



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

Re-accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC
Affiliated to Mangalore University

RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE BY NAAC

Estd:1968



Ph : Off: 08274-247262
Ph : Fax: 08274-247045
Web : www.cauverycollegegpl.edu.in
E-mail : cauvery.gnl@gmail.com


Post Box No.5
Vidyanagar
GONIKOPPAL - 571213
KODAGU
KARNATAKA

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL

2.3: Teaching- Learning Process

2.5.1: Mechanism of internal/ external assessment is transparent and the grievance redressal system is time- bound and efficient

Sl. No	Particulars
1	IA Details in Prospectus
2	Exam Committee List
3	College Academic Calendar
4	Discuss of Internal Examination in Staff Meeting 2017 2022
5	CBCS-UG Regulations 12.9.2018 NEP_Regulations_2021
6	Sample Room Allotment Sheet
7	Sample Internals Timetable
8	Sample Room Signature Sheet
9	Sample Duty Allotment Sheet for Faculties
10	PTA Meeting
11	Assignment From Various Departments
12	Marks Register of Various Departments
13	Final IA Marks Submitted to University


Coordinator
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Cauvery College
GoniKoppal-571213, Kodagu


PRINCIPAL
CAUVERY COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL-571213



CAUVERY COLLEGE

Affiliated to Mangalore University

Re-accredited with 'A' grade by NAAC

Vidyanagar, Gonikoppal-571213, Kodagu

PROSPECTUS-2022-23



"Colleges are the incubators of knowledge and empowerment"

"The only way to do a great work is to love what you do"

E-mail: cauvery.gnl@gmail.com

Website: www.cauverycollegegpl.edu.in

Contact No: 08274-247262, 247045

UNIQUENESS :

- Re-accredited with GRADE-A by NAAC
- Day begins with National Anthem.
- Students achievements will be appreciated & honored in the assembly.
- Excellent results with ranks.
- ICT enabled class rooms.
- Financial support through scholarships and philanthropists.
- Assisting students to get educational loans from the banks.
- Psychological counseling through a professional counselor.
- Remedial and extra classes to the slow learners and advanced learners.
- Library usage is made compulsory by placing biometric attendance.
- Mentoring system in place.
- Encouraging students to take up research Projects .
- Certificate courses to develop adequate employable skills.
- SMS facility provided to the parents to know the progress and regular attendance to the student .
- Providing coaching for C.A, C.S, ICAW and Banking examinations.
- Issuing books to parents from library.
- Excellent opportunity for students to realize their potential.
- 50% fee concession for specially privileged students.
- Plastic free and green campus.

WELL EQUIPPED STATE -OF-THE- ART COMPUTER LAB

In the present technologically advanced era, quality in higher education has become a prime concern. The scenario of education has of late witnessed an ever increasing demand for computer education. To meet this demand, a well equipped computer laboratory with more than 60 computers and the other necessary facilities are provided. Experienced faculties handle the classes for the benefit of the students.

TESTS AND EXAMINATION

1. There will be two internal assessment examinations for all the classes other than the university examinations.
2. In addition to these examinations, tests are conducted every month. A list of the absentees will also be submitted to the principal along with the marks cards.
3. No student shall absent himself/ herself from the examinations. Violation of these rules may result in the imposition of penalties, such as fine, deprivation of fee concession etc.
4. A candidate is free to reject the results of the whole examination of any year within 30 days after the announcement of the results and apply for the revaluation of the papers. It can be done only once, and once rejected it cannot be revoked. Additional amount of fees prescribed by the university should be paid while applying for revaluation.
5. Progress report will be sent to the parents for their information.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER

1. All the students and faculty members who have joined the college can get membership of the library.
2. Identification card/borrower's cards issued by the college are not transferable.
3. News papers, magazines and reference books are available in the reading room of the library during the working hours. Students who are free can make use of the reading room by submitting the identification cards.

Cauvery College, Gonikoppal
List of Various Committees 2017-18

1. Advisory	2. IQAC	3. Inter Disciplinary
Prof. M.S Bharathi (Convener)	Sri. U.T Pennmalah (Convener)	Dr. M.P Rekha (Convener)
Prof. M.D Accamma	Prof. R Tippeswamy	Prof. K.V Kusumadhar
Prof. A.M Kamalakshi	Dr. Lt. S.N Beena	Prof. R Tippeswamy
Prof. K.S Thulasi	Smt. K.K Chitravathy	Sri. C.M Kiran
Prof. K.V Kusumadhar	Smt. C.P Sujaya	Sri. Benedict R Saldana
Dr. A.S Poovamma	Smt. M.D Reshma	Sri. K.G Muddappa
Dr. A.B Naresh	Smt. C.L Nisha	
Dr. M.P Rekha	Smt. T.K Latha	4. Parent Teachers
Dr. Lt. S.N Beena	Smt. H.K Seethalaxmi (Suptd.)	Smt. N.P Beetha (Convener)
Smt. B. Shail Bellappa	Miss. J.S Yamuna	Smt. C.P Sujaya
Smt. N.P Beetha	Sri. B.N Karyappa	Smt. C.L Nisha
Smt. K.K Chitravathy	Sri. M.M Chennanayak	Smt. C.T Kavya
Smt. P.P Savitha		Miss. R.R Noumya
Sri. U.T Pennmalah	5. Alumni Association	Miss. K.K Bojamma
Smt. C.L Nisha	Smt. S.M Rajani (Convener)	
Miss. Kalpitha Dechamma	Smt. P.C Meenaxi	6. Examination
Miss. M.C Seema	Sri. K.N Murali	Prof. M.B Kaverappa (Convener)
Miss. K.B Kruthika	Smt. K.A Kaveramma	Dr. A.S Poovamma
Smt. T.K Latha	Smt. M.T Krithika	Smt. N.P Beetha
Sri. A.A Kuchalappa	Sri. V.S Ajaykumar	Sri. V.S Ajaykumar
Smt. H.K Seethalaxmi (Suptd.)	Smt. K.S Pooja	Sri. A.M Ponnappa
7. Career Guidance & Placement	8. Attendance/ Remedial Class	9. Prize - Sports
Dr. Lt. S.N Beena (Convener)	Dr. A.S Poovamma (Convener)	Sri. A.A Kuchalappa (Convener)
Sri. K.G Muddappa	Smt. K.K Chitravathy	Prof. R Tippeswamy
Sri. U.T Pennmalah	Smt. M.C Seema	Miss. V.C Ramya
Sri. A.M Ponnappa	Miss. Kalpitha Dechamma	Smt. I.D Lepakshi
Sri. V.S Ajaykumar	Smt. Nayana Thammalah	Smt. P.R Nithya
Smt. M.T Krithika	Miss. R. R Noumya	
Smt. P.C Krishika	Smt. N.K Seethamma	
	Miss. G Pavithra	
10. Prize - Endowment	11. Prize Literary & Other Comp	12. Academic Achievement/ Teachers
Prof. K.V Kusumadhar (Convener)	Sri. K.N Murali (Convener)	Prof. K.S Thulasi (Convener)
Smt. P.C Meenaxi	Smt. C.T Kavya	Smt. S.M Rajani
Sri. C.M Kiran	Smt. P.C Krishika	Smt. K.A Kavitha
Smt. A.K Kruthi	Miss. C.C Ponnamma	Miss. Kalpitha Dechamma
Miss. V.C Ramya	Smt. I.D Lepakshi	Miss. A.K Kruthi
13. Sports	14. Cultural/ECA	15. Magazine
Sri. A.A Kuchalappa (Convener)	Smt. Nayana Thammalah (Convener)	Smt. C.P Sujaya (Convener)
Sri. K.G Muddappa	Prof. M.B Kaverappa	Smt. N.P Beetha
Sri. V.S Ajaykumar	Smt. P.C Meenaxi	Sri. C.M Kiran
Smt. P.P Savitha	Sri. M.A Kuchalappa	Miss. K.B Kruthika
Smt. C.T Kavya	Smt. K.A Kaveramma	Smt. M.C Seema
Smt. K.A Kaveramma	Smt. A.K Kruthi	Smt. P.C Krishika
Smt. P.R Nithya	Miss. V.C Ramya	Smt. P.R Nithya
		PTO.

List of Various Committees 2018-19

1. Advisory	2. IQAC CORE	3. Inter Disciplinary
Smt. K.K Chitravathy (Convenor)	Prof.M.S.Bharathi Sri. U.T Pemmalah (Con)	Prof. M.B Kaverappa (Convenor)
Prof. M.D Accamma	Prof. A.M Kamalakshi	Prof. K.V Kusumadhar
Prof. A.M Kamalakshi	Prof. K.S Thulasi	Sri. Benedict R Saldana
Prof. K.S Thulasi	Prof. K.V Kusumadhar	Smt. C.P Sujaya
Prof. K.V Kusumadhar	Dr. A.S Poovamma	Sri. V.S Ajaykumar
Dr. A.S Poovamma	Dr. A.B Naresh	Sri. K.G Muddappa
Dr. A.B Naresh	Prof. M.B Kaverappa	Sri. C.M Kiran
Prof. M.B Kaverappa	Dr. M.P Rekha	Sri.Murali K.N
Prof.M.S.Bharathi	Dr. Lt. S.N Beena	Sri.L.A.M Ponnappa
Dr. M.P Rekha	Smt. K.K Chitravathy	Miss. M.C Seema
Dr. Lt. S.N Beena	Smt. C.P Sujaya	Sri.M.N.Chittiappa
Smt. N.P Reetha	Smt. H.K Seethalaxmi (Suptd.)	
Smt. P.P Savitha		4. Parent Teachers
Sri. U.T Pemmalah		Smt. N.P Reetha (Convenor)
C.L Nisha		Smt. K.A Kavitha
Smt. T.K Latha	5. Alumni Association	Smt. C.T Kavya
Sri.M.N.Chittiappa	Smt. S.M Rajani (Convenor)	Sri. M.A Kushalappa
Smt. H.K Seethalaxmi (Suptd.)	Sri. V.S Ajaykumar	Smt.M.T.Krithika
	Sri. K.N Murali	Smt.P.C Krishika
	Smt. C.T Kavya	Miss. K.K Bojamma
	Sri.L.A.M Ponnappa	Miss. K.K. Sheethal
	Smt.M.C. Bhavya	
7. Career Guidance & Placement	Miss. K.B.Kruthika	6. Examination
Dr. Lt. S.N Beena (Convenor)	Miss.C.C.Ponnamma	Dr. M.P Rekha(Convenor)
Sri. K.G Muddappa	Smt.Kaveri Annalah	Dr.A.S Poovamma
Sri. U.T Pemmalah		Sri. V.S Ajaykumar
Sri. A.M Ponnappa	B. Attendance/ Remedial Class	Miss. K.K Bojamma
Smt. P.C Krishika	Dr. A.B.Naresh (Convenor)	
Smt. Nayana Thammalah	Smt. P.P Savitha	9. Prize - Sports
	Smt. S.M Rajani	Sri.M.N.Chittiappa(Convenor)
	Miss. R.R Nuomya	Smt.M.C. Bhavya
	Smt.N.K Seethamma	Miss.C.C.Ponnamma
10. Prize - Endowment	Miss.G.Pavithra	Smt. I.D Lepakshi
Prof. K.V Kusumadhar (Convenor)		
Smt. P.C Meenaxi	11. Literary & Other Comp and Prize	12. Sports
Sri. C.M Kiran	Smt. C.L Nisha (Convenor)	Sri.M.N.Chittiappa(Convenor)
Miss. K.S.Devamma	Smt.A.K Krithi	Sri. K.G Muddappa
	Miss. K.B.Kruthika	Smt. P.P Savitha
	Smt.K.S.Pooja	Smt.T.K Latha
	Smt. I.D Lepakshi	Sri. C.M Kiran
	Miss.K.V Suman	Sri. M.A Kushalappa
13. Cultural/BCA		Miss.M.C.Seema
Smt. C.P Sujaya(Convenor)		Smt.P.R.Nithya
Smt. P.C Meenaxi	14. Magazine	Smt. I.D Lepakshi
Smt. Nayana Thammalah	Prof. R.Tippeswamy (Convenor)	Smt.H.G Nirmala
Miss. Kalpitha dechamma	Smt. P.C Krishika	
Miss. K.S.Devamma	Smt.P.R.Nithya	
Miss.G.Pavithra	Smt. I.D Lepakshi	
Miss.K.V Suman	Miss.Shahima	
Miss. K.K. Sheethal		

Cauvery College , Gonikoppal
List of Various Committees 2019-20

1. Advisory	2. IQAC Core	3. Disciplinary
Smt. C.P.Sujana (Convenor)	Dr. A.S.Poojamma (Co-ordinator)	Prof. M.D.Kaverappa (Convenor)
Dr.A.S.Poojamma	Sri. U.T.Pennmaiah	Sri. K.G.Muddappa
Dr. A.B.Naresh	Prof. M.S.Bharathi	Sri. Benedict B. Saldanha
Dr. M.P.Rekha	Prof. M.B.Kaverappa	Sri. C.M.Kiran
Prof. M.B.Kaverappa	Dr. M.P.Rekha	Sri. K.N.Murali
Prof. M.S.Bharathi	Smt. K.K.Chitravathy	Miss. M.C.Seema
Sri. V.S.Ajay Kumar	Dr. A.B.Naresh	Smt. S.M.Rajini
Smt. Nayana Thammaiah	Sri. Benedict B. Saldanha	Sri. A.M.Ponnappa
Smt. P.P.Savitha		Miss. G.Pavithra
Sri. K.G.Muddappa		Smt. K.K.Chitravathy
Sri. Benedict B. Saldanha		Smt. N.P.Reetha
Sri. U.T.Pennmaiah		Sri. V.S.Ajay Kumar
Smt. T.K.Latha		Smt. Nayana Thammaiah
Smt. H.K.Seethalaxmi		Sri. M.A.Kushalappa
4. Parent Teachers	5. Alumni Association	6. Examination
Smt. K.T.Seethamma (Convenor)	Smt. S.M.Rajani (Convenor)	Sri. A.M.Ponnappa (Convenor)
Smt. C.C.Ponnamma	Smt. M.C.Bhavya	Sri. K.N.Murali
Smt. N.P.Reetha	Smt. P.R.Nithya	Smt. I.D.Lepakshi
Smt. C.T.Kavya	Sri. M.A.Kushalappa	Smt. K.A.Kaveramma
Smt. B.S.Deepthi	Sri.A.M.Ponnappa	
Smt. N.K.Seethamma	Smt.N.P.Reetha	
Smt. Kalpitha Dechamma	Smt. C.C.Ponnamma	
7. Career Guidance & Placement	8. Attendance / Remedial Class	9. Sports / Sports Prize
Sri. U.T.Pennmaiah (Convenor)	Prof. M.S.Bharathi (Convenor)	Sri. H.N.Guru Prasad
Sri. K.G.Muddappa	Miss. M.C.Seema	Sri. A.R.Praveen Kumar
Sri. V.S.Ajay Kumar	Smt.K.S.Pooja	Sri. M.Ibrahim
Smt. Nayana Thammaiah	Miss. K.S.Devamma	Sri. C.M.Kirana
Miss. K.K.Sheethal	Sri. M.Ibrahim	Smt. T.K.Latha
Miss. K.R.Bojamma		Miss. N.R.Leena
10. Prize - Endowment	11. Literary & Other Comp and Prize	12. Cultural / ECA
Smt. P.C.Meenuxi (Convenor)	Smt. P.P.Savitha (Convenor)	Smt. K.A.Kavitha (Convenor)
Smt. K.K.Chitravathy	Smt. M.D.Reshma	Smt. S.M.Rajini
Miss. K.S.Devamma	Smt. P.R.Nithya	Miss. P.R.Nithya
	Sri. R.Tippeswamy	Sri. A.R.Praveen Kumar
	Sri. K.N.Murali	Smt. A.K.Krithi
		Miss.G.Pavithra
13. Magazine	14. Science Association	15. SC/ST Cell
Dr. M.P.Rekha (Convenor)	Dr. A.B.Naresh	Prof. R.Tippeswamy (Convenor)
Sri. V.S.Ajay Kumar	Smt. M.T.Krithika, Miss.K.B.Kruthik	Sri. A.R.Praveen Kumar
Smt. P.P.Savitha	Smt. Kalpitha Dechamma	Smt. N.K.Seethamma

Cauvery College , Gonikoppal
List of Various Committees 2020-21


1. Advisory	2. IQAC Core	3. Disciplinary
Smt. C.P.Sujaya (Convenor)	Prof. M.S.Bharathi (Co-ordinator)	Prof. M.B.Kaverappa (Convenor)
Prof. M.B.Kaverappa	Sri. U.T.Pemmaliah	sri U T Pemmaliah
Prof. M.S.Bharathi	Prof. M.B.Kaverappa	Sri. C.M.Kiran
Sri. V.S.Ajay Kumar	Smt. K.K.Chitravathy	Miss. M. C. Seema
Smt. Nayana Thammaiah	Sri.A.M.Ponnappa	Sri. A. M. Ponnappa
Smt. P.P.Savitha	Smt C P Sujaya	Smt. K.K.Chitravathy
Sri. K.G.Muddappa	Sri C M Kiran	Smt. N.P.Reetha
Sri. U.T.Pemmaliah	Smt K A Kaveramma	Sri. V.S.Ajay Kumar
Smt. T.K.Latha	Miss K S Devamma	Smt. Nayana Thammaiah
Sri Somnath Dhule		Sri. M.A.Kushalappa
4. Parent Teachers	5. Alumni Association	6. Examination
Smt. M D Reshma (Convenor)	Smt. S.M.Rajani (Convenor)	Miss M C Seema (Convenor)
Smt. K K Chitravathy	Smt N P Reetha	Sri A R Praveen Kumar
Smt K Prakruthi Aiyappa	Smt C C Ponnamma	Miss K S Devamma
Sri K A Kushalappa	Sri K N Murali	Smt A k Krithi
Smt K A Kavitha		Smt Rini Chinnappa
Sri V S Charankumar		
7. Career Guidance & Placement	8. Attendance / Remedial Class	9. Sports / Sports Prize
Sri. U.T.Pemmaliah (Convenor)	Smt C T Kavya (Convenor)	sri M T Santhosh
Sri. K.G.Muddappa	miss M C Seema	Sri. M A Kushalappa
Sri. V.S.Ajay Kumar	Smt M T Kruthika	Sri V S Charankumar
Smt. Nayana Thammaiah	miss K K Bojamma	Smt K Prakruthi Aiyappa
smt C P Sujaya	Smt M C Bhavya	
Dr C M Revathy	Smt K S Pooja	
10. Prize - Endowment	11. Literary & Other Comp and Prize	12. Cultural / ECA
Smt. P.C.Meenadi (Convenor)	smt S M Rajini(convenor)	Smt. K A Kaveramma (Convenor)
Smt. K.K.Chitravathy	Smt Rini Chinnappa	Smt K S Pooja
Miss. K.S.Devamma	Sri K N Murali	Miss M C Seema
	Smt K A Kaveramma	Miss Pavithra G
	Smt M t Kruthika	Sri Charankumar
13. Magazine	14. Science Association	15. SC/ST Cell
Dr C M Revathy (convenor)	Smt M T Kruthika (Convenor)	Prof. R.Tippeswamy (Convenor)
Sri. V.S.Ajay Kumar	Miss. K.S.Devamma	Sri. A.R.Praveen Kumar
Smt K S Pooja	Miss. K.Prakruthi Aiyappa	Miss K V Suman
Sri Praveen Kumar	Smt A K Krithi	Sri V S Charankumar
Smt B M Bhagya	Sri S A Thirthesh	
16. Grievance Redressal Cell	17. Quiz	18.Elocution
Smt K A Kavitha(Convenor)	Sri K G Muddappa(Convenor)	Smt K T Seethamma(Convenor)
Sri C M Kirana	Sri A M Ponnappa	Smt P P Savitha
Smt I D Lepakshi	Miss M C Seema	Dr C M Revathy
Smt P R Nithya	Smt I D Lepakshi	Smt B M Bhagya
Miss Pavithra G	Smt N K Seethamma	

Cauvery College , Gonikoppal
List of Various Committees 2021-22

1. Advisory	2. IQAC Core	3. Disciplinary
Dr. Revathi C.M (Convenor)	Prof. M.S. Bharathi (Co-ordinator)	Sri C.M.Kiran (Convenor)
Pro.M.S. Bharathi	Smt.K.K. Chithravathi	Smt.K.K. Chithravathi
Smt. C.P. Sujaya	Smt. C.P. Sujaya	Sri V.S. Ajay Kumar
Smt.K.K. Chithravathi	Dr. Revathi C.M	Smt.N.P.Reetha
Sri V.S. Ajay Kumar	Sri A.M. Ponnappa	Sri U.T. Pemmalah
Smt.M.D.Reshma	Sri C.M.Kiran	Dr. Nayana Thammaiah
Smt.P.P.Savitha	Sri V.S. Ajay Kumar	Sri M.A. Kushalappa
Sri M.N. Vanith Kumar	Miss.K.S. Devamma	
Sri U.T. Pemmalah		
Miss K.S. Devamma		
Sri M.T. Santhosh		
Smt T.K. Latha		
Sri. Somnath Dhule		
4. Parent Teachers	5. Alumni Association	6. Examination
Smt N.P.Reetha	Smt S.M. Rajani (Convenor)	Sri V.S. Ajay Kumar (Convenor)
Smt.M.D.Reshma	Smt.K.K. Chithravathi	Miss K.S. Devamma
Smt K.A.Kavitha	Smt N.P.Reetha	Smt. Helen
Smt K Prakruthi Aiyappa	Smt. C.C. Ponnamma	Smt. Rini Chinappa
Sri M.A. Kushalappa	Sri M.A. Kushalappa	Smt. A.K. Krithi
Miss.K.K.Bojamma		
7. Career Guidance & Placement	8. Attendance / Remedial Class	9. Sports / Sports Prize
Sri. K.G. Muddappa	Smt. C.T. Kavya (Convenor)	Sri M.T. Santhosh(Convenor)
Sri U.T. Pemmalah(Convenor)	Miss. M.C. Seema	Sri M.A. Kushalappa
Smt. K.S. Pooja	Miss.K.K.Bojamma	Sri Sukesh K.B
Sri V.S. Ajay Kumar	Mrs B.R. Neema	Smt. K Prakruthi Aiyappa
Smt.B.M. Bhagya	Smt. K.A. Kaveramma	Smt. K.S.Pooja
Dr. Revathi C.M	Miss Krithika A.P	
10. Prize - Endowment	11. Literary & Other Comp and Prize	12. Cultural / ECA
Smt. P.C. Meenaxi (Convenor)	Smt C.P. Sujaya (Convenor)	Smt K.K. Chithravathy (Convenor)
Miss M.C. Seema	Smt M.T. Kruthika	Smt K.A. Kaveramma
Miss K.S. Devamma	Smt Rini Chinnappa	Smt K.S. Pooja
Miss Priyanka	Miss K.V. Suman	Smt G.T. Rohini
	Sri S.A. Thirthesh	Smt A.K. Krithi
	Smt Sharmila N.J	Pallavi
13. Magazine	14. Science Association	15. SC/ST Cell
Prof.R. Tipperswamy (Convenor)	Smt M.T. Krithika (Convenor)	Prof R. Tipperswamy (Convenor)
Sri Sukesh K.B	Miss K.S. Devamma	Miss Rajeshwari M
Dr. Nayana Thammaiah	Miss Krithika A.P	Smt G.T. Rohini
Smt P.P. Savitha	Smt Sharmila N.J	Miss Akshatha C
Smt K.T. Seethamma	Smt K. Prakruthi Aiyappa	
Smt B.M. Bhagya		
Miss. K.K. Bojamma		
Smt. M.T. Krithika		
Smt. Neema B.R		

Cauvery College Gonikoppal
Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC
Academic Calendar for the Year 2017-18

Proposed Activities	From	To
Commencement of I, III and V Semester	12/06/2017	---
Orientation for I BA, BSC, BCOM, BBA and BCA	12/06/2017	12/06/2017
Celebration of International Yoga Day	21/06/2017	21/06/2017
Election for Students' Welfare Association	24/07/2017	24/07/2017
First Internal Assessment Examination	17/07/2017	20/07/2016
Inauguration of Students' Welfare Association and Talents Day	29/08/2017	29/08/2017
Second Internal Assessment Examination	11/09/2017	13/09/2017
Talk on "Youth and Nationality"	15/09/2017	15/09/2017
End of I, III & V semester classes	---	07/10/2017
NSS Annual Camp	22/12/2017	31/12/2017
Commencement of II, IV and VI Semester	30/11/2017	---
Annual Day Celebration	03/02/2018	03/02/2018
Placement Drive	21/02/2018	21/02/2018
Parents Teachers Meeting	28/02/2018	28/02/2018
National Science Day Celebration	28/02/2018	28/02/2018
International Women's Day Celebration	08/03/2018	08/03/2018
Inter-collegiate Sports	10/03/2018	10/03/2018
First Internal Assessment Examination	14/03/2018	16/03/2018
Inter-collegiate Cricket & Football Tournament	24/03/2018	24/03/2018
Golden Jubilee Celebration	28/03/2018	28/03/2018
District Level Basketball Tournament	31/03/2018	31/03/2018
End of the II, IV & VI semester classes	31/03/2018	31/03/2018


 Prof. P. A. Poovanna
Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213

Cauvery College Gonikoppal
Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC

Academic Calendar for the Year 2018-19

Proposed Activities	From	To
Commencement of I, III and V Semester	18/06/2018	---
Orientation for I BA, BSC, BCOM, BBA and BCA	18/06/2018	18/06/2018
Celebration of International Yoga Day	21/06/2018	21/06/2018
Election for Students' Welfare Association	31/08/2018	31/08/2018
First Internal Assessment Examination	30/07/2018	01/08/2018
Second Internal Assessment Examination	17/09/2018	19/09/2018
Inauguration of Students' Welfare Association and Talents Day	22/09/2018	22/09/2018
Parents-Teachers Meeting	06/10/2018	06/10/2018
End of I, III & V semester classes	---	17/10/2018
NSS Annual Camp	22/12/2018	31/12/2018
Commencement of II, IV and VI Semester	30/11/2018	---
Sports day celebration	10/01/2019	11/01/2019
Youth day Celebration	12/01/2019	12/01/2019
Youth Parliament Elocution Competition	17/01/2019	17/01/2019
First Internal Assessment Examination	07/02/2019	11/02/2019
Sports Day	14/02/2019	14/02/2019
Annual Day Celebration	16/02/2019	16/02/2019
One day National Level Seminar by Dept. of English	21/02/2019	21/02/2019
Inter Collegiate Hockey Tournament	26/02/2019	26/02/2019
Second Internal Assessment Examination	19/03/2019	22/03/2019
End of the II, IV & VI semester classes	---	30/03/2019

S. R. Ushalatha
Prof. S. R. Ushalatha

Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213

Cauvery College Gonikoppal
Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC

Academic Calendar for the Year 2019-20

Proposed Activities	From	To
Commencement of I, III and V Semester	17-06-2019	---
Orientation for I BA, BSC, BCOM, BBA and BCA	18/06/2019	18/06/2019
Celebration of International Yoga Day	21/06/2019	21/06/2019
Talk on "Creative Teaching Methodologies"	10/07/2019	10/07/2019
Career Oriented programs	01/08/2019	31/05/2020
First Internal Assessment Examination	05/08/2019	10/08/2019
Election for Students' Welfare Association	28/08/2019	28/08/2019
Inauguration of Students' Welfare Association and Talents Day	26/09/2019	26/09/2019
Second Internal Assessment Examination	17/09/2019	20/09/2019
End of I, III & V semester classes	---	11/10/2019
Commencement of II, IV and VI Semester	16/12/2019	---
NSS Annual Camp	22/12/2019	31/12/2019
BCA Tech Fest	23/12/2019	23/12/2019
Commerce and Management Fest	10/01/2020	10/01/2020
Organising Interclass Sports Activities	29/01/2020	30/01/2020
First Internal Assessment Examination	03/02/2020	06/02/2020
Blood Donation Camp	18/02/2020	18/02/2020
Dental and Eye Camps	21/02/2020	22/02/2020
Conducting Seminars	03/03/2020	04/04/2020


Prof. K V. Kusumadhar
Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213

Cauvery College Gonikoppal
Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC
Academic Calendar for the Year 2020-21

Proposed Activities	From	To
Commencement of I, III and V Semester (Offline/Online Mode)	02/11/2020	---
Covid Awareness Workshop (Online)	03/11/2020	03/11/2020
Orientation for I BA, BSC, BCOM, BBA and BCA	10/11/2020	10/11/2020
Christmas Vacation	25/12/2020	31/12/2020
First Internal Assessment Examination	04/01/2021	09/01/2021
Election for Students' Welfare Association	15/01/2021	15/01/2021
Inauguration of Students' Welfare Association and Talents Day	29/01/2021	29/01/2021
Second Internal Assessment Examination	08/02/2021	13/02/2021
End of I, III & V semester classes	---	27/02/2021
Commencement of I, III and V Examination	04/03/2021	17/04/2021
Commencement of II, IV and VI Semester	21/04/2021	---
First Internal Assessment Examination	07/06/2021	12/06/2021
Cultural Activities	21/06/2021	26/06/2021
Blood Donation Camp	12/07/2021	12/07/2021
Dental and Eye Camps	15/07/2021	15/07/2021
Conducting Seminars	19/07/2021	24/07/2021
Second Internal Assessment Examination	26/07/2021	31/07/2021
End of II, IV & VI semester classes		10/08/2021
Commencement of II, IV and VI Examination	12/08/2021	09/10/2021


 Principal
 Cauvery College
 Gonikoppal-571213

Cauvery College Gonikoppal
Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC
Academic Calendar for the Year 2021-22


Proposed Activities	From	To
Commencement of I, III and V Semester (Offline)	08/11/2021	---
Covid Awareness Workshop	09/11/2021	09/11/2021
NEP orientation for Faculty members	09/11/2021	19/11/2021
Orientation for I BA, BSC, BCOM, BBA and BCA	10/11/2021	10/11/2021
Election for Students' Welfare Association	23/12/2021	23/12/2021
Christmas Vacation	25/12/2021	31/12/2021
Sports Activities	20/01/2022	23/01/2022
Republic Day Celebration	26/01/2022	26/01/2022
Inauguration of Students' Welfare Association and Talents Day	29/01/2022	29/01/2022
Departmental Activities	24/02/2022	26/02/2022
Second Internal Assessment Examination	21/03/2022	23/03/2022
End of I, III & V semester classes	---	05/03/2022
Commencement of I, III and V Examination	09/03/2022	10/04/2022
Commencement of II, IV and VI Semester	11/04/2022	---
First Internal Assessment Examination	23/05/2022	26/05/2022
PTA Meetings	06/06/2022	08/06/2022
Cultural Activities	13/06/2022	19/06/2022
Educational Tour and Industrial Visits	20/06/2022	03/07/2022
Second Internal Assessment Examination	11/07/2022	14/07/2022
Literary Competitions	01/08/2022	10/08/2022
Independence Day Celebrations	15/08/2022	15/08/2022
Sports Day	12/08/2022	12/08/2022
College Annual Day Celebrations	13/08/2022	13/08/2022
End of II, IV & VI semester classes	---	30/08/2022
Commencement of II, IV and VI Examination	5/09/2022	09/10/2022

11
11/2/2017

IGPC meeting

Principal conveyed the meeting
of the IGPC. The following matters
were discussed

1. Quiz Competitions
2. Sports Competitions
3. Internal Examinations
4. Fest
5. Placement Programs


Prof. P.A. Saravanan
Principal

1. Perumalachi V.T
2. Prof. R. Tippenwamy
3. Dr. H. S.N. Bageswari
4. K.K. Chakravathy
5. Ch. Suresh
6. M.D. Bhanu
7. C.L. Nisha
8. T.K. Latha

HAC meeting

27-8-18.

Principal held a meeting of the HAC and the members of the Staff on 27-8-18, in which the following matters were discussed.

1. To conduct regular tests, seminars and internal assessment examinations.
2. To conduct sports activities regularly.
3. To conduct regular departmental activities.
4. To encourage faculty to present papers at national, state level seminars.
5. To organise activities through various cells.

Uthayakathi
Coordinator

Prof. K.V. Krishnamachar

Principal
Cauvery Degree College
Gollagudi - 571211.

Dr. A. S. Movvannan

~~Dr. A. S. Movvannan~~

outcome:

- (1) Encouraged faculty to present papers and attend seminars and workshops
- (2) various quality related programmes are conducted.
- (3) QA conducted a one-day workshop on "The Datacentric Assessment Process of NMAC Accreditation" on 22-10-2018

GAC Meeting

22-10-2018

President of Cauvery Education Society convened a meeting of the GAC and external members to discuss the preparation for the fourth cycle of NAAC accreditation in which the following matters were discussed:

1. To tap funds from different agencies.
2. To strengthen the placement cell to make more number of students employable.
3. To promote research for faculty and students.
4. To promote extension activities (through MOU)
5. To find interest area of students and train them accordingly.
6. To have regular interaction with parents for the progress of their wards.

Members present:

1. RA A.C. Ganapathy
President C.E.S. Ganapathy
2. Prof. S.R. Ushakatha
Principal 11/8/18
3. Dr. C.G. Kishalappa
K.G. Uthappa Kishalappa
4. Dr. Saju George Saju
5. Dr. Kantha Kantha
6. Dr. A.S. Praveena Praveena
7. A.M. Kamalabhi Kamalabhi
8. Dr. M.P. Rekha Rekha
9. M.B. Kavayyapuri Kavayyapuri
10. H.K. Sathyanarayana Sathyanarayana
11. M.S. Bhargavathy Bhargavathy
12. Dr. U. Rama Srinivas Rama
13. K.V. Kumaradas Kumaradas

outcome

- ① efforts are made to promote research activities.
- ② mov's are made to facilitate extension activities.
- ③ regular parents / teachers meetings are held.
- ④ To strengthen placement spl's activities regular placement training will be introduced from the next academic year.

Date: 27
WAC meeting - 16-1-19

Principal convened a meeting of the WAC to discuss the result statistics of the I, II & IV semester examinations held in October. Discussions were held regarding the welfare of students, internal assessment, conducting coaching camps and seminars.

1. Prof. M.S. Bharathy
2. Prof. A.M. Kamalakshi
3. Dr. A.S. Poovamma
4. Prof. M.B. Kesappa
5. Prof. K.V. Kusumadhar
6. Smt. K.K. Chithraathy
7. Smt. H.K. Sathyalaxmi

11/8/19
Prof. S.R. Vihabk
(Principal)
PRINCIPAL
CAUVERY COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL-571213

11/8/19
PRINCIPAL
CAUVERY COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL-571213

outcomes:

① Dept of English organised a National level seminar on "Innovative Methods and Techniques in Teaching English Language and Literature at the UG level" on 21-02-2019.

② National ^{science} Day was celebrated on 28-2-2019. A talk on Electrochemistry was arranged.

③ Dept of Commerce organised guest talk series on "Courses related to Aviation and its scope" and "Vocational Training" from 22nd to 24th February 2019.

LEAC Meeting.

20-8-19

Principal convened a meeting of the members of the LEAC and the HODs on 20-8-19. The following matters were discussed;

1. To conduct internal assessment examinations from the first week of September.
2. To regularly monitor attendance of the students.
3. To conduct remedial classes for the slow learners.
4. To hold tournaments in sports.
5. To organise departmental activities like paper presentations and seminars.

1. Dr. A.S. Sivarajanna - HOD, Computer

2. Prof. M.S. Bharathi

3. Dr. M.P. Rekha

4. Nayana Thammaiah

5. Lekshmi M.H
M.H. K.W.

0


Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal 571211

MP

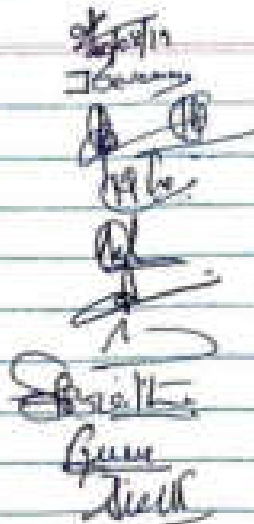
Utharappa



Nayana


M.H. K.W.

- 7) Kruthika K.B.
- 8) Devamma K.S.
- 9) Kalpitha
- 10) Seema
- 11) Lena
- 12) Pemmiah. U.T.
- 13) ASAY KUMAR V.S.
- 14) Sarvika. P.P.
- 15) Gumpriasad H.N.
- 16) Leethamma K.T.



Outcome:

(1) Internal Assessment Examinations were conducted from 5-8-19 - 10-8-19.











(2) Attendance committee monitors the attendance progress of students regularly.


(3) Remedial classes are conducted regularly.

A staff meeting was held by the Principal to discuss & orient the staff regarding the new examination procedure, in which the following points were discussed.

- Principal briefed the staff about the ATS tag, ATS college code, course code etc.
- He briefed the staff about the information to be filled by the invigilator in the examination hall.
- Information was given about the hall of DCE, CE
- He also briefed about the collection of ATS tag sheet & the preparation of ATS report.
- Invigilators are instructed to be present in the college hall an hour before the commencement of the examination.

Members Present -

1. M.S. Bharathy 
2. M.B. Kameshappa 
3. R. Thoppeswamy 
4. Sujaya C.P. 
5. Dr. Ravathi C.M. 
6. ~~ATS~~
7. S.M. Rajani 
8. Manjula J.R. 
9. Pooja K.S. 
10. Pini Chinnappa 
11. Kanya K.T. 


 Principal
 Cauvery College
 Gonikoppal-571213

IQAC Meeting

71

29-12-2020

Principal convened a meeting of all the HODs in which the following matters were discussed:

- 1) Progress regarding online and offline classes - supply of study materials
- 2) Internal Assessment Examinations
- 3) Practical Examinations

K. K. K.

(Prof. K. K. Kesavamadha)

Principal

PRINCIPAL

CANNERY COLLEGE
CANNERY, PALAKKAD

1. M.S. Bharathy
Coordinator IQAC
HOD, English

M.S. Bharathy

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2) Nithya K.V. | HOD Dept. Bio Geo. |
| 3) Mrs. Devamma K.S. | HOD Dept. Chemistry |
| 4) Suman. K.V. | HOD Dept. Maths |
| 5) Savitha P.P. | HOD Dept. Hindi |
| 6) Peshma M.S. | HOD Dept. Economics |
| 7) Lethamma K.S. | HOD Dept. Ph. Sci. |
| 8) Geena, H.O.D. History | HOD Dept. History |
| 9) Kavya C.T. | HOD Dept. of. Ph. Sci. & Geography |
| 10) ASIA/ SUMAR S.V.S | HOD Dept. of BBA |
| 11) Penmarah. V.T | HOD Dept. of B. CA |

HMC Meeting


77


16-2-2021

Principal convened a meeting of the staff on 16-2-2021 in which the following matters were discussed:


1. Revised academic calendar
2. conducting of Practical examination
3. completing syllabus at the earliest
4. uploading the study material, audio links


1 Prof. M.B. Kaverappa
HOD Kannada


Principal
GRUVERY COLLEGE
GONKOPPAL-571213

2 Prof. M.S. Shasathy
HOD English & coordination 

3 Mrs. Meenakshi P.C. 

4 Mrs. Sarojitha P.A. 
HOD Hindi

5 Mrs. Rishma M.D. 
HOD Economics

6 Mrs. Kavitha K.A. 


IAAC Meeting
















182
023-02-2021

A meeting of the HODs was convened by the Principal on 23-2-2021. The following matters were discussed

- * To download Telegram app
- * Mchix - Registration (University Exam Management System)
- * To upload IA-Marks (online) by the faculty members
- * Shortage of attendance
- * Syllabus progress
- * Students Counselling
- * Online class audio-uploading in the College Website

Bharadwaj
Prof. M.S. Bharadwaj
IAAC coordinator


PRINCIPAL
CAUVERY COLLEGE
GONKOPPAL-571213

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 M.B. Kaverappa |  |
| 2 Dhanoo K.S |  |
| 3 Kithika M.T |  |
| 4 Akshatha C |  |
| 5 Suman K.V. |  |
| 6 Geema H.C. |  |
| 7 Sulkamma K.T |  |
| 8 Leshma M.D |  |
| 9 Savitha P.P |  |
| 10 Pemmalah U.T |  |
| 11 Nayana Thammach |  |
| 12 NAI KUPARU.S |  |
| 13 Murali K.M |  |
| 14 Parthiva G |  |
| 15 Muddappa K.G |  |

IGAC Meeting

26-3-21.

A meeting of the HODs was convened by the principal on 26-3-21 to brief about the uploading of the internal assessment marks. Besides, the following matters were discussed.

- ① Allotment of examination duty
- ② Date of Hall ticket issue
- ③ uploading of marks (internals)
- ④ clippings of video & audio of the online classes conducted to be uploaded in website
- ⑤ preparation of study materials for the next semester.


Members Present

1. Prof. M.S. Shanthy ~~with~~
coordinator, IGAC
HOD, English
2. Prof. M.A. Kavayappa ~~with~~
HOD, Kannada
3. Devanna K.S. ~~with~~
HOD, Chemistry
4. Keethika M.T. ~~with~~
HOD, Physics
04. Hrishatha C. ~~with~~
HOD, Zoology
05. Suman. K.V. ~~with~~
HOD, Mathematics
06. Devanna. D.C. ~~with~~
HOD Dept of History
7. Seethamma K.T. ~~with~~
HOD, political science

K. Lakshmi
Principal
CAUVERY COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL-571213

A staff meeting was convened by the Principal to discuss & orient the staff regarding the new examination procedures, in which the following points were discussed.

- * All the invigilators are instructed to be in college half an hour before the commencement of the examination.
- * Invigilators are informed to carry the Answer booklets allotted to the concerned hall.
 - Booklet covers
 - Bottom slip covers


Principal.

Principal
Cannery College
Gonikoppal-571213

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Prof. M.S. Bharathiy | - | Indhira |
| 2. | Prof. M.S. Kaverappa | - | Indhira |
| 3. | Prof. Thippeswamy S. | - | Indhira |
| 4. | Smt. Sujaya C.P. | - | Appa |
| 5. | Dr. Revathi C.M. | - | |
| 6. | S.M. Rajini | - | |
| 7. | Manjula J.R. | - | |
| 8. | Pooja K.S. | - | Indhira |
| 9. | Rini Chinnappa | - | |
| 10. | Kavya C.T | - | Indhira |
| 11. | Bhagya K.M. | - | Indhira |
| 12. | Helan K.B. | - | |
| 13. | Devamma K.S. | - | Indhira |
| 14. | Bajamma K.K. | - | |
| 15. | Prasuti Aiyappa K | - | Indhira |
| 16. | Pannamma P.C. | - | Indhira |
| 17. | Kavitha K.H. | - | Indhira |

x

12-7-21

Principal held a meeting with the HODs to discuss the following matters:

1. conducting examination (Pending) for the odd semester.
2. Review of the syllabus before the examination.
3. Providing study materials for the even semester and uploading the same in the college website.

K. S. K.
Principal

Principal
Cannery College
Gandhampal-571213

1. M. S. Bhosraly - ~~incharge~~
coordinator I & II
2. ANAY ZUMAR V. S.
3. Nayana Thammiah - Nayana
4. Suman. K. V. - S.
5. Kritika M. T.

6

6. Divamma K.S. Kanna
7. Hoshaha - C. Reddy
8. Saratha - P.P. Sharma
9. Peshara M.W. Das
10. Sultanna K.T. Reddy

21-12-21

Principal Prof. M.B. Kavesappa convened the meeting of all the teaching staff today 21-12-21.

The following matters were discussed:-

1. About conducting internal assessment
2. To follow the pattern of final exams.
3. Marks allotment, language concerns, late bookings - books
4. Duration of exams & hrs
To evaluate & submit the marks as early as possible

Principal
Sankaragoudra
Sankaragoudra
Sankaragoudra

Principal

1. Prof. M.S. Bharathy
2. Smt. Chitravathy
3. Bhagya B.M
4. Helan K.B
5. Rini Chinnappa
6. Seethamma K.T
7. Rajeshwari M
8. H. Lepakshi I.D
9. S.M. Rajani
10. KA. Kaviltha
11. M. D. Redhema
12. Seema M.C
13. Siman. K.V.
14. Dhanra K.S
15. Pukhithi Aiyappa K.

M. Bharathy

K.B

Bhagya

Helan

Rini

Seethamma

Rajeshwari

H. Lepakshi

S.M. Rajani

KA. Kaviltha

M. D. Redhema

Seema

Siman

Dhanra

Pukhithi

11-1-22

A meeting of the HADs was convened today by the Principal Prof. M.S. Kaverappa. The following matters were discussed.

- 1st Internals to be conducted from 17th January onwards
- English Language to be mandatory for all the first year degree students, as per the university order.
- Extra ^{classes} to be conducted to the students who had 'initially opted Hindi'
- To conduct activities through various cells.

[Handwritten signature]
Principal
M.S. Kaverappa

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Prof. M.S. Kaverappa - | |
| 2. Smt. Sujaya. C.P. | |
| 3. Geema M.C | ① |
| 4. Geethamma K.T | ② |
| 5. Lt. Kapurshi i.D. | ③ |
| 6. Savitha. P.P. | ④ |
| 7. Kavitha K.V | ⑤ |
| 8. Reshma. M.D. | ⑥ |
| 9. Bhagya B.M | ⑦ |
| 10. Rini Chinnappa | ⑧ |
| 11. Rajeshwari M. | ⑨ |
| 12. Prakrithi Vijaya K. | ⑩ |
| 13. Suman. K.V. | ⑪ |
| 14. Kalka M.T. | ⑫ |
| 15. Sharmila N.J. | ⑬ |
| 16. Kalka A.P. | ⑭ |
| 17. Hishahra. C. | ⑮ |

7-2-22

A meeting for the teaching & non-teaching staff was held by the Principal on 7-2-22.

The following matters were discussed.

* Entry of Internal marks.

* Status of Students attendance

* To conduct departmental activities & submit the same to IAAC

* Departments are instructed to gear up for NAAC assessment & accreditation

* Principal briefed the staff about the discussion held by the management & informed about the allocation of funds for the departmental activities.

[Signature]
Principal

1. Prof. M.S. Bharadwaj
2. Mrs. Sujaya C.P. - Appr
3. Srma. K.C
4. Sreelakshmi K.T
5. Lt. Lakshmi I.A
6. Sowitha P.P
7. Kavitha K.V
8. Rashma M.D
9. Bhagya B.M
10. Kuri Chinnappa
11. Rajeshwari M
12. Prabhathi Rajappa K
13. Sunan K.V

(M)

for

Sreelakshmi

for

[Signature]

for

[Signature]

1
9-3-22


A meeting of the faculty was convened by the principal on 9-3-22 in which the following matters were discussed.

(1) 2nd Internal Assessment Examinations to be conducted from 16-03-22 for B.Sc & B.A students, From 21/03/22 for the other classes.



















(2) Completion of syllabus

(3) Finalizing the date to call off classes and announce suspension holidays.

(4) Practical Examinations to be conducted without external trainers.


Principal
Cauvery College
Gangakoppal-571222



1. Dr. A.S. Parvamma -
2. Sant. Sujaya. P.P. - 
3. Dr. Revathi. C.H. 
4. Sume. H.C. 
5. Jeethanma K.T. 
6. Lt. Kapurthi. H.D. 
7. Saritha. P.P. 
8. Haritha. K.V. 
9. Reshma. M.D. 
10. Bhagya. B.M. 
11. Rini. Chinnappa 
12. Rajashwari. M. 
13. Prakrithi. Ajappa. K. 
14. Kethika. M.T. 
15. Sharmila. N.J. 
16. Sunan. K.V. 
17. Kuthika. A.P. 
18. Anshama. C. 
19. Krana. C.M. 










8-6-22

Principal convened a meeting of the UAC and all the HOD on 8-6-22 in which the following matters were discussed.

1. Admission to I degree
2. Internal Assessment examination for II, IV & VI semester.
3. Industrial visit
4. Departmental activities.


Principal
Cauvery College
Chittoppal-571213

members present:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Ms. Bharathy
coordinator, UAC |  |
| 2. M. A. S. Poovamma |  |
| 3. Smt. Sathya. P.P |  |
| 4. Smt. Reshma. M.D |  |
| 5. Rajeshwari. M |  |
| 6. Divya. MS |  |
| 7. Anitha. C |  |
| 8. Suman. K.V. |  |
| 9. Thirika. A.P |  |

29-6-2022

A staff meeting was convened on 29-6-2022 by the principal to discuss the below mentioned matters:

1. Programs regarding S.S.R
2. Activities initiated by various departments
3. Tests and examinations
4. Mentoring / counselling
5. Workshop for students.

M.S.
Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213

members present

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Prof. M.S. Shanathy
Coordinator, UGC | <i>M.S. Shanathy</i> |
| 2. Dr. A.S. Paavanama | <i>Dr. A.S. Paavanama</i> |
| 3. Smt. C.P. Sujanya | <i>Smt. C.P. Sujanya</i> |
| 4. Dr. Revathi C.M. | <i>Dr. Revathi C.M.</i> |
| 5. Smt. Revitha P.P. | <i>Smt. Revitha P.P.</i> |
| 6. Leshma M.S. | <i>Leshma M.S.</i> |
| 7. H. Lepakshi V.D. | <i>H. Lepakshi V.D.</i> |
| 8. Rajeshwari | <i>Rajeshwari</i> |
| 9. Kanya. C.T. | <i>Kanya. C.T.</i> |
| 10. Bhagya B.M. | <i>Bhagya B.M.</i> |
| 11. Rini Chinnappa | <i>Rini Chinnappa</i> |
| 12. Divana K.S. | <i>Divana K.S.</i> |
| 13. Anantho - C | <i>Anantho - C</i> |
| 14. Suman. K.V. | <i>Suman. K.V.</i> |
| 15. Krishna. A.V. | <i>Krishna. A.V.</i> |
| 16. Sharmila N.J. | <i>Sharmila N.J.</i> |
| 17. Kritai. A.K. | <i>Kritai. A.K.</i> |

















✓


JOAC MEETING

- 10-08-2022

Principal, convened meeting of the HODs and the exam committee on 10th Aug. 2022 in which the following matters were discussed:

- 1) Syllabus status
- 2) To conduct end Internal Exam in their respective classes and submit IA marks before 25-08-2022.
- 3) Preparation for sports day and the Annual day.
- 4) To keep the parents informed about the attendance status of the students, especially of those who have below 75%.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1) Dr. Bharathy M.S |  |
| 2) Krittika AP |  |
| 3) Leshana M.A |  |
| 4) Sanitha P.P |  |
| 5) THEPPESWAMY |  |
| 6) Kaithika M.T |  |
| 7) Suman. K.Y. |  |
| 8) Akshatha .C |  |
| 9) Deevana KS |  |
| 10) Rajashwari .M |  |
| 11) Deena M.C |  |
| 12) Pooja K.S |  |
| 13) Dr. Nayana Thammraiah |  |
| 14) ASAY KUMAR V.S |  |
| 15. Permatha .U.T |  |
| 16. Vin Chinnappa |  |


Principal
Co-Ordinator, JOAC
Country College
Chennai-600072

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM FOR BACHELOR DEGREE PROGRAMMES IN THE FACULTIES OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

(Framed under Section 44 (1) (c) of the KSU Act 2000)

Preamble:

The University Grants Commission, New Delhi, has directed all Universities in the country to implement the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS, Semester Scheme) in both the under graduate and post-graduate programmes and has been issuing a series of guidelines with regard to this. The Choice Based Credit System enables the degrees of Mangalore University to be on par with the global standards. Given the present trend of globalisation, it is all but fitting that Mangalore University should adopt the CBCS so that the acceptability of the programmes and degrees offered by the University becomes comparable and readily acceptable. The University considered the feasibility of CBCS at several levels and through the meeting of several of its statutory bodies. After due consideration, thus, the following Regulations were drawn up.

The Salient Features of the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) (Semester Scheme):

Each course in a programme shall carry certain number of credits, which normally represent the weightage of a course and are a function of teaching, learning and evaluation strategies such as number of contact hours, the course content, teaching methodology, learning expectations, etc. In the proposed programmes, in general, 2 hours of instructions per week in a semester is assigned one credit. In terms of evaluation, one credit is equivalent to 50 marks in a semester. On the basis of these parameters, a three year degree programme will have a maximum of 100 or 104 credits.

The other features of the CBCS (Semester Scheme) are -

- i. The 'Degree Course' is to be replaced by 'Degree Programme' and the term 'Subject/Paper' is to be replaced by 'Course'.
- ii. The Under Graduate degree programmes are structured on Credit Based Semester Scheme.
- iii. The relative importance of courses of study and activities are quantified in terms of Credits. Total credit of the programme is in the range of 100-104.
- iv. Each programme of study will have "Core courses", "Electives" (of Group II & Group III), "Foundation" courses and "Extra and Co-curricular Activities". The Core courses will consist of compulsory/optional courses which are compulsorily studied by a student in all six semesters, whereas Elective and Foundation courses are opted in I to IV Semesters.

Elective courses are :

- a. Supportive to the discipline of study.
- b. Providing an expanded scope.
- c. Enabling an exposure to some other discipline/ domain.
- d. Nurturing students proficiency/skill.

The student shall opt any one of the elective courses (a to d) in each semester.

The Foundation course will consist of compulsory foundation and elective foundation. Two languages are compulsory foundation, whereas i) Constitution of India, ii) Human Rights, iii) Gender and Equity, iv) Environmental Studies are elective foundation courses which shall be studied in any of I-IV semester by opting one in each semester (I to IV).

- v. The declaration of result is based on the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) earned towards the end of each semester and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) earned towards the end of the programme with corresponding alpha sign grade. However, Grade card will also consist of marks. Hence it will be called as Marks cum Grade card.
- vi. Credits

Group I - Core courses	I - IV Semester 9-10 credits in each Sem V-VI Semester, 18 credits in each Sem.
Group II -Elective courses	I-IV Semester, 1 credit in each Sem
Group III- Foundation courses	
(a) Compulsory Foundation	I - IV Semester - 4 credits in each Sem
(b) Elective Foundation	I - IV Semester - 1 credit in each Sem
Group IV - Extra and Co-curricular Activities	I - IV Semester - 1 credit in each Sem

1. TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:

- i) These regulations shall be called "The Regulations governing Choice Based Credit System for Bachelor Degree Programmes in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce"
- ii) These regulations shall come into force from the date of assent of the Chancellor.

2. PROGRAMMES:

2.1 Faculty of Arts:

- i) Bachelor of Arts/B.A.
- ii) Bachelor of Social Work/ B.S.W.
- iii) Bachelor of Arts (Human Resource Development)/ B.A. (HRD)
- iv) Bachelor of Arts (Security and Detective Science)/ B.A. (SDS)

2.2 Faculty of Science

- i) Bachelor of Science/B.Sc.
- ii) Bachelor of Science (Food, Nutrition and Dietetics)/ B.Sc. (FND)
- iii) Bachelor of Science (Hospitality Science)/ B.Sc. (HS)
- iv) Bachelor of Computer Applications/ B.C.A.
- v) Bachelor of Science (Computer Science)/ B.Sc. (CS)
- vi) Bachelor of Science (Fashion Design)/ B.Sc. (FD)
- vii) Bachelor of Science (Garment Design)/ B.Sc. (GD)
- viii) Bachelor of Science (Leather Design)/ B.Sc. (LD)
- ix) Bachelor of Science (Interior Design & Decoration)/ B.Sc. (IDD)
- x) Bachelor of Science (Animation & Visual Effects)/ B.Sc. (AVE)
- xi) Bachelor of Science (Counseling)/ B.Sc. (C)
- xii) Bachelor of Science (Food Technology)/ B.Sc. (FT)

2.3 Faculty of Commerce

- i) Bachelor of Commerce/ B.Com.
- ii) Bachelor of Commerce (e-commerce)/ B.Com. (e-com)
- iii) Bachelor of Business Administration/ B.B.A

3. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMMES:

The duration of Bachelor Degree Programmes shall extend over six semesters (three academic years) of 16 weeks each. Each semester shall consist of exclusively 16 weeks of study. The semester examination need to be conducted immediately after study duration.

4. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION:

4.1 B.A., B.S.W., BA (HRD), BA (SDS)

A candidate who has passed the two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto by Mangalore University is eligible for admission to these programmes.

4.2 B.Sc., B.Sc.(Computer Science), B.Sc.(Hospitality Science), B.C.A., B.Sc. (AVE), B.Sc. (Food Technology) , B.Sc. (Counseling)

A candidate who has passed the two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto by Mangalore University is eligible for admission to these programmes.

4.3 B.Sc.(F.N.D.)

A candidate who has passed the two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto by Mangalore University with science course combinations is eligible for admission to the B.Sc (FND) degree programme.

4.4 **B.Sc (FD), B.Sc (GD), B.Sc (LD), B.Sc (IDD)**

- a) A candidate who has passed the Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or two years Job Oriented Courses conducted by the Board of Vocational Education of any State Government or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto by Mangalore University.
- b) Admission of diploma holders to III Semester
A candidate who has passed the three years Polytechnic Diploma Examination as identified by the concerned Board of studies and approved by the University may be directly admitted to III Semester of the course. Such candidates are not eligible for ranking.

4.5 **B.Com., B.Com.(e-Com), B.B.A.**

- a) A candidate who has passed the two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto by Mangalore University is eligible for admission to these programmes.
- b) Admission of Diploma Holders in Commercial/Secretarial Practice to B.Com. Degree: Candidate successful at the diploma examination of Secretarial/Commercial practice conducted by the Government of Karnataka may be directly admitted to the III Semester (second year) B.Com. degree programme. Such candidates are not eligible for ranking.

5. **Additional Conditions of Eligibility for specific combinations**

- 5.1. A candidate opting Physics/Chemistry in the B.Sc. degree programme shall have studied Mathematics in addition to Physics/Chemistry at the qualifying examination.
- 5.2 A candidate opting Botany, Zoology or Pharmacognocny in the B.Sc. degree programme shall have studied Chemistry and Botany or Zoology or Biology at the qualifying examination.
- 5.3 A candidate may be permitted to take Geology for the B.Sc. degree programme even though he/she has not studied that course at the qualifying examination provided he/she has studied at least two Science courses at the qualifying examination.
- 5.4 A candidate may be permitted to take Statistics for the B.Sc. degree programme even though he has not studied that course but studied Mathematics at the qualifying examination.
- 5.5. A candidate opting Microbiology shall have studied Physics, Chemistry and Biology at the qualifying examinations.
- 5.6 A candidate opting Bharathanatyam/ Karnatak Music (Vocal)/Western Music (Instrumental) shall have undergone -
Two years of training from a recognised institute of dance or music or under eminent Gurus in the field recognised by the University.

OR

One year bridge course in the Fine Arts field.

In addition all the applicants shall be screened through an admission test and viva-voce.

5.7 A candidate opting Drawing & Painting shall produce a certificate for having undergone not less than three years training in the respective course from any one of the following

- i) Principal of the college/last attended Junior College
- ii) Head of the registered institution offering the concerned training
- iii) Shall have passed higher grade examination in Drawing and Painting conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

6. MAXIMUM PERIOD FOR COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAMMES:

The candidate shall complete the programme within the six years from the date of admission to the programme. No candidate shall be permitted to appear for the examinations after the prescribed maximum period for completing the programme.

7. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:

The medium of instruction and examination shall be English/Kannada.

8. COURSES OF STUDY: Courses of study shall comprise the following

8.1 GROUP-I: CORE COURSES:

8.1.1. A candidate shall opt any three Arts courses for B.A degree programme and any three Science courses for B.Sc degree programme to the restrictions under para 8.1.2 (Page 6)

However, for the B.A degree, one of the science technology courses, namely; Psychology, Home Science, Applied Statistics or Geography may be opted as one of the optional courses along with two Arts courses. A candidate may also opt for two Arts courses and one vocational course for the BA degree and two Science courses and one vocational course for B.Sc. degree.

i) Arts Courses:

Arabic, English, French, German, Hindi, Kannada, Konkani, Malayalam, Marathi, Persian, Russian, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu. Ancient History and Archaeology, Anthropology, Bharathanatyam, Karnatak Music (Vocal), Western Music (Instrumental), Business Management, Co-operation, Criminology, Data Processing, Drawing and Painting, Economics, History, Journalism, Linguistics, Military Science, Music, Music, Dance Theatre, Philosophy, Physical Education, Political Science, Public Administration, Rural Development, Secretarial Practice, Social Work, Sociology, Women's Studies and any other courses introduced from time to time.

ii) Science & Technology Courses:

Applied Statistics, Bio-chemistry, Biotechnology, Botany, Chemistry, Computer Science, Electronics, Geography, Geology, Home Science, Mathematics, Microbiology, Pharmacognocny, Photonics, Physics, Psychology, Statistics, Zoology and any other courses introduced from time to time.

iii) Vocational Courses:

Advertising, Communicative English, Sales promotion and Sales Management, Biotechnology, Computer Applications, Entrepreneurship Development, Electronic Equipment Maintenance, Office Management and Secretarial Practice, Tax Procedure and Practice, Tourism and Travel Management, Instrumentation and any other courses introduced from time to time.

8.1.2. Combination of courses for BA/B.Sc.

- a) A candidate shall opt for not more than two language courses as optionals under core courses.
- b) A candidate opting for Electronics as an optional course shall also opt Physics and Mathematics as optional courses
- c) A candidate opting for Physics as an optional course shall also opt Mathematics as an optional course.
- d) A candidate opting for Computer Science as an optional course shall also opt Mathematics and Electronics or Physics and Mathematics or Statistics and Mathematics or Chemistry and Mathematics as optional courses.
- e) A candidate opting for Pharmacognosy as an optional course shall also opt Botany and Chemistry as optional courses.
- f) A candidate opting for Microbiology as an optional course shall also opt Chemistry and Botany / Zoology as optional courses.

8.1.3. Core courses for all other programs shall be as prescribed by the Board of Studies concerned

8.2 Group II Elective Courses

There shall be Elective Courses from first to fourth semester which shall be;

- i. Supportive to the discipline of study.
- ii. Providing an expanded scope.
- iii. Enabling an exposure to some other discipline/domain.
- iv. Nurturing students proficiency/skill

The student shall opt any one of the Elective Course in each semester.

8.3 Group III: Foundation Courses

a) Compulsory Foundation:

LANGUAGES:

The candidate shall opt for English as compulsory course and one of the languages listed below as a second language.

Kannada, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, French, German, Russian, Konkani and Manipuri.

- i. Additional English shall be offered only for Foreign, NRI, Anglo- Indian and other Indian and students who have not studied the languages listed above either at SSLC or at PUC. However, the students of B.Sc. (Hospitality Science) shall opt for French only.
- ii. In addition to English, a candidate shall opt for any one of the two languages studied at the Pre-University or equivalent level. However, he/she may opt for Kannada even if it is not studied at the Pre-University or equivalent level. With the permission of the University a candidate may opt for any other language listed above even if he/she has not studied that language at the Pre-University or equivalent level.
- iii. Deaf, dumb, mentally challenged and study disabled students are exempted from studying one of the languages i.e. compulsory language or second language.

b) Elective Foundation (Common for all courses) :

- i. Constitution of India
- ii. Human Rights,
- iii. Gender & Equity
- iv. Environmental Studies - shall be as compulsory courses, alternatively studied by the student in the I to IV semesters.

8.4 Group IV Co and Extra Curricular Activities

A student shall opt for any one of the following activities in the first four semesters offered in the college

- A) N.S.S. / N.C.C / Rovers and Rangers
- B) Sports and Games
- C) Other Extra and Co-Curricular Activities as prescribed by the university

Evaluation of Co-and Extra-Curricular Activities as per the procedure evolved by the University from time to time

- 8.5 Internship/Industrial Practicum/Project work in the degree programmes if any shall be as prescribed by Board of Studies of concerned courses/programmes whether it is of full semester (6th Semester) project or in lieu of one of the courses of 6th Semester.

8.6 Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)

Massive open online courses (MOOCs) are online courses which are made available on SWAYAM platform of Government of India. Maximum 20% of total credits can be earned through MOOCs by choosing courses offered under SWAYAM Platform. In case a student select a MOOCs in lieu of any one courses offered under Group I and Group III, the credit earned will be considered for grading and ranking. The credits earned under SWAYAM Platform are also transferable from one Institution to another. The student is eligible to take additional courses under MOOCs if he/she opts to earn extra credits and these would be considered as additional SWAYAM/ MOOCs and will not be considered either for grading or for ranking.

8.7 Cluster of Colleges:

For the sake of easy implementation of elective papers, a cluster of five colleges nearby will be pooled together to facilitate exchange of students amongst the cluster. Formation of cluster of colleges will be made by the University.

Autonomous colleges may make their own arrangement for allotting elective papers.

9. ATTENDANCE AND CHANGE OF COURSES:

- 9.1 A candidate shall be considered to have satisfied the requirement of attendance for a semester if he/she attends not less than 75% of the number of classes actually held up to the end of the semester in each of the courses. There shall be 50% attendance requirement for the Extra and Co- Curricular Activities opted by the candidate as per clause 8.4
- 9.2 A candidate who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance even in one course shall not be permitted to take the whole University examination of that semester and he/she shall seek re-admission to that Semester in a subsequent year.
- 9.3 Option to change a language/course is exercisable only once within four weeks from the date of commencement of the first Semester on payment of fee prescribed by the University.
- 9.4 Whenever a change in a course is permitted the attendance in the changed course shall be calculated by taking into consideration the attendance in the previous course studied by the candidate.
- 9.5 If a candidate represents his/her institution/University/ Karnataka State/ Nation in Sports/ NCC/ NSS/ Cultural or any officially sponsored activities he/she may be permitted to claim attendance for actual number of days participated, based on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution concerned. If a candidate is selected to participate in national level events such as Republic Day Parade etc., he/she may be permitted to claim attendance for actual number of days participated based on the recommendation of the head of the Institution concerned.

10. COURSE PATTERNS AND SCHEMES OF EXAMINATIONS

The details of Course Patterns (hours of instructions per week) and the Schemes of Examinations of the different degree programmes are given in appendix "A". The Syllabi of the courses shall be as prescribed by Board of Studies of University.

11. INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:

- 11.1 The internal assessment marks for a course shall be based on two tests or one test and one assignment. The test shall be of at least one hour duration to be held during the semester. The average marks of the two tests or one test and one assignment shall be taken as the internal assessment marks.
- 11.2 The marks of the internal assessment shall be published on the notice board of the college for information of the students before forwarding to University.
- 11.3 The Internal assessment marks shall be communicated to the Registrar (Evaluation) at least 15 days before the commencement of the University examinations and the Registrar (Evaluation) shall have access to the records of such periodical assessments.
- 11.4 There shall be no minimum in respect of internal assessment marks.
- 11.5 Internal assessment marks shall be shown separately in the marks card. A candidate, who has failed or rejected the result, shall retain the internal assessment marks.

12. REGISTRATION FOR EXAMINATIONS:

A candidate shall Register for examination of all the courses of a semester when he/she appears for the examination of that semester for the first time.

13. CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS:

- 13.1. There shall be Theory/ and Practical examinations at the end of each semester, ordinarily during October/November for odd semesters and during April/May for even semesters, as prescribed in the Scheme of Examinations.
- 13.2. Unless/ otherwise stated in the schemes of examination, Practical examinations shall be conducted at the end of each semester. The statement of marks sheet and the answer books of practical examinations shall be sent to the Registrar (Evaluation) by the Chief Superintendent of the respective Colleges immediately after the practical examinations.
- 13.3. The candidate shall submit the record book for practical examination duly certified by the course teacher and the H.O.D/staff in-charge of that Semester. It shall be evaluated at the end of each Semester during the practical examination.

14. CARRY OVER:

A candidate who fails in a lower semester examination may go to the higher semester and take examination

15. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:

The results of successful candidates at the end of each semester shall be declared in terms of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and alpha-sign grade. The results at the end of the programme shall be classified on the basis of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) obtained in all the six semesters and the corresponding programme alpha-sign grade.

The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) in a Semester and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) at the end of sixth semester shall be computed as follows:

- 15.1 **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** The grade points in a course shall be assigned on the basis of actual marks scored (end Semester examination and I.A.) in that course as per the table given below provided they have secured a minimum of 35% marks in the end Semester examination. The candidate securing less than 35% marks in the end Semester examination in any unit/ theory/ practical/ project work/ dissertation/ internship shall be declared to have failed in that unit indicated with FF grade. A student obtaining grade FF or absent will be required to reappear for the examination of that course.

Table 1: Semester Grades (alpha-sign) and Grade Points

Grade	Limits*	Grade point
OO+	95 - 100	10
OO	90 - 94	9.5
OA+	85 - 89	9
OA	80 - 84	8.5
AA+	75 - 79	8
AA	70 - 74	7.5
AB+	65 - 69	7
AB	60 - 64	6.5
BB+	55 - 59	6
BB	50 - 54	5.5
BC	45 - 49	5
CC	40 - 44	4.5

* Limits are considered after rounding it to the nearest whole number.

PP	35 - 39	4
FF	0 - 34	0

15.2 The SGPA is the ratio of the sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all these courses undergone by a student during that semester. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.

SGPA (S_i) = $\Sigma(C_i \times G_i) / \Sigma C_i$ where C_i is the number of credits of the i^{th} course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the i^{th} course.

Table 2: An example of the Calculation of SGPA

Course Code	Credit	Grade awarded	Grade points	Credit Points
C1	4	OA	8.5	34
C2	4	AB+	7.0	28
C3	4	BC	5.0	20
C4	3	OA	8.5	25.5
C5	3	OO+	10.0	30
C6	4	AA	7.5	30
C7	2	PP	4.0	8
Total	24			175.5
SGPA	= sum of the credit points/Sum of the credits = 175.5/24=7.3125 \approx 7.31			

15.3 Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.

CGPA = $\Sigma(C_i \times S_i) / \Sigma C_i$ where S_i is the SGPA of the i^{th} semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester.

Table 3: Illustration for CGPA

	Semester I	Semester II	Semester III	Semester IV	Semester V	Semester VI
Credit	16	16	16	16	18	18
SGPA	8.23	7.31	6.95	8.20	7.50	7.80

$$CGPA = \frac{16 \times 8.23 + 16 \times 7.31 + 16 \times 6.95 + 16 \times 8.20 + 18 \times 7.50 + 18 \times 7.80}{100} = \frac{767.448}{100} = 7.67$$

15.4 CGPA will not be declared in the case of such candidates who either secure grade FF or absent in any one of the courses.

15.5 There is no minimum marks for Group IV courses. However the candidate has to be awarded with PP grade (I-IV Semester) under SGPA and Grade Point if he/she attends a minimum of 50% of classes in that semester. Otherwise a candidate is not eligible for SGPA/alpha sign grade.

- 15.6 The alpha-sign grade of a programme is determined based on CGPA as given below

Table 4: Programme alpha-sign grade

Programme alpha-sign grade	CGPA
O+	More than or equal to 9 but less than 10
O	More than or equal to 8 but less than 9
A+	More than or equal to 7 but less than 8
A	More than or equal to 6 but less than 7
B +	More than or equal to 5.5 but less than 6
B	More than or equal to 5 but less than 5.5
C	More than or equal to 4 but less than 5

- 15.7 **Marks cum Grade Card:** Marks awarded in each course to a candidate will be shown in the marks cum grade card along with alpha-sign grades, grade points, SGPA, and CGPA. The University shall issue the Marks cum Grade Card for each semester and a Programme Grade Card indicating the performance in all semesters. The Marks Card cum Grade Card may also indicate that the grade points in 10 point scale.

16. MINIMUM FOR A PASS:

- 16.1 A candidate shall be declared to have passed the PG programme if he/she secures at least a CGPA of 4.0 (Programme Alpha-Sign Grade C).
- 16.2 The candidates who pass all the semester examinations in the first attempts in three years are eligible for ranks provided they secure at least a CGPA of 6.0 (at least Alpha-Sign Grade A).
- 16.3 The results of the candidates who have passed the sixth semester examination but not passed the lower semester examinations shall be declared as NCL (Not Completed Lower semester examinations). Such candidates shall be eligible for the degree only after completion of all the lower semester examinations.
- 16.4 A candidate who passes the semester examinations in parts is eligible for only CGPA and Alpha-Sign Grade but not for ranking.
- 16.5 There shall be no minimum in respect of internal assessment and viva-voce marks. However in case of group IV courses clause 15.5 will remain.
- 16.6 A Candidate who fails in any of the unit/project work/Project Report/ dissertation shall reappear in that unit/project work/Project Report/ dissertation and pass the examination subsequently.

17. REJECTION OF RESULTS:

- 17.1 A candidate may be permitted to reject the result of the whole examination of any semester. Rejection of result course wise shall not be permitted. A candidate who has rejected the result shall appear for the immediately following regular examination.
- 17.2 The rejection shall be exercised only once in each semester and the rejection once exercised cannot be revoked.
- 17.3 Application for rejection along with the payment of the prescribed fee shall be submitted to the Registrar (Evaluation) through the College of study together with the original statement of marks within 30 days from the date of publication of the result.
- 17.4 A candidate who rejects the result is eligible for only class and not for ranking.

18. Transfer of Admission

Transfer of admissions permissible only for III and V semesters for the students of other Universities and within the University.

18.1 Conditions for transfer of admission of students within the University.

- i) His/Her transfer admission shall be within the intake permitted to the college.
- ii) Availability of same combination of courses studied in the previous college.
- iii) He/she shall fulfill the attendance *and other conditions required as per the* Mangalore University Regulation.
- iv) He/She shall complete the programme as per the regulation governing the maximum duration of completing the programme as per clause 6 of this regulation.

18.2 Conditions for transfer admission of students of other Universities.

- i) A Candidate migrating from any other University may be permitted to join III/V semester of the degree programme provided he/she has passed all the courses of previous semesters/years as the case may be. Such candidates must satisfy all other conditions of eligibility stipulated in the regulations of Mangalore University.
- ii) His/Her transfer admission shall be within the intake permitted to the college.
- iii) He/she shall fulfill the attendance and other conditions requirements as per the Mangalore University Regulation.
- iv) The candidate who is migrating from other Universities is eligible for overall class and not for ranking.

v) He/She shall complete the programme as per the regulation governing the maximum duration of completing the programme as per clause 6 of this regulation.

19. Repeal and Savings: - The existing Regulations governing various three years Bachelor degree programmes in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce notified vide notification (i) MU/ACC/CR36/2005-06/A2 dtd 29.05.2006 (ii) MU/ACC/CR101/2006-07/A2 dtd 05.12.2007 (iii) MU/ACC/CR31/2005-06/A2 dtd. 04.08.2018 (iv) MU/ACC/CR53/2009-10/A2 dtd 03.09.2010 (v) MU/ACC/CR35 /B.Sc.(FT)/2015-16/A2 dtd 21.07.2017 are hereby repealed.

However, the above Regulations shall continue to be in force for the students who have been admitted to the degree programmes concerned before the enforcement of these regulations.

20. Removal of Difficulties: Any issue not specifically mentioned in these Regulations shall be decided by the Vice Chancellor in consultation with the appropriate bodies of the University.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATIONS OF VARIOUS DEGREE PROGRAMMES.

T- Theory, P- Practical, CC- Co-Curricular , EC-Extra-Curricular

Faculty of Arts

1. B. A.

I/ II/ III/ IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I Core Course	3 Optionals* of 3 credits each	3T	3x6	3x3	3x30	3x120	3x150	3x3
	* One or more of the optionals may be courses with practicals or vocational course							
	Course with practicals/ Vocational course	1T	4	3	20	80	100	2
		1P	3	3	10	40	50	1
Group II Elective	One Course to be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a. Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b. Elective Foundation (Any one from Electives)	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

In lieu of one of the optionals under Group I courses the following alternative may also be offered

Particulars	No. of Courses	Instruction Hours	Duration of Exam(Hrs)	Marks for Final Exam	Marks for Int. Assessment	Total Marks	Credits
Drawing and Painting	1T	2	2	40	10	50	1
	1P	4	4	80	20	100	2

OR

Optional, Music/Dance/ Theatre	1T	2	3	60	15	75	1.5
	1P	4	3	60	15	75	1.5

In lieu of 3 optionals under Group I courses the following three courses may also be opted.

Bharathanatyam	1T	2	2	40	10	50	1
	1P	4	1	80	20	100	2
Carnatic Music (Vocal),	1T	2	2	40	10	50	1
	1P	4	1	80	20	100	2
Western Classical Music (Instrumental)	1T	2	2	40	10	50	1
	1P	4	1	80	20	100	2

V/VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group 2	3 optionals* of 6 credits each	2T	2 x 5	2 x 3	2 x30	2 x 120	2 x 150	2 x 3
		2T	2 x 5	2 x 3	2 x 30	2 x 120	2 x 150	2 x 3
		2T	2 x 5	2 x3	2 x30	2 x 120	2 x150	2 x 3
* One or more of the optionals may be courses with practicals or vocational course								
	Courses with practicals	2T	2 x 3	2 x3	2 x 20	2 x 80	2 x100	2x2
		2P	2 x 2	2 x 3	2 x 10	2 x 40	2 x 50	2x1
	Vocational course	2T	2 x 3	2 x 3	2 x 20	2 x 80	2 x 100	2x2
		2P	2 x 3	2 x3	2 x 10	2 x40	2 x50	2x1

In lieu of one of the optionals the following alternative may also be offered

Particulars	Hours per week		Duration of Exam.		Marks				Credits
	Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	IA	Theory	Practical	Total	
Drawing and Painting 3 courses	2	-	3	-	20	80	-	100	2
	-	6	-	5	30	-	120	150	3
	-	2	-	3	10	-	40	50	1
Music/Dance/ Theatre(2T+2P)	2	-	2	-	15	60	-	75	1.5
	2	-	2	-	15	60	-	75	1.5
	-	3	-	3	15	-	60	75	1.5
	-	3	-	3	15	-	60	75	1.5

OR

Particulars	Hours per week		Duration of Exam(Hrs.).		Marks				Credits
	Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	Internal	Theory	Practical	Total	
Bharathanatyam 3 Papers	3	-	3	-	20	80	-	100	2
	-	4	-	1	20	-	80	100	2
	-	4	-	1	20	-	80	100	2
Carnatic Music (Vocal) 3 Papers	3	-	3	-	20	80	-	100	2
	-	4	-	1	20	-	80	100	2
	-	4	-	1	20	-	80	100	2
Western Classical Music (Instrumental) 3 Papers	3	-	3	-	20	80	-	100	2
	-	4	-	1	20	-	80	100	2
	-	4	-	1	20	-	80	100	2

Note: In the practical examination alongwith the visual and annual factors, the response of the peer group and that of the audience be taken into account

2. B.S.W.

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam (hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I Core Course	4 Social work courses and 1 field work practicum	4T 1P	4x4 1x6	4x3 -	4x20 1x100	4x80 -	4x100 1x100	4x2 1x2
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b. Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V/ VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of Courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 Social work courses	6T	6x5	6 x 3	6 x 25	6x100	6x125	6x 2.5
	1 field work practicum	1P	1x8	-	30	120	150	1x3

3. B. A. (HRD)

a) I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of Courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group 1 Core Course	4 HRD courses	4T	4x5	4x3	4x25	4x100	4x125	4x2.5
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b. Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

c) V/ VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of Courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 HRD courses	6T	6x5	6 x 3	6x30	6x120	6x150	6x 3

4. B.A. (Security & Detective Science)

I/II/III/IV

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	3 courses without practicals	3T	3x6	3x3	3x30	3x120	3x150	3X3
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b. Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V / VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	3 courses without practicals	4T	4x5	4 x 3	4x30	4x120	4x150	4x 3
	2 project works on Security and Detective Methods	-	2x6	-	2x30	2x120	2x150	2x3

Faculty of Science

1. B.Sc.

I/ II/ III/ IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group 1: 3 Optionals with 3 credits each*	3 Optionals with Practicals*	3T	3x4	3x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2
		3P	3x3	3x3	3x10	3x40	3x50	3x1
	*One of the optionals may be courses without practicals or vocational course							
	Optional with-out practicals	1T	6	3	30	120	150	3
	Vocational Course	1T	4	3	20	80	100	2
1P		3	3	10	40	50	1	
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1

Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V/ VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I 3 optionals with 6 credits each	3 Optionals with 2T & 1P	3x2T	3x(2 x 3)	3x(2 x 3)	3x(2x20)	3x(2x80)	3x(2x100)	3x(2x2)
		3x1P	3 x 4	3 x 4	3 x 20	3 x 80	3x100	3x2
	One or more Optionals may be with 2 Theory Papers and 2 Practicals							
	Optional with 2T+ 2P	2T	2 x 3	2 x 3	2 x 20	2 x80	2 x100	2 x 2
		2P	2 x 2	2 x 3	2 x10	2 x40	2 x 50	2 x 1
	*One of the optionals may be courses without practicals or vocational course							
	Optional with-out practicals	2T	2 x 5	2 x 3	2 x 30	2 x 120	2 x150	2 x3
	Vocational Course	2T	2 x 3	2 x 3	2 x 20	2 x 80	2 x 100	2 x 2
2P		2 x 3	2 x 3	2 x 10	2 x 40	2 x 50	2 x 1	

2 B.Sc. (FND)

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	3 FND courses with practicals	3T	3 x 4	3 x 3	3 x 20	3 x 80	3 x 100	3 x 2
		3P	3 x 3	3 x 3	3 x 10	3 x 40	3 x 50	3 x 1
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V/ VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group 3	FND courses with practicals	6T	6 x 3	6 x 3	6 x 20	6 x 80	6 x 100	6 x 2
		6P	6 x 3*	6 x 3	6 x 10	6 x 40	6 x 50	6 x 1
Total								18

* There may be project work in lieu of one or more practical in the VI semester.

3. B.Sc. (Hospitality Science)

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 Hospitality Science courses(3T+3P)	3T	3x 4	3x 3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2
		3P	3x3	3x3	3x10	3x40	3x50	3x1
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	9 Hospitality Science courses	6T	6x4	6x3	6x20	6x80	6x100	6x2
		3P	3x5	3x4	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2

VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	Project work /Industrial Practicum	Project Report/ / Dissertation	40	-	180	600(Project Report) 120 Presentation & viva	900	18

4. B.Sc. Computer Science .

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	5 Computer Science courses	3T	3x4	3 x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2
		2P	2x6	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2
Group II Elective	One Course may be choosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	9 Computer Science courses	6T	6x4	6x3	6x20	6x80	6x100	6x2
		3P	3x6	3x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2

VI Semesters

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	Project work	Dissertation	40	-	180	600(Project Report) 120 Presentation & viva	900	18

5. B.C.A.

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	5 Computer Application courses	3T	3x4	3 x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2
		2P	2x6	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2
Group II Elective	One Course may be choosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	9 Computer Application courses	6T	6x4	6x3	6x20	6x80	6x100	6x2
		3P	3x6	3x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2

VI Semesters

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	Project work	Dissertation	40	-	180	600(Project Report) 120 Presentation & Viva	900	18

6. B.Sc. FASHION DESIGN

I / II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	F D Courses: a) courses with practical (1paper)	1T	1x4	1x3	1x20	1x80	1x100	1x2
		1P	1x2	1x3	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
	b) Courses without practicals (2 Papers)	2 T	2 x 6	2 x 3	2 x30	2 x120	2 x150	2 x 3
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V / VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group 2	F D Courses a) Courses with practical(2 Papers)	2T	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2
		2P	2x2	2x3	2x10	2x40	2x50	2x1
	b) Courses without practical(2 papers)	2 T	2 x 6	2 x 3	2 x 30	2 x120	2 x 150	2 x 3
	In house Training (V Semester) / Project Work (VI semester)	-	12	3	60	240 (Report & viva)	300	6

7. B.Sc. (GARMENT DESIGN)

I / II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	G D Courses: a) Courses with practical, 1paper	1T	1x4	1x3	1x20	1x80	1x100	1x2
		1P	1x2	1x3	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
	b) Courses without practical 2 Papers)	2 T	2 x 6	2 x 3	2 x30	2 x120	2 x150	2 x 3
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x150	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x150	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V / VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	G D Courses a) Courses with practical (2Papers)	2T	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2
		2P	2x2	2x3	2x10	2x40	2x50	2x1
	b) Courses without practical (2 papers)	2 T	2 x 6	2 x 3	2 x 30	2 x120	2 x 150	2 x 3
	In-house Training (V Semester)/ Project Work (VI semester)	-	12	3	60	240	300	6
						(Report & viva)		

8. B.Sc. (LEATHER DESIGN)

I / II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	L D Courses: a) Courses with practical, 1paper	1T	1x4	1x3	1x20	1x80	1x100	1x2
		1P	1x2	1x3	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
	b) Courses without practical 2 Papers)	2 T	2 x 6	2 x 3	2 x30	2 x120	2 x150	2 x 3
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V / VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	L D Courses a) Courses with practical (2 Papers)	2T	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2
		2P	2x2	2x3	2x10	2x40	2x50	2x1
	b) Courses without practical (2 papers)	2 T	2 x 6	2 x 3	2 x 30	2 x120	2 x 150	2 x 3
	In house Training (V Semester) / Project Work (VI semester)	-	12	3	60	240	300	6
					(Report & viva)			

9. B.Sc. (INTERIOR DESIGN)

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	I D Courses with practical (3papers)	3T	3x2	3x2	3x15	3x60	3x75	3x1.5
		3P	3x4	3x3	3x15	3x60	3x75	3x1.5
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V / VI Semester

Group I	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	I D Courses a) Courses with practical (2Papers)	2T	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2
		2P	2x2	2x3	2x10	2x40	2x50	2x1
	b) Courses without practical (2 papers)	2 T	2 x 6	2 x 3	2 x 30	2 x120	2 x 150	2 x 3
	In-house Training (V Semester) / Project Work (VI semester)	-	12	3	60	240	300	6
					(Report & viva)			

10. B.Sc. (AVE)

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 Animation and Visual Effects Courses	3T	3x4	3x2	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2
		3P	3x4	3x3	3x10	3x40	3x50	3x1
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	Animation and Visual Effects Courses	6T	6x4	6x2	6x20	6x80	6x100	6x2
		3P	3x6	3x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2

VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	Project work	Dissertation	40	-	180	600 Report 120 Presentation & viva	900	18

11. B.Sc. (Counselling)

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	3 Optionals with Practicals	3T	3x4	3x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2
		3P	3x3	3x3	3x10	3x40	3x50	3x1
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V/VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	5 Optionals with 4 Practicals	5T	5x4	5x3	5x20	5x80	5x100	5x2
		4P	4x3	4x3	4x10	4x40	4x50	4x1
	One Project				40	160	200	1x4

12. B.Sc. (FT)

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	3 Food Technology Courses with 3 Practicals	3T	3x 4	3 x 3	3 x 20	3 x 80	3 x 100	3 x 2
		3P	3 x 3	3 x 3	3 x 10	3 x 40	3 x 50	3 x 1
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 Food Technology Courses and 3 Practicals	6T	6 x 4	6 x 3	6 x 20	6 x 80	6 x 100	6 x 2
		3P	3 x 4	3 x 4	3 x 20	3 x 80	3 x 100	3 x 2

VI Semesters

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 Food Technology Courses and 2 Practicals	6T	6 x 4	6 x 3	6 x 20	6 x 80	6 x 100	6 x 2
		2P	2 x 3	2 x 3	2 x 20	2 x 80	2 x 100	2 x 2
Group 2	Project work	Dissertation	12	-	20	80	100	2

Faculty of Commerce

1. B.Com.

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam (hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	4 Commerce Courses	2T	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2
		2T	2x6	2x3	2x30	2x120	2x150	2x3
* There may be a vocational courses in lieu of 2 Commerce courses (one course of 2 credits and other one is of 3 credits)								
	Vocational Courses	2(T+P)	2x(4+2)	2x(3+2)	2x(20+5)	2x(80+20)	2x(100+25)	2x(2+0.5)
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundati on Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 Commerce courses*	6T	6x5	6x3	6x30	6x120	6x150	6x3
	* There may be a vocational courses in lieu of 2 Commerce courses							
	Vocational course	2T	2 x 5	2 x 3	2 x 25	2 x100	2x125	2x2.5
1P		1 x 2	1 x 2	1 x 10	1 x 40	1x 50	1x1	

VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 Commerce courses*	6T	6x5	6x3	6x30	6x120	6x150	6x3
	* There may be a vocational courses in lieu of 2 Commerce courses							
	Vocational course	2T	2 x 4	2 x 3	2 x 20	2 x80	2x100	2x2
1Project		1 x 4	-	1 x 20	1 x 80	1x100	1x2	

2. B.Com.(e-Com.)

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses T/P	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	5 e-commerce courses	3T	3x4	3 x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2
		2P	2x6	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group 2	9 e-commerce courses	6T	6x4	6x3	6x20	6x80	6x100	6x2
		3P	3x6	3x3	3x20	3x80	3x100	3x2

VI Semesters

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group 2	Project work	Dissertation	40	-	180	600(Project Report) 160 Presentation & viva	900	18

3. B.B.A.

I/ II/III/IV Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	5 Business Management courses	5T	5x4	5x3	5x20	5x80	5x100	5x2
Group II Elective	One Course may be chosen from 4 Electives	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group III Foundation Course	a.Foundation Languages	2L	2x4	2x3	2x20	2x80	2x100	2x2=4
	b.Elective Foundation	1T	1x2	1x2	1x10	1x40	1x50	1x1
Group IV	EC & CC	1T	1x2	1x2	50	-	50	1x1=1

V/ VI Semester

	Particulars	No. of courses	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
Group I	6 Bus. Mgt courses	6T	6x 5	6x 3	6x30	6x120	6x150	6 x 3

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

Regulations Governing the Choice Based Credit System Semester Scheme with Multiple Entry and Exit Options in the Undergraduate and Post-graduate Degree Programmes in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce

(Framed under Section 44 (1) (c) of the KSU Act 2000)

Preamble:

Education plays a significant role in building a nation. There are quite a large number of educational institutions, engaged in imparting education in our country. However, our present education system is churning out youth who have to compete locally, regionally, nationally as well as globally. The 21st Century has opened up many new challenges in the field of Higher Education. The present alarming situation necessitates transformation and/or redesigning of the system, not only by introducing innovations but developing a “learner-centric” approach. But the majority of our higher education institutions have been following the system which obstructs the flexibility for the students to study the subjects/courses of their choice and their mobility to different institutions. Thus, there is a need to allow flexibility in the education system, so that students depending upon their interests can choose inter-disciplinary, intra-disciplinary and skill-based courses. It should be holistic to train the student into a perfect human being and a useful member of society. The aim of higher education is to develop good, well rounded and creative individuals. It has to enable an individual to study one or more specialized areas of interest at a deeper level, while at the same time building character, ethical and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, spirit of service and capabilities across disciplines including sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities as well as professional, technical and vocational crafts. At the society level higher education must enable development of an enlightened, socially conscious, knowledgeable and skilled nation that can uplift its people and construct and implement solutions to its own problems. It is also to bridge the increasing gap between an undergraduate degree and employability.

The New Education Policy (2019) initiated and developed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD), Govt. of India, has been approved by the Central cabinet on 29th July 2020. The National Education Policy (NEP) has brought several reforms in Indian education which includes broad based multidisciplinary Undergraduate Education with 21st Century skills while developing specialized knowledge with disciplinary rigor. It is to bring equity, efficiency and academic excellence in National Higher Education System. The important ones include innovation and improvement in course-curricula, introduction of paradigm shift in learning and teaching pedagogy, evaluation and education system.

The role of Universities and colleges in the 21st Century extends far beyond traditional knowledge creation and dissemination to encompass new expectations for innovations that will have broader, social and economic benefits. To cater to the needs of students with diverse talents, aspirations and professional requirements, it is necessary to make qualitative changes in its undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. In this backdrop, the National Education Policy has recommended a Multi-disciplinary Undergraduate Programme with multiple exit and entry options with Certificate/Diploma/Degrees at each of the exits. A nationwide ecosystem of vibrant multi-disciplinary graded higher educational institutions (Universities and Colleges) are to be developed. In this context, a liberal approach has to be the basis of undergraduate education in all fields and disciplines at the undergraduate level, including professional education. Undergraduate curriculum needs to be focussed on creativity and innovation, critical thinking and higher order thinking capacities, problem solving abilities, team work, communication skills, more in-depth learning and mastery of curricula across fields.

The University Grants Commission has asked all the universities in the country to implement the multidisciplinary and holistic education across disciplines for a multidisciplinary

world, in all the Universities and Affiliated Colleges. The Karnataka State Higher Education Council has also communicated general guidelines in this regard.

Further, the Karnataka State Higher Education Council has proposed a model curriculum framework and an implementation plan for the State of Karnataka. It is to suggest and facilitate the implementation of schemes and programmes, which improve not only the level of academic excellence but also improve the academic and research environment in the state. The proposed curriculum framework endeavors to empower the students and help them in their pursuit for achieving overall excellence.

The proposed Four-year Multidisciplinary Undergraduate programme is a fundamental transformation of the current undergraduate education which replaces the conventional undergraduate programmes of universities in the State. Outcome Based Education (OBE) practices are to be used to design the curriculum. It is proposed to develop Graduate Attributes at appropriate level which will act as common denominator for curriculum across universities.

Curriculum shall focus on critical thinking and problem solving. Conscious efforts to develop cognitive and non-cognitive problem-solving skills among the learners shall be part of the curriculum. Use of Bloom's Taxonomy in designing curriculum to move from lower order thinking skills to higher order thinking skills is a desired option. The programmes designed shall empower graduates as expert problem solvers using their disciplinary knowledge and collaborating in multi-disciplinary teams.

Hence, Mangalore University thought it fit to implement the multidisciplinary and holistic education in all the under-graduate programmes and the consequential post-graduate programmes, with multiple entry and exit options with multiple certificate/diploma/degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Management to replace the present undergraduate degree programmes effective from the academic year 2021-22. Hence these Regulations.

Students will have the option to exit after one year with a certificate, 2-years with award of the diploma and after 3-years with the award of the bachelor degree. Successful completion of the four-year programme will lead to award of the bachelor degree with honors in particular subjects. Continuation of the undergraduate programme for the fourth year in colleges is optional, in subjects in which they are not offering postgraduate programmes. But it is a preferred option. The graduates of these colleges can seek admission to the fourth year programme in the respective postgraduate departments in the university or in the colleges wherever it is offered, as the present post-graduate programmes in subjects will be restructured into one year Master's degree for honors degree holders and two years masters degree for the basic degree holders in the subjects.

1. TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:

- a) These regulations shall be called "The Regulations Governing the Choice Based Credit System Semester Scheme with Multiple Entry and Exit Options in the Undergraduate and Postgraduate Degree Programmes in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce".
- b) These regulations shall come into force from the Academic Year 2021-22.

2. Salient Features of the Four Years Multidisciplinary Undergraduate Programmes with Multiple Entry and Exit Options

- a) The programme shall be structured in a semester mode with multiple exit options with Certificate, Diploma and Basic Bachelor Degree at the completion of first, second and third years, respectively. The candidate who completes the four years Undergraduate Programme, either in one stretch or through multiple exits and re-entries would get a Bachelor's degree with Honours.
- b) The four years undergraduate Honours degree holders with research component and a suitable grade are eligible to enter the 'Doctoral (Ph.D.) Programme' in a relevant discipline or to enter 'Two Semester Master's Degree programme with project work'.

- c) Candidates who wish to enter the master's/doctoral programme in a discipline other than the major discipline studied at the undergraduate programmes, have to take additional courses in the new discipline to meet the requirement or to make up the gap between the requirement and the courses already studied.
- d) There may be parallel five year integrated masters degree programmes with exit options at the completion of third and fourth years, with the undergraduate degree and undergraduate degree with honours in a discipline, respectively.
- e) There may also be an integrated doctoral programme with exit option at the end of the first year with the Master's degree.
- f) The students who exit with Certificate, Diploma and Basic Bachelor Degree shall be eligible to re-enter the programme at the exit level to complete the programme or to complete the next level.
- g) The Multidisciplinary Undergraduate Programme may help in the improvement of all the educational outcomes, with a flexible and imaginative curricular approach. The programme provides for both breadth and depth in diverse areas of knowledge. A range of courses are offered with rigorous exposure to multiple disciplines and areas, while specializing in one or two areas. The programme fulfils knowledge, vocational, professional and skill requirements along-side humanities and arts, social, physical and life sciences, mathematics, sports etc.
- h) The curriculum combines conceptual knowledge with practical engagement and understanding that has relevant real world application through practical laboratory work, field work, internships, workshops and research projects.
- i) A few courses are common to all students which contribute to the breadth of study and two areas of specialization in disciplinary areas provides for depth of study.
- j) The areas of specialization which the students are required to choose are either two disciplines/ subjects or a discipline called 'major' (e.g. History or Economics or Physics or Mathematics) and an area of additional discipline called 'minor' (e.g. Music or Sports or Geography). Students gain deep disciplinary knowledge through theory and practical experiences in their area of specialization (major). They gain a reasonable understanding of the area of additional study (minor) that they choose. Students can choose subject combinations across 'streams' (e.g. a student can choose a 'major' in physics and combine it with a 'minor' in history or Music or Sports). One of the disciplines can also be a vocational subject or Teacher Education.
- k) The students may study two disciplines at the same level or breadth up to the sixth semester and choose one of them for study in the fourth year to obtain the Honours degree in that discipline. A student who wishes to get dual honours degrees may repeat the fourth year of the program in the second discipline.
- l) The students may choose one discipline and vocational subject or Teacher Education for their study in the undergraduate programme. This will enable them to get an Honours degree either in the discipline or in the vocational subject/ Teacher Education or both, in the discipline and in the vocational subject/ Teacher Education.
- m) Skills shall be explicitly integrated, highly visible, taught in context, and have explicit assessment. The skills shall include abilities in language and communication, working in diverse teams, critical thinking, problem solving, data analysis and life skills.
- n) Students shall be given options to choose courses from a basket of courses which the institution is offering. There shall be no rigidity of combination of subjects.

The Four-Year Choice Based Credit System Semester Scheme makes the product of a University at par with the global practices in terms of academic standards and evaluation strategies. In the emerging scenario of Internationalization of Indian Higher Education, it is

imperative that the Universities in India should follow this system so that the mobility of their products both within and across the geographical jurisdiction becomes possible.

The Salient Features of the Credit Based Semester Scheme:

Each course shall carry certain number of credits. Credits normally represent the weightage of a course and are a function of teaching, learning and evaluation strategies such as the number of contact hours, the course content, teaching methodology, learning expectations, maximum marks etc. In the proposed programmes, generally one hour of instructions per week in a semester is assigned one credit. In terms of evaluation, one credit is generally equivalent to 25 marks in a semester. Thus a 3 or 4 credits course will be assessed for 100 marks, 2 credits courses are assessed for 50 marks and one credit course will be assessed for 25 marks. What matters for the calculation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) or the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) is the percentage of marks secured in a course and the credits assigned to that course.

On this basis, generally, a three-year six-semester undergraduate programme will have around 140 credits, and a four-year eight-semester honors degree programme will have around 180 credits and a five-year ten-semester master's degree programme will have 220 credits.

. The general features of the Credit Based Semester Scheme are

- a) The relative importance of subjects of study are quantified in terms of credits.
- b) The subjects of study include core, elective, ability/skill enhancement courses
- c) The programme permits horizontal mobility in course selections.
- d) The students shall take part in co-curricular and extension activities.
- e) The declaration of result is based on Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) or Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) earned.

Definitions of Key Words:

- a. **Academic Year:** Two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters constitute one academic year.
- b. **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS):** The CBCS provides choice for students to select courses from the prescribed courses (core, open elective, discipline elective, ability and skill enhancement language, soft skill etc. courses).
- c. **Course:** Usually referred to as 'paper', which is a component of a programme. All courses need not carry the same weight. The courses should define learning objectives and learning outcomes. A course may be designed to comprise lectures/ tutorials/laboratory work/ field work/ project work/ vocational training/viva/ seminars/term papers / assignments / presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.
- d. **Credit Based Semester System (CBSS):** Under the CBSS, the requirement for awarding a degree /diploma /certificate is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be earned.
- e. **Credit:** A unit by which the course work is measured. It determines the number of hours of instructions required per week in a semester. One credit is equivalent to one hour of lecture or tutorial or two hours of practical work/field work per week in a semester. It will be generally equivalent to 13-15 hours of instructions per semester.
- f. **Grade Point:** It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale.
- g. **Credit Point:** It is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.
- h. **Letter Grade:** It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.
- i. **Programme:** It is a study in a discipline leading to award of a Degree, diploma or certificate.
- j. **Semester:** Each semester will consist of over 16 weeks of academic work equivalent to 90 actual teaching days. The odd semester may be generally scheduled from June to November and even semester from January to May.
- k. **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.
- l. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is a measure of overall cumulative

performance of a student over all the semesters of a programme. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all the semesters and sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.

- m. **Transcript or Grade Card or Certificate:** Based on the grades earned, a Grade Card shall be issued to all the registered students after every semester. The grade certificate will display the course details (code, title, number of credits, grade secured etc.).

3. PROGRAMMES:

3.1 Faculty of Arts:

- a) Bachelor of Arts, B.A., Bachelor of Arts with Honors, B.A.(Hons.), Integrated Master of Arts, M.A.(Integrated) and Master of Arts, M.A. in various Disciplines/ Subjects
- b) Bachelor of Social Work, B.S.W., Bachelor of Social Work with Honors, B.S.W. (Hons.); Integrated Master of Social Work, M.S.W. (Integrated) and Master of Social Work M.S.W.
- c) Bachelor of Visual Arts, B.V.A. Bachelor of Visual Arts with Honors B.V.A(Hons) ;Integrated Master of Visual Arts M.V.A(Integrated) **and** Master of Visual Arts (M.V.A.).
- d) Any other programme introduced by Mangalore University from time to time

3.2 Faculty of Science

- a) Bachelor of Science, B.Sc. and Bachelor of Science with honors, B.Sc. (Hons.), Integrated Master Of Science M.Sc. (Integrated)) and Master of Science, M.Sc. in various Disciplines/ Subjects, including Life/Biological Sciences.
- b) Bachelor of Computer Applications, BCA, Bachelor of Computer Applications with Honors, BCA (Hons.), Integrated Master of Computer Applications, MCA(Integrated) and Master of Computer Applications, MCA.
- c) Bachelor of Science in Composite Home Science, B.Sc. (CHS), Bachelor of Science in Composite Home Science with Honors, B.Sc. (CHS) (Hons.), Integrated Master of Science in Composite Home Science, M.Sc. (CHS)(Integrated) and Master of Science in Composite Home Science, M.Sc. (CHS).
- d) Bachelor of Science in Food, Nutrition and Dietetics, B.Sc. (FND) and Bachelor of Science Food, Nutrition & Dietetics with Honors, B.Sc. (FND) (Hons.) Integrated Master of Science Food ,Nutrition and Dietetics, M.Sc. (FND) (Integrated) and Master of Science Food, Nutrition and Dietetics, M.Sc. (FND).
- e) Bachelor of Science in Food Science and Nutrition, B.Sc. (FSN), Bachelor of Science Food Science and Nutrition with Honors, B.Sc. (FSN)(Hons.) Integrated Master of Science (Food Science and Nutrition), M.Sc. (FSN)(Integrated)and Master of Science (Food Science and Nutrition), M.Sc. (FSN).
- f) Bachelor of Science in Food Technology, B.Sc. (FT), Bachelor of Science in Food Technology with Honors, B.Sc. (FT) (Hons.) Integrated Master of Science in Food Technology M.Sc(FT)(Integrated) and Master of Science in Food Technology(FT).
- g) Bachelor of Science in Fashion Design, B.Sc.(FD) and Bachelor of Science in Fashion Design with Honors, B.Sc.(FD) (Hons.) Integrated Master of Science in Fashion Design, M.Sc.(FD) (Integrated)and Master of Science in Fashion Design, M.Sc.(FD).
- h) Bachelor of Science in Garment Design, B.Sc.(GD), Bachelor of Science in Garment Design with Honors, B.Sc.(GD) (Hons.); Integrated Master of Science in Garment Design, M.Sc.(GD).(Integrated) and Master of Science in Garment Design , M.Sc.(GD).
- i) Bachelor of Science in Interior Design & Decoration, B.Sc.(ID & D), Bachelor of Science in Interior Design & Decoration with Honors, B.Sc.(ID&D) (Hons.) ; Integrated Master of Science in Interior Design & Decoration, M.Sc.(ID & D)(Integrated) and Master of Science in Interior Design & Decoration, M.Sc.(ID & D).

- j) Bachelor of Science in Leather Design, B.Sc.(LD), Bachelor of Science Leather Design with Honors, B.Sc.(LD) (Hons.) ; Integrated Master of Science in Leather Design M.Sc.(LD)(Integrated) and Master of Science, M.Sc.(LD).
- k) Bachelor of Science in Animation & Visual Effects, B.Sc.(AVE), Bachelor of Science in Animation & Visual Effects with Honors, B.Sc.(AVE) (Hons.) Integrated Master of Science in Animation & Visual Effects, M.Sc.(AVE)(Integrated) and Master of Science in Animation & Visual Effects, M.Sc.(AVE).
- l) Bachelor of Science in Counseling, B.Sc.(C), Bachelor of Science in Counseling with Honors, B.Sc.(C) (Hons.) ; Integrated Master of Science in Counseling , M.Sc.(C) (Integrated) and Master of Science in Counseling , M.Sc.(C).
- m) Bachelor of Science in Visual Communication, B.Sc.(VC), Bachelor of Science in Visual Communication with Honors, B.Sc.(VC) (Hons.) and Integrated Master of Science in Visual Communication M.Sc (VC)(Integrated) and Master of Science in Visual Communication, M.Sc.(VC).
- n) Bachelor of Science in Hospitality Science, B.Sc.(HS), Bachelor of Science in Hospitality Science with Honors, B.Sc.(HS) (Hons.); Integrated Master of Science in Hospitality Science, M.Sc.(HS)(Integrated) and Master of Science in Hospitality Science, M.Sc.(HS)
- o) Any other programme introduced by Mangalore University from time to time

3.3 Faculty of Commerce

- i) Bachelor of Commerce, B.Com., Bachelor of Commerce with Honors, B.Com.(Hons. Integrated Master of Commerce, M.Com.(Integrated) and Master of Commerce, M. Com.
- ii) Bachelor of Business Administration, BBA, Bachelor of Business Administration with Honors, BBA (Hons.) Integrated Master of Business Administration MBA(Integrated) and Master of Business Administration, MBA.
- iii) Bachelor of Business Administration in Logistics, BBA. (L), Bachelor of Business Administration with Honors in Logistics, BBA (Hons.) (L); Integrated Master of Business Administration in Logistics, MBA(L)(Integrated) and Master of Business Administration in Logistics, MBA (L)
- iv) Bachelor of Business Administration (Tourism & Travel Management), B.BA (TTM); Bachelor of Business Administration with Honors in Tourism & Travel Management BBA (Hons.) (T&T) Integrated Master of Business Administration in Tourism and Travel Management, MBA((TTM))(Integrated) and Master of Business Administration in Tourism & Travel Management, MBA. (TTM)
- v) Bachelor of Commerce, B.Com.(Vocational), Bachelor of Commerce with Honors B.Com.(Hons.) (Vocational) and Master of Commerce, M.Com.
- vi) Any other programmes introduced by Mangalore University from time to time

4. DURATION OF PROGRAMMES, CREDITS REQUIREMENTS AND OPTIONS:

The undergraduate degree should be of either a three- or four-year duration, with multiple entry and exit options within this period, The four years multidisciplinary Bachelor's programme is the preferred option as it allows the opportunity to experience the full range of holistic and multidisciplinary education with a focus on major and minor subjects as per the

student's preference. The four-year programme may also lead to a degree with Research, if the student completes a rigorous research project in the major area(s) of study.

The undergraduate programmes shall extend over four academic years (Eight Semesters) with multiple entry and exit options. The students can exit after the completion of one academic year (two semesters) with the Certificate in a discipline or a field; Diploma after the study of two academic years (four Semesters) and Regular Bachelor Degree after the completion of Three academic years (six Semesters). The successful completion of Four Years undergraduate Programme would lead to Bachelor Degrees with Honors in a discipline/subject. Each semester shall consist of at least 16 weeks of study with a minimum of 90 working days (excluding the time spent for the conduct of end semester examinations).

The candidates shall complete the courses equivalent to minimum credit requirements

Exit with	Minm Credits Requirement*	NSQF Level
Certificate at the Successful Completion of First Year (Two Semesters) of Four Years Multidisciplinary UG Degree Programme	48	5
A Diploma at the Successful Completion of the Second Year (Four Semesters) of Four Years Multidisciplinary UG Degree Programme	96	6
Basic Bachelor Degree at the Successful Completion of the Third Year (Six Semesters) of Four Years Multidisciplinary Undergraduate Degree Programme	140	7
Bachelor Degree with Honours in a Discipline at the Successful Completion of the Four Years (Eight Semesters) Multidisciplinary Undergraduate Degree Programme	180	8

*Details of courses to be successfully completed equal to minimum credits requirements are described later

The students shall be required to earn **at least fifty per cent of the credits** from the Higher Education Institution (HEI) awarding the degree or diploma or certificate: Provided further that, the student shall be required to earn the required number of credits in the core subject area necessary for the award of the degree or Diploma or Certificate, as specified by the degree awarding HEI, in which the student is enrolled.

A candidate who successfully completes a three year Bachelor's degree, with a minimum CGPA of 7.5 and wishes to pursue the fourth year of the undergraduate programme by research, shall be allowed to continue the programme with Research to obtain the Bachelor's degree with honors by research, while other candidates may continue their studies in the fourth year of the undergraduate programme with or without a research project along with other courses as prescribed for the programme to complete their Bachelor's degree with honors.

Candidates who successfully complete their four years Bachelor's degree with honors, either by research or course work with research component and a suitable grade are eligible to enter the 'Doctoral (Ph.D.) Programme' in a relevant discipline or to enter the 'Two Semester Master's Degree programme'.

Candidates who wish to complete the undergraduate and the postgraduate programmes faster, may do so by completing the different courses equal to the required number of credits and fulfilling all other requirements in N-1 semesters (where N is the number of semesters of an undergraduate/ postgraduate programme). This facility is available for the programmes with a minimum duration of three years or six semesters. For example, a candidate may obtain his/her Six Semesters Bachelor's degree, after successfully completing five semesters of the programme, provided he/she has completed courses equal to the required/ prescribed number of credits and fulfills all other requirements for

awarding the degree. Likewise, a candidate may obtain his/her Eight Semesters Bachelor's degree with honors, after successfully completing seven semesters of the programme, provided he/she has completed courses equal to the required number of credits and fulfills all other requirements for awarding the Bachelor's degree with honours.

Similarly, candidates may complete both the undergraduate and the postgraduate programmes in slow track. They may pursue the three years or six semester programmes in 4 to 5 years (8 to 10 semesters) and four years or eight semester programmes in 5 to 6 years (10 to 12 semesters). As a result, the higher education institutions have to admit candidates not only for programmes, but also for subjects or courses. But the new admissions are generally made in the beginning of an academic year or the beginning of odd semesters.

National Skills Qualifications Framework

The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) is a competency-based framework that organizes qualifications according to a series of knowledge, skills and aptitude. The NSQF levels, graded from one to ten, are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they are obtained through formal, non-formal or informal learning. National Occupational Standards (NOS) are statements of the skills, knowledge and understanding needed for effective performance in a job role and are expressed as outcomes of competent performance. They list down what an individual performing that task should know and also are able to do. These standards can form the benchmarks for various education and training programmes to match with the job requirements. Just as each job role may require the performance of a number of tasks, the combination of NOSs corresponding to these tasks form the Qualification Pack (QP) for that job role. The NOSs and QPs for each job role corresponding to each level of the NSQF are being formulated by the respective Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with industry leadership. The curriculum which is based on NOSs and QPs would thus automatically comply with NSQF.

General Education has to be synchronized/ aligned with skill and Vocational Education as per National Skills Qualifications Framework. The level descriptors are given below as described in UGC Guidelines on National Skills Qualifications Framework. The curriculum should be designed in a manner that at the end of year-1, year-2 and year-3, students are able to meet below mentioned level descriptors for level 5, 6 and 7 of NSQF, respectively: The progressive curriculum proposed shall position knowledge and skills required on the continuum of novice problem solvers (at entry level of the programme) to expert problem solvers (by the time of graduation):

At the end of first year – Ability to solve well defined problems

At the end of second year – Ability to solve broadly defined problems

At the end of third year – Ability to solve complex problems that are ill-structured requiring multi-disciplinary skills to solve them

During fourth year- Experience of workplace problem solving in the form of Internship or Research Experience preparing for Higher Education or Entrepreneurship Experience

Levels	Process required	Professional knowledge	Professional skill	Core skill	Responsibility
Level 5	Job that requires well developed skill, with clear choice of procedures in familiar context	Knowledge of facts, principles, processes and general concepts, in a field of work or study	A range of cognitive and practical skills required to accomplish tasks and solve problems by selecting and applying basic methods, tools materials and information	Desired mathematical skill, understanding of social, political and some skill of collecting and organizing information, communication.	Responsibility for own work and learning & some responsibility for other's works and learning
Level 6	Demands wide range of specialized technical skill,	Factual and Theoretical knowledge in	A range of cognitive and practical skills required to generate	Reasonably good in Mathematical calculation,	Responsibility for own work and learning

	clarity of knowledge and practice in broad range of activity involving standard / non-standard practices	broad contexts within a field of work or study	solutions to specific problems in a field of work or study	Understanding of social, political and, reasonably good in data collecting organizing information, and logical communication	and full responsibility for other's works and learning
Level 7	Requires a command of wide ranging specialized theoretical and practical skill, involving variable routine and non-routine context	Wide ranging, factual and theoretical knowledge in broad contexts within a field of work or study	Wide range of cognitive and practical skills required to generate solutions to specific problems in a field of work or study	Good logical and mathematical skill; understanding of Social, political and natural environment; ability in collecting and organizing information, communication and presentation skill	Full responsibility for output of group and development

Professional knowledge is what a learner should know and understand with reference to the subject;

Professional skills are what a learner should be able to do and; **Core skills** refer to basic skills involving dexterity and use of methods, materials, tools and instruments used to perform the job including IT skills needed for that job and

Responsibility aspect determines the (i) nature of working relationship, (ii) level of responsibility for self and others, (iii) managing change and (iv) accountability for actions.

The Integrated Master's Degree Programmes shall extend over Five academic years (Ten Semesters) with exit options with Bachelor Degree after successful completion of Three academic years (Six Semesters) of study and Bachelor Degree with Honours in a discipline/ subject at the end of Four academic years (Eight Semesters). Completion of five years of Integrated Programme would lead to Masters degree in a subject.

Credit Requirements:

The candidates shall complete courses equivalent to a minimum of

140 credits to become eligible for the Regular Bachelor Degree,

180 credits to become eligible for the Bachelor Degree with Honors

220 credits to become eligible for the Integrated Master's Degree.

Master's Degree Programmes will be of One Academic Year (Two Semesters)

for the Four Years Honors Degree holders and it will be of Two Academic Years (Four Semesters) for the three years basic or three years Honors Degree holders.

Two Years Master's Degree Programmes will have exit option at the end of One Academic Year (Two Semesters) with the Post-graduate Diplomas in the respective disciplines/ subjects, provided they complete courses equal to a minimum of 44 credits:.

44 Credits after the Bachelor Degree to become eligible for the PG Diploma

88 Credits after the Bachelor Degree to become eligible for the Masters Degree

It is optional to the candidate to exit or not, after two, four and six semesters of the undergraduate programme with Certificate, Diploma and with Regular Bachelor Degree, respectively. He/she will be eligible to rejoin the programme at the exit level to complete either the diploma, degree or the honors degree. Further, all the candidates will be awarded Bachelor degrees on successful completion of Three academic years (Six Semesters) of the undergraduate programmes.

A student will be allowed to enter/re-enter only at the Odd Semester and can only exit after the Even Semester. Re-entry at various levels as lateral entrants in academic programmes should be based on the earned credits and proficiency test records.

5. ACADEMIC BANK OF CREDITS (ABC)

The Academic Bank of Credits (ABC), a national-level facility will promote the flexibility of the curriculum framework and interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary academic mobility of students across the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the country with appropriate "credit transfer" mechanism. It is a mechanism to facilitate the students to choose their own learning path to attain a Degree/ Diploma/Certificate, working on the principle of multiple

entry and exit as well as anytime, anywhere, and any level of learning. ABC will enable the integration of multiple disciplines of higher learning leading to the desired learning outcomes including increased creativity, innovation, higher order thinking skills and critical analysis. ABC will provide significant autonomy to the students by providing an extensive choice of courses for a programme of study, flexibility in curriculum, novel and engaging course options across a number of higher education disciplines/ institutions.

The multiple entry and exit options for students is facilitated at the undergraduate and Master's levels. It would facilitate credit accumulation through the facility created by the ABC scheme in the "Academic Bank Account" opened for students across the country to transfer and consolidate the credits earned by them by undergoing courses in any of the eligible HEIs. The ABC allows for credit redemption through the process of commuting the accrued credits in the Academic Bank Account maintained in the ABC for the purpose of fulfilling the credits requirements for the award of certificate/ diploma/degree by the authorized HEIs. Upon collecting a certificate, diploma or degree, all the credits earned till then, in respect of that certificate, diploma or degree, shall stand debited and deleted from the account concerned. HEIs offering programmes with the multiple entry and exit system need to register in the ABC to enable acceptance of multidisciplinary courses, credit transfer, and credit acceptance.

The validity of credits earned will be for a maximum period of seven years or as specified by the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC). The procedure for depositing credits earned, its shelf life, redemption of credits, would be as per UGC (Establishment and Operationalization of ABC scheme in Higher Education) Regulations, 2021.

Monitoring, Support and Quality Assurance by Universities and ABC.-

- (1) It shall be the responsibility of Registered Higher Education Institutions, to monitor the development and operationalization of the ABC programme at the university level and at the level of their affiliated autonomous colleges.
- (2) Registered Higher Education Institutions shall offer teacher or staff training, mentoring, academic and administrative audit and other measures for improving the quality of performance of the ABC facility and promotion of holistic/ multidisciplinary education with the support of ABC, which may be in the form of Faculty Development Programmes or Quality Improvement Programmes or Professional Development Programmes or Technology Inculcation Programmes.
- (3) The Quality assurance of the implementation of ABC at the level of the registered university or autonomous college shall be developed by the University or autonomous college concerned either through the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) or any other appropriate structured mechanism as may be decided by the Registered Higher Education Institution.
- (4) Every Registered Higher Education shall upload, annually, on its website, a report of its activities vis a vis the Academic Bank of Credits, as well as of measures taken by it for Quality assurance, Quality sustenance and Quality enhancement.
- (5) There shall be an Academic Bank of Credits-Grievance Redressal Mechanism at the level of Central Government/University Grants Commission/Academic Bank of Credits, and at the level of every Higher Education Institution registered with Academic Bank of Credits to address the grievance/appeals of students.

Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM): is India's national Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) platform (www.swayam.gov.in), designed

to achieve the three cardinal principles of India's Education Policy: access, equity, and quality. The University Grants Commission (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulations, 2021 have been notified in the Gazette of India, which now facilitates an institution to allow up to 40 per cent of the total courses being offered in a particular programme in a semester through the online learning courses offered through the SWAYAM platform. Universities with approval of the competent authority may adopt SWAYAM Courses for the benefit of the students. A student will have the option to earn credit by completing quality-assured MOOC programmes offered on the SWAYAM portal or any other online educational platform approved by the UGC/ the regulatory body from time to time.

6. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSIONS:

6.1 B.A., BVA and B.S.W. (Basic and Hons. degrees) and MA (Integrated)

Programme

- a) A candidate who has passed the two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Karnataka Pre-University Education Board or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto shall be eligible for admission to these programmes.
- b) Additional Conditions of Eligibility are required for specific subjects.
- c) A candidate opting Bharathanatyam / Carnatic Music (Vocal) / Western Music (Instrumental) shall have undergone Two years of training from a recognized institute of dance or music or One year bridge course in the Fine Art field.
- d) A candidate opting Drawing & Painting shall produce a certificate for having undergone not less than three years training in the respective subject from any one of the following:
 - i) Principal of the college/last attended Junior College
 - ii) Head of the registered institution offering the concerned training

OR

Shall have passed higher grade examination in Drawing and Painting conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

6.2 B.Sc. (Basic and Hons. degrees) and M.Sc. (Integrated) Programmes

A candidate who has passed the two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in Karnataka or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto shall be eligible for admission to these programmes. Generally a candidate to opt a subject should have studied that subject at the qualifying examination. Psychology, Home Science etc. may be exceptions to this requirement. But additional Conditions of Eligibility are required for specific subjects as follows:

- a) Candidate opting Physics should have studied Mathematics in addition to Physics at the qualifying examination.
- b) Candidate opting Biochemistry should have studied that subject or Chemistry at the qualifying examination.
- c) Candidate opting Statistics should have studied that subject or Mathematics at the qualifying examination.
- d) Candidate opting Biotechnology, Botany/Applied Botany, Microbiology or Zoology /Applied Zoology should have studied that subject or Biology at the qualifying examination.
- e) Candidate opting Geology/Environmental Science should have studied at least two Science subjects at the qualifying examination.

6.3 B.Sc.(FND)/B.Sc.(FSN)/ B.Sc.(Food Technology)/ Basic and Honors Degrees.

A candidate who has passed the two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Karnataka Pre-university Education Board or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto with any life science subject and chemistry/biochemistry is eligible.

6.4 B.Sc.(CHS)/ B.Sc.(FAD)/ B.Sc.(ID & D)/ B.Sc.(GD) Basic and Honors Degrees.

A candidate who has passed the Pre-University or 10+2 examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or two years Job Oriented Courses conducted by the Board of Vocational Education of any State Government or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto.

6.5 B.C.A. Basic and Honors Degrees

A candidate who has passed the two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in Karnataka or JODC / Three years Diploma in Engineering of Government of Karnataka or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto shall be eligible for admission.

6.6 B.Com./ B.B.A./ (Basic and Hons. degrees) and M.Com. /MBA(Integrated)

A candidate who has passed two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto shall be eligible for admission to these programmes.

6.7 B.H.M./ Degree Programmes

A candidate who has passed two years Pre-University Examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or any other examination considered as equivalent thereto shall be eligible for admission to these programmes.

6.8 BASLP.

- a) A candidate who has passed the Pre-University or 10+2 examination conducted by the Pre-University Education Board in the State of Karnataka or in other States.
- b) He/she Should have studied Physics, Chemistry and Biology / Maths / Comp.Sci / Statistics / Electronics / Psychology / Home Science.
- c) At the time of entry/admission to 1st Semester BASLP course; the candidate should be 17 years of age and there is no upper age limit for admission.
- d) Lateral entry to 2nd year BASLP is permitted for candidate who have (a) Successfully passed Diploma in Hearing-Language-Speech revised course from any RCI recognized training institute with science background as specified under (b).Two years of work experience in the field. A maximum of 3 seats can be admitted on merit basis as supernumerary to total intake permitted by RCI and the university. For candidates who have successfully passed the pre-revised DHLS course recognized by RCI with 2 years of work experience, 3 months stint Course approved by RCI's Entrance Test will be the requirement.

6.9. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION to Post-graduate Programmes:

- a) **GENERAL:** Candidates who have passed the three year Bachelor's degree examination of the University or any other University considered as equivalent thereto, with the respective subject as optional / major / special / main subject, are eligible for admission to the two years Master's Degree programmes provided they have secured a minimum of CGPA of 4.0 or 40% marks in the aggregate of all the subjects and CGPA of 5 or 50% marks (CGPA of 4.5 or 45% marks for SC/ST/Category I/Differently abled candidates/) marks in the major/cognate subject.
- b) Candidates who have passed the four year Bachelor's honours degree examination of the University or any other University considered as equivalent thereto, with the respective subject as optional / major / special / main subject, are eligible for admission to the one

year Master's Degree programmes provided they have secured a minimum CGPA of 5 or 50% marks (CGPA of 4.5 or 45% marks for SC/ST/Category I/Differently abled candidates/) marks in the subject.

The specific requirements and relaxations admissible for specific Master's Degree Programmes shall be as prescribed by the respective Boards of Studies, approved by the Academic Council and notified by the University.

7. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:

The medium of instruction and examination shall be English or Kannada.

8. SUBJECTS OF STUDY:

The Components of Curriculum for Four Years Multidisciplinary Undergraduate Programme: The Category of Courses and their Descriptions are given in the following Table and in **Appendix A and Appendix B.**

	Category of courses	Objective/Outcome
1	Languages	Languages provide the medium of fresh and free thinking, expression and clarity in thought and speech. It forms as a foundation for learning other courses. Helps fluent communication. In addition to Kannada, a candidate shall opt for any of the languages studied at the Pre-University or equivalent level.
2	Ability Enhancement Courses	Ability enhancement courses are the generic skill courses which are basic and needed for all to pursue any career. These courses ensure progression across careers. They enable students to develop a deeper sense of commitment to oneself and to the society and nation largely.

3	Skill Enhancement/ Development Courses / Vocational courses	Skill Enhancement courses are to promote skills pertaining to a particular field of study. The purpose of these courses is to provide students life-skills in hands-on mode so as to increase their employability/ Self-employment. The objective is to integrate discipline related skills in a holistic manner with general education. These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based knowledge. The University may offer its own courses under this category based on expertise available, specialization, requirements, scope and need.
4	Foundation/ Discipline based Introductory Courses	Foundation /Introductory courses bridge the gap for a student if he/she has not got a basic groundwork in a specific area of discipline. These courses will supplement in better understanding of how to integrate knowledge to application into a society.
5	Major Discipline Core Courses	A Major discipline is the field in which a student focuses during the course of his/her degree. A course in a discipline, which a candidate should compulsorily study as a core requirement is termed as a Core course. The core courses aim to cover the basics that a student is expected to imbibe in that particular discipline. They provide fundamental knowledge and expertise to produce competent, creative graduates with a strong scientific, technical and academic acumen. These courses are to be taught uniformly across all universities with minimum deviation. The purpose of fixing core courses is to ensure that all the institutions follow a minimum common curriculum so that each institution adheres to a common minimum standard which makes credit transfer and mobility of students easier.
	Major Discipline Elective Courses	Elective Course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or

		supportive to the discipline/subject of study or which provides an extended scope or enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or which nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill. Elective courses offered under the main discipline are referred to as Discipline Specific Electives. These courses provide more depth within the discipline itself or within a component of the discipline and provide advanced knowledge and expertise in an area of the discipline. The University may have its own courses based on available expertise, specialization, requirements, scope and need. The elective courses may be of interdisciplinary nature.
6	Minor Discipline Courses	A Minor Discipline is a secondary specialization that one may choose to pursue in addition to a Major Discipline. They may be related areas of studies or two distinct areas of studies which are not interrelated at all.
7	Open or Generic Elective Courses	Open or Generic Elective Courses are courses chosen from an unrelated discipline/ subject, with an intention to seek exposure beyond discipline/s of choice. The purpose of these is to offer the students the option to explore disciplines of interest beyond the choices they make in core and discipline specific elective courses. Note: A core course offered in a discipline/subject may be treated as an elective by other discipline/subject and vice versa and such electives may also be referred to as Open or Generic Electives.
8	Project work/ Dissertation/ Internship/ Entrepreneurship	Project work is a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing / exploring a real life situation / difficult problem/ data analysis. Project Work has the intention to provide research competencies at undergraduate level. It enables to acquire special/ advanced knowledge through support study/a project work. Candidates shall carry out project work on his/her own with an advisory support by a faculty member to produce a dissertation/ project report. Internship/ Entrepreneurship shall be an integral part of the Curriculum
9	Sports, Cultural and Extension Activities	These activities help in character building, spiritual growth, physical growth, etc. They facilitate development of various domains of mind and personality such as intellectual, emotional, social, moral and aesthetic developments. Creativity, Enthusiasm, and Positive thinking are some of the facets of personality development and the outcomes of these activities

8.1 ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSES:

Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses can be divided into two categories:

- a) AE Compulsory Courses (AECC): The universities may have common curriculum for these papers. There may be one paper each at least in the first four semesters viz.
 - (i) Environmental Studies and Gender Equity, and (ii) Constitution of India and Human Rights.

In addition to these, two languages shall be studied in the first four semesters of the Undergraduate Programmes.

- b) Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC): The universities may offer from a common pool of papers listed by KSHEC/ National Regulatory Bodies such as UGC or GEC/ NHERC or the universities may frame some papers, in addition to the list suggested.

8.2 LANGUAGES:

Two languages are to be studied out of which one shall be Kannada and the other shall be either English or an Indian Language or other Foreign language:

English/Sanskrit/Hindi/Malayalam/Kodava/Tulu/Konkani/ Urdu/Arabic/German/French/ and any other language prescribed /approved by the university.

The Candidates shall study two languages in the first four semesters of the programs. The students who have studied Kannada at the school and/or Pre-University or equivalent level, shall opt Kannada as one of the languages and study it in the first four semesters of the programmes. In addition to Kannada, the students shall opt for another language from the languages offered in the university/college and study it in the first two semesters of the programmes. They may continue to study the same language in the second year or may choose different language in the second year. A candidate may opt for any language listed above even if the candidate has not studied that language at PUC or equivalent level.

- (a) Students who have not studied Kannada at any level from school to Pre-University shall study Kannada as functional language in one of the first two semesters along with another language of their choice. They shall study any two languages of their choice in the remaining three semesters. With the permission of the University, a candidate may opt for any other language listed above even if the candidate has not studied that language at PUC or equivalent level.
- (b) Speech/hearing/visually impaired/mentally challenged and study disabled students are exempted from studying one of the languages prescribed under para 8.2 above.

8.3 a) Skill Enhancement Courses (Common for all Programmes):

- i) Any four skill enhancement/development courses are to be studied in the first six semesters, one per semester as prescribed by the concerned faculty and approved by the Academic Council. The courses may include the following:

Sem.	B.A./BVA/BSW	B.Sc./B.C.A. etc.	B.Com./BBA/
I/II	Digital Fluency/ Financial Literacy/ Banking & Finance	Digital Fluency/Financial Literacy/Banking & Finance	Digital Fluency/ Creativity and Innovation
III/IV	Building Mathematical Ability/Artificial Intelligence	Artificial Intelligence/ Creativity and Innovation/	Artificial Intelligence/Critical thinking &problem solving
V	Critical thinking &Problem solving/ Entrepreneurship	Cyber Security/ Entrepreneurship	Cyber Security/ Entrepreneurship
VI	Societal Communication/ Creativity and Innovation	Professional Communication / German / French	Professional Communication / German / French/
VII/IX	Science and Society/ Cultural Awareness	Critical thinking &problem solving/Cultural Awareness	Science and Society/ Cultural Awareness

- ii) One soft core course or allied subject each in the seventh and eight semesters of the honours programme and the integrated Masters degree programme or in the first and second semesters of the post-graduate programmes, and one open elective in the ninth semester of the integrated master's programmes are to be studied as prescribed by the respective Board of studies and approved by the Academic council. The soft core courses may include research methodology course, one of the foreign languages such as German, French etc. or any other course prescribed by the university from time to time.

8.4 A. CORE SUBJECTS

A candidate shall opt for any two core subjects for B.A/B.Sc. degree/honors degree programmes. However, the candidate may opt for both the arts subjects for the B.A. degree/ honors degree programmes and both science subjects for the B.Sc. degree/ honors degree programmes. A candidate may also opt for one subject and one vocational subject for the B.A/ B.Sc degree / honors degree programmes. In the third year of the programmes, candidates have to continue with both the subjects as majors. The candidate shall choose one of two subjects as major in the fourth year of the honors programme. A candidate who is interested in doing honours programme in a non-core language subject has to choose that language as major subject in the

third year in lieu of one of the core subjects, provided that the candidate has studied that language in the first two years or four semesters of the programme.

The core subjects that a candidate can choose under the Faculty of Arts and Science, include the following:

a) B.A. Degree / Honours Degree Programme: Arts Subjects

- i) Arabic, English, French, German, Hindi, Kannada, Konkani, Malayalam, Kodava, Tulu, Sanskrit, Urdu or any other language offered by the University.
- ii) Ancient History, Archaeology, Anthropology, Applied Statistics, Bharathanatyam, Carnatic Music(Vocal), Choreography, Computer Applications, Co-operation, Criminology, Dance, Drama, Data Processing, Drawing and Painting, Economics, Education, Extension Education and Communication, Fashion and Design, Geography, History, Home Science, Human Development, Interior Design & Decoration, Journalism/Journalism & Mass Communication, Library & Information Science, Linguistics, Military Science, Music, Marketing, Theatre, Philosophy, Physical Education, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, Resource Management, Rural Development/Rural Development & Management, Secretarial Practice, Social Work, Sociology, Tourism, Western Music (Instrumental), Women Studies and such other subjects permitted by the university from time to time.

b) B.Sc. Degree / Honors Degree and M. Sc. Degree Programmes: Science Subjects

Applied Botany, Applied Genetics, Statistics, Applied Zoology, Audiology, Audiology and Speech Language Pathology Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Botany, Chemistry, Computer Science, Electronics, Environmental Science, Fashion and Apparel Design, Food Science and Nutrition, Genetics, Geographical Information Science, Geography, Geoinformatics, Geology, Home Science, Human Consciousness and Yogic Science, Human Development, Instrumentation, Interior Design & Decoration, Library & Information Science, Mathematics, Microbiology, Physics, Psychological Counselling, Psychology, Statistics, Zoology and such other subjects permitted by the university from time to time.

8.4 B. CORE SUBJECTS BASED PROGRAMME.

In these programmes, there is no need to choose core subjects as these are subject based.

- a) B.S.W. Degree / Honors Degree Programme in Social Work:
- b) B.Sc. (CHS) Degree/ Honors Degree Programme in Composite Home Science:
- c) B.Sc. (ND) Degree / Honors Degree Programme in Nutrition and Dietetics:
- d) B.Sc. (FND) Degree/ Honors Degree Programmes in Food, Nutrition and Dietetics:
- e) B.Sc. (FSN) Degree/ Honors Degree Programmes in Food Science and Nutrition:
- f) B.Sc. (Food Technology) Degree/ Honors Degree Programmes in Food Technology:
- g) B.Sc. (FAD) Degree/ Honors Degree Programme in Fashion and Design:
- h) B.Sc. (ID&D) Degree / Honors Degree Programme in Interior Design & Decoration:
- i) B.C.A. Degree / Honors Degree Programme in Computer Applications:
- j) B.Com., Degree/ Honors Degree Programme in Commerce
- k) B.B.A. Degree / Honors Degree Programme:
- l) B.Com./BBA Degree/ Honors Degree Programme in Logistics / Tourism & Travel Management/

8.5 Vocational Subjects:

Advertising, Computer Applications, Communicative English, Electronic Equipment Maintenance, Entrepreneurship Development, Instrumentation, Office/e Management and Secretarial Practice, Tax Procedure and Practice, Tourism and Travel Management and any other subjects introduced from time to time.

8.6 Sports, Cultural and Extension Activities

A student shall opt for yoga and sports / games and one of the other activities offered in the college, in each of the first six semesters of the undergraduate programmes. The activities carry a credit each for each of the following activities and will be internally assessed for 25 marks.

- a) Physical Education Activities such as Yoga and Sports
- b) N.S.S. / N.C.C / Ranger and Rovers/Redcross
- c) Field studies / Industry In-plant Training
- d) Involvement in campus publication or other publications
- e) Publication of articles in news papers, magazines
- f) Community work such as promotion of values of National Integration, Environment, Human rights and duties, Peace, Civic sense etc.
- g) A Small project work concerning the achievements of India in different fields
- h) Evolution of study groups/seminar circles on Indian thoughts and ideas
- i) Activity exploring different aspects of Indian civilizations
- j) Involvement in popularization programmes such as scientific temper
- k) Innovative compositions and creations in dance/music/theatre and visual arts.
- l) Any other activities such as Cultural Activities as prescribed by the University.

Evaluation of Co-curricular and Extension Activities shall be as per the procedure evolved by the university from time to time.

8.7 Choosing of Related Subjects in Science

- a) A candidate opting for Electronics/Physics/Statistics/Computer Science as a core subject may also opt for Mathematics as a core subject.
- b) A candidate opting for Biotechnology as a core subject may also opt Chemistry/ Biochemistry and Microbiology/Botany/Zoology/Home Science as a core subject.
- c) A candidate opting for Microbiology as a core subject may also opt for Chemistry Biochemistry and Biotechnology / Botany / Zoology / Home Science as core subject,
- d) A candidate opting for Biochemistry as a core subject may also opt for Biotechnology / Botany / Zoology / Sericulture / Microbiology as core subject.
- e) A candidate opting for Environmental Science as a core subject may also opt for Chemistry / Biochemistry and Botany / Zoology / Microbiology / Biotechnology / Sericulture / Geology as core and open elective subjects, respectively.
- f) A candidate opting for Genetics as a core subject may also opt for and Botany / Zoology / Microbiology / Biotechnology / Sericulture and Chemistry/ Biochemistry as core and open elective subjects, respectively.

9. ATTENDANCE AND CHANGE OF SUBJECTS:

- 9.1 A candidate shall be considered to have satisfied the requirement of attendance for a semester if he/she attends not less than 75% of the number of classes actually held up to the end of the semester in each of the subjects. There shall be no minimum attendance requirement for the Co-curricular and extension activities.
- 9.2 An option to change a language/subject may be exercised only once, within four weeks from the date of commencement of the I Semester on payment of fee prescribed.
- 9.3 Whenever a change in a subject is permitted, the attendance in the changed subject shall be calculated by taking into consideration the attendance in the previous subject studied.
- 9.4 If a candidate represents his/her institution / University/ Karnataka State/ Nation in Sports /NCC / NSS / Cultural or any officially sponsored activities he/she may be permitted to claim attendance for actual number of days participated, based on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution concerned.

9.5 A candidate who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance in one or more courses/ subjects shall not be permitted to take the University examination of these courses/ subjects and the candidate shall seek re-admission to those courses/ subjects in a subsequent year.

10. COURSE PATTERNS AND SCHEMES OF EXAMINATIONS

The details of the Course Patterns (hours of instructions per week) and the Schemes of Examinations of the different degree programmes are given in **Appendix A**. The Syllabi of the courses shall be as prescribed by the University.

11. PEDAGOGY ACROSS ALL PROGRAMMES

Effective learning requires appropriate curriculum, an apt pedagogy, continuous formative assessment and adequate student support. The intention is to contextualize curriculum through meaningful pedagogical practices, which determine learning experiences directly influencing learning outcomes. Active, cooperative, collaborative and experiential learning pedagogies are some of the examples. Use of technology in creating learning environment that connects learners with content, peers and instructors all through the learning process respecting the pace of learners is need of the hour.

- a) Classroom processes must encourage rigorous thinking, reading and writing, debate, discussion, peer learning and self-learning.
- b) The emphasis is on critical thinking and challenge to current subject orthodoxy and develop innovative solutions. Curricular content must be presented in ways that invite questioning and not as a body of ready knowledge to be assimilated or reproduced. Faculty should be facilitators of questioning and not authorities on knowledge.
- c) Classroom pedagogy should focus on the ‘how’ of things i.e. the application of theory and ideas. All courses including social sciences and humanities should design projects and practicums to enable students get relevant hands-on experiences.
- d) Learning must be situated in the Indian context to ensure that there is no sense of alienation from their context, country and culture.
- e) Classroom processes must address issues of inclusion and diversity since students are likely to be from diverse cultural, linguistic, socio-economic and intellectual backgrounds.
- f) Cooperative and peer-supported activities must be part of empowering students to take charge of their own learning.
- g) Faculty will have the freedom to identify and use the pedagogical approach that is best suited to a particular course and student.
- h) Pedagogies like PBL (Problem / Project Based Learning), Service Learning be brought into practice as part of curriculum. Experiential learning in the form of internship with a specified number of credits is to be made mandatory.

Blended learning (BL) mode is to be used to help learners develop 21st century skills along with the effective learning and skill development related to the subject-domains. BL should be carefully implemented and should not be replacing classroom time as a privilege.

12. BLENDED MODE (BL) AS A NEW MODE OF TEACHING-LEARNING

UGC suggests implementing Blended Mode (BL) as a new mode of teaching-learning in higher education. BL is not a mere mix of online and face-to-face mode, but it refers to a well-planned combination of meaningful activities in both the modes. The blend demands consideration of several factors, mainly focusing on learning outcomes and the learner- centered instructional environment.

Implementing BL requires a systematic, planned instructional process. An effective teaching learning process in a blended environment calls for understanding and skills of using appropriate pedagogies with suitable technologies. The UGC Concept Note provides guidelines for implementation of BL.

Pedagogies for Online and Face-to-face Modes

Learner-centred teaching-learning activities include several cognitive processes which enable learners to be communicative, confident, creative and cooperative. Learners in BL environments are not visualised as passive learners, but active learners generating ideas, assimilating knowledge individually and in teams. Once learning resources are provided on an online platform, students sitting in the classroom need not again listen to the instructor. The time, then, can be used for engaging them in activities. Even their online time can be used innovatively for making online sessions more effective and interesting. There are a few learning processes for both online and face-to-face mode.

Higher education learners are adult learners who come with their own world of experience, previous knowledge gained at schooling level and previous years of education, exposure to other sources of knowledge, etc. Even pre-session resources suggested by teachers help them some knowledge, information. Lecturing of teacher assuming the learners are empty boxes is no more a preferred pedagogy. Learners, instead, can contribute by sharing their knowledge, ideas, views, either in the classroom or else on online platforms.

BL mode will provide this opportunity to learners to a great extent. Resources can be uploaded and external links can be posted on Learning Management systems prior to classroom sessions. These Out-of-class resources prove useful at least for acquiring information. Once the students study through the resources, classroom time can be utilized fruitfully in discussions. Online platforms such as discussion forums, shared documents, blogs, etc. may be used to help them share their ideas and knowledge on a common platform.

Brainstorming exercise always helps learners to think spontaneously; derive solutions, ideas; appreciate others' ideas and enjoy generation of several ideas by the whole group instead of listening to only teachers' ideas and views. It develops a sense of responsibility to think and learn ourselves.

In addition to Brainstorming, Concept-mapping/Mind-mapping, Creative Presentations, Exposure to the real world, Case Study, Cooperative Learning Strategies are a few learning processes for both online and face-to-face mode.

Hence the area of assessment and evaluation needs to be explored again in the light of BL mode.

12.1 Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation

Summative evaluation will not suffice the need of testing all levels of learning outcomes. Modular curriculum demands assessment at several intervals during and after achievement of learning outcomes specified for every module. Cognitive skills such as logical thinking application of knowledge and skills, analysis and synthesis of concepts and rules demands evaluation strategies other than summative paper pencil tests. Innovative evaluation strategies are to be used by teachers during the semester. Increased weightage of internal evaluation should be encouraged by including innovative assessment and evaluation strategies.

12.2 Innovative trends in Evaluation and Assessment

Out-of-box thinking about summative as well as formative evaluation is expected from the teacher implementing BL mode. The following paragraphs throw light on a few innovative

strategies. The list is not exhaustive but mentions a few points with the expectation of continuous exploration of such strategies by the teachers.

12.2.1 Summative Evaluation Strategies

Open book examination:

It is a right way to move away from the conventional approach of examination where remembering and reproducing is prime. In real functioning beyond formal education, life is all about open book examination. Hence in Higher Education system, we must prepare students for work life by making them acquainted with open book examinations. It will also facilitate better understanding and application of the knowledge with a better potential for its positive impact.

Group examinations even for conventional theory papers:

Such an approach is followed some time for project and also laboratory assessments. But for theory type examinations it is generally not followed. The group examinations once introduced for theory papers can improve the average performance of a class as students would be encouraged to share their knowledge with each other and also help them improve their general understanding.

Spoken / Speaking examinations:

These types different approached can be introduced now with the support of new generation of technologies. They can make examination faster and easier and also can be helpful to students with different abilities

On demand examinations:

In most cases students are forced to write examination in a single go and collectively. However, with advent of new methods which are technology based and also blending of teaching-learning and examinations in new form, it would be a good approach to offer examination on demand to offer more flexibility and student centricity.

12.2.2 Formative Evaluation Strategies

E Portfolio

E Portfolio is not only a compilation of a few best assignments, activities of a learner throughout the programme, but his/her reflections about the assignments, experience and challenges faced during the process of working on these assignments, overall approach, attitude, philosophy towards life as a learner and also his/her academic resume. E Portfolio is a comprehensive tool which becomes a mirror to a learner for the world.

Creative Products

Innovative Pedagogies and relevant ICT tools enable learners to come out with creative products as an individual or group learning activities. These products are learning experiences in the beginning, but learners should always be given corrective feedback about their outputs. Once feedback is sought, learners need to be given chance to improve on their products and then can be considered for formative evaluation. e.g. preliminary concept-map can be revised after discussion of the topic, summarization and feedback. Revised concept-map can be assessed.

One creative/collaborative activity may then be led towards the another product which can be an assessment activity. e.g. Group or individual presentations by self-learning would be a learning activity and not an assessment activity. Once teacher provided corrective feedback during such presentations, learners can be expected to revise the same presentations, add a small write-up/infograph/video to it and submit as an assignment.

Creative assignments such as digital stories, Cartoon strips, drama scripts, e Newsletter, eMagazine, Recorded interviews of stakeholders, Case studies, etc. can be used for formative assessment.

Classroom/Online Quizzes

Though paper-pencil tests, over-use of question-answers may be discouraged for formative assessments, a few ICT tools for quizzes and games can be used eventually for formative assessment.

12.3 Use of AI tools for Proctoring as well as assessments:

During the Covid time, many exams were forced to be conducted in an online mode. These were supported by variety of tools which came into being in recent times and were based on proctoring through Artificial Intelligence tools. However, AI as technology can be used for many more assessments like, attention levels, speed of learning, level of learning etc. Hence new tools should be experimented with for examinations and assessments.

13. ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Assessment is an integral part of the teaching learning process. A multidisciplinary program requires a multidimensional assessment to measure the effectiveness of the diverse courses. The assessment process acts as an indicator to both faculty and students to improve continuously. The following are the guidelines for effective assessment of the program:

- a) Student assessment should be as comprehensive as possible and provide meaningful and constructive feedback to faculty and student about the teaching-learning process.
- b) Assessment tasks need to evaluate the capacity to analyze and synthesize new information and concepts rather than simply recall information previously presented.
- c) The process of assessment should be carried on in a manner that encourages better student participation and rigorous study.
- d) Assessment should be a combination of continuous formative evaluation and an end-point summative evaluation.
- e) A range of tools and processes for assessment should be used (e.g. open book tests, portfolios, case study/assignments, seminars/presentations, field work, projects, dissertations, peer and self-assessment) in addition to the standard paper-pencil test. The teachers concerned shall conduct test / seminar / case study, etc. The students should be informed about the modalities well in advance. The evaluated courses / assignments shall be immediately provided to the students.
- f) Paper-pencil tests should be designed rigorously using a range of tools and processes (e.g. constructed response, open ended items, multiple-choice with more than one correct answer). Faculty may provide options for a student to improve his / her performance in the continuous assessment mode.
- g) Continuous/ Internal assessment marks shall be shown separately. A candidate who has failed or wants to improve the result, shall retain the IA marks, provides he/she fulfils the minimum requirements.

13.1. Continuous Formative Evaluation/ Internal Assessment:

Total marks for each course shall be based on continuous assessments and semester end examinations. As per the decision taken at the Karnataka State Higher Education Council, it is necessary to have uniform pattern of 40 : 60 for IA and Semester End theory examinations respectively and 50 : 50 for IA and Semester End practical examinations respectively, in all the Universities, their Affiliated and Autonomous Colleges.

Total Marks for each course = 100%
Continuous assessment (C1) = 20% marks
Continuous assessment (C2) = 20% marks
Semester End Examination (C3) = 60% marks.

Evaluation process of IA marks shall be as follows.

- a) The first component (C1) of assessment is for 20% marks. This shall be based on test, assignment, seminar, case study, field work, project work etc. This assessment and score process should be completed after completing 50% of syllabus of the course/s and within 45 working days of semester program.
- b) The second component (C2) of assessment is for 20% marks. This shall be based on test, assignment, seminar, case study, field work, internship / industrial practicum / project work etc. This assessment and score process should be based on completion of remaining 50 percent of syllabus of the courses of the semester.
- c) During the 17th – 19th week of the semester, a semester end examination shall be conducted by the University for each course. This forms the third and final component of assessment (C3) and the maximum marks for the final component will be 60%.
- d) In case of a student who has failed to attend the C1 or C2 on a scheduled date, it shall be deemed that the student has dropped the test. However, in case of a student who could not take the test on scheduled date due to genuine reasons, such a candidate may appeal to the Program Coordinator / Principal. The Program Coordinator / Principal in consultation with the concerned teacher shall decide about the genuineness of the case and decide to conduct special test to such candidate on the date fixed by the concerned teacher but before commencement of the concerned semester end examinations.
- e) For assignments, tests, case study analysis etc., of C1 and C2, the students should bring their own answer scripts (A4 size), graph sheets etc., required for such tests/assignments and these be stamped by the concerned department using their department seal at the time of conducting tests / assignment / work etc.
- f) The outline for continuous assessment activities for Component-I (C1) and Component-II (C2) of a course shall be as under.

Outline for continuous assessment activities for C1 and C2

Activities	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session Test	10% marks	10% marks	20%
Seminars/Presentations/Activity	10% marks		10%
Case study /Assignment / Field work / Project work etc.		10% marks	10%
Total	20% marks	20% marks	40%

- For practical course of full credits, Seminar shall not be compulsory. In its place, marks shall be awarded for Practical Record Maintenance.(the ratio is 50% : 50%)
- Conduct of Seminar, Case study / Assignment, etc. can be either in C1 or in C2 component at the convenience of the concerned teacher.
- The teachers concerned shall conduct test / seminar / case study, etc. The students should be informed about the modalities well in advance. The evaluated courses / assignments during component I (C1) and component II (C2) of assessment are immediately provided to the candidates after obtaining acknowledgement in the register by the concerned teachers(s) and maintained by the Chairman in the case of a University Post-Graduate Department and the Principal / Director in the case of affiliated institutions. Before commencement of the semester end examination, the evaluated test, assignment etc. of C1 and C2 shall be obtained back to maintain them till the announcement of the results of the examination of the concerned semester.

- g) The marks of the internal assessment shall be published on the notice board of the department / college for information of the students.
- h) The Internal assessment marks shall be communicated to the Registrar (Evaluation) at least 10 days before the commencement of the University examinations and the Registrar (E) shall have access to the records of such periodical assessments.
- j) There shall be no minimum in respect of internal assessment marks.
- k) Internal assessment marks may be recorded separately. A candidate who has failed or rejected the result, shall retain the internal assessment marks.

14. CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS:

A candidate shall register for the courses of a semester for which he/she fulfills the requirements and wishes to take the examinations.

- a) There shall be examinations at the end of each semester, ordinarily during November-December for odd semesters and during May-June for even semesters, as prescribed in the Scheme of Examinations.
- b) Unless otherwise stated in the schemes of examination, practical examinations shall be conducted at the end of each semester. They shall be conducted by two examiners, one internal and one external and shall never be conducted by both internal examiners. The statement of marks sheet and the answer books of practical examinations shall be sent to the Registrar (Evaluation) by the Chief Superintendent of the respective Colleges immediately after the practical examinations.
- c) The candidate shall submit the record book for practical examination duly certified by the course teacher and the H.O.D/staff in-charge. It shall be evaluated at the end of the Semester at the practical examination.

15. MINIMUM FOR A PASS:

- (a) No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Semester Examination as the case may be under each course/paper unless he/she obtains not less than 35% marks in written examination / practical examination and 40% marks in the aggregate of written / practical examination and internal assessment put together in each of the courses and 40% marks (including IA) in Project work and viva wherever prescribed.
- (b) A candidate shall be declared to have passed the program if he/she secures at least 40% of marks or a CGPA of 4.0 (Course Alpha-Sign Grade P) in the aggregate of both internal assessment and semester end examination marks put together in each unit such as theory papers / practical / field work / internship / project work / dissertation / viva-voce, provided the candidate has secured at least 40% of marks in the semester end examinations in each unit.
- (c) The candidates who pass all the end semester examinations in the first attempts are eligible for ranks provided they secure at least CGPA of 6.00 (Alpha-Sign Grade B⁺).
- (d) A candidate who passes the end-semester examinations in parts is eligible for only Class, CGPA and Alpha-Sign Grade but not for ranking.
- (e) The results of the candidates who have passed the last semester examination but not passed the lower semester examinations shall be declared as NCL (Not Completed the Lower Semester Examinations). Such candidates shall be eligible for the degree only after completion of all the lower semester examinations.
- (f) If a candidate fails in a subject, either in theory or in practicals, he/she shall appear for that subject only at any subsequent regular examination, as prescribed for completing the

programme. He/she must obtain the minimum marks for a pass in that subject (theory and practicals, separately) as stated above.

16. CARRY OVER:

Candidates who fail in lower semester examinations may go to the higher semesters and take the lower semester examinations

17. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:

An alpha-sign grade, the eight point grading system, as described below may be adopted. The declaration of result is based on the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) earned towards the end of each semester or the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) earned towards the completion of all the eight semesters of the programme and the corresponding overall alpha-sign grades. If some candidates exit at the completion of first, second or third year of the four years Undergraduate Programmes, with Certificate, Diploma or the Basic Degree, respectively, then the results of successful candidates at the end of second, fourth or sixth semesters shall also be classified on the basis of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) obtained in the two, four, six or eight semesters respectively, for award of

- Certificate in Arts/ Science/ Commerce
- Diploma in Arts/ Science/ Commerce
- Bachelor’s Degree in Arts/ Science/ Commerce
- Bachelor’s Degree with Honours in a Discipline/Subject

In addition to the above, successful candidates at the end of tenth semester of the integrated Master’s Degree Programmes, shall also be classified on the basis of CGPA obtained in the ten semesters of the Programmes. Likewise, the successful candidates of one year or two semesters Master’s Degree Programmes are also classified on the basis of CGPA of two semesters of the Master’s Degree Programmes,

Table I: Final Result / Grades Description

18.

Semester GPA/ Program CGPA	Alpha-Sign / Letter Grade	Semester/Program Point Average (SGPA) in a Semester and the CGPA at the end of each year may be calculated on the basis of % of Marks	Result / Class Description
9.00-10.00	O (Outstanding)	90.0-100	Outstanding
8.00-<9.00	A+ (Excellent)	80.0-<90.0	First Class Exemplary
7.00-<8.00	A (Very Good)	70.0-<80.0	First Class Distinction
6.00-<7.00	B+ (Good)	60.0-<70.0	First Class
5.50-<6.00	B (Above Average)	55.0-<60.0	High Second Class
5.00-<5.50	C (Average)	50.0-<55.0	Second Class
4.00-<5.00	P (Pass)	40.0-<50.0	Pass Class
Below 4.00	F (Fail)	Below 40	Fail/Reappear
Ab (Absent)	-	Absent	-

REJECTION OF RESULTS:

- a) A candidate may be permitted to reject result of the whole examination of any semester. Rejection of result course/paper wise or subject wise shall not be permitted.
- b) The candidate who has rejected the result shall appear for the immediately following examination.

- c) The rejection shall be exercised only once in each semester and the rejection once exercised shall not be revoked.
- d) Application for rejection of results along with the payment of the prescribed fee shall be submitted to the Registrar (Evaluation) through the College of study together with the original statement of marks within 30 days from the date of publication of the result.
- c) A candidate who rejects the result is eligible for only SGPA/CGPA or Class and not for ranking.

19. IMPROVEMENT OF RESULTS

- a) A candidate who has passed in all the papers of a semester may be permitted to improve the result by reappearing for the whole examination of that semester.
- b) The reappearance may be permitted during the period N+2 years (where N refers to duration of the program) without restricting it to the subsequent examination only.
- c) The student may be permitted to apply for improvement examination 45 days in advance of the pertinent semester examination , whenever held.
- d) If a candidate passes in all the subjects in reappearance, higher of the two aggregate marks secured by the candidate shall be awarded for that semester. In case the candidate fails in the reappearance, candidate shall retain the earlier result.
- e) A candidate who has appeared for improvement examination is eligible for class/CGPA only and not for ranking.
- f) Internal assessment (IA) marks shall be shown separately. A candidate who wants to improve the result or who, having failed, takes the examination again or who has appeared for improvement shall retain the IA marks already obtained.
- g) A candidate who fails in any of the semester examinations may be permitted to take the examinations again at a subsequent appearance as per the syllabus and scheme of examination in vogue at the time the candidate took the examination for the first time. This facility shall be limited to the following two years only.

20. Transfer of Admission:

Transfer of admissions are permissible only for odd semesters for students of other universities and within the University.

20.1 Conditions for transfer of admission of students within the University.

- a) His/her transfer admission shall be within the intake permitted to the college.
- b) Availability of same combination of subjects studied in the previous college.
- c) He/she shall fulfill the attendance requirements as per the University Regulation.
- d) He/she shall complete the programme as per the regulation governing the maximum duration of completing the programme.

20.2 Conditions for transfer admission of students of other Universities.

- a) A Candidate migrating from any other University may be permitted to join odd semester of the degree programme provided he/she has passed all the subjects of previous semesters / years as the case may be. Such candidates must satisfy all other conditions of eligibility stipulated in the regulations of the University.
- b) His/Her transfer admission shall be within the intake permitted to the college.
- c) He/she shall fulfill the attendance requirements as per the University Regulation.
- d) The candidate who is migrating from other Universities is eligible for overall SGPA/CGPA or Class and not for ranking.
- e) He/She shall complete the programme as per the regulation governing the maximum duration of completing the programme as per this regulation.

21. POWER TO REMOVE DIFFICULTIES

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these regulations, the Vice-Chancellor may by order make such provisions not inconsistent with the Act, Statutes, Ordinances or other Regulations, as appears to be necessary or expedient to remove the difficulty. Every order made under this rule shall be subject to ratification by the Appropriate University Authorities.

22. Modification to the Regulations:

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any amendments / modifications issued or notified by the University Grants Commission/ Higher Education Commission of India and its verticals such as National Higher Education Regulatory Council, General Education Council, the State Government, or Karnataka State Higher Education Council, from time to time, shall be deemed to have been incorporated into these Regulations and shall constitute an integral part of these Regulations.

22. Repeal and Savings:

The existing Regulations governing three years Bachelor degree programmes in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce shall stand repealed. However, the above Regulations shall continue to be in force for the students who have been admitted to the course before the enforcement of this regulation.

Model Program Structures for the Under-Graduate Programs

**Bachelor of Arts (Basic/ Hons.)/ Bachelor of Science (Basic/ Hons.)/ Bachelor of Commerce (Basic/Hons.)/
Bachelor of Business Administration (Basic/Hons.)/Bachelor of Social Works (Basic/Hons.)/
Bachelor of Computer Applications (Basic/Hons.) etc.**

The Government of India has notified NEP-2020 on July 29, 2020 based on Dr. Kasturirangan Committee's Report. The objective is to bridge the gap between the current system of education and what is required in the 21st century. It is to have Holistic and Multidisciplinary Under-Graduate Education to produce employable graduates with integrated personality.

The Government of Karnataka had constituted a Task to suggest an Implementation Framework for NEP-2020. It had also constituted two sub-committees, one on Curriculum Reforms in Higher Education and the other on Governance and Regulations.

The Task Force has suggested NEP-2020 Implementation Framework for Karnataka. The State Government has accepted the action plan and taken steps to implement NEP-2020, as per the Implementation Roadmap suggested by the Task Force.

The Sub-committee on Curriculum Reforms in Higher Education had suggested a Draft Curriculum Framework for Undergraduate Programs in various disciplines. The State Govt. had also constituted Faculty-wise Committees to consider this draft framework to formulate program structures in their faculties. These Committees have submitted their reports. The latter were considered in the meetings of all the Vice Chancellors. The following Model Program Structures were designed for various Under-Graduate Programs in Arts, Science, Commerce and Management. The Subject Committees constituted to design and draft the curriculum in their subjects have followed these Model Program Structures. The Terminology used in these Program Structures are.

Discipline Core (DSC) refers to Core Courses/Papers in a Core Discipline/ Subject

Discipline Elective (DSE) refers to Elective Courses/Papers in the Core Subject or Discipline.

Open Elective (OE) refers to Elective Courses/Papers in a non-core Subject across all disciplines.

Program Structures also contain Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC), Languages, Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC) (Both skills and value based). Pedagogy involves L+T+P model. Generally subjects with practical involve L+P, while the subjects without practical involve L+T model. The numbers in parentheses indicate credits allotted to various courses/papers as per definitions of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). Generally 1 hour of Lecture or 2 hours of practical per week in a semester is assigned one credit. Generally core subject theory courses/papers will have 3 or 4 credits, while practical are assigned 2 or 3 credits.

COURSE PATTERNS, SCHEMES OF EXAMINATIONS AND CREDITS

T- Theory; **P-** Practical; **AECC-** Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses, **ES-** Environmental Studies; **CoI-** Constitution of India; **SEC-** Skill Enhancement Courses, **CC/EA & CA-** Co-curricular/Extension and Cultural Activities.

1. B. A. Degree/ Honours Degree and M.A. (Integrated) Programmes**a) I/ II/ III/ IV Semesters**

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper r	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
I-IV	2 Discipline Core without practicals, 6 credits each	1x2T	1x2x3	1x2x2	1x2x40	1x2x60	1x2x100	1x2x3
		1x2T	1x2x3	1x2x2	1x2x40	1x2x60	1x2x100	1x2x3
	* One of the subjects may be subject with practicals, then							
	1 Discipline Core of 6 Credits without practical	1x2T	1x2x3	1x2x2	1x2x40	1x2x60	1x2x100	1x2x3
	1 Discipline Core of 6Credits with practicals	1T 1P	1x4 1x4	1x2 1x(3/4)	1x40 1x25	1x60 1x25	1x100 1x50	1x4 1x2
1 Open Elective	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3	
I-IV	2 Languages	2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
II&IV	ES or CoI **	1T	1x3	1x2	1x20	1x30	1x50	1x2
I&III	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x20	1x30	1x50	1x2
I-IV	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
I-VI	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

b) (i) V/VI Semester (with major and minor, both the subjects without practical)

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Major Discipline Core and Electives	DSC- 2T	2 x 4	2 x 2	2x40	2x40	2x100	2 x 4
		DSE- 1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1 x 3
	Minor Discipline	1T	1 x 4	1 x 2	1x 40	1x60	1x100	1x4
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
V/VI	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI-CC	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
V/VI- EA/CA	H&W/NCC/NSS/ R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
VI	Internship between 5 th & 6 th Semester	3 to 4 weeks		Report & presentation	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2

b) (ii) V/VI Semester (with both disciplines as majors & subjects without practical)

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam (hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Both the disciplines as majors & subjects without Practical, 8 credits each	2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x4
		2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x4
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
V/VI	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI-CC	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
V/VI-EA/CA	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
VI	Internship between 5 th & 6 th Semester	3 to 4 weeks		Report & presentation	1x15	1x35	1x50	1x2

b) (iii) V/VI Semester (with major disciplines as subject without practical and the minor discipline as subject with practical)

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Major Discipline with-out Practical, Core and Electives	DSC-2T	2 x 4	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 4
		DSE-1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1 x 3
	Minor Discipline with Practical	1T 1P	1x3 1x4	1x 2 1x(3/4)	1x40 1x25	1x60 1x25	1x100 1x50	1x3 1x2
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
V/VI	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI-CC	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
V/VI-EA/CA	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
VI	Internship between 5 th & 6 th Semester	3 to 4 weeks		Report & presentation	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2

b) VII/VIII Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
VII	Discipline Core courses	3T	3 x 4	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3 x 4
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Research Methodology	1T	1x 3	1x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
VIII	Discipline Core courses	3T	3 x 3	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3 x 3
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Research Project*		12	Viva+ Report Evaln.	60	40+100 (Viva)	1x200	1x6

* Two Discipline Elective papers may be offered in lieu of the project work.

c) IX/X Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Duration of Exam (hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
IX	Discipline Core courses without Practical	3T	3 x 4	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3 x 4
	Discipline Elective	3T	3 x 3	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x3
	Open Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
X	Discipline Core	2T	2 x 4	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 4
	Discipline Elective	2T	2 x 3	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 3
	Research Project*	1RP	16	Viva+Report Evaluation	60	40+100 (Viva)	1x200	1x 8

** ES-GE and SEC-1 can both be offered alternately during the I and II semesters by batches, if desired. Similarly, CI-HR and SEC-2 can both be offered during the III and IV semesters by batches, if desired.

2. B. S. W. Degree/ Honours Degree and M.A. (Integrated) Programmes

a) I/ II/ III/ IV Semesters

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
I-IV	Discipline Core Courses	2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x4
		1P	1x12	1x3	1x50	1x50	1x100	1x4
	1 Open Elective	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
I-IV	2 Languages	2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
II /IV	ES or CoI**	1T	1x3	1x2	1x20	1x30	1x50	1x2
I &III	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
I-IV	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
I-IV	H&W/NCC/ NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

b) V/VI Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Discipline Core Courses	2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x4
		1P	1x12	1x3	1x50	1x50	1x100	1x4
	Discipline Elective	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
V/VI	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
VI	Internship between 5 th & 6 th Semester	3 to 4 weeks		Report & presentation	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2

c) VII /VIII Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
VII	Discipline Core Courses	2T	2x4	2x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 4
		1P	1x12	1x3	1x50	1x50	1x100	1 x 4
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Research Methodology	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
VIII	Discipline Core	2T	2x3	2x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 3
		1P	1x8	1x3	1x50	1x50	1x100	1 x 3
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 3	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 3	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Research Project *	1P	12	Viva + Report Evaln.	60	40+100	1x200	1x6

* Two Discipline Elective papers may be offered in lieu of the project work.

d) IX/X Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Duration of Exam (hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
IX	Discipline Core with Practical	3T	3 x 4	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3 x 4
		1P	1 x 12	1 x 2	1x50	1x50	1x100	1 x 4
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Open Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
X	Discipline Core	2T	2 x 4	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 4
		1P	1 x 12	1 x 2	1x50	1x50	1x100	1 x 4
	Discipline Elective	2T	2 x 3	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 3
	Research Project*	1RP	12	Viva+Report Evaluation	60	40+100 (Viva)	1x200	1x 6

**ES-GE and SEC-1 can both be offered alternately during the I and II semesters by batches, if desired. Similarly, CI-HR and SEC-2 can both be offered during the III and IV semesters by batches, if desired.

3. B.Sc. Degree/ Honours Degree and M.Sc. (Integrated) Degree Programmes

a) I/ II/ III/ IV Semesters

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
I-IV	2 Disciplines Core with practicals,6 credits each	1T	1x4	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x4
		1P	1x4	1x(3/4)	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
		1T	1x4	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x4
		1P	1x4	1x(3/4)	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
	* One of them may be Discipline/ Subject with practical and the other without practical, then							
	1 Disciplines Core with practicals, 6 credits	1T	1x4	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x4
1P		1x4	1x(3/4)	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2	

	1 Disciplines Core without practical, 6 credits	1x2T	1x2x3	1x2x2	1x2x40	1x2x60	1x2x100	1x2x3
	1 Open Elective	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
I-IV	2 Languages	2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
II/IV	ES or CoI **	1T	1x3	1x2	1x20	1x30	1x50	1x2
I /III	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
CC-I-IV	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
I-IV	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

b) (i) V/VI Semester (with major and minor, both the subjects with practical)

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Major Discipline with Practical,	2T	2x3	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
		2P	2x4	2x(3/4)	2x25	2x25	2x50	2x2
	Minor Discipline with practical,	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
		1P	1x4	1x(3/4)	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
V/VI	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI-CC	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
V/VI-EA/CA	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
VI	Internship between 5 th & 6 th Semester	3 to 4 weeks	Report & presentation	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2	VI

b) (ii) V/VI Semester (with both disciplines as majors & subjects with practical)

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Duration of Exam(hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Both disciplines as majors and Subjects with Practica,	2T	2x3	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
		2P	2x4	2x(3/4)	2x25	2x25	2x50	2x2
		2T	2x3	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
		2P	2x4	2x(3/4)	2x25	2x25	2x50	2x2
V/VI	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI-CC	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
V/VI-EA/CA	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

b) (iii) V/VI Semester (with the major disciplines as subject with practical and the minor discipline as subject without practical)

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Duration of Exam(hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Major Discipline. With Practical	DSC-2T	2x3	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
		DSC-2P	2x4	2x(3/4)	2x25	2x25	2x50	2x2
	Minor Discipline, Without practical ,	1T	1 x 4	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x4
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
V	Discipline Elective	DSE-1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
V/VI	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI-CC	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

V/VI-EA/CA	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
VI	Internship between 5 th & 6 th Semester	Internship	3 to 4 weeks	Report & presentation	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2

c) VII/VIII Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
VII	Major subject without practical	DSC-3T	3 x 3	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x3
		DSC-2P	2 x 4	2 x 4/3	2x25	2x25	2x50	2x2
		DSE-2T	2 x 3	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
	Research Methodology	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
VIII	Major Subject	DSC-3T	3 x 3	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x3
		DSE-2T	2 x 3	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
		Project Work*	12	Report Evaluation	60	40+100 (Viva)	1x200	1x6

* Two Discipline Elective papers may be offered in lieu of the project work.

d) IX/X Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Duration of Exam (hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
IX	Discipline Core with Practical	3T	3 x 4	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3 x 4
		3P	3 x 4	3 x 4/3	3x25	3x25	3x50	3 x 2
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Open Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
X	Discipline Core	2T	2 x 3	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 3
		2P	2 x 4	2 x 4/3	2x25	2x25	2x50	2 x 2
	Discipline Elective	2T	2 x 3	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 3
	Research Project*	1RP	12	Viva+Report Evaluation	60	40+100 (Viva)	1x200	1x 6

**ES-GE and SEC-1 can both be offered alternately during the I and II semesters by batches, if desired. Similarly, CI-HR and SEC-2 can both be offered during the III and IV semesters by batches, if desired.

4. B. C. A. Degree/ Honours Degree Programmes

a) I/ II/ III/ IV Semesters

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
I-IV	Discipline Core Courses	3T	3x3	3x2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x3
		2P	2x3	2x(3/4)	2x25	2x25	2x50	2x2
	1 Open Elective	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
I-IV	2 Languages	2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3

II/IV	ES or CoI **	1T	1x3	1x2	1x20	1x30	1x50	1x2
I & III	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
I-IV	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
I-IV	H&W/NCC/ NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

b) V/VI Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Discipline Core	3T	3x3	3x2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x3
	Courses	2P	2x3	2x(3/4)	2x25	2x25	2x50	2x2
	Discipline Elective	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
VI	Internship between 5 th & 6 th Semester	3 to 4 weeks		Report & presentation	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

c) VII /VIII Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
VII	Discipline Core	3T	3 x 3	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3 x 3
	Courses	2P	2 x 4	2 x 4/3	2x25	2x25	2x50	2 x 2
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Research Methodology	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
VIII	Discipline Core	3T	3 x 3	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3 x 3
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Project Work*	1P	12	Viva + Report Evaln.	60	40+100 Viva	1x200	1x6

* Two Discipline Elective papers may be offered in lieu of the project work.

c) IX/X Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Duration of Exam(hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
IX	Discipline Core with Practical	3T 3P	3 x 4 3 x 4	3 x 2 3 x 4/3	3x40 3x25	3x60 3x25	3x100 3x50	3 x 4 3 x 2
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Open Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
X	Discipline Core	2T 2P	2 x 3 2 x 4	2 x 2 2 x 4/3	2x40 2x25	2x60 2x25	2x100 2x70	2 x 3 2 x 2
	Discipline Elective	2T	2 x 3	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 3
	Research Project*	1RP	12	Viva+Report Evaluation	60	100+40 (Viva)	1x200	1x 6

**ES-GE and SEC-1 can both be offered alternately during the I and II semesters by batches, if desired. Similarly, CI-HR and SEC-2 can both be offered during the III and IV semesters by batches, if desired.

5. B.B.A./B.Com. Degree & Honours Degree Programmes

d) I/ II/ III/ IV Semesters

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
I-IV	1 Discipline Core	3xT	3x4	3x2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x4
	1 Open Elective	1T	1x3	1x2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
I-IV	2 Languages	2T	2x4	2x2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2x3
II & IV	ES or CoI	1T	1x3	1x2	1x20	1x30	1x50	1x2
I & III	SEC	T+P	1+2	2	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
I-IV	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
I-IV	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

e) V/VI Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs / week	Hrs. of Exam	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
V/VI	Discipline core	3T	3 x 4	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x4
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Internship	3 to 4 weeks		Report & presentation	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
	SEC	T+P	1+2	1	1x25	1x25	1x50	1x2
V/VI	Yoga/ Sports	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1
	H&W/NCC/NSS/R&R/CA	1P	1x2	-	1x25	-	1x25	1x1

f) VII/VIII Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam(hrs)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
VII	Discipline Core	3T	3 x 4	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x4
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Research Methodology	1T	1x 3	1x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
VIII	Discipline Core	3T	3 x 3	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x3
	Discipline Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Vocational Course	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
	Research Project*		12	Viva+Report Evaluation	60	40+100 Viva	1x200	1x6

* Two Discipline Elective papers may be offered in lieu of the project work.

g) IX/ X Semester

Sem.	Subjects	Course/ Paper	Instruction hrs/ week	Duration of Exam (hrs.)	Marks			Credits
					IA	Exam	Total	
IX	Discipline Core without Practical	3T	3 x 4	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3 x 4
	Discipline Elective	3T	3 x 3	3 x 2	3x40	3x60	3x100	3x3
	Open Elective	1T	1 x 3	1 x 2	1x40	1x60	1x100	1x3
X	Discipline Core	2T	2 x 4	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 4
	Discipline Elective	2T	2 x 3	2 x 2	2x40	2x60	2x100	2 x 3
	Research Project*	1RP	16	Viva+Report Evaluation	60	40+100 (Viva)	1x200	1x 8

** ES-GE and SEC-1 can both be offered alternately during the I and II semesters by batches, if desired. Similarly, CI-HR and SEC-2 can both be offered during the III and IV semesters by batches, if desired.

APPENDIX C

**COMPUTATION OF SEMESTER GRADE POINT AVERAGE
AND CUMULATIVE (AGGREGATE) GRADE POINT AVERAGE**

1. Calculation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):

The Grade Points (GP) in a course shall be assigned on the basis of marks scored in that course as per the Table I. Any fraction of mark in the borderline less than 0.50 be ignored in assigning GP and the fractions of 0.50 or more be rounded off to the next integers. The Credit Points (CP) shall then be calculated as the product of the grade points earned and the credits for the course. The total CP for a semester is the sum of CP of all the courses of the semester. The SGPA for a semester is computed by dividing the total CP of all the courses by the total credits of the semester. It is illustrated below with typical examples.

2. Calculation of Aggregate or Cumulative GPA (CGPA):

The aggregate or cumulative SGPA (CGPA) at the end of the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth semesters shall be calculated as the weighted average of the semester grade point averages. The CGPA is calculated taking into account all the courses undergone over all the semesters of a programme, i.e. The CGPA is obtained by dividing the total of semester credit weightages by the maximum credits for the programme.

$$CGPA = \frac{\sum(C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

where G_i is the grade point of the i th course/ paper and C_i is the total number of credits for that course/ paper.

$$CGPA = \frac{\sum(C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

where S_i is the SGPA of the i th semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester. An illustration is given below.

Table 1: Conversion of Percentage of Marks into Grade Points in a Course/Paper

% Marks in a paper/practical	Grade Point (GP)	% Marks in a paper/practical	Grade Point (GP)
98-100	10	63-67	6.5
93-97	9.5	58-62	6.0
88-92	9.0	53-57	5.5
83-87	8.5	48-52	5.0
78-82	8.0	43-47	4.5
73-77	7.5	40-42	4.0
68-72	7.0	Below 40	0

**An Illustration of Calculation of Semester Grade Point Average (GPA):
I Semester (Typical)**

Courses/Papers	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C6	C7	C8	Total
Max. Marks	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	25	25	800
Marks Obtained	77	74	62	76	78	72	68	38	18	17	580
% Marks Obtained	77	74	62	76	78	72	68	76	72	68	-
Grade Points Earned (G)	7.5	7.5	6.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	-
Credits for the Course (C)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	25
Credit Points, CP (G x C)	22.5	22.5	18.0	22.5	24.0	21.0	21.0	15.0	7.0	7.0	180.5

Semester Aggregate Marks : $580 / 800 = 72.5\%$

Classification of Result : **First Class Distinction**

$SGPA = \text{Total CP} / \text{Total Credits} = 180.5 / 25 = 7.22$

Semester Alpha Sign Grade: A

5.4 Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) at the end of the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth semesters shall be calculated as the weighted average of the semester grade point averages (SGPA) of two, four, six, eight and ten semesters, respectively. The CGPA is obtained by dividing the total of semester credit weightages by the maximum credits for the programme.

i) Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for Certification: Illustration I

Semester	I	II	Total
Total Marks per Semester	800	800	1400
Total Marks Secured	580	641	1221
Semester Alpha Sign Grade	A	A+	-
Semester GPA	7.22	8.02	-
Semester Credits (C)	25	25	48
Semester Credit Points (CP) (SGPA x C)	180.5	200.5	381.0

Aggregate Percentage of Marks = $1221 / 1600 = 76.31\%$

Classification of Result: ***First Class Distinction***

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) = Total of Semester CP / Total Credits
for the program = $381.0 / 50 = 7.62$

Program Alpha Sign Grade: A

ii) Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for the Diploma: Illustration II

Semester	I	II	III	IV	Total
Total Marks per Semester	800	800	800	800	3200
Total Marks Secured	580	641	664	684	2569
Semester Alpha Sign Grade	A	A+	A+	A+	-
Semester GPA	7.22	8.02	8.30	8.55	-
Semester Credits (C)	25	25	25	25	100
Semester Credit Points (CP) (SGPA x C)	180.5	200.5	207.5	213.8	802.3

Aggregate Percentage of Marks = $2569 / 3200 = 80.28\%$

Classification of Result: ***First Class Exemplary***

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) = Total of Semester CP / Total Credits
for the program = $802.3 / 100 = 8.02$

Program Alpha Sign Grade: A⁺

iii) Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for the Bachelor Degree: Illustration III

Semester	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Total Marks per Semester	800	800	800	800	600	600	4400
Total Marks Secured	580	641	664	684	490	499	3558
Semester Alpha Sign Grade	A	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+	-
Semester GPA	7.22	8.02	8.30	8.55	8.17	8.32	-
Semester Credits (C)	25	25	25	25	24	24	148
Semester Credit Points (CP) (SGPA x C)	180.5	200.5	207.5	213.8	196.1	199.7	1198.1

Aggregate Percentage of Marks = $3558 / 4400 = 80.86\%$

Classification of Result: ***First Class Exemplary***

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) = Total of Semester CP / Total Credits
for the program = $1198.1 / 148 = 8.10$

Program Alpha Sign Grade: A⁺

iv) Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for the Bachelor Degree with Honours: Illustration IV

Semester	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Total Marks per Semester	800	800	800	800	600	600	600	600	5600
Total Marks Secured	580	641	664	684	490	499	467	506	4531
Semester Alpha Sign Grade	A	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+	A	A+	-
Semester GPA	7.22	8.02	8.30	8.55	8.17	8.32	7.78	8.43	-
Semester Credits (C)	25	25	25	25	24	24	22	22	192
Semester Credit Points (CP) (SGPA x C)	180.5	200.5	207.5	213.8	196.1	199.7	171.2	185.5	1554.8

Aggregate Percentage of Marks = $4531 / 5600 = 80.91\%$

Classification of Result: **First Class Exemplary**

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) = Total of Semester CP /
Total Credits for the program = $1554.8 / 192 = 8.10$

Program Alpha Sign Grade: A⁺

iv) Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for the Integrated Master's Degree: Illustration V

Semester	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total
Total Marks per Semester	800	800	800	800	600	600	600	600	600	600	6800
Total Marks Secured	580	641	664	684	490	499	467	506	481	513	5525
Semester Alpha Sign Grade	A	A+	A+	A+	A+	A+	A	A+	A+	A+	-
Semester GPA	7.22	8.02	8.30	8.55	8.17	8.32	7.78	8.43	8.02	8.55	-
Semester Credits (C)	25	25	25	25	24	24	22	22	22	22	236
Semester Credit Points (CP) (SGPA x C)	180.5	200.5	207.5	213.8	196.1	199.7	171.2	185.5	176.4	188.1	1919.3

Aggregate Percentage of Marks = $5525 / 6800 = 81.25\%$

Classification of Result: **First Class Exemplary**

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) = Total of Semester CP /
Total Credits for the program = $1919.3 / 236 = 8.13$

Program Alpha Sign Grade: A⁺

These are the sample illustrations of computing Semester Grade Point Averages (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Averages (CGPA) and the Alpha – Sign Grades assigned.

Cauvery Degree College			
IInd internal Assesment Mar 2018			
Room Allotment Sample File			
Room No	Class	Roll No of students	No of students
1	I BBA	17501-17523	23
	III BBA	15602-15624	22
	II BBA	16501-16527	24
2	I BBA	17524-17532	9
	II BBA	16528-16540	9
	I BSC PCM	17150-17158	9
3	I BBA	17533-17546	14
	I BSC PCM	17159-17170	12
	II BSC PCM	16201-16213	13
5	I BSC PCM	17171-17185	14
	I BCOM A	17301-17312	12
	II BSC PCM	16214-16231	16
6	I BSC PCM	17186-17190	5
	I BCOM A	17313-17331	19
	I BA HEP	17001-17012	12
7	II BSC CBZ	16251-16232	10
	I BA (HEP)	17013-17114	14
	I BCOM A	17332-17352	21
8	III BSC PCM	15501-15522	18
	I BCOM A	17353-17439	12
	I BA H Eng P	17035-17049	15
9	I BCOM A	17440-17430	6
	I BCOM B	17362-17376	15
	I BSC CBZ	17201-17221	21
	II BCOM A	16301- 16321	21
10	III BSC CBZ	15551-15557	8
	I BA H Eng P	17050-17034	10
	I BCOM B	17377-17392	16
	II BCOM A	16322-16338	14
11	I BCOM B	17393-17408	16
	I BA H K P	17060-17075	16
	II BCOM A	16339-16356	16
12	I BCOM B	17409-17427	19
	I BA H K P	17076-17082	7
	I BA H E G	17091-17102	12
	II BCOM A	16357-16360	4
	II BCOM B	16361-16378	15
13	II BCOM B	16379-16402	20
	I BA H E G	17103-17113	11
	I BCOM B	17428-17444	10
	III BCOM A	15301-15322	19
14	II BCOM B	16403-16418	15
	II BA HEP	16001-16015	15
	III BCOM A	15323-15342	15
	III BCOM A	15343-15451	18
	III BA HEP	15001-15018	16
	II BA HEP	16016-16025	6
	II BA HEG	16085-16099	12
16	II BA Heng P	16040-16052	10
	II BA HKP	16060-16064	5
	III BCOM B	15361-15378	17
	III BA HEngP	15051-15065	13
	III BA HKP	15102-15108	6

17	III BA HKP	15111-14073	9
	III BA HEG	15151-15175	21
	III BCOM B	15379-15398	18
	I BCA	17601-17607	6
Geo Lab	III BCOM B	15399-15423	18
	I BCA	17608-17622	12
Hindi	III BCOM B	15424-15433	9
	I BCA	17623-17631	9
BCA-1	I BCA	17632-17645	14
	II BCA	16601-16615	14
BCA-2	I BCA	17646-17656	10
	II BCA	16616-16640	21


 Coordinator
 Internal Quality Assurance Cell
 Cauvery College
 Gonikoppal-571213, Kodagu

CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE

I INTERNAL ASSESSMENT- FEB 2020

TIME TABLE

Class	3-Feb-2020		4-Feb-2020		5-Feb-2020			6-Feb-2020
	10:00 AM- 11.30PM	1:30:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:00 AM- 11.30PM	1:30:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:00 AM- 11.30PM	1:30 PM - 2:15 PM	2.30 PM -3.15 PM	10:00 AM- 11.30PM
1st Year	BA	English	Eco / Kan(O) / Eng(O)	History	Kannada/Hindi	Pol. Sci / Geo	General studies	History Elective
	BCOM	English	Financial A/Cing-II	HRM	Kannada/Hindi	Money & Public Finance	General studies	Logistic Management
	BBA	English	Managerial Economics	Accounting-II	Kannada/Hindi	Managerial Communication	General studies	Business Ethics
	BCA	English	Mathematics	DBMS	Kannada/Hindi	C++	General studies	IOT
	BSC	English	Chemistry	Physics/Botany	Kannada/Hindi	Maths/Zoology	General studies	Mathematics Elective

1:30:00 PM - 3:00 PM

2nd Year	BA	English	Eco / Kan(O) / Eng(O)	History	Kannada/Hindi	Pol. Sci / Geo	General studies
	BCOM	English	Business Taxation	Financial A/Cing III	Kannada/Hindi	Cost & Management II	International Trade & Finance II
	BBA	Corporate Accounting II	Banking Theory	Financial Management	Computers	Business Statistics	HRM
	BCA	SAD	Computer Graphics	Visual Basic	E-Commerce	PCP/IP	
	BSC	English	Physics/Zoology	Chemistry	Kannada/Hindi	Maths/Botany	General studies

3rd Year	BA	Eco-VII / Kan(O)- VII /Eng (O)- I Indian Writing	Environmental Eco-VIII / Kan(O)- VIII / American Eng (O)-II	History of India-VII	History of Karnataka-VIII	Pol. Sci-I INR / Indian Geo-VII	Pol. Sci-II TPA / World Geo- VIII
	BCOM	Financial A/Cing VI	Business Taxation IV	Cost & Mgt A/Cing IV	Auditing	Financial Mgt II	Company Law
	BBA	Taxation	Company Law	Costing	Auditing	Marketing	Investment Mgt
	BSC	Physics Paper VII / Botany VII	Physics Paper VIII / Botany VIII	Chemistry VII	Chemistry VIII	Maths VII /Zoology VIII	Maths VIII / Zoology VIII


 Coordinator
 Internal Quality Assurance Cell
 Cauvery College
 Gonikoppal-571213, Kodagu

ROOM-9		Cauvery Degree College							
		II internal Assessment Mar 2018							
				Signature					
Sl. No	Roll. No	Name	14-03-2018		15-03-2018		16-03-2018		
			Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	
I BBA									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
, ,									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									


 Coordinator
 Internal Quality Assurance Cell
 Cauvery College
 Gonikoppal-571213, Kodagu

Cauvery College Gonikoppal

Duty Allotment Ist Internals for 3rd 4th and 5th Feb 2020

SL No	Name	Morning	Afternoon
1	Dr. A.S.Poovamma	3,5	3,4
2	Dr. A.B.Naresh	3,4	3,5
3	Prof.M.B.Kaverappa	3,5	3,4
4	Prof. M.S.Bharathi	3,5	3,4
5	Dr. M.P.Rekha	3,6	3
6	Prof. R. Thippeswamy	3,4	4,5
7	Smt. C.P Sujaya	4,5	3,5
8	Smt. M.D.Reshma	4,5	4,5
9	Sri. V.S Ajaykumar	4,5	3,4
10	Sri. U.T Pemmaiah	3,5	3,5
11	Smt. P.P Savitha	3,4	3,4
12	Smt. K.A Kavitha	3,6	4,5
13	Smt. S.M Rajani	4,5	3,4
14	Smt. C.T Kavya	3,4	3,4
15	Smt. Nayana Thammaiah	3,4	4,5
17	Sri. M.A.Kushalappa	5	
18	Miss. Kalpitha Dechamma	3,4	4,5
19	Smt. K.T.Seethamma	4,5	3,5
20	Smt. M.C. Bhavya	3,5	4,5
21	Smt. A.K.Krithi	4,5	3,4
22	Miss. M.C.Seema	3,4	4,5
23	Miss. K.B.Kruthika	4,5	3,5
24	Smt. K.S.Pooja	3,6	4,5
25	Smt.P.C.Krishika	4,5	4,5
26	Smt N.K.Seethamma	3,6	3,5
27	Miss. K.K.Bojamma	3,4	3,4
28	Miss. C.C.Ponnamma	3,5,6	5
29	Sri. A.R.Praveen Kumar	3,4	3,5
30	Smt. P.R Nithya	5,6	4,5
31	Smt. Vahini	3,4	4,5
32	Miss. K.S.Devamma	3,5	3,4
33	Smt. N.R.Leena	4,5	3,4
34	Miss. K.K.Sheethal	3,4	4,5
35	Sri. M.Ibrahim	3,5	4,5
36	Sri. H.N.Guru Prasad	4,5	3,5
37	Smt. P.C.Meenaxi	3	
38	Smt. M.T Kruthika	3,4,5	
40	Miss. K.Prakruthi Aiyappa	3,4	3,5
41	Miss K.V.Suman	4,5	3,4
42	Smt. B. D Revathy	4,5	3,4

(Signature)
Coordinator

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-671213, Kodagu

10/08/2022

Parents Teaching meeting was conducted separately for BBA BA BCA & B.Sc / B.Com classes on 7th, 8th, 9th of June 2022 in Seminar hall. Parents of the students who have shortage of attendance of the and who have scored less marks in the internal exams were asked to attend the meeting. Parents were given information of their wards by the respective teachers. Elected office bearers for the academic year.

Members Present :-

- 1) Peshma M.A
- 2) Karitha K.A
- 3) Bojanna K.K
- 4) Mahakutha Aiyappa
- 5) Kuthappa M.A

PRINCIPAL

PRESIDENT

PTA, C.C.Cy

CONVENOR

Peshma

(Peshma M.A)

PTA, C.C.Cy

Principal
Cauvery College
Gondkoppal-571215

8/6/17

ರೀಡ್ 8/6/17 ಸುಖ್ಯಾಂ ಸೇನೆ || ಸಂಸನ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ-
ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕರಣ ಸಂಘದ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಲಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು
ಬಹುಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ-ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕರಣ
ಸಂಘದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು
ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕರಣ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳು:

1. ಸಭೆಯ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳ ಜಾಲ ಸಾಗಿಸಲು ರೂ. 10000 ರೀಡ್-
ಸಭೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನೆ ಸಭೆಯು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು.
2. ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು
ಈಗಿನ ಸಭೆಯು ಮೇಲೆ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನದ ಗೋದಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗುವ
ಸುಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಭೆಯು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತವರು:

1. ಕ್ರೀ. ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಮೊವಳಿ,
ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕರಣ
ಬಹುಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಕ್ರೀಡಾ-ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕರಣ ಸಂಘ,
ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರು

①

2. ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕೆಲಸ
ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಕ್ರೀಡಾ-ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕರಣ ಸಂಘ
ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರು

②

3. ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮೇಲೆ,
ಸಂಸನ್ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ-ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕರಣ ಸಂಘ
ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರು

③

4. ಕ್ರೀ. ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಕೆಲಸ ರೀಡ್,
ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ

④

16/2/2018

ರೂಪಾ 16/2/2018 ರ ಶುಭವಾರ 9:30 ಗೆ 11 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾ.ಶಿ.ಕ. ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ಕರೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಈಗಿನ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ.


ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳು:


1) ಪ್ರಾ.ಶಿ.ಕ.-ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆ ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ.

2) ಪ್ರಾ.ಶಿ.ಕ.-ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಭೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.

3) ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಭಾಂಗಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಭಾ ವಿಳಾಸ ಮತ್ತು Budget-ಎಂಬ Agenda & ಸಭಾಂಗಣ, ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಭಾಂಗಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಭಾಂಗಣದ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ (Budget Rs. 118000/-).



4) ಸಭೆಯು February 28 ರಂದು ಸಂಜೆ 10 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.


Prof. P. Pavan
President, PTA


16/2/18
Rathi N.P.
Convener
PTA

Office Bearer:-

- 1) Sri. Chendrimada C. Kalabali - Vice President
- 2) Sri. Ganesh Naidu - Joint Secretary
- 3) Sri. Kalichanda Chikka - Secretary
- 4) Sri. Shanny Ulagga - Joint Secretary


16-2-18
Chikka


051 25/2/18

25/2/18 ರವರೆಗೆ 10.15 ರವರೆಗೆ
 ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ
 ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.
 ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಸಹಾಯಕತೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು
 ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ
 ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.
 ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಸಹಾಯಕತೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು
 ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ
 ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.
 ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಸಹಾಯಕತೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು
 ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ
 ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.
 ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಸಹಾಯಕತೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು
 ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ
 ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.
 ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಸಹಾಯಕತೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು
 ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

[Signature]

P. P. Prasad
 President, PTA
 PRINCIPAL, C.C.G.

[Signature]

K. P. P.
 Convener
 PTA

Convener (Lodge/Quarters)

1. Vice President - Sri Chandanada Kalarah

[Signature]
C.C. Karah

2. Secretary - Smt. Kalichanda Chithra

Chithra
[Signature]

3. Joint Secretary - Sri. Muruganda Shanmy

4. Joint Secretary - Sri. Ganesh Naidu

P.P.O. →

[Signature]

3/4/18


ಅಧೀನ 3/4/18 ರ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 11 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ
ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ
ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ರವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ^{ಶ್ರೀ} ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪಾ ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ನನ್ನು
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು
ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿತು.


ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು:

1) ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಯಾರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ
ವಹಿಸಲು ಬಯಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಗ್ರಾನ್ಡ್ ಔಟರ್, ಸಭೆಯ
ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

2) ಗ್ರಾನ್ಡ್ ಔಟರ್ ಶ್ರೀ. ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು, ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ
ವಹಿಸಲು ರೂ. 50,000/- (ಪಂಚತ್ತಿ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು)
ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು.


P.A. Pavananna
PRESIDENT
PTA


N.P. Raitan
Convener
PTA

Signa Office bearers

Signature

1) Sri. Chendrinada Kalaiak



2) Sri. Ganesh Naidu



12/9/18

12/9/18 ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ || ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡ -
 ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕಾರ್ಯದ
 ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಲವು
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ
 ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೆಲಸದ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ:

1. ಕೆಲವು - ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ
 ವಹಿಸಿ ನಡವಳಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. [1.5.26K October 2018]
2. ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೆಲಸದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳ
 ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರ
 ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರ
 ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
3. Extra coaching for slow learners to be done &
 those students to be given personal attention.

H.R. P.T.A.

Prof. S. R. Chelalatha
 President
 P.T.A.
 Cauvery College
 Gonikoppa.

ALL
 Rakta N.P.
 Convener
 P.T.A.

LK

1. Sri Chendimada Kalaiah
2. Sri Ganesh Naidu
3. Sri Shamy Uthappa
4. Sri. Kallachanda Phitra

Sri
 Sri
 H.R. P.T.A.

9/10/18

A meeting of PTA of committee was conducted at 1:30 pm in the Principal's Chamber. All the members of the committee were present.

Agenda: 1) Arrangements of the Meeting to be conducted on 12th & 13th of this month.

Incharge of the meeting for 12th was given to Smt. Kavita K.A. and on 13th it was given to Reeta S. Sheetal. Programme was to be conducted in Seminar Hall.

Members Present:-

- 1) Reeta N.P.
- 2) Kavita K.A.
- 3) Kushalappa M.A.
- 4) Kreshika
- 5) Bijamma K.K.

(Signature)
Nisha

(Signature)

(Signature)
Principal
President, PTA
C.C.G.

(Signature)
CONVENOR
(Reeta M.)
PTA, C.C.G.

→ Informed to
Office Bearers.

(Signature)
+ *(Signature)*

2/3/19

ted
ber

A meeting of the office bearers was conducted on 2/3/19 in the Principal's chamber. All the members were present.

Agenda: Arrangements of the meeting to be conducted on 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16th of March.

It

with

The exchange of the meeting for B-Sc classes on 12, 13 & 14 for U.Y.S. Phys. 1 year B-Sc was given to Mrs. Ratha & K. Shethal.

Meeting for BA classes was to be organized by Smt. Kanya TR & Kusalappa MA.

B.Sc classes to be organized by Leena TR & Kushiika & B.A. to be done by Bejamma respectively. BBA classes to Mrs. Kavita TA.

Members present

- Ratha NP.
- Kavita KA
- Kusalappa MA
- Kushiika
- Leena
- Bejamma KK

48/3/19

PRINCIPAL
PRESIDENT
PTA, C.C.G.

Signature

CONVENER
Ratha
PTA, C.C.G.


Signature
+ Signature

19/3/19

Parents Teachers Meeting was conducted separately for B.Com, BBA, BA, BCA & B.Sc classes on 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16th of March 2019 - at 'Seminarian' hall. Parents of the student who have shortage of attendance & who have scored less marks in the internal exams were asked to attend the meeting. Parents were given information of their wards by the respective teachers.

Members Present

1. Roshika NP (Convener) 

2. Kavita KA 

19/3/19

PRINCIPAL
PRESIDENT
PTA, CCG

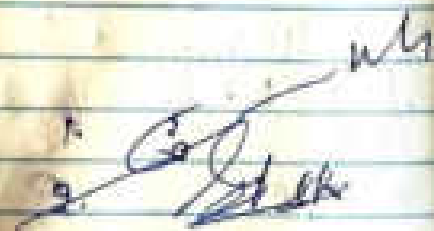


CONVENER


(Kavita)

PTA, CCG

OFFICE BEARER



26/09/19

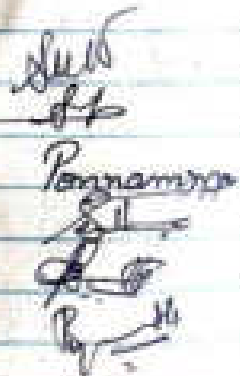
A meeting of P.T.A committee was conducted at 12.15 p.m. in principals chamber. All the members of the committee were present.

Agenda: 1. Arrangements of the Meeting to be conducted on 30th September, 1st and 3rd October.

Incharge of the meeting for 30th was given to Miss. Kojamma and Kalpitta Dechamma on 1st was given to Ponnamma and Suthamma N.K and on 3rd was given to Kavya and Suthamma K.T. Programme was to be conducted in seminar hall.

Members present:

1. Suthamma K.T
2. Kavya C.T
3. Ponnamma C.C
4. Suthamma N.K
5. Kalpitta Dechamma
6. Kojamma K.K



PRINCIPAL

CONVENOR

50/01/19

Parents Teachers Meeting was conducted separately for ESE/ASA, Bicon, EA/BAH class on 30th Sep, 1st and 3rd October 2019 in Seminar hall. Parents were given information about their wards by the respective teachers office bearers for the post of Vice President, Joint Secretary and Secretary were also elected in the meeting.

Members Present:

1. Senthamma K.T. (Convener) Self
2. Kanya S.T.
3. Panamma S.E.
4. Senthamma N.K. ~~Self~~
5. Deva
6. Rajamma Self

K. Siva
PRINCIPAL
PRESIDENT
PTA, CCG

Selvi
CONVENER
[SENTHAMMA K.T.]
PTA, CCG

Narayana Narayana
OFFICE BEARER
Narayana Narayana
Naidu

Dr. M. K. Rector.

Dr. Sabharwal
K. Prabhu Prakash
INC. MAHARASHTRA MADRAS

3/06/2022

A meeting of PTA Committee was conducted at 3:30 P.M. in Principal's Chamber. All the members of the Committee were present.


Agenda: 1) Arrangements of the meeting to be conducted on 7th, 8th & 9th of this month.

Incharge of the meeting for 7th was given to Smt. Perakutti Aiyappa, and on 8th was given to Miss. Bojamma K.K. and on 9th was given to Smt. Peshuma m:u and Smt. Kavitha K.A. Programme was to be conducted in Seminar Hall.

Members present:-

- 1) Peshuma m:u Sec — 10
- 2) Kavitha K.A. Min:tr
- 3) Perakutti Aiyappa
- 4) Bojamma K.K.
- 5) Kusalappa M.A.

Principal
President PTA
C. E. G.


Principal
Culwery College
Gonikoppal-571213

CONVENOR
Peshuma m:u
PTA, C. E. G.

PROJECT REPORT

RETAIL MANAGEMENT OF DMART



Daily Savings Daily Discounts

Submitted by:-GROUP NO 2

Leader:-Druva I D

Members:-

- **Samrin Taj K**
- **Savitha P T**
- **Shibali B B**
- **Pooja T R**

Under the Guidance of

Mrs. Reetha

Department of Commerce

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal

Index

<u>SLNO</u>	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>P-NO</u>
1	Introduction	1
2	Company Highlights	2
3	Mission and Customer service pledge	3
3	Foundation of DMart & Why DMart is Successful?	4-5
4	DMart business Strategies	6-7
5	DMart - Business Model & Supply chain Model	8-11
6	Marketing Strategy of DMart	12-13
7	DMart - Important Financial Metrics	14-15
8	Growth of DMart in India	16-17
9	Pictures of DMart stores	18
10	Conclusion	19
11	Bibliography	20

The logo for DMart features the letters 'D' and 'Mart' in a bold, dark green font. Between them is a stylized green tree icon with a star at the top. The entire logo is set against a light green background within a rectangular frame.

CASE STUDY

Introduction

D'Mart is an Indian chain of hypermarkets established by DMart owner Radhakishan Damani on May 15, 2002. DMart has 214 stores in 72 cities across 11 states in India including Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, National Capital Region, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Daman, and Punjab.

Mumbai headquartered DMart is owned and operated by Avenue Supermarts Ltd. (ASL). After the IPO posting (as Avenue Supermarts Ltd.), it made a record opening on the National Stock Exchange (NSE). DMart's valuation rose to Rs 39,988 crore after the close of the stock on 22 March 2017. DMart is a one-stop supermarket chain that aims to offer customers a wide range of basic home and personal products under one roof. Each DMart store stocks home utility products - including food, toiletries, beauty products, garments, kitchenware, bed and bath linen, home appliances and more - available at competitive prices that our customers appreciate.

COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

Company Name	D Mart
Founder	Radhakishan Damani
Founded	15 May 2002
Headquarters	Mumbai
Subsidiaries	Avenue E-Commerce Limited, Avenue Food Plaza Private Limited
Parent Company	Avenue Supermarts Limited

D Mart
Daily Savings Daily Discounts

Radhakishan Damani
Founder Of DMart



Mission

At DMart, we research, identify and make available new products and categories that suit the everyday needs of the Indian family. Our mission is to provide the best value possible for our customers, so that every rupee they spend on shopping with us gives them more value for money than they would get anywhere else.

Customer Service Pledge

At DMart, we place strong emphasis on excellence in customer service. Our employees believe in the values of Action, Care and Truth (ACT) to get the job done, with Dedication and Determination.

Action

Focus:-To be focused about what I do.

Motivated:-To be clear of achieving my goal.

Enthusiastic:-To love what I do.

Care

Respect:-To respect every individual in the organization and provide her/him with the dignity and attention to make her/him believe that she/he makes a difference to the organization.

Listen:-To listen and resolve any employee / customer grievance quickly and fairly.

Truth

Integrity:-By being open, honest and fair in all our relationships and being respectful and trustful to others.

Foundation of DMart & Why DMart is Successful?

DMart was established in 2002 by a 45-year-old Radhakishan Damani at a moment that he'd effectively made his millions. When he established DMart, Damani was an incredible name in Indian securities exchanges. He had already got a few worth stocks that surpassed Gillette and HDFC Bank's valuations.

Damani, who dropped out of a trade degree after the primary year, had first joined his dad's metal rollers business, yet had begun putting resources into stocks when he was 32. He wound up getting to be one of the greatest stock financial specialists of the 90s, and current securities exchange bull Rakesh Jhunjhunwala believes him to be a tutor. In any case, after an effective financial exchange profession putting resources into shopper confronting organizations, Damani chose to begin his own.

On May 15, 2002, Damani established grocery store chain DMart and embraced techniques that were one of a kind to Indian retail. Up to that point, most retail chains rented their stores, yet DMart picked carefully do its exploration and possessed its very own stores by and large. That technique appears to have worked as DMart has never needed to close down a store since it's opened in every one of the long periods of its activity.

While other retail players forayed into different classifications, including hardware and design, DMart stayed focussed on its center sustenance and basic food item business. What's more, when other store chains are on the whole propelling their very own private brands in an offer to improve edges, DMart still stocks just outsider items.

It's this moderate methodology that has worked for DMart. Other retail chains were picking development, yet for the initial 15 years, Dmart just worked its stores in 4 states. Indeed, even today, the company has 214 stores in 72 cities across 11 states. DMart had a benefit to-deals proportion of 3.7%.

In correlation, other significant Indian retailers don't passage very also Future Group has a benefit to deals proportion of 0.21%, Spencer's Retail had a negative benefit to deals proportion of - 8.9%, and Reliance Retail which works high-edge classifications including hardware and adornments and has more than double the incomes of DMart just dealt with a benefit to deals proportion of 1.6%.

DMart business Strategies

The ultimate start with DMart needs to make a picture among the majority of a rebate store that offers the vast majority of the items from over every single real brand. Fundamentally, a store that offers an incentive for cash! Presently, since individuals for the most part come to DMart on the grounds that they all what they need under one rooftop consequently, DMart stores are operational in high rush hour gridlock territories and crosswise over three organizations including Hypermarkets that are spread crosswise over 30,000-35,000 sqft, Express group, that is spread more than 7,000-10,000 sqft and in conclusion, the SuperCenters, that are set up at more than 1 lakh sqft.

Dmart's intended interest group being the center pay gathering, it uses Discount offers as a special instrument for baiting the clients and expanding deals too. Generally speaking – Dmart's prosperity is centered on three things: Customers, Vendors, and Employees Take Customers. Since Dmart is focusing on center salary family units, every one of their stores is in, or near, neighborhoods and not in shopping centers.

Their thought isn't to meet each customer's need like different contenders, yet rather, Dmart tries to meet most normal shopper needs, while offering some benefit for their cash. Furthermore, since, 90% of these stores are possessed legitimately by Dmart, they don't need to stress over month-to-month rentals and their ascent, or migration chance. Moreover, this is helping them manufacture resources on their books.

This likewise keeps Dmart all around promoted and obligation light, while its tasks produce extra money. All the cash that is spared utilizing this procedure is at the end offered back to the clients as limits! Sellers! Seller connections are the second mainstay of their model. Since Dmart originates from a dealer foundation, its seller connections have been its greatest quality.

The FMCG business has an installment standard of 12-21 days, however, Dmart pays its sellers on the eleventh day itself. This causes him to remain in the great books of the merchants and dodges stockouts. Furthermore, since Dmart purchases in mass and pays its sellers well in time, they additionally get the chance to win higher edges. Essentially, their procedure is to *"Get it low, Stack it high and sell it shabby"*! *Workers!* This is the third mainstay of their model. DMart offers great cash, adaptability, and strengthening, and loose and effective work culture.

They even proceed to employ tenth standard dropouts with the correct frame of mind and duty. They incline toward procuring crude ability and afterward put intensely in preparing, to shape them according to their prerequisite. Representatives are simply educated once concerning the worth framework and arrangements at D-Mart and after that are enabled by giving them the opportunity to work without someone continually investigating their shoulders. There is outright lucidity on what should be accomplished, yet you don't have to dread targets.

DMart - Business Model & Supply chain Model

The business model lies at the core of a successful company. A good, foolproof business model not only acts as a pillar for a business to grow but also helps it prosper in a comparatively less amount of time.

DMart, often termed as the Walmart of India, has been quite successful in its business so far, and a major credit goes to the robust business model it has developed over the years.

The chain of DMart operates on a B2C (Business to Consumer) model in which the company sells its goods from the manufacturer's house to that of the end-user. DMart sells a wide range of products ranging from home care and personal care to grocery and staples, daily essentials, home appliances, footwear, luggage, fruits and vegetables, men's and women's apparel, and more. These goods, as we all know, fulfill our everyday needs, and hence, have a significant demand throughout the year. Therefore, they wipe out the possibilities of fluctuations due to high demand and helps the brand get the stability that many others dream about.

DMart is recognized for its thrifty cost structure that has made the company keep its losses under control.

Here are some prominent characteristics of DMart's business model:-

1) Low operational costs and fewer expenses:-

DMart believes in the effective utilization of the spaces instead of adorning its interiors and shelves fancifully. The company works in launching more and more products in fewer spaces for the customers to choose from, which can also be summed up as a low-interior-cost concept to reduce the operational costs. Besides, when you walk into a DMart store you would also find lesser billing counters, which further works in reducing employee costs.

2) Ownership model:-

Damani, the company's founder, had decided quite early in the game to adopt a store-ownership model. This played a major part in making DMart a low or no debt company, thereby strengthening it financially. Furthermore, the company doesn't accrue any rental costs, which helps DMart open more stores and gain high positive cash flows. The company owns around 80% of all the stores that it is credited for.

3) Affordable rates of products:-

It is usually observed that in the FMCG sector, the retailers pay off the credit to their vendors within a period of 3 weeks whereas DMart pays off their credit within a week. This helps the company benefit in many ways including the huge discounts that they get from the vendors, which in turn is entirely rewarding for the end-users too.

7) Regional Goods:-

A land of diversity, India nurtures an array of region-specific goods. This gave DMart an amazing opportunity to capture the niche markets with products specific to different regions. DMart researches the popular local brands of a particular region and makes them available, thereby avoiding people's need to go to the local Kirana stores. This has helped DMart to gain more market share.

8) Operating strategy:-

Contrary to their peers and rivals, DMart has always stuck to their own stores and deliberately avoided the malls, which might have otherwise risked the overall sales of the company and increased the expenditure.

Besides, the company is also not very comfortable expanding geographically. The company had its stores only in 4 Indian states until 2014, which only expanded in recent years to 11 states. One another thing is that DMart attracts low marketing costs because the main marketing strategy of DMart is that the company is recognized among its end-users via "word of mouth".

Marketing Strategy of DMart

DMart is a company that doesn't believe in marketing aggressively unlike many of its competitors. The company maintains a marketing mix where its Unique Selling Position (USP) lies in offering the products at less than Maximum Retail Price (MRP). This is the most important factor that contributes to keeping the company ahead of its peers.

DMart indulges aggressive CSR activities and other low-cost promotional activities. One of the most promising campaigns is: -Better School, Brighter Futures!

DMart is a company that takes pride in the laudable CSR initiatives that it takes. Over the years, the company has grown to be a huge support for its employees and other communities alike with the help of its socially responsible business practices. This undoubtedly spreads positive vibes all around. In its "Better School, Bright Futures!" campaign, DMart has launched an amazing program in various schools that are there in and around Mumbai. The sole aim of which helps students understand things better and create an ecosystem that allows them to benefit from better education, mentoring research facilities, and new networking opportunities.

Embracing Low-Cost Advertising Mediums for Promotion:-

DMart looks up to visual and print mediums to promote its brand name and products. The print medium of advertising revolves around newspaper ads with information about their products, discounts, sales, and coupons.

On the other hand, the visual component of advertisement comprises the banners, flexes, and hoardings that are put to display in locations near the stores to mention the product-specific offers, seasonal discounts, and other freebies that the company offers from time to time.

Digital Presence of DMart:-

DMart was founded back in 2002 and boasts of an enviable offline presence but when it comes to digital presence it bothered little about it to be true. However, the company has taken a few steps to place it ahead on the digital front. These steps include the installation of a Chabot on Facebook Messenger and the launch DMart Ready.

As of now, DMart uses Facebook as a medium for information, which the brand uses to inform and clear customers' doubts. The company is yet to explore Instagram and Twitter fully, the proper utilization in the upcoming times will surely help the company set itself more stable in the future.

DMart - Important Financial Metrics

The below table highlights the important financial metrics of DMart as per its audited, consolidated financial statements -

(Rs. in crores, unless otherwise stated)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year ended March 31, 2021</u>	<u>Year ended March 31, 2020</u>
Revenue from Operations	24,143.06	24,870.20
Total Income	196.21	59.99
Total Expenses	22,855.82	23,185.42
Profit before Tax	1,483.45	1,744.77
Net Profit after Tax	1,099.43	1,300.98
EPS per share of Rs.10/-each(in Rs.)	16.97	20.71
Goodwill	78.27	78.27
Total Non-current assets	9,594.84	9,728.78
Total Current assets	4,061.13	2,347.67
Equity Share Capital	647.77	647.77
Total Non-current liabilities	366.09	270.45
Total Current Liabilities	1,105.77	725.80

Standalone Results:-

For the quarter ended March 31, 2021 (Q4FY21):-

- Total Revenue stood at Rs. 7,303 Crore, YoY growth of 17.9%
- EBITDA of Rs. 617 Crore; YoY growth of 47.6%
- PAT stood at Rs. 435 Crore; YoY growth of 51.6%
- Basic EPS for Q4FY21 stood at Rs.6.71, as compared to Rs. 4.49 for Q4FY20
- 13 stores were added in Q4FY21

For the year ended March 31, 2021 (FY21):-

- Total Revenue stood at Rs. 23,787 Crore, lower by 3.6%
- EBITDA of Rs. 1,742 Crore; YoY decline of 17.9%
- PAT stood at Rs. 1,165 Crore; YoY decline of 13.7%
- Basic EPS for FY21 stood at Rs.17.99, as compared to Rs. 21.49 for FY20
- 22 stores were added in FY21 and 2 stores were converted into fulfillment centers for Avenue E-Commerce Limited.

Growth of DMart in India

Avenue Supermarts running the DMart chain of stores in the nation revealed a 21.4 % year-on-year net benefit development and a 32.1 % year-on-year income development for the quarter finished March 31, 2019, (Q4) at Rs 203 crore and Rs 5,033 crore, separately.

For the three months finished December 31, 2018, DMart had announced its slowest net benefit development in eight quarters at 2.1 % as it pondered developing challenges in basic food item retail.

Second from last quarter income development came in at 33 % (year-on-year), which is likewise a merry quarter, said experts, suggesting the organization had figured out how to keep up its pace of development as far as the top line in Q4 in the midst of focused power. The numbers were comprehensively in accordance with Street gauges. A survey by investigators of Bloomberg had pegged net benefit at Rs 211 crore and income at Rs 5,122 crore for the quarter under audit.

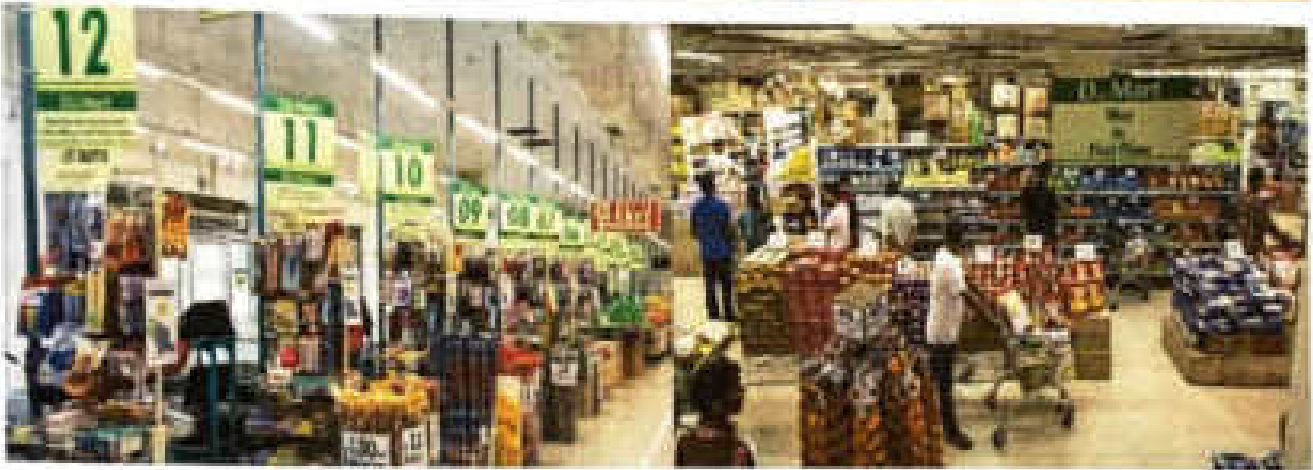
Income before intrigue, duty, deterioration, and amortization (Ebitda) for Q4 was at Rs 377 crore, up 27.9 % throughout the year-prior period and again extensively in accordance with Street assessments of Rs 395 crore. Yet, Ebitda edges contracted for the third straight quarter, however, the drop was negligible at 20 premise focuses to 7.5 % from a year sooner.

This is additionally the most reduced as far as Ebitda edges for DMart in 75%. While the organization did not indicate same-store deals development for Q4, examiners said it was somewhere in the range of 15 and 18 % for the period under audit.

Same-store deals development is the development of a similar deal of stores for one year or more. For the entire year finished March 31, 2019, (FY19), Neville Noronha, overseeing executive (MD) and (CEO), Avenue Supermarts, said same-store deals development was 17.8 % even as income grew 32 % year-on-year to Rs 19,916 crore and net benefit went up 19 % from a year sooner to Rs 936 crore.

The FY19 same-store deals development was higher than the 14.2 % revealed for FY18, division examiners stated, as the firm drove higher deals throughput at its stores. Income from deals per square feet at DMart stores remained at Rs 35,647 for FY19 against Rs 32,719 in FY18, an ascent of about 9 %. The organization additionally included 21 stores in FY19, of which 12 were included in Q4 alone, taking the aggregate to 176 for the monetary year.

Pictures of DMart stores



Conclusion

D mart is a hypermarket as it provides various kinds of goods like apparels, grocery, stationary, food items, electronic items, leather items, watches, jewelry, crockery, decorative items, chocolates and many more. It completes all socially stores of different product which provides good at a discounted rate all throughout the year. It holds a large customer based and it seemed from the study that the customer is quite satisfied with Dmart. The customers are also satisfied with some services like complaints & return handling, packaging / gift wrapping, information from the store, safety of personal things, alteration, refreshment facilities, shopping carts as well as the pricing of these services. However, many services fall short of the expectations of the customers, e.g. parking, baby strollers, fitting / trial room, personal assistance in selecting merchandise, washrooms and drinking water, billing facilities, store environment, warranties. It can be concluded that customer satisfaction is very important. Thus, though customer satisfaction does not guarantee repurchase on the part of the customers but still it plays a very important part in ensuring customer loyalty and retention. Therefore, organization should always strive to ensure that their customers are very satisfied.

Bibliography

Source through Internet

List of websites referred: -

1. www.D.Mart.com
2. www.google.com
3. www.Dmartabout.com
4. www.article.com
5. www.article.com
6. www.wikipedia.com
7. www.slideshare.com
8. www.quora.com
9. www.startuptally.com

THANK YOU

ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ವಿಷಯ:- ಇತಿಹಾಸ

ಹೀರಿಕೆ:- ಅಲ್ಲಾವುದ್ದೀನ್ ಸೀನ್ ಖಿಲ್ಜಿಯ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ

ಮತ್ತು ಅಜಯ ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹಮನಿಗಳ

ಕಾಲದ ಐತಿಹಾಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಸಾಧಾ ಮೊಗಲ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ

ಮಾಹಾಸರ್ಕಾರ:-

ಸೀನಾ ಮೀಸಂ

ಕಾನೀತಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಗೋಣಿಕೊಪ್ಪಳ



ಮಾಹಾ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು

ಕರಣ್ ಸಿ.ಎಸ್

II B.A

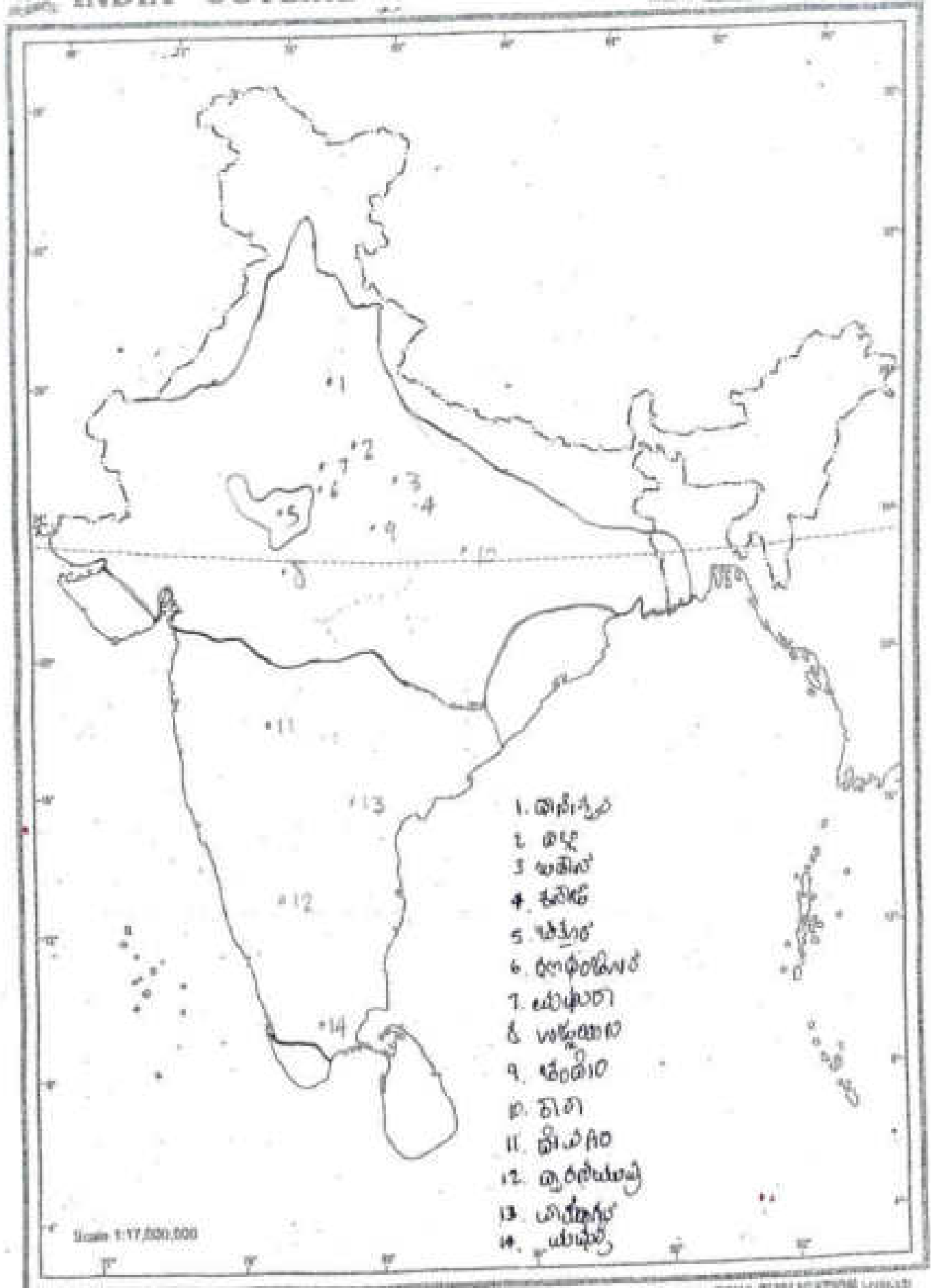
ಕಾನೀತಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಗೋಣಿಕೊಪ್ಪಳ

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 4.1.2020



INDIA - OUTLINE

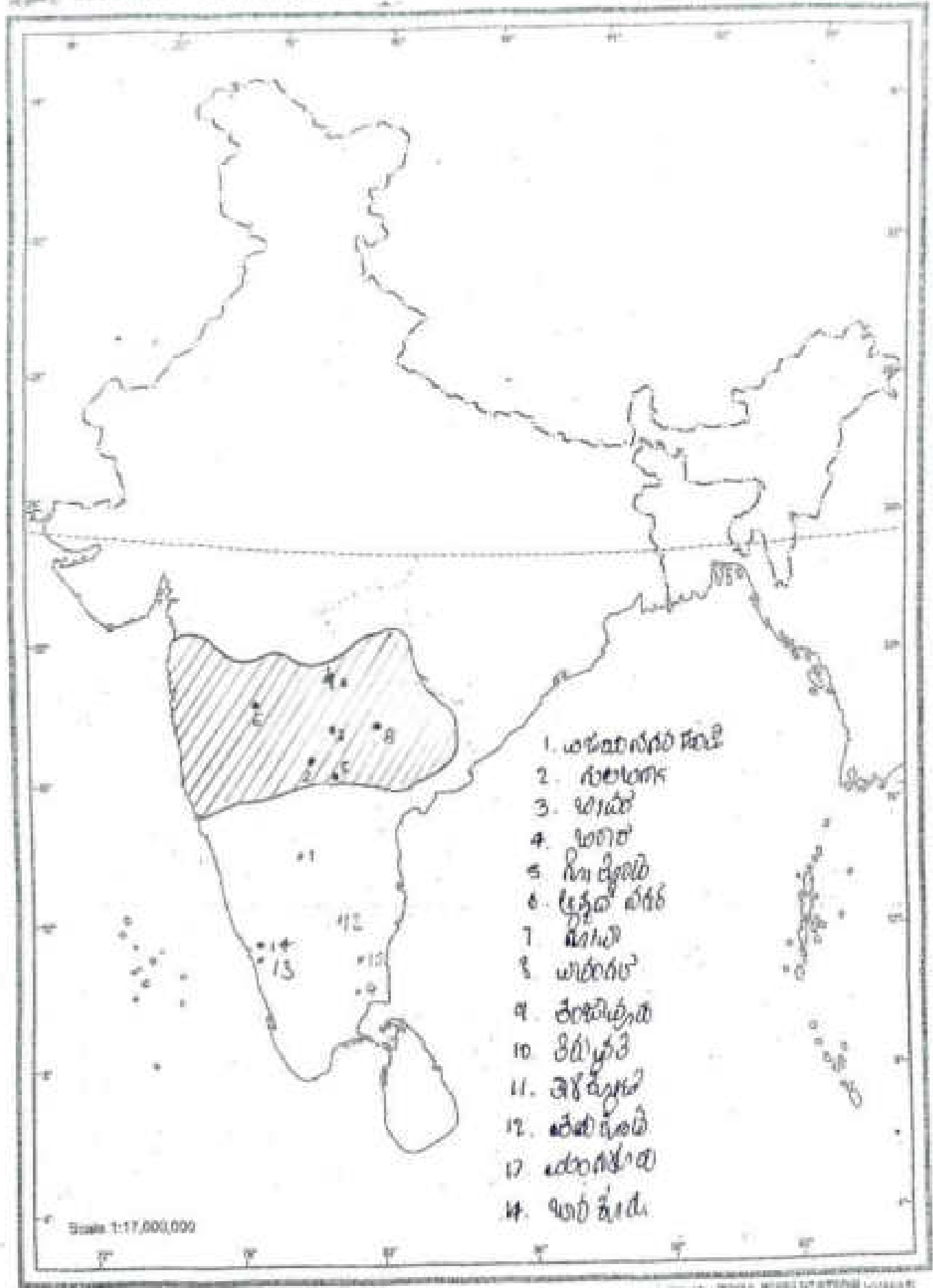


1. ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ
2. ಬಿಹಾರ್
3. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬೆಂಗಾಲ್
4. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
5. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು
6. ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ
7. ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ
8. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
9. ಕೇರಳ
10. ಗೋವಾ
11. ಪಿಂಜಾ
12. ಉತ್ತರಪ್ರದೇಶ
13. ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
14. ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ

Scale 1:17,500,000

INDIA - OUTLINE

1:17,000,000
1:17,000,000
1:17,000,000

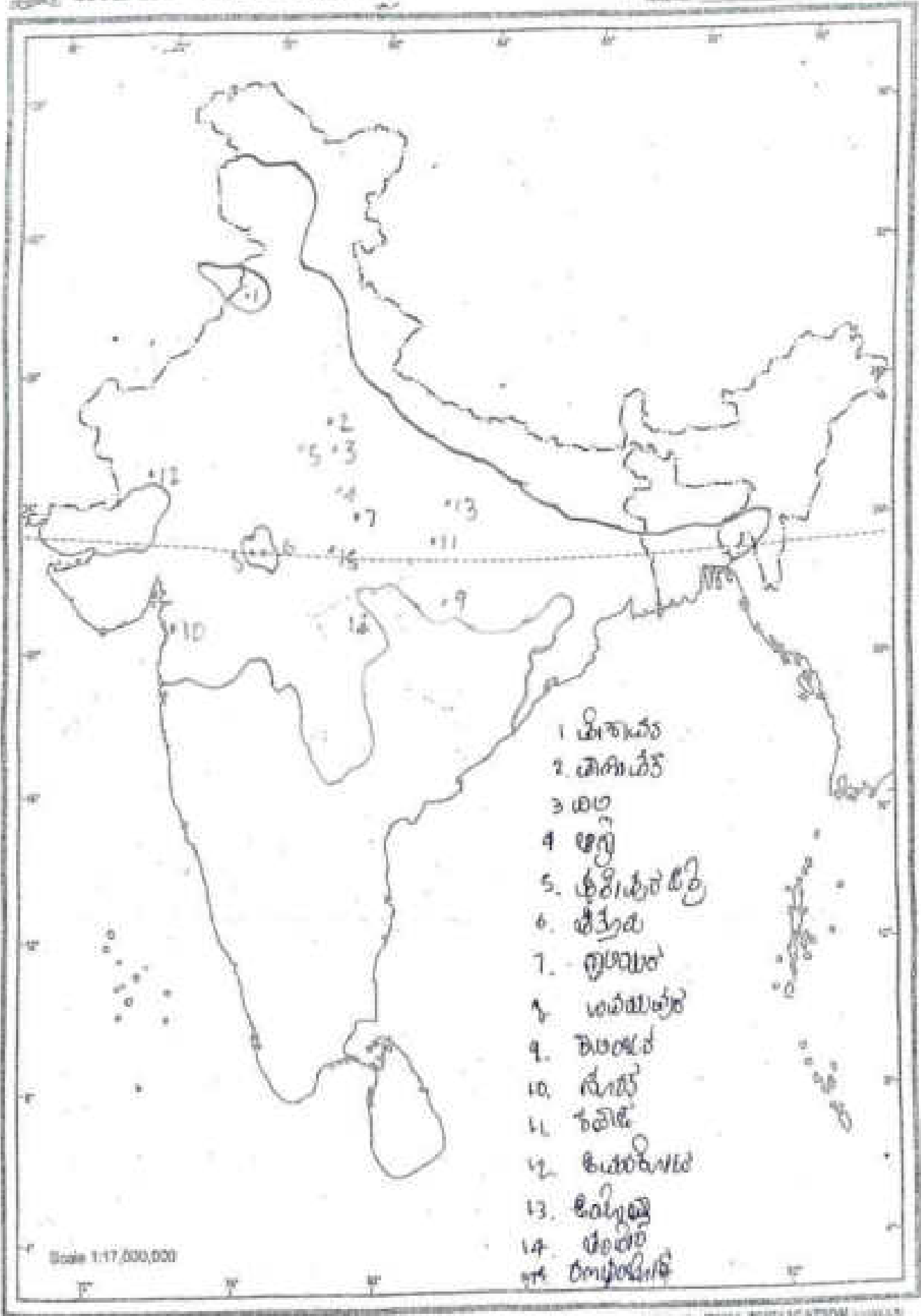


1. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಛತ್ತೀಸ್ ಗಢ
2. ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ
3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
4. ತೆಲಂಗಾಣ
5. ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ
6. ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ
7. ಹರಿಯಾಣ
8. ಪಂಜಾಬ್
9. ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್
10. ಬಿಹಾರ್
11. ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ
12. ವಿಸ್ಸಂ
13. ಕೇರಳ
14. ಗೋವಾ

Scale 1:17,000,000



INDIA - OUTLINE



1. హిమాలయ
2. తమిళనాడు
3. బెంగాలు
4. ఆంధ్ర
5. కర్ణాటక
6. కేరళ
7. గుజరాత్
8. మహారాష్ట్ర
9. బీహార్
10. నాగపల్లె
11. పశ్చిమ బెంగాలు
12. ఉత్తరప్రదేశ్
13. రాజస్థాన్
14. హర్యానా
15. ఉత్తరప్రదేశ్

Scale 1:17,000,000

Assignment On

History

Topic :- History of Padang

Submitted by :-

Pranav - AK

M. B. A

Lawson College

Submitted to :- Professor M. B. A

Department of History

Lawson College

Submitted on :-

11/01/2020

Index

Page No.	Topic	Sl no
(101 - 1)	Introduction...	1
(102 - 1)	Explanation	2
(103 - 1)	Early History	3
(104 - 1)	Maury Dynasty	4
(105 - 1)	Later History	5
(106 - 1)	Political History of Kashmir Region	6
(107 - 1)	Trade via Srinagar in ancient	7
(108 - 1)	Kashmir - The Jewel of India	8
(109 - 1)	Kashmir as a great civilization	9
(110 - 1)	Origin of Kashmir people	10
(111 - 1)	Religion	11
(112 - 1)	Religious Freedom	12
(113 - 1)	Agriculture in Kashmir	13
(114 - 1)	Education in Kashmir	14
(115 - 1)	Industrialization	15

HISTORY OF KODAGU....

INTRODUCTION :-

Kodagu is an eye feasting sight of silver Kumaradhara gushing through the valley and falling into a gorge, with lush green mountains around. Madikeri is the capital of the Kodagu also known as Coorg. This place is known as the 'Scotland of India'.

Coorg State was ruled by a chief commissioner with Madiara as its capital. The head of the government was the chief minister. Coorg State was abolished on 1st November 1956 as per the States Reorganisation Act 1956 and its territory were merged with Mysore State (later renamed as Karnataka in 1973).

Coorg is a tranquil, little town in Southern Karnataka, cradled in the western Ghats.

It is famous mainly for its antique sights, varied wildlife, world-class coffee and the Kodavas, the ethnic warrior people of Coorg.

The theory of Arab origin draws support from the long, black coat with an embroidered waist belt worn by the Kodavas known as Kuppia, it resembles the Kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds. The people of Coorg are believed to be of Greek or Arabic background and are generally ferocious.

Explanation...

Dodda Wodeya Raja ruled from 1687-1736. Under his rule the administration of the region was streamlined into villages and districts. Other notable figures in the history of Kodagu are Dodda Wodeya Rajendra (1750-1809) and Linga Raja II (1811-1820).

Early History.

The Halavi dynasty was an offshoot of Keladi Nayakas also called Ikkeri Anami dynasty. Kodagu was independent of Mysore, which was hard pressed by enemies, and a prince of the Ikkeri or Bednur family (perhaps related to the Chandalas) succeeded in bringing the whole country under his sway, his descendants continuing to be Rajas of Kodagu till 1834. The capital was removed in 1681 by Mudda Raja to Madikeri (Mascara).

In 1770 a disputed succession led to the intervention of Hyder Ali of Mysore in favour of Linga Raja, who had fled to him for justice, and whom he placed on the throne benevolently. However, the Kodava rose in rebellion and drove out the Mysore troops.

Tipu Sultan first negotiated with the Coorgs, worked an amicable settlement and made them feel secure. But then a surprise attack was launched upon the Kodavas following which 500 were killed and over 10,000 Kodavas fled to the woods and concealed themselves in the mountains.

Haleni (Kodagu) Dynasty :

The people of Mudduraj in Karnataka are known as muddaraj or mudduraj. The Haleni dynasty King Muddaraj ruled Kodagu region about 54 years from 1633-1687. The Mudduraja built his capital city Muddaraja Keri which means now known as Madikeri.

Kodagu Muddurajas and Keladi Bedar (valmiki) Nayakas are one and the same people. Keladi was a kingdom in the Malnad area of Karnataka. The first King of Keladi was chowappa Nayaka who came to the throne in 1500. He was considered a great hero. In about 1645, the able King, Shinappa Nayaka came to the throne. During his reign, many reforms were effected in Keladi. The King became famous as a great ruler because of his far reaching administrative reforms. Shinappa Nayaka and Chennamma were important rulers of this kingdom.

In the 16th century, in the aftermath of the fall of Vijayanagara Empire, the Keladi Nayaks of Sikeri consolidated power in Kodagu and established the paluri dynasty. The principal river is the Kaveri River, which rises at Talakaveri on the eastern side of the Western Ghats, and with its tributaries drains the greater part of Kodagu. This could be one of the main reasons Cholas and Gangas, even Kadambas wanted to strengthen their hold on the Kodagu region.

In 1788, however, Dodda Wira Raja (or Wira Rajendrarao) with his wife and his brothers Singa Raja and Appaji, succeeded in escaping from his captivity, at perlapalam and placing himself at the head of a Kodava rebellion, allied with the British and succeeded in driving the forces of Tipu out of the country. On the spot where he had first met the British commander, General Abercromby, the Kodava Raja founded the city of Virarajendrapet (this is now usually called Virajpet).

Later History...

Dodda Wira Raja, who in consequence of his mind becoming unhinged, was guilty towards the end of his reign of hideous atrocities, died in 1809 without male heirs, leaving his favourite daughter Devarajji as Rani. His brother Singa Raja, however after acting as regent for his niece, announced in 1811, his own assumption of the government. He died in 1820 and was succeeded by his son Chikka Wira Raja, a youth of twenty, and a monster of sensuality and cruelty. Among his victims were all the members of the families of his predecessors, including Devarajji. The last few Rajas and their family members married members of the Makkatira and Palanganwala Kodava families.

Near Somwarpet, where the Coorgs were led by Mathanda Appaiha the resistance had been most furious but this Coorg campaign came to a quick end when the Raja himself cowardly surrendered to the British...

Kodagu - The Scotland of India

Kodagu is one of the most beautiful tourist places in South India. The charming little district little district of Kodagu, nestling amidst the lush western Ghats is popularly known as the 'Scotland of India' and the 'Kashmir of the South' for its immense natural beauty. Misty mountains, verdant valleys, serpentine streams, cascading falls, thick tropical forests and miles of spice, paddy and coffee plantations make the region a veritable paradise for nature lovers. Every offer a fascinating past, captivating natural beauty, great cuisine and aromas of the coffee plantations, oranges and honey. Every lies at an altitude of 1,505 m on the western Ghats. The climate is salubrious most of the year. Only in summer does the temperature rise beyond 30°C.

From the earliest period of recorded history to the end of the 16th century, the history of Kodagu has to be traced chiefly from inscriptions. Kodagu was not ruled entirely by any one dynasty till the beginning of 17th century.

Kodavas are Great Fighters :-

The Kodavas are renowned for their martial culture the Kodavas earned a name as valiant soldiers and officers in the army. They earned a reputation as able commanders and brave fighters both under the British rule as well as post independent India.

Eventually, famous sons of Kodagu became prominent members of the armed forces of India. The people of Coorg are proud of the fact that General K.S. Thimayya DSO and Field Marshal K.H. Cariappa OBE are both well known names to Indians.

Origin of Kodava people :-

The puranas refer to this land as Krodadesa or the land (desa) of the people ruled by mother Goddess, River Cauvery (Kod, meaning liber, and arua for mother Cauvery). The puranic name for Coorg was also Nadyadesa (Nadya, meaning fish) as is recorded in the Kaveri purana. Down the ages it came to be known as Kodagu and the people, Kodavas. This has further changed to Coorg.

According to some sources, the word Kodagu is derived from the word "Kudu", which means "Hilly place". It was ruled by western Ganga Nalbarasa kings and could be the reason for calling it Malabar as gangas were descendants of fishermen warriors from Ganga river basin of North India.

Vijaya Kingdom of Mahabharata period was one of the proper Malaya deshas and there were some such Malaya countries around it who also participated in Kurukshetra war.

The Hindu puranas (Kauri purana of Skanda purana) claim the Chandana Varma, son of Emperor of Malaya Desha and a Chandranamini Kshatriya, was the ancestor of the Kodavas. He had 10 sons, the eldest was called Devavarata. The Kodavas were feudal lords, farmers and soldiers. They served as lords and vassals.

The most famous son of Kodagu is Field Marshal Kodandera Madappa Cariappa the commander-in-chief (as a general) of the armed forces of free India. General Kodandera Subayya Thimayya of the same clan as K.M. Cariappa, served as a consecutive Army chief (as a general).

In early 6th century BCE, Matsya was one of the sixteen (sixteen) Mahajanapadas (great kingdoms) mentioned in the Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya, but its political clout had greatly dwindled and had not much of political importance left by the time of Buddha.

The Mahabharata refers to a King Sahaja who ruled over both the Chedis and the Matsyas which implicates the Matsyas once formed a part of the Chedi Kingdom. Megasthenes are considered the brother and kinsman of Urrata, the rulers of Urrat Nagar. They ruled this area (near to Urrat Nagar) till 11th century CE.

Fishing was the main occupation of the people who lived near river Charmanati. After the river dried up, they migrated to other Charmanati now known as Chambal meaning fish in Dravidian languages. Krishna Dasipayana Vyasa, was son of Satyanati who belonged to his fisherman community and he was vedic scholar.

Conclusion $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$

The majority of the early accounts of Coorg are fundamentally eminent and the genuine record of history in Coorg is available only following the ninth century. On the word of Inscriptions, Coorg was under the rule of many dynasties of South India such as Changanas, Cholas, Gangas, Hoysalas, Kadambas and Pandyas.

It is believed that early on the northern part of Kodagu was under the Kadambas and the south under the Gangas. The Cholas were a powerful force in the eleventh century they defeated the Gangas. However the Changanas stayed continued to rule the south Kodagu when Raja Chola was ruling in Tanjavur.

The northern parts of Kodagu were ruled by the Kengahas who were a vassal of the Chola. The situation more or less remained the same till the Invasion under Alauddin Khilji. In the fourteenth century the Changanas became prominent rulers of Kodagu. For most of the period the influence of the Changanas or the Kengahas never reached beyond the borders of Kodagu.

PROJECT WORK HISTORY

Title:

Hoyasala art Architecture

Submitted by

Muthamma J N
I BA
Canary College
Eranakoppal


4/12/2020

Submitted to

Mona's nam
Head Dept of History
Canary College
Eranakoppal

ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಎತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು

ಭಾರತದ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕುಳಿ ನುಡಿಸಿದ

ಕೆರೆಕೊಂಡ ಎತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ರಾತ್ರಿ ನಿಯಮದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದ ಕೆಲಸ

ನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ನಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಳಾಸ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ

ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೆಲಸದ

ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿ ಸುಖ-
 ದೈವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಕೆಲವು
 ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು
 ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು
 ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು
 ಮಾಡುವುದು.

• ಅದೇನಾದರೂ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ
 ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು
 ಮಾಡುವುದು.

- ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು
- ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು
- ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು
- ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು
 ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು
 ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು
 ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸುಖದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿ ಅಂತರಿಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಮೂಲದ ಸಾಧನವನ್ನು
 ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಕೆಐ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕರ್ತೃತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು
 ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ಲಿಪಿಯು ಎತ್ತರ ಮಟ್ಟದ
 - ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸುಲಭತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ
 ಕುರಿತು ಕೆಲವು ಕಠಿಣತೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿ
 ಯು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಅಕ್ಷ-ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ
 ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ. ವ್ಯಾ
 ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಿಪಿ ಕುರಿತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
 ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕುರಿತು ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ.

ನವಕೂಟ ಲಿಪಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಕನ್ನಡ
 - ನಂತರ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸುಲಭತೆಯನ್ನು
 ಹೊಂದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿ
 ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿ
 ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿ. ನವಕೂಟ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ
 - ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲವೂ (ಎಂಟು ಬಳಕೆ) ಈ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನವಕೂಟ
 - ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿ
 A ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹೋದಿದೆ. ನವಕೂಟ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು
 ಅದೇ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ
 ಬಳಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹೋದಿದೆ.
 - ನಂತರ ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ.

ಎಂಟು ಬಳಕೆ ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿ
 ಕನ್ನಡದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ
 ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಮನಿಸಿ. ಈ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ
 ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಟ್ಟದ
 - ಹೋದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ.

ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾದವರು ವೇದಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ -

- ರೀತಿ ನಡವಳಿ ಕೃಷಿ, ಆಯಾ ವಲಯದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ವಿಧಾನ
- ಕ ಮಂಡಲ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕುರಿತು ಕೂಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುರಿತು
- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ನಂದಿವು, ವಿಧಾನದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ವಿಧಾನ
- ಸದಸ್ಯ ಈ ಮಂಡಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇ ಮಂಡಲ
- ಈ ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ಚಿತ್ರವು ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ಮಂಡಲವಿಧಾನ
- ಮಂಡಲ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಂಡಲ
- ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಧಾನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಂದಿ, ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವಿಧಾನ
- ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ವಿಧಾನ.

ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ನವವಿಧಾನ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಚಿಸಿ

- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ವಿಧಾನದ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ
- ಕೆಲವು ವಿಧಾನ ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ಮಂಡಲ -
- ಕೆಲವು ವಿಧಾನ ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು
- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಧಾನ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು
- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ
- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ
- ಈ ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ
- ಮಂಡಲ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು
- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು
- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ
- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು
- ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲವಾಗಿದೆ

ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ರಚನೆ:

ಹೊನ್ನಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಭಾಗವಾಗಿರುವ ಭೂ ವಸತಿ ಕಂಪನಿ
ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ
ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭೂವಸತಿ ಕಂಪನಿ
- ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ (ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ) ಕೆತ್ತನೆ
- ಎಂಬ ಗೆಜೆ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ
ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ಮೇಲ್ಕೆ, ತುಂಬಾ
ಮದರಮಲೆ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ
ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಗಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಹೊನ್ನಪುರ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿರುವ
ಉಪ-ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊನ್ನಪುರ (ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ)
ಇವು ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಗೆಯೂ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ತುಂಬಾ, ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊನ್ನಪುರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ
- ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು
ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿ ಹೊನ್ನಪುರ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಗೆಯೂ ಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ವಕೀಲರಾದ ಹಂತ ಕೂಡ ಇತರ. ನೋಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ.
ಹೊನ್ನಪುರ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿ ಎಂಬ
- ಕೂಡ. ಒಂದು ಇತರನು ಹೇಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮತ್ತು ನೋಡಲು
ಒಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರನು ಹೇಗೆಯೂ ವಕೀಲರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ.
ಇಂತಿ. ಒಂದು ಎಂಬುದು ಇತರನು ನೋಡಲು ಕೂಡ ಇತರ-
- ಹೇಗೆಯೂ. ಒಂದು ಇತರನು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದು
- ಕೂಡ ಇತರನು ಇತರನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಇತರನು
ಇತರನು ಇತರನು ಎಂಬುದು ಇತರನು ಇತರನು.

ದೇವಾನಂದ ಚಿನ್ನ ಕೇಶವ ದೇವಾಲಯ

ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಶೈಲಿ ವಕ್ರವು ಎದ್ದುಬಂದಿ ಯಾವ
ಶಿಲ್ಪ 1117ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷಯವರ್ಷ ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುವ 178-
ಅತಿ ಎತ್ತ 156 ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು
ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿ, ಶುಕ್ರನಾಥ, ನವರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ನವರಂಗ ವೈಷ್ಣ-
ವನು 42 ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಚೋಳರ ಕೆಲಸ
ಎರಡು ಭಂಗಿಗಳನ್ನು 40 ಭಕ್ತಭಾಗವನ್ನು 4 ಮಂದಿರಕ ಅಭಿಷೇಕಿಸಿ
ಎಂ.ವಾಕ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ 23ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು "ಲಲಿತಕಲೆಯ ಮು-
ಗ್ಧಂಗಳಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ ಅಂತರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ
ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಎದ್ದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಕ್ಷಯವರ್ಷ - 23ರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು
ಕೊಡು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು 40 ಭಕ್ತಭಾಗವನ್ನು "ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಅಕ್ಷ-
ಯವನು ಅಕ್ಷಯವರ್ಷ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ" ಎಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ
ಎಂದಿರುವುದು ವರ್ಧಿಸಿತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಷಯವರ್ಷ ಅಕ್ಷಯವರ್ಷ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ
ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿತ್ತು ಅಂದರೆ ಕಲ್ಪನಾ ಅಕ್ಷಯ
ಅಕ್ಷಯವರ್ಷ ಎಂದಿದೆ.

ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ನೋಡಲು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ
 ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು

ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು
 ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಲು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಸ್ತಾರ : ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತಾರ
 0.5 1121 ರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗೆ
 ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ಸುಸ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವನ್ನು.

ವಿಸ್ತಾರ 160 ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕ 122 ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ವಿಸ್ತಾರ
 ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ "ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು
 ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು ಸುಸ್ತು

ASSIGNMENT ON HISTORY

TOPIC :

Bhakti Movement

- Causes
- Important Saints of Bhakti Movement

Sufism

- Principles and philosophy of Sufism

Submitted by

Praveena K.J
II BA (HED)
Cauvery College

Submitted to

Seema Mann
Dept of History
Cauvery College

Date : 5/01/2022

Place : Eronikoppal

BHAKTI MOVEMENT

Bhakti movement:

The term Bhakti movement is used for the efforts made by the religious leaders and philosophers to reform the Hindu religion during the 15th and 16th C.E. At most of the time religious preachers and philosophers laid emphasis on Bhakti for the attainment of Salvation the movement is popularly known as Bhakti movement.

The emergence of Islam in India, had often a great set back to Hinduism. The muslim rulers not only destroyed a large number of Hindu temples but also tried to convert them to Islam by offering them certain concessions. Islam with its message of universal brotherhood and equality posed a serious threat to the Hindu society.

Causes for Bhakti Movement

- The people were not happy with the highly philosophical exposition of Hinduism and looked for a system which could be easily comprehended by all.
- The highly caste ridden character of the medieval Hindu society with the higher castes committing all sorts of atrocities on the members of lower castes and untouchables, evoked strong reaction and convinced Hindu saints and philosophers of the need of evolving a movement which did not believe in caste.
- The adoption of Islam by a large number of low caste Hindus convinced the saints, unless the rigours of caste system were reduced, it would be difficult to retain the lower-caste Hindus in the fold of Hinduism.

The destruction of large number of temples and idols by the muslims also obliged the people to seek solace in Bhakti.

- It also argued that, the muslim impact on Indian society was also largely responsible for the Bhakti movement, the Bhakti movement is the direct result of Islam alone and most of the Saints borrowed the principles of universal brotherhood of man, human equality, opposition to idol worship and unity of god etc.
- But these principles were known to the Hindus much before the advent of Islam.

Basic features of Bhakti movement

- God is one and He alone should be worshipped.
- By following the path of true devotion one can find salvation.
- A true guru is indispensable for realising God.
- Much emphasis was laid on the Rama and Krishna cult. Both Rama and Krishna were regarded as the incarnation of God on earth.
- All men are equal and there is no question and there is no question of superiority or inferiority among them.
- The image of worship, caste distinctions and class hatred were denounced.
- Blind beliefs, useless ceremonies and showy religious rites were severally attacked.

Important Saint of Bhakti movement

RAMANUJA :

Ramanuja is considered as the earliest exponent of the Bhakti movement. He lived and preached the gospel of vaishnavism in the South India in the 11th century A.D. He provide a philosophy basis to the teachings of vaishnavism. Ramanuja refused the Mayavada of Shankara and demonstrated that Upanishads did not teach a strict a build up the philosophy of Vishishtadvaita.

RAMANANDA :

The credit of popularising the movement in Northern India goes to Ramananda. He flourished in 14th century and preached Vaishnavism in North India. He believed Vishishtadvaita-philosophy of Ramanuja. He was the first reformer to preach Hindi, the language of the masses. It provided a greatest contribution of Ramananda.

KABIR :

Kabir was a disciple of Ramananda. He learnt the Vedanta philosophy in a modified and more acceptable form from Ramananda. In this regard, he was greatly impressed by the teachings of muslim saint pir - Tufi, Kabir believed in equality of all men and preached a religion of love which aimed at promoting unity among all castes and creeds. Infact, he was the first saint who made a bid to bid to concile Hinduism and Islam.

VALLABHACHARYA (1479-1531 A.D.):

Vallabhacharya was a vaishnava saint from South. He wrote commentaries on the "Grahma Sutra" the "Jainini Sutra", "Anubhasya" and "Tallvarthadipa". He advanced

den of pure non-dualism devoid of concept of maya advocated a universal religion, which did not believe in distinction of sex, caste, creed or nationality. Thus, the doctrine of grace, the ideal of self education and sublimation of human life are the outstanding feature of his teachings.

CHAITTANYA (1485 - 1533 A.D):

Chaitanya was born in Nadia in 1485 A.D and at an early age of 25 left his home and became a saint. He denounced caste and preached the universal brotherhood of mankind. He taught his followers to give up pride and learn humility. There are many people in Bengal and outside who worship Chaitanya as an incarnation of Krishna and called him "Mahaprabhu".

GURUNANAK (1469 - 1539 A.D):

Guru Nanak was born at village known as Talwandi near Lahore in 1469 A.D. Nanak emphasized oneness of God and preached principles of truth, fraternity of men, righteous living, dignity of labour and importance of charity. He preached through the language of the people and his preachings grew popular during his time itself.

MIRABAI (1547 - 1614 A.D):

She was a great worshipper of Krishna who preached in "Brijabhasha", the common language of the people. She preached the value of devotion of Krishna. Her devotional songs are very sweet and are still very popular among the masses.

Effects of Bhakti movement

• There were several effects in Hindu religion. The advocates of

ti movement condemned the religious rituals and false practices. They advocated the established harmony between Hindu religion and Islam.

- The social life of the people was also affected by the Bhakti movement. The advocates of the movement endeavored to bridge the gulf between the high and low. The stress was on equality between man as well as all are equal before God.
- Bhakti movement helped in the rise of Hindi and other vernacular literatures. The compositions of the saint like Nam Deva, Kabir and Guru Nanak became very popular.
- The foundation of Hindu muslim unity was laid as a result of this mass movement and it affected the Sultan and Mughal emperors. The feeling of national awakening emerged among the Marathas and Sikhs and the seeds of Independence was sown by the leaders of Bhakti movement.

SUFISM

Sufism was a supreme reform movement within Islam, which laid emphasis on toleration, freethought and liberal ideas.

Historians hold different opinions regarding the origin of the word 'Sufi'. Some opine that, it originated from the Greek word Sofia which means knowledge.

Some say it originated from Sufa. Some others believe that those who used to sit on the platform of Sufya and led a pious and devoted life came to be known as Sufis. Another group of writers believe that whoever wore a robe of suff (wool) which was a symbol of purity and charity known as Sufi.

It is said that, the Sufi cult came into existence in India before the 8th century. Several Sufi saints preached their principles in the South of Sindh. Although there were various branches of Sufi in India, only the flourished were they were,

- Chisti
- Suhrawardi
- Qadriya
- Nakshabandiya

Principles and Philosophy of Sufism

- (i) The principles of Sufism were a mixture of various religions and cults. When Sufism flourished in India, the Vedanta theory was gaining here and a current of reformation was going on in Europe, hence it was influenced by both these events.
- (ii) Love has been given the greatest significance in Sufism. They believe in the theory of oneness of God and even regard this world as God. They considered God as the beloved and the soul, a lover who runs after the beloved giving up all the pleasures of life.
- (iii) Sufis believed that there are three tendencies in a man, physical, intellectual and spiritual. A true Gurus is needed to guide a man, so that he may maintain a balance between these three tendencies. A Sufi lays great stress on Gurus and leads his disciples to the true path of knowledge and salvation by his good conduct.
- (iv) Sufis are against materialism and sensual pleasures. They lead a simple and controlled life. Purity of Karma and sanctity of life are the way to reach the God.

Sufism based on liberal principles, it attained fame among the Hindu religiousists and Sufi saints became equally respectable to the Hindus and Muslims.

Among the Sufi saints of Chishti cult Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, Shaikh Nizamuddin in Auliya, Baba Farid and Ghar Dasay were famous personalities.

The Qadiriya cult was established in Bagdad but in India it was established by Shah Nizamath Ulla and Nasiruddin Muhammad Lillani.

Sindh and Multan were the centres of Suhrawardi cult. Shuhrauddin Sayyid Jalauddin Burkhpos, Jalal Ibn Ahmad Kabir, were the significant saints of this cult.

Khwaja Bahauddin, who was an inhabitant of Turkistan was the founder of Nakshabandiya cult. In India it was preached by Muhammad Bq, Billah Shaikh Ahmad Sindhini and Khwaja Muhammad Mashooq were the prominent saints of this cult.

Bibliography

Sr No	Name of the author	Title of the Book	Publication	Year
1	Suresh Das R.	Medieval India	New World Publication	2019-20

ಕಾವೌರಿ ಪೆದೆಯ ಕಾಲಿಡು
ಗೌಣಿಹೊಟ್ಟೆ

ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನಿಯಾಜಿತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ
2018

ಯೋಗದೇಶಿಕರು :-

ಶ್ರೀಯತಿ ಉನ್ನಾಡು ಪಿ.ಸಿ
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರೇ
ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಭಾಗ
ಕಾವೌರಿ ಕಾಲಿಡು ಗೌಣಿಹೊಟ್ಟೆ

ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಸುವವರು:-

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ. ಪಿ.ಸಿ
ಶ್ರೀಯತಿ. ಬಿ.ಎ
ಕಾವೌರಿ ಕಾಲಿಡು
ಗೌಣಿಹೊಟ್ಟೆ

ತಾರೀಖು :- 23/08/2018

ಲಘುಯೋಗನುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕೆ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಲಘುಯೋಗನುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕೆ	ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ
01	ವಿಲಾಸಿ	01 - 02
02	ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	03 - 08
03	ಲಘುಯೋಗ	09
04	ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ	10

ದೌಶಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು

ದಿ. ೧೬

ಭಾರತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು
 ಕೆಂಪೇನಾಯಕರ ಮೂಲ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1661 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ
 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1661 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ
 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1661 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ
 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1661 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ
 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1661 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.
 ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ
 ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is written in a dark ink on a light-colored paper. The lines of text are somewhat irregular and slanted, suggesting a handwritten style. The content is difficult to decipher due to the cursive nature of the script, but it appears to be a continuous piece of writing. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines, filling most of the page.

ಇದೇನಿಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ನೇನು ಒತ್ತಡವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರು
 ಇವರು ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳು ಈ ಬದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾತಿ
 ಹಲವು ಹಂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನಗಳು.

- i) ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ
 ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಒಂದು (1740-1765)
- ii) ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾತಿ ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಒಂದು ಒಂದು (1765-1813)
- iii) ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಒಂದು (1813-1857)
- iv) ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು
 ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಒಂದು (1857-1963)
- v) ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ
 ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ (1935-1947)

ಇವು ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ

ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ
ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಒಂದು (1740-1765)

ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ
 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಇವು ಬದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ
 ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1740
 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಗವಿಧಾನ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಣವಾಯಿತು.

ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ. 1757ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ, ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಖೆಗಳು.

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

1765ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

1765ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

1765ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

1765-1813 : ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

1765-1813 : ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

1765-1813 : ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

1765-1813 : ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ನಿಜುಲಿ ಲಲಿತಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಸೈನ್ಯಸುತರು ೩.
 ಸುತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆಯು ಇತಿಯ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟತಾ

ಉದ:- ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕರವೆ
 ಕಂಪನೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಲ್ಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿಸಿತು
 ಈ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಲಲಿತಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಚೌಧಿನ ನಿಯಮವೆ ಬರಿಸಿ
 ಬೆಲಿತಾ. ಯಾರಕಂದಿರಿ ಚೌಧಿನೆ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ
 ಹೃದಯಕೇಂದ್ರವೆ ಒಳಿಯು ಆತ್ಮ. ಒಪ್ಪಲಂದಿ. ಒಂನಾ
 ಯು ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹೃದಯಕೇಂದ್ರವೆ ನಿಜುಲಿ
 ಚೌಧಿನು ಲಲಿತಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಆಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ii) ಒಳಿವೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಕತೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಯ ಒಳಿವೆ :-

ಗರ್ಭ ಲಲಿತನಿಯ ಇಲಿಲ್ಲ ಸುತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆ
 ಇತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಸುತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆಯು ಒಳಿವೆಯು ತು. ಒಳಿವೆ
 ಒಳಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕಂಪನೆಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು
 ಒಳಿವೆಯು ತುಳು ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ನ ನೆಹಿಸಿವೆನು. ಒಳಿವೆ
 ಸೆವೆಯರ ಸೈನ್ಯ ಒಳಿವೆಯು ಒಳಿವೆ, ಚೌಧಿ
 ಒಳಿವೆಯರ ಒಳಿವೆಯರ ಸೈನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಒಳಿವೆ
 ಒಳಿವೆಯ. ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಒಳಿವೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು
 ಸೆವೆಯರ. ಈ ಒಳಿವೆ ಕಂಪನೆಯ ಒಳಿವೆಯು
 ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಒಳಿವೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಒಳಿವೆಯು
 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕಂಪನೆಯ ಒಳಿವೆಯು ಒಳಿವೆಯು

1813 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಜನರಿಯ 4ನೇ ದಿನ ಬಂದ ಅರ್ಡ್ .
 ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್ ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ನಂತರ ಉತ್ತರ
 ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು .

ಆದರೆ ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರ, ಈ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ
 ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು
 ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ
 ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬದಲಾಯಿತು. ಕಾರಣ
 ಅಂದಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು
 ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಿಮ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು .

ಆದರೆ ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ 1831 ರಲ್ಲಿ
 ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್, 1832 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ 1834 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು.
 1839 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಡ್ ಬಂದಿತು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ
 ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ, ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್, ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, ಒಕ್ಟೋಬರ್, ನವೆಂಬರ್,
 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು
 ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು
 ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು
 ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಈ ದಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು
 ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ, ಒಕ್ಟೋಬರ್, ನವೆಂಬರ್, ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್
 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು
 ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಹೈನ್ರಿಕ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು .

1) ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಗಾಢ ಯಜ್ಞಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1935 - 1947 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸರಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಪೀಠಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಿಸಿ " ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಗಾಢ ಯಜ್ಞಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ" ರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 567 ಪಂಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1947ರ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೇರಿ ಸರಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಶೇ. 1930 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೇರಿತು.

1935 ರ ಏರಿಕೆ ಸರಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಗಾಢವಾದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ 30 ಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ 125 ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಾಢ ಯಜ್ಞಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಈ ಯಜ್ಞ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಯಜ್ಞಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಯಜ್ಞಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ 1947ರ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಗಾಢ ಯಜ್ಞಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಸೇರಿಸಿ. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಗಾಢ ಯಜ್ಞಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಸೇರಿಸಿ. ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಲಹರಿ ಸಂಹಾರ :-

ಪ್ರೌಢರೇ ದೇವಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯು ಸತ್ತವನು
 ದೇವಿಯೇ ಸತ್ತವನು ಭಯದಿಂದ ದೇವಿ,
 ದೇವಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಾಡಿಯ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮತೆ
 ಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡು, ಪ್ರೌಢರಿಗೆ ಲಂಚಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ
 ಯ ದೇವಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಘಂಟಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ
 ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದಳು. ಉಳಿಗಂಟೆ ಎಲೆ ಜನರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ
 ಎಳೆಯಗಿಟ್ಟು ದೇವಿಯು ಪ್ರೌಢರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ
 ಕೀರ್ತಿಗಳು.

1947ರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಘರಣೆ ಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
 ದೇವಿಯು ಸಂಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗಲೇ ಉಳಿಗಂಟೆ ಪ್ರೌಢರಿಗೆ
 ಕೊಡುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ, ಸಂಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
 ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಉಳಿಗಂಟೆ ಬಹು ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳ
 ದೇವಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಾಗಲೇ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಂದಾಗಲೇ
 ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಗ್ರಂಥ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಲೇಖಕರ ಹೆಸರು	ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಹೆಸರು	ಬರಹದ ವಿಷಯ	ಬರಹದ ವರ್ಷ	ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
೦೧	ಸುಶೀಲಾ ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬಾರ್ಲೆಟ್	ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್	೨೦೧೪	೫೩-೫೪
೦೨	ಬಿ.ಎ.ಎ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬಾರ್ಲೆಟ್	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮ	೧೯೯೯	೮೫-೯೨

ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಯೋಜನಾಕಾರ್ಯ.

ವಿಷಯ:-

ಹೊಡಗಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ

ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವವಳಿ,



ಸಿರಿಮ
ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಏಷ್ಯಾಗ
ಶಾಲೆ ಶಾಲೆ
ಗೌ.ಶಂಕುಪು.

ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವವರು,

ಸಂಜೀವ್. ಕೆ.ಎ
(ಕ್ರಮ ೨೨.ಎ (HKP)
ಶಾಲೆ ಶಾಲೆ, ಗೌ.ಶಂಕುಪು

ದಿನಾಂಕ:- 21.09.2019

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.		ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1	ವಿಠಿಕೆ	1-2
2	ನಂದರು	3
3	ವತಾಯಾರು	4
4	ಗುಪ್ತ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ	5
5	ಕೆದಂಬರು	6
6	ಗಂಗರು	7-8
7	ಇಂದ್ರಾಯ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ	9
8	ಗೌಡಯ್ಯನ ಅರಸರು	10-11
9	ಅರಸರಾಜ	12-13
10	ಅಪ್ಪಾರಾಜ	14
11	ಮುದ್ದುರಾಜ	15
12	ಮೆಣ್ಣೆ ಅರಸರು	16
13	ಓಕ್ಕಲಸುಲ್ತಾನ & ಜೈನರಾಜ	17-18
14	ಪ್ರಿಯಾಧಿರ ಓಕ್ಕಲಮಣಿ	19
15	ಬಹುಸಂಚಾರ	20

ಕೊಡಗಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಭೂದಾಸ: ವಿವರ

ಕೊಡಗು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತೀಕಿತ ಪುರಾಣಿಕನ
 ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ದಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ತಿವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ
 ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಯೋನೋನು ಮೃದ್ವು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.
 ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ಕಿರೀಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಕುಶಾಲನಗರದವರೆಗೆ.
 ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಕುಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದವರೆಗೆ
 4 km ಓ 96 km ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದು, 4,100 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ
 ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ ವನ್ಯಾಂಶವು ಇಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶವಾಗಿ
 ಉತ್ತರ ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ 11°55 ರಿಂದ 12°50 ರವರೆಗೆ
 ಪೂರ್ವ ರೇಖಾಂಶ 75°25 ರಿಂದ 75°41 ರ ನಡುವೆ
 ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೊಡಗು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ
 ನೈರುತ್ಯ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಉಷ್ಣ, ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
 ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ರಾಜ್ಯ
 ನಾನಾ ಋತುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮೃದ್ವು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ
 ಇಷ್ಟಂಶ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಮೆಡಿಕ್ಯಾಲ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಇಲ್ಲ ರಾಜ್ಯ
 ಅಲ್ಲದವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಂದಾಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಡಕ
 ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡಗನ್ನು 3 ಅಲ್ಲದಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ
 ಉತ್ತರ, ಮೆಡಿಕ್ಯಾಲ, ಸೋಮಮೊರಪ್ಪೇಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯಪೇಟ್
 ಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕ್ಯಾಲ ಅಲ್ಲದನ್ನು ಮೆಡಿಕ್ಯಾಲ, ಕಂದಾಯ
 ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಪೋಲ್ಯೋನ್ ನಾಡುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ 4 ಅಲ್ಲದ
 ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಉಷ್ಣ 1,492 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ
 ವನ್ಯಾಂಶವಿದೆ.

ಕೊಡಗಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ

ಒತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ನಾಯಕರ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆ

ನಂದರು:

ಯೆರವೇರಿತು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ವಂಶೀಯರು ನಂದರು ಸಮಗ್ರ
 ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದಿದ್ದರು. ಮೃಗಾದಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ
 ಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣಿಸಿ 'ಕುಂಠಿ' ಎನ್ನುವ ನಂದರು ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿ
 ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕಾಣಿಸಿ ಕೊಡೆ. ನಂದ ವಂಶೀಯರು ಭಾರತದ
 ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ ಪರ್ವತ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆ
 ವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿತ್ತೆಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಖರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ.
 ಕುಂಠಿ ವಂಶಿ ನಂದರು ಅಂತಿಮವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿದು
 ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವಿಜ್ಞಾನವು ನಾಯಕರಾದರು. ಸಮಗ್ರ
 ಭಾರತದ ನಂದರು ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂತರವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಾದರು.
 ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೆ ಈ ನಂದ ವಂಶೀಯರು ನಂದರು
 ಇದ್ದು ಅದ್ವೈತವಾದಿಗಳಾದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ವರಿಯಲು
 ವಶವೆನಿಸಿತೆಂದೂ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಭಾರತದ ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿ
 ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಪರ್ವತಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಂದರು
 ಅದ್ವೈತ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಂದರು ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಕ್ರ. ಪೂ 642
 ರಷ್ಟು ಯಂತ್ರನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನವರು
 ಒತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ನಂದ ವಂಶೀಯರು ಸಾಗೆಗೆ ಅಂತರ
 ನಾನಾ ಶರಣಗಳಿಂದ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆ
 ಬಂದಾಗ ಉಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತು ಬಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಾಯರು:

ನಂದವಂಶವನ್ನು ಉಪಾಧಿಯಾಗಿಯೆ ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆ
 ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದೇ ಇಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನ ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೩೫೨ರಲ್ಲಿ
 ಕೆಳಕಂಡು ಬಂದನು. ನಂದವಂಶದ ಮನೆಧರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ 'ಮಾರಿ'
 ಎಂಬ ಶುದ್ಧ ಘಾತಿಯ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಸಂತತನಿಗೆ
 ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆಂದು ನೆರವಾಯಿತು. ಇಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನು ಜೈನ
 ಮತಸ್ಥನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೩೫೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನು
 ಭದ್ರಬಾಹು ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಬಂದು
 ಶ್ರೀಮಲಾಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೆಟ್ಟು (ಈಗಿನ ಇಂದ್ರಗಿರಿ)
 ದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಶೃದ್ಧಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲ್ಲೀನರಾಗಿಯಾನು.
 ಇಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನ ಮನೆಧರ್ಮ ಬಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೩೫೨-
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೪೫೦ರವರೆಗೆ ಐವತ್ತೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿದ್ದು. ಅವನ
 ಮಗಿಯಾದ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಜಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು
 ತ್ತುರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಾಯಿಯವೆಂದಾಗಿ ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆ
 ತಮ್ಮಿರಲಿ ಗಣ್ಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತಿಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮೂಲದವರು.

ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆ ಇದ್ದವರೂ ಆಗಲೇನು ಕಾಲದ ಬಂದೆಗಳ್ಲಿನ
 ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಂಡು ನಾನಿನದಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲ ೬ ಮಂದಿ
 ಕೆಲವು ಶೃತ್ಯ ನಾಗರಾ ನಿಕೆಯ ಚೆನ್ನ ಕಾಳವೆಂದೆ
 ಕೆಲವು ಮಂದಿ ಕೆಲವಾಗಿಯೆತ್ತದೆ. ಸತ್ಯ ಶೃತ್ಯದ ಸಕಲತೆ
 ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೂಡಲೇನು ಅತ್ಯ ಮೊಗದ
 ಮೊಗದಾಗಿಯೆತ್ತ, ಕೂಡಲೇನು ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿತ್ತೆ
 ಮೈದಿಟ್ಟು ಎಂಬ ಈ ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆ
 ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆ ಇಂದ್ರ ಮಾರಿಯೆಂದೆ

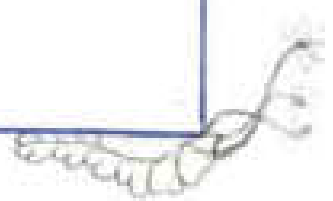
ಗುಪ್ತ ನಾಮಾಂಜ್ಞ:

ಯೆರೆಯುಳು ಯೆನಂದ ನೆರೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು
 ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಒಳಿವಿಟ್ಟು ಉಪವಿ ರಾಜರಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಲವು
 ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ
 ವಿಭಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ನೆರೆಯು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 4ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ
 ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ಈ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗಲ ೬ ದೊಡ್ಡ
 ಭಾಗದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಹಿಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ ೫ನೇ
 ಶತಮಾನದ ಅನೇಕ ವಾಗ ಯೋಧರಾಗು ಇರುವನ್ನು
 ಗುಂಪಿಯೆಡೆ ಘೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅಧಿಕಾರ
 ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ ೫ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅನೇಕ ಗುಪ್ತರಾದ ಗುಪ್ತರ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಇಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನ ನಂತರ
 ಸಮುದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನು ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾದನು.
 ಸಮುದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈಗಣ
 ಭಾಗಲ, ಯಾದಿಣ ಅಸ್ಸಂ, ವೆಂಜಾವ್, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ
 ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಯದ್ಯತ್ರಾದ್ಯಾದ ಯೋಧರು, ಯೋಧಿಯರು
 ಅಜ್ಜನಾದಿಯನರು, ಯದ್ಯರು ೬ ಅಧಿಕಾರನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ
 ರಾಜವುಳಾಗಿ ಸಮುದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನ ಅಧೀನಪಟ್ಟು
 ತಿಟ್ಟಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಯದ್ಯತ್ರಾದ್ಯಾದ ಅಣ್ಣ ಯೋಧ
 ಯಾಗಿ ಒಳಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆರಾವ್ಯಯತ್ತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆದು
 ಒಳಿಟ್ಟ ಗುಜರಾತ್, ಅಶೋಕಪಟ್ಟಣ, ಗೋದಾವರಿ,
 ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಣಿ ೬ ನೆಲ್ಲರು ಯೋಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲವರ
 ಲಿಂಚಿಯ ರಡೆಗೆ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗಿದರು.
 ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕೊಡೆಗೆ ಸಹ ಸಮುದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನ
 ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲ ಅನೇಕವಾರತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ದಕ್ಕಲಾದ ರಾಜವಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭ್ಯುತಯಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡೆಗು:-

ಕದಂಬರು:

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶಿ 4ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾತವಾಹನರು ಕ್ಷೀಣ
 ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕದಂಬರು ಅಭ್ಯುತಯ ಇಂದರು.
 ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ರಾಜರು ರೆಡೆಯರು. ಶಿವ್ ಗಣೇಶನಿಂದ
 ಪ್ರಾಣೋತ್ಸಾಹವೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜೀತವಾಯಿತು.
 ಆತನಿಗೆ ರೆಡೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನ
 ಗಲಪು ಕವಗು ಪ್ರಯಾಸವೆ ಕೆಲವು ಇವೆಂದೆಂದೆ
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದನೆಯೆಂದು ಕದಂಬರು ಮೊದಲೆ ಸಮೀಪ
 ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈತನಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿರು
 ವೆನು. ಅಷ್ಟೇನೆಯನು ಕ್ರೂರಿಯಂತೆ ಕೆಲ ರೆಡೆಯ
 ಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನಿಸಿದ
 ನಾಯಕನನ್ನು ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರಿಸಿದ
 ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೆ ಕುತ್ ಗಣೇಶ ಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ
 ಕವಗು ಮೊತ್ತಂತೆ ಕದಂಬ ರಾಜವಂಶ ಅಧಿಪತ್ಯ
 ಇಂದಿದ್ದು, ಮೊತ್ತಂತೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿರುವೆನು.
 ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೂರಿಯ ಕದಂಬರು ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ
 ತೆ ತಾರುತ್ಯವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆನವಾಗಿ
 ಇನ್ನಿಸಿರುವೆನು ದೈವ ತಟ್ಟು. ದರಾವ್ರಾಯ
 ಕೆಲವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿರು. ಇದರ
 ಕ್ರೂರಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೂರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರೂರಿಯ ಇನ್ನಿಸಿದ
 ಮೇಲೆ ಕದಂಬರು ಮೊದಲಿನೆನು. ಕದಂಬರು
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶಿ 5ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ
 ಮೊತ್ತಂತೆ.



ಗಂಗೆಯ:

ಗಂಗೆಯ ವಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಲದ ಶಾಸನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ
ಹೋದನು ಅಂತರ ಇದ್ದು ಕೆಲವು ವರುಷಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ
ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಗಂಗೆಯವರು ತೆಲಿವೆನ್ನು ಕಂಡು
ವಾಗಿನ ಕಾಲದ್ದು ಗಂಗೆಯ ಗಂಗೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಹಂತ
ಶಾಸನದ್ದು. ಹೋದನು ಸೇವಂತ ಕನಾಡದಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ
ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದುದಾಗಿತ್ತು ಇವರ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಗಂಗೆಯ
೧೬೦೦೦ ಎನ್ನುವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ೫ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲ
ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೂ ವಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಅರ್ಧದ ೪ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ
ಶಾಸನವೂ ಸಂತೋಷದರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖವಾಗಿ
ಹೋದನು ಗಂಗೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಅಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ
ಹೋದನು ಗಂಗೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಅಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ
ಇನ್ನೂ ಸೇವಂತ ಸಂತೋಷದರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ
ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಶಾಸನ ಇವರನ್ನು ಹೋದನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು
ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ.

ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೂ ಕಂಡು
ಹೋದನು ಗಂಗೆಯ ಶಾಲದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಶಾಸನಗಳಿಂದ
ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಗಂಗೆಯ ಗಂಗೆಯವರು ಅರ್ಧದ
ಕೆಲವು ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ. ಮಹಿರೋಲಿ ಶಾಸನ
ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ
ನ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ
ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ ೪೬೬
ರದ್ದಾಗಿತ್ತು ಗಂಗೆಯ ಶಾಸನವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ
ಅವನಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಶಾಸನ
ವನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ

ಬಾದಾಮಿಯ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು.

ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 535ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 757 ರವರೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಳ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಗು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 535ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಳ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಗು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 535ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಳ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಗು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಕೊಡಗು ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಳ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಗು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 535ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಳ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಗು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಹಾಲೈತಿ ಅರಸರು

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 157500ದ ಕೊಡಗನ್ನು ಅಶ್ವಿನ್ ಹಾಲೈತಿ ಅರಸರನ್ನು
ಎವರು ಲಿಪಿವೆಗ್ಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಟ್ಟು ಸಿಗರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ
ಹಿಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕಿರಗಿ ಅರಸರು ಕುಲದವರಿಗಿರುವ
ರೈತರು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಖರ್ಚಿ ಅಂತೆ ಅರಸರು
ವಾಕೆಸರು . ರೈತರ ಅರಸರ ವಲಾ ಫೈರಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಡೆತ್ತ
ಇತ್ತೆ ಫೈರೆಯ ಸೆವಾಲದರು . ಹೆಡೆತ್ತನಾಯಕ

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1499 ರಿಂದ 1515 ವರೆಗೆ ತಿಟ್ಟುತರುತ್ತನಾಗಿದ್ದು
ಇದ್ದ ವಂದದ ವಾಡ್ಡುಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ದರಿಯಾ ಮಗ
ರಾಮರಾಜ ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಟ್ಟುತರು ವಂದಿತು ರಾಮರಾಜ

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1570-1582ರ ವರೆಗೆ ರೈತರು ಕಾಳನಾಗಿದ್ದ
ಈ ರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಅರಸಿಡೆಯ ದಿ ಒಸಲಂಗನಾಯಕ
ಎಂಬುದು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಅರಸಿಡೆಯ ಅಳಿವಾ
ಅರರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಈ ವಂದದ ಸ್ವಾತರನಾಗುವನೆಂದು
ಆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅರರಾಜನನ್ನುವಾತೆ ರೈತಿಯ
ರಾಜರಾಲದ ರೆಲದಿಂದಾಗಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಖರ್ಚಿ

-ಯಿಂದ ಹೆಗರಳಿಟ್ಟನೆಂದು ತೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೆತಿಯವರು

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1570 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮರಾಜ ತನ್ನ ಒಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ
ಅಟ್ಟಿದಯವನು ಸಂದಿದ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕುಡಲನು
ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒಟ್ಟಿಟ್ಟನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಹಗಿದೆ. ಈ
ಫೆಲನೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಮರಾಜ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಅರರಾಜ
ಹಾಗೆ ಅಂಗನಾಯಕನಿಗೆ ರೈತರ ಒಟ್ಟಿ ವಂದಿಯ
ಫೈರು ಅನಾದವೆಂದು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ
ದರಿಯವನಾದ ಅರರಾಜನ ಹೆತ್ತಿಟ್ಟು ರೈತಿಯಿಂದ
ಹೆಗರಳಿಟ್ಟುವೆಂದು ಅಕ್ಕರಣಿ : ಸೆತಿಯವರು ಬಂದರು.

ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ 1575 ರಿಂದ 1834ರವರೆಗೆ ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರು
 ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
 ಈ ವಂಶದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಅರಸನಾದ
 ಅರಸರ ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸನಾದ ಅಪ್ಪಾಜಿರಾಯನ
 ಕಾಲದ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತೀರಿದಾಗ ಅರಸನಾದ
 ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅರಸರಾಗಿದ್ದನು ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ 1780-1809ರ
 ನಂತರ ಈತನು "ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರನಾಮ"ವೆಂದ
 ನಂತರದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಕಾಲದ ಅವರಣೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ
 ಅಂಶವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ "ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರನಾಮ"
 ಯೆಂಬುದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅರಸರಾಗಿದ್ದನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ
 ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗಿದ್ದು. ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರ ಸೇವಕರು
 450 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಅವಧಿ
 ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರನಾಮ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ
 ವಲ್ಲ. ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಗೌರವದಿಂದಾಗಿ
 ಅರಸರ ಸೇವಕರು. ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರು ಕೊಡಗನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ
 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ.
 ಅಶ್ವಶರಣ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ
 ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರು. ತೀವ್ರ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಅರಸರ "ಕೈಲಿನ್ನು
 ಪುಷ್ಪವತಿ"ವೆಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರು
 ಇನ್ನೂ ಅರಸರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ
 ಅವರು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ 1575ರ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸರು ಕೊಡಗಿನ
 ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬಿದಂತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ
 ಮಲೆಯಾಳಿ ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಿಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾರವತ್ತು

ವಿರೋಧ:

ವಿರೋಧವು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಕುಲದ (ಕ್ರ.ನಂ. 157000) 1600ರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ
ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರ.ನಂ. 157000 1600ರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ
ವನ್ನೆಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ
ಇವು ವ್ಯವಹಾರವಾಗಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರರು ಅಧಿಕಾರ
ಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆ ನಿಂತು
ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಕುಲದ ತಂತ್ರದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡ
ಬಿಟ್ಟಾಗ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ರಚನೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ
ಈ ತನ್ನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡ
ಅನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು "ಕ್ರ.ನಂ. 157000" ಎಂದು
ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪು.

ವಿರೋಧ ತನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು
ಕೊಡಗಿನವರು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
ಕೊಡವೆ ಸಮಯವು ಇದ್ದು ಬಾಕಿ (ಕ್ರ.ನಂ. 157000)
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕುಲದ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ
ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡ
ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ತರಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಇದನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೊಡ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದರು
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೊಡವೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು
ಈ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ವಿರೋಧ
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶಿ 1780 ಉದ 1788ರವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಗಿನ
 ಹೈದರಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿಪ್ಪುಸುಲ್ತಾನನ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ :-

ಉಗರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಇಡೀಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶಿ 1780ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಣವನ್ನು
 ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮೊಗಲರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಆರೋಪಿಸಿ
 ಉಗರಾಜ ನಾಗನಾ ಅಟ್ಟಾಳರಾದ ನಡವಳಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು.
 ಹೈದರಾಳಯ ನೋಡಿಸಿದ ಗಡುಗಿ ಎಂಬ ಉಗರಾಜ-1
 ಹೈದರಾಳಯ ಅಧೀನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಎರಡುಮೂರು ಅನಾಳು
 ಸವಾಗಿ ರೋಪಣೆ ಹೈದರಾಳ ಸುಯೋಚನಕ್ಕೆ ಗಂಗಾಳುತ್ತು.
 ಉಗರಾಜ-1ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತ್ರಂತುಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂದು ದಾಖಲಾತ್ರಿಕ
 ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಾದ ಮಲೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮರಳಿ ನಿಡುವ
 ಘರವೆಸೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೈದರಾಳಯ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಂತ್ಯಾಜ
 ಯಿಡಿತೆವನ್ನು ತಾಳಿಸಿದನು. ತಿಲ್ಲು ರಾಜ ಸಂತಾಳರವರು
 ಗಂಗಾಯರು ಕ್ರೋಧಿಸಿ ಸಾಗಿಸಿ ತಿಲ್ಲು ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ
 ಆಲೆಕೊಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ತನ್ನ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿರೋಧನು
 ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಬಾಹ್ಯವಾಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡಗಿನ
 ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವು ಬಾಹ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಮಲಾರಿಸಿತ್ತು
 ನೋಡಿಸಿದನು. ಖಂಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೋಧಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಗನ್ನು
 ಕಾಪಾಡಿದ ಕೊಡಲೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವು ಮರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ಹೈದರಾಳ ನಾಲೆಲಿಯವರು ದಾಖಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದನೆ
 ದಾಖಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮರಣ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಅಧೀನವು
 ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಡವಳಿಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ದೊಡ್ಡಾಳುಬಾಯಿತು.
 ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವು ಮರಣವಾಯಿತು
 ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಕೊಡಲೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಲ್ಲ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶಿ 1782ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನವರು ಹಾಗೆಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ
 ಹೈದರಾಳ ಬೋಧಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಂತ್ಯಾಜ
 ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಕಡೆ ತರುಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ಕೊಡಗಿನ
 ಮರಣವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಯಾಗಿದನು.

ಕ್ರ. 3 1834ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಾಗರಾ ಕೂಡಲು ಜೀವನ:

ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ರಂಗವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮಾಡಲಿವೆವು ನಾಗರಾ ಕೂಡಲಿನ
 ಸದಸ್ಯರಂತೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ
 ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು
 ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಚಿಕ್ಕ
 ಹಣಕಾಸಿಗೆ ಅನುಮಾನವು ಉಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ
 ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ರಂಗವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು
 ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು
 ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಹದಲ್ಲೂ ತನ್ನ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
 ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಗೆ ನಾಗರಾ
 ಅಂಗಣವನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
 ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು
 ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಲು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ
 ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು.

ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಲಿನ
 ಕೂಡಲಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವ
 ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ.
 ಹಿಂದಿನಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು
 ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮಾತಿ ಯದ್ದು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ
 ಅದನ್ನು ಬಾಳಿಸುವುದು. ಕ್ರ. 3 1834ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ
 ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಾಗರಾ ಕೂಡಲಿನ ಜೀವನ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ
 ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡಲಿನ ಮಾತಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ
 ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕೊಡುವುದು
 ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಕಾರ :

ಹೆಚ್ ಹನ್ನಿಲಿನ ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಯುವ ತನ್ನಡೆನುತಿನ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ
 ಮೆಲೆನುತಿನ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಂಡೆಗು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾದ ಕಾಲಿ, ಯೆಂದಾಸ್ತಿನದ
 ಸ್ವಿಯುಕಾಲ್ಯುಂಡೆ, ಜಯನಾ, ಒಬ್ಬರಾದ ಹೆಚ್‌ರುನಕ್ಷರದ
 ಕರೆಯುಲ್ಪಡುವ ಕೊಡೆಗು ರಾಜಕಿಯ ಅತಿಶಯದಲ್ಲ
 ಅನೇಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಜಲ್ಲೆಯಾನಿವೆ.
 ಕೊಡೆಗಿನ ಹೆಚ್ ಸಮ್ಯಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಡಿದ ಅದೇಕೆ
 ಅವರ ಮನು ಈ ಯಾಗಿನ ಕಾಯವೆಲ್ಲ ತ್ರಿಯುಲಯ
 ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲನ ನೈತಿಕತೆ ಸಂಪನ್ನವಾದ
 ಹಾಗೆಸನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ
 ಯನೇತನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರೊಬ್ಬದ ಕೊಡೆಗಿನ ಅನುನಿ
 ತನು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ, ಕೊಡೆಗನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ
 ಅಲ್ಲನ ಸುಂದರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕೊಡೆಗಿಯನ್ನು
 ಅಡಿಯ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಕ್ಷರಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದೆಯನು
 ಬತ್ತರ ಇದೇತದ ಸಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯರು ನಾನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಘರತದ
 ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯರು ಯಂದು ಅನುನ ಯೆಡಿಯ್ದಾರೆ.
 ಅಲ್ಲದ ಕೊಡೆಗಿಗೆ ಗಂಗೆರು, ಕಡೂರು, ನಾಲಿ
 ಯನೇತನದವರ ಕೊಡೆಗಿಗೆ ಅಪಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅಪರ
 ಪ್ರತಿಯೆಂದು ಪ್ರೀತದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದು.
 ಕೊಡೆಗಿನ ರಾಜಕಿಯ ಅತಿಶಯದಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ
 ಪ್ರಾತೆ ಯೆತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲನ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ
 ಪ್ರೀತಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮದೆಯಾದ ಕೊಡೆಗಿಯನ್ನು
 ಅಡಿಯ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಂದಾಗಿ ಕೊಡೆಗು ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜಕ
 ತಿಹ್ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯರು ಕನೀಷಕೆ ಸುಂದರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
 ಬಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅತಿಶಯ ಪ್ರೀತದಲ್ಲ ತನ್ನದೆಯಾದ
 ಪ್ರೀತನ್ನು ಯುನೀವೆ.

Department of BCA Assignment

2017-18

ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC :- BLOCK-
- CHAIN

Submitted To;

THIRTHESH SIR,
DEPT. OF BCA
CAJVERY COLLEGE
GONDKOPPAL.

Submitted From;

BHOOMIKA H.L.
IST B.C.A
CAJVERY COLLEGE
GONDKOPPAL.

ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC :- BLOCK CHAIN

Submitted To,

Theerthesh SDR
Dipti of BCA
Cauvery college
Gandikoppal

Submitted From,

Ananya S.C
I BCA
Cauvery college
Gandikoppal

FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION
OF
TECHNOLOGY

ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC : BLOCK CHAIN

SUBMITTED BY : NIHAL MA

I BCA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GOMKOPPAL

SUBMITTED TO : THIRATHESH SIR

DEPARTMENT OF BCA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GOMKOPPAL

Cauvery
College Gonikoppal

Fundamental Information.....

Technology

Topic :- Block chain (example)

Submitted to;

Theerthesh Sir
Lecturer
Cauvery college
Gonikoppal

Submitted by;

Aruna K.L
1st BCA
Cauvery college
Gonikoppal..

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF BCA

Topic : BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Submitted by,

JANIA. M.H
Ist BCA.
CAUVERY, COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL.

Submitted to,

THEERTHESH SIR,
CAUVERY COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL.

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

Department of BCA.

Topic:- Blockchain Technology.

Submitted by,

Rajinal. K.M

Ist BCA

Cauvery College.

Gonikoppal.

Submitted to

Theerithesh S/s

Lecturer.

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal.

Assignment

On

Blue Chain

Submitted to : Therese, Sr

Submitted by : Pastorina - hid

Department of

I" BCP

County College

Grand Rapids

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

Department of BCA.

Topic : Blockchain Technology.

Submitted by,

Shreya. C.V

1st BCA

Cauvery college

Gonikoppal

Submitted to,

Theerthah Sir

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal.

FiT ASSIGNMENT

Topic:- Blockchain

Submitted By,

Chandan BA
I year BCA
Cauvery degree College
Guntur.

Submitted To,

Thiruthak Sir,
Department of BCA
Cauvery degree College
Guntur.

Assignment
On
Blockchain

Submitted By :-

Droshik Mathamma

Ist BCA

Cauvery College

Gronkappa

Submitted To :-

Thiruthush Sir

Dept of BCA

Cauvery College

Gronkappa

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF

BCA

TOPIC : BLOCKCHAIN

SUBMITTING BY,

Dechamma - C. K

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal.

I BCA

SUBMITTING to,

Thearithesh Sir

Department of

BCA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF

BCA

TOPIC : BLOCKCHAIN

SUBMITTING BY

Sigma

I BCA

SUBMITTING TO

Theerathush Sra

ASSIGNMENT

Fundamental Information Technology Assignment

Topic : Block Chain

Submitted by:

Rajesh BM

3rd BCA

Country College

Banaskoppl

Submitted to :

Thirathath BM

Country College

Banaskoppl

Subject :- Fundamentals of info technology (FIT)

Topic :- BLOCKCHAIN

From,

Shivith Bopanna A.P,

Ist year BCA.

GCG,

Grandkuppal.

To,

This Thank Sir

Department of Computer

C. C. S,

Grandkuppal

FTT ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC: BLOCKCHAIN AND APPLICATION

**SUBMITTED
TO:**

FTT LECTURER

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONDKOPPAL

**SUBMITTED
BY:**

HANDE H L

I BCA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONDKOPPAL

FIT ASSIGNMENT

Topic : BLOCKCHAIN

Submitted by

SHREE KAR.H.P

I year BCA

Canvery Degree College

Gonikoppal - 571213

Submitted to

Department of BCA

Canvery Degree

College Gonikoppal -

571213

Department of BCA Assignment

2018-19



*Artificial
Intelligence*

ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE.



ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE.





ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE

ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

TOPIC:

IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

SUB:

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

FROM:

KAVERAPPA B.V
IInd B.COM 'A' Sec
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal

To

Bojamma Man
Dept. of BCA
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal

ARTIFICIAL

INTELLIGENCE

Generative AI

2nd Year '21

University College

Cork

Cauvery College
Gomihoppal

Topic:- Importance
Of AI In
Education
Sector

Submitted To,
Balsamma Nam
Lecturer
BCA Department
Cauvery College
Gomihoppal

Submitted by:-
Anur M.
IInd B.com A
Cauvery College
Gomihoppal

Department of BCA Assignment

2019-20



Artificial Intelligence.

Cauvery Sreyas College
Gomohoppal

Artificial Intelligence

Topic: Importance of AI
in education sector

Submitted to:

B. Sc. in Education

Students of

Department of B. Sc.

Cauvery College Gomohoppal

Submitted by:

Rishik

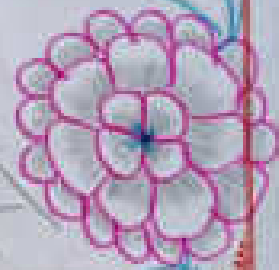
Roll No: 212143

Cauvery College

Gomohoppal

Artificial

Intelligence





Artificial

Intelligence

CRAWFORD DEGREE COLLEGE
GENERAL 2022-23



WELCOME TO
CRAWFORD DEGREE COLLEGE
GENERAL 2022-23

Practical
Inhibitors

*Artificial
Intelligence*



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE



Department of BCA Assignment

2020-21





Antiquae

Insigne





Astrid's special
Intelligence



Artificial
Intelligence





Ardha Vial
Intelligence

ARTIFICIAL

INTELLIGENCE





AI

Artificial
Intelligence



..

Department of BCA Assignment

2021-22

DIGITAL FLUENCY

Topic - 7 layers of architecture

From

Rajesh S.H

2nd Sem '18

Courtesy College, Guntur

To

Pallavi ma'am

Dept. of B.A.

Courtesy College

Guntur

DIGITAL

FLUENCY

ASSEIGNMENT

Topic - 7 layers of architecture

From

Ronathu. P.M

Ist BCA 'B'

Courtesy college

Goni Koppal

To

Pallavi mo'am

Dept. of BCA

Courtesy college

Goni Koppal

Digital

Fluency

Assignment

Topic : 7 layers of IoT

→ Aditi Kishal 80
⇒ IBCA

Digital Fluency

Assignment

Topic: 7 layer of IoT

Submitted by:

Shreekan H.P

Ist BcA

Cauvery college

Choni Koppal

Submitted to:

Pallavi Man

Dept of BCA

Cauvery college

DF ASSIGNMENT

Topic: 7 Layers
of 90T

Submitted by:
HEMISH K.B
I BBA
Cauvery College
Gudkoppal.

Submitted to:
Pallavi Mow
Dept of BBA
Cauvery College
Gudkoppal.

ASSIGNMENT DIGITAL FLUENCY

Topic: T OT Architecture

Submitted by:

Anvitha Kumar CV

I BCA 'A'

Cauvery College

Gonkoppal

Submitted to

Pallavi Mani

Dept of CS

Cauvery College

Gonkoppal

Digital & FLUENCY Assignment

TOPIC :- IOT Architecture

SUBMITTED By;

Nithin .C,
Ist BCA,
Cauvery College,
Banikoppal.

SUBMITTED To;

Pallavi Ma'am,
Department of BCA,
Cauvery College,
Banikoppal.

DIGITAL FLUENCY ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC: Explanations of some points

Submitted By;

Abhishek.P.V.

1st BCA,

Cauvery College

Banikoppal

Submitted To:-

Rilavi ma'am

Department of BCA

Cauvery College

Banikoppal.

ASSIGNMENT ON EVENT MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

SUBMITTED BY,

GOUVERDHAN.E

IIIrd BBA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

21/11/2017

SUBMITTED TO,

KAVITHA MAM

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED TO CONDUCTING OF EVENT

A Procedure is a way of conducting the event in Right & the correct way.

The following are the Procedures of conducting an event

A) DEFINE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Planning and conducting an event involves a lot of effort. Before going too far into it the event manager has to think about the success why the event should be organized.

B) ESTABLISH AN EVENT BUDGET

Planning an event can be facilitated by creating a budget early on, which identifies other aspects of the event. Additionally, setting a budget will focus attention

C) FINALIZE THE EVENT DATES

Choosing the date is one of the most important decisions that will determine the rest of the event plan.

D) FIGURE OUT THE POTENTIAL ATTENDEES

Based on the objectives of the event the event manager has to figure out the people who will be benefited the most from the purpose of the event.

~~E) FIGURE OUT THE POTENTIAL ATTENDEES~~

E) SECURE THE VENUE:

A great destination choice can increase attendance by as much as 8% according to event industry. Choice of venue must align with the objectives of the event and the budget allocated for the event.

F) CREATES A MASTER PLAN:

The EVENT Manager must prepare a master plan. It has to cover all the aspects of activities that have to be performed for the successful completion of the event.

G) ORGANIZE A TEAM:

A strong team is required for the successful conduct of the event.

H] CREATE A MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL PLAN.

Marketing and Promotion are key to making sure that all stakeholders receive the required information for a successful event.

I] DETERMINING ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES

The planning of events requires the formation of an administrative team to oversee the day-to-day operations so that they are completed according to plan and to ensure success.

J] DEVELOP EVENT BRANDING

Event branding includes everything from event name and theme to event website design and on-site experiences.

K] CONFIRM SPONSORS, EXHIBITORS, AND SPEAKERS

When the organization is hosting a large-scale event extending far beyond the cost and value to the event. Speakers, sponsors, and exhibitors are invited to be part of the event.

1] IDENTIFY AND SELECT TECHNICAL TOOLS

EVENTS are becoming increasingly complex and today's event planners are expected to do more with less. It is largely due to the advent of event technology.

2] WORK WITH SUPPLIERS BASED ON THE GUEST NEEDS

Most of the events require movable rentals and it would be a costly affair for Purchaser all the required equipment.

3] EVALUATE THE EVENT

Event manager should establish goals and objectives, and then determine how to evaluate whether the event is successful. Event surveys and feedback can be used to gain information from the attendees.

EVENT MANAGEMENT

MEANING AND DEFINITIONS:

Event management is the Process of analysis, Planning, marketing, Producing, and evaluating an event. It is a different way of Promoting a Product, Service or idea.

It is a range of services offered to the consumer that include Planning, advertising, Promotion of different events.

"The application of management Principles of Project management to the creation and development of large scale events. It involves Studying the demand, identify the target audience, Creating the event concept, Planning the logistics, Co-ordinating the technical aspects before actually launching the event, and Executing the event."

NEED FOR EVENT MANAGEMENT

A) COST-EFFECTIVE:

A Company & a customer can save a lot of money by outsourcing the event to companies that organize events regularly.

B) TIME- SAVING:

An event management partner will help in saving the valuable time of the customer.

C) REDUCES BURDEN AND STRESS:

Organising an event is a stressful task and event management company will reduce the stress and burden of the customer by taking the responsibility of conducting the event.

D) INCREASED RISK MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES:

An event is bound to be full of uncertainties. The expertise knowledge of the event manager will help in the formulation of good risk management plans.

E) EVENT PLANNING:

A professional event planning & management company will be an expert in the planning and conduct of the event.

F) INCREASED LEVEL OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION:

If a company is looking to reach out to the target audience, then an event management company can have a bigger role in this sense.

G) THE INFLOW OF CREATIVE IDEAS:

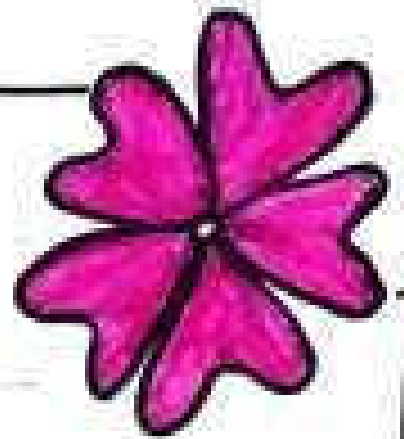
Professional event organizers tend to have interesting and creative ideas for organizing successful event.

H) SMOOTH EXECUTION:

Handling every aspect of a major event by one person could be a messy affair.

I) POST-EVENT ANALYSIS:

This is another prerequisite for determining the success of any event. It usually involves updating about the amount and quality of work done.

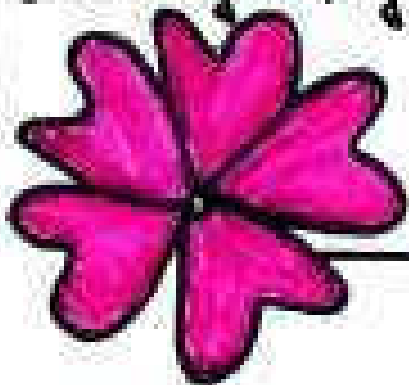


FUNDAMENTAL OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION ASSIGNMENT

Topic :- Trial Balance

Submitted By, *L.S.*
Moulya A.A.
I BBA
Causing college Gouikoppa
18-02-2019

Submitted To,
Kavitha Man
Dept of BBA
Causing college
Gouikoppa



FINAL ACCOUNTS

1. From the following information prepare trading account for the year ended 31st March 2021.

Particulars	Amount
1. Stock on April 1 st 2020	20,000
2. Purchases	65,000
3. Returns outward	5,000
4. Sales	1,00,000
5. Return inward	10,000
6. Stock on 31 st March 2021	15,000
7. Duty and clearing charges	

Solution - Trading & Profit & Loss A/c for the year ending 31st March 2021

Particulars	Amount	Dr	Particulars	Amount	Cr
To opening stock	20,000		By Sales	1,00,000	
To purchases	65,000		By Return inward	10,000	90,000
By Return outward	5,000	60,000			
To Return inward		6,000	By closing stock		15,000
To duty & clearing charges		4,000			
To gross profit (Balance figure)		15,000			
		1,05,000			1,05,000

2. From the following balances have been extracted from the debit of account given name industries. Prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 2021.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Purchases	1,65,000	By Rent & Rates	2000
Sales	2,75,000	By Interest earned	4000
Return inwards	15,000	By Commission earned	3000
Return outwards	5000	By Carriage outwards	2000
Stock (01-04-2020)	50,000	By Trading expenses	3000
Wages	30,000	By Bad debts	500
Salaries	5000	By Bad debts	50
Carriage inwards	4000	By Insurance	
Trade expenses	1000	By Stock on	
Portage & telegram	1000	31 st March 2021	35,000
Trading expenses	1000		
Insurance	1000		
Printing & Stationery	500		

Tell how industries by trading & profit
and loss account for the year ending
31st March 2021

Particulars	Amount	Amount	Particulars	Amount	Amount
To Opening Stock		50,000	By Sales	2,75,000	
To Purchase	1,45,000		add Return inward	15,000	2,90,000
less-			By closing stock		35,000
Return outward	5,000	1,60,000			
To wages		30,000			
To cartage inward		2,000			
To gross profit (balance figure)		51,000			
		2,98,000			2,98,000
To Salaries		1,000	By gross profit b/d		51,000
To Trade Expenses		1,000	By Interest earned		4,000
To Sundry Expenses		1,000	By Commission		3,000
To Postage & Telegrams		1,000	By Bad debts recovered		50
To Insurance		1,000			
To Printing & Stationery		5,000			
To Rent & Rates		2,000			
To Carriage Out		2,000			
To Sundry Expenses		3,000			
To Bad debts		500			
To Net Profit		36,050			
		58,050			58,050

ACCOUNTANCY ASSIGNMENT 2022-2023

TOPIC :

Final Account

Submitted

From

MONISH K. KULAPPA

BBA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GENKOPPAL

Submitted

10.

Kautilya marni

dept of BBA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GENKOPPAL

Final Account

From the following information prepare Trading A/c for the yr ended 31st March 2021

- 1) Stock on April 1st 2020 - 20,000
- 2) Purchases - 65,000
- 3) Returns outwards - 5000
- 4) Sales - 1,00,000
- 5) Returns Inwards - 10,000
- 6) Stock on 31st March 2021 - 15,000
- 7) Duty & clearing charge - 4000

Solution :

Trading A/c for the yr ended 31st March 2021

Particulars	₹	₹	Particulars	₹	₹
To opening stock		20,000	By Sales	1,00,000	
To purchases	65,000		less: Return Inwards	(10,000)	
less: return outw	(5,000)				90,000
		60,000	By closing stock		15,000
To carriage inward		6,000			
To duty & clearing charges		400			
- To gross profit c/d		15,000			
		1,05,000			1,05,000

From the following balance have been extracted from the books of J. A. Jothi Home Industries. Prepare Trading & P/L. Loss A/c for the yr ending 31st March 2021.

Particulars	Dr	Particulars	Cr
Purchases	16,000	By Profit & sales	2000
Sales		By Interest earned	4000
Returns Inwards	15,000	By Commission earned	3000
Returns outwards	5,000	By Carriage outwards	2000
Stock (1/4/2020)	30000	By Travelling expenses	2000
Wages	3000	By bad debts	500
Salaries	5000	By bad debts recovered	100
Carriage Inwards	4000	By Stock on 31 st 2021	3500
Trade expenses	1000		
Sundry expenses	1000		
Postage & telegram	1000		
Insurance	1000		
Printing & Stationery	500		

Solution:

Smith Home Industries by Trading A/c as on 31 March 2017

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To opening stock		₹ 10,000 By Sales	10,000
To Purchases	14,000	Less: Returns Inwards	1,000
Less: Returns outwards	1,000		
		₹ 8,000 By closing stock	8,000
To Wages	20,000		
To carriage inwards	4,000		
To Gross Profit	51,000		
	₹ 1,00,000		₹ 1,00,000
To Salaries	8,000	By Gross Profit (G.P.)	51,000
To Trade expenses	7,000	By Interest earned	4,000
To Secondary expenses	10,000	By Commission	3,000
To Postage & Telegram	1,000	By Bad debts recovered	50
To Insurance	10,000		
To Printing & Stationery	5,000		
To Rent & Rates	2,000		
To Carriage outwards	2,000		
To Travelling expenses	3,000		
To Bad debts	500		
To net profit	58,000		
	₹ 1,00,000		₹ 1,00,000

Thank you

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal

Fundamental of
Business Accounting

Topic : Final accounts

Submitted To ^{Dr} 29-02-2020

Kavitha Mani,
Accounts Lecturer,
Cauvery College,
Gonikoppal

Submitted by
Aravind, M.V
Ist BBA
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal.

From the following balances have been extracted from the book of accounts of the above industrial concern the Trading & Profit & Loss accounts for the year ending 31 March 2021.

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
Purchases	1,65,000	Rent & Rates	2,000
Sales	2,75,000	Interest earned	4,000
Opening Inwards	15,000	Commission earned	3,000
Opening Outwards	5,000	Carriage outwards	2,000
Stock (Value)	50,000	travelling exps	3,000
wages	30,000	Bad debts	5,000
Salaries	8,000	Bad debts recovered	50
Carriage Inwards	4,000	Stock on 31/3/21	35,000
trade exps	1,000		
Advertising exps	1,000		
Postage & Telegrams	1,000		
Insurance	1,000		
Printing & Stationery	500		

Statement of Financial Position for the year ending 31/12/2020

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Share Capital	10,000	Share Capital	10,000
Reserves	10,000	Share Premium	5,000
Profit & Loss	10,000	Profit & Loss	10,000
Fixed Assets	10,000	Fixed Assets	10,000
Current Assets	10,000	Current Assets	10,000
	20,000		20,000
		By credit of	
	5,000	By interest earned	1,000
	1,000	By commission earned	2,000
	1,000	By bad debts recovered	500
	1,000		
	500		
	2,000		
	2,000		
	3,000		
	500		
	28,500		
	58,050		58,050

Thank You...

Mangalore University

Caunery College Gonikoppa.

Account's Assignment

TOPIC :- Final Account's

To,

18-08-2021

Kavitha Mam

Account's

Caunery College

Gonikoppa

From,

NIKHIL B

Ist BBA

Caunery College

Gonikoppa.

Final Accounts of Proprietary Concern

From the following particulars Prepare Trading, Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet of Madhusudan as on 31st Dec 2018.

Trial Balance as on 31/12/2018.

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Stock	80,000	
Building	1,20,000	
Machinery	50,000	
Debtor's Drawings	85,000	
Purchases	20,000	
Insurance	4,50,000	
Trade Expenses	7500	
Sales Returns	13,000	
Salaries	3000	
Carriage Inwards	41,000	
Bad debts	6,250	
Bills Receivable	1500	
Cash	22,500	
Bank loan	7000	
Creditor's		55,000
Capital		1,60,000
Sales		160000
Purchase Returns		6,50,000
Discount received		4000
Commission received		2000
Provision for bad debts		3750
Bills Payable		2000
		10,000
	9,11,750	9,11,750

Trading Profit & Loss a/c for year ending March 31st
 M. Mathurathan

Particulars	Dr	Cr	Particulars	Dr	Cr
Opening stock		80,000	By Sales	6,50,000	
By Purchases	9,00,000		Less: By Sales Return	3000	6,47,000
By Purchase Return	10,000	44,000			
By Closing Stock		60,000	By Closing Stock		60,000
By Gross Profit old		1,74,400			
		70,700			70,700
By Salaries old	10,000		By Gross Profit old		1,74,750
By Old Salaries	10,000	48,000	By dividend received		2000
Trade Expenses		18,000	By Commission received		3750
Insurance	7500				
By Prepaid	750	6,750			
By Bad debts	1500				
By New RSD	4250				
By Purchase of Bad debt	5750	3750			
Depreciation					
To Machinery		4000			
To Building		2400			
To Net Profit		19600			
		1,80,500			1,80,500

Balance sheet as on 31st December 2019

Liabilities	Dr	Cr	Assets	Dr	Cr
Capital	4,10,000		Buildings	1,20,000	
Res: Net Profit	9,600		Less: Depreciation	2400	1,17,600
By: Trading	3,91,000	2,39,000	Machinery	50,000	
By: Payable	1000	45,000	Less: Depreciation	5500	45,000
By: Creditors	40,000	58,000	Closing Stock		60,000
By: Old Salaries	2,000	2,000	Debtors	8,000	80,750
Bank Loan			By: RSD	1,25,000	7,000
		3,38,600	Cash		23,500
			Bills Receivable		750
			Prepaid Insurance		
					3,38,600

From the Trial Balance & other Particulars given below you are required to prepare Trading, Profit & Loss a/c 31/3/2021 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Capital and drawings	6820	93280
Purchases and sales	83290	1,26,177
Debtors and Creditors	47,800	22,680
Purchase Returns and Sales Return	7422	3172
Wages	9915	
Manufacturing Expenses	2500	
Stock on 1/4/2020	21725	
Factory Fuel & Power	542	
Office Salaries	3742	
Factory lighting	392	
Carriage Outwards	960	
Freight & fitting	1720	6,922
Carriage Outwards	897	
Plant & Machinery	55,000	
Bills Payable	6422	
Travelling Expenses	925	
Cash in hand	68	
Cash at Bank	2425	
Rent & taxes	1765	
Office expenses	2778	
Discount allowed	422	
Insurance	570	
Total	2,51,681	2,51,681

Adjustments

1. Stock on 31-3-2021 ₹ 16580

2. Insurance prepaid ₹ 78

wages D/S 800, salaries a/s 350 and Rent a/s 150

3. Depreciate Plant & Machinery by 5% & fixtures & fittings by 10%

Trading and
21/3/2021

Profit & Loss a/c for the year ending

Particulars	Ans	Ans	Particulars	Ans	Ans
By opening stock		2,725	By Sales	1,26,777	
By Purchases	9370		By Return	7,412	1,19,365
By Return	3,172	9618			16,500
By Carriage Inwards		292	By Closing Stock		
By Wages	9,750				
By: o/s	800	10,750			
By Manufacturing Defects		2,500			
By Factory fuel Expenses		542			
By Factory lighting		392			
To Gross Profit b/d		19,466			
		1,35,305			1,35,305
To Office salaries	3,745		By Gross Profit b/d		19,466
By: o/s salary	352	4,095	By returned goods		
To Office Expenses		2,448			
To Salaries	570				
By: Prepaid	70	500			
Carriage outwards		960			
To Travelling Expns		925			
To Discount allowed		412			
To Plant & Machinery	58,000				
By: Depreciation	2,750	52,250			
To Furniture & fittings		1,720			
By: Depreciation		172			
To Rent & taxes		1,913			
By: o/s					
Net Profit		3,929			

Balance sheet as on 31/03/2021

Liabilities	Amt	Amt	Assets	Amt	Amt
Capital	93,230		Cash in hand		68
Add: Net Profit	3,929	.	Cash at Bank		2,425
	97,159		Debtor's		47,500
Less: Drawings	6,820	90,339	Prepaid Insurance		70
Bill Payable		6,422	Closing Stock		16,580
creditor's		22,680	Machinery	55,000	
15 Salaries		800	Depreciation	27,500	52,500
15 Wages		350	Furniture & fixtures	17,210	
15 Rent		150	Depreciation	1,800	15,410
		1,20,741			1,20,741

Sum

ASSIGNMENT

ON

BUSINESS TAXATION

TOPIC :

DEDUCTION UNDER SECTION 80

SUBMITTED BY :

Jasmin. P.R

3rd BBA

Cauvery college

Gonikoppa

S. S. S. S. S.
6/11/2022

SUBMITTED TO :

Neema nam

Cauvery college

Gonikoppa

80C :

The maximum permissible deduction u/s 80C is 1,50,000

a. Life insurance premium policy

Deduction will be allowed only for premiums upto a maximum of 10% of the sum assured for policy issued on or after April 1, 2013 (10% in 2012-13 and 20% if insured before 1st April 2012)

b. Premium paid in respect of a contract for deferred annuity

c. Any sum deducted from the salary payable of a government employee for securing a deferred annuity

d. Contribution by an individual to
 EPF → Statutory provident fund
 PPF → Public provident fund
 RPF → Recognised provident fund

e. NDC VIII and IX issue and deposit in Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme Account

f. ULIP → Unit Linked Insurance Plan

g. National Housing Bank i.e. National Housing Bank Term Deposit Scheme, 2008

h. Repayment of housing loan including stamp duty registration fee and other expenses

i. Subscription to notified schemes

- d. Tuition fees (excluding development fee donation etc)
- e. Sum paid towards notified annuity plan of LIC
- f. Subscription to any units of any notified mutual fund or the UTI
- g. Contribution by an individual to any pension fund set up by any mutual fund
- h. Subscription to equity shares or debentures
- i. Subscription to any units of any approved mutual fund
- j. Term deposits for a fixed period of not less than 5 years
- k. Subscription to notified bonds issued by an authority
- l. Deposit in an account under the Pension Origin Savings Scheme Rules, 2004
- m. 5-year term deposit in an account under the post office Time Deposit Rules, 1971

80CCC:

Deductions for contribution to Annuity pension Plan.

Maximum limit allowed is

1,50,000

80CCD:

Deduction for contribution to Pension Account:

- a. NPS \rightarrow National Pension Scheme
The contribution can be upto 10% of the salary and 50,000 additional tax benefit up to 30,000
- b. Employer's contribution = Real pension account

80CCE

Limit on deduction w.r.t. 80CCE and 80CED

Maximum Limit

1,50,000

80D

Deduction for premium paid for Medical Insurance

- a. Maximum Limit for Union 25,000
- b. Senior Citizen (Above 60 years) Maximum Limit 50,000
- c. Preventive health check-up - Maximum Limit 5000

80DD

Deduction in respect of maintaining including medical treatment of a dependent disabled

Maximum Limit

75,000

80DDB

Deduction for medical expenditure on self or dependent relative

80E

Deduction for interest on education loan for higher studies

80EE

Deduction on home loan interest for first time home owners

80EEA

Deduction in respect of interest payable on loan taken for acquisition of residential home property

80CCB

Deduction in respect of interest payable on loan taken for purchase of electric vehicle

80C

Deduction for donations towards relief causes

0. Donations with 100% deduction without any qualifying limit
 1. National Defence Fund set up by the central government.
 2. PMNRF -> Prime Minister's National Relief Fund
 3. National Foundation for Communal Harmony
 4. An approved university/educational institution of national eminence
 5. The Sankshita Samiti
 6. Fund set up by a State government for the national relief to the poor.
 7. National Games Assistance Fund.
 8. National Blood Transfusion Council
 9. National Trust for welfare of persons with Autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities
 10. National Sports Fund.
 11. National Cultural Fund
 12. Fund for technology development and application
 13. National Children's Fund
 14. Chief Minister's Relief Fund
 15. The Biju central welfare fund the Indian Naval Development Fund

- 11. To Maharashtra chief minister's Relief Fund
- 12. Chief Minister's Earthquake Relief Fund, Maharashtra
- 13. Relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat
- 14. Prime Minister's Arunachal Earthquake Relief Fund
- 15. Nita Fund
- 16. Swatchh Bharat Kosh
- 17. Clean Ganga Fund
- 18. National fund for Control of Drug Abuse

b. Donations with 50% deduction without any qualifying limit

- 1. Jaiashree Nani Memorial Fund
- 2. Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund
- 3. Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust
- 4. Dr. Rajiv Gandhi Foundation

c. Donations to the following are eligible for 100% deduction subject to 10% of adjusted gross total income

- 1. Government or any approved local authority, institution or association for the purpose of promoting family planning.
- 2. Donation by a company to the Indian Olympic Association for the promotion or development of infrastructure for sports and games in India.

80RRB:

Deduction with respect to any income by way of royalty of a patent.

80TTA

Deduction from gross total income for interest on saving bank account.

Maximum limit

10,000

a. Interest on deposits in saving account with a bank co-operative society or post office.

b. Interest on post office saving bank.

Maximum limit

3500

80TTB

Deduction in respect of interest on deposit in case of Senior citizens

Maximum limit

50,000

80D

Deduction for person suffering from physical disability

- by

a. Physical disability or mental retardation

Maximum limit

35000

b. severe disability

Maximum limit

1,05,000

17-18.

CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE GONKOPPAL

ASSIGNMENT ON STATE BANK OF MYSORE

Submitted By.

Anuphitha.S.
I B.Com 'A',
Cauvery Degree College,
Gonkoppal.

Submitted To,

NAYANA MAM,
Dept. of Commerce,
Cauvery Degree College,
Gonkoppal.



ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು
ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೈಸೂರು
STATE BANK OF MYSORE

BRANCH: Ponnampet

STATE BANK OF MYSORE



Name :- State Bank of Mysore

Branch :- Ponnampet

Founder :- Mookhaqundan Vivekvaraya

Founded :- 1913 May 19

Products :- Car loan, Gold loan, Education loan etc

Headquarters :- Bangalore

Key People :- Arundati Bhattacharya (CEO, MD)

Remittance Facility :- NETT / RTGS etc

Slogan :- working for better Tomorrow

motto :- Building on a century of Trust

Vision :- Emerge as a model for Inclusive growth and Innovative Banking service.

Mission

- * To Expand, and reach to meet the financial needs of people.
- * To provide full range of banking services with Innovative products.
- * To continue to adopt modern technology for superior banking Experience.
- * To create a rewarding Environment for all stakeholders.
- * To continue as a model organization for transparent and ethical practices.

HISTORY OF SBM

In 1913 - The Bank was established as 'Bank of Mysore Ltd' on 19 May, with an authorized capital of ₹ 20.00 lakhs.

Commenced its business on 2 October 1913.

1953 - During the year, the bank was appointed as an Agent of Reserve Bank of India to conduct Govt. business and treasury operations.

1959 - with effect from 10 September, the Bank was constituted as State Bank of Mysore as a Subsidiary of State Bank of India, under SBI Act, 1959 enacted through an act of parliament [Act No. 38 of 1959s]

1959 - The Bank has formulated Schemes for financing coffee planters / coffee traders against coffee curers certificate financing coffee traders, coffee exporters and coffee curers who also engage in trading.

- The Bank actively participated in all Govt. sponsored Schemes and contributed its share of financial assistance to the economically weaker sections through MIR, IRDP, Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna and some Schemes.

The Bank has sponsored two regional Rural Banks, Cauvery Gramena bank and Kalpatharu Gramena Bank, which were merged to form Kaveri Kalpatharu Gramena bank, headquartered at Mysore with more than 850 branches for growth of agriculture & Rural Industries.

Loans Provided by SBM

State bank of Mysore provides so many loans to its customers. The important loans provided by SBM are,

① Home loan



If a person wanted to buy a plot of land, property or house, SBM Home loan can make their dream come true.

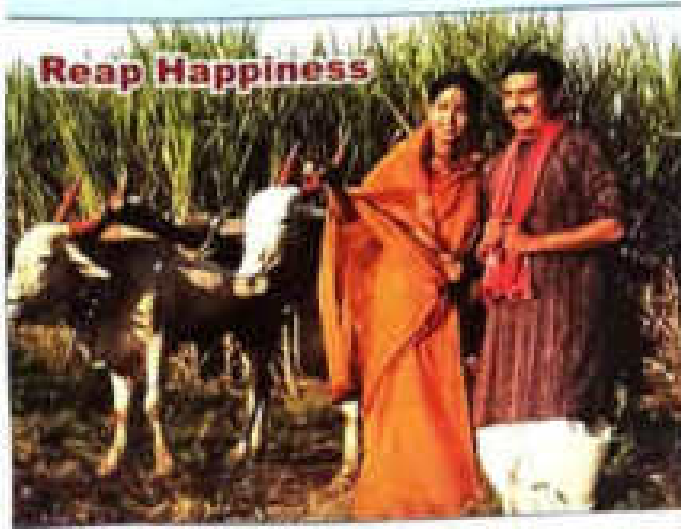
② Housing Empowerment Scheme



If you may realize your lifetime dream of owning a residential building or residential house/apartment with this new scheme which is not restricted to first time buyers.

③ Agricultural Loan

AGRICULTURE LOAN



SBM provides Agriculture loan for farmers to purchase of Agricultural implements, bullocks and carts, Land Development, other than purchase of land construction of farm house, purchase of tractors & accessories etc.

④ SBM Boost



In case of a personal loan to finance those projects without security, SBM Boost can provide you with the funds within 48 hours.

⑤ Personal Loan



Loan to finance any personal project namely wedding, purchase of car, computer among others.

⑥ Education Loan :-

EDUCATION LOAN

Mould your children's future



Guarantia Education loan is a SBI Education Loan Scheme. my bank udhyog Guarantia is also a personal loan extended by bank for working professional who wish to pursue higher studies.

CAR LOAN

CAR LOAN

Drive your dream



SBI one of the leading public sector banks in India. It also preferred provided of car loan. customer can apply for a SBI car loan for brand new cars and also used cars which are not over 5 years old.

8.

BUSINESS LOAN



→ SBM offers Business loan to individuals so that they can fulfil their dream to get personalized solutions & services. SBM offers Business loan suitable to a wide class of individuals.

9.

SBM Achiever



An educational loan to help fund your child's studies at the university or training centre.

10.

SBM Eco-loan

SBM Eco-loan

A financing solution to acquire and install solar photovoltaic systems for production of electricity.

The Other Services Provided by SBM

Through State bank of Mysore the customer receives so many services the important services that provided by the bank are as follows.

①

MOBILE BANKING



SBM provides a service of mobile banking. That is a immediate payment services 24x7 for the following :-

- * wireless Application protocol (WAP)
- * mobile banking service over SMS
- * over USSD (unstructured supplementary service data)

②

ONLINE BANKING

ONLINE BANKING

In the comfort of your home



SBM also offers banking facilities mentioned, which can be done over the Internet and visiting the branch is not required.

③

My BANK SANCHAY

MYBANK SANCHAY

Enjoy Maximum Freebies



4

SURAKSHA BANDHAN

SURAKSHA BANDHAN

This Raksha Bandhan insure your loved ones with *Suraksha Bandhan*

₹2 Lakh
₹2 Lakh

Avail cover up to ₹4 Lakh by subscribing to both schemes

₹201
₹5001
₹351

SBM provides Suraksha Bandhan loan to

- * Suraksha Deposit Scheme
- * Jeevan Suraksha Deposit Scheme
- * Jeevan Suraksha Gift cheque

5

MAX-GAIN

MAX GAIN

Maximise your joy! Minimise your interest burden!!

Now, SBM brings Housing Loan as an **OVERDRAFT**

Enjoy reducing interest liability without losing tax benefits

Same rate of interest as applicable to regular Housing Loan

Maxgain Home loan offered by SBM is a convenient way to save & reduce your interest burden. Simply by clubbing your liquid finances with the home loan etc you can reduce interest burden substantially.

Specimen of a cheque

CHEQUE



ಶಿವ ಮಠ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
STATE BANK OF MYSORE
ಬಾಂಕು ಮಠ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್
PONNAMPET BRANCH (8022), PONNAMPET - 571218

MULTICITY CHEQUE - SAVINGS ACCOUNT
IFSC Code: SBMY0003320 (PIN No: 5874-346022)

Valid for three months from the date of issuance

Grid for date of issuance: D D M M Y Y Y Y

PAY

ಶಿವ ಮಠ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಒನ್ ಬೀರೇರ್

RUPEES ₹

₹

AC No: 54058592022

CBS BRANCH

Payable at par at all branches of State Bank of Mysore
Multicity cheques is payable upto a maximum of Rs. 500000.

Please sign above

947586 5730065231 002811 31

MULTICITY CHEQUE

STATE BANK OF MYSORE

PONNAMPET BRANCH

Meaning of a cheque

Section 5 of the Indian Negotiable Instrument Act of 1881 defines a cheque as "a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand."

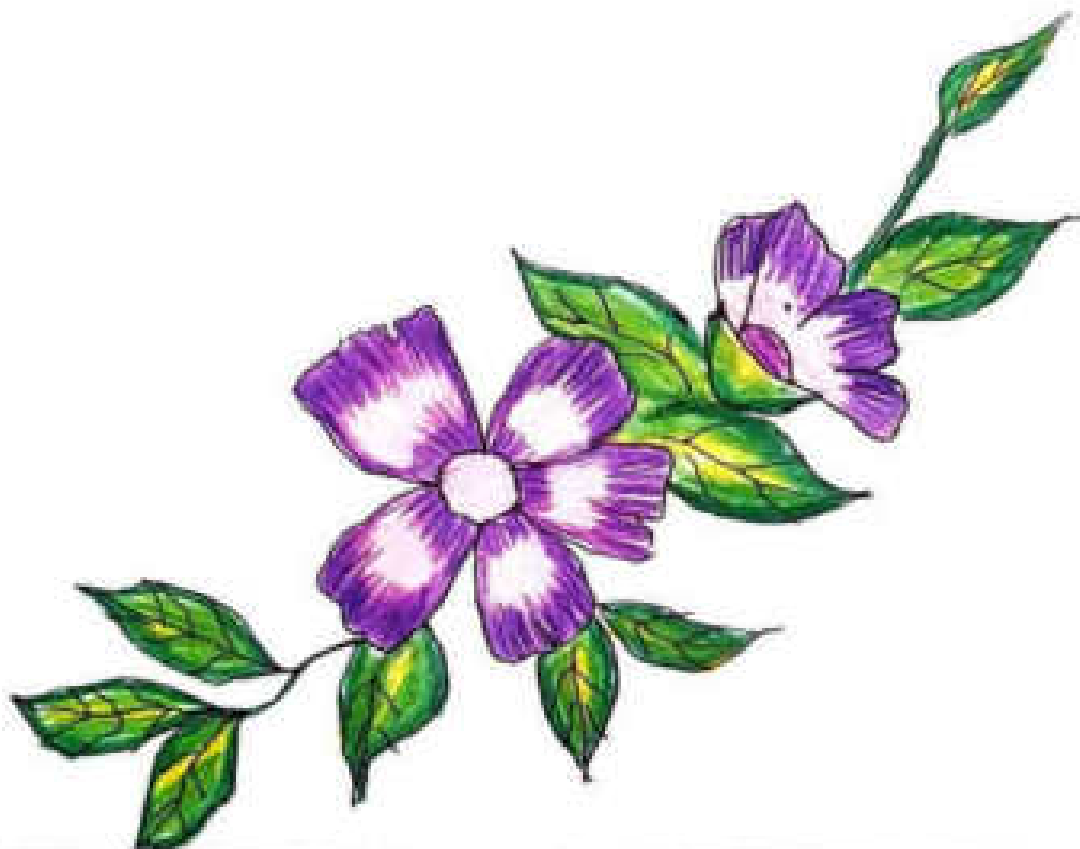
Form of a cheque

A cheque can draw even on a slip of paper. However, the rules of every bank generally require that the customers should draw cheques only on the printed cheque forms supply to them by the bank.

Parties, Importance and uses of cheque

Parties to regular cheque generally include a drawer, the depositor writing a cheque; a drawee the financial institution where the cheque can be presented for payment; and a payee, the entity to whom the drawer issues the cheque. The drawer drafts or draws a cheque, which is also called cutting a cheque, especially in the US. There may also be a beneficiary - for example, in depositing a cheque with a custodian of a brokerage account, the payee will be the customer or custodian, but the cheque may be marked "F/B/O" ("for the benefit of") the beneficiary. Ultimately there is also at least one 'endorsee' which would typically be the financial institution servicing the payee's account, or in some circumstances

Assignment on Canara bank



Submitted by: Rasmina
I B.Com
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal

Submitted to: Nayana Man
Dept: of Commerce
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal



Canara Bank

CANARA BANK:

Canara Bank is a Indian state-owned bank headquartered in Bangalore, Karnataka. It was established at Mangalore in 1906, making it one of the oldest banks in the country. The government nationalized the bank in 1969. As of September 2016, the bank had a network of 5849 branches and more than 10026 ATMs spread across India. The bank also has office abroad in London, Hong

HISTORY:

Ammembal: Subba Rao Pillai, a Philanthropist, established the Canara Hindu Permanent fund in Mangalore India, on 1 July 1906. The bank changed its name to Canara Bank limited in 1910 when it incorporated.

Canara Bank's first acquisition took place in 1961 when it acquired Bank of Kerala. Bank of Kerala had been founded in September 1944 and at the time of its acquisition on 20 May 1961 had three branches. The second bank that Canara Bank acquired was South Midland Bank, which had been established on 26 July 1930 and had seven branches at the time of its takeover.

In 1958, the Reserve Bank of India had ordered Canara Bank to acquire G. Raghunathrao Bank, in Hyderabad. This bank had been established in 1870, and had converted to a limited company in 1925. At the time of the acquisition G. Raghunathrao Bank had five branches. The merger took effect in 1961. Later in 1961, Canara Bank acquired

Telvaudum Permanent Bank. Telvaudum Permanent Bank had been founded on 7 February 1899 and had 14 branches at the time of merger.

Next Canara Bank acquired 4 branches in 1963.

- 1) Sree Poornatharayana Vilasam on 21 February 1923 in Thrippunithura
- 2) Arvad Bank in Tiruchirappalli on 23 Dec 1942
- 3) Cochin Commercial Bank in Cochin on 3 Jan 1936
- 4) Pandyan Bank in Madurai.

Features of Canara Bank Personal Loans:

Canara Bank offers personal loans to meet your various personal financial needs. The bank also ensures that the maximum amount of loan is offered to each applicant based on their documentation, Disbursement, Repayment history and CIBIL score. Money borrowed from Canara Bank under personal loan schemes can be used as per individual needs. Canara bank personal loans come with the following attractive features.

- Canara Bank offers personal loans for long tenures. You can get loans up to a maximum of 60 months.
- The bank offers convenient loan repayment options. You can repay loans in monthly instalments based on your convenience.
- The bank charges nominal pre-enclosure fees.
- Canara bank charges low processing fees.
- You can apply for a Canara Bank Personal loan Online. Also, Online tracking of your application status is available.
- The bank provides 24/7 Customer support to its customers. It helps customers get their queries and doubts resolved Online.

ABOUT CANARA BANK PERSONAL LOAN.

As Headquartered in Bangalore, Canara bank is a state owned bank. It is one of the oldest bank in India, established in 1906. The bank offers a wide range of products such as home loan, Personal loan, Business loan, loan against property, Educational loan etc.

Canara Bank personal loan can provide you much-needed funds during a financial crisis. The bank offers personal loans to help you fulfil your personal requirements such as financing education, a wedding, meeting sudden medical expenses etc.

Mentioned below are these popular personal loans offered by Canara bank:

1) Canara Budget Personal loan:

Canara budget, a simple personal loan scheme, exclusively offered to Corporate employees and government employees to meet genuine personal financing needs.

2) Canara Teacher's personal loan:

This loan enables teachers to meet their personal financial needs. However, this loan can be availed by both teaching and Non-teaching staff working in a school & college.

Different types of Cheques Issued:

The following details are Necessary in Cheque.

- A Cheque must be drawn upon a special Bank.
(Drawer)
- A Cheque must be signed by the person (Drawer) issuing the Cheque.
- A Cheque must have the name of Recipient (Payee) of the Cheque.
- A Cheque must mention the amount of money in words and figures.
- A Cheque must be dated.

Classification of Cheques.

A Cheque is one of the safest modes of making payment as there is an entry against the Cheque honoured by the bank that can be traced back if needed.

Cheques are classified as.

1. Local Cheques:

If issued by a bank in the same city as the payee.

2. Outstation Cheques:

If a given city's local Cheque is presented elsewhere it becomes an outstation Cheque and may attract some nominal but forced banking charges.

3. At Pass Cheque:

It's a cheque which is accepted at pass at all its branches across the country. Unlike local cheque it can be present across the country without attracting additional banking charges.

Based on its value, cheques are classified as :-

1. Normal Value Cheques:

Cheques below the amount of ₹ 1 lakh are called Normal Value Cheques.

2. High Value Cheques:

Cheque bearing an amount higher than ₹ 1 lakh is a high value cheque.

3. Gift Cheques:

Cheques used for gifting money to loved ones are gift cheques. The value may vary from ₹ 100 to ₹ 10,000.

Cheques are mainly of 4 types

1) Open Cheque:

A cheque is called open when it is possible to get cash over the counter at the bank. The holder of an open cheque can receive payment over the counter at the bank, deposit the cheque in his own account or pass it to someone else by signing on the back of a cheque.

2) Bearer Cheque :

A Cheque which is payable to any person who presents it for payment at the bank counter is called 'Bearer Cheque'. A bearer Cheque can be transferred by mere delivery and requires no endorsement.


3) Order Cheque :

It is the one which is payable to a particular person. In such a cheque the word "bearer" may be cut out or cancelled and the word "order" may be written. The payee can transfer an order to someone else by signing his or her name on the back of it.

4) Crossed Cheque :


When a cheque is crossed, the holder cannot encash it at the counter of the bank. The payment of such cheque is only credited to the bank account of the payee. Crossed cheque is done by drawing two parallel lines across top left corner of the cheque, with or without writing 'Account payee' in the space between the lines.

DEMAND DRAFT (DD)


Canara Bank

Branch _____ Date _____
 Received from _____
 PAN No. _____
 for DD / PO in _____
 Taluk _____ District _____
 State _____
 Pincode _____
 for (Rs.) _____ Charges (Rs.) _____
 Total (Rs.) _____
 Reason (in words) _____ ₹ _____
 Cheque
 Cash

Cashier _____ Manager _____

Canara Bank  Branch _____

Please issue DD / PO in (Place) _____
 Taluk _____ District _____ State _____
 Amount (in words) Rs. _____
 By A/C No. _____
 (Carry Debit in case of Transfer) _____
 Supervisor _____

Date _____ DD / PO App _____
 Trans. ID _____
 Cash

Notes	Amount
1000's	
100's	
100's	
50's	
20's	
10's	
5's	
Others / Coins	
Total	
Cheque	

Payer's Name _____ Tal / Mobile No. _____
 Address _____
 Account No. _____
 DD / PO No. _____ Issued _____
 DR Code No. _____
 Payer's Signature _____ Supervisor _____
 Signature _____ Cashier _____ Manager _____

250 / 21/23/2016-24/2444

Principles of Management And Application

Topic^o: Collect the photography and
biodata of any 5 leading
contributions of management
thoughts

SUBMITTED BY,
Kavan Kariappa. U.H
1st B.com
Cauvery college
Gonkoppal

SUBMITTED TO,
POOJA MAM
Dept. of Commerce
Cauvery College
GONKOPPAL



Henry Fayol, a French engineer and director of mines. Fayol studied at mining school "Ecole Nationale Supérieure des mines". At nineteen years of age he started as an Engineer at a mining Company. Although Fayol's career began as a mining engineer. He moved to geology in 1888, the mine company employed over 1000 people.

On retirement he published his work - a comprehensive theory of administration, where he described and classified administrative management roles and processes which led to its recognition by others in the emerging debate about management. He is rightly seen as a key and early influential contributor to a classical or administrative management school of thought.



Henri Fayol 14 Principles of Management.

1. Division of Work.
 2. Authority and Responsibility.
 3. Discipline.
 4. Unity of Command.
 5. Subordination of Individual Interest.
- i. Remuneration.
 - Centralization.
 - Order.
 - Equity.
 - Stability.
 - Initiative.
 - Espirit de Corps.
 - Unity of direction.

Henri Fayol 14 Principles of Management.

1. Division of Work.
2. Authority and Responsibility.
3. Discipline.
4. Unity of Command.
5. Subordination of Individual Interest.
6. Remuneration.
7. Centralization.
8. Order Chain.
9. Order.
10. Equity.
11. Stability.
12. Initiative.
13. Esprit de Corps.
14. Unity of direction.



Ordway Tead was an American Organizational Theorist, Professor of Industrial Relations at Columbia University, Chair of the New York Board of Higher Education, and first President of the Society for Advancement of Management in 1936-1937.

Dr. Tead was the author of 21 books on economics, history of education, and the director of business publications for the McGraw-Hill Book Company from 1920 to 1925. From then until he retired in 1962 as a vice president, he was editor of social and economic books at Harp & Bros. now Harper & Row.

Dr. Tead loved books and read lots of them. A rapid talker who prided himself in a voracious appetite for work. He once said that his motto was the same as that of the Knox Hat Company.



SPRIEGEL, WILLIAM ROBERT 1893 - 1972.

William Robert Spriegel, authority on Personnel management was born in Charleston. He received a B.A. degree in economics in 1914 and B.S. degree in chemistry in 1915. Both from Lebanon University. He served for two years as Superintendent of Schools at Waynesville. He was a general chairman of Texas Personnel and Management Association and held various other positions in national professional organizations. In 1953, the Texas house of representatives passed a resolution honouring him for notable and constructive work in the field of Scientific Management. "Spriegel as a democrat and Presbyterian."



George Robert Terry 1909 - 1976 was an American management author, Professor of Business at Ball State University, and 14th President of the Academy of Management. He is noted for his early work on management, and for writing one of the first books titled Principles of Management (1933). His book was followed by Harold Koontz & Cyril O'Donnell's 1955 text with the same name. Fue un gran importador en administración.

According to George Terry, Management is a distinct process consisting of planning, organizing and controlling; planning in each both science and art are followed in order to accomplish pre-determined objectives.



Peter F. Drucker (in full Peter Ferdinand Drucker)
Born on November 19, 1909. He received doctoral degree
in International and Public Law at the University of
Frankfurt. Worked as a journalist in Germany. But
fled to England when Adolf Hitler rose to power
in 1933.

Although Drucker was known to often use the term
"consultant" it was through consulting that he wielded
his greatest influence, starting with his 1943
invitation to analyze the organizational structure
of the General Motors Corporation. His numerous
books and articles divided into four categories. His early
works such as *The End of Economic Man and
the New Society*, discuss the nature of industrial
society.

MANGLORE

UNIVERSITY

2021-2022

Assignment On

SUBJECT :-

BUSINESS LAW

SUBMITTED BY:-

DEENA T.S

III B.COM 'B' SEC

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONSKOPPL

SUBMITTED TO:-

PONNAMMA MAM

DEPT OF COMMERCE

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONSKOPPL

DATE:- 20/12/2021

PLACE:- GONSKOPPAL

CONTENT

	P. NO
1. Define contract & explain the essentials of valid contract	02
2. What do you mean by offer & Explain its essentials	05
3. What do you mean by acceptance & explain its essentials	10
4. What is consideration & explain its essentials	14
5. What is minor and explain its law.	19

Total Pages = 22

D) Define contract and explain the essentials of valid contract.

Contract:- According to Sec 2(a) of Indian Contract Act 1872 defines a contract as an agreement enforceable by law.

According to Sec 2(a) of Indian Contract Act 1872 an agreement enforceable by law is called contract.

Essentials of valid contract :-

An agreement must satisfy certain conditions, these conditions are called essentials.

* Plurality of parties :- There must be atleast two parties for a valid contract. One to make an offer and other to accept that offer.

* offer and Acceptance :- To constitute an agreement there must be a valid offer by one party and a valid acceptance of that offer by the other party offer and acceptance must be lawful.

* Intention to create legal obligation :- The agreement b/w the contract parties must be intended to create legal obligation or legal relationship b/w them

Case:- Balfour v/s Mrs Balfour.

Mr Balfour was a civil servant stationed in Ceylon. He and his wife went to England to enjoy the holiday. When they were about to leave England for Ceylon. Mrs Balfour fell ill and so could not accompany Mr. Balfour to Ceylon. Mr Balfour asked Mrs Balfour to stay back in England and promised to send her 30 pounds a month for her maintainance. During the time they were forced to live apart. After returning

o Ceylon. Mr Balfour did not keep up his promise. So Mrs Balfour sued Mr Balfour for breach of agreement. The case was dismissed on the ground that they have no legal obligation b/w husband and wife and so there was no contract

• Lawful consideration :- An agreement to be enforceable by law must be supported by consideration. That means only when each of the contracting parties gives something and gets something in return or it is termed as mutuality or benefit.

• Capacity of the parties :- The parties to an agreement must be competent to enter into an agreement. In order to be legally competent to enter into an agreement. In order to be legally competent to enter into an agreement the parties must be of the age of majority and must be of sound mind and must not be disqualified from any law.

• Free - Consent :- In order to be enforceable by law, an agreement must be based on free consent of the parties. Consent of the parties means that the parties to the agreement agree upon the same thing in the same sense and also the consent of the parties to the agreement must also be free.

• Lawful Object :- The object of the agreement is lawful that means the purpose for which the agreement has been entered into the parties must be lawful.

• Certainty :- The agreement must be certain the terms of the agreement must be certain or atleast capable of being made certain.

• Possibility of performance :- The agreement must be capable of being performed that in the terms of the agreement must be capable of performance an agreement to do an impossible act is void.

• Not Expressly declared void :- To be enforceable by law the agreement must not have been expressly declared void under the Indian Contract Act. Some of those agreements are :-

- a) An agreement in restraint of marriage
- b) An agreement in restraint of trade
- c) An agreement in restraint of legal proceedings
- d) A wagering agreement.

• Legal formalities as to writing and registration :-

An agreement may be oral or in writing but certain sections of Indian Contract Act 1872 require certain agreements to be in writing and registered.

An agreement which fulfils all the essential elements becomes a valid contract and becomes enforceable by law.

What do you mean by offer and explain its essentials.

According to sec 2(a) of the Indian contract act defines offer as when one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything with a view to obtain the assent of the other to such act he is said to make a proposal,

It is an expression of the willingness or intention of one party to enter into a legally binding agreement with another party.

Essentials of valid offer :-

- An offer must be an expression by a party of his willingness to do something. The offer must indicate a clear intention on the part of the offeror to be bound by his offer.
- The expression of willingness to do something or not to do something must be to another person.
The expression of willingness to do something or not to do something must be made with a view to obtaining the assent.
- The offer may be in the form of statement or question.
- An offer must be intended to create legal relationship and if the offer is not intended to give rise to legal obligation, it is not an offer in the eyes of law.
- The terms of an offer must be definite, certain and not vague.
- An offer may be expressed by words spoken or written or it may be implied from the conduct of the parties.

type specific or general :- An offer made to a person or class of persons is a specific offer, while an offer made to a general public or public is a general offer.

- arg is a general offer.

Case:- Carlill v/s Carbolic Smoke Ball Company.

The Carbolic Smoke Ball Company advertised in several newspapers that a reward of 100 pounds would be given to any person who contracts influenza after using the smoke balls of the company. According to the printed directions. One Mrs Carlill used this smoke ball of the company according to the directions of the company and contracted influenza. So, she demanded the reward from the company but the company refused to give the reward.

On the refusal to give the reward she filed a suit in the court of law. It was held that she would recover the reward on the ground that companies offer through public advertisement amounted to general offer and general offer can be accepted by any member of public.

An offer may be positive or negative :- A positive offer is an offer to do something and a negative offer is to not to do something.

An offer becomes effective only when it is communicated to the offeree. until the offer is communicated to offere there can be no acceptance.

Case :-

Salman Shukla v/s Gowridutt.

In this case Gowridutt sent his servant Salman to trace his missing nephew. Subsequently Gowridutt

An offer may be specific or general :- An offer made to a definite person or class of persons is a specific offer an offer made to a General public or public at large is a general offer.

Case:- Carlill v/s Carbolic smoke ball company.
The carbolic smoke ball company advertised in several newspapers that a reward of 100 pounds would be given to any person who contracts influenza after using the smoke balls of the company. According to the printed directions. One Mrs Carlill used this smoke ball of the company according to the directions of the company and contracted influenza. So, she demanded the reward from the company but the company refused to give the reward.

On the refusal to give the reward she filed a suit in the court of law. It was held that she would recover the reward on the ground that companies offer through public advertisement amounted to general offer and general offer can be accepted by any member of public.

An offer may be positive or negative :- A positive offer is an offer to do something and a negative offer is to not to do something.

An offer becomes effective only when it is communicated to the offeree. until the offer is communicated to offeree there can be no acceptance.

Case :- Lalman Shukla v/s Goweridutt.

In this case Goweridutt sent his servant Lalman to trace his missing nephew. Subsequently Goweridutt

announced that anybody who traced and brought back his nephew would be entitled to a reward of Rs. 501. Lalmand Shukla traced and brought back the missing nephew without having heard of a reward later on when he came to know of the reward he demanded the reward to 501. Lalmand Shukla traced and brought back the missing nephew without having heard of a reward later on when he came to know of the reward he demanded the reward from Gowardatt but he refused to give the reward. On the refusal Lalmand filed a suit claiming the reward. His suit was dismissed on the ground that he could claim the reward as he had no knowledge of it.

It must be an offer and not a mere invitation to make offer or a mere statement of intention or a mere answer to a question. A mere invitation to offer or mere statement of intention or a mere answer to a question, catalogue price list, circulars inviting tenders or station railway timetable or guide, prospectus of company window display of advertisement invitation for employment will not constitute an offer. It is just an information.

Case :- Harvey v/s Face

Harvey telegraph to Face, will you sell us bumper ball pen, telegraph lowest cash price. Face telegraph reply, lowest price for bumper ball pen is 900

inds asked by you please send us your title deeds.
 answer was sent to this.

Harvey sues Face for the specific performance of
 contract. It was held that there was no contract
 the telegram sent by Face in reply to an enquiry
 is not an offer but only an information regarding
 price.

An offer can be conditional that means an offer
 can attach any terms and conditions to the offer
 which he makes.

An offerer can attach any special terms and conditions
 to the offer he makes but the special terms and
 conditions of the offerer must be brought to the notice
 of the offeree before he accepts the offer. The special
 terms & condition must be stated in such a manner
 that the attention of the offeree is drawn to them.

ex:- Henderson v/s Stevenson

The plaintiff brought a steamer ticket which bore on
 face the words Dublin to White Haven. On the back
 of the ticket certain special terms were printed one of
 which excluded the liability of the steamer company
 for any loss or injury or delay to the passenger or
 luggage. The plaintiff never looked at the back of
 the ticket and never told him to do so. and the
 court bore no objection drawing the attention of the
 eyes of the ticket to the special terms and conditions
 printed on the back of the ticket. During the voyage
 plaintiff's luggage was lost in the ship. caused
 the fault of the companies crew.

The plaintiff sued the steamer company for damages for the loss of luggage. It was held that as there was not sufficient communication of the special terms and conditions, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the loss from the company.

Case :- Parker v/s South Eastern Railway Company

Parker deposited his bag at the clock room at the railway station and received the ticket containing on its face the words see back for conditions. On the back of the ticket there was a condition that the company would not be responsible for the loss of any baggage exceeding 10 pounds in value and a notice to the same effect was also hung up in the clock room.

Parker's bag was lost and so he claimed the full value of the lost bag. His claim was rejected by the court and only 10 pounds was awarded. It was Parker who did not read the condition.

An offer should not contain the terms non-acceptance of which would amount to acceptance that means an offeror cannot say that if the acceptance is not communicated by certain date, the offer would be presumed to have been accepted.

When two parties make identical offers to each other, in ignorance of each other's offer. The offers are known as cross offers. Cross offers do not constitute a contract.

11
spectable form expressly or impliedly. mere mental
acceptance without any external manifestation of his
intention to accept the offer either by speech or by
writing is no acceptance.

Case:- Pavel v/s

In this case the board of management of a school
resolved to appoint 'P' as a head master. One of the
members of the board in his individual capacity informed
'P' of the resolution, but there was no formal
communication of the resolution of the board. The
board later cancelled the resolution 'P' sued the board.
It was held that there was no authorised or formal
communication of acceptance and hence there was no
completed contract.

Case:- Brogden v/s Metropolitan Railway Company

Brogden offered to supply coal to Metropolitan
Railway Company. The draft agreement for the
supply of coal was sent by Brogden to the manager of
the railway company for his acceptance. The manager
initialled the draft agreement and kept it in
the drawer of his table. By oversight the approved draft
agreement was left in the drawer of the table itself &
acceptance was not communicated to Brogden. It
was held that there was no contract as acceptance
was not communicated.

Communication of the acceptance can be waived or
dispensed with by the offeror. As the communication of
acceptance is intended for his benefit the offeror can
waive the communication of the acceptance.

The acceptance must be communicated by the offeree in
accordance with the mode prescribed by the offeror. If the
offeror prescribes a particular mode of acceptance, the

- * The acceptance must show an intention on the part of the acceptor to fulfill all the terms of the offer if no such intention is present the acceptance is not valid.
- * A Proposal once rejected cannot be accepted by the offeror unless it is renewed by the offeror.
- * Communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposal when it is put in course of transmission to him so as to be out of the power of the acceptor and as against the acceptor when it comes to the knowledge of the proposal.
- * If an offer is made through an agent it is enough if the acceptance is communicated to him.

1) What is minor and explain its law relating to minor:-

According to sec 3 of Indian majority Act 1875 minor is a person who is not a major.

Under the India attains majority on completing 18 Year.

2) Law relating to minor :-

Minors agreement are void ab initio :- A minor's agreement is void because he is supposed to be incapable of judging what is good for him. Right from the beginning a contract with a minor is void.

Case : Mohori Bibi v/s Dharmodai Gosh.

In this case a minor mortgaged his house in favour of a money lender for a loan of Rs. 10,000. The money lender advanced to the minor a part of the loan of Rs. 8000. Subsequently after he became a major, the minor filed a deed setting aside the mortgage, stating that he was a minor, when he executed the mortgage. The money lender claimed the refund of the money advanced Rs. 8000. It was held by the court that the contract by a minor was void and further the minor could not be compelled to refund the benefit.

Minor's agreement cannot be satisfied by him on his attaining majority :- Since a minor's agreement is void ab initio it cannot be satisfied by him later on his attaining majority.

Case :- Arumugam v/s Durai bingham.

In this case minor had borrowed a sum of Rs. 5000 from a money lender by executing a promissory note in favour of the money lender. After attaining majority minor executed another promissory note in settlement of first one. When the minor paid

paid to honour the 2nd promissory note, the money lender sued the minor on the 2nd promissory note. It was held by the court that 2nd promissory note was void for want of consideration and consideration given during minority was no consideration.

③ No question of specific performance of minors agreement: As a minor's agreement is void ab initio there can be no question of specific performance of the minor's agreement.

④ No Estoppel against a minor: A minor cannot be prevented from pleading minority as a defence to avoid a contract. He can always plead minority. Even if a minor has fraudulently misrepresented his age induced the other party to enter into a contract with him, such a contract will be void and he cannot be made liable on the same.

) Restitution against minor in certain cases:- It is true that law gives protection to a minor but law does not give him the power to cheat the men. A minor has no liberty to cheat men. So when a fraud has been committed by a minor while entering into a contract in the ground of equity there can be restitution against the minor for fraud.

) Contract of service by a minor is void: A contract of service entered into by a minor is void but a contract for apprenticeship is enforceable against the minor if it is reasonable and is for his benefit.

) Enforceability of contracts by a minor:- A minor is incompetent to contract but the capacity of a minor to enter into a contract merely means his incapacity to bind himself by the contract.

matches with him during his world tour. Robert spent time and money in making arrangements for billiards match, subsequently Gray failed to pay the promised amount. So Robert filed a suit for the recovery of the promised money. It was held by the court that Gray was liable to pay as the agreement was for necessities of life.

④ contracts entered by a minor's parent, guardian or manager on behalf of the minor: contracts entered into by the parents, guardians of a minor or manager of the minor's estate on behalf of the minor are binding on the minor, provided the contracts are within the authority of the parents, guardians or manager and they are made for the benefit of the minor.

⑤ marriage contract entered into by a minor are void:- A contract to marry in future entered into by a minor is void.

⑥ minor as an agent:- Minor can be appointed as an agent of a principle when a minor act as an agent of a principle all contracts entered into by the minor in the course of agency are binding on the principle and not on the minor.

⑦ Minor cannot be adjudicated as an insolvent:- minor cannot be adjudicated as an insolvent this is because he is incapable of contracting any debt.

⑧ Minor cannot enter into a contract of partnership:- A minor has no capacity to enter into a contract. He cannot enter into a contract of partnership therefore minor cannot become a partner of a firm.

⑨ Minor has a share holder:- Since the membership of the joint stock company arises on the basis of a contract a minor being incompetent to contract cannot apply for the shares of a company and be a share holder or member of a company.

PAN CARD

Assignment - 2020-21

Submitted By

A. G. Hema
Pnd. B.COM
Cauvery College.
Gonikoppal

Submitted To,

Kaveramma Mam.
Department of Commerce.
Cauvery College.
Gonikoppal.

~~15/12/2020-2021~~

आयकर विभाग भारत सरकार
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF INDIA

पंजीत लेखांकन कार्ड
 Permanent Account Number Card
800PH46888



आयकर विभाग
APRIL 2014
 पंजीत लेखांकन कार्ड
ASATRA KANUMSIAH GANAPATHI
 आयकर विभाग
28/03/2014



आयकर विभाग
APRIL 2014
 पंजीत लेखांकन कार्ड
ASATRA KANUMSIAH GANAPATHI
 आयकर विभाग
28/03/2014



PAN CARD

Introduction

Permanent Account number
PAN is a means of identifying various taxpayers in
a country. PAN is a 10-digit unique identification
alphanumeric number (containing both alphabets and
numbers) assigned to Indians, mostly to those who pay
tax.

The PAN system of identification is computer-
ized system that assigns unique identification number
to every Indian tax paying entity. Through this method
tax-related information for a person is recorded
under a single PAN number which acts as the primary
data storage of information. This is shared across
country & hence no two people or tax paying
entities can have the same PAN.

When PAN is allotted to an entity, PAN card
is given by the Income Tax Department. While
a card is a physical card that has your PAN
number, name, date of birth and photograph.
This card can be submitted as proof of
entity or DOB.

Your PAN card is valid for lifetime because
it is unaffected by any change in address.

Uses

PAN card is important for taxpayers as it is necessary for all financial transactions and is used to track the inflow and outflow of your money. It is important when paying income tax, receiving tax refunds, and receiving communication from the Income Tax Department.

The Indian Budget 2019 proposed that that individuals who do not have a PAN can use their Aadhaar number to file returns and for any other purpose where PAN was earlier mandatory. This means that if you have not linked PAN with Aadhaar yet, but not have a PAN but have an Aadhaar, you don't need to either link PAN and Aadhaar or apply for a new PAN. However, the rules about this are still in the process of creation (update) / approval.

That said, PAN continues to be necessary for a large number of monetary transactions. PAN card also serves as a proof of identity. PAN needs to be quoted while paying direct taxes. Taxpayers need to quote PAN when paying income tax while registering a business, PAN information needs to be furnished.

Benefits of Having a PAN card

* All individuals and entities who are eligible for income tax are expected to file their IT returns.

A PAN card is the primary individual, as well as other entities, apply for one.

* PAN card serves a valid identity proof. Other than voter card, Aadhaar card, PAN card is also accepted by all financial institutions and other organisations as an identity proof.

* One of the essential reasons to get a PAN card is for the purpose of taxation.

If the entity or person has not linked the PAN number with his bank account, and the annual interest earnings on savings deposits is more than ₹ 10,000/- then the bank would deduct 30% TDS instead of 10%.

Many times the TDS deducted from a taxpayer's income is more than the actual tax that he supposed to pay. In order to claim excess tax paid, taxpayer has to have a PAN linked to his bank account.

In order to start a business, a company or any other entity mandatorily needs to have a PAN registered in the name of its entity.

Tax registration number is needed for business which is obtained only if the entity has a PAN.

Opening All Public, Private and co-operative banks have made it mandatory for an individual or a company to have a bank account in its name in order to open a savings or current account.

only under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, a person can open a zero account

PAN card is also mandatory for an individual or entity to open a Demat Account, which is needed to hold shares in dematerialized form.

one of the benefits of Pan card is eligibility for an individual or entity to enter into transactions of sale or purchase of assets.

PAN is required to be quoted in the deed made during sale or purchase of any immovable property valued at 10 lakh rupees or more

No	Name	Address	Assignments					Class Tests					Attendance					Internal Exams					Remarks
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
1	Arjun	Arjun, A11	A	A	A	10	9	8	8	8	84	82	91	46	34	94	5	3	11	11	30		
2	Arjun	Arjun, Bangalore, M.B.	A	B	B	9	7	10	10	84	85	91	46	35	94	5	3	11	11	30			
3	Arjun	Arjun, T.V.	B	B	B	7	8	9	9	84	81	91	46	41	89	11	3	11	11	19			
4	Arjun	Arjun, M.B.	A	A	A	9	8	7	7	84	84	88	46	44	80	10	3	11	11	19			
5	Arjun	Arjun, J.S.R.	A	A	A	9	8	9	9	84	84	88	46	45	98	11	3	11	11	19			
6	Arjun	Arjun, V.B.	A	A	A	9	8	9	9	84	81	91	46	42	91	12	3	11	11	19			
7	Arjun	Arjun, S.K.	A	A	A	9	8	9	9	84	82	91	46	38	94	5	3	11	11	19			
8	Arjun	Arjun, R.M.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
9	Arjun	Arjun, S.D.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
10	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
11	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
12	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
13	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
14	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
15	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
16	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
17	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
18	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
19	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
20	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
21	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
22	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
23	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
24	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
25	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
26	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
27	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
28	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
29	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			
30	Arjun	Arjun, A.	A	A	A	8	7	9	9	84	85	91	46	35	94	4	3	11	11	19			

Handwritten signature or initials at the bottom of the page.

Handwritten text at the bottom right, possibly a date or additional notes.

Activities conducted:-

1. Orientation to I B Com A & B students
2. ~~St~~ Guest talk by Pushparaj & Deekshitha on GST on 28/7/17.
3. Quiz was conducted on 9/8/17 to I B Com (A) students.
4. Talk by Environmentalist to all B Com students on 16/8/17.
5. Student Faculty by Mr. Vignesh Kumar of II B Com (B) to I B Com (A) on 'Depreciation' on 24/8/17 & 30/8/17.
6. Orientation of CS exams by Mr. Manjunath and Dhanyal on 2/9/17 to II B Com students.
7. II Internal exams 11-9-17 to 14/9/17.
8. Student Faculty by M-Com students Monika and Chidambareswari to I B Com (B) students on "Meaning of Accounting, features, concepts and ~~st~~ Accounting Standards" on 16/9/17 & 21/9/17.


28/8/17


2/9/17

III. A

No.	Nama	Kelas	Jenis Kelamin	Tes I		Tes II		Jumlah Benar	Skor	Nilai	Keterangan					
				Benar	Salah	Benar	Salah									
1	Adhita Mubandari	9	8	7	A	A	A	38	85	78	56	44	81	18	32	83
2	Adipra Egi	9	8	7	A	A	A	38	86	81	56	46	86	34	34	80
3	Adhika R.B.	9	8	7	A	A	A	38	87	84	56	46	85	34	34	82
4	Adhika N.	9	8	7	A	A	A	38	87	84	56	48	89	34	45	83
5	Adhika Kurnia Y.	9	6	7	B	B	B	39	82	99	56	40	74	37	22	11
6	Adhika R.A.	9	8	10	A+	A	A+	38	18	64	56	36	65	40	21	12
7	Ahmad Kurnia F.D.	8	10	8	B+	B+	B+	39	82	79	56	41	72	39	9	07
8	Ahmad Kusni F.D.	8	10	8	B+	B+	B+	39	82	84	56	48	89	35	49	50
9	Ahmad Kusni A.W.	8	8	8	A+	A+	A+	38	86	81	56	48	89	39	38	24
10	Baputra H.N.	9	8	8	A+	A+	A+	38	86	81	56	48	89	39	38	24
11	Basyah K.B.	9	8	8	B	B	B	38	89	91	56	48	89	11	6	12
12	Chandra R.K.	8	9	10	B	B	B	38	87	84	56	49	91	16	22	80
13	Claksa M.D.	10	10	10	A+	A+	A+	38	27	84	56	49	91	18	43	87
14	Darshan Esmah S.H.	9	8	7	A	B	A	38	25	78	56	43	80	10	1	09
15	Egungputry H.	7	8	9	A	B	A	38	17	53	56	38	70	30	15	06
16	Gilka P.S.	9	8	10	A	B	A	38	29	91	56	51	94	36	39	18
17	Hafid F.	6	1	8	B	A	A	38	25	78	56	44	81	36	10	10
18	Indira H.M.	5	6	7	C	A	A	38	29	81	56	40	93	31	6	07
19	Kharisma D.K.	4	5	7	A	B	A	38	29	91	56	46	85	32	22	80
20	Kharisma R.K.	5	4	8	A	B	A	38	25	78	56	46	85	33	4	11
21	Kharisma R.K.	8	8	10	C	B	A	38	30	94	56	52	96	33	24	19
22	Kharisma P.S.	9	8	10	A	B	A	38	30	94	56	46	85	34	6	26
23	Kharisma D.K.	10	8	7	A	B	A	38	27	84	56	52	96	35	6	23
24	Kharisma N.P.	9	9	9	A	B	A	38	30	94	56	52	96	35	6	23
25	Maulana B.H.	9	9	9	A	B	A	38	30	94	56	52	96	35	6	23
26	Murpan Blangur S.	10	10	9	B	B	A	38	30	94	56	49	87	36	9	24
27	Nitha R.S.	8	7	8	B+	B	A+	38	30	94	56	44	81	9	16	13
28	Pompano A.H.	9	8	10	A+	A+	A+	38	27	84	56	44	81	9	16	13
29	Pompano T.P.	10	9	8	A+	B	A+	38	25	78	56	49	91	18	25	11
30	Pompano T.P.	9	9	8	A	B	A	38	26	81	56	49	91	18	25	11
31	Pompano S.	9	4	8	C	A	B	38	27	84	56	49	91	18	25	11
32	Pompano S.	8	8	7	C	A	B	38	27	84	56	49	91	18	25	11
33	Pompano V.S.	8	8	7	B	A	C	38	23	70	56	42	78	37	3	08
34	Pompano S.	6	6	7	C	A	C	38	27	84	56	42	78	37	3	08
35	Pompano V.N.	1	8	7	B	C	C	38	18	56	56	48	89	39	18	09
36	Pompano V.N.	8	10	9	C	B	C	38	28	88	56	40	74	33	6	08
37	Pompano Egi	8	10	9	C	B	C	38	28	88	56	48	89	33	20	19
38	Pompano R.	8	8	7	C	E	C	38	25	78	56	42	78	37	15	11

REMARKS

No	Name	Address	Age		Sex		Religion		Education		Occupation		Income		Remarks		
			Yr	Mo	M	F	H	I	U	Yr	Mo	Yr	Mo	Yr	Mo	Yr	Mo
24	Salvador Av.		10	9	8	A	A	A	32	07	84	56	47	07	04	18	12
25	Sandraly Balleaga M.G.		8	9	10	A	B	B	31	26	81	56	44	81	45	11	09
26	Sandalya TV		7	8	9	A	C	C	31	24	75	56	42	91	08	12	12
27	Sawaya M.H.		9	8	7	C	B	B	32	07	80	56	51	94	14	30	20
28	Sawaya Tula Filler		6	7	8	A	A	C	31	28	88	56	49	91	07	19	12
29	Blawhaus V.B.		9	8	8	B	C	B	32	07	84	56	43	80	14	53	07
30	Shesog Shawant		8	8	8	C	B	A	32	24	75	56	42	82	14	3	06
31	Shadiko J.K.		8	8	7	B	A	A	32	29	91	56	46	85	09	57	26
32	Shadiko M.		7	7	7	B	A	A	32	07	84	56	47	87	80	11	25
33	Simpudien P.H.		6	8	7	A	A	C	32	26	81	56	46	85	13	12	13
34	Glusia Elyaga		8	7	9	A	C	C	32	26	85	56	39	92	04	11	10
35	Sonal H.E.		7	8	9	C	B	B	32	20	83	56	43	87	05	3	08
36	Sygnat T.F.		7	8	8	A	A	A	32	25	78	56	47	91	17	29	26
37	Shingonua B.P.		8	9	10	A	A	A	32	27	84	56	48	89	09	10	11
38	Vandios B.H.		10	9	9	A	C	A	32	27	84	56	48	89	09	13	14
39	Yaqah Kuanu P.V.		10	10	10	A	A	A	32	27	84	56	48	89	09	11	09
40	Yaqah N.S.		9	9	9	A	A	A	32	22	69	56	41	76	11	11	09
41	Zamatic M.R.		8	8	7	A	A	C	32	29	91	56	51	94	02	48	28
42	Amalya M.D.		9	8	7	A	B	B	32	29	91	56	51	94	01	4	07

(Signature)

REMARKS

T. BLOM (B)

No.	Classiker	Design	No. of		No. of correct pts: 15/20/18	%	Attendance		Marking		REMARKS	
			I	II			Conc	Art	I	II		
1	15311	Edvard M.S.	9	9	18	64	49	35	21	44	0	05
2	15312	Finny Kausika	8	7	25	54	49	42	26	15	32	21
3	15313	Arshana P.	8	7	25	59	49	42	26	14	24	18
4	15314	Ashika K.	8	7	23	46	49	43	28	14	17	5
5	15315	Pranjalakshmi TM	8	7	25	82	49	43	28	12	2	10
6	15316	Rajawana AP	8	8	25	89	49	43	28	22	8	15
7	15317	Prayana S.S.	8	7	22	71	49	38	28	16	10	08
8	15318	Charlita PT	8	9	28	96	49	48	28	29	58	30
9	15319	Elangyapa T.G.	8	8	25	54	49	48	28	10	10	12
10	15320	Arund AB	8	8	22	86	49	43	28	19	14	16
11	15321	Swabha TM	8	8	28	61	49	34	29	10	2	09
12	15322	Shikharvi KM	9	9	22	93	50	45	22	26	2	16
13	15323	Tanjalakshmi H.S.	9	9	28	93	49	46	24	12	16	14
14	15324	Siddhi K.	10	9	28	86	49	42	26	18	35	23
15	15325	Krushana TD	8	8	22	85	49	41	24	19	6	13
16	15326	Krushana CD	8	8	22	79	49	49	28	22	50	20
17	15327	Kausarupa WM	8	7	22	89	49	42	26	17	19	14
18	15328	Kausarupa KP	8	7	22	89	49	32	25	17	6	08
19	15329	Kausarupa SE	8	8	28	64	49	36	28	02	6	08
20	15330	Mangalika TS	6	6	22	85	49	43	28	14	47	25
21	15331	Mrida TS	6	8	28	96	49	46	24	18	68	29
22	15332	Nidha TO	8	6	22	82	49	30	21	16	10	19
23	15333	Nandini K.R.	9	9	22	91	49	39	29	12	0	11
24	15334	Nandini U.D.	9	9	22	89	49	45	22	03	2	09
25	15335	Pranika Pasvathi RN	7	8	28	82	49	42	26	16	22	24
26	15336	Pranavika CM	5	4	22	96	49	46	24	30	30	20
27	15337	Pranavika M.S.	9	8	22	88	49	44	24	08	14	24
28	15338	Pranavika B.S.	7	6	22	93	49	43	26	25	29	20
29	15339	Pranavika A.P.	7	8	28	87	49	43	26	20	5	29
30	15340	Pranavika TC	5	6	22	94	49	42	26	17	17	11
31	15341	Pranavika HG	8	7	22	79	49	38	28	0	17	11
32	15342	Pranavika BS	6	8	28	82	49	40	24	14	16	05
33	15343	Pranavika	7	6	22	89	49	41	24	13	10	13

[Signature]

REMARKS

No	Name	Age	Sex	HT	WT	%	Attendance		Performance		Total
							HT	%	I	II	
128	Keena M.C.	17	F	48	98	02	30	17	13	50	
129	Sofia A.S.	17	F	49	97	10	12	12	12	50	
130	Spudly A.V.	17	F	49	97	18	25	14	14	51	
131	Sauhit A.S.	17	F	49	96	18	24	21	21	51	
132	Shweta N.P.	17	F	49	91	02	02	05	07	08	
133	Shweta K. Kumar N.P.	17	F	49	88	08	08	08	08	08	
134	Shruti P.	17	F	49	82	09	09	09	09	09	
135	Soujanya C.S.	17	F	49	82	09	09	09	09	09	
136	Shamparna K.D.	17	F	49	81	09	09	09	09	09	
137	Vignesh Kumar T.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
138	Yathiraja K.C.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
139	Ashish B.P.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
140	Chauhan S.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
141	Jayant Jagat K.D.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
142	Kaushik P.B.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
143	Kanya K.C.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
144	Krutika B.S.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
145	Nandana P.T.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
146	Moghna B.S.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
147	Rohit M.A.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
148	Sarben M.K.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
149	Sandhya P.S.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
150	Shamika K.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
151	Shweta V.H.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
152	Sujana M.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
153	Shamparna M.S.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
154	Vedant M.S.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
155	Vand K.P.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
156	Vand D.V.	17	M	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
157	Shruti K.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
158	Shweta K.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
159	Shweta K.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	
160	Shweta K.	17	F	49	80	09	09	09	09	09	

15900 Special Skills
15900 South Park Race

DATE

PAGE

DATE

PAGE

Sl. No.	Reg. No.	Name	Assignment	1 st Subtotal Assignment	2 nd Subtotal Assignment	Marks	Total
1	19211	Ananya	2.5	30	30	73	23
2	19212	Aranya	1.5	30	30	84	26
3	19213	Anusha	1.5	9	9	84	16
4	19214	Aranya	2.5	30	30	84	29
5	19215	Aranya	1.5	30	30	80	29
6	19216	Aranya	1.5	30	30	90	29
7	19217	Aranya	1.5	30	30	100	17
8	19218	Aranya	1.5	14	14	82	18
9	19219	Aranya	1.5	12	12	80	16
10	19220	Aranya	1.5	8	8	84	15
11	19221	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	94	10
12	19222	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	94	16
13	19223	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	91	10
14	19224	Aranya	1.5	8	8	76	17
15	19225	Aranya	1.5	2.0	2.0	69	11
16	19226	Aranya	1.5	9	9	88	20
17	19227	Aranya	1.5	1.10	1.10	71	21
18	19228	Aranya	1.5	12	12	100	19
19	19229	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	61	11
20	19230	Aranya	1.5	10	10	90	2.0
21	19231	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	63	1.1
22	19232	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	67	1.1
23	19233	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	53	1.1
24	19234	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	65	1.1
25	19235	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	76	1.4
26	19236	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	96	1.1
27	19237	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	96	1.1
28	19238	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	65	1.1
29	19239	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	80	1.1
30	19240	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	80	1.1
31	19241	Aranya	1.5	0.9	0.9	82	1.1

DATE PAGE
11/18/2010

No. No	Reg. No.	Name	Assignment	1 st School Assignment	2 nd School Assignment	Attendance	Total
22	19202	Rompa D.S	10	7	3	86	13
23	19211	Shawls R.S	10	-	-	86	11
24	19212	Sudals R.S	10	17	13	69	22
25	19215	Sudip R.S	10	-	-	98	11
26	19226	Shome P.S	10	-	-	63	11
27	19227	Shin K.S	10	-	-	73	11
28	19228	Shing H.S	10	-	-	76	11
29	19229	Shubha K.S	10	9	20	59	19
30	19230	Yatis H.S	10	9	14	84	13
31	19241	Syous K.S	10	10	20	76	20
32	19242	Soga Jambh G	10	12	8	96	17
33	19243	Hala Jyotsna R.S	10	-	-	73	11
34	19244	Amranta R.S	10	-	-	69	11
35	19245	Neerama K.S	10	17	4	65	18
36	19246	Sahadivappa K.S	10	-	-	73	11
37	19247	Phanoma R.S	10	4	12	57	15
38	19248	Rashmi H.S	10	5	20	82	18
39	19249	Shome S.G	10	8	20	82	18
						59	17

Miss

[Signature]

Principal

Activities

I. Sources

Therulakon on books were given

These Banking exhibition were conducted by students to build their knowledge on banking.

II. Sources

Therulakon on integrated & non-integrated banking for the group discussion.

III. Document

Auditor's Report on accounts and other work done

Therulakon on Auditing on social Auditing.

Signature

Principal
Gandhi College
Gandhipuram-572113

Sl. No	Reg No	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	Assignment	Semina	Attendance (Carry)		In-class		In marks
					amount	%	1 st	2 nd	
01	19271	Abhishek K.H	4	4	53	86%	26	19	28
2	19276	Ashwaj C.P	4	4	53	84%	10	18	18
3	19276	Anjali H.H	5	5	58	94%	26	24	30
4	19271	Anshu A.K	5	5	60	93%	24	21	30
5	19281	Anvita P.	5	5	54	84%	28	24	30
6	19282	Arjun S.H	4	4	49	79%	22	22	18
7	19273	Arjun G.C	5	5	53	84%	20	16	23
8	19284	Aruna K.P	5	5	56	90%	18	16	22
9	19289	Kavya H.S	5	5	51	82%	22	19	22
10	19286	Manish G.C	5	5	53	84%	25	15	22
11	19287	Murugan H.S	5	5	59	87%	28	17	30
12	19288	Neelapriya	0	0					
13	19287	Pragnya H.S	5	5	59	92%	30	24	30
14	19280	Shalini Kumar Bai	5	4	55	88%	16	18	23
15	19281	Shachi H.P	5	4	33	(53%)	-	-	12
16	19282	Vaani G.R	4	4	45	95%	26	25	18
17	19273	Vijayashree H.A	5	5	54	93%	20	21	28
18	19279	Shikha H.S	5	5	56	94%	20	19	25
19	19275	Rudra H.S	5	5	50	81%	15	09	18
20	19282	Vidhya C.V	5	5	54	83%	24	18	30
21	19277	Arunyan T.C	4	5	55	89%	24	16	25
22	19275	Jashanti Prasanna K.S	4	4	51	82%	19	15	20
23	19285	Chandana K	5	5	56	88%	28	25	30
24	19289	Deepana H.C	5	4	56	82%	26	18	25
25	19280	Shreyas H.H	5	4	54	91%	24	14	24
26	19271	Manjith K	5	5	54	90%	29	19	25
27	19273	Gana K.S	5	5	55	88%	22	14	25
28	19286	Chaitani H.B	5	5	60	96%	24	18	29
29	19288	Harvath C	5	5	59	95%	24	24	30
30	19282	Abhinava G.C	5	5	59	95%	26	19	30
31	19283	Prithvi K.H	5	5	54	87%	22	19	26
32	19284	Vidhwanth C.S	5	5	51	82%	22	22	

Handwritten notes at the top right of the page.

Sl. No.	Name of the student	Assignment	Examin
33	Abhinav S	5	5
34	Komalika H A	5	4
35	Garvi V J	6	4
36	Chaitan A B	5	5
37	Aradhya Manojkumar A W	4	4B
38	Pune S S	5	3

Handwritten notes at the top right of the second page.

Sl. No.	Attendance	Attendance %		Internship		Sl. No.
		Actual	%	1 st	2 nd	
33	50	91%	28	21	30	
34	51	86%	28	14	24	
35	51	84%	28	10	19	
36	52	83%	20	21	30	
37	49	77%	24	21	22	
38	53	83%	20	10	19	

Handwritten signature and date: *Handwritten Name*, 15/10/2020

Handwritten notes at the bottom right of the second page.

J. Olson '81

100%
2000-2001

100%
2002-2003

100%
2004-2005

100%
2006-2007

Ac. No.	Reg. No.	Name of Stu.	Assignment	Demerits	Jan. 01-04	1st	Internal	2nd	10	TA. points	(Fee)	
1	01001	Arshad S	10	6	34	93%	0.3	10	08	10	24	08
2	01002	Ryud E.Z.	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	01003	Ayuda T.A.	10	6	38	85%	1.2	06	12	06	28	12
4	01004	Amiya Estiman	10	6	37	88%	1.5	08	16	09	39	13
5	01005	Amaha W.W.	10	6	41	93%	1.5	08	15	09	33	17
6	01006	Amaha O.A.	10	10	44	90%	1.2	06	15	09	28	15
7	01007	Amaha E.	10	7	42	90%	0.6	03	09	04	24	07
8	01008	Amu W.	10	10	40	95%	1.2	06	10	05	31	11
9	01009	Amaha W.E.	10	6	38	86%	1.2	06	13	06	28	12
10	01010	Amaha W.E.	10	10	43	90%	1.2	06	13	06	28	12
11	01011	Claudia V.S.	10	8	23	61%	0.8	04	12	06	40	20
12	01012	Clara Chinyo E.J.	10	05	31	88%	0.8	04	03	04	26	10
13	01013	Clara S.R.	10	10	44	90%	1.2	06	13	06	28	12
14	01014	Clara M.S.	10	10	35	91%	1.1	06	14	07	33	13
15	01015	Clara E.	10	10	37	84%	1.6	10	16	10	40	20
16	01016	Diana M.L.	10	8	38	86%	1.2	03	12	06	34	13
17	01017	Diana M.W.	10	05	26	82%	1.2	03	12	06	34	13
18	01018	Diana M.A.T.	10	7	41	93%	1.5	09	15	09	28	13
19	01019	Diana M.W.	10	05	38	86%	1.5	09	10	05	35	18
20	01020	Paul P.L.	10	05	34	97%	1.6	10	14	07	29	14
21	01021	Guanydy M.A.	10	05	42	95%	1.6	10	19	10	32	14
22	01022	Amaha W.O.	10	10	43	93%	1.4	10	16	10	35	14
23	01023	Angela V.P.	10	10	39	84%	1.6	10	15	10	40	20
24	01024	Angela S.J.	10	6	24	94%	1.2	06	14	07	31	15
25	01025	Anna K.S.	10	05	37	88%	0.8	04	09	04	23	08
26	01026	Johanna M.A.	10	05	28	85%	0.5	03	11	06	24	09
27	01027	Kamilla W.	10	05	29	88%	1.3	03	13	03	29	09
28	01028	Kamilla C.	10	7	41	93%	1.3	03	14	03	31	11
29	01029	Kamilla M.A.	10	7	36	88%	1.5	09	17	10	36	11
30	01030	Kamilla M.A.	10	6	42	90%	1.8	03	10	05	28	11
31	01031	Katka M.A.	10	6	35	86%	2.0	04	03	02	21	09
32	01032	Kamilla M.S.	10	7	40	91%	1.0	05	12	06	28	11

Sum
28

Roll No	Reg No	Name of student	Assignment	Seminar		Interview		2nd		Total marks	(out)
				Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours		
28	21223	Arora M.H	10	05	42	15	10	18	10	35	20
29	21224	Lata Parmara A.J	10	05	40	14	08	16	07	32	17
29	21225	Ashar B.B	10	10	40	13	07	14	08	35	15
36	21226	Manish K.	10	3	42	10	06	10	05	28	13
37	21227	Radhika Gargwal M.Y	10	8	41	16	10	14	07	35	13
38	21228	Alina G.J	10	8	42	12	07	10	05	30	12
39	21229	Poojima A.S	10	10	41	13	09	18	10	40	20
40	21230	Poojima K.R	10	10	40	11	08	18	10	40	20
40	21231	Mayank M.S	10	05	38	13	08	14	08	31	16
42	21232	Karanvir K.	10	10	38	12	10	18	10	40	20
43	21233	Rishabh A.L	10	9	39	10	05	16	07	33	14
44	21234	Rangya K.S	10	8	42	13	07	18	10	35	17
45	21235	Rashmita M.T	10	10	40	18	10	15	09	40	20
46	21236	Rohan M.H	10	10	39	06	03	09	05	28	08
47	21237	Ranika Kugari	10	05	39	09	05	10	05	25	10
48	21238	Ranish M.S	10	10	42	13	07	14	07	34	14
49	21239	Shrey G.P	10	05	42	13	08	10	05	28	07
50	21240	Sachin M.H	10	3	42	10	05	07	04	26	09
51	21241	Shruti P.G	10	10	41	15	10	16	10	40	20
52	21242	Sushma S	10	10	42	16	10	18	10	40	20
53	21243	Shweta J.C	10	05	39	14	09	15	09	33	18
54	21244	Shweta M.S	10	10	41	12	07	16	07	38	18
55	21245	Sidhanth B.	10	10	37	20	06	08	04	30	10
57	21247	Sonam M.G	10	6	34	16	10	13	07	33	17
58	21248	Thara M.P	10	05	34	12	07	12	07	29	14
59	21249	Vijay Venkatesh M.S	10	9	36	19	10	16	08	37	18
60	21250	Varun Paul K.J	10	10	38	11	06	10	05	31	11
61	21251	Devika T.S	10	20	46	16	08	12	06	38	06
62	21252	Shamit M.S	10	20	46	16	08	08	04	38	04
63	21253	Kanishk M.S	10	20	46	12	07	16	04	38	04

Handwritten notes and signatures at the top right of the page.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom left of the page.

10/10/2020

10/10/2020

Sl. No.	Name	Roll No.	Grade	Section	Subject	Teacher	Time	Remarks
1	Prathima T. H.	01	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
2	Pragna C. M.	02	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
3	Prasanna M. V.	03	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
4	Pranavi P.	04	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
5	Prasanna S. S.	05	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
6	Prasanna P.	06	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
7	Prasanna P. V.	07	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
8	Prasanna S. S.	08	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
9	Prasanna S. S.	09	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
10	Prasanna S. S.	10	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
11	Prasanna S. S.	11	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
12	Prasanna S. S.	12	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
13	Prasanna S. S.	13	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
14	Prasanna S. S.	14	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
15	Prasanna S. S.	15	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
16	Prasanna S. S.	16	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
17	Prasanna S. S.	17	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
18	Prasanna S. S.	18	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
19	Prasanna S. S.	19	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
20	Prasanna S. S.	20	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
21	Prasanna S. S.	21	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
22	Prasanna S. S.	22	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
23	Prasanna S. S.	23	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
24	Prasanna S. S.	24	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
25	Prasanna S. S.	25	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
26	Prasanna S. S.	26	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
27	Prasanna S. S.	27	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
28	Prasanna S. S.	28	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
29	Prasanna S. S.	29	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
30	Prasanna S. S.	30	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
31	Prasanna S. S.	31	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
32	Prasanna S. S.	32	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
33	Prasanna S. S.	33	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
34	Prasanna S. S.	34	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
35	Prasanna S. S.	35	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
36	Prasanna S. S.	36	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
37	Prasanna S. S.	37	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
38	Prasanna S. S.	38	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
39	Prasanna S. S.	39	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
40	Prasanna S. S.	40	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
41	Prasanna S. S.	41	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
42	Prasanna S. S.	42	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
43	Prasanna S. S.	43	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
44	Prasanna S. S.	44	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
45	Prasanna S. S.	45	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
46	Prasanna S. S.	46	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
47	Prasanna S. S.	47	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
48	Prasanna S. S.	48	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
49	Prasanna S. S.	49	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present
50	Prasanna S. S.	50	12	01	Maths	Mr. S. S.	10	Present

2nd B Com Accounting 2nd Sem
Cost and Management Accounting
 2020-21

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rate	Quantity	Total	Particulars	Rate	Quantity	Total
01	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
02	Amulys - M.V.	02	18	36	36	36	36	360
03	Amulys - M.V.	02	18	36	36	36	36	360
04	Amulys - M.V.	02	11	22	22	22	22	220
05	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
06	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
07	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
08	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
09	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
10	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
11	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
12	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
13	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
14	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
15	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
16	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
17	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
18	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
19	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
20	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
21	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
22	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
23	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
24	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
25	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
26	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
27	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
28	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
29	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
30	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
31	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100
32	Amulys - M.V.	02	05	10	10	10	10	100

Total
 1000

1980
1981
1982

1983
1984
1985

Year	Location	Area (km ²)	Population	Area (km ²)	Population	Area (km ²)	Population
1980	Samoa, T.G.	11	41	14	15	45	417
1981	Samoa, B.G.	11	41	14	20	13	337
1982	Budapest, H.G.	11	41	14	18	16	337
1983	Budapest, H.G.	11	41	14	16	11	637/337
1984	Utrecht, H.G.	11	41	14	-	-	-
1985	Western Switzerland, Rom.	11	41	14	-	-	-
1986	Western, B.G.	11	41	14	21	18	417
1987	Western, B.G.	11	41	14	24	20	437
1988	Utrecht, H.G.	11	41	14	24	18	337
1989	Utrecht, H.G.	11	41	14	13	16	337
1990	Utrecht, H.G.	11	41	14	25	16	437
1991	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	13	20	437
1992	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	12	19	337
1993	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	13	18	337
1994	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	11	14	337
1995	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	10	14	337
1996	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	11	14	337
1997	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	10	14	337
1998	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	11	14	337
1999	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	10	14	337
2000	Denmark, H.G.	11	41	14	10	14	337

10 Gen 11
Financial Management 2
2020-21

Score
100

Score
100

Sl. No.	Q. No.	Name of the Student	1. School Name	2. School Address	3. School Phone No.	4. School Email	5. School Website
01	18201	Moujibul Haq					
02	18202	Abubakkar Siddiq					
03	18203	Mujibul Haq					
04	18204	Mujibul Haq					
05	18205	Moujibul Haq					
06	18206	Mujibul Haq					
07	18207	Mujibul Haq					
08	18208	Moujibul Haq					
09	18209	Moujibul Haq					
10	18210	Moujibul Haq					
11	18211	Moujibul Haq					
12	18212	Moujibul Haq					
13	18213	Moujibul Haq					
14	18214	Moujibul Haq					
15	18215	Moujibul Haq					
16	18216	Moujibul Haq					
17	18217	Moujibul Haq					
18	18218	Moujibul Haq					
19	18219	Moujibul Haq					
20	18220	Moujibul Haq					
21	18221	Moujibul Haq					
22	18222	Moujibul Haq					
23	18223	Moujibul Haq					
24	18224	Moujibul Haq					
25	18225	Moujibul Haq					
26	18226	Moujibul Haq					
27	18227	Moujibul Haq					
28	18228	Moujibul Haq					
29	18229	Moujibul Haq					
30	18230	Moujibul Haq					
31	18231	Moujibul Haq					
32	18232	Moujibul Haq					

Page No. 11

Date: / /

20	1824	Narbad, m.d.	18	10	29	10	26	817
21	1825	Naradga, c.t.	10	10	31	21	26	817
22	1826	Prasada, B.S.	10	10	32	30	20	817
23	1827	Prasada, P.S.	18	18	33	30	20	817
24	1828	Prasada, V.P.	18	10	34	21	15	817
25	1829	Prasada, K.V.	18	10	35	20	20	817
26	1830	Rudra, V.K.	18	10	36	20	24	817
27	1831	Sarda, D.V.	18	10	37	21	15	817
28	1832	Sardga, m.d.	18	10	38	20	21	817
29	1833	Shaktinagar, D.M.	18	10	39	20	20	817
30	1834	Shaktinagar, P.S.	18	10	40	20	20	817
31	1835	Shaktinagar, m.d.	18	10	41	21	22	817
32	1836	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	42	21	15	817
33	1837	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	43	21	15	817
34	1838	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	44	21	15	817
35	1839	Shaktinagar, T.B.	18	10	45	21	15	817
36	1840	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	46	21	15	817
37	1841	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	47	21	15	817
38	1842	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	48	21	15	817
39	1843	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	49	21	15	817
40	1844	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	50	21	15	817
41	1845	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	51	21	15	817
42	1846	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	52	21	15	817
43	1847	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	53	21	15	817
44	1848	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	54	21	15	817
45	1849	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	55	21	15	817
46	1850	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	56	21	15	817
47	1851	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	57	21	15	817
48	1852	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	58	21	15	817
49	1853	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	59	21	15	817
50	1854	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	60	21	15	817
51	1855	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	61	21	15	817
52	1856	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	62	21	15	817
53	1857	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	63	21	15	817
54	1858	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	64	21	15	817
55	1859	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	65	21	15	817
56	1860	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	66	21	15	817
57	1861	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	67	21	15	817
58	1862	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	68	21	15	817
59	1863	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	69	21	15	817
60	1864	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	70	21	15	817
61	1865	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	71	21	15	817
62	1866	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	72	21	15	817
63	1867	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	73	21	15	817
64	1868	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	74	21	15	817
65	1869	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	75	21	15	817
66	1870	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	76	21	15	817
67	1871	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	77	21	15	817
68	1872	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	78	21	15	817
69	1873	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	79	21	15	817
70	1874	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	80	21	15	817
71	1875	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	81	21	15	817
72	1876	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	82	21	15	817
73	1877	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	83	21	15	817
74	1878	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	84	21	15	817
75	1879	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	85	21	15	817
76	1880	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	86	21	15	817
77	1881	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	87	21	15	817
78	1882	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	88	21	15	817
79	1883	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	89	21	15	817
80	1884	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	90	21	15	817
81	1885	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	91	21	15	817
82	1886	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	92	21	15	817
83	1887	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	93	21	15	817
84	1888	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	94	21	15	817
85	1889	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	95	21	15	817
86	1890	Shaktinagar, H.K.	18	10	96	21	15	817
87	1891	Shaktinagar, S.	18	10	97	21	15	817
88	1892	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	98	21	15	817
89	1893	Shaktinagar, C.S.	18	10	99	21	15	817
90	1894	Shaktinagar, D.V.	18	10	100	21	15	817

Notes

Page No. 11

Cauvery

Degree

College

Gonikoppal

Assignment

International

Trade And

Finance

(1)

Submitted By,

Robin N.S

II B.com 'A'

Cauvery Degree College

Gonikoppal

27/09/2018

A

Submitted To,

Reshma Maam

Dept of Economic

~~Cauvery~~ Degree

College Gonikoppal.

International Trade And Finance

WTO agreement , working of WTO , WTO And India , Achievement And challenges of WTO .

WTO Agreement :-

The rules and agreements of the WTO are the result of negotiations between the members . The ~~current set~~ of rules and agreements are the outcome of the Uruguay Round held b/w 1986 - 1994 . The WTO agreement covers the following area .

① Trade in goods .

Trade in ~~goods~~ was the focus of GATT till 1994 . GATT was the ~~forum~~ for negotiating lower customs duty rates and other trade barriers . GATT specified some important rules in this area , especially the principle of non-discrimination .

Since 1995 , the updated GATT has become the WTO's umbrella agreement for trade in goods . Various issues covered

here include agriculture and textiles, state trading, product standard, subsidies, actions taken against dumping etc..

② Services :

As per the WTO agreements, services firms such as banks insurance firms, tour operators transport companies etc. enjoy the same principles of fairer trade that earlier applied only to trade in goods.

Important obligations on the part of the member countries, under GATT are :

- a) most favourable nation (MFN) obligation
- b) Negotiated commitments on access to technology
- c) Transparency requirements.
- d) National treatment.
- e) progressive liberalisation of trade in services etc.

③ Trade Related Investment measures (TRIMS)

TRIMS refers to certain conditions or restrictions imposed by a govt with regard to foreign investment in the country. Developing countries have made much use of TRIMS.

The agreement on TRIMS provides that no contracting party shall apply any TRIM which is inconsistent with the WTO Articles.

• Eg :-

- Local content requirement.
- Trade balancing requirement.
- Trade and foreign exchange balancing requirements.
- Domestic sales requirements.

⑧ Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) :-

TRIPS constitute one of the most controversial outcomes of the Uruguay Round.

It is related to the protection of intellectual property rights.

The objectives behind the protection of IPRs include the following :-

- * encouraging and rewarding creative work.
- * encouraging innovation.
- * promoting fair competition.
- * helping consumer protection.
- * facilitating transfer of technology.

⑨ Dispute Settlement

The Dispute Settlement System of the WTO is as under :-

- A Dispute Settlement Body has been established.

b) The first stage in the settlement of disputes is the holding of consultations b/w the concerned members.

○ If consultations fail and if both of the parties agree the Director General WTO interferences, conciliates and mediates. The

d) Further, there is also the provision of the appellate review by a Standing Appellate Body of 7 members to be established by the USB who will report to the OSB b/w 60 - 90 days.

e) Finally, the OSB will adopt the report within 30 days which will be unconditionally accepted by the parties to the dispute.

Working of WTO:

ministerial conferences:

The different ministerial conferences held by WTO are as under:

○ First ministerial meeting of WTO took place in 1996 in Singapore. The highlights of this meeting were.

○ 128 members attended the meeting.

○ There were disagreements b/w the developed and less developed countries over the "Singapore Issues" investment, competition policy, trade facilitation

Transparency in govt procurement.

1) Developing countries like India held that the implementation issues should be resolved before a new Round.

2) Second Ministerial Conference :-

a) Setting up of a mechanism to ensure full and faithful implementation of existing multilateral agreements.

b) Rejection of protectionist measures and acceptance of open and transparent rule based trading system.

3) Third Ministerial Conference :-

This conference took place in Seattle, Washington, USA. In 1999, the conference was attended by 135 member countries.

4) Fourth Ministerial Conference :-

This conference was held in Doha in Nov 2001. This conference was attended by 140 member countries.

This conference concluded by drawing up the Doha Development Agenda for trade liberalization talks :-

a) on the negotiating agenda for the new WTO rounds.

b) on some 40 implementation concerns of the

developing countries and

on the political statements dealing with patents and public health.

⑤ fifth ministerial conference:

The venue of the conference was in Cancun, Mexico. In 2003. This conference lasted only four days because there were differences of opinion on farm subsidies and access to market.

⑥ sixth ministerial conference:

The highlights of the conference were:

a) countries agreed to phase out all their agricultural export subsidies by the end of 2013.

b) it was resolved to terminate cotton export subsidies by the end of 2006.

c) concessions to developing countries included an agreement to introduce duty free, tariff free access for goods from the least-developed countries.

India And WTO

India has been a founder member of the WTO. The decisions of the WTO have tremendous impact on the India economy. But

Let us examine the Indian commitments to WTO before examining the impact of WTO on the Indian economy.

Indian commitments to WTO :-

The main commitments made by the govt of India are as under :-

1. Tariff Lines :-

As a member of the WTO, India bound about 67 percent of its tariff lines whereas prior to the Uruguay round only 6 percent of the tariff lines were bound. For non-agricultural goods, with a few exceptions.

② Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) :-

QRs on imports maintained on balance of payment grounds were notified to WTO in 1949. An agreement was reached b/w USA and India which provided for phasing out all the QRs by India by April 1, 2001.

③ TRIPS :-

In order to meet India's commitment to the WTO to introduce product patents by Jan 1, 2005 the govt of India promulgated an ordinance on Dec 23, 2004. The was

followed by the adoption of patents Act in March, 2005.

4. TRIMS :-

Under the TRIMS agreement, the govt of India notified two TRIMS - that relating to local content requirement in the production of pharmaceutical products and dividend balancing requirement in case of investment in 23 categories of consumer items.

5. GATS :-

Under GATS, India has made commitment in 33 activities foreign service providers will be allowed to enter these activities. The choice of the activities has been guided by consideration of national benefit.

6. Customs valuation Rules :-

India's legislation on customs valuation rules 1998, has been amended to bring it in conformity with the provision of the WTO.

Achievements of WTO.

1. The WTO (earlier the GATT) has made substantial achievements in reducing the tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade.

2. Liberalisation of investments has contributed to the economic growth of many countries.
3. Liberalisation of trade and investment has resulted in increase in competition, efficiency of resource utilisation, improvement in quality and productivity etc.
4. Another benefit of WTO is that it provides a forum for multilateral discussion of economic relations between nations.
5. The WTO provides for a system to settle trade disputes among nations.
6. It has a system of mechanism to handle violation of trade agreement.
7. The WTO undertakes considerable research in the area of global trade in the process disseminates a wealth of information.
8. All the member countries have praised the WTO for the transparency in its working.

Challenges of WTO.

Its working has been controlled and dominated by developed countries.

1. Many of the developing economies do not possess the financial and knowledge resources to effectively participate in WTO negotiations and discussions.
2. The developing countries are very much at the mercy of the developed countries and hence the latter exploit the former.
3. Many times, policy decisions are taken by the developed countries without taking the developing countries into confidence.
4. The WTO has failed to impart the organisation discipline on the developed countries.
5. In general, the developing countries have been getting a raw deal from the WTO.
6. There are many problems relating to the implementation of various decisions and agreements concluded in the ministerial conference.
7. Many of the criticisms leveled against GATT and UR negotiations hold good to WTO also.

See
5/04/2018

ASSIGNMENT ON ECONOMICS

TOPIC: Degree of Price Elasticity
and
Measurement of elasticity of
Demand.

Submitted by
Nandya M.N
I BA [HES] Roll No: 19051
Sourya College
Gonikoppal

Submitted to
Reshma maam
Economic Department
Sourya College
Gonikoppal

Submitted on:
26 Aug 2019





INTRODUCTION

Sl. No	TOPIC	Page No
I	DEGREES OF PRICE ELASTICITY.	
01	PERFECTLY ELASTIC DEMAND	1-2
02	PERFECTLY INELASTIC DEMAND	2
03	RELATIVELY ELASTIC DEMAND	2-3
04	RELATIVELY INELASTIC DEMAND	3-4
05	UNIT ELASTICITY OF DEMAND	4-5
II	MEASUREMENT OF ELASTICITY OF DEMAND	
01	TOTAL EXPENDITURE METHOD	6-8
02	PROPORTIONATE OR PERCENTAGE METHOD.	8-9
03	POINT METHOD.	10-12
04	ARC METHOD.	12-14
III	CONCLUSION.	15.



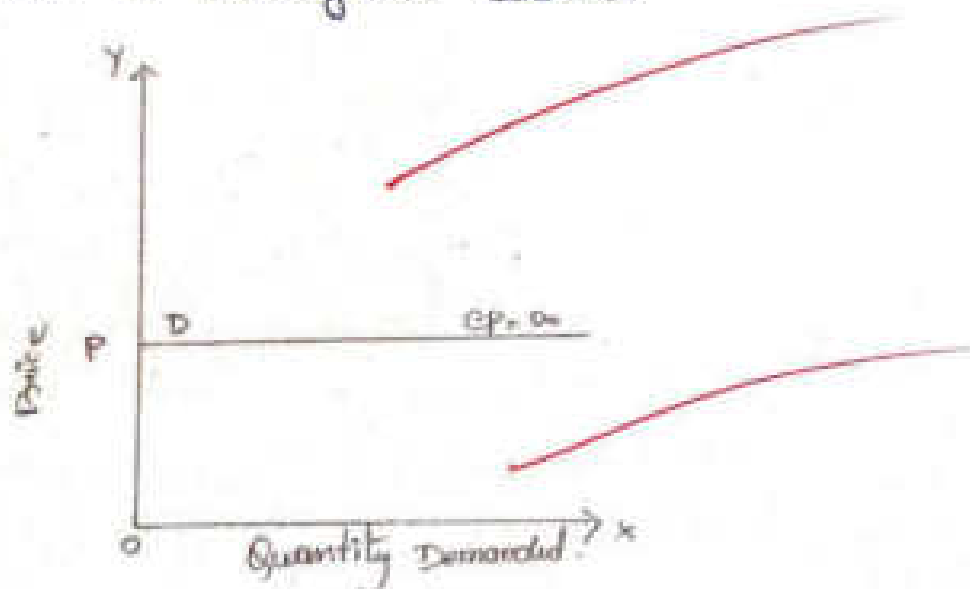


Degrees of Price Elasticity

Price elasticity is of five degrees:

1. PERFECTLY ELASTIC DEMAND:

No reduction in price is needed to cause an increase in quantity demanded, in perfectly elastic demand. Price elasticity is infinite when a small rise in price may result in the contraction of demand even to zero and a small fall in price may result in the extension of demand to unimaginable condition.



Demand curve DD is a horizontal straight line showing at OP price any amount may be demanded. Here a decrease in price is not needed to increase the quantity demanded. But if price goes up, the consumer may stop the purchase. Let us find e_p .

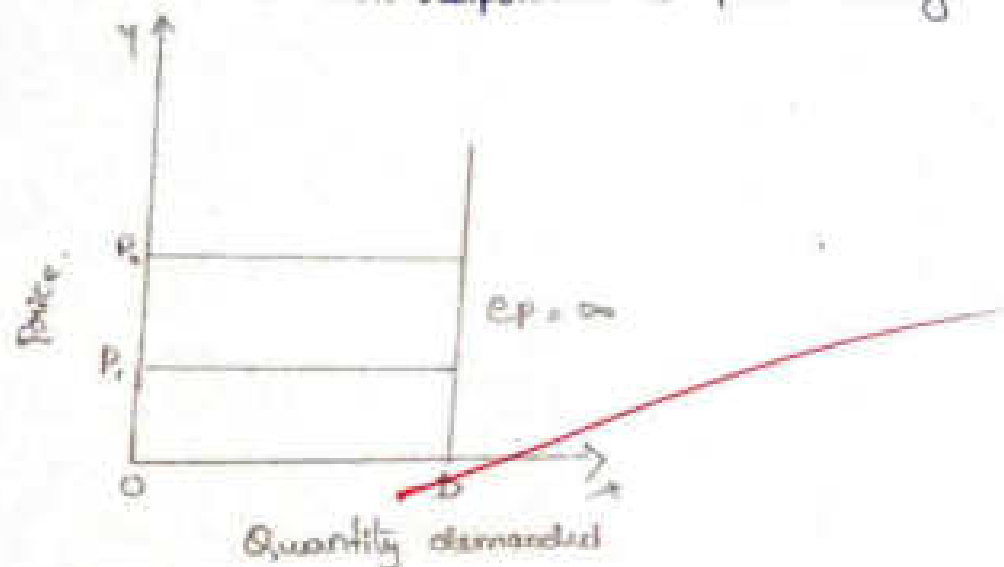
$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{100}{0} = \infty$$



Infinite elasticity is too rare in actual life and hence has more theoretical significance.

2. PERFECTLY INELASTIC DEMAND:

When a change in price causes no change in quantity demanded, demand is said to be perfectly inelastic. Elasticity in such case is zero as demand is inoperative or non-responsive to price change.



3. RELATIVE ELASTICITY:

How any fall in price does not increase the quantity demanded and any any rise in price does not decrease the quantity demanded. Hence demand curve is a vertical straight line.

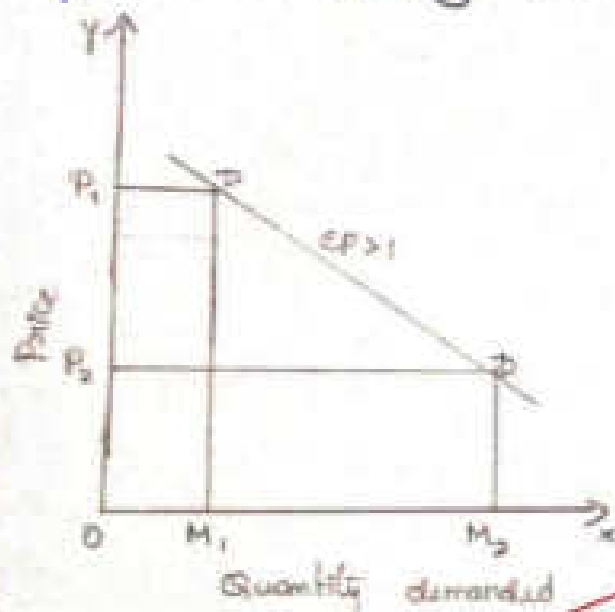
if, for example the fall in price is 40% then.

$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{0}{40} = 0.$$

Even cases of perfectly inelastic demand is more, like infinitely elastic demand.



Relatively Elastic demand: it is a situation in which a small change in price will lead to a big change in the quantity demanded. Here a small proportionate change in the price of a commodity is accompanied by a large proportionate change in its quantity demanded.



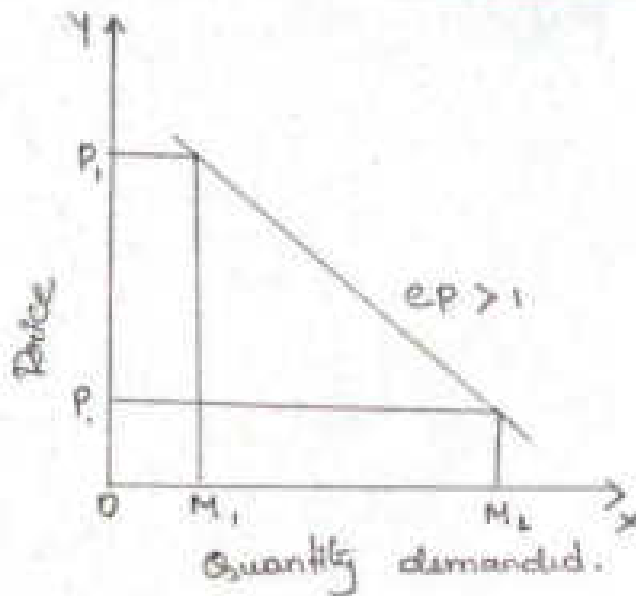
Let us suppose that the fall in price is 30% and increase in quantity demanded is 90%. Then,

$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{90\%}{30\%} = 3$$

The demand curve DD is rather flatter showing that the change in price is less and consequent change in quantity demanded is more. The fall in the price from P_1 and P_2 has resulted in an extension of demand from M_1 to M_2 which is comparatively larger than the fall in price.

RELATIVELY INELASTIC DEMAND.

It is a condition in which a big proportionate change in price results in a small change in the quantity demanded. In other words, it refers to a condition where a change in price causes a less than proportionate change in quantity demanded.



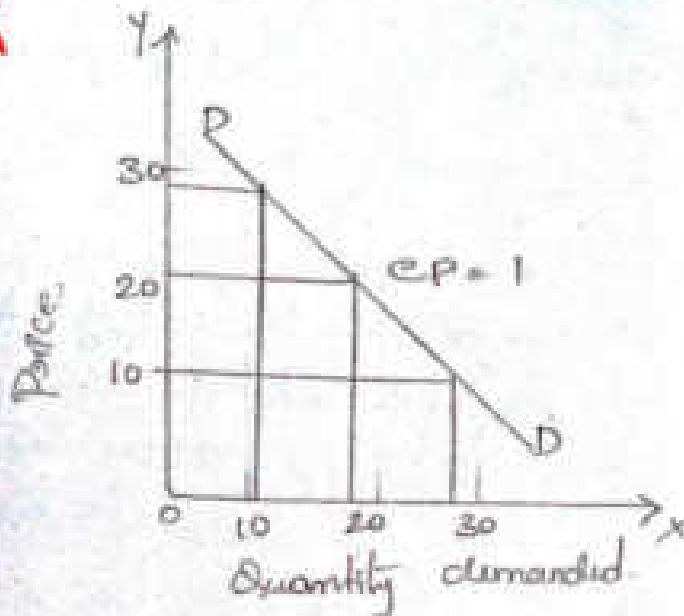
The demand curve DD is steeper showing that a steep fall in price has resulted in a very little increase in the quantity demanded. Let us suppose that the fall in price is 60% and the increase in quantity demanded is 15% then

$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{15\%}{60\%} = 0.25$$

All the essential articles are example for relatively inelastic demand.

4. UNIT ELASTICITY OF DEMAND:

It is a situation in which a change in price will result in an exactly equal change in the quantity demanded. Elasticity of demand is unitary or one when a given proportionate change in price causes an equally proportionate change in quantity demanded.



Demand curve DD is a rectangular hyperbola. It slopes uniformly, so that a change in price creates an equal change in quantity demanded. Let us suppose that a decrease of price by 100% increases the quantity demanded also by 100%. Then -

$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{100\%}{100\%} = 1.$$

DEGREES OF PRICE ELASTICITY:

Degrees	Numerical Expression	Verbal description	Nature of demand curve
Perfect elasticity	∞	infinite	horizontal
Perfect inelasticity	0	zero	vertical
Relative elasticity	> 1	more than one	flat
Relative inelasticity	< 1	less than one	steep.
unitary elasticity	1	One	Hyperbola.

MEASUREMENT OF ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

To measure the price elasticity four methods are used.

➤ **TOTAL EXPENDITURE METHOD:** In total expenditure method we find out the changes in price and consequent changes in the quantity demanded, for a product in relation to the total amount of money spent.

* Elasticity is greater than one when expenditure increases with a fall in the price and decreases with a rise in the price [$e_p > 1$].

* Elasticity is one when total expenditure remains constant even after the change in price [$e_p = 1$].

* Elasticity is less than one, when total expenditure decreases with a fall in price [$e_p < 1$].

Price in	Quantity	Outlay	Elasticity
I. Rs. 2.00 Rs. 1.75	03 Bananas 04 Bananas	Rs. 6.00 Rs. 7.00	Elasticity is greater than one [$e_p > 1$]
II Rs. 1.50 Rs. 1.25	05 Bananas 06 Bananas	Rs. 7.50 Rs. 7.50	Elasticity is one [$e_p = 1$]
III Rs. 1.00 Rs. 0.75	07 Bananas 08 Bananas	Rs. 7.00 Rs. 6.00	Elasticity is less than one [$e_p < 1$]

In the I case a fall in the price increases the total outlay. Hence, demand is elastic or elasticity of demand is greater than one [$e_p > 1$].

In the II case though price as well as quantity demanded change, total outlay remains constant. Hence demand is of unit elasticity or elasticity of demand is equal to one [$e_p = 1$].

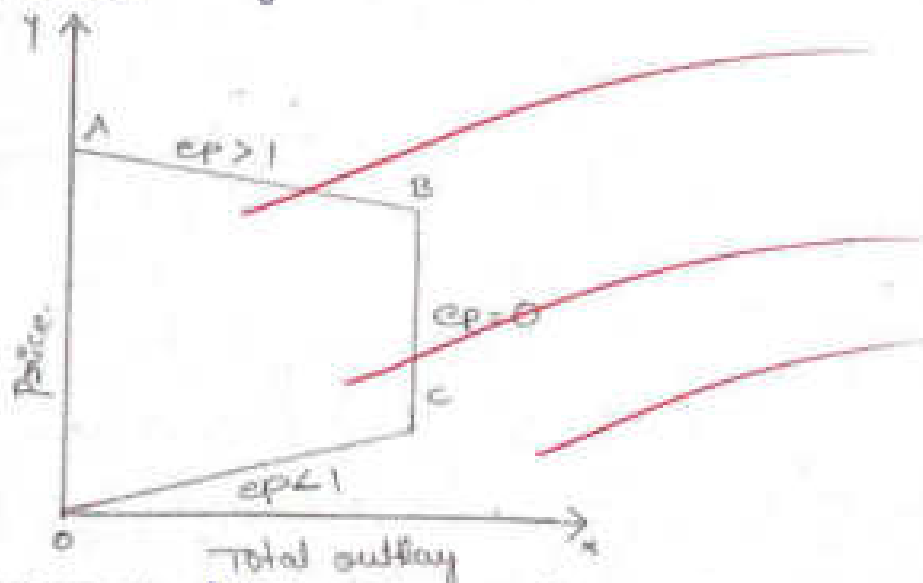


ELASTICITY AND TOTAL OUTLAY.



Elasticity	Price rise	Price fall.
$ep > 1$	Total revenue of expenditure.	Total revenue on expenditure rises
$ep = 1$	Total revenue on expenditure remain \rightarrow unchanged	Total revenue on expenditure remain unchanged
$ep < 1$.	Total revenue on expenditure rises	Total revenue on expenditure falls

Total revenue shows a rising tendency when elasticity is greater than one. Total revenue does not change when the elasticity of demand is unitary. Total revenue shows a falling tendency when elasticity is less than one. Total expenditure method may be illustrated with the help of a diagramme.



Ox axis measures total outlay and Oy axis measures the prices. as the price of the commodity falls from A down wards on Oy axis. over the AB range total outlay goes on increasing. price elasticity is greater than one over AB range. total outlay remains constant over the BC range, when the price



further falls. Here the price elasticity is unitary or equal to one. over a range total outlay goes on decreasing along with a fall in price. Hence price elasticity of demand is less than one.

2. PROPORTIONATE OR PERCENTAGE METHOD.

Joan Robinson defined price elasticity of demand as "the proportional change of amount purchased in response to a change in price, divided by the proportional change in price."

This definition is converted into proportionate method of measurement of elasticity. According to this method.

$$ep = \frac{\text{Proportionate change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Proportionate change in price.}}$$

Proportionate used the ratio of percentage change in demand to percentage change in price in order to measure the elasticity. so

$$\text{Symbolically - } ep = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P}$$

where ep refers to price elasticity

$\% \Delta Q$ refers to percentage change in quantity

$\% \Delta P$ refers to percentage change in price.

Illustration: Percentage or proportionate method may be illustrated with the help of a table.

Price (Rs)	25	20	15	10	5
Quantity [mangoes]	2	3	5	6	8



When the price of mangoes is Rs. 25 per kg only 2 kg are demanded. When price falls to Rs. 20 per kg, the consumer purchases 5 kgs.

To find out elasticity the absolute values are to be converted into percentages as follows.

Conversion of Price Change : Former price was Rs. 25 & present price is Rs. 20 so change in price is Rs. 5.

$$\text{Percentage change} = \frac{5}{25} \times 100 = 20\%$$

Conversion of changes in to quantity : former quantity was 2 kgs and present quantity is 5 kgs. so change in quantity demanded is 3 kgs.

$$\text{Percentage change} = \frac{3}{2} \times 100 = 50\%$$

Measuring the elasticity : To measure the elasticity we use the following formula.

Q is 50% and P is 20% then

$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = 2.5$$

∴ This is a case of relative elasticity where the change is greater than. In the similar manner, elasticity can be found out to other values available in table 2.3.

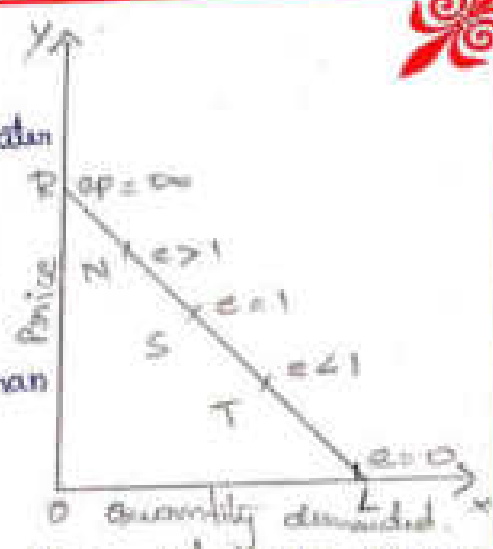




$e_p = \frac{NL}{SR} > 1$ At point 'N' elasticity is greater than one.

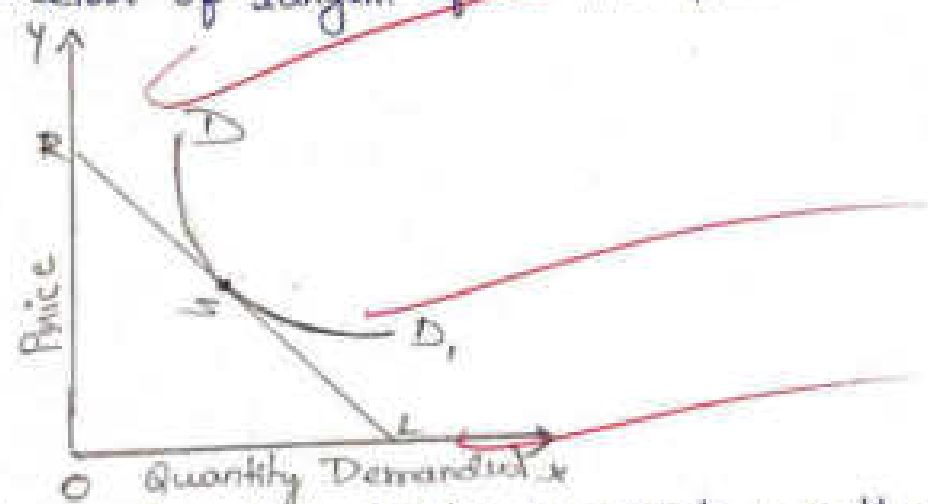
$e_p = \frac{SL}{SR} = 1$ At point 'S' elasticity is one.

$e_p = \frac{TL}{TR} < 1$ At point 'T' elasticity is less than one.



This is how the elasticity is measured when the demand curve is a straight line. When the demand curve is not a straight line or non-linear (or rectangular hyperbolas) following formula is used to find out the elasticity.

$$e_p = \frac{\text{Lower sector of tangent from the point.}}{\text{upper sector of tangent from the point.}}$$



RL is a tangent which touches the point S on the demand curve DD, but does not cross it. Elasticity of demand at S = SL / SR . The measurement of price elasticity with point method can be illustrated with the help of table.

Price (Rs)	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Quantity Demanded	10	15	20	25	30	35	40

The point elasticity of demand with price Rs. 7 and Price Rs. 6 is



$$e_p = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$= \frac{5}{1} \times \frac{7}{10} = 3.5$$

Elasticity of demand with price Rs. 5 and price Rs. 1 is

$$e_p = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q} \quad e_p = \frac{20}{4} \times \frac{5}{20} = 1.25$$

To the business economists, the point method of measuring elasticity is very useful. The point method helps to measure price elasticity when there are very minute changes in the price and the quantity demanded. Moreover, the point method tells that the slope of the curve and the elasticity are two different things.

4. ARC METHOD:

Arc method is employed to measure the elasticity when large changes are to be considered. Since point method is useful only in the case of smaller changes, arc method finds usage in economic analysis quite often.

Arc method uses the mid points between the old and new figures of price and quantity. Arc method is nothing but the usage of averages. Arc means a segment of the demand curve or portion of a curved line. To find out elasticity, arc method employs the following formula:

$$e_p = \frac{\text{Original quantity} - \text{New quantity}}{\text{Original quantity} + \text{New quantity}} \times \frac{\text{Original Price} + \text{New Price}}{\text{Original Price} - \text{New Price}}$$

$$e_p = \frac{Q - Q_1}{Q + Q_1} \times \frac{P + P_1}{P - P_1} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{4Q(P + P_1)}{\Delta P(Q + Q_1)}$$



Let us find out arc elasticity with the help of a numerical example. At Rs. 10 per unit 1000 units are demanded. When the price falls to Rs. 8 per unit, 1400 units are demanded. Then arc elasticity is.

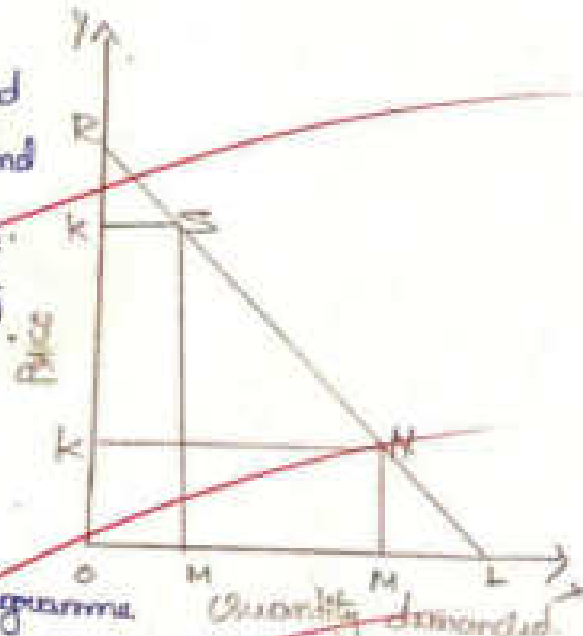
$$e_p = \frac{Q(P+P_1)}{P(Q+Q_1)} = \frac{400}{2} \times \frac{10+8}{1000+1400} = \frac{400 \times 18}{2 \times 2400}$$

$$e_p = 1.5, \text{ or } e_p > 1.$$

A demand curve may be drawn and arc elasticity may be measured between two points.

An arc elasticity is measured over a range of the demand curve RL between two points SN. To measure arc elasticity the equation used is.

$$e_p = \frac{Q_1(P+P_1)}{Q_2(Q+Q_1)}$$



Referring to the above diagram arc elasticity of demand over the price range SN is.

$$e_p = \frac{Q_1(P+P_1)}{Q_2(Q+Q_1)} = \frac{MM_1}{KK_1} \times \frac{OK_1 + OK_2}{OM_1 + OM_2}$$

Let us assume one more example.

Price (Rs)	6	5	4	3	2	1
Quantity demand Apples	15	18	20	24	28	30

The arc elasticity of demand with $P_1 = \text{Rs } 6$ and $P_2 = \text{Rs } 4$ is

$$e_p = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1 + Q_2} \times \frac{P_1 + P_2}{P_2 - P_1}$$

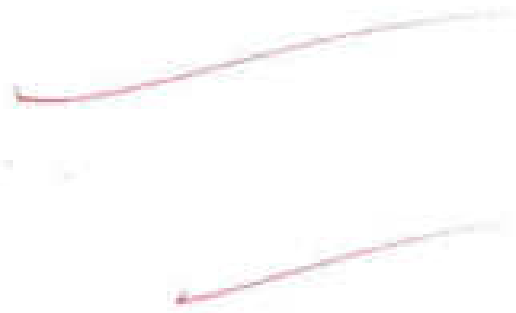




$$\frac{15-20}{15+20} \times \frac{6+4}{6-4} = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{10}{35} = 0.71. (e.d.)$$

Among the three arc method is most popularly used to measure the elasticity of demand.

These are the three methods employed to measure Price elasticity of demand. Total outlay method is used to find out the changes in the total expenditure done by the consumer. Point method is used to measure small changes. Both these methods are the contributions to Dr. Alfred Marshall. To measure greater changes arc method is used. Arc method is largely used to consider large changes.



CONCLUSION.

Price elasticity of demand measures the change in percentage of demand caused by a percentage change in price. Greater than 1, demand is said to be elastic (great change). As a note, it is common that the formula will yield a negative value thus we concern ourselves with its positive value. (i.e. absolute value)

Price elasticity of demand measures the change in percentage of demand caused by a percent change in price since 1.33 is greater than 1, we can conclude that the demand is elastic, meaning that the change in demand caused by the change in price is considered "a lot"

Seen 4/09/2019

Assignment On Economics

Topic :- Agriculture Credit, sources, Agriculture Marketing
Parent Costs In Indian Agriculture, Reasons for
Agriculture crisis in India.

Submitted by :- Shai Raksha
III B.A (HEP)
Cauvery College Gonikoppal

Submitted to :- Reshma ma'am
Dept of Economics
Cauvery College Gonikoppal

Submitted on :- 27-9-20

A

Agricultural Credit.

Agricultural finance or agricultural credit refers to financing agricultural operations. The agriculturists need finance for a number of purposes like purchase of seeds, implements, manure, improvement of land by irrigation, repayment of old debts, to acquire new land, to buy cattle and also to meet social expenditures.

The financial requirements of the Indian farmer can be classified on two different basis:

I. On the Basis of Time

1. Short term Credit :- Short term credit for a period upto 15 months is needed to meet seasonal requirements such as purchase of seeds, fertilizers, payment of wages and for meeting domestic expenses.

2. Medium Term Credit :- ~~Medium term loans are the loans for a period of 15 months to 5 years.~~ They are required by the farmers for the purpose of buying cattle, agricultural implements, for repairing wells etc.

3. Long Term Credit :- ~~Long term credit for a period of 5 to 20 years is needed for making permanent improvements on land.~~ Such as digging of wells, installation of pump sets, purchase of farm machines like tractors, acquisition of additional lands & also for the repayments of old debts.

II On the Basis of Purpose

1. Productive Loans :-

Productive loans include credit requirements which directly affect agricultural productivity. These include loans for the purpose of seeds, fertilizers, implements, livestock & to make permanent improvements on land such as digging of wells, deepening of wells, fencing of land etc.

2. Consumption loans :- The farmers borrow money for meeting their consumption needs during the intervals of time between the sowing of seeds & the harvesting of crops. During times of droughts & floods also they borrow for consumption.

3. Unproductive loans :- The farmers in India often borrow for unproductive purposes such as celebration of marriages, births & deaths, for litigation etc. The unproductive loans have no economic justification.

Sources of Agricultural Finance.

The various agencies providing rural finance can be readily classified into two groups - they are :-

1. Non - Institutional
2. Institutional.

I. Non - Institutional Sources

The important non - institutional sources of credit are :-

1. Money lenders :- Among the non - institutional sources the most important sources are the village money lenders. They are often regarded as 'the custodians of the peasant's honour'. Money lenders are of two types, namely, professional money lender is money lender whose only business is money lending and agricultural money lender is money lender who combine money lending with agriculture.

2. Land lords :- Land lords provide finance to their tenants. These loans are usually taken for consumption purposes. They provide loans on lands, gold and immovable properties.

3. Traders and Commission Agents :-

They provide finance to the farmers during the off - season against their crops & compel them to sell their produce immediately after harvest for a lower price. They charge very high rates of interest.

4. Relatives :- Farmers borrow from this relative generally to tide over temporary difficulties. These loans are informal in character and are normally repaid soon after the harvest is over. These loans carry low or no interest.

Thus, private sources of rural credit are not only inadequate in quantity but are also full of unfair practices. In spite of this they are being allowed to thrive.

II Institutional Sources

Institutional sources refer to institutions such as the co-operative, commercial banks, NABARD etc. which finance the requirements of farmers.

1. Co-operative Credit Societies :- Co-operative credit societies are ~~cheapest and~~ but source of rural finance. The co-operative movement started in India in 1904 with the objective of providing short term finance to agriculture. At present there are 30 state co-operative banks with 40 branches at the apex level, 569 central co-operative banks with 11,662 branches at the district and 1,12,309 primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. Thus the co-operative credit societies ~~at~~ have a three tier structure.

2. Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (CARDs) :- These banks provide long term loans to the farmers. These banks were formerly known as land mortgage banks and then Land Development Banks. These banks have a two tier structure.

3. Commercial Banks :- After nationalisation commercial banks have started playing an important role for providing agricultural finance. They provide both direct & indirect loans to agriculture. Direct loans are extended for agricultural operations and for agricultural development.

programmes and are in the form of short, medium and long term loans.

4. Regional Rural Banks :-

Regional rural banks are state sponsored, regionally based and rural oriented banks. These banks have come into existence on 2nd October 1975. Their main objective is to provide direct loans and advances to small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, landless labourers and small entrepreneurs.

5. State Government Taccavi Loans :-

Short term and long term loans given by the state government to the farmers during emergencies like floods, drought & other natural calamities are known as taccavi loans. These loans are provided at very low rates of interest.

6. State Bank of India :-

Since its inception in 1955, the State Bank of India has been playing an important role in extending and improving the rural credit. It provides both direct and indirect finance to agriculturists.

7. Reserve Bank of India :-

Reserve Bank of India grants financial assistance to agriculturists only indirectly through State Cooperative banks & other commercial banks. It also plays a role of the promoter, co-ordinator and regulator of agricultural credit.

8. NABARD :-

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is the apex re-financing institution in the country for agriculture and rural development. It was set up.

on 1st July 1982 by merging the Agricultural Credit Department of RBI and Agricultural Re-finance and Development Cooperation (ARDC). NABARD is responsible for planning, operation, co-ordination, monitoring, research and training in the field of rural credit.

9. Micro finance :-

Micro finance is a recent development in the field of rural finance. It attempts to combine lower transaction costs and high degree of repayments. It involves financing for Self Help Groups which are homogenous small informal groups.

Agricultural Marketing

Marketing is the process of bringing together the producers and the buyers. Marketing includes activities like selling, buying, transport, storage, finance, standardization & the like.

Essentials of Good Marketing

A sound marketing is one which on the one hand encourages farmers to produce more, on the other hand induces them to part with a larger proportion of their produce for sale in the market. In such a market, the farmer requires certain basic facilities like

1. He (farmer) should be able to wait for such a time when he could get better price.
2. He should have good and economic storage facilities
3. He must get adequate, cheap and timely financial help.

4. As far as possible government must provide sufficient transport facilities to the agriculturist.

5. The number of middlemen in the process of marketing must be reduced to the minimum.

6. (The number) timely marketing information must be available to the farmer in order to prevent them from being cheated by the buyers.

Defects of Agricultural Marketing

1. Lack of Organization of the producers:

The buyers of agricultural products usually operate on a large scale and are well organized, whereas the producers are invariably small and are scattered over wide areas without any organization of their own to protect their interests.

2. Inadequate Storage facilities:

The facilities for proper storage of agricultural products are very inadequate and the few that are available are not scientific. Quite a significant part of produce is lost because of inadequate ware-houses.

3. Forced Sale:

The Farmer in India in general, sells his produce at unfavourable time and in an unfavourable place & usually gets unfavourable terms.

4. Existence of too many middlemen:

The share of the middlemen who act in between the farmer and the ultimate consumer is 10-35 percent of the price paid by the consumer in most cases. Thus the existence of a long chain of middlemen reduces the share of the consumer price received by the actual cultivator.

5. Lack of Grading and Standardization :-

There are inadequate arrangements for the grading and standardization of products. Different varieties of agricultural produce are not graded properly.

6. Inadequate Means of Transport :-

Transport facilities are highly inadequate in India. There are many parts of the country untouched by rail or pucca road. At certain places even kachcha roads do not exist. Apart from this the country suffers from a shortage of quick moving vehicles. As a result the cost of carriage of goods increases.

7. Non Availability of Market Information :-

Farmers are neither fully aware nor supplied with correct information about market prices, changes in price changes in demand, international trends, government policies etc.

8. Multiplicity of Market Charges

The marketing charges to be paid by the producer, sellers are many & vary in unregulated markets. These charges tend to reduce considerably the share of the producers.

9. Malpractices in the Market

Another defect of the present system of marketing is the existence of a number of malpractices in the market. This includes manipulation of weights & measures, arbitrary deductions for religious & social purposes, practices

of taking away large quantities as sample etc

10. Inadequacy of Institutional Marketing

The arrangements for institutional marketing in the country are grossly inadequate. The number of co-operative marketing societies is small. Government arrangements to buy agricultural produce are also inadequate.

Present Crisis in Indian Agriculture

Agriculture is described as the backbone of Indian economy, mainly because of three reasons. One, agriculture constitutes largest share of country's national income though the share has declined from ~~55 percent~~ in early 1950s to about 18 percent at present.

1. Decline in Agricultural Growth

There has been a decline in the ~~land~~ growth rate of production as well as productivity for almost all crops from the mid-nineties. Further, the value of output from agriculture has been ~~declining~~ from late nineties.

2. Decline in the Growth rate of food grains

Economic liberalization has adversely affected Indian agriculture. The most prominent manifestation of this is in the drastic decline in the growth rate of growth of agricultural output was gradually increasing in 1950-1990, & it was more than the rate of growth of the population.

3. Growing Rural Unemployment

Unemployment in the agricultural sector increased during the reform period as agriculture was not profitable due to the fall in the price of farm products. As a result the number of people who are employed in the primary sector & the area under cultivation decreased, which in turn caused a decline in rural employment.

4. Farmers' Suicide

The suicide of farmers is the another fall-out of stagnation in agriculture when agriculture was not yielding remunerative income, the life of the farmers became very desperate. Many of them committed suicide as a last resort.

5. Growing Rural Indebtedness

Farmers are starved of credit and land. The cost-~~return~~ structure of farming is becoming adverse. Consequently, indebtedness is growing in rural areas. Rural indebtedness is one of the major ~~reasons~~ for farmers' suicide in India in post liberalization period.

Reasons for Agricultural Crisis in India

1) Liberal Import of agricultural products.

The main reason for the crash of prices of agricultural products, especially of cash crops, in India was removal of all restrictions to import these products. As a result their prices in the domestic market got reduced drastically.

2. Reduction in Agricultural Subsidies

In the post-reform period the government reduced different types of subsidies to agriculture, and this has increased the production cost of cultivation. It has increased the input cost & made agriculture less profitable.

3. Lack of Easy & Low-Cost Loan to Agriculture

After 1991 the lending pattern of commercial banks, including nationalised banks, to agriculture drastically changed with the result that loan was not easily available and the interest was not affordable. This has forced the farmers to rely on moneylenders & thus pushed up the expenditure on agriculture.

4. Decline in government Investment in the Agricultural Sector

Studies show that after the economic reforms started, the government's expenditure & investment in the agricultural sector have been drastically reduced. This is based on the policy of minimum intervention by the government enunciated by the policy of globalisation.

5. Restructuring of the Public Distribution System

As part of the neo liberal policy, the government restructured the PDS by creating two groups - Below poverty line poverty-line BPL & Above Poverty Line (APL) & continuously increased the prices of foodgrains distributed through ration shops.

6. Special Economic zones

As part of the economic reforms, the system of taking over land by the government for commercial & industrial purposes was introduced in the country. Since the SEZ deprives the farmers of their land & livelihood, it is harmful to agriculture.

Conclusion

The ~~agricultural~~ sector in India is facing a crisis today. The ~~globalisation~~ process, which started in the 1990s is the main reason for the crisis. The solution of the problem is not in a few "packages" but in drastic changes in the ~~present economic policies~~ related to agriculture.



Mangalore University

Cauvery Degree College

Gonikoppal 2021-22

An Assignment On Economics

Topic :- Perfect Competition
Market and features
of perfect Competition
Market.

Submitted By.

Muthamma. J. N

I B.A

Cauvery Degree
College, Gonikoppal.

Submitted To,

Reshma Ma'am

Dept. of. Economics

Cauvery Degree College

Gonikoppal.

A

Date: 23-12-2021

Mangalore

University

Cauvery Degree College

Gonikoppal

2021-2022

Topic :- Perfect and
Imperfect Competition
Markets.

Submitted by,

Muthamma

I B.A

Cauvery Degree

College Gonikoppal

Submitted to,

Reshma Ma'am

Dept of Economics

Cauvery College,

Gonikoppal.

ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಗಳು	ಪುಟಂ
1.	ವಿಲಾಸ	1
2	ತಂತ್ರೋದ್ಯಮ ಲೇಖನಗಳಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅಭಿಮತ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾನಗಳು.	1-2
3.	ತಂತ್ರೋದ್ಯಮ ಲೇಖನಗಳಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಣ	2-5
4	ತಂತ್ರೋದ್ಯಮ ಲೇಖನಗಳಾದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಅಭಿಮತ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾನಗಳಾದ ಸಂಧಾನಗಳು	6-16
5.	ವಿಲಾಸ	16-17
6.	<u>ಗ್ರಂಥ ಸೂಚಿ</u>	17-18



ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ.

೨೦೦೬.

ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬಂದಿ ಹೀಗೆ.
ಈ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಖರೀದಿದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು
ಮಾತೃಕಾರರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು
ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟದ ಮರುಕಟ್ಟೆ. ಈ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಡುಮಟ್ಟ
ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಾರು-
ಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾತೃಕಾರರು ಸಮಾನ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರು-
ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ
ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಬ್ಬರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿ
ಸಮಾನ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಂದಿ ತನ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಮಾರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅರ್ಥ

ಅನೇಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟದ
ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ
ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಅನೇಕ
ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟದ ತರುತ್ತದೆ.
ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತೃಕಾರರು.

ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಗಳು.

1. ಪ್ರಾಂಶು ನೈವೇದ್ಯ " ಕಾರ್ತವೀರ್ಯನು ಸಂಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಬೀಕೆಂದಾಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಡವರಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದ ಎತ್ತಾದವರಾಗಳು ಭಿನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ತಲಸಕಾಲತೆಯ ಸದಕೂ ಕರತೆಯನ್ನು 'ತರತುಂಗಾ ಪೃಷ್ಠಾಽಽತಿ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

2. ಪ್ರಾಂಶು ನೈವೇದ್ಯ ತರತುಂಗಾ ಪೃಷ್ಠಾಽಽತಿ ಯವು ತರತುಂಗಾ ಪೃಷ್ಠಾಽಽತಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯು " ವಕಷ್ಠಾಽಽದಿ ಅಂಶ ಗುಣನು ತಲ್ಲದ ಮಾಡಕಟ್ಟಿ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ತರತುಂಗಾ ಪೃಷ್ಠಾಽಽತಿ ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು.

ತರತುಂಗಾ ಪೃಷ್ಠಾಽಽತಿ ಯ ಶ್ರಮದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

1. ಅನೇಕ ಯಾತ್ರಿಗರರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವು ಎತ್ತಾದಕಡೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾತ್ರಿಗರರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಬರುವ ಸಂಜ್ಞೆಯು ಹವ್ಯದು ತರತುಂಗಾ ಪೃಷ್ಠಾಽಽತಿ ಯ ಶ್ರಮದ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಒಂದೇ ತೆರನಾದ ಐತ್ಯನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಲಿ:

ತೆರನೋ ಧೈರ್ಯೋಚಿಯ ಐತ್ಯನ್ಯಗಳ್ಳು ಒಂದೇ ತೆರನಾರುತ್ತವೆ. ಐತ್ಯನ್ಯಗಳ್ಳು ಗುಣಮುಟ್ಟು, ಬಣ್ಣ, ರೂಪ ಸ್ವರ ಮತ್ತು ರೂಪಿಗಳ್ಳು ಏಕರೂಪತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಮರುಕೆಟ್ಟನ ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಿಗಮನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರುಕೆಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಿಗಮನ:

ತೆರನೋ ಧೈರ್ಯೋಚಿಯಲ್ಲ ಕೋನಿಗಳ್ಳು ಅನಿಬಂಧಿತವಾಗಿ ಮರುಕೆಟ್ಟಿಯನು ಶ್ರವಣನುಬಯಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮರುಕೆಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಿಗಮನಬಯಮೆ.

4. ಐತ್ತಾದವಾಂಗಿಗಳ್ಳು ತೆರನೋ ಚಲನೆ:

ತೆರನೋ ಧೈರ್ಯೋಚಿಯಲ್ಲ ಶ್ರಮಬ ಐತ್ತಾದವಾಂಗಿಗಳ್ಳಾದ ಶ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದವಾಂಗಿಗಳ್ಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೆದೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದೆದಿಗೆ, ಒಂದು ಏತಯೋಗಿ ಎಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏತಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ವಾಗಿಯುಸಬಯಮೆ.

5. ತೆರನೋ ಮರುಕೆಟ್ಟಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ:

ತೆರನೋ ಧೈರ್ಯೋಚಿಯಲ್ಲ ಮೊದಲಿಗಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ತೆರನೋ ಮರುಕೆಟ್ಟಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

6. ಮೂಲದ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಅನುಭವವು:

ತರಹೋಗಿ ವ್ಯಯವು ಇಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ
ಎಷ್ಟು ಅನುಭವವು ದೂರದಿಂದ ಮೂಲ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು
[Selling costs] ಅನುಭವವು ಮೂಲ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು
- ದರೆ ಲಾಭಾಂಶ, ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದ
ತಾಯಿ [Salesmanship] ಇವೆ ಮೂಲದ ಮೂಲ
ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತರುವಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು.

7. ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ತರಹಿನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ:

ತರಹೋಗಿ ವ್ಯಯವು ಇವೆ ಇದೇ ಸು-
- ವಾಸ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವು [transport
cost] ತರಹಿನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಮತ್ತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಎಂದೋಗಿ

- ಇದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ.
- ಇದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ.
- ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಇವೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ.
- ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಇವೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ.

ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನ ಎತ್ತನ್ನು

ಎಫೀಸಿ

ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನ ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನ ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನ ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ~~ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ~~

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ (output) ಅವಶ್ಯಕವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ

ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನವು ಎರಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

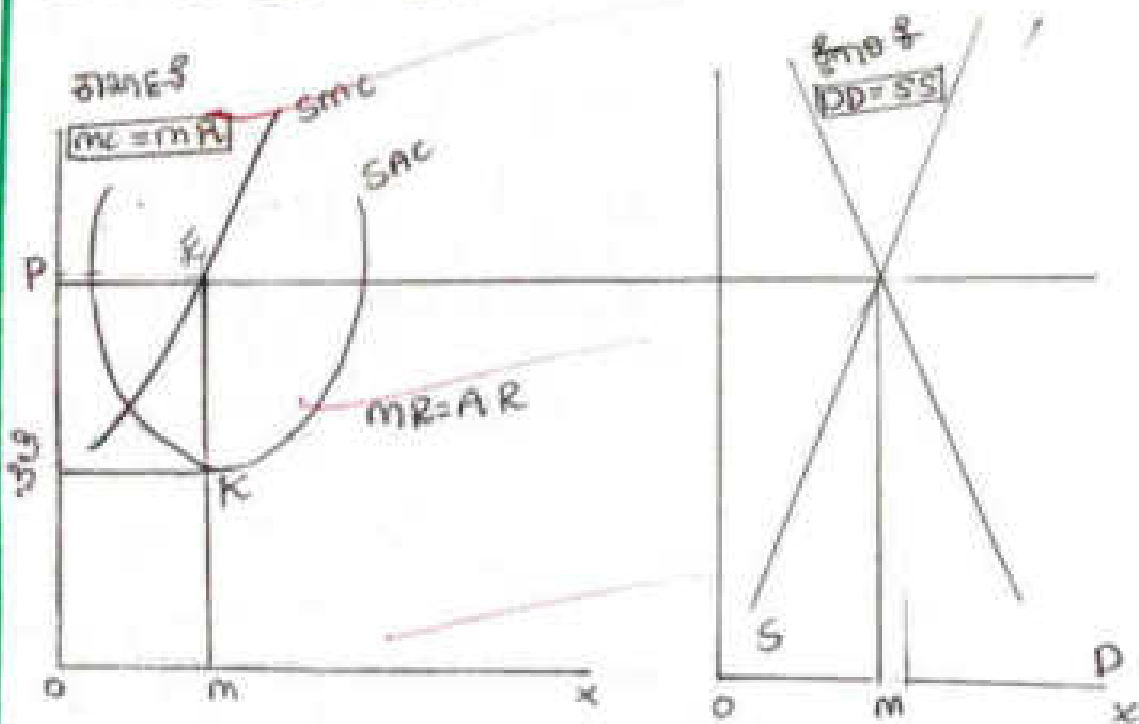
- i. ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನವು ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ii. ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನವು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಸಮತೋಲನಾಚಲನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. (more from below)

ಚಲನ ವಿಧಾನ

ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವಂತಹಂತೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವುದು.

- ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಇರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವಂತಹಂತೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವುದು.

- ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಇರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.



ಸಮತೋಲನ ಚಲನ ವಿಧಾನ

ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಇರಿಸುವುದು.

ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಇರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವಂತಹಂತೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವುದು.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸುವಂತಹಂತೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.

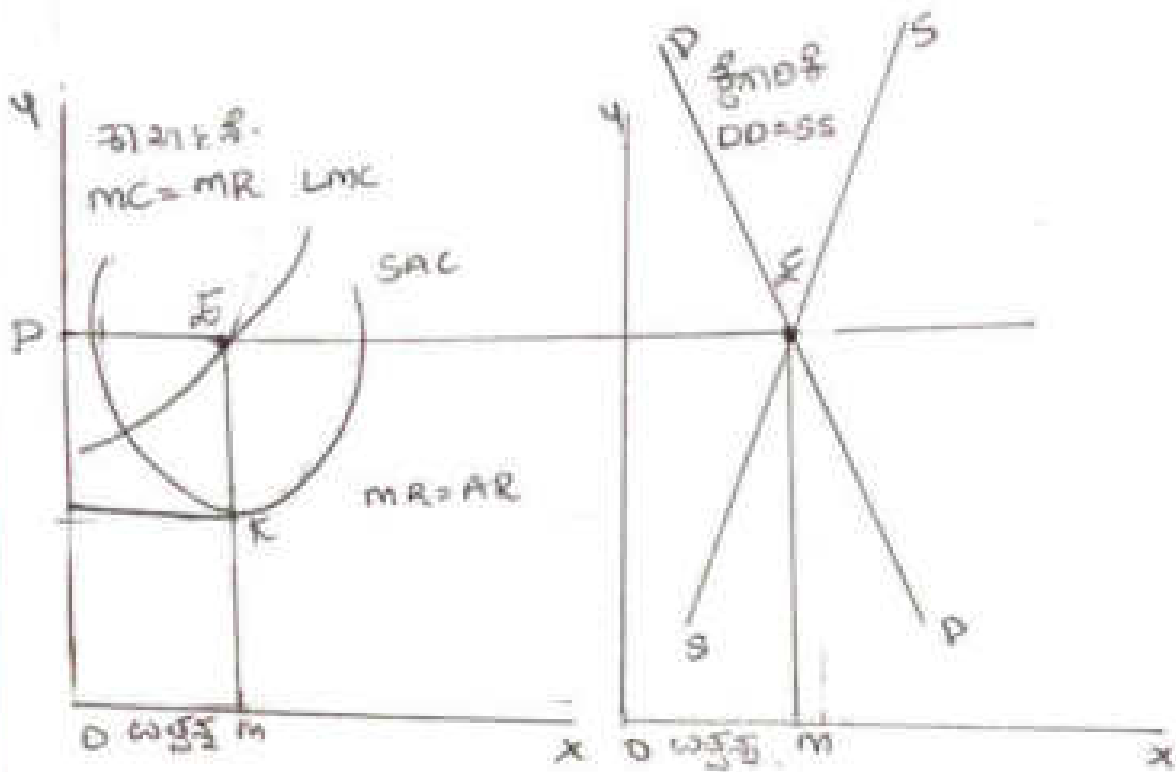
ಇದೇನುತೆ ಇದಾಯಿತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಗಡಿ ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಇದೇನು
ತೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೆಲವು ಗಡಿ ಯಾವು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ
0m ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತಿಯ ಅತ್ಯಂತವಾದರೆ 0p ಯು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತ
ತೆ ಆಯಾಯಿತ್ತೆ. SMC ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತಿಯ ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ
ತಿಳಿದು. ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತಿಯ ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿಯು CPEK ಯು
ಭಾವಿಸಬಹುದು.

ತೆ.ಯಾವು ತೆ.ಯಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಇದೇನು
ತೆ.ಯಾವು ತೆ.ಯಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಇದೇನು

i ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ತೆ.ಯಾವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ
ತೆ.ಯಾವು ತೆ.ಯಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಇದೇನು

ii ತೆ.ಯಾವು ತೆ.ಯಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಇದೇನು
ತೆ.ಯಾವು ತೆ.ಯಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಇದೇನು

ತೆ.ಯಾವು ತೆ.ಯಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಇದೇನು
ತೆ.ಯಾವು ತೆ.ಯಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಇದೇನು



ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಕ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಚಲನೆ ಸರ್ಥಾಕೆ.

ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲವು ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. LRS ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಕ ಚಲನೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮತ್ತು DR ಚಲನೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಕ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಚಲನೆಯು OM ಸಮತೋಲನ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮತೋಲನ ಚಲನೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಕವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣವು ಸಮತೋಲನ ಬಂದಾಗ

ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿ ಸಮಂತ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆದ ರೇಖೆ LMC ಯ
ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿ ಕದಯ ರೇಖೆ MR=AR ಅನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದೇ 100 ದೊರಸಲ ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿ ರಾಕಾ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆದ
ರೇಖೆ LAC ಕೂಡ ಮುದರಡ ರೇಖೆಗ್ಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸು-
ತ್ತದೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿಯು ಅಲ್ಲ ಕ್ರಾಣನೆಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ 100ನೇ

ರೇಖೆಯ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆದ ಸೂಚನೆಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರದಲಂದ. ಅಲ್ಲ ಕ್ರಾಣನೆ
ಅಭವಾಹಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಯವ ಕ್ರಾಣನೆಯ
ಕ್ರೋಂಕಿಯನ್ನು 100 ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಕೂಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ

ಕ್ರೋಂಕಿಯ ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿಯು ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗು ರಲ್ಲ
ಯೂರೂ ಕರತುಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಸಲಹ ರೇಕು

i ಕ್ರೋಂಕಿಯು ಅತ್ತಿವುದ ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿ ಕ್ರಾಣನೆಯ
ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿ ರೇಖೆಗೆ ಕವವಾರರೇಕು

ii ಕ್ರೋಂಕಿಯು ಅತ್ತಿವುದ ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿ ಕ್ರಾಣನೆಯ
ಅರ್ಥವಾಹಿ ರೇಖೆಗೆ ಸಮವಾರರೇಕು.

iii ಕ್ರೋಂಕಿಯು ಅಲ್ಲ ಕ್ರಾಣನೆಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗು
ರೇಕು.

iii ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವಂತಿ
 ರವರಾದ . ಹಳೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು
 ಇನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಂತಿರಬಹುದು

ಪರಿಹಾರಣೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕಾರ್ಯದ

ನಮೂನೆ

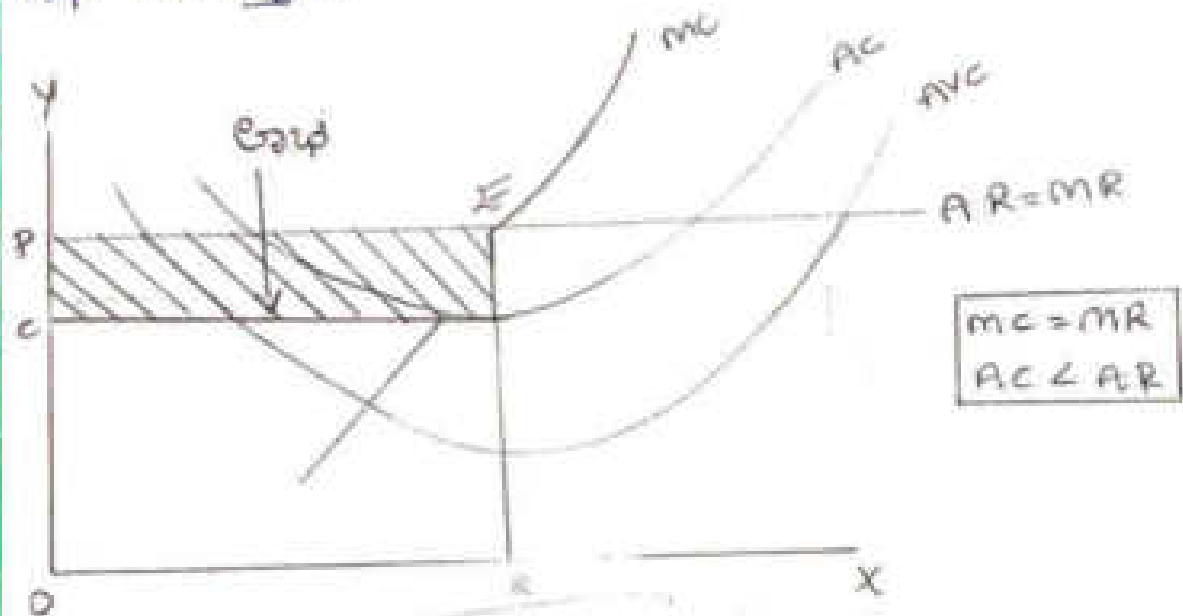
ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಘಟಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹೊರ
 ಹೊಮ್ಮಿಸುವ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ
 ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ . ಪರಿಹಾರಣೆ ಕೈಗೊ
 ಳುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಉಪ
 ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಉಪ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟ ಅನುಭವಿಸಬಹುದು .
 ಪರಿಹಾರಣೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
 ಹೊಮ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಉಪ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

1. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪ : ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ
 ತಿಕ್ಕಿ [MC] ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ [MR]
 ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಂಗಮದ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ
 ದಾಖಲಿಸಿ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯಮವು [AR] ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ-

-ಕ್ಕಿಂತ [AC] ಅಧಿಕವಿದ್ದು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ

ಲಭ ಬಹುತ್ತದೆ.



ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಅರ್ಥಲಭ

ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಉದ್ಯಮದ E ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಂತರ ಉದ್ಯಮ

ದ ಕೆಲವು MR ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಂತರ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಕೆಲವು

MC ಗಳು ಸಮನ್ವಯವಾಗುವ ಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ತಲುಪುತ್ತದೆ.

AC ಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ

ಉದ್ಯಮ AR ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯು

ಅರ್ಥಲಭವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. $CFEB$ ಯು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ

ಅರ್ಥಲಭವನ್ನು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯು

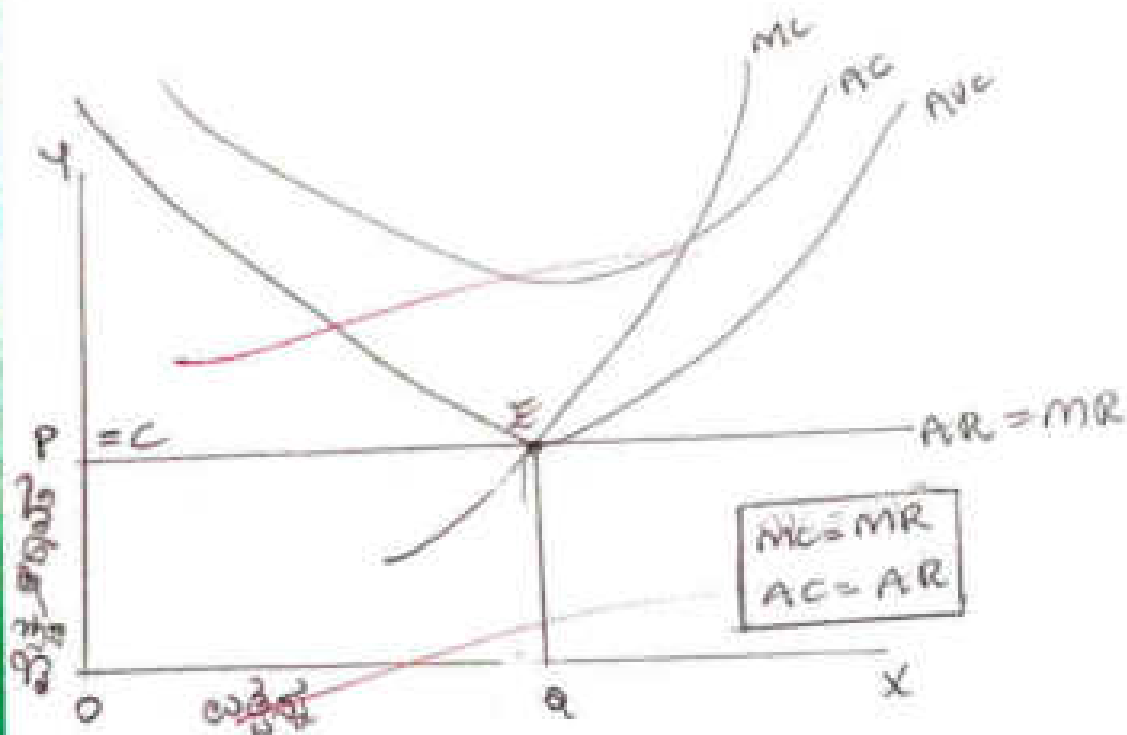
ಅರ್ಥಲಭ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯಮವು ಸಮಾಂತರ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕಿಂತ

ಸಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. AVC ಯು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೨. ಅಲ್ಪವ್ಯಯಿತ್ವದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ:

ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ

ಸಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ



ಅಲ್ಪವ್ಯಯಿತ್ವದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

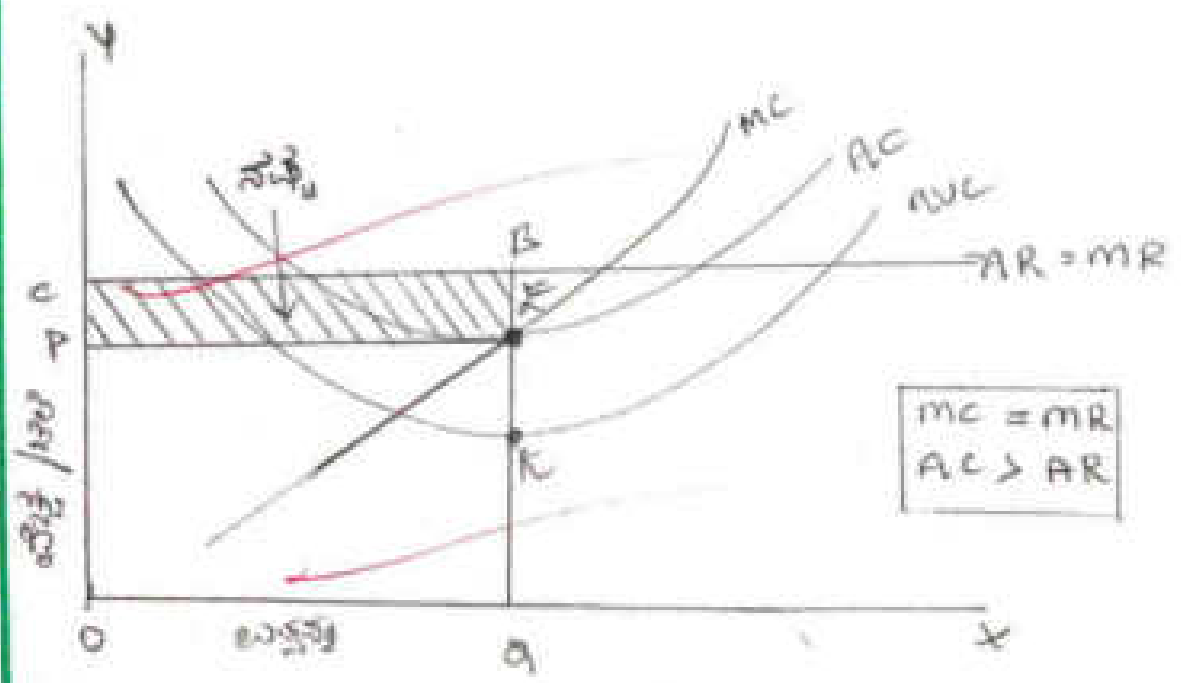
ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ
 ಸಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ
 ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವು 0 p ಯು ಮತ್ತು 0 c ನೆ ಸಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಭಿಜ್ಞತೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ.

ಅಲ್ಪವಾಣಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅರ್ಥವು ಕ್ಷಿಂತ್ರ ಅಧಿಕವಾದರೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲೇಬಹುದು.



ಅಲ್ಪವಾಣಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ

ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು MC ಮತ್ತು MRಗಳ ಸಂಸಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬಹುದು. 0 p ಯು ಅರ್ಥವು ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಪವಾಣಿಯನ್ನು 0 c ಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅರ್ಥವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಕ್ಷಿಂತ್ರ ಅಧಿಕವಾದುದರಿಂದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ.

PC BF ಕಿಯತವು ರ್ಶೀನೆಯ ನಕ್ಕವನ್ನು
ಕೂಂಶತ್ತೆರೆ

1. ಯುತ್ತುಗೆ ಆಲ :-

ರ್ಶೀನೆಯಯೊಡು ನಕ್ಕಲೂವ ಬೆಲೆಯತ್ತಿಲ್ಲೆ.

- ರೂ ತನ್ನ ಲತ್ರನೆಯನ್ನು ಜೆಲಸುಹುದು . ರ್ಶೀನೆಯ
ಸೂಸಂ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚುತ ಆಲೆ ಸಮನ ವಸುವವೆರೆಗೂ

ಲತ್ರನೆ ಮೂನುವಾಯತ್ತೆರೆ. ಸೂಸಂ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚುತ

~~ಸೂಸಂ~~ ಸೂಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮವಸುವ ಆಲೆ ಯುತ್ತುಗೆ

ಆಲೆಯೆಂಡು ಕೆಸು . ಆಲೆಯ ಸೂಸಂ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚುಕ್ಕಿಂತ

ಕೆಲಮೆಯದರೆ ~~ರ್ಶೀನೆಯ~~ ತನ್ನ ಛವಾಡೂವನ್ನು ಸೂಸಂಕುತ್ತುರೆ

ರ್ಶೀನೆಯ ಸಮತೂಲನ ಮೂಕೆಯೂ ಸೂಸಂ

ಯುತ್ತುರೆ. ಆಲೆ ಮೂನೂನೂ ಸೂಸಂ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚು

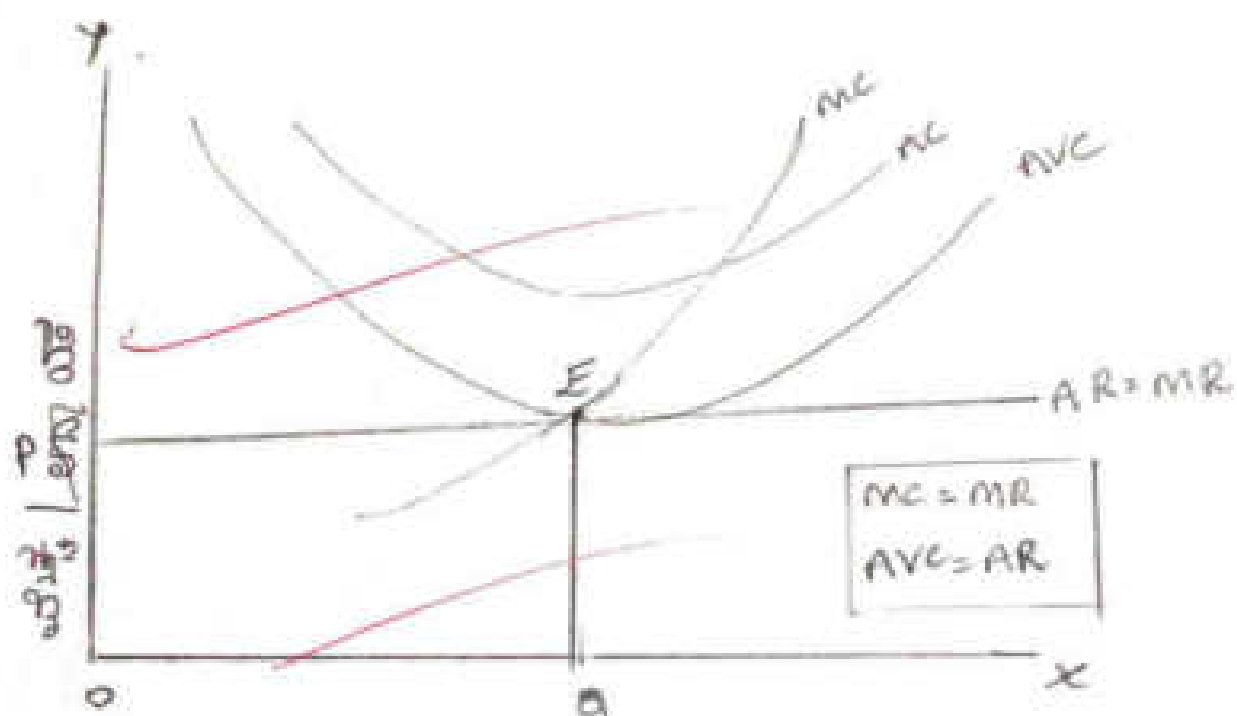
ತು [AVC] ಸೂಸಂ ~~ಸೂಯಕ್ಕೆ~~ [AR] ಸಮವಸು.

ಕುತ್ತುರೆ . OPಯು ಆಲೆಯೂನುತ್ತುರೆ. ಸೂಸಂ ವೆಚ್ಚುತ

[AVC] ಸೂಸಂ ಸೂಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ [AR] ಕೆಚ್ಚುರುತ್ತುರೆ.

ಸೂಸಂಕೂವ ರ್ಶೀನೆಯ ಅಡೂ ನೆಕ್ಕು ಕೂಸೂಕುತ್ತುರೆ.

ಬಿಸ್ಕುಟ್ ಕಂಪನಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
 ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಿಂತ
 ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ೦೨ ಯ ಮುಚ್ಚುಗಡೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು
ಮುಚ್ಚುಗಡೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಅನೇಕ ಅಕಂಠ ಕಲ್ಪನಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ

ನೀ ಲೈಟೋಟಿಕ್ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು

ನಿಷ್ಕಾಂತಿಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವವಿದೆ. ಒಂದುವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಮಹತ್ವ

ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಡವಳಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ

ಲೈಫ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನು ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಹತ್ವ ಲೈಫ್‌ಲೈನ್

ವಾಡು ಮಹತ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೆಲೆ

ಪ್ರಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು

ಮತ್ತು ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಲಿಂಗಿತರಾಗುವ

ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕೆ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಲೈಫ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆಲೆನಟ್ಟನ್ನು

ಬಿಡುಬಿಡು.

ಒಪ್ಪಂ ರೂ.

ಒತ್ತಾರೆ ಯಾ ಕೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಮರುಕೆತ್ತಿ
ಒಂಬದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಠಗಾರರನ್ನು
ಯೆಂಬರು ಎದಿಕ್ಕು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯದ
ಘೋಷಿ ಮರುಕೆತ್ತಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಠವಾರರು
ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಠಗಾರರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ
ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಮರುಕೆತ್ತಿ ಇದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ
ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಘೋಷಿಯು ಒಟ್ಟು ದಡುತ್ತದೆ.
ಮರಾಠಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 130
ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಮಾರು ಈಗ ಒಟ್ಟಿನವು ಅಧಿಕವು.
ಬಹು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ASSIGNMENT ON ECONOMICS



ASSIGNMENT ON ECONOMICS

Submitted To,

Reshma mam
Dept of Economics
Cauvery College
Ganikoppal

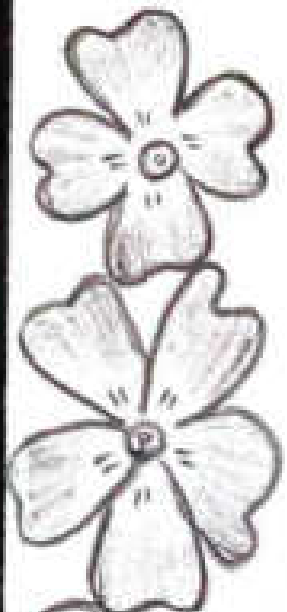
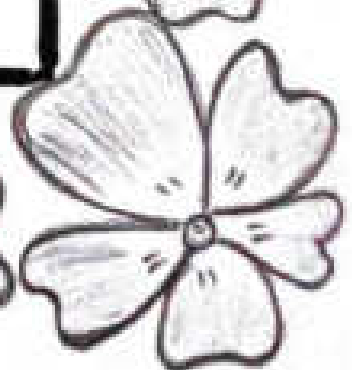
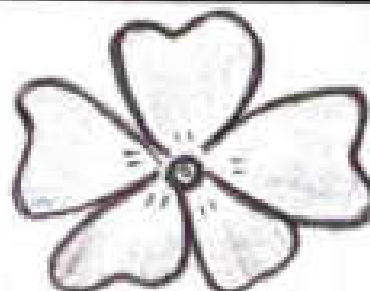
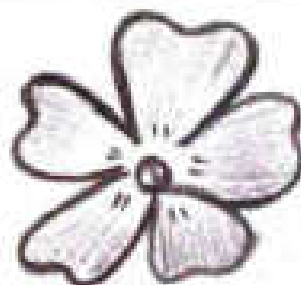
Submitted By,

Birdu. H.L
I BA
Cauvery college
Ganikoppal.

Submitted on,

31 Jan 2022

A



ಹೈನುಷ್ಣಕಗ್ನು.

“—————”

1991ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಯುಎಂ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಿಸಿ.

1. ನೌಕರರೊಡನೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಗೊಂಡ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನತೆಯನ್ನು

∴—————“ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.”—————∴

ಘಟನೆಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ರಂಗವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ
ಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ
ಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ
ರಂಗವನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ರಂಗವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಗೊಂಡ
ದರದ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ರಂಗವನ್ನು
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ರಂಗವನ್ನು ಯುಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು 1991ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ
ಅನುಮೋದನೆ.

2. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ:

∴—————∴

ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ -
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ತನ್ನಂತೆ, ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ.

5. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಕೈಯಾಚ್ಚುಡಲು :-

ಶ್ರೀಮಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನ ಸಲಾಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಶುಲ್ಕ, ವೇತನ ಕೈಯಾಚ್ಚುಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದುವಾರದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯು ಉಂಟಾಗದಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

6. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ :-

1991ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ಒಂದುವಾರದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಯಾಚ್ಚುಡಲು ಸಹ ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ಉಳಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 1956ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

2 ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲು, 3 ಒಣ ಕೈಲ, 4 ಒಣ ಗಾಳಿ, 5 ತಾಜ್ಜಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ
 ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ಗಣನೆ, 6 ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ
 ಯತ್ನ 7 ಕೈಲ ಕ್ಷಣ.

7. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ:

::—————::

ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 1991ರ
 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೀತಿಯಡಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾಯಿದೆ
 ಜಾರಿ. ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ
 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ
 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 5 ರಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ
 ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಗಿದೆ.

8. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ:

"—————"

ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ
 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ
 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೀತಿಯಡಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ
 ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ
 ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ
 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಗಿದೆ.
 ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ
 ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಗಿದೆ.

9. ಬಕಸ್ತುಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಕರಣ
ಃ "ಝಲದಿಗೆ ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಣಿ" ಃ

ಬಕಸ್ತುಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಝಲದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 100 ಕೆಂಪು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಝಲದಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಝಲದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಹು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಝಲದಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ. ಈ ಬಕಸ್ತುಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಈ ಝಲದಿಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಝಲದಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ಪ್ರಕರಣ - 10. ಝಲದಿ ಈ ಝಲದಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ.

10. ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ

ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ, ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಕೆಂಪು (Mingal), ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ (Amalgamation) ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ 1991 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ.

ವಕೀಲರೂಪ .

" ————— "

1971ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕರ (Merits)

∴ ————— ∴

1971ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಒಳಗಡೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

1. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ :-

" ————— "

ಈ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವಂತಹ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವಂತಹ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವಂತಹ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಿಂದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ :-

" ————— "

ಈ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವಂತಹ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವಂತಹ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ
 ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ
 ತಯಾರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸೌಕರ್ಯದ
 ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ.

2. ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ :-

ಈ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ
 51ರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ 100ರ ಯೋಜನೆ
 ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ
 ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ
 ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ.
 ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ.

ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ
 ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ.
 ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ
 ತಯಾರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು
 ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ.

3. ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ :-

ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ
 ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ.

ಪಾವನೀಕರಣ ವಲಯದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ
 ತೆರವಿಯಾದ 1991ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿಲಯವನ್ನು
 ಪ್ರವಾಹನೀಕರಣ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ
 -ದಂತೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ತೆರವಿಗೊತ್ತದೆ. ಈ
 ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಪಾವನೀಕರಣ ವಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾವನೀಕರಣ
 ವಲಯ.

1. ಯುಜ್ವ ತಂತ್ರ (ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದಕತ) ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್
-ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರ
 :: "ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ." ::

1991ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿಲಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರವಾಹನೀಕರಣ
 -ವಲಯದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿಲಯವನ್ನು
 ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಹನೀಕರಣ ವಲಯದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು 'ಯುಜ್ವ
 ತಂತ್ರ' ಅಥವಾ 'ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದಕತ' (Strategic) ಮತ್ತು
 'ಯುಜ್ವ ತಂತ್ರವಿಲ್ಲದ' (Non-Strategic) ಎಂದು ವಿಭಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ
 -ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಯುಜ್ವ ತಂತ್ರ, ಲಭ್ಯ ತಂತ್ರವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮತ್ತು
 ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ
 ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇವೆರಡೂ ಮೂಲವು ತನ್ನಿಷ್ಟ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ
 ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

- D) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮೂಲ ಸಲಹೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳು.
- i) ಕೆಲ ಮೂಲ ವಿಷಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು
 ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವಂತೆ.
- ii) ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯಜ್ಞಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ
 ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.
- iv) ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವಂತಹ
 ಮತ್ತು ವಿಷಯ ಮೂಲದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲ್ಲದ
 - ವ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ
 ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವಂತೆ.

2. ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮನಶ್ಚೇತನ.

∴ _____ ∴

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು (ಇವು ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ) ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ
 - ಕೊಡು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮನಶ್ಚೇತನವು ಯಾವುದೂ ಇವೆರಡೂ
 ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಸುಪಾರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ
 - ತಪ್ಪು.

3. ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ಉಪಕರಣ.

∴ _____ ∴

8. ಉದೇಶಿ ರಾಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಗಳು

∴ _____ ∴

ನಿವೇಶನ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಉದೇಶಿ ರಾಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಿಸಿ, ಕೃಷ್ಣನನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಒಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿ 5 ರಾತ್ರಿ ಉದೇಶಿ ಸಿಂಹದಂತೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.

9. ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗು ಪುನರ್ಮನನ

∴ _____ ∴

ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗು ಪುನರ್ಮನನ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗು ಪುನರ್ಮನನ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗು ಪುನರ್ಮನನ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗು ಪುನರ್ಮನನ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

10. ಸ್ತೋತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಳುಮೆಣಸು.

∴ _____ ∴

ನಿವೇಶನ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸ್ತೋತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಳುಮೆಣಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಹಾಳುಮೆಣಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಹಾಳುಮೆಣಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಹಾಳುಮೆಣಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಹಾಳುಮೆಣಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

Business

Economics

Assignment - 1

From,

~~Hana~~ (B)

YASHAVINI-C

I B.com (B)

gonikoppal

To,

Kushalappa Sir

caurey college

gonikoppal.

2018

The Law of Diminishing Marginal Economics

The law of diminishing marginal utility is the one of important law introduced in economic. This law was introduced first by German economist H.H Gossen, later on this law was developed by Alfred Marshall.

According to law of diminishing marginal utility when a person consumes a particular commodity continuously then marginal utility from the additional unit decreases.

Assumptions of the law First assumption

1. The unit of the commodity should be used continuously. If there is any interval between the consumption of 2 goods then the law will not operate.

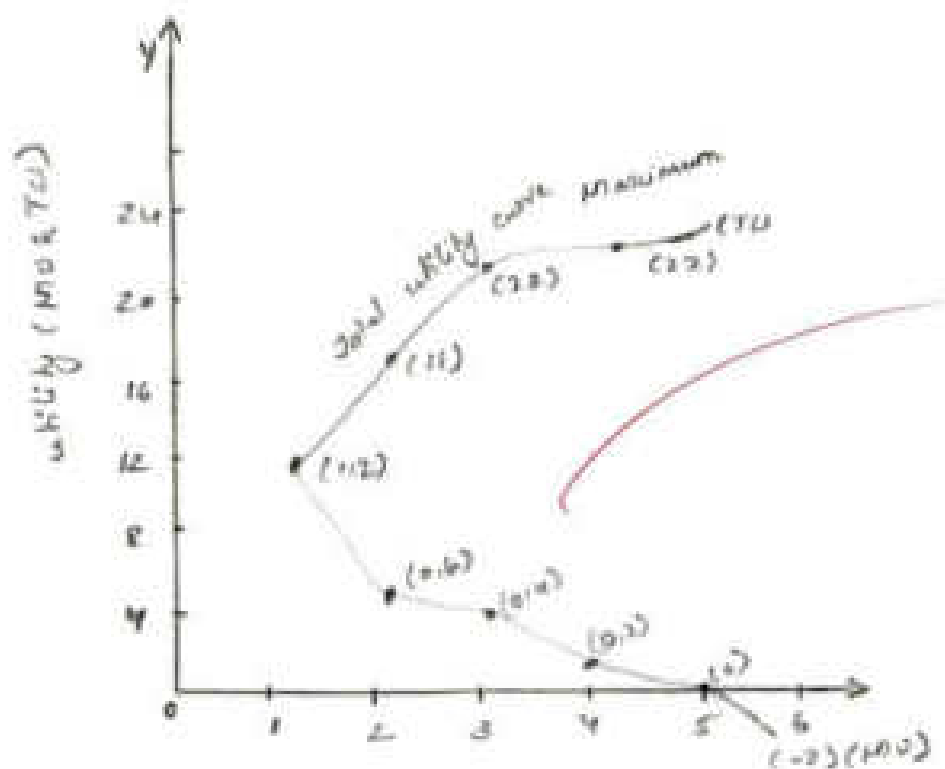
2. Utility can be measured in coordinate numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4, ... units.

3. The price of the commodity must remain constant.

4. Consumer should be an ordinary person whose taste

of that first mango if he continued to consume the 5 units of mango marginal utility falls with respect to when he consumes the 5 units of mango marginal utility becomes zero, zero marginal utility is the indicator of full satisfied stage if he consumes 6th mango the marginal utility becomes negative and the total utility starts diminishing.

The law of diminishing can be shown in the following diagram.



In the above diagram X-axis represent the number of mangoes consumed in an example mango and Y-axis represent utility (MU & TU)

MU is a marginal utility curve. It is a total utility curve. The MU curve starts at a high point on the y-axis and slopes downward from left to right. It reaches zero and then becomes negative. It is a diminishing curve in the beginning, once the maximum is attained the curve starts in diminishing decrease.

Law of Demand

The law of demand is one of the most important laws in economics. The law of demand states that, all other things remaining constant, when the price of a commodity decreases, the quantity demanded increases, and when the price increases, the quantity demanded decreases. This inverse relationship is known as the law of demand.

Assumptions of Law of Demand:-

1. In the income of consumers case, it remains unchanged.
2. There is no change in the price of the related goods.
3. Quality of the products does not change.
4. All the units of the goods are homogeneous.

consumer does not purchase price always

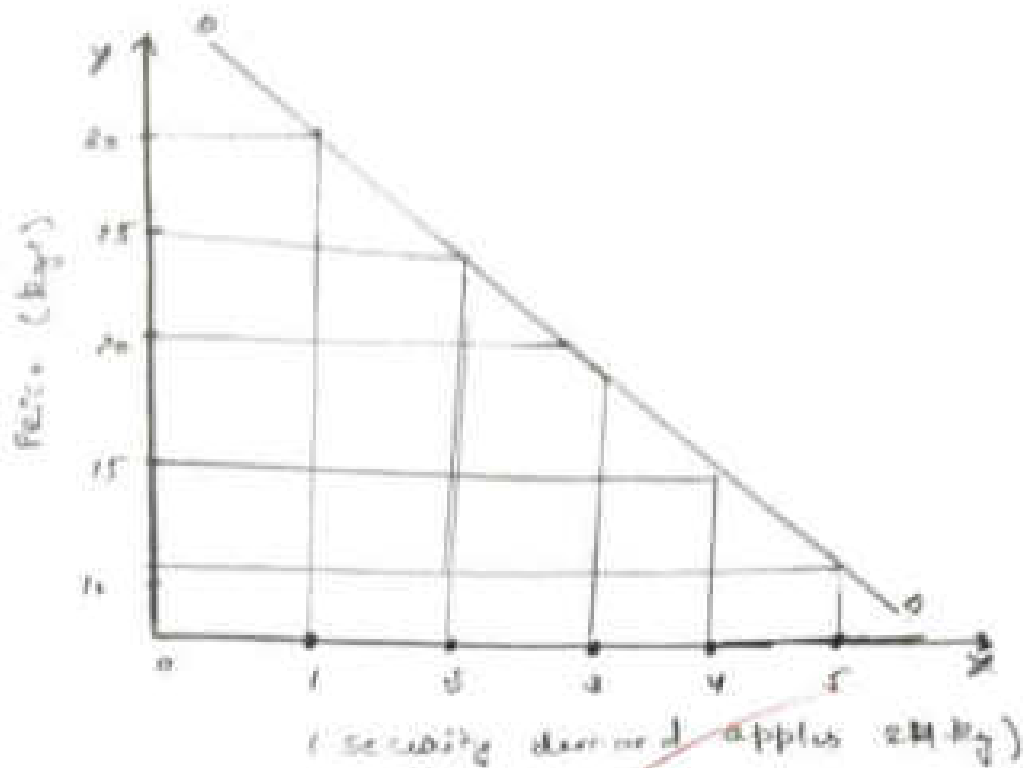
The law of demand can be stated with help of table.

It is a table that showing that individual demand schedule individual demand schedule individual demand relate with the demand of a single individual consumer

Price (apples)	Demand (apples)
30 Rs	1 Kg
25 Rs	2 Kg
20 Rs	3 Kg
15 Rs	4 Kg
10 Rs	5 Kg

In the above table when the price of apples per kg is 30 so the quantity demanded is 1 kg, if the price decreases to 25 rupees the quantity increases to 2 kg and so on it is clear from the above table that as the price of apples goes and decreasing the consumer will buy more and more commodities according to the law people will buy more at lower price and less at higher price

The demand curve is downward sloping. The vertical axis is Price (Rs/kg) and the horizontal axis is Quantity demanded (kg).



In the above diagram, the vertical axis represents quantity demanded (apples in kg) and the horizontal axis represents price (the Rs/kg). In the diagram, DD is the demand curve. The demand curve normally shows downward from left to right because there is an inverse relationship between changes in price and changes in demand.

Law of supply

Meaning - Law of supply explain the functional relationship between supply and price. Law of supply may be logically expressed as follows.

$$S = f(P)$$

S = Quantity supply

P = Price of commodity

f = function.

According to the law supply price and supply are directly related if price increases supply also increases and if price decreases supply also decreases when other things remain constant.

Assumptions of law of supply

1. There is no change in the cost of production
2. Technology remains the same
3. There is no change in transport cost
4. There is a fixed scale of production
5. Price of other goods remain the same

The law of supply can be represented with table

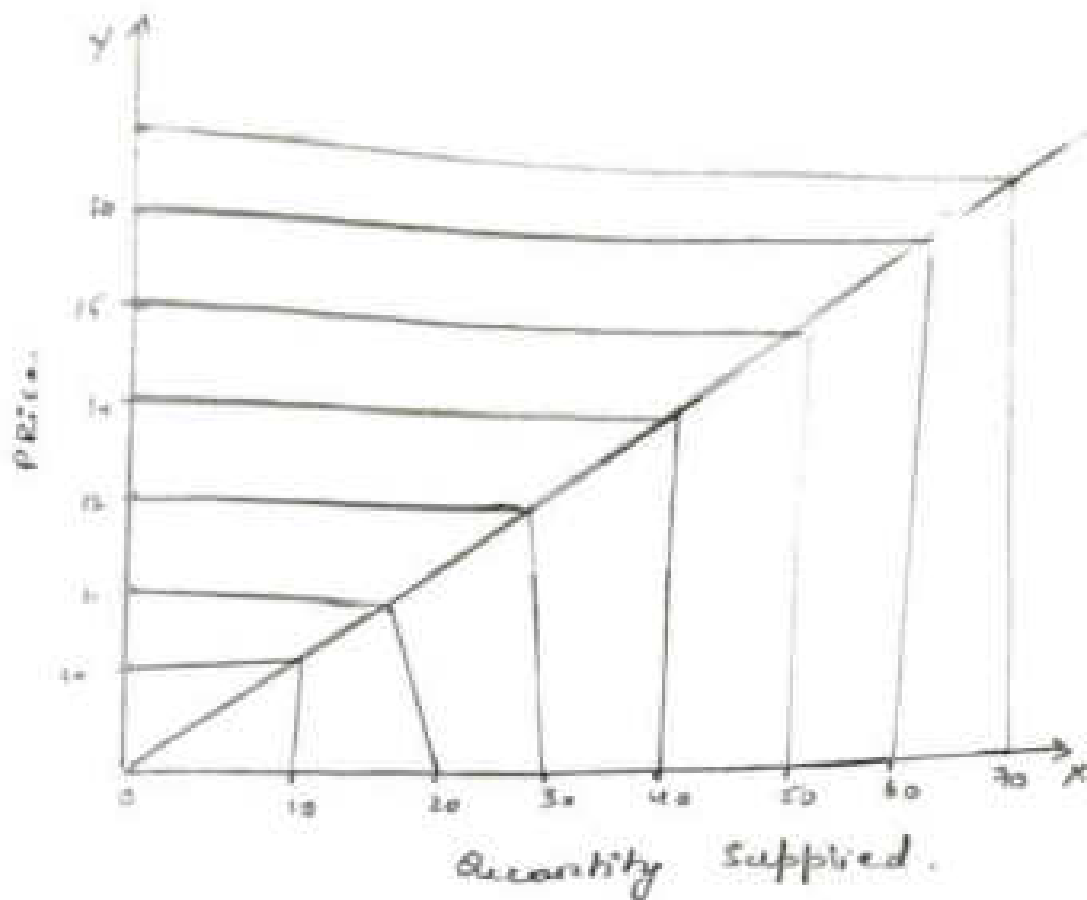
A supply schedule is a table statements.

indicating the Relationship between change in price and change in supply.

Price (Rupee)	Quantity of supply
10	10
11	20
12	30
13	40
14	50
15	60
15	70

It is clear from the above table that if the price increases, sales with supply higher quantity of supply, when the price of decrease, sales will be less, hence quantity of supply. Thus there is positive relationship between price of commodity and its quantity supplied.

The law of supply can be shown in the following diagram.



In the above diagram X-axis represents Quantity
 supplied and Y-axis represents price. It is
 a supply curve showing the upward
 slope right to left because there is a
 positive relationship between change in price
 and change in quantity supplied.

SEEN
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

* Thank you *

BUSINESS ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT

Date:- 2019

SUBMITTED BY,

KRUSHNIK G, 5th B.COM'S

SUBMITTED TO,

KUSHLAPPA SIR

LAW OF DEMAND

meaning: the law of demand is one of the most important law in economics. It states the relationship between price and the quantity demand.

The law of demand states that all other things remaining constant when price increased the quantity demand for that commodity decreased and when the price decreased the quantity demand for that commodity increased. This inverse relationship is known as law of demand.

ASSUMPTIONS

The law of demand is based on the following assumptions -

1. the Income of the consumer remains unchanged
2. there is no change in the price of the related goods
3. quality of the products don't change.
4. All the units of the goods are homogeneous

5. there is no change in fashion.
6. the consumers don't go in search of substitute goods.
7. consumers do not expect price change.

DEMAND SCHEDULE

1. INDIVIDUAL DEMAND SCHEDULE
2. MARKET DEMAND SCHEDULE

1. Individual demand schedule:- A tabular list showing that individual demand schedule the individual demand schedule deals with the demand of a single individual consumer this is shown in the following table.

Price of apple [Rs. per kg]	Demand for apple [in kg]
30	1 (kg)
25	2
20	3
15	4
10	5

It is clear from the schedule that as the price of apples is falling the consumers will buy.

As the price of apples is falling the consumers will buy.

LAW OF DEMAND

meaning: the law of demand is one of the most important law in Economics. It states the relationship between price and the quantity demand.

The law of demand states that all other things remaining constant when price increased the quantity demand for that commodity decreased and when the price decreased the quantity demand for that commodity increased. This inverse relationship is known as law of demand.

ASSUMPTIONS

The law of demand is based on the following assumptions -

1. the Income of the consumer remain unchanged
2. there is no change in the price of the related goods
3. quality of the products do not change.
4. All the units of the goods are homogeneous

5. there is no change in fashion.
6. the consumers do not go in search of substitute goods.
7. consumers do not expect price change.

DEMAND SCHEDULE

1. INDIVIDUAL DEMAND SCHEDULE
2. MARKET DEMAND SCHEDULE

1. Individual demand schedule:- A tabular list showing that individual demand schedule the individual demand schedule deals with the demand of a single individual consumer this is shown in the following table.

Price of apple [Rs. per kg]	Demand for apple [In kg]
30	1 (kg)
25	2
20	3
15	4
10	5

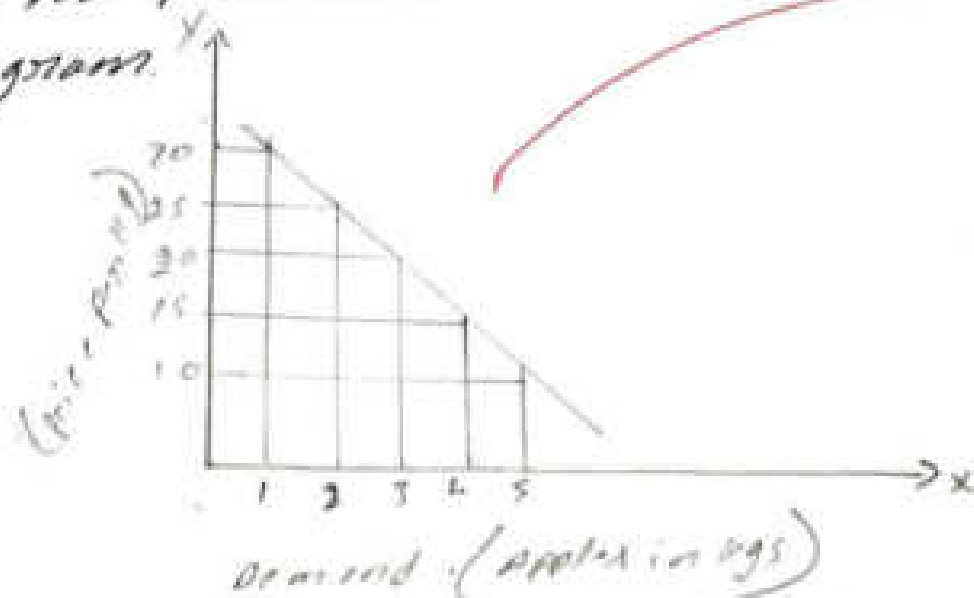
It is clear from the schedule that as the price of the apple goes on falling the consumers will buy more and more apples or commodities.

market demand schedule - A market demand schedule that represents the total market demand at various prices. The following table indicates the market demand schedule.

Price of apple (₹ per kg)	Demand for apple (In kg)
70	100 (kg)
25	200
20	300
15	400
10	500

The market demand schedule also depicts an inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded.

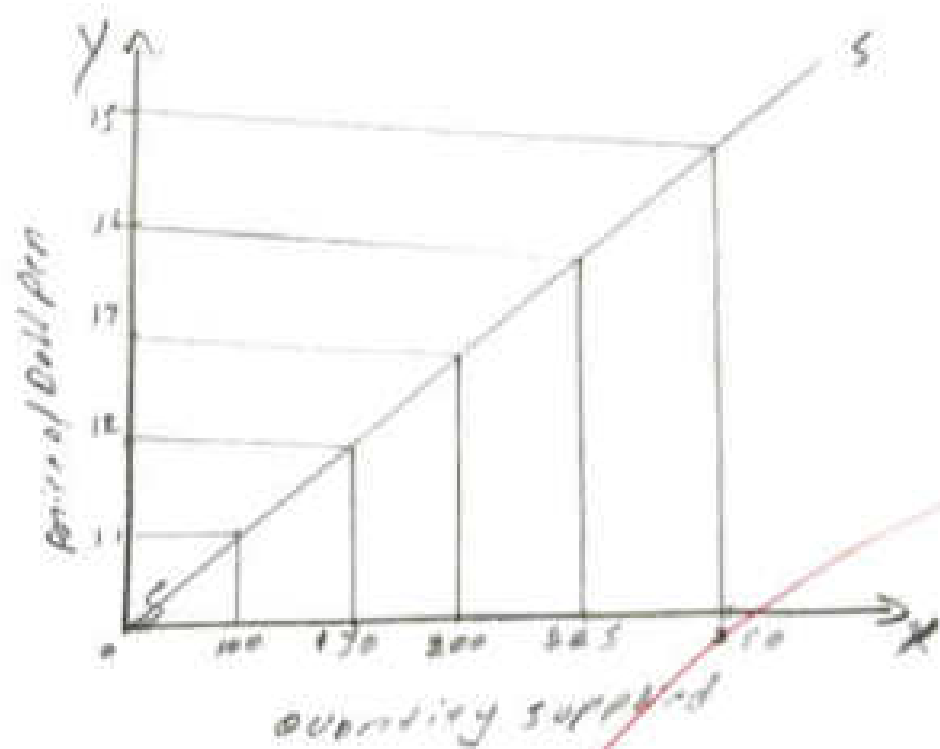
The law of demand can be shown in the following diagram.



In the above diagram, Ox is demand for apple.

SUPPLY CURVE

The supply curve represents the direct relationship between price and supply. The supply curve is shown in the following diagram.



It is clear from the above diagram that the X-axis represents the quantity of supply and the Y-axis represents the price of ball per unit. The supply curve is normally sloped upwards to the right, indicating that more is supplied at a lower price.

NATURE OF BUSINESS ECONOMIC

1. Demand forecasting.
2. cost analysis
3. profit analysis
4. capital management.
5. Defective utilization of business resources.
6. business development.

SCOPE OF BUSINESS ECONOMIC

- Demand analysis
- Production function.
- Inventory management
- cost of analysis
- Advertisement.
- Resource allocation.
- price systems
- capital budgeting.

THANK

you

CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

SUBJECT :- BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED TO :-

Sri - KUSHALAPPA SIA

LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

SUBMITTED BY :-

~~Maha~~
ARUN. M

Roll no :- 21208

1st B.COM SECTION

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

DATE :- 2020

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ:-

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ:-

ಇವರು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು:-

- * ಈ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- * ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- * ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- * ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತಹವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

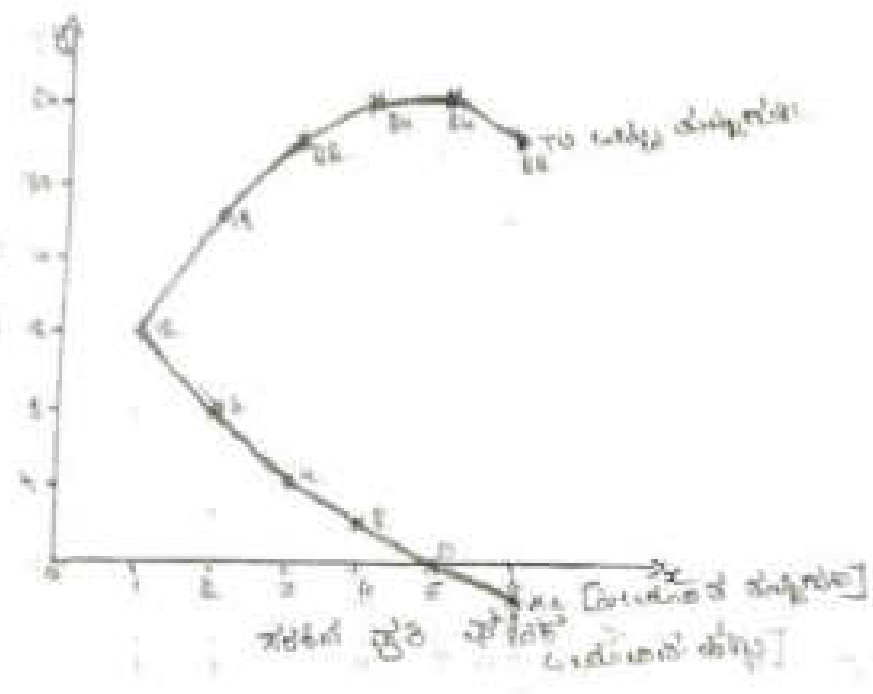
ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ

ಸರಿಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ (ಮೂಲನ ಹಣ್ಣು) ಫಲಕ	ಒಟ್ಟು ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣ [TU]	ಸೀಮಿತ ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣ [mc]
1	12	12
2	18	06
3	22	04
4	24	02
5	24	00
6	22	-02

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅನುಭವೀಯ ಮೂಲನ ಮೂಲನ ಹಣ್ಣು ಅನುಭವೀಯದ ಸೀಮಿತ ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣವು 12 ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟು ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣವು ಕೂಡ 12 ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅನುಭವೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರುವಂತೆ ಅನುಭವೀಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಿತ ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರುವಂತೆ ಅನುಭವೀಯ ಮೂಲನ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಅಂತಿಮ 12 ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಿತ ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣ ಸೇರಿ 12 ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಅನುಭವೀಯ ಮೂಲನವು ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 6, 4, 2 ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವೀಯವನ್ನು ಮೂಲನವರಿಸಿದರೆ ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಿಮ ಸೀಮಿತ ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ತುಪ್ಪುಗುಣ ಗಣನೀಯವಲ್ಲದ್ದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜ್ಯಮುಖ ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗ ಉಪಮಾನು ರೀತಿಯಂತೆ

ವಾಚಿ:-



೦ ೪ ೨ ಅಕ್ಷವು ಸರಣಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪರಿಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ೦ ಮತ್ತು ೪ ಅಕ್ಷವು ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗ ಬ್ಯಾಗುಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ೦ ಮತ್ತು ೨ ಅಕ್ಷ ಸರಣಿಯು ಪರಿಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲು ಸರಣಿ ಪರಿಣಿಯು ಪರಿಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಲದ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗದಂತೆ ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗವು ಸರಣಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಿಯು ಪ್ರೀಣಿಯು ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆಯೂ ಜ್ಯಮುಖವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಪ್ರೀಣಿಯು ಮೇಲಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ೨ ಪರಿಣಿ ವನ್ನು ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಳುಗುಗ ರೀತಿಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವು -ತದೆ.

೨೪೪ ಒಳಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ

ಒಳಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೂ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇದ್ದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರಬಹುದು. ಒಳಿತಿ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಒಳಿತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಗಾಣಕತೆಯ ಒಳಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

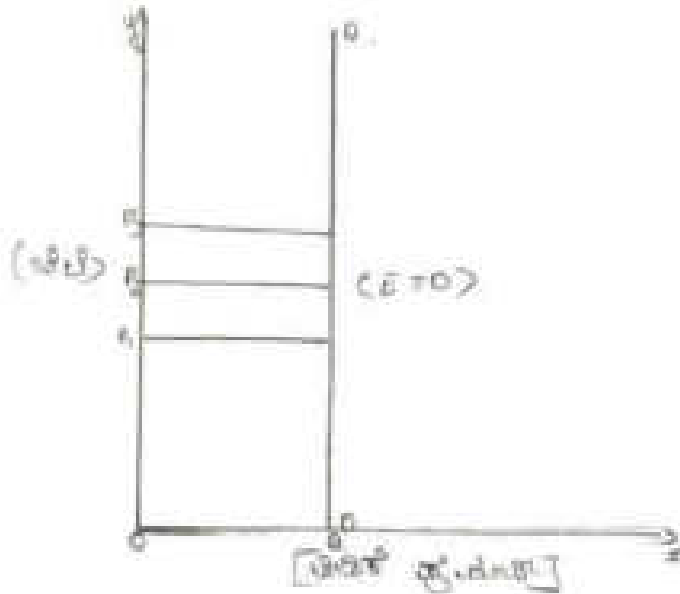
- 1) ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆ
- 2) ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆ
- 3) ಸರಿಸಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆ
- 4) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆ
- 5) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆ

1) ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆ :-

ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಮಾನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆಯ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಣಕತೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಆಂತರಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರ ಮುಹೂರ್ತವೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವೆಂದು
 ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಮುಹೂರ್ತವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ವೀಕೃತವೆಂದು ಸಾಬೀತು ಆಗಿದರೆ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲೂ $E=0$ ಎಂದು
 ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿರಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ವೀಕೃತವೆಂದು ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತವನ್ನು
 ಈಗಲೂ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಮುಹೂರ್ತವೇ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



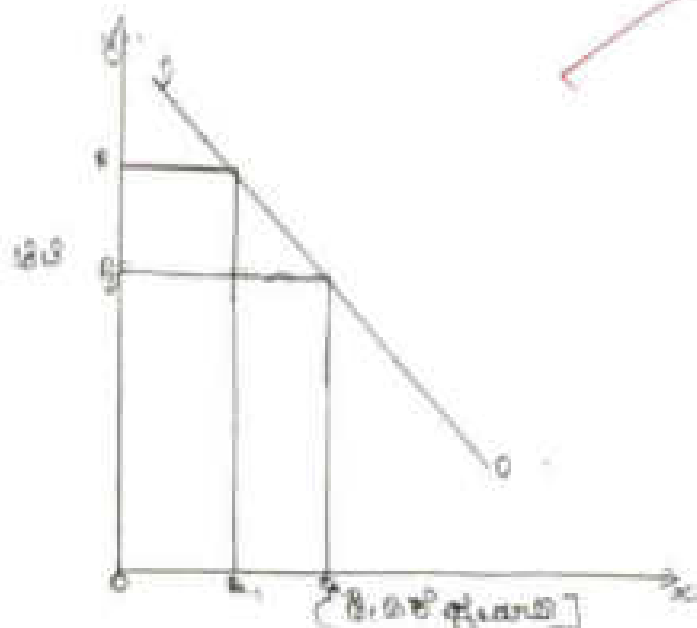
ಈ ಮುಹೂರ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ 00 ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಅದು
 ಈ ಅಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಲಂಬವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ 00 ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಅದು
 ಇದ್ದಾಗಲೂ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಪ್ರತಿ 00 ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತರ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ಇಂತಿಹ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
 ಇಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಾಗಿ:- ಆಂತರಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ 10 ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಾಗಿದರೆ
 ಆಂತರಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ $E_p = \frac{0}{10} = 0$
 (ಶೂನ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ).

ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಂಸಾರ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವೆಂದು:-

ಆಂತರಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ
 ಆಂತರಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಂಸಾರ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆರಿಕೆ ಸಾಧಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗುಣಗಳು:-

ಆರಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ
 ಆರಿಕೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬೀರಿಕೆಯ ಸಾಧಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ
 ಅಳವಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆರಿಕೆ ಸಾಧಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
 ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ
 ಆರಿಕೆ ಕುಗ್ಗುವುದು ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿ
 ಕುಗ್ಗುವುದೇ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದು
 ಬೀರಿಕೆಯ ಸಾಧಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗುಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ (Elastic)
 ಬೀರಿಕೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯು ಬೀರಿಕೆಯ
 ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 1 ಆದಂತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಎಂದರೆ: ಎಲೆ ಬೀರಿಕೆ ಈಕಡೆ 10 ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿಸಿದರೆ,
 ಬೀರಿಕೆ ಈಕಡೆ 10 ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಸಾಧಕ ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗುಣವನ್ನು $E < 1$ ಎಂದು
 ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.



ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ತೋರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಎಲೆ 0% ಬಂದಾಗ 0% ಗೆ ಇಳಿದರೆ
 ಆರಿಕೆ ಎಲೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ 0% ಬಂದಾಗ 0% ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ

Assignment on Business Economics

Submitted By
Bhoomika B.V
1st BBA
Cauvery college
Gonikoppal

KOPPA (A)

Submitted To,
Kushalappa & Co
Dept of BBA
Cauvery college
Gonikoppal

DATE: 2021

NATURE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Business Economics relates to the business firm & the economic problems that the management of every business firm has to solve in the light of this, the nature of business economics consists of the following

① Business Economics is a Science:

What is Science & It is simply a systematic body of knowledge which can establish a relationship b/w cause & effect. Further, Mathematics, Statistics & Econometrics are decision sciences. Business Economics integrates these decision sciences with economic theory to arrive at strategies to help business achieve their goals. Hence, it follows scientific methods & also tests the validity of the results. This is an aspect of the nature of business economics.

② It is based on Micro Economics:

To understand the basic difference b/w micro & macroeconomics. A business manager is certainly more concerned about the objective of his own

Organization After all, this helps him in assessing
specific & long term survival of the
firm

Business Economics is more concerned
with the decision-making situations of individual
establishments. Therefore, it depends on the
technique of Microeconomics.

③ It Incorporates Elements of Macro & Analysis:

Even though all business
firms focus on their profitability & survival,
a firm cannot operate in a vacuum. The
external environment of the economy like
income & employment levels in the economy,
tax policies etc., affects the firm. All
these external factors are components of macro
economy. Therefore, a business manager has to
take all such ~~factors~~ into consideration
which may influence his business environment.

④ Use of Theory of Markets & Private Enterprises:

Business Economics
primarily uses the theory of markets &
private enterprise. It uses the theory of
the firm & resource allocation in a
private enterprise economy.

3) Realistic & Apparent :-

Business Economics is a positive
frustated & arrange economic assumptions which
unrealistic assumptions in the firm level.
Business Economics is program in the
approach of which is to study the production and
the firm level in the real world.

4) Interdisciplinary :-

Business Economics is a positive
look for many other disciplines like mathematics,
statistics, accounting, marketing etc. business,
is an interdisciplinary in nature.

5) Normative :-

Business Economics is normative
in nature of that suggestions for the application
of economic principles which bring
policy making decisions & planning to the
future. However, firms must understand
this subject thoroughly to make
decision since this requires the study of
positive economic theory.

THE SCOPE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

① Analyzing Demand & Forecasting:

Analyzing demand is all about understanding buyer behaviour. It studies the preferences of consumers along with the effects of changes in the determinants of demand. Also, these determinants include the price of the good, consumer income, tastes / preferences, etc.

② Production & Cost Analysis:

A business economics has the following responsibilities with regards to the production:

- 1. Decide on the optimum ~~size~~ of output based on the objectives of the firm.
- 2. Also, ensure that the firm does not incur any undue costs.

By production analysis, the firm can choose the appropriate technology offering a technically efficient way of producing the output. Cost analysis, on the other hand, enables the firm to identify the behaviour of costs when factors like output, time period, & the size of plant change.

③ Inventory Management:

Firms can use certain rules to reduce costs associated with maintaining inventory in the form of raw materials, work in progress, & finished

goods. Further, it is important to understand that the inventory policies affect the profitability of a firm. Hence, economists use methods like the ABC analysis & mathematical models to help the firm in maintaining an optimum stock of inventories.

④ Market Structure & Pricing Policies :-

Any firm needs to know about the nature & extent of competition in the market. A thorough analysis of the market structure provides this information. Further, with the help of this, firms command a certain ability to determine prices in the market. Also, this information helps firms create strategies for market management under the given competitive conditions.

⑤ Resource Allocation :-

Business Economics uses advanced tools like linear programming to create the best course of action for an optimal utilization of available resources. Linear programming & the theory of games, there is a trend towards integration of business economics & operations research in recent years.

⑥ Theory of Capital & Investment Decisions :-

a firm must carefully evaluate its investment decisions and allocate its capital sensibly. Various theories pertaining to capital & investments offer scientific criteria for choosing investment projects. Further, these theories also help the firm in assessing the efficiency of capital. Business Economics assists the decision-making process when the firm needs to decide between competing uses of funds.

③ Profit Analysis :-

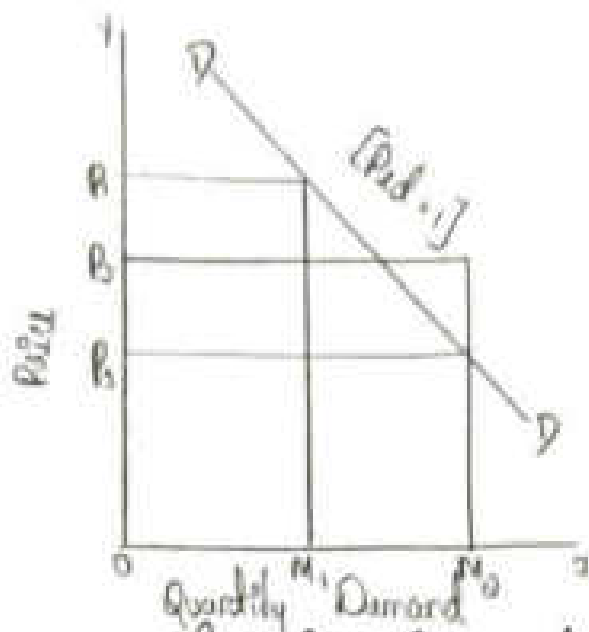
Profits depend on many factors like changing prices, market conditions, etc. The profit theories help firms in measuring & managing profits under such uncertain conditions. Business Economics deals with the techniques and of minimising risks. Profit theory guides in the measurement & management of profit, in calculating the present values on capital, besides future profit planning.

④ Risk & Uncertainty Analysis :-

Most business operate under a certain amount of risk & uncertainty. Also, analysing these risks & uncertainties can help firms in making efficient decisions & formulating plans. So, risk & uncertainty is important scope of business economics.

⑤ Decision Making :-

The central part of business economics is decision making. Decision making arises because of the problem of limited resources but competing ends.



In the above diagram when the price falls by P_1 to P_2 demand is extended by M_1 to M_2 , which is in the same proportion to change in price.

THE LAW OF DIMINISHING MARGINAL UTILITY

The Law of diminishing marginal utility has been one of the important laws of diminishing consumption in economics. This law was introduced first by the German economist H.H. Gossen later on this law was further developed by Alfred Marshall.

According to the law of diminishing marginal utility, when a person or consumer consumes a particular commodity continuously his marginal utility from the additional units decreases.

Assumption of the Law

- ① - If units of the commodity should be used continuously. If there is any interval b/w the consumption of two units, then the law will not operate.
- ② Utility can be measured in cardinal numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 units.
- ③ The price of the commodity must remain constant.
- ④ Consumer should be an ordinary person. This law is not applicable to ultra-ordinary person.
- ⑤ All the units of the commodity must be identical in all aspects like taste, quality & quantity etc.

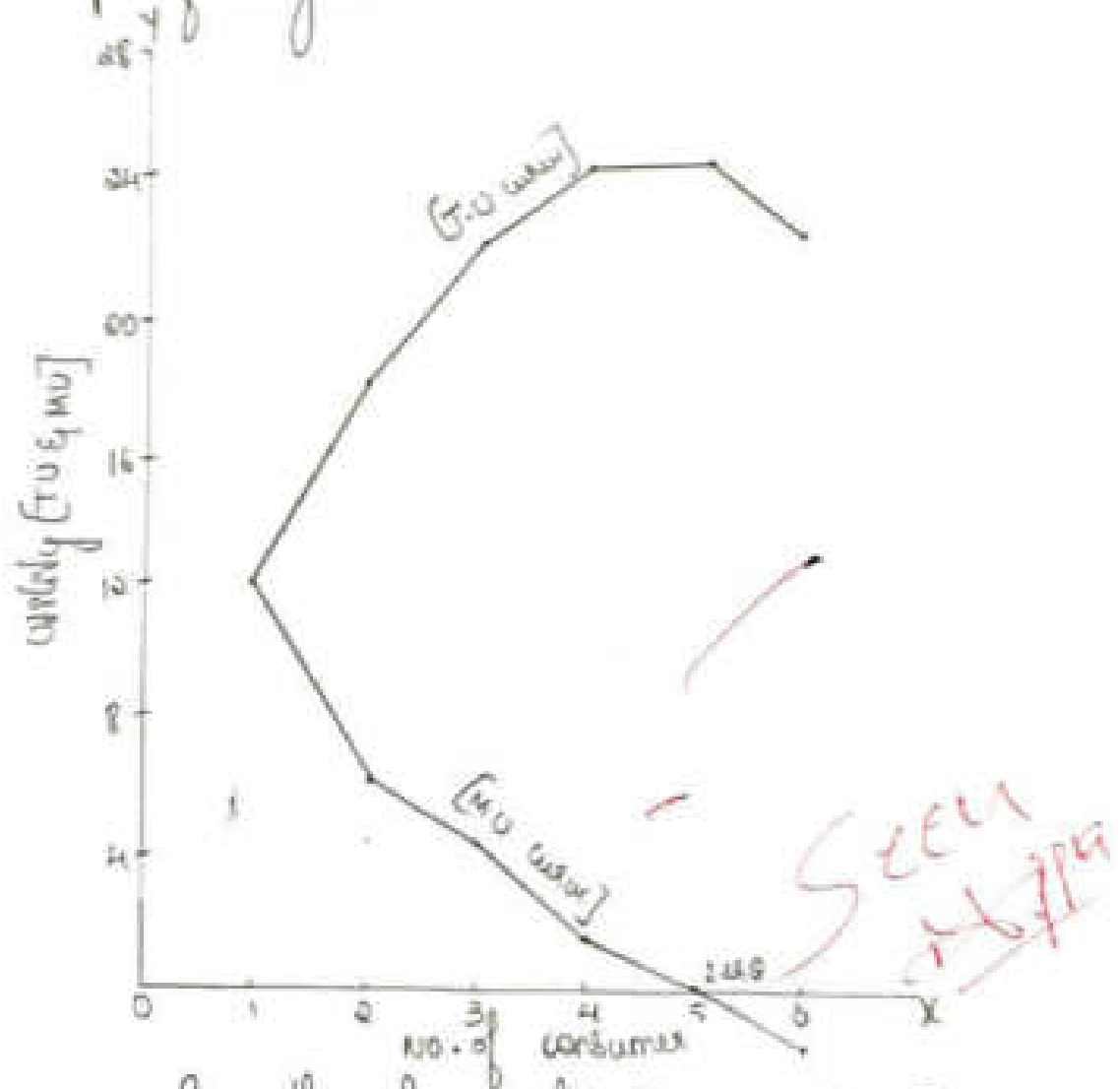
The law of diminishing marginal utility can be explained with help of table

No. of consumer	T.O. (Total Utility)	M.U. (Marginal Utility)
1	12	12
2	18	6
3	22	4
4	24	2
5	24	0
6	20	-2

In the above table, when the consumer consumes a first mango he gets 12 marginal utility units & the total utility also becomes 12 units. The 2nd mango gives him 6 units of MU which is less than that of first mango. If he continues to consume the 3rd & 4th mango respectively when he consumes the 5th mango marginal utility becomes zero. Zero marginal utility is the indication of full satisfaction.

stage of the consumer becomes negative consumer 6th mango the marginal utility becomes negative & the total utility starts diminishing.

The Law of diminishing marginal utility can be explained with the help of diagram



In the above diagram O, X axis represent the number of consumer [In our example mangoes] & O, Y axis represent utility [MU & TU]. MU is a marginal utility curve & TU is a total utility curve shows downward slope from left to right. It reaches to zero & becomes negative. TU increases at diminishing rate in the beginning. Once the minimum is obtained & the TU starts to decrease.

MONETARY ECONOMICS

Topic :-

- Functions of Money
- Functions of Commercial Bank
- Functions of RBI

Submitted By,

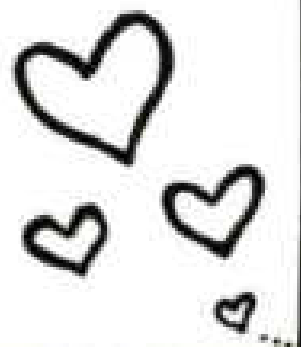
Saniya P.A
1st. B. Com
Cauvery Degree College
Gonikoppal.

(A)
M/11

Submitted To,

Kuphalappa Sir
Cauvery Degree College
Gonikoppal.

DATE:- 2022



Functions of Money

The functions of money mainly classified into 3 types.

They are :-

- 1) Primary function
- 2) Secondary function
- 3) Contingent function.

1) Primary function :-

Money performing are two main primary functions.

- a) Medium of exchange.
- b) Measure of value.

a) Medium of exchange :-

The most important function of money is that, it serve as a medium of exchange. It facilitates exchange through a common medium that is money.

b) Measure of value :-

Money serve as a common unit of value. The value of all goods and services can be expressed in terms of money. The measure the value of all

Commodities and services in a common unit known as price.

→ Secondary function:

The secondary function of money can be divided into 3 types.

- a) Standard of deferred payments
- b) Store of value
- c) Transfer of value.

a) Standard of deferred payment:-

Money can be used for future payment. Deferred payments refer to the future payments, payments such as loans, interest payments, salaries, etc.

b) Store of value:-

Generally, people have a tendency to save certain portion of their income in the form of savings and thus accumulate wealth. If money is deposited in a bank in the form of savings we can earn interest on it.

c) Transfer of value:-

Money can be transferred easily from one place to another and one person to another. Therefore it implies that with the help of money, purchasing power can be transferred.

→ Contingent function:-

The contingent mainly classified into 4 types.

a) Distribution of national income

b) Base of credit

c) Consumer and producer satisfaction

d) Liquidity and uniformity.

a) Distribution of national income:-

Money facilitates the distribution of national income among the four factors of production. That is land, labour, capital and organization.

b) Base of credit:-

The modern economy is based on credit. Money serves as a base of the vast structure of modern credit system.

Functions of Commercial Banks

Modern commercial banks perform mainly 2 types of functions.

- I Primary function
- II Secondary function

I Primary functions :-

The primary functions of commercial bank mainly classified into 2 type.

- a) Accepting deposits
- b) Advancing of loans.

a) Accepting deposits :-

Accepting deposit is the most important function of commercial bank. The accept several types of deposits from the public. They are

- * Current account deposit
- * Savings account deposit
- * Fixed account
- * Recurring account deposit.

⇒ Current account deposit :-

Money from these account can be withdrawn any number of times

as desired by the depository. Normally, no interest is paid on these deposit. These account are generally maintained by the traders and businessman. Current deposit are also called demand deposit.

⇒ Savings account deposit :-

People with low income, salary earners, students etc. - Generally open these accounts. Money deposited in the account can be withdrawn either once or twice a week. Rate of interest paid on these deposit is low of compared to that on fixed deposit.

⇒ Fixed account deposit :-

Money in these account is deposited for a fixed period of time and cannot be withdrawn before the maturity of that period. The rate of interest paid on these deposits is higher than that on other deposits. Fixed deposit are also called time deposit.

⇒ Recurring account deposit :-

Money in these account is deposited in monthly installment for a period of one year or more. After the completion of

last installment the total amount accumulated is paid to the depositor along with the interest. The rate of interest on these deposit is same as on fixed deposit.

b) Advancing of loans:

Another important primary function of commercial bank is to advance loans to the public. The various types of loans and advances are as follows:

- * Overdraft
- * Cash credit
- * Loans.
- * Discounting of bills of exchange.

⇒ Overdraft:

It is a facility provided by a bank to its current account holder. The bank allows such customers to overdraft their account upto certain limit. This facility is generally available to business men and traders.

⇒ Cash credit:

It is a type of loan which is given to the borrower against the current asset such as shares, stocks, bonds etc.,

Interest is charged only on the amount actually withdrawn from the account.

→ Loans :

Loan is a financial arrangement in which credit is provided by a commercial bank, through opening a separate account is called loan account. The interest is charged on the entire amount sanctioned by the bank.

→ Discounting of bills of exchange :

This is another type of lending by the commercial bank. Discounting the bills of exchange means encashing the bills of exchange from the bank before the date of maturity. The amount of interest charged by the bank part lending the money.

② Secondary function :-

The secondary function of commercial bank mainly classified into 2 types. They are

- a) Agency services
- b) General utility services.

a) Agency services:-

Commercial banks perform certain agency services they are:

→ Buying and selling of securities:-

Banks undertake buying and selling of various securities like shares, stocks, bond etc.,

→ Making of payment:-

Commercial banks help their customers by making payments like electrical bills, insurance premium, etc.,

→ Income tax consultancy:-

Bank may also employ income tax experts to give advice to its customers on income tax matter.

b) General utility services:-

→ Locker facility:-

Banks provide locker facility to their customers. The customers can keep their valuables like gold, important documents etc., in this locker. Some annual rent is charged by the banks for these services.