it tells your computer where the information is stored so it be viewed.

Ex: `http://www.google.com`

`http` - protocol (hypertext transfer protocol)

`www` - sub domain

`Google` - domain name

`com` - top level domain (TLD)

Domain : A way to indicate what type of site may be viewing, some "common" domains are

`com` - commercial

`org` - non profit and research

`gov` - government agency

`edu` - education

`html` - hypertext markup language.



write a program using css

```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> CSS </title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
background-color: magenta;
```

```
color: yellow;
```

```
text-align: center;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<link rel = "style sheet" type = "text/css" href = "style.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style = "color : cyan; text-align : center;"> This is
```

```
<h2 style = "background-color : grey;">
```

```
<p> This is internal style sheets. CSS </p>
```

```
</h2>
```

```
<h2> The External sheet is applied on the following
```

```
</h2>
```





```
<p class="red"> this is red </p>  
<p class="thick"> this is thick </p>  
<p class="thick blue"> this is thick blue </p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

.red {

color: red;

.thick {

font-size: 30px;

}

.blue {

color: blue;

}

write a program using java script:

```
</doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<script>
```

```
function addition() {
```

```
    a = Number(my-cal.first.value);
```

```
    b = Number(my-cal.second.value);
```

```
    c = a + b;
```

```
    my-cal.total.value = c;
```

```
}
```

```
function subtraction() {
```

```
    a = Number(my-cal.first.value);
```

```
    b = Number(my-cal.second.value);
```

```
    c = a - b;
```

```
    my-cal.total = c;
```

```
}
```

```
function multiply() {
```

```
    a = Number(my-cal.first.value);
```

```
    b = Number(my-cal.second.value);
```

```
    c = a * b;
```

```
    my-cal.total.value = c;
```

```
}
```

```
function division() {
```

```
    a = Number(my-cal.first.value);
```

```
    b = Number(my-cal.second.value);
```



C=a/b  
my-call.total.value = C;

3  
</script>

<body bgcolor = "pink">

<form name = "my-call">

<br><br><br>

Number 1: <input type = "text" name = "first">

<br><br><br>

<input type = "button" value = "Add" onclick = "addition(C);">

<input type = "button" value = "Sub" onclick = "subtract(C);">

<input type = "button" value = "Mult" onclick = "mult(C);">

<input type = "button" value = "Div" onclick = "div(C);">

<br><br><br>

Result: <input type = "text" name = "total">

</body>

</html>

write a program to create dialogue using alert(), length and prompt() function.

```
<!doctype html?>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> customer feedback </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> customer feedback </h1>
    <p> Thank you for choosing our products! we would like to hear your feedback so that we can continue to improve our service </p>
    <button onclick="showfeedback form()"> leave feedback </button>
    <script>
      function showfeedback () {
        let name = prompt("Enter your name!");
        let email = prompt("Enter your email-ID");
        let rating = prompt("rate your experience from 1 to 5:");
        let comment = prompt("leave your comment");
        if (name && email && rating && comment) {
          let result = confirm("Thank you for your feedback! do you want to send");
        }
      }
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```



```

    ("your feedback");
    if (result) {
        alert("your feedback has been submitted  

        Thank you for your valuable input!");
    }
    else {
        alert("please fill in all fields to submit  

        your feedback");
    }
}
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

10/18/23

("your feedback has been submitted  
 Thank you for your valuable input!");

alert("please fill in all fields to submit  
 your feedback");

</script>

</body>

</html>



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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : HEMANTH NICHANI Reg. No. : R2012433

Class : BCA Section : A Semester VI

Subject : Machine learning.

HEMANTH  
Signature of the Student

Redhil  
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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



## Assignment - 1

1) Consider the following set of training examples.

Instance	A1	A2	A3	Decision
1	Sunny	Hot	High	No
2	Sunny	Hot	High	No
3	Rainy	Hot	High	Yes
4	Rainy	Cool	Normal	Yes
5	Rainy	Cool	Normal	Yes
6	Sunny	Cool	High	No
7	Sunny	Hot	High	No
8	Sunny	Hot	Normal	Yes
9	Rainy	Cool	Normal	Yes
10	Rainy	Cool	High	Yes

What is the entropy of the collection of training examples with respect to target function classification.

$$P=6, N=4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entropy} &= \frac{-P}{P+N} \log_2 \left( \frac{P}{P+N} \right) - \frac{N}{P+N} \log_2 \left( \frac{N}{P+N} \right) \\ &= -\frac{6}{6+4} \log_2 \left( \frac{6}{6+4} \right) - \frac{4}{6+4} \log_2 \left( \frac{4}{6+4} \right) \\ &= 0.4421 + 0.5287 \\ &= 0.9708. \end{aligned}$$

calculate the information gain and construct the decision tree for the set of training example.

A1  
values (Sunny, Rainy)

	P	N
Sunny	1	4
Rainy	5	0

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entropy (A1.Sunny)} &= -\frac{1}{1+4} \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{1+4} \right) - \frac{4}{1+4} \log_2 \left( \frac{4}{1+4} \right) \\ &= 0.4643 + 0.2575 \\ &= 0.7218. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entropy (A1.Rainy)} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Information gain} &= \sum_{i \text{ values}} \frac{P_i + N_i}{P+N} \times \text{Entropy}(P_i) \\ &= \frac{1+4}{6+4} * 0.7218 + 0. \\ &= 0.3609. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gain} = 0.9708 - 0.3609 = 0.6099.$$

A2  
values (Hot, Cool)

	P	N
Hot	2	3
Cool	4	1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entropy (A2.Hot)} &= -\frac{2}{2+3} \log_2 \left( \frac{2}{2+3} \right) - \frac{3}{2+3} \log_2 \left( \frac{3}{2+3} \right) \\ &= 0.5287 + 0.4421 \\ &= 0.9708. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entropy (A2.Cool)} = -\frac{4}{1+4} \log_2 \left( \frac{4}{4+1} \right) - \frac{1}{4+1} \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{4+1} \right)$$



$$= 0.2575 + 0.4643$$

$$= 0.7218.$$

$$\text{Information Gain} = \frac{2+3}{6+4} * 0.9708 + \frac{4+1}{6+4} * 0.7218.$$

$$= 0.8463.$$

$$\text{Gain} = 0.9708 - 0.8463$$

$$= 0.1245.$$

A3 (High, normal)  
values.

P N

High 2 4

normal 4 0.

$$\text{Entropy (A3. high)} = \frac{-2 \log_2 \left( \frac{2}{2+4} \right) - 4 \log_2 \left( \frac{4}{2+4} \right)}{2+4}$$

$$= 0.5283 + 0.3899$$

$$= 0.9182.$$

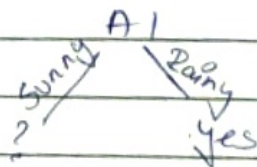
$$\text{Entropy (A3. normal)} = 0.$$

$$\text{Information gain} = \frac{2+4}{6+4} * 0.9182 + 0.$$

$$= 0.5509$$

$$\text{Gain} = 0.9182 - 0.5509$$

$$= 0.4191$$



Instance	A2	A3	Decision
1	Hot	High	No
2	Hot	High	No
6	Cool	High	No
7	Hot	High	No
8	Hot	normal	Yes.

Entropy = 0.7218.

A2

	P	N
Hot	1	3
Cool	0	1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entropy (A2 = Hot)} &= \frac{-1}{1+3} \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{1+3} \right) - \frac{3}{1+3} \log_2 \left( \frac{3}{1+3} \right) \\ &= 0.5 + 0.3112 \\ &= 0.8112. \end{aligned}$$

Entropy (A2 = Cool) = 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Information Gain} &= \frac{1+3}{1+4} \cdot 0.8112 \\ &= 0.6489 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gain} = 0.7218 - 0.6489.$$

$$= 0.0729$$

A3

values (High, normal)

	P	N
High	0	4
normal	1	0

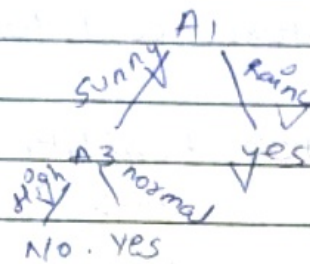


$$\text{Entropy}(A3 = \text{High}) = 0$$

$$\text{Entropy}(A3 = \text{normal}) = 0$$

$$\text{Information gain} = 0$$

$$\text{Gain} = 0.7218 - 0 = 0.7218$$



2)

weight	height	Class	distance	Rank.
51	167	underweight	6.7	5
62	182	normal	13	8
69	176	normal	13.4	9
64	173	normal	7.6	6
65	172	normal	8.2	7
56	174	underweight	4.1	4
58	169	normal	1.4	1
57	173	normal	3	3
55	170	normal	2	2

The class of the datapoint 57, 170 is normal as rank 1-3 are all normal.

Q7

## Assignment - 2.

1. The following table gives data set about Play Tennis. using Naive Bayes classify the new Data  
 (outlook = Sunny, Temperature = cool, Humidity = high, Wind = Strong)

Day	outlook	Temperature	Humidity	wind	Play Tennis
D1	Sunny	Hot	High	weak	No
D2	Sunny	Hot	High	Strong	No
D3	Overcast	Hot	High	weak	Yes
D4	Rain	mild	High	weak	Yes
D5	Rain	cool	Normal	weak	Yes
D6	Rain	cool	Normal	Strong	No
D7	Overcast	cool	Normal	Strong	Yes
D8	Sunny	mild	High	weak	No
D9	Sunny	cool	Normal	weak	Yes
D10	Rain	mild	Normal	weak	Yes
D11	Sunny	mild	Normal	Strong	Yes
D12	Overcast	mild	High	Strong	Yes
D13	Overcast	Hot	Normal	weak	Yes
D14	Rain	mild	High	Strong	No

Calculate the probability for outlook, Temperature, Humidity and wind.

wind	values	Yes	No	P(Y)	P(N)
Weak		6	2	6/9	2/5.
Strong		3	3	3/9	3/5.
Total		9	5	100%	100%.



### Outlook

values	Yes	No	P(Y)	P(N)
Sunny	2	3	2/9	3/5
Overcast	4	0	4/9	0/5
Rain	3	2	3/9	2/5
Total	9	5	100%	100%

### Temperature

values	Yes	No	P(Y)	P(N)
Hot	2	2	2/9	2/5
Mild	4	2	4/9	2/5
Cool	3	1	3/9	1/5
Total	9	5	100%	100%

### Humidity

values	Yes	No	P(Y)	P(N)
High	3	4	3/9	4/5
Normal	6	1	6/9	1/5
Total	7	7	100%	100%

### Target attribute Play Tennis

values	Yes	No	P(Y)	P(N)	Total
	9	5	9/14	5/14	14

$$P(\text{yes|today}) = \frac{P(\text{sunny|yes}) \cdot P(\text{cool|yes}) \cdot P(\text{high|yes}) \cdot P(\text{strong|yes})}{P(\text{today})}$$

$$= 0.031$$

$$P(\text{No|today}) = \frac{P(\text{sunny|no}) \cdot P(\text{cool|no}) \cdot P(\text{high|no}) \cdot P(\text{strong|no})}{P(\text{today})}$$

$$= 0.08571$$

To normalize  $P(Y) = \frac{P(Y)}{P(Y) + P(N)}$

$$= \frac{0.031}{0.031 + 0.085 + 1}$$

$$= 0.27$$

$$P(N) = 1 - P(y)$$

$$= 1 - 0.27$$

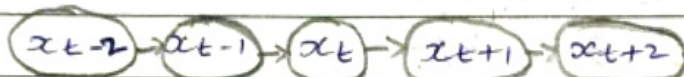
$$P(N) = 0.73$$

∴ The instance is classified as No.

2. Write a short note on hidden markov model.

A hidden markov model (HMM) is a statistical model in which the system being modeled is assumed to be a markov process with hidden states.

Consider



Let  $x_t$  is the future state, then the conditional probability according to bayes theorem is:

$$P(x_t | x_{t-1}) ∴ P(x_{t+1} | x_t)$$

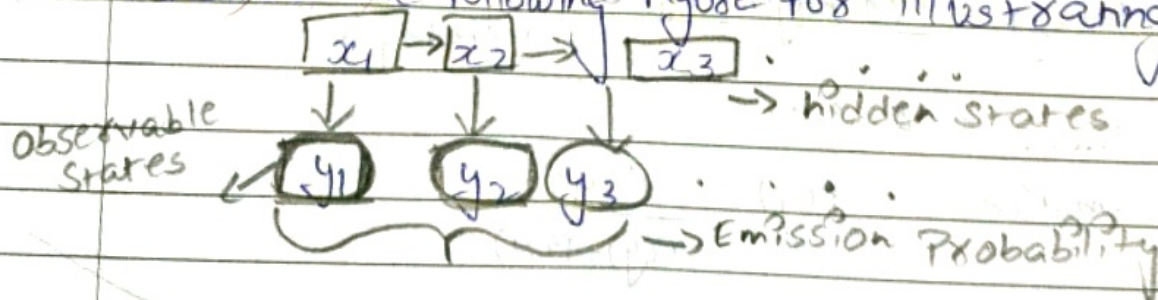
Any chain of event which follow markov property that chain is called markov chain.

∴ markov property is  $P(x_n | x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, \dots, x_1, x_0) = P(x_n | x_{n-1})$

Second order markov property is

$$P(x_n | x_{n-1}, x_{n-2})$$

Consider the following figure for illustrating HMM.





Here  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  are hidden states

$y_1, y_2, y_3$  are observable states

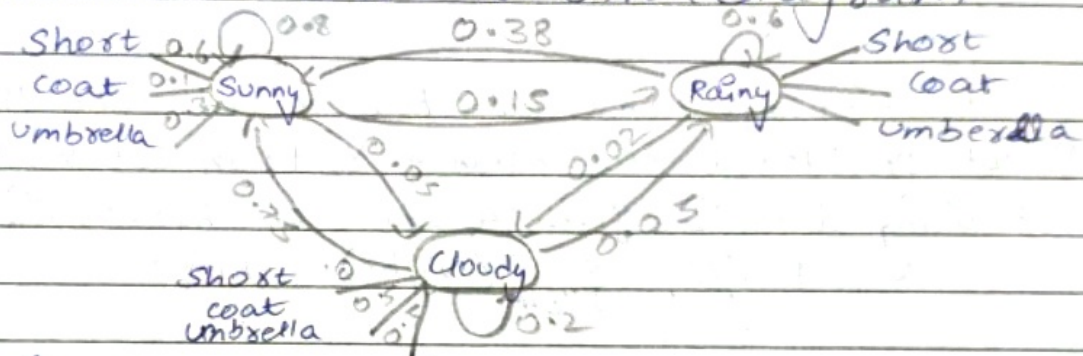
Let  $o$  be the observable states and  $q$  be the hidden state then the joint probability for a event is.

$$P(o, q) = P(o|q) \cdot P(q)$$

For a sequence of event probability.

$$P(o, q) = \prod P(o_i|q_i) \cdot \prod (q_i|q_{i-1})$$

Consider the state transition diagram.



using the above diagram.

The transition probability matrix.

	Sunny	Rainy	cloudy
Sunny	0.8	0.15	0.05
Rainy	0.38	0.6	0.02
Cloudy	0.25	0.05	0.2

The row represent current state and column represent the next state.

The emission probability matrix.

	Short coat	Umbrella
Sunny	0.6	0.3
Rainy	0.1	0.65
Cloudy	0	0.5

$h$ : a hypothesis.

GA (fitness, fitness-threshold,  $P$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $m$ )

1. Initialize Population

$P \leftarrow$  Generate  $P$  hypothesis at random

2. Evaluate

for each  $h$  in  $P$ , compute  $\text{fitness}(h)$

3. while  $[\max \text{fitness}(h)] < \text{fitness-threshold}$  do

    Create a new generation,  $P_s$

    1. Select: Probabilistically choose two numbers from  $P$

$$P_s(h_i) = \frac{\text{fitness}(h_i)}{\sum^P \text{fitness}(h_i)}$$

    2. Crossover:

        According to  $P_s(h_i)$ , for each pair  $(h_1, h_2)$

        Produce two offspring by applying crossover operator

        Add all offspring to  $P_s$ .

    3. mutate.

        choose  $m$  percent of the member of  $P_s$  with uniform probability. for each, invert one randomly selected bit in its reproduction.

    4. Update:  $P \leftarrow P_s$ .

    5. Evaluate: for  $h$  in  $P$ , compute  $\text{fitness}(h)$

6. return the hypothesis from  $P$  that has highest fitness.

5. Explain briefly the following operation

i) selection ii) crossover iii) mutation.



i) selection :- selection is the process of choosing two chromosomes for the reproduction of offspring (child). Then these chromosomes transfer their genes to next generation.

Types of selection

i) Tournament selection

ii) Roulette <sup>wheel</sup> selection.

iii) Rank selection.

ii) Crossover :- For each pair of parents, a cross point is chosen at random. Offspring are created by exchanging the genes of parents among themselves until the crossover point is reached. The new offspring is added to the population.

Types of crossover

i) Point crossover

ii) multipoint crossover

iii) Uniform crossover.

iii) mutation :- The mutation operator inserts random genes in offspring to maintain the diversity in the population to avoid premature convergence.

Types of mutation.

i) Bit flip mutation

~~ii) Inversion mutation.~~

ii) swap mutation.

iii) Scramble mutation.

iv) ~~Scramble~~ Inversion mutation

2. 3. M.Com.



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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2024.

Student Name : Shilpa C.R. Reg. No. : P181P22C012008

Class : M.COM Section : - Semester 2nd Sem

Subject : Advanced research methodology

Shilpa C.R.  
Signature of the Student

[Signature]  
Head of the Department of PG Studies  
Sindhi College  
33/2B, Kempapura, Hebbal  
Bangalore - 560-024.

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](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)



## Meaning of Research.

Research is a systematic investigative process employed to increase or revise current knowledge by discovering new factor / facts.

## Research process.

Research process involves execution of a series of phases towards accomplishment of the objectives of research. Each phase is the research process, needs not be carried out in a sequential process, some of the phases can be carried out simultaneously.

## Step-1 Defining the research problem.

A problem need not necessarily mean that something is wrong in the current situation which needs to be rectified immediately it simply indicates an issue for which finding a solution could help to improve an existing situation.

## Components of research problem.

- \* there must be an individual or a group which has some difficulty with problem.
- \* there must be some objective(s) to be attained at
- \* there must be alternative means or course of

of action for obtaining the objectives.

Criteria for selecting the research problem.

- \* identifying the broad problem area.
- \* literature review
- \* Identifying the research question.
- \* Developing investigative questions.

Step-2. Review of literature.

Literature Survey is the review of published and unpublished work from secondary sources in the area of interest the researcher. The purpose of conducting literature survey at this stage is

- \* To document the studies relevant to the problem identified for research.
- \* To understand the research gap.
- \* To stimulate the researcher carry out the work.
- \* To clear conceptualization.
- \* To familiarize with methodology, research tools and statistical analysis.



### Step- 3. Formulation of hypothesis

A proposition that can be verified to determine its reality is a hypothesis therefore one can say that a hypothesis is a verifiable counter part of a relationship between two or more variables expressed in the form of a testable.

### Step- 4. Developing the research Design

A research design is the specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed to structure or to solve problems it is an overall operational pattern or framework of the project procedures for collected of information in other words the researcher should consider.

### Step- 5. Collection of data

Data is facts presented to the researcher. from the study environment data can be gathered from a single location or from all over the world based on the research objectives and the resource allocation the data collection method ranges from observation questionnaires, laboratory notes and other modern instruments and closeness to the phenomenon as abstractions.



### Step- 6. Data analysis and interpretation

Research is conducted for the purpose of acquiring information raw data. Such as such does not provide information further analysis needs to be done to obtain information out of the data. data analysis involves application of statistical techniques for reducing accumulated data to a manageable size. leading to summaries responses acquired by way of administering questionnaires should be subjected to analysis so as to ascertain to find answer to research questions. hypothesis

### Step- 7 Research reporting

it is only through reports the research communicates about the research work, findings and recommendations to the outside world the report has to be prepared in the style will be understood by the target audience the type of report varies depending on the type of research length of report of and the purpose of the research in a lucid manner the report should be adapted to the needs of the target audience and care must be taken to use appropriate words in projecting the interpretation



## Types of Research

(A) Types of research based on purpose.

1. Descriptive research
2. Exploratory research
3. Analytical research
4. Predictive research

(C) Types of research Based on outcomes.

1. Basic or pure research
2. Applied research

(E) Types of research based on Logic.

1. Deductive research
2. Inductive research

(B) Types of research Based on process

1. Quantitative research
2. Qualitative research

(D) Types of research Based on action

1. Action research

A. Types of research based on purpose.

1. Descriptive research:

Descriptive research seeks to provide an accurate description of observations of a phenomenon. It is a fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation. It is engaged with the describing characteristics of variables in a particular situation based on past data or experience or research by this research knowledge about a particular matter.

## 2. Exploratory research.

Exploratory research is a preliminary study of an unfamiliar problem about which the researcher has little or no knowledge. It involves a literature search or conducting focus interview. The exploration of new phenomena in this way help the researchers need for better understanding may test the feasibility of a more extensive study or determine the best methods to be used in a subsequent study for those reason Exploratory research is broad in focus and rarely provides

## 3. Analytical research.

Analytical study is a comparative study designed to reach causal inferences about hypothesized relationships between risk factors and outcome. Analytical studies identify causes and determine whether an association exists between variables. Such as between product quality and sales. Statistical procedures are used to determine if a relationship is likely to have occurred by chance. In analytical studies, usually two or more groups or sets of data.

## A. predictive research

predictive research moves beyond explanation to the prediction of precise relationships between dimensions



one or characteristics of phenomenon or differences between groups

what how why something is happening in several other situations. here the case of event core important not extent of influence so we don't try to find out independent the other event how influence the other the other event in different situation for example festivals seasons influence sale in our country whether this other event in different situation.

B. Types of research based on process.

1. Quantitative research.

Quantitative research is generally associated with the positive / post-positivist paradigm it usually involves collecting and converting data into numerical form so that statistical calculations can be made and conclusions drawn.

2. Qualitative research.

Qualitative research it is generally associated with the positivist paradigm it usually involves collecting and converting data into numerical form so that statistical calculation can be made and conclusion drawn.

### C. Types of research based on outcomes.

#### 1. Basic or pure research.

pure or basic research is research carried out for the advertisement of knowledge without making for long term economic or social benefits and with no positive efforts being made to apply the practical problems or to transfer the results to sectors responsible for application. Some source action referred to as pure science is about explaining the world around us and trying to understand how the universe operates. It is about

#### 2. Applied research.

Applied research refers to scientific study and research that seeks to solve practical problems. Applied research is used to find solutions to everyday problems, cure illness and develop innovative technologies.

### D. Types of research based on action.

action research is a practical approach to professional inquiry in any social situation. The examples in this component relate to education and are therefore of particular relevance to teachers or lecturers engaged in their daily contact with children or students but professional practices need not be teaching it may be management.



or administration in a school or college or it may be in an unrelated area such as medicine or the social services. The context for professional inquiry might change, but the principles and processes involved in action research are the same, regardless of the nature of the practice.

### E. Types of research based on logic

#### 1. Deductive research

Deductive research is a logical process in which a conclusion is based on the concordance of multiple premises that are generally assumed to be true. Deductive research can be explained by the means of hypotheses which can be derived from the propositions of the theory.

#### 2. Inductive research

Inductive research works the opposite way moving from specific observations to broader generalizations and theories. This is sometimes called a "bottom up" approach. The researcher begins with specific observations and measures, begins to then detect patterns and regularities, formulate some tentative hypotheses to explore and finally ends up developing some general conclusions or theories.

## Advance research methodology Sums

1. Determine the Sample Size  $n$  needed to constant a 95% confidence interval to estimate the population mean when  $\sigma = 38$  and the margin error equal 22

$$\text{Given: } z = 95\% \\ \sigma = 38 \\ E = 22$$

$$= \left[ \frac{z \times \sigma}{E} \right]^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{1.96 \times 38}{22} \right)^2$$

$$= \left[ \frac{74.48}{22} \right]^2$$

$$= [3.385]^2$$

$$= 11.458225$$

$$= 12\%$$



## Chi-square method

Type of Investment	High	medium	low	total
Bond fund	15	10	5	30
Stock fund	20	6	5	31
Tax delivered Annuity	4	24	11	39
Totals	39	40	21	100

### Formulation of Hypothesis

$H_0$  = fund type and level of customers satisfaction are independent

$H_1$  = Fund type and level of satisfaction are dependent

O	E	O - E	O - E <sup>2</sup>	O - E <sup>2</sup> /E
15	11.7	3.3	10.89	0.930
20	12.09	7.91	62.56	5.175
4	15.21	11.21	125.66	8.26
10	12	2	4	0.33
6	12.4	6.4	40.96	6.82
24	15.6	8.4	70.56	2.52
5	6.3	1.3	1.69	0.26
5	6.51	1.51	2.28	0.350
11	8.19	2.81	7.896	0.964
				<u>27.609</u>





2<sup>nd</sup> Sem M.F.D

2. b.



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## ASSESSMENT BOOK

2022 - 2023

Student Name : Yamunashree B Reg. No. : P18EP22L004008

Class : M.Com (F.A) Section : \_\_\_\_\_ Semester 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem

Subject : Corporate Direct Tax Planning.

Yamunashree B  
Signature of the Student

[Signature]  
Signature H.O.D.  
Head of the Department of PG Studies  
Sindhi College

[Signature]  
Signature of Faculty

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

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

Web : <http://www.sindhicollege.com>; email : [mail@sindhicollege.com](mailto:mail@sindhicollege.com)

## ASSIGNMENT 1

### → What is PAN Card

A permanent Account Number (PAN) is a ten character alphanumeric identifier. It is issued in the form of a laminated "PAN Card", by the Indian Income Tax Department, to any person who applies for it or to whom the department allots the number without an application. It can also be obtained in the form of PDF file known as e-PAN from the website of the Indian Income Tax Department.

### → Uses of PAN Card

#### \* IT Return filling.

An individuals and entities who are eligible for income tax are expected to file their IT returns. A PAN card is necessary for filling IT returns.

#### \* Open a bank account.

A pan card is required in order to open a new bank account, whether it is a savings or a current account. All banks whether public, private or cooperative, require the submission of a PAN card in order to open account.



### \* Buying or Selling Motor Vehicle

If you wish to buy or sell a motor vehicle worth more than Rs 500,000, you must provide your PAN Card details when conducting the transaction.

### \* Applying for a Credit / Debit Card

When applying for either a debit or credit card at any bank or financial institution, furnishing your PAN Card details is mandated by regulations.

### \* Purchase of Jewellery

If you are looking at buying and selling of jewellery that is valued at over 500,000, you will have to provide your PAN Card details at the time of purchase.

### \* Making Investments

Investing in securities is seen as a good way to build your wealth. If you are considering investing in securities, you would have to furnish your PAN details for any transactions amounting to above 50,000.

#### \* Proof of Identity.

A PAN card is accepted as valid proof of identity anywhere in the country and is also considered as proof of age.

#### \* Foreign Exchange

If you are travelling abroad and wish to convert your Indian currency into foreign currency, you are required to provide details of your PAN at the money exchange.

#### \* Loan

If you require to take out a loan, all loan providers both banks as well as other lending institutions, require you to submit details of your PAN at the time of loan application.

#### \* Fixing Taxation rate.

The PAN card plays a role in setting the taxation rates for entities based on their income.



3.) How to apply for a PAN Card.

i.) Apply for PAN Card through NSDL.

\* Step 1:- Visit the official website of NSDL and click on "Application type" on the next screen.

\* Step 2:- Choose the type of application you want to submit - Form 49A for Indian citizens or form 49AA for NRIs.

\* Step 3:- Select a category from the drop-down menu.

\* Step 4:- Fill in your personal information carefully.

\* Step 5:- Choose your title (Shri, Smt / Kumari) & enter your last name or surname, first name and middle name.

\* Step 6:- Select your date of birth or incorporation DD/MM/YY.

\* Step 7:- Provide your current email address and mobile number.

\* Step 8:- Tick Mark on the guidelines & submit your application after entering the CAPTCHA Code.

\* Step 9:- Pay the application fee of ₹ 293 or ₹ 864 for form 191A using a credit card, debit card, net banking or DD.

\* Step 10:- After submitting the application you will receive an acknowledgment number page. Take a printout & keep it for future reference.

\* Step 11:- Affix a passport-sized photograph on the acknowledgment paper, sign it with a black pen & mail it to the Income Tax Department with your supporting documents within 15 days of the online applications.

\* Step 12:- Once your documents are validated your pan card number will be sent to your registered email address and mobile number.



## → Apply for PAN Card through VTCSL

- \* Step 1:- Goto the VTCSL official website and Click on the for "PAN Card" option
- \* Step 2:- Select "Apply PAN Card" & then choose either "PAN card as an Indian Citizen" or "PAN card as a foreign Citizen" from the list of option.
- \* Step 3:- select "Apply for a New PAN Card" [Form 49A] or Regenerate Online PAN Application or Download Blank PAN Form 49A.
- \* Step 4:- Choose Apply for a New PAN Card & select your preferred mode of application either "Physical Mode" or "Digital Mode".
- \* Step 5:- Fill in all the required information in the form.
- \* Step 6:- Submit the application after ensuring that all the information provided is accurate.

\* Step 7:- Make the required payment for your PAN card, through DD, cheque, internet banking, credit / Debit card.

\* Step 8:- After payment, you will receive a soft copy of an acknowledgement paper.

\* Step 9:- Paste your passport-sized photograph on it & sign it with black pen.

\* Step 10:- Within 15 days of submitting the online application, send the acknowledgement receipt along with copies of your identity & residence proofs to the Income Tax Department.

\* Step 11:- After the documentation process is completed, your PAN number will be sent to your registered mobile number and email address.





\* Step 2:-

Fill the form & affix two passport size photographs on the form.

\* Step 3:-

Pay the fee in the form of d.d in favour of NSDL-PAN

\* Step 4:-

Attach self-attested photocopies of proofs ~~with~~ with the form.



or PAN-Acknowledge-  
d on the envelope  
The application has  
Tax PAN services.

