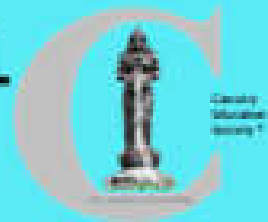




# CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

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Affiliated to Mangalore University



RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE BY NAAC

Estd:1968

Ph : Off: 08274-247262  
Ph : Fax: 08274-247045  
Web : [www.cauverycollegepl.edu.in](http://www.cauverycollegepl.edu.in)  
E-mail : [cauvery.gnl@gmail.com](mailto:cauvery.gnl@gmail.com)

Post Box No.5  
Vidyanagar  
GONIKOPPAL - 571213  
KODAGU  
KARNATAKA

## INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL

### 3.Research, Innovations and Extension

#### 3.2: Innovation Ecosystem

3.2.1: Institution has created an ecosystem for innovations and has initiatives for creation and transfer of knowledge

Sl. No	Particulars
1	Departmental Activities
2	Student Projects/Assignments
3	Student ICT Activities
4	College Magazine
5	College News Letter
6	College Fest Details
7	Webinars/Seminar Conducted
8	MOUs with Various Institutions

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

  
PRINCIPAL  
CAUVERY COLLEGE  
GONIKOPPAL-571213

## Departmental Activities of BBA 2021-22



The inauguration of the BBA Association for the academic year 2020-21 was done by the Principal Prof. M.B. Kaverappa on 10/11/2021



Department of Commerce & Management went on an Industrial Visit to BEML , Mysore on 17/12/2021.





# CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

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(Affiliated to Mangalore University)



## IQAC & Dept of BBA Jointly Organize



### Festival of Flavours

On Saturday 26<sup>th</sup> FEB 2022

Time : 11:00 AM to 1.00 PM

Venue : Cauvery College Gonikoppal

Inauguration by:

**Sri M.K. Monnappa**  
Vice President,  
Cauvery Education Society (R)

**Sri. S.S. Madalah**  
Principal,  
Cauvery P.U. College,  
Gonikoppal

**Prof. M.B. Kaverappa**  
Principal,  
Cauvery Degree College,  
Gonikoppal

**Dr. A.S. Poovamma**  
HOD, Dept. of English  
Cauvery Degree College,  
Gonikoppal

**Prof. M.S. Bharathy**  
Coordinator - IQAC  
Cauvery Degree College,  
Gonikoppal

**Sri. Ajay Kumar V.S**  
HOD Dept of BBA

**Smt. Kavitha K.A**  
Event coordinator

**Sri. Ponnappa A.M**  
**Smt. Neema B.R**  
**Miss. Priyanka M.G**

Management – Staff and Students

**ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED**

## MENU CARD

### Team 1 : Steak and Salad

#### Members

1. Anitha
2. Dhanika
3. Anusha
4. Sathishan
5. Anandharam
6. Anshul
7. Anvesh
8. Ananya
9. Poojitha
10. Dhanika
11. Anitha
12. Anshul
13. Anusha
14. Anshul Paul
15. Anandharam

#### Menu

- Grated Mutton
- Mutton Bitter Milk
- Mixed Fruit
- Mushroom
- Apple Juice
- Duck Salad
- Fruit Salad

### Team 2 : Softest world

#### Members

1. Anitha
2. Anandharam
3. Anusha
4. Anandharam
5. Anshul
6. Ananya

#### Menu

- Mutton
- Chicken
- French Salad
- Cakes
- Watermelon Shake
- Fruit Parfait

### Team 3 : Mexican Treatments

#### Members

1. Anitha
2. Anandharam
3. Anusha
4. Anandharam
5. Anshul
6. Ananya

#### Menu

- Hot Parfait With Chicken
- Hot Frycham
- Grill Fajita

### Team 4 : Cholesterol kitchen

#### Members

1. Anitha
2. Anusha
3. Anandharam
4. Anshul
5. Ananya
6. Anandharam

#### Menu

- Mutton Bitter Milk
- Hot Mutton
- Chicken Parfait
- Veget Salad

### Team 5 : Spicy cuisine

#### Members

1. Anandharam
2. Anusha
3. Anandharam
4. Anshul
5. Anandharam
6. Ananya
7. Anandharam
8. Anandharam

#### Menu

- Mushroom
- Fruit Salad
- Milk
- Hot Steak

### Team 6 : Tasty Delight

#### Members

1. Anandharam
2. Anandharam
3. Anandharam
4. Anandharam
5. Anandharam
6. Anandharam
7. Anandharam
8. Anandharam
9. Anandharam
10. Anandharam

#### Menu

- Curry
- Curry & Biscuits
- Veget Salad
- Custard

### Team 7 : Kishoreni

#### Members

1. Anandharam
2. Anandharam
3. Anandharam
4. Anandharam
5. Anandharam
6. Anandharam
7. Anandharam
8. Anandharam
9. Anandharam
10. Anandharam
11. Anandharam

#### Menu

- Hot Salad
- Fruit Parfait
- Burger
- Hot Milk
- Mushroom
- Chicken
- Watermelon Shake With Cello
- Fruit Salad

### Team 8 : Spicy Hut

#### Members

1. Anandharam
2. Anandharam
3. Anandharam
4. Anandharam
5. Anandharam
6. Anandharam
7. Anandharam
8. Anandharam
9. Anandharam
10. Anandharam

#### Menu

- Hot Salad
- Hot Chicken
- Burger Parfait
- Hot Green Salad

### Objectives

1. To Develop communication skills
2. To develop marketing and sales skill
3. Financial management  
Generation of budget, procurement of funds and utilization of funds
4. To know the customer needs and wants
5. To build a strong customer relationship

## PAY FOR YOUR OWN MEALS





A Festival of flavours Department of BBA has organised one day Food Fest Programme on 26/2/2022.



“Little girl with dreams become women with Vision”

2022 Batch Report:





A recreational sports activity like Cricket for boys and Throw ball for girls was conducted for Ist BBA students on 22/9/2022.



Students of BBA have taken active participation in the Koti Kanta Gayana programme.





“Even the greatest were beginners”

Fresher’s day programme was held on 14/11/2022.



“If you can dream it you can do it” Students of BBA were the winner at Inter class event held by Commerce department.



“The only source of knowledge is experience”

Students were taken for an Industrial visit to Mysore Silk factory and GRS Fantasy park on 3/12/2022.



“Dancing is the poetry of the foot”

Students of BBA along with others have given a Folk dance programme organised by Akhila Bharathiya Sahitya Parishath.

## Department of botany

### 13.Record of activities conducted

#### Department activities of the Academic year 2017-18

- Class seminars organized for I, II and III B.Sc students.
- Guest lecture was organized to BSc students. Guest speaker: Dr.J G Manjunatha, HOD, Department of Chemistry, Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa College on the topic Co-ordination compounds.
- On behalf of national science day Various competitions was organized to BSc students: 22nd february essay competition, 23rd february quiz competition, 26th february presentation of seminars.
- To encourage young minds and to show the importance of science in everyday life National Science Day was organized by department of science on 1st of March, 2018 Thursday at Seminar Hall. The theme of the day was “Science and Technology for a Sustainable future”.The function commenced with the inauguration, chief guests were Dr. Indira KalyanaSundaram,

Scientist ,Department of Botany, Madras University, K,G Uthappa, Secretary Cauvery Education Society (R) and Dr. RohiniThimmaiah, Principal, Coorg Institute of Pre-University college, Ponnampet. Mime show was performed by the students of I B.Sc to create an awareness of the importance of water.



- In connection with National Science Day celebration 2018 general science quiz were conducted for non-science staff.
- Visit to wonderla with final year BSc students.



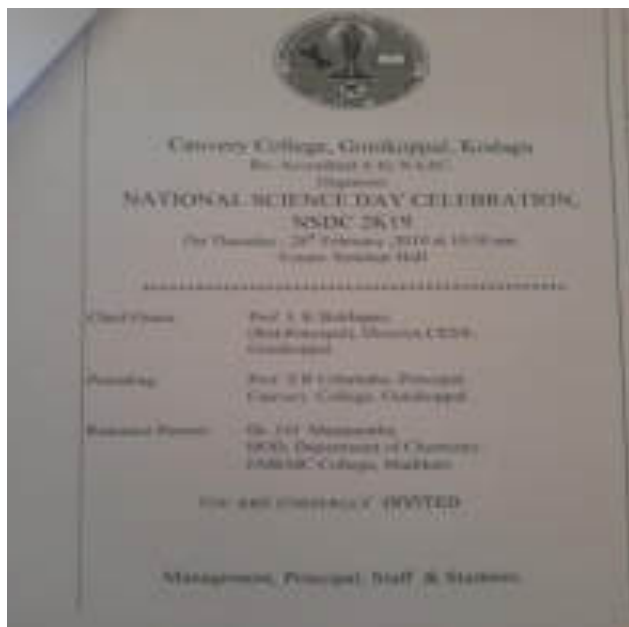


### **Department activities of the Academic year 2018-2019**

- BSc students paid visit to KVK Gonikoppal, for a session on Food processing techniques in February 2019.



- National Science day was organized on 28th Feb 2019, the Chief guest of the event was Prof I.KBiddappa, (Rtd.Principal), Director, Cauvery College Gonikoppal. The resource person was Dr.J.GManjunath, HOD, Department of Chemistry, Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa College who delivered a talk on 'Electrochemical sensors for the detection of bioactive molecules' for the students of BSc.



### Department activities of the Academic year 2019-2020

- On Saturday 20th July 2019, Science Association Inauguration was organized by Science department. It was presided by Dr.A.C.Ganapathy, President, Cauvery Education Society, Gonikoppal, Sri. KG Uthappa, Hon.Secretary, Cauvery Education Society, Gonikoppal, Prof. Kusumadhar K V, Principal, Cauvery College, Gonikoppal were present. Chief Guest of the program Dr. Nithin K.S, Asst. Professor, National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru addressed the students on 'Future prospects of Science'.
- Industrial visit to Infosys campus, Mysore was organized to BSc students.



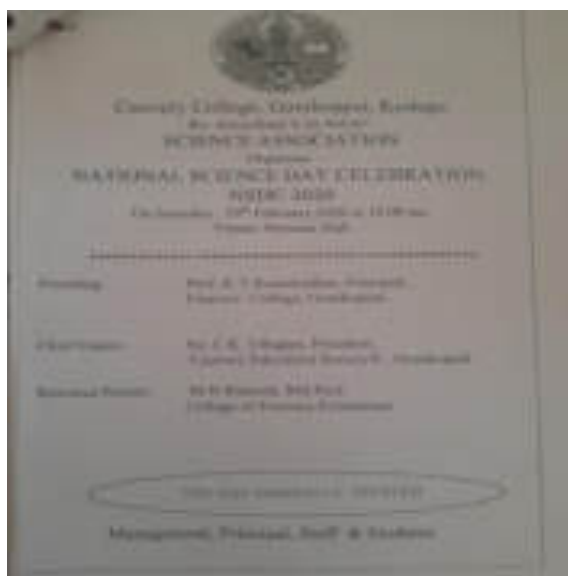
- Science Association organized Sir M Visvesvaraya birth anniversary celebration on Saturday, 14th September, 2019 at the Seminar Hall. It was presided by Prof.K V Kusumadhar, Principal,CauveryCollege,Gonikoppal. The Chief Guest was Miss.Sushmitha, Lecturer in Kannada,CIT PU College, Ponnampet and Resource person of the day was Dr.Priyadarshini MM, Associate Professor, Dept. of Pathology, Kodagu Institute of Medical Sciences, Madikeri.



- BSc students visited a training session at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonikoppal on 'Food processing' in January 2020.



- On behalf of NSD 2020, Science Association organized National Science Day celebration on 29th February 2020, at the Seminar hall. The program was presided by Prof. K.V.Kusumadhar, Principal, CCG, Chief guests of the function were Sri.C.KUthappa, President, Cauvery education society and Sri.M.N.Ramesh,Rtd.Prof, College of Forestry, Ponnampet.







- Various events like quiz, PPT presentation, Collage and debate competitions were organized for the students in connection with with NSDC which was followed by prize distribution.



### **Department activities of the Academic year 2020-2021**

- Online lectures were regularly conducted for the students of BSc.
- A guest talk was organized to BSc students on the topic 'Liquification of Air' by Mrs.Nisha C.L, HOD, Department of Chemistry, St. Anne's Degree College, Virajpet on 22nd March 2021.



### **Department activities of the Academic year 2021-2022**

- On 09-11-2021 orientation program was jointly Organized by Science department to BSc students. Students were briefed about the NEP(New education policy) and introduced to Department of Science and Laboratories.



- Inauguration of Science Association and Nature club(Shrusti) in collaboration with IQAC was held on 11th December 2021 by the department. Chief guest of the event was Miss. Nishma B T, Project Associate at CFTRI.



- On 14th December 2021 Nature club Shruti had organised one day trekking to Kabbe hills, Chellavara falls and Nalknad palace to the BSc students.

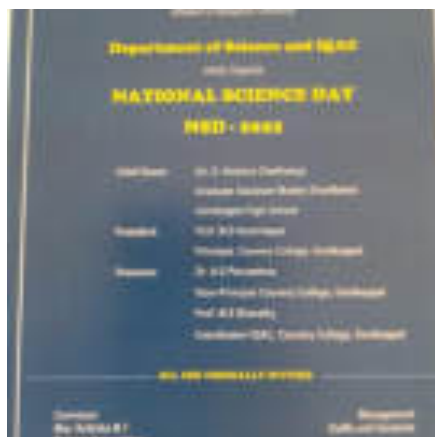


- III BSc students along with Science faculty members visited a training programme at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonikoppal the topic was 'A look into weather forecast and related Apps in agriculture' and 'Petroleum conservation' by Dr. Harish, Subject matter specialist, Agrometeorology on 25th February 2022, which was very informative to the students.





- The Department of Science and IQAC jointly Organized NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY NSD-2022 on Feb 28th 2022. The Chief Guest was Sri. D. Krishna Chaithanya, Graduate Assistant Master (Facilitator), Gonikoppal High School who gave a talk on 'Integrated Approach in Science and Technology for a sustainable future' the theme of NSD 2022. Prof. M.B Kaveriappa, Principal, Cauvery College, Gonikoppal, Dr. A.S Poovamma, Vice-Principal Cauvery College, Gonikoppal, Prof. M.S Bharathy, Coordinator IQAC, Cauvery College, Gonikoppal were present.



- Students of II Bsc performed a mime act on 'Cause and effect of excessive use of Mobile phones' to bring awareness to students. Various inter-class activities were conducted for the students.



- On behalf of “WORLD WILD LIFE DAY” department of botany and zoology in collaboration with science association and nature club celebrated wildlife day, there was PPT presentation for 3<sup>rd</sup> B.Sc. students



- A trip was organized to IIIBSc students to Goa. As a part of curriculum, II BSc students went on industrial visit to Keltron, Dharmasala, Kannur for practical exposure and insights to real working environment on 1st July 2022.



## DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES - Humanities

2017-18



Psychological test for BA students was conducted by Smt. SudhaVasanth (counsellor) on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2017 .120 students attended the programme.



National Voter's Day was celebrated by inviting Sri. Machamada Anish Madappa on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018. 95 students were present.





Mock Parliament was conducted for the students of III B A Political Science on 1st August 2017. 35 students participated in the programme.

**2018-19**



Inauguration of the Dept of Political Science was done by inviting the social activist and former member of ZillaPanchayath, Smt. BabbiraSaraswathi on 11th september 2018 .85 students attended the programme.



Human Rights Day was observed by inviting the Advocate of Ponnampet Sri. Rafik Navalagunda on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018.60 students participated in the programme.



Voter's Day was celebrated by inviting the PDO of Gonikoppal Panchayath Sri. Chandramauli On 25<sup>th</sup> January 2019. 75 students attended the programme.







Guest lecture was arranged on Article 370 by Dr.Veena Ravindra Dept. of English, Cauvery College Virajpet on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2019.65 students attended the programme,



Students of the Dept. of Political Science had visited the Civil court of Ponnampet On25th september 2019.18 students observed the legal proceedings.



Program on Human Rights was organised by inviting the Senior Civil Judge of Madikeri, Smt. Noorunnisa and Smt. Koniyantha Kavya Sanju, President of JCI Ponnampet on 10th December 2019. 90 students participated in the programme.

2020-21



**Webinar Invitation**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from Cauvery College, Gonikoppal, Kodagu district, Karnataka. The IQAC and Department of Political Science of our college, invite you to participate in a National Webinar on: "The Impact of Pandemic Covid 19 on the Political Scenario"

Resource person:

Dr. Rose Veer D'Souza  
Associate professor  
Department of Political Science  
St. Aloysius College (Autonomous)  
Mangalore, Karnataka

Date: Tuesday the 25th August 2020

Time: 11.30am to 12.30 pm.

Platform: Google Meet

Free Registration.

E-Certificate will be sent to the participants after ensuring full participation and successful feedback submission.

The last date for registration is 25th August 2020 , 10.00 am.

Click the below link to register.

<https://forms.gle/c7B1HRsCDMrMb2a97>

Please join the whatsapp group as soon as you register using the following link  
<https://chat.whatsapp.com/KMouZhMST10180WEjxahyx>

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/EcBa7AaUzPU6avbKx9evdx> Webinar link will be shared on 25th August 2020 at 11.00 am through the whatsapp group.

With warm Regards,

Convener:

Mrs. Seethamma KT

HOD, Political Science

Mob 8762824540

Email: [ccgpscience@gmail.com](mailto:ccgpscience@gmail.com)

Co-conveners:

Mrs. Kavya C T

Mr. Vanith Kumar M N

Lecturers, Department of Political Science.

Iqac Co-Ordinator: Prof. Bharathi MS.

Prof K V Kusumadhar

Principal.

**45 delegates participated in the webinar.**

**2020-21**



**CAUVERY COLLEGE  
GONIKOPPAL**

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Dept of Political Science and IQAC is Jointly  
Organizing

**CONSTITUTION DAY**  
On 26<sup>th</sup> Nov 2021 at 11:30 AM  
**Venue: Seminar Hall**

**Chief Guest:** Mrs. B. Anupama Kishore  
Advocate, Virajpet  
Prof. M. S Bharathy  
HOD, English and Coordinator- IQAC  
Dr. C. M Revathy  
Student Advisory Chair Person

**President :** Prof. M. B Kaveriappa  
Principal  
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

**ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED**

Smt. Seethamma K T  
HOD Dept of Political Science

Smt. Ravya C T  
Mr. Vanith Kumar M N  
Dept of Political Science

**Management and Staff Members**



Constitution day was celebrated by inviting the Advocate Smt. Anupama Kishore of Virajpet on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2021. 55 students participated in the programme.

**CAUVERY COLLEGE  
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Dept of Political Science and IQAC is Jointly  
Organizing

**Human Rights day celebration**  
On 10<sup>th</sup> December 2021 at 02:00 PM

**Venue: Seminar Hall**

**Chief Guest:** Mrs. Annalamada Tara Subbaiah  
Advocate, Virajpet

**Prof. M. S Bharathy**  
HOD, English and Coordinator- IQAC

**President :** Prof. M. B Kaveriappa  
Principal  
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

**ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED**

Smt. Seethamma K. T  
HOD Dept of Political Science

Smt. Kavya C. T  
Mr. Vanith Kumar M. N  
Dept of Political Science

**Management and Staff Members**



Human Rights Day was observed by inviting the Advocate of Virajpet Smt. Annalamada Tara Subbaiah on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2021. 52 students attended the programme,





## Voters' Pledge

"We, the citizens of India, having abiding faith in democracy, hereby pledge to uphold the democratic traditions of our country and the dignity of free, fair and peaceful elections, and to vote in every election fearlessly and without being influenced by considerations of religion, race, caste, community, language or any inducement".

National Voters Day was celebrated on January 25<sup>th</sup> 2022 by inviting the Rtd. Prof. of Cauvery College Gonikoppal, Smt. MD Accamma. 62 students attended the programme.





Department of Humanities organized Cauvery Kalavaibhav Fest, a district level fest for pre university students on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2022.



Guest lecture on Gender Equity was conducted by inviting Dr. NayanaThammaiah, HOD Commerce, Cauvery College Gonikoppal on 11th August 2022. 35 students participated in the programme.



Guest lecture regarding Horticulture was organised for III BA students on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2022 by the Rtd.Prof.of KVK, shri Ramesh Gonikoppal.

### **Research work of students**

RESEARCH WORK ON  
**MYSORE PALACE**



**RESEARCH WORK OF  
KAKOTUPARAMBU GRAMA  
PANCHAYAT**





RESEARCH WORK ON  
KRISHI VIJNANA KENDRA



RESEARCH WORK ON  
ANGANWADI CENTRE, BILLUR



# RESEARCH WORK ON

CIVIL COURT PONNEMPET



# RESEARCH ON POST OFFICE



THE COORG ORANGE GROWER'S  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. GONIKOPPAL



WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL IN INTER CONTINENTAL TRADE FAIR  
ACADEMY FOR THE YEAR 1973-74



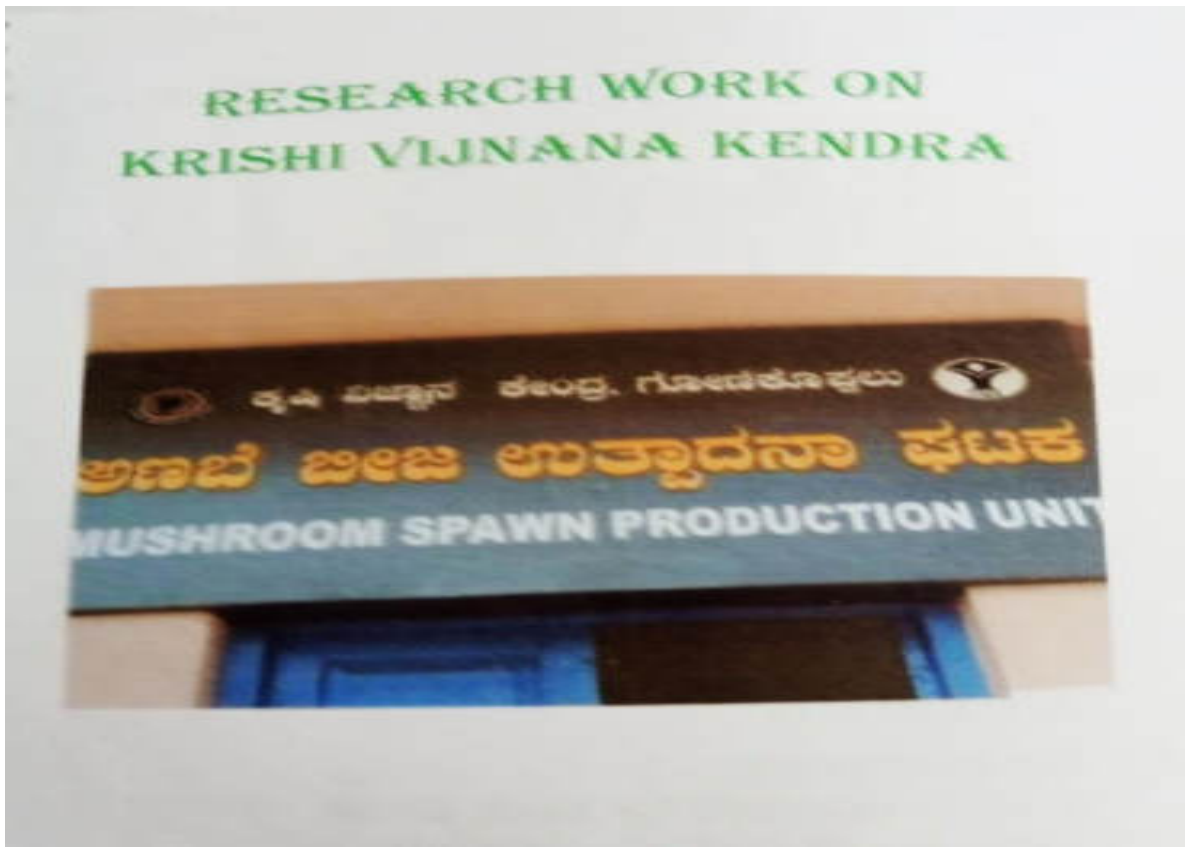
REDISCOVER THE TASTE OF ORANGE JUICE

# RESEARCH WORK ON ARJI GRAMA PANCHAYATH









Research works were allotted for III BA Political Science students in 2019 and 2021.

**Models by the students**



HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA



**SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**



**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**



**PANCHAYATH SYSTEM**



## Department of English

### Activities

1. English Literary Association was inaugurated on 31/08/17 by Prof. Nayana Balaji.



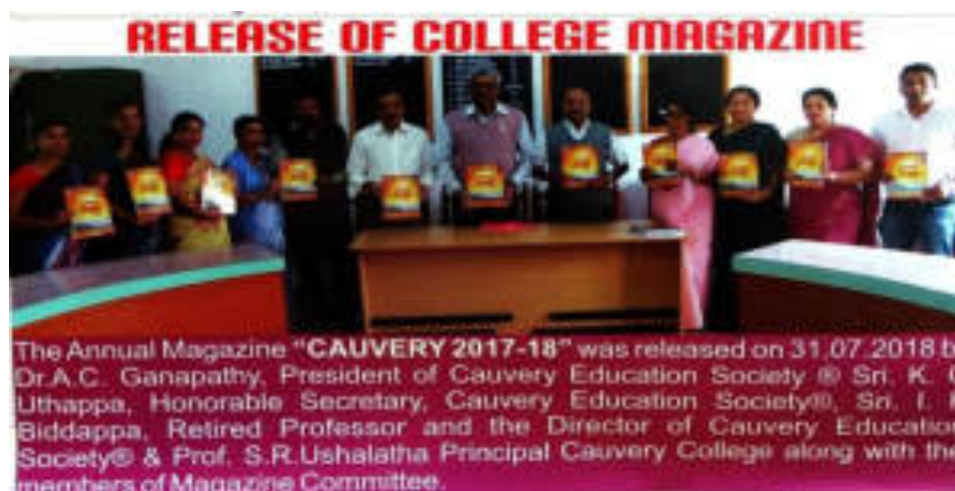
Prof. Nayana Balaji from the Department of English, PG Studies, FMKMC, Mangalore University addressed the students on The Importance of Language and Literature and highlighted on the Significance of Translation and quoted few noted writers and their works to inspire the students to think on translation studies. Prof. Nayana's mother is a renowned writer in Kannada, Smt. Vaidehi, Karnataka Sahitya Academy Awardee.

2. 'Guest Talk on Feminism' on 29/1/2018 by Smt. Veena K.G



Smt. Veena K.G, HOD, Department of English, CCV, spoke on the major theories of Feminism, drawing attention to renowned novels of Margaret Atwood and Dr. Kaveri Nambisan.

Annual College Magazine 'Cauvery 2017' was released by CES on 31/7/2018



Annual Magazine is a regular activity to showcase the talent and creativity of our students and teachers. Further, the magazine highlights the extra-curricular activities and skill development programs conducted during the period to develop the all-round personality of our students, besides academic activities.

Inauguration of Literary Association on 15/9/2018 by Novelist Dr. Kaveri Nambisan.



English Literary Association was inaugurated on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 by eminent novelist Dr. Kaveri Nambisan. Dr. A.S Poovamma- HOD introduced Dr. Kaveri Nambisan to the gathering. Prof. M.S Bharathy and Smt.Sujaya C.P presented their reviews on Dr. Kaveri Nambisan's novels "The Story That Must Not Be Told" and "Mango Colored Fish" respectively. Dr. Kaveri addressed the students and stressed on the importance of Literature and motivated them to cultivate reading as a hobby.

One day National Level Seminar on "Innovative methods & techniques in Teaching & Learning English Language & Literature at the Undergraduate Level" on 21/02/2019 where various Resource Persons gave paper presentations.



Prof. B.N Balajee, Rtd. Prof., of English, PG Studies, University of Mysore, addressed the students and teachers highlighting various innovative methods in classroom teaching and inspired the audience with useful and innovative methods of teaching English Language and Literature with examples.



## PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

- 8.30am to 9.15am : Breakfast and Registration  
9.30am to 10.15am : Inauguration and key note address  
**Prof. C. M. Nachappa**  
Principal  
Cauvery College Virajpet

### Technical Session

- 10.20am to 11.30am : 1<sup>st</sup> session Resource Person  
**Prof. B. N. Balajee**

### Interaction session on "Language – Literature interface"

- 11.30am to 11.45am : Tea Break  
11.45am to 12.45am : 2<sup>nd</sup> session Resource Person  
**Prof. B. R Vijayavaman**

### Teaching Short Stories

- 12.45pm to 1.15pm : Book Exhibition  
1.15pm to 2.00pm : Lunch Break  
2.00pm to 2.45pm : 3<sup>rd</sup> session Resource Person  
**Prof. Nalini Chandar**

### Teaching a Novel

- 2.45pm to 3.45pm : Paper Presentation  
by the delegates  
3.45pm to 4.00pm : Tea Break  
4.00pm to 5.00pm : Valedictory Address  
**Sri. C. P Bellappa**  
Writer, Novelist  
Former Director of CES



## CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

Re-accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC

### ONE-DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

On

**INNOVATIVE METHODS & TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING  
& LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE**

On Thursday, 21<sup>st</sup> February 2019, at 09.30 am



Organized by:

The Department of English, Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

To

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## INAUGURATION

21-02-2019, Thursday Time : 9.30am to 10.15am

Presiding:

**Dr. A. C. Ganapathy**

President  
Cauvery Education Society®, Gonikoppal

Lighting the Lamp & Inaugural Address:

**Smt. Gowramma Nanjappa**

Principal, KALS, Gonikoppal

Chief Guest :

**Sri. B. N. Balajee**

Mysuru

Key Note Address:

**Prof. C. M. Nachappa**

Principal  
Cauvery College, Virajpet

## VALEDICTORY

Time : 4.00pm onwards

Presiding:

**Dr. J. Shanthy Machaiah**

Director  
Cauvery Education Society®, Gonikoppal

Valedictory Address:

**Sri. C.P.Belliappa**

Writer & Novelist  
Former Director of Cauvery Education Society® Gonikoppal

*You Are Cordially Invited*

**Prof. S. R. Ushalatha**

Principal

**Dr. A. S. Poovamma**

Chief Co-ordinator

**Prof. M. S. Bharathi**

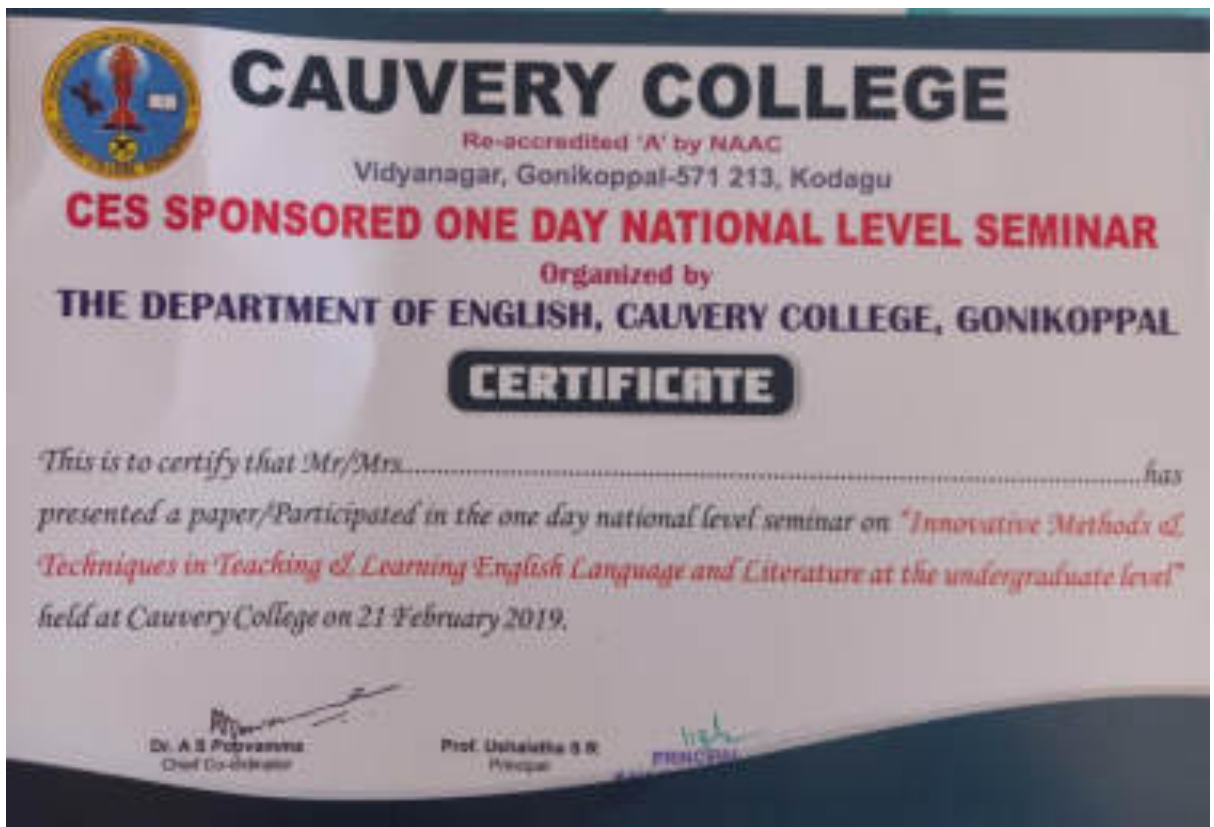
IQAC Co-ordinator

**Management, Staff and Students**

Tel: 08274-247262 FAX: 08274-247045

Web: [www.cauverycollegegpl.edu.in](http://www.cauverycollegegpl.edu.in)

E-mail: [cauvery.gnl@gmail.com](mailto:cauvery.gnl@gmail.com)



Certificate of Participation



Paper Presentation by Students as part of the inauguration of Literary Association and the Chief Guest was Mrs. Neethu, an alumna of the Department.



Story Writing Competition: Topics- Nature, Family and Friends & Adventure on 21/12/21



With the intention of inspiring students to come out with their hidden creative talent, a story writing competition was organised and very glad to present the fact that our students came out with wonderful stories bagging 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> prize consecutively and received Teachers' appreciation.

Quiz Competition on 7/2/2022



The Department conducts regular Quiz Competition annually to hone up the General Knowledge skills. Students enthusiastically participated in the Event.

Literary Association Inauguration on 22/2/2022 by Mr. Madhu T.R



We invited one of our old students of the Department of English, Mr. Madhu T.R, employed in IBM Bengaluru, who received few Team Awards for his dedicated service to the Company.

Mr. Madhu T.R was a promising student who worked hard to get placed in the Company that he is working in at the moment. In order to appreciate his achievement and to inspire our students and further to motivate them to scale greater heights, we invited him to address our students and it was indeed a motivational speech.

English Group Song by students showcasing their vocal skills.



Play Enactment of-Anton Chekhov's "The Marriage Proposal" by our talented students as part of our Literary Activity.



5. "Kalavaibhav" Fest with Guests of Honor, Prof. Accamma, Smt.P.C Geetha and Sri Bopanna K.Don 4/3/2022





The Dept of Humanities along with the Dept of English organised a District Level “Kalavaibhav” Fest to create an opportunity for young students to come out with innovative skills in showcasing their talents by participating in the colorful Fest.

**CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL**  
 Re-accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC  
 Affiliated to Mangalore University  
 IQAC and Department of Humanities  
 Cordially invite you to  
**KALAVAIBHAV**  
 District level Fest for Pre-University Students  
 On 4<sup>th</sup> March 2022 at 10:00 AM, Venue: Seminar Hall

**INAUGURATION**

President : Prof. M. B Kaverappa  
 Principal  
 Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

Chief Guest : Sri. K. P Ropanna  
 Director  
 Cauvery Education Society \*

Guest of Honor : Smt. M. D Accamma  
 Retd. Professor  
 Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

**VALEDICTORY & PRIZE DISTRIBUTION**

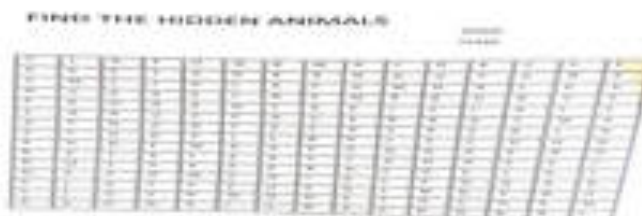
President : Prof. M. B Kaverappa  
 Principal  
 Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

Chief Guest : Smt. P C Geetha  
 Retd. Professor  
 Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

Guest of Honor : Prof. M. S Bharathy  
 Coordinator - IQAC  
 Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

**ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED**  
 Management-Staff and Students

Crossword Puzzle and Grid Competition on 2/6/2022



As part of our Literary Activity, we organised Crossword Puzzle and Grid to enhance the Students' vocabulary, lexicography and our students exhibited their keen interest and surprisingly showed that they are no less than the qualified Literary Competitors.

Inter-disciplinary activity by Resource Person- Miss.Rajeshwari. M, HOD, Geography on 13/6/2022 and 14/6/2022



As part of an Inter-Disciplinary Activity, we invited Miss. Rajeshwari. M, HOD, Geography, to address the students of BCA and BBA to know how the Geography of the Nation and of the district they live in will help in shaping the overall wellbeing of all living creatures including the human beings on the Earth. Further, she educated them on Waste Management and Water Harvesting to bring about a healthy environment in the area they live in.

American Education and Life- an interactive session by Miss. Priyanka Maya Vaidya and Master Neel Milar Vaidya from Florida- United States of America on 25/6/2022



As part of our Literary Activity, we invited guests from USA to have an interaction with our students and to bring about an awareness of how life is lived even as students in and outside the country. The Guests came out with live experiences of students in American schools and also spoke about the Private and Public schools in America, their food habits, their literary inclinations and opened the window to our students to know more and read more to improve their thinking abilities and lifestyle.

## Record of activities conducted by Department of Physics

### Department activities of the Academic year 2017-18

- Class seminars organized for I, II and III B.Sc students.
- Student faculty from III B.Sc gave a lecture on the topic "cosmic rays" to II BSc students on 16-01-2018.
- Student faculty of II B.Sc gave a lecture on the topic "LASER" to 1st B.Sc students on 19-01-2018.
- Class wise quiz was organized to all the BSc students on 02-02-2018.
- On behalf of national science day Various competitions was organized to BSc students: 22nd february essay competition, 23rd february quiz competition, 26th february presentation of seminars.
- To encourage young minds and to show the importance of science in everyday life National Science Day was organized by department of science on 1st of March, 2018 Thursday at Seminar Hall. The theme of the day was "Science and Technology for a Sustainable future".The function commenced with the inauguration, chief guests were Dr. Indira Kalyana Sundaram, Scientist ,Department of Botany, Madras University, K,G Uthappa, Secretary Cauvery Education Society (R) and Dr. Rohini Thimmaiah, Principal, Coorg Institute of Pre-University college, Ponnampet. Mime show was performed by the students of I B.Sc to create an awareness of the importance of water.



- In connection with National Science Day celebration 2018 general science quiz were conducted for non science staff.
- Guest lecture was organised to B.Sc students by Dr. Jagannath N, HOD, department of physics, FMKMC college Madikeri, on the topic "Nanotechnology" on March 15th, 2018.
- Visit to wonderla with final year BSc students.



### Department activities of the Academic year 2018-2019





National Science day was organized on 28th Feb 2019, the Chief guest of the event was Prof I.K Biddappa, (Rtd.Principal), Director, Cauvery College Gonikoppal. The resource person was Dr.J.G Manjunath, HOD, Department of Chemistry, Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa College who delivered a talk on 'Electrochemical sensors for the detection of bioactive molecules' for the students of BSc.



### Department activities of the Academic year 2019-2020

- On Saturday 20th July 2019, Science Association Inauguration was organized by Science department. It was presided by Dr.A.C.Ganapathy, President, Cauvery Education Society, Gonikoppal, Sri. KG Uthappa, Hon.Secretary, Cauvery Education Society, Gonikoppal, Prof. Kusumadhar K V, Principal, Cauvery College, Gonikoppal were present. Chief Guest of the program Dr. Nithin K.S, Asst. Professor, National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru addressed the students on 'Future prospects of Science'.
- Industrial visit to Infosys campus, Mysore was organized to BSc students.



Science Association organized Sir M Visvesvaraya birth anniversary celebration on Saturday, 14th September, 2019 at the Seminar Hall. It was presided by Prof.K V Kusumadhar, Principal, Cauvery College, Gonikoppal. The Chief Guest was Miss.Sushmitha, Lecturer in Kannada, CIT PU College, Ponnampet and Resource person

of the day was Dr.Priyadarshini MM, Associate Professor, Dept of Pathology, Kodagu Institute of Medical Sciences, Madikeri.



BSc students visited a training session at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonikoppal on 'Food processing' in January 2020.



On behalf of NSD 2020, Science Association organized National Science Day celebration on 29th February 2020, at the Seminar hall. The program was presided by Prof. K.V.Kusumadhar, Principal, CCG, Chief guests of the function were Sri.C.K Uthappa, President, Cauvery education society and Sri.M.N.Ramesh, Rtd.Prof, College of Forestry, Ponampet.



Various events like quiz, PPT presentation, Collage and debate competitions were organized for the students in connection with NSDC which was followed by prize distribution.



### **Department activities of the Academic year 2021-2022**

On 09-11-2021 orientation program was jointly Organized by Science department to BSc students. Students were briefed about the NEP(New education policy) and introduced to Department of Science and Laboratories.



Inauguration of Science Association and Nature club(Shrusti) in collaboration with IQAC was held on 11th December 2021 by the department. Chief guest of the event was Miss. Nishma B T, Project Associate at CFTRI.





On 14th December 2021 Nature club Shrusti had organised one day trekking to Kabbe hills, Chellavara falls and Nalknad palace to the BSc students.



III BSc students along with Science faculty members visited a training programme at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonikoppal the topic was 'A look into weather forecast and related Apps in agriculture' and 'Petroleum conservation' by Dr.Harish, Subject matter specialist, Agrometerology on 25th February 2022, which was very informative to the students.



The Department of Science and IQAC jointly Organized NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY NSD-2022 on Feb 28th 2022. The Chief Guest was Sri. D. Krishna Chaithanya, Graduate Assistant Master (Facilitator), Gonikoppal High School who gave a talk on 'Integrated Approach in Science and Technology for a sustainable future' the theme of NSD 2022. Prof. M.B Kaveriappa, Principal, Cauvery College, Gonikoppal, Dr. A.S Poovamma, Vice-Principal Cauvery College, Gonikoppal, Prof. M.S Bharathy, Coordinator IQAC, Cauvery College, Gonikoppal were present.



Students of II Bsc performed a mime act on 'Cause and effect of excessive use of Mobile phones' to bring awareness to students. Various inter-class activities were conducted for the students.



A trip was organized to II BSc students to Goa. As a part of curriculum, II BSc students went on industrial visit to Keltron, Dharmasala, Kannur for practical exposure and insights to real working environment on 1st July 2022.



CAN SAT 2022 National level competition conducted by IN-SPACE and selected for preliminary Design Review.



Collaboration with Cauvery Polytechnic College, Gonikoppa, Department of Physics arranged the visualisation of "Partial Solar Eclipse" using Dobsonian Telescope on 25-10-2022.





## Department of Commerce

**2017-18**

**Name of the Activity : Guest Talk by Advocate Mr.Madappa on Corporate Law**

**Date of activity :15-12-2017**

**Number of activity :120**



**2018-19**

**Name of Activity :Marketing Mix**

**Date Of activity:26-07-2019**

**Number of participants:120 Final B.com students**



Name of Activity : Advertising Activity  
Date Of activity:28-08-2019  
Number of participants: 120 Final B.com students



Name of Activity : Guest talk on Perception by Smt. Reetha NP  
Date Of activity:17-09-2019  
Number of participants:(III B.com) 120



Name of Activity :District Employment exchange Programme  
Date Of activity:16-07-2019  
Number of participants:100



Name of Activity : Teach To Fish Trust formed a trust for the purpose of imparting skills to the students in banking, tourism and information technology

Date Of activity:

Number of participants:150



Name of Activity :Leadership Training camp by MR Pai foundation

Date Of activity:18 th and 19 th Sept2019

Number of participants:110



2

Name of Activity :Uttam Fest

Date Of activity:10-01-2020



Number of participants:500 B.com students and students from other10 colleges.



Name of Activity :Assertive Communication-Let your voice be heard  
Date Of activity:18-07-2020

Number of participants: 150

CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL  
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(AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY)

IQAC and Department of Commerce and Management organizes a Webinar  
ON  
**ASSERTIVE COMMUNICATION - LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD!**

Date- 18th July 2020  
Timings- 11am-12.30pm  
[Please click here to join the Zoom Webinar](#)

**Guest Spoker**  
*Dr Uma Warrior*  
Professor & Area Chair (OB & HR),  
CMS B-School  
Chief Counseler, VISHWAS  
Jain (Deemed-to-be-University)

\*E Certificates will be provided

Name of Activity :Investor's awareness program

Date Of activity:15-02-2020

Number of participants:150



Name of Activity :Parents Teachers meeting

Date Of activity:16-02-2020

Number of participants:350



Name of Activity : Inter collegiate Fest

Date Of activity:

Number of participants:10





Name of Activity :Guest talk by Smt.Nayana Thammaiah on “Intellectual property Rights”

Date Of activity: 9-10-2020

Number of participants:( III B.com A) 120



2021-22

Name of Activity : webinar on Hire well to prevent fire by Prof .Abhishek Venketeshwar

Date Of activity:28-06-2021

Number of participants:200



Name of Activity :Investors awareness program Raghunandan Pattanaik  
Date Of activity:18-07-2021  
Number of participants:100

**Eminent Speaker & Resource Person**



**Raghunandan Pattanaik**  
**National Trainer- BFSI**  
**Finance Trainer Belt certified - USA**  
Nominated for Guinness Book of World Record

**IAP Training for BSE, NSE, AMFI, AMC**

Training for Corporate Employees of HDFC Bank, SBI, Axis Bank, State Coop Bank, Gramya Bank, Suryaday bank, J&K Bank, Karnataka Bank, Punjab National Bank

Training for Indian Oil, BPCL, Tata Steel, NPCI, SUDA, LIC, OPTCL & Ministry of Energy, New Delhi

Master Trainer for NISM Certification  
Career Counsellor for State & Central University, Degree & PG

**Mission of Spreading Financial Literacy**

Name of Activity :visionary program by Shrinidhi co-founder of retailers  
Date Of activity:24-11-2021  
Number of participants:110

**CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL**  
(RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE BY NAAC)  
(AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY)

**IQAC AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**



**VISIONARY PROGRAM**

ORGANISED BY  
LCA

Principal prof M. B. Kaverappa  
IQAC chair Person Associate Prof M.S Bharathy  
\*HOD Dr.Nayana Thammaiah  
\*Faculties for Commerce

venue : seminar hall

resource Person  
**SHRINIDHI UMANATHAN**  
(CEO and founder of RETAILORS)

\*Certificates will be provided



Name of Activity :Industrial Visit to BMHL  
 Date Of activity:17-12-2021  
 Number of participants:120 (II B.com)



Name of Activity :Promotional Drive  
 Date of Activity :24<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022  
 Number of participants:04 Faculties







**Name of Activity :Haadi Visit by students to spread awareness about Cleanliness and education o**

**Date Of activity:23-02-2022**

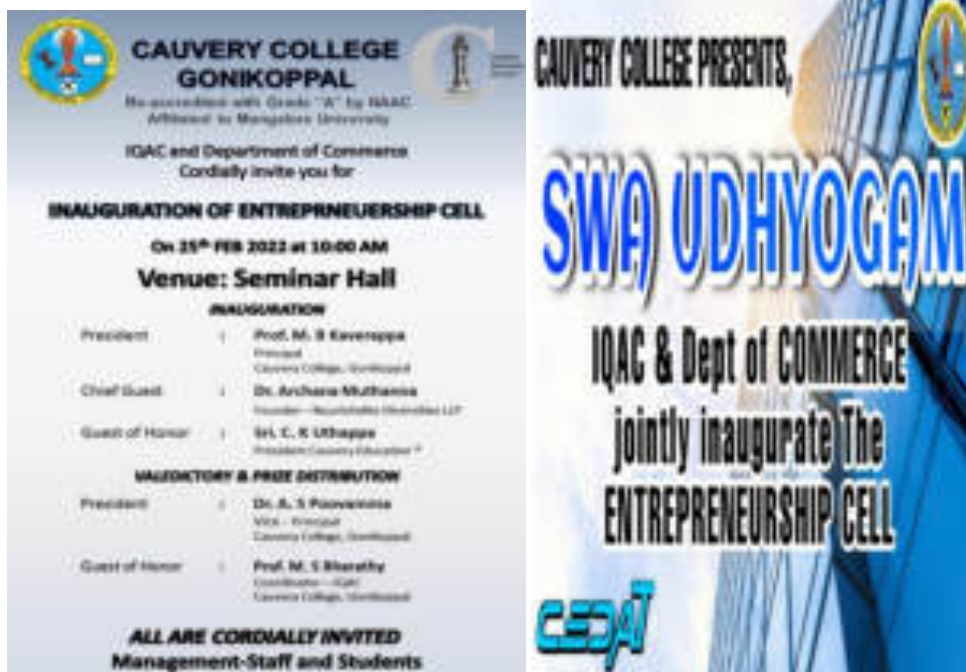
**Number of participants:22**



**Name of the activity :Inauguration Of Entrepreneur Cell by Dr Archana Muthanna,Founder Nurishelite Diversities**

**Date of the activity : 25<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022**

**Number of participants:200**



**Name of the activity :Talk on Modern ,Traditional Market by Mr .Ajay kumar  
Lecturer in Dept Of BBA**

**Date of Activity : 25<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022**

**Number of participants:40**



**Name of Activity :Talk on Scams of Nirav Modi by Mr. A.P Raja,Retired GM of State  
Bank of Tranvancore.**

**Date of Activity : March 7<sup>th</sup> 2022**

**Nmber of participants:100**



**Name of the activity :Talk on Exide Insurance by Mr.Prasanna R, Manager at Exide Insurance ,Mysore.**

**Date of activity : 20<sup>th</sup> March 2022**

**Number of participants:15**



**Name of the activity: Webinar on Career opportunity by Suhass Rajput HR recruitment and Training across various industry**

**Date of the activity : 16<sup>th</sup> May 2022**

**Number of Participants:100**





Name of Activity :Environment day was celebrated by Planting Medicinal Plant by Dr Saaju George ,Head of KVK  
 Date Of activity:6-06-2022  
 Number of participants:300




**CAUVERY COLLEGE  
GONIKOPPAL**


Re-accredited with Grade 'A' by NAAC  
 Affiliated to Mangalore University  
 IQAC, Department of Commerce  
 celebrates

**WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY  
(Planting Medicinal Plants)**

**On 6th June, 2022 @ 11:00 AM  
Venue: Seminar Hall**

<b>President</b>	- Prof. M.B. Kasappa Principal Cauvery college, Gonikoppal
<b>Chief Guest</b>	- Dr. Saaju George Principal Scientist & Head KVK, Gonikoppal
<b>Guest of honour</b>	- Prof. M.S. Bharathy Associate Professor Co-ordinator, IQAC
Smt. Kaveramma K.A. Co-ordinator	Dr. Jayana Thammiah HOD, Commerce

**ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED  
Management-staff and students**



**Name of activity :Sayadri College of Engineering Mangalore**

**Date of activity :27<sup>th</sup> June 2022**

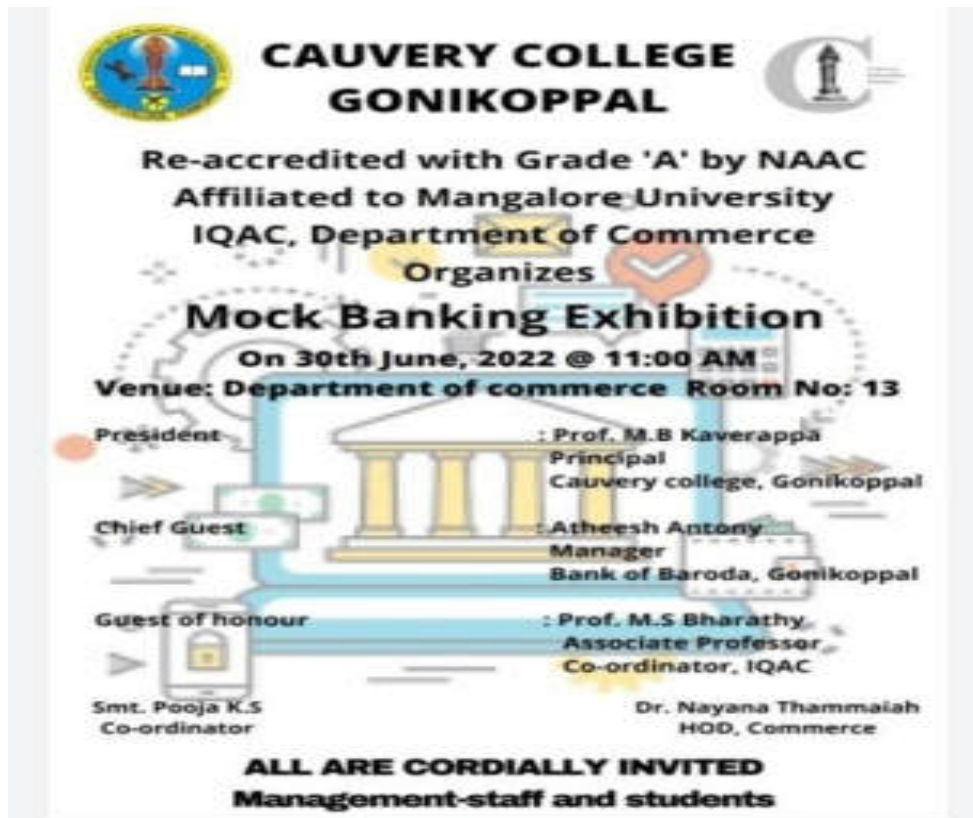
**Number of participants:150**



Name of the activity : Mock banking Exhibition

Date of Activity 30-06-2022

Number of Participants:120



**CAUVERY COLLEGE  
GONIKOPPAL**

Re-accredited with Grade 'A' by NAAC  
Affiliated to Mangalore University  
IQAC, Department of Commerce  
Organizes

**Mock Banking Exhibition**  
On 30th June, 2022 @ 11:00 AM  
Venue: Department of commerce Room No: 13

President : Prof. M.B Kaverappa  
Principal  
Cauvery college, Gonikoppal

Chief Guest : Atheesh Antony  
Manager  
Bank of Baroda, Gonikoppal

Guest of honour : Prof. M.S Bharathy  
Associate Professor  
Co-ordinator, IQAC

Smt. Pooja K.S  
Co-ordinator

Dr. Nayana Thammalah  
HOD, Commerce

**ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED**  
Management-staff and students



Name of Activity :Guest Talk by Sri. Somanna C M .

Date Of activity:1-08-2022

Number of participants:100





Name of Activity :Career Guidance by Ahsley D'souza Vivekananda College,Puttur  
Date Of activity:12-08-2022  
Number of participants:100



Name of Activity :Guest Talk On Mathematics by Sri Madappa K A  
Date Of activity:30-08-2022  
Number of participants:60



Name of Activity :KVK vist by I B.com students

Date Of activity:17-11-2022

Number of participants:70



Name of Activity :Fresher's Day to first year students

Date Of activity:25-11-2022

Number of participants:200



Name of Activity :Investors awareness program

Date Of activity:25-11-2022

Number of participants:70



**CAUVERY COLLEGE  
GONIKOPPAL**

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**IQAC, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

In Collaboration with  
**MANGALORE UNIVERSITY COMMERCE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION  
(MUCTA)**

Jointly Organize

**INVESTOR AWARENESS PROGRAM  
FOR FACULTY MEMBERS**

**On 25<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2022, at 3:00 PM**

**Venue: Room NO 5**

<b>President</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Prof. M. B Kaveriappa</b> Principal Cauvery College, Gonikoppal
<b>Resource Person</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Mr. Naveen Julian Rego</b> Certified Financial Planner SEBI Registered Investment Advisor
<b>Guests of Honor</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Dr. A. S Poovamma</b> Vice Principal Cauvery College, Gonikoppal
	<b>:</b>	<b>Prof. M. S Bharathy</b> Co-Ordinator, IQAC

**ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED**

Name of Activity : Uttam Utsav Exhibition cum sale by students  
 Date Of activity:19 th and 20<sup>th</sup> Dec2022  
 Number of participants:500 Public

**ಕೌಡಗು ದ್ವಾನಿ** ಕೌಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ

**ADVERTISEMENT**



**CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL**

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

**IQAC, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP CELL**

**SWA UDHYOGAM**

Jointly Organize

**UTTAM UTSAV 2022 -EXHIBITION CUM SALE**

On 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> of Dec, 2022, at 11.00 AM

Venue:  
Parimala Mangala Vihara, Gonikoppal

**President:**  
**Dr. M.B.Kaveriappa,**  
Principal,  
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

**Chief Guest:**  
**Sri. Kollira G Dharmaja**  
Former ZP Member, Kodagu  
President, Bharatiya Kisan Sangha, Virajpet

**Guest of Honor:**  
**Smt. K.C.Pavithra**  
Ret. Principal  
Lions PL/ College, Gonikoppal

**All Are Cordially Invited**

Smt. Deepthi B.S  
Event Coordinator  
Dept. of Commerce

Dr. Nayana Thammiah  
IQAC, Commerce  
Management, Principal, Staff & Students

**KODAGU DWANI**  **DIGITAL MEDIA**  
9980505619



## Department Of Economics activities 2017-2022

Name of the activity : Inauguration of the department

Date: 28-08-2017

Guest Speaker : Sri. Sri. Bodaswaroop Nanda Swamiji

No. of Participants : 150



Name Of The Activity : Guest Talk

Date : 18 -12-2017

Guest Speaker : Sri. Harsha. N. , Lecturer, First Grade College Murnad.

No of Students : 50



Name of the activity : Visit To Canara Bank Gonikoppal

Date: 2-02-2018

No. of Participants : 45



Name of the activity : State Level Economics Fest held at St.Aloysius College, Mangalore

Date: 7-8-2018

No. of Participants : 30





Name of the activity : Inauguration of Economics Association

Date: 4-10-2018

Guest Speaker : Sri. P. Chandra.Rtd. Revenue officer, Ponnampet

No. of Participants : 130



Name of the activity : Inauguration of Economics Association

Date: 27-06-2019

Chief Guest : Prof. Shali Bopanna, Lecturer, Christ University, Bangalore

No. of Participants : 130





Name of the activity : Industrial Visit to KMF, Mysore

Date: 4-1-2020

No. of Participants : 38



Name of the activity : Guest Talk on Importance of Economics in Present Cenerio

Date: 13-1-2022

Chief Guest : Dr. T.K. Bopaiah, Principal, Govt. First Grade College, Virajpet.

No. of Participants : 100



Name of the activity : Visit to Forestry College Ponnampet

Date: 5-12-2022

No. of Participants : 40



Name of the activity : Visit to Forestry College Ponnampet

Date: 23-12-2022

No. of Participants : 40



### Department of History activities details of 2017-2022

Name of the activity : Inauguration of history association

Guest Speaker : Rtd. Prof. Appachu B.K

Date :18SEPTEMBER 2017

No of Participants : 150





Name of the activity : Guest Talk on the occasion Of Gen. K.S. Thimmaiah Birth Anniverssary

Guest Speaker : Rtd. Police Officer Sri. Chotu Appaiah

Date : 28-1-2018

No of Participants : 135



Name of the activity : *Inter Class* History Quiz

Date: 23-2-2018

No of Participants : 24 (8 teams



Name of the activity : One picnic to Nalaknad Palace, Nalaknad

Date : 04-02-2018

No of Participants : 35



Name of the activity : Orientation Day

Date: 26-06-2018

Guest Speaker : Dr. A.S. Poovamma

No of Participants : 105





Name of the activity : Importance of Local History

Guest Speaker : Prof. Shashidhar, Department of History, GFGC Somawarpete

Date: 27-02-2019

No of Participants : 138





Name of the activity : Inter department Five side football was organized by III BA students

Date : 25-12-2019

No of Participants : 150



Name of the activity : To bid farewell to III BA Students

Date: 08-04-2019

No of Participants : 95



Name of the activity : Guest talk

Date: 28-01-2020

No of Participants : 95



Name of the activity : Honour and To bid Farewell for Senior Faculty Prof. Accamma.M.D.

Date: 28-01-2019

No of Participants : 95



Name of the activity : Guest Talk

Guest : Sri. Machimada Raveendra, Member Field Marshall Cariappa Emporium Kodagu.

Date: 28-01-2021

No of Participants : 95



Name of the activity : Job opportunities after UG Degree and Guidelines to crack the competitive exams

Guest Speaker : Mr. Akram, Lecturer , Cauvery PU College, Gonikoppal

Date: 4-03-2020

No of Participants : 95



Name of the activity : Two days Study Tour



Date: 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>April 2020

No of Participants : 33



Name of the activity : Guest Talk  
Guest : Muthappa T.A., Indian Army, Bhootan  
Date: 28-01-2022  
No of Participants : 95



Name of the activity : To bid farewell to III BA batch 2015-2018  
Date: 04-03-2022  
No of Participants : 300





Name of the activity : To bid farewell to III BA batch 2015-2018

Date: 6-08-2022

No of Participants : 30





Name of the activity : Three days study tour to Wayyanad, Kerala

Date: 6-7-2022

No of Participants : 95



Name of the activity : To bid farewell to III BA batch 2019-2022

Date: 29-8-2022

No of Participants : 65



Details of Activities conducted by each department using ICT from 2017 to 2022

CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE  
2017-18

Name of the activity: Faculty Exchange Program  
Date of the activity:18-06-2017



Name of the activity: Career Guidance and Motivation  
Date of the activity:23-08-2017



Name of the activity: St Phelomina's Fest

Date of the activity:23-08-2017



Name of the activity: Inter-Class Gaming Event

Date of the activity:17-01-2017





Name of the activity: Passport Mela organized  
 Date of the activity: 05-02-2017



Name of the activity: Farewell Party  
 Date of the activity: 05-02-2017



Name of the activity: Farewell Party

Date of the activity: 21-09-2017







Name of the activity: Workshop on website development

Date of the activity: 21-12-2017



CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE  
2018-19

Name of the activity: Placement and training.

Date of the activity:21-03-2018



Name of the activity: Educational Trip to Ernakulam

Date of the activity:12-01-2018



Name of the activity: Orientation program  
Date of the activity:12-06-2018



Name of the activity: Extension program



Date of the activity:26-02-2018



Name of the activity: Talk about the carrier guidance.

Date of the activity:28-03-2018



Name of the activity: Outreach program.  
Date of the activity:25-08-2018



Name of the activity: Interclass cricket tournament

Date of the activity:10-12-2018





# CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE

## BCA: 2019-20

Name of the activity: **IT Club Inauguration:**

Date of the activity: 04-07-2019



Name of the activity: **IT Club Presents Cook Without Fire:**

Date of the activity: 20-07-2019



Name of the activity: **Talk on “How to build a Good Career in BCA”**

Date of the activity: 11-07-2019



Name of the activity: **PTA Meeting**

Date of the activity: 30-09-2019



Name of the activity: **Guddali Pooja for new BCA LAB**

Date of the activity: 15-07-2019



Name of the activity: **Tech Fest by Department of BCA and IT Club**

Date of the activity: 23-12-2019





**CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL**  
 (Re-Accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC)

**IQAC And IT CLUB, DEPARTMENT OF BCA**  
**Presents**  
**Cauvery Achintya Tech Fest-2019**  
*Regard 'Thoughts'*

**Special Event for BCA Alumnus**  
**TREASURE MANIA**

Date: 23.12.2019  
 Venue:  
 Chakkara Muthanna Indoor Stadium

**PU SECTIONS**  
 GAME ON  
 BRAIN BOOSTERS  
 TREASURE MANIA  
 BOMB SHELL  
 DANCE BATTLE

**Free Registration**

**BCA SECTIONS**  
 CODE PLAYGROUND  
 TECHSONICS  
 BRAIN BOOSTERS  
 TREASURE MANIA  
 SHOOT THE MEMORY

Overall championship college team will be awarded with free WONDERLA TICKETS for Degree and PUC Section Separately

Staff Coordinator  
 Mr. Pammathi VIT  
 HOD, Dept. of BCA  
 Mob.No. 7899147027

Mrs. Kishu A R  
 Lecturer  
 Mob.No. 974767236

Miss. Rajaraja RK  
 Lecturer  
 Mob.No. 988276370

Mrs. Ravathy  
 Lecturer  
 Mob.No. 942282275

More information on event visit  
[www.cauverycampus.com/2019](http://www.cauverycampus.com/2019)

Name of the activity: **IOT Workshop for I, II And III BCA**

Date of the activity: 8-03-2020



Name of the activity: **Educational trip to Infosys, Mysore campus**

Date of the activity: 18-01-2020





# CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE

2021-22

Name of the activity: **New Lab Inauguration**

Date of the activity:17-12-2021



 **Cauvery College, Gonikoppal**  
(Re-accredited with 'A' grade by NAAC)  
Affiliated to Mangalore University

**IQAC and Department of Computer Science  
Jointly Organise**

**Inauguration of  
New Computer Lab,  
IT Club(Tech Tycoon) & Freshers' Day**

**On December 17th,2021,Friday at 10.30am Venue : Seminar Hall**

**President :** **Sri.C.K.Uthappa**  
President,Cauvery Education Society(R)  
Gonikoppal

**Chief Guests :** **Prof T.M Devaiah**  
Vice President  
Cauvery Alumni Association(R)  
Gonikoppal.

**Sri.P.V Vibish**  
Alumnus , Software Engineer,  
TCS,Bangalore

**Prof M.B.Kaverappa** **Prof M.S.Bharathy** **Sri. U.T. Pemmaiah**  
Principal Coordinator,IQAC HOD,Computer Science

**All Are Cordially Invited**

**Management,Principal,Staff and Students**





Name of the activity: **New T-shirt launch**

Date of the activity: 25-02-2022



Name of the activity: **Promotional visit.**

Date of the activity:26-02-2022



Name of the activity:**Introduction of new Lab.**

Date of the activity:12-03-2022



Name of the activity: Inter Class Competition for students

Date of the activity:15-02-2022







Name of the activity: Inter Class Competition for students

Date of the activity:07-03-2022



Name of the activity: Logo Launch

Date of the activity:05-03-2022



Name of the activity: Interaction on Animation Course

Date of the activity:05-03-2022



Name of the activity: Interaction on Animation Course

Date of the activity:11-04-2022

Name of the activity: Education trip to Yana

Date of the activity:20-06-2022





Name of the activity: Industrial Visit to Infosys, Mysore

Date of the activity:24-06-2022



Name of the activity: Extension activityTech fest Samanvaya, FMC

Date of the activity:28-08-2022





Department of MCOM



Industry visit to L&T Mysore 2018



How to prepare your resume ? talk by Mr A M Ponnappa



Orientation day for first year students 2019



Nomination for class representation.



Cultural team 2020 college day

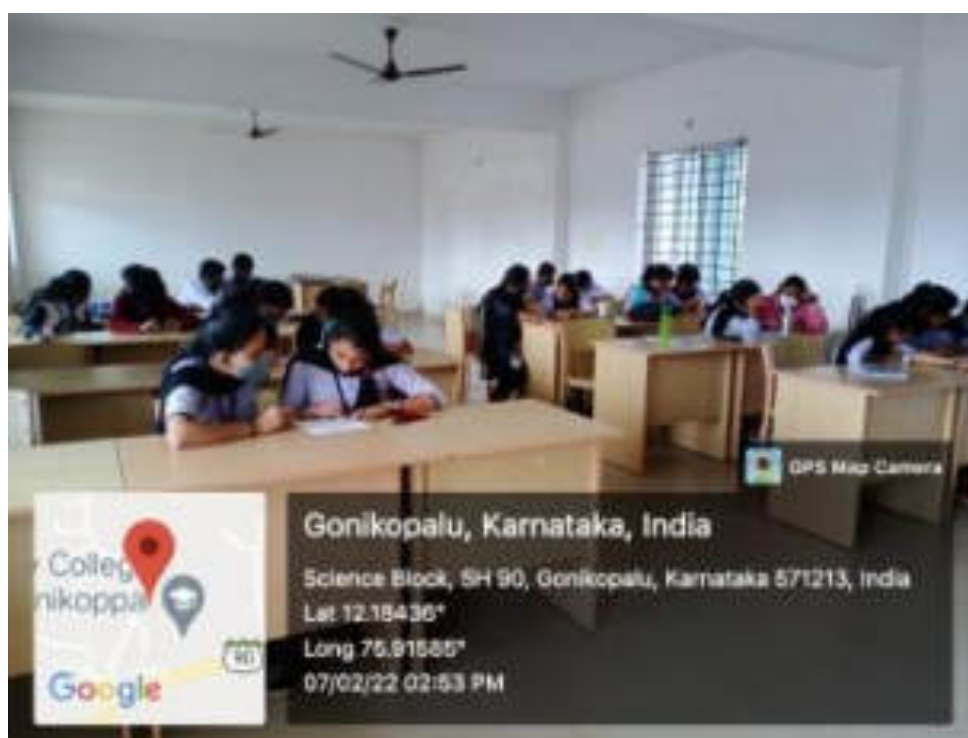


quiz competition on 7/2/22

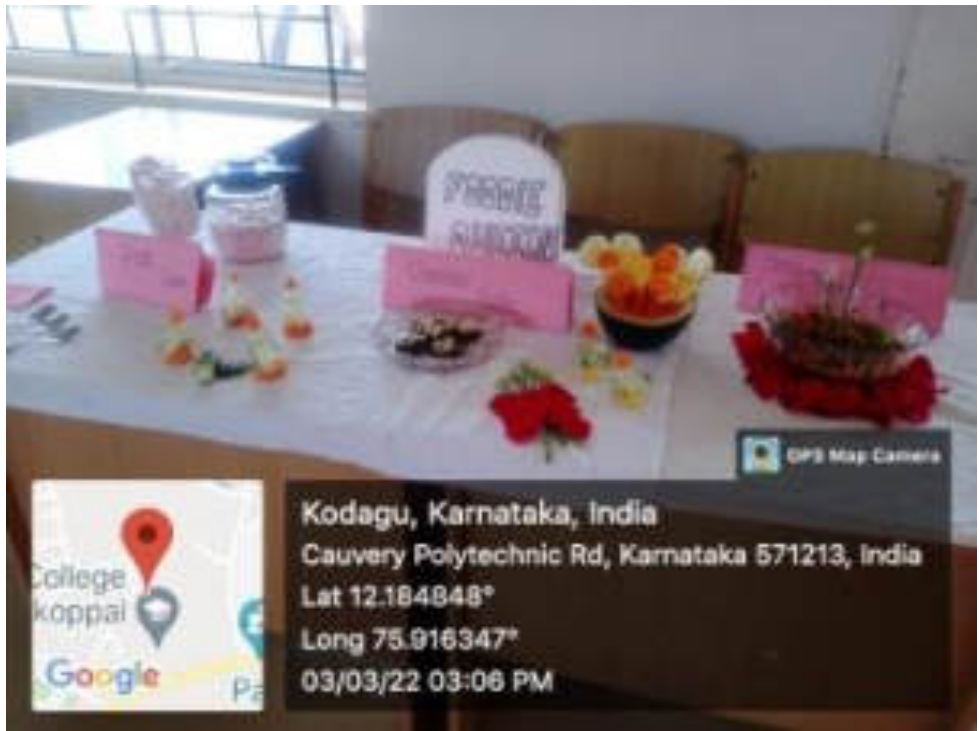




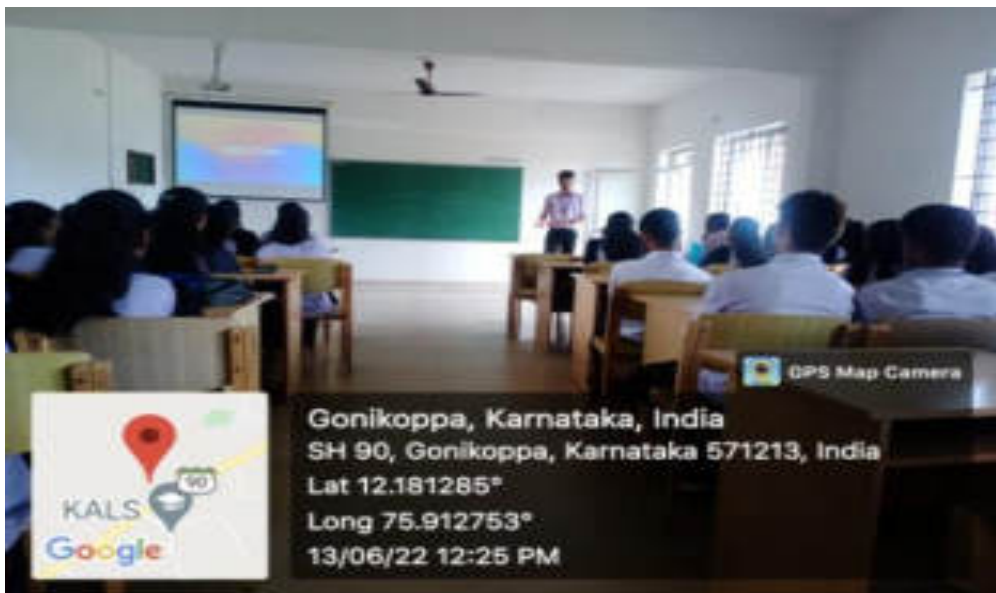
Budget session on 2/2/22



Quiz competition on 7/2/22



Food with out fire on 3/3/22



case study analysis 13/6/22



Paper presentation at national level in st philominana college puttur.



Product launch





guest talk by Dr shobha Rani on IPR



HR case study analysis .



Product re-launches

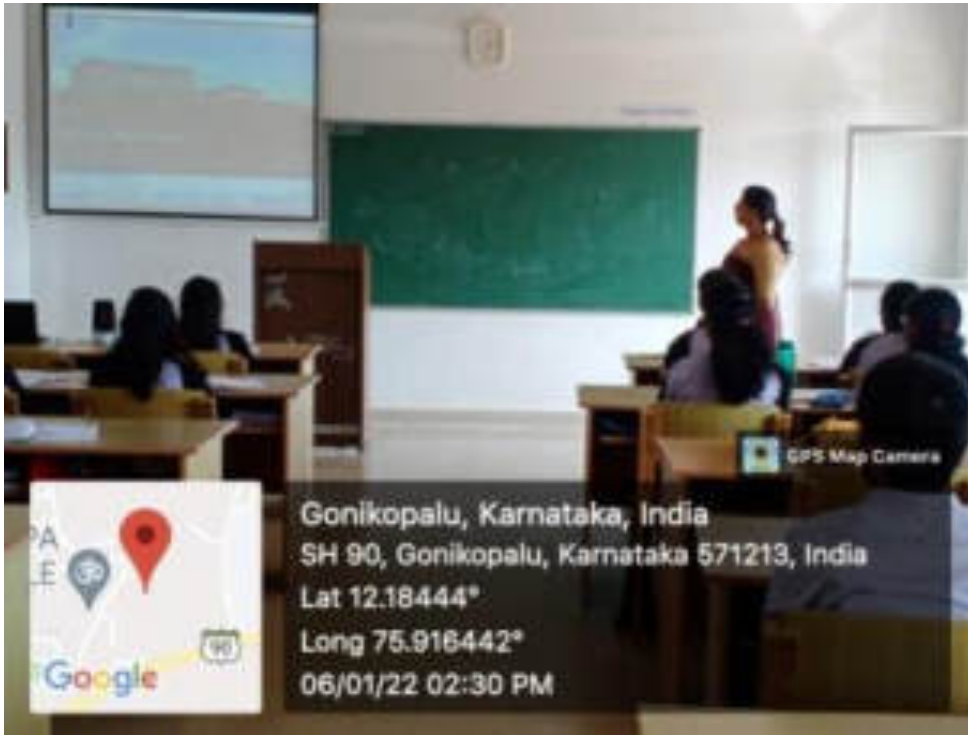


Fancy dress competition



Industry visit to silk Factory mysore 2020





talk on CSR by Dr Nayana Thimmaiah



Industry visits to MYMULE 2021



Vanamahostava day 2021



Graduation day 2022.

# CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

## DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

### ACTIVITIES

Department of geography Conducted classroom activity of India map drawing.



In collaboration with Hindi Department Prof. Tulasi K.S, Delivered a lecture on Importance of Geography in today's life. 25 Students are participated in the Programme.







Department of BA organized Kalavaibhav Fest for BA Students. 300 Students were participated in it.





Class Talk by PUC Geography Lecturer Sri. Sachin Nayaka, on the Topic "Save Nature". 15 Students are participated in the talk. (23/08/2022)





Pick and Act and Pick and Speak conducted in class room in the month of July.



Department of BA Students participated in State level fest.





Department visit by B.Com students in the Month of September. 10 students were participated.



## DEPARTMENT OF HINDI ACTIVITIES OF 2017-202

**Name of the activity : State Level kalavaybhav**

**Date : 04-03-2022**

**No. of participants : 300 students**



**Name of the activity : National Hindi Day**

**Date : 14-09-2017**

**No. of participants : 300 students**





Name of the activity : National Hindi Day

Date : 14-09-2018

No. of participants : 105



**Name of the activity : National Hindi Day**

**Date : 21-09-2019**

**No. of participants : 110**



**Name of the activity : MathraBhasha Divas**

**Date : 20-02-2020**

**No. of participants : 175**



Name of the activity : Nation Hindi Divas

Guest:Hav.DevBahadur Ale

Date : 14-09-2021

No. of participants : 182





Name of the activity : Inter Class quiz Competition

Date : 07-01-2022

No. of participants : 175



Name of the activity : International Hindi Day

Date : 10-01-2022

No. of participants : 180



# 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**



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## 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

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

**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.

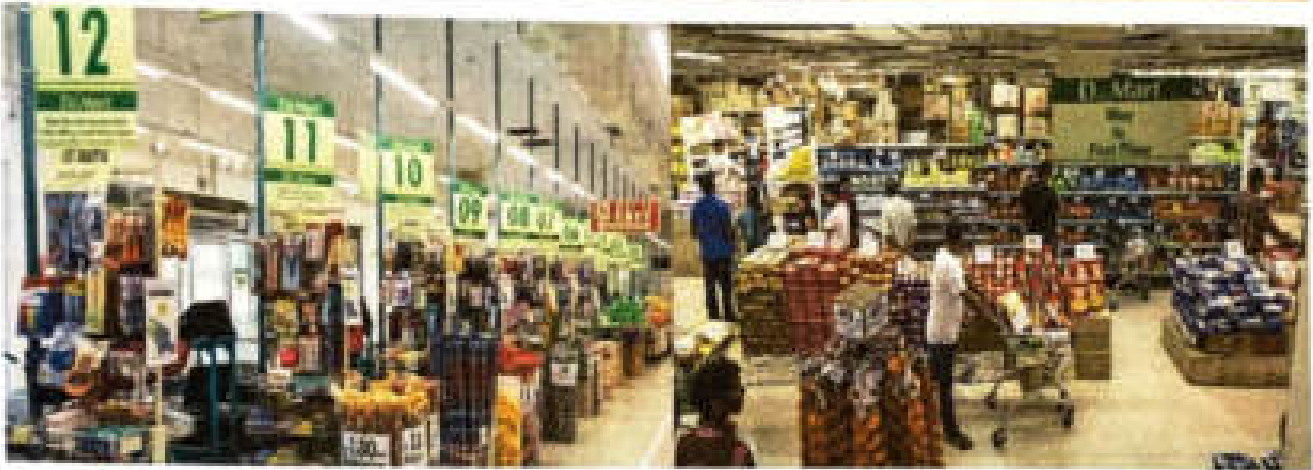
Income before intrigue, duty, deterioration, and amortization (Ebitda) for Q4 was at Rs 377 crore, up 27.9 % throughout the year-prior period and again extensively in accordance with Street assessments of Rs 395 crore. Yet, Ebitda edges contracted for the third straight quarter, however, the drop was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

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2. [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)
3. [www.Dmartabout.com](http://www.Dmartabout.com)
4. [www.article.com](http://www.article.com)
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8. [www.quora.com](http://www.quora.com)
9. [www.startuptally.com](http://www.startuptally.com)

**THANK YOU**



# ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ವಿಷಯ:- ಇತಿಹಾಸ

ಹೀರಿಕೆ:- ಅಲ್ಲಾವನ ನೀನ ಪಿಲ್ಲಯ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ

ಮತ್ತು ಅಜಯ ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಕ್ಕುಮನಿಗ

ಕಾಲನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಭಾರತ ಸಾಧನ ಮೊಗಲ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ

ಮಾಹಾಸರಣಕರು:-

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ಕಾನೇರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಗೋಣಿಕೊಪ್ಪಳ

ವರಾ ಸಲ್ಮನುವನರು

ಶರಣು ಸೈ.ಎಸ್

II B.A

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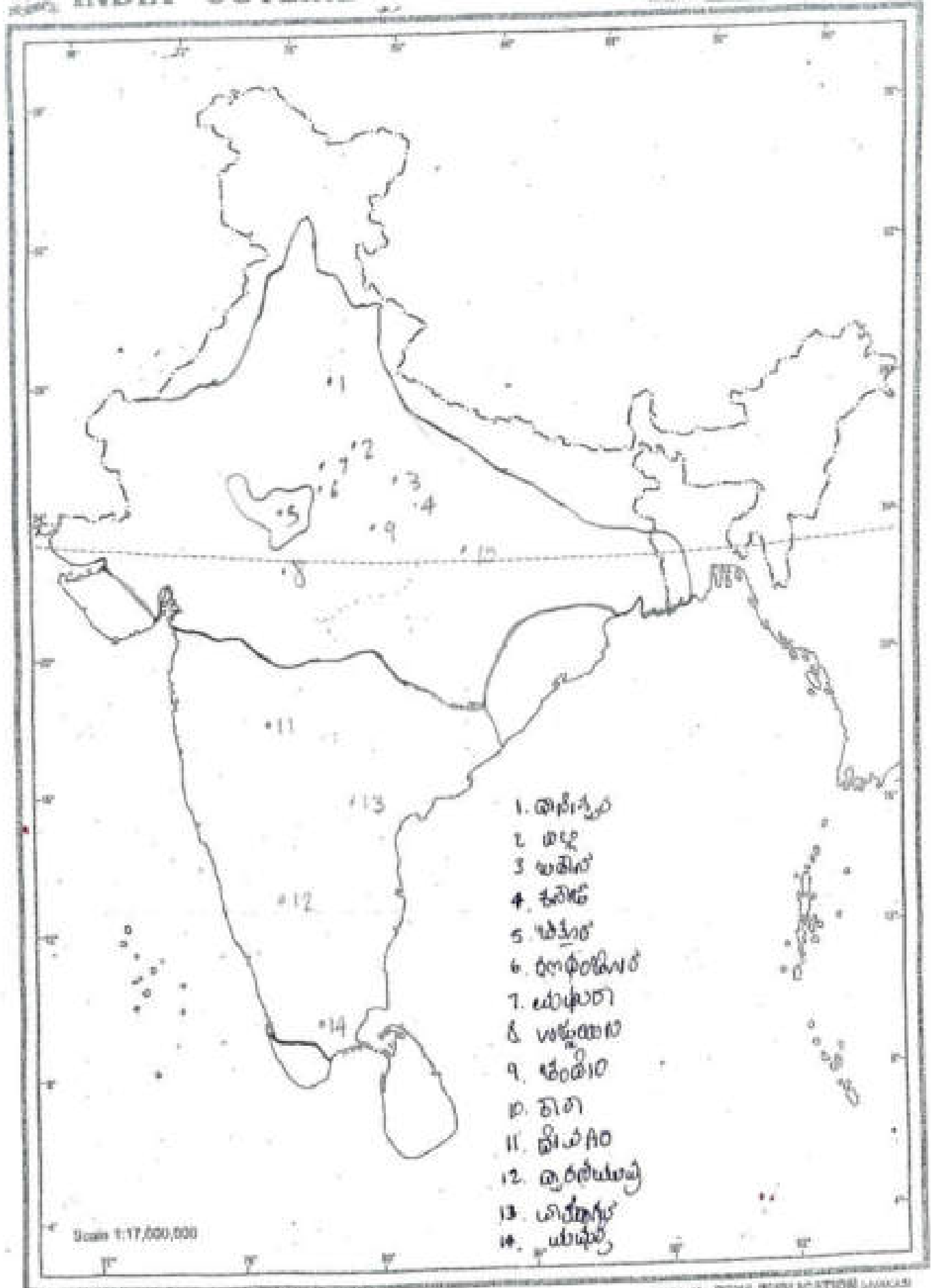
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ದಿನಾಂಕ : 4.1.2020



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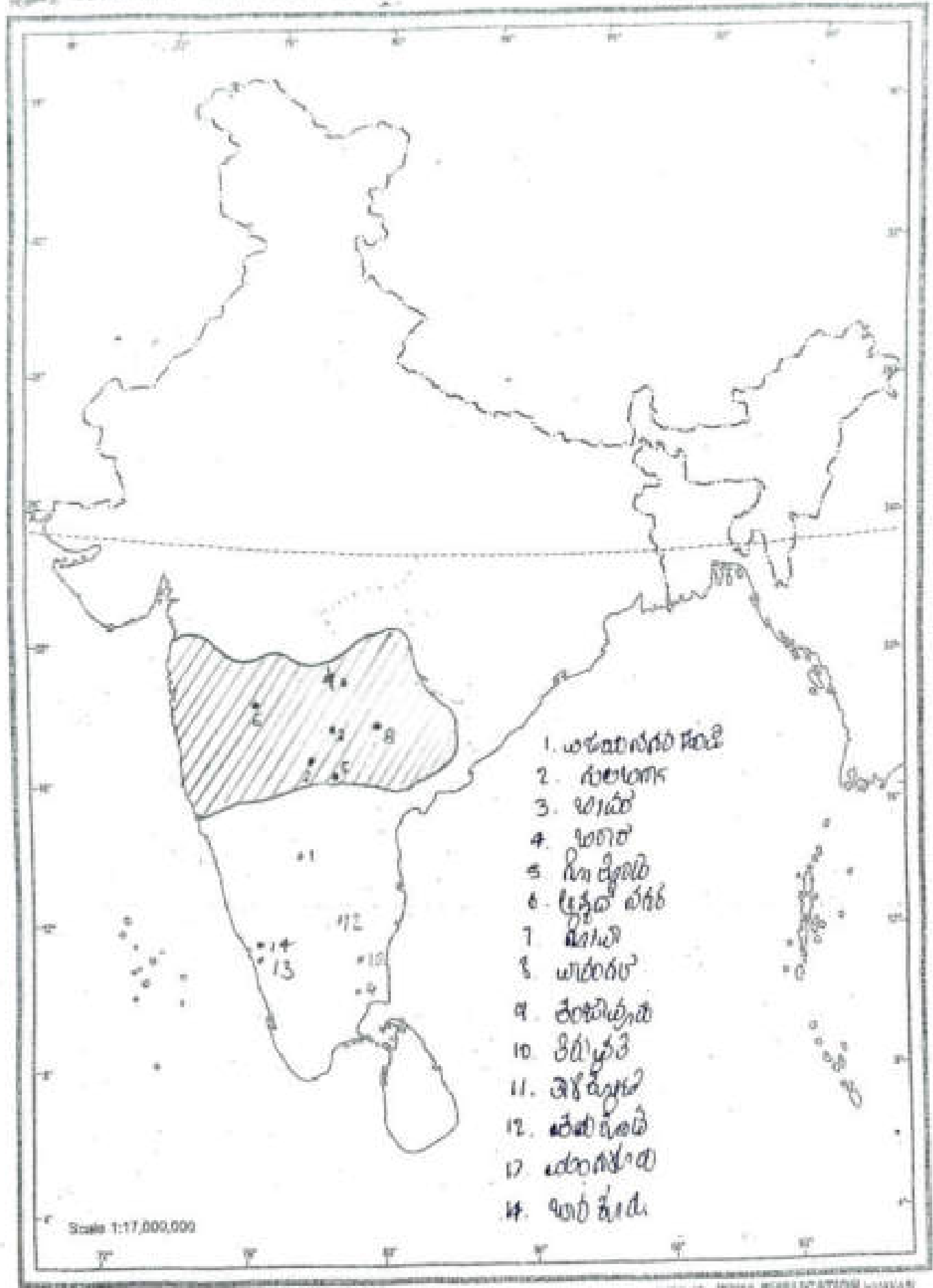
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4. ಚೀನ
5. ಬಂಗಾಳ
6. ಅರಬ್ ಸಮುದ್ರ
7. ಅಂಡಮಾನ್
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12. ಮೈಸೂರು
13. ಕೊಚಿನ್
14. ಪುದುಚೇರಿ

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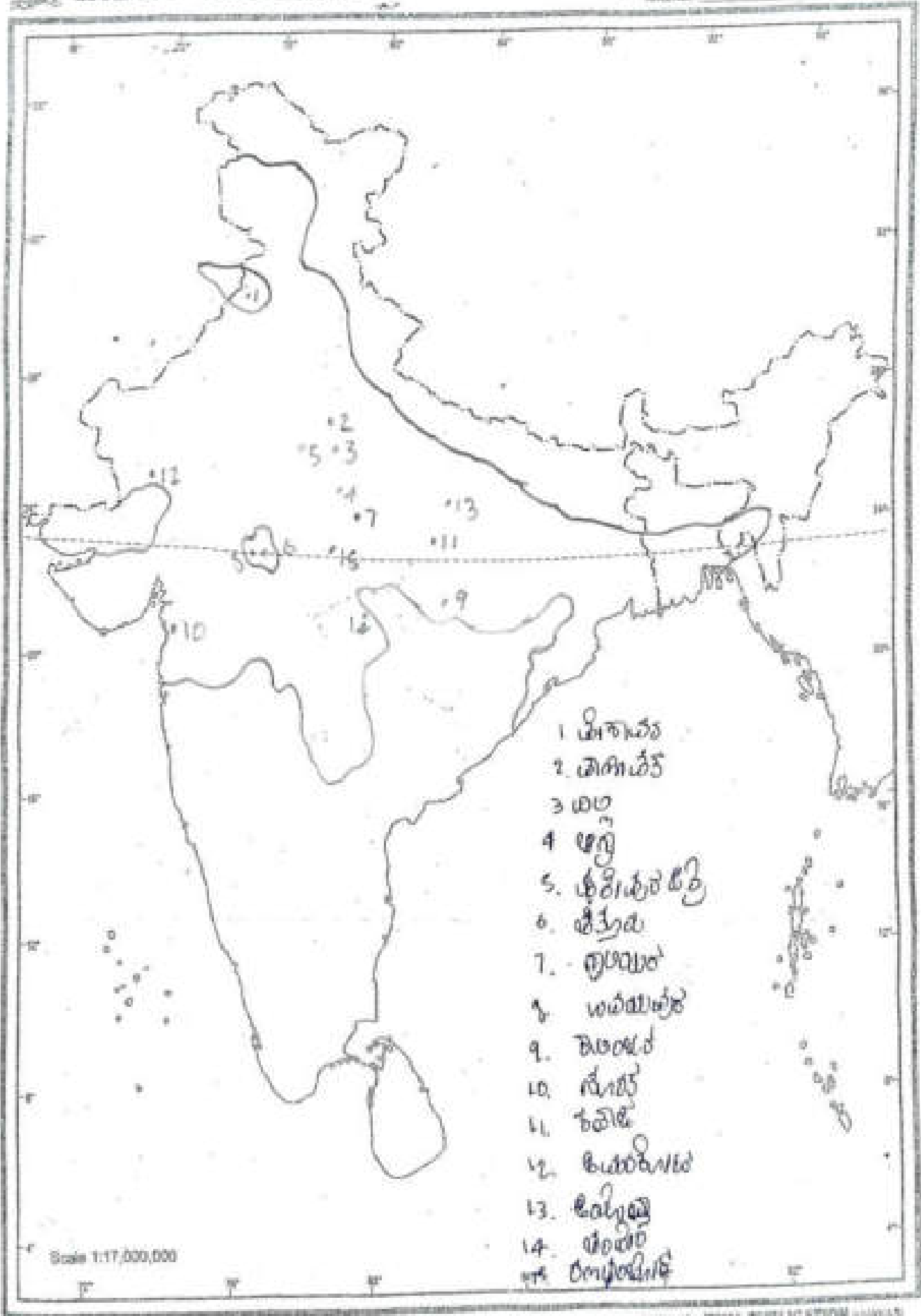
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3. ಪಂಜಾಬ್
4. ಹರಿಯಾಣ
5. ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ
6. ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
7. ಬಿಹಾರ
8. ವಿಸ್ತಾರ
9. ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ
10. ಛತ್ತೀಸ್ ಗಢ
11. ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ
12. ಮೆಘಾಲಯ
13. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು
14. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
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 ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_



1. హిమాచల్
2. జామనీ
3. బెంగాల్
4. ఆంధ్ర
5. కేరళ
6. తమిళనాడు
7. మరాఠ్
8. మధ్య ప్రదేశ్
9. గుజరాత్
10. రాజస్థాన్
11. పంజాబ్
12. ఉత్తర ప్రదేశ్
13. బీహార్
14. వస్తావ
15. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్

Scale 1:17,000,000

# Assignment On

## History

Topic :- History of Pedagogy :-

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Submitted on :-

11/01/2020

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# HISTORY OF KODAGU....

## INTRODUCTION :-

Kodagu is an eye feasting sight of river 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 (1480 - 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 (Muscara).

In 1740 a disputed succession led to the intervention of Hyder Ali of Mysore in favour of Linga Raja, who had fled to him for refuge, and whom he placed on the throne benevolently. However, the Kodava rose in rebellion and drove out the Mysore troops.

Tippu 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 40,000 Kodavas fled to the woods and concealed themselves in the mountains.

## Halvi (Kodagu) Dynasty :

The people of Mudiraj in Karnataka are known as muddaraj or mudduraj. The Halvi dynasty King muddaraj ruled Kodagu region about 54 years from 1633-1687. The mudduraja built his capital city muddaraja kovu 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 skkeri consolidated power in Kodagu and established the palvi 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 reason cholas and gangas & even kadambas wanted to strengthen their hold on the Kodagu region.

In 1788, however, Dodda Wira Raja (or Wira Rajendar Wodeyar) with his wife and his brothers Linga 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 Devaswami as Rani to his brother Linga 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 talents, and a monster of sensuality and cruelty. Among his victims were all the members of the families of his predecessors, including Devaswami. The last few Rajas and their family members married members of the Makkatira and Palanganda Kodava families.

Near Somwarpet, where the Coorgs were led by Nathanda Appaihu 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. Coorg offers a fascinating past, captivating natural beauty, great cuisine and aromas of the coffee plantations, oranges and honey. Coorg 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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.M. 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 Coorg (Kod, meaning lakes, and desa for mother Coorg). The puranic name for Coorg was also Matsyadesa (Matsya, 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 Nalvarasa Kings and could be the reason for calling it Nalvarasa as gangas were descendant of fishermen warriors from Ganga river basin of North India.

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

The Hindu puranas (Kavari purana of Skanda purana) claim the Chandna warma, son of Emperor of Matsya Desha and a Chandranamsi Kshatriya, was the ancestor of the Kodavas. He had 10 sons, the eldest was called Devawata. The Kodavas were feudal lords, farmers and soldiers. They served as lords and warriors.

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 (shislu) 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. Matsyas are considered the brother and kinsman of Virata, the rulers of Ural Nagar. They ruled this area (near to Ural Nagar) till 11th century CE.

Fishing was the main occupation of the people who lived near river Saranwati. After the river dried up, they migrated to river Charmanwati now known as Chambal meaning fish in Dravidian languages. Krishna Dwipayana Vyasa, was son of Satyawati who belonged to his fisherman community and yet 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 record 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 dynasty 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


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ಈ ರಾತ್ರಿಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆ.  
 ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಲಹೆ ಅಥವಾ 23ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕಳೆದು  
 ಬಿಟ್ಟು. 24ರಂತೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ  
 ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಅಂತರ 2000 ಅಂದಾಜು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ  
 ದೇವಾಲಯದ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಕೆಲವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಬಹುದು.

. ಕೆಲವು ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಬಲಾಂತ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕಾರ  
 - ಕವನ ಯಾವುದೇವಲಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿಸಿ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸೀತೆಗಳು ರಾತ್ರಿಯ 23ರಂತೆ  
 - ಗೆ ಬಹು ಎತ್ತರದ ಅಂತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೀತೆಗಳ ವಲಯ  
 ಅಂತರವು ಅಂದಾಜು 2000 ಅಂದಾಜು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು  
 - ಕೆಲವು.

ಯಾವುದೇ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಬಹು ಬಹು ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಕೇಂದ್ರಿಸಿ. 23ರಂತೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಸುಮಾರು ಅಂತರ  
 ಅಂತರವು ಎತ್ತರವಾಗಿ 2000 ಅಂತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು  
 ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಯಾವುದೇವಲಯದ ಅಂತರವು 2000 ಅಂತರವು  
 ಎತ್ತರವು ಅಂತರವು ಸುಮಾರು 2000 ಅಂತರವು ಯಾವುದೇ  
 ಯಾವುದೇವಲಯದ ಅಂತರವು 2000 ಅಂತರವು ಯಾವುದೇ  
 - ಯಾವುದೇವಲಯದ ಅಂತರವು 2000 ಅಂತರವು ಯಾವುದೇ

ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.  
 - ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು  
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 - ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು  
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 ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.















ದೇವಾನಂದ ಚಿನ್ನ ಕೇಶವ ದೇವಾಲಯ.

ವರಹೂರಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಶೃಂಗ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಂಬುದು ಯೋಗಿ  
ಶಿವ 1117ರಂದು ಅಭಿಷೇಕನ ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 178.  
ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತ, 156 ಅಡಿ ಅಗಲವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು  
ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿ, ಶಿವನು, ನವರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ನವರಂಗ ವೈಷ್ಣ-  
ವನು 42 ಕಂಬಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗೋಪುರಗಳಿಗೂ  
ಅಂಥ ಭಂಗಿಗಳೂ 40.2 ಭಾಗವೂ 4 ಮಂದಿರಕ ಅಂಗಳಗಳಿಗೂ  
ಎಂಬುದು ಕ್ರಮ 23ರಂದು ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು "ಲಲಿತಕಲೆಯ ಮು-  
ನಂತ್ರಿಯು" ಎಂಬುದು.

ಯೋಗ್ಯರ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಭಾರತದ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಕರಂಕರಿಯ ಕ್ರಮ  
ಇಂತಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಂಬುದು. ಅಭಿಷೇಕ - 23ರಂದು ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು  
ಕೊಂಡು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಎಂಬುದು 178 "ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಂಥ-  
ನುಗಳ ಅಂಥ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಎಂಬುದು ಎಂಬುದು  
ಎಂಬುದು ಎಂಬುದು ಅಂಥ ಅಂಥವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ  
ಯೋಗ್ಯರ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಎಂಬುದು 23ರಂದು ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಅಂಥ  
ಅಂಥವನ್ನು ಎಂಬುದು.



# ASSIGNMENT ON HISTORY

TOPIC :

Bhakti Movement

- Causes
- Important Saints of Bhakti Movement

Sufism

- Principles and philosophy of Sufism

Submitted by

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Date : 5/01/2022

Place : Lonikoppal

# BHAKTI MOVEMENT

## Bhakti movement:

The term Bhakti movement issued 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 emphasizes on Bhakti for the attainment of Salvation the movement is popularly known as Bhakti movement.

The emergence of Islam in India, had after 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 which could 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 adaption 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 "Upanishad Sutra" the "Taittiri Sutra", "Anubhasya" and "Tattvarthadipa". He advanced

den of pure non-dualism devoid of concept of maya He 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 - 1583 A.D):

Chaitanya was born in Nadia in 1485 A.D and at an early age of 25 left his home and become 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, free thought 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 suffi.



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 here 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 Guru 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. Futility of Karma and scarcity of life are the way to preach 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 Saints of Chishti cult Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, Shaikh Nizamuddin in Auliya, Baba Farid and Guru Dasraj were famous personalities.

The Qadriya cult was established in Bagdad but in India it was established by Shah Niyamath Ulla and Nasiruddin Muhammad Lilani.

Sindh and Multan were the centres of Suhrawardi cult. Shuhrauddin Sayyid Jalauddin Surkhpos, 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 Baq Billah Shaikh Ahmad Sahindi 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 revised Publication	2019-20

ಕಾವೌರಿ ಪೆದವಿ ಕಾಲಿಜು  
ಗೌಣಿಹೊಟ್ಟೆ

ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನಿಯಾಜಿತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ  
2018

ಯೋಗದೇಶೇಶ್ವರ :-

ಶ್ರೀಯುತಿ ಉನ್ನಾಡ್ ಪಿ.ಸಿ  
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರೇ  
ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅಭಾಗೆ  
ಕಾವೌರಿ ಕಾಲಿಜು ಗೌಣಿಹೊಟ್ಟೆ

ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಸುವವರು :-

ಹೆಳೇಶ್ವರ ಪಿ.ಸಿ  
ಶ್ರೀಯುತಿ ಬಿ.ಎ  
ಕಾವೌರಿ ಕಾಲಿಜು  
ಗೌಣಿಹೊಟ್ಟೆ



ತಾರೀಖು :- 23/08/2018



# ಲಿಫ್ಟಿಯೋನುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕೆ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಲಿಫ್ಟಿಯೋನುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕೆ	ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ
01	ಲಿಫ್ಟಿ	01 - 02
02	ಬ್ರೂಕ್ಲಿನ್ ಸೆರೆಗಾರ್ ಹಿಲ್ಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್	03 - 08
03	ಲಿಫ್ಟಿ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ	09
04	ಗ್ರಾಂಥಿಕರಣ	10



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 handwriting is somewhat slanted and dense, with many small loops and flourishes. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines, filling most of the page. The words are difficult to decipher due to the cursive style, but some recognizable words like "dear" and "love" might be present. The overall appearance is that of a personal or historical document.

ಗೌರಿಬೆಂದ್ರ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ  
 ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ  
 ಮೂಲಕ ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಈ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ  
 ಹಲವು ವಿದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.

- i) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದ  
 ಆಧೀನ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ದೇಶ (1740-1765)
- ii) ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಶ (1765-1813)
- iii) ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಶ (1813-1857)
- iv) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಿ ದೇಶ (1857-1963)
- v) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ  
 ದೇಶ (1935-1947)

ಇತರ ವಿಷಯ

ದೇಶದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದ  
ಆಧೀನ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ದೇಶ (1740-1765)

ಈ ವಿಷಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ  
 ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ  
 ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ  
 ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರೊತ್ಯಕ್ಷಣಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಾಗುವೆಯೆನಿಸಿ,  
ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೆರೆಯಿತು.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1757ರ ಕ್ಷಣ ನಿರನಿರೀತಿಯ ಕಾಲಗಳಿಂದ  
ಕೆಂಪನಿ, ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಪೆಲಾಯನಗೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಯಿತು.

ದೆನ್ನಿಲುಬಾಗಿ ನಂತರ. ಮೊಗಲ ಒಲವು ಎರಡನೇ  
ಘಟನೆಯಾದ ಕಾಲದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಲಸ

ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ  
ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಯಿತು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಿತು.

ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1765ರ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 17ನೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ  
ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಂಪನಿ, ಅನಂತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ  
ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು

ii) ಸುತ್ತ ಬೆಲೆ ಇತರ ಭಂಗ ಬೆಲೆ  
[1765-1813] :

ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 17ನೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ  
-ವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. 1765-1813ರ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಕೆಂಪನಿ  
ಮೊದಲನೇ ಇತರನ್ನು " ಸುತ್ತ ಬೆಲೆ ಇತರ "  
ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ  
ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಕೆಳಗಾಗಿ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾದ  
ಮೊದಲನೇ ತನ್ನ ಹಿತವಿಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ  
ಯ ಕೆಂಪನಿಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ

ನಿಜುಲಿ ಲಲಿತಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾದುದು ೩.  
 ಸುತ್ತು ಹೊಲಯಿ ಜಾಲಿಯಿ ತಿತ್ತಾಶ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿ

ಒಂದು:- ಚಿರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವೆ ಎಂದಿತ್ತೆಂದಿಂತ  
 ಕಂಪನಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಿ ಸಿತ್ತ  
 ಈ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತ ಲಲಿತಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಚಿರ್ಮವೆ ನಿಯಮವೆ ಏಕೆ  
 ಲೇಗಾಗುತ್ತು. ಯಾರೆಂದಿರೆ ಚಿರ್ಮವೆ ಗೆಡಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ  
 ಹ್ಯಾಕೆಲಾಕೆಂದಿರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಾಯಿತು. ಒಪ್ಪಲಂದಿ. ಒಂದನು  
 ಯುತ್ತು ಗೆಡಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಹ್ಯಾ ಕೆಲಾಕೆರೆ ನಿಜುಲಿ  
 ಚಿರ್ಮವು ಲಲಿತಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಆಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ii) ಒಂದಿವೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಿ ನಿಜುಲಿಯು ಒಂದಿವೆ :-

ಲಲಿತಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯು ಇಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಸುತ್ತು ಹೊಲ  
 ಜಾಲಿಯು ಸುತ್ತು ಹೊಲವು ಯೋಚನೆಯು ಯೋಚನೆಯು. ಒಂದನು  
 ಜಾಲಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ  
 ಒಂದನಿಲ್ಲ ತಿರುಳು ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ನವೆ ನೆಡೆನಿವೆನು. ಒಂದನು  
 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವು ಯುಲಲಕೆ ಒಂದನು, ಚಿರ್ಮ  
 ಹ್ಯಾಕೆಲಾಕೆ ಯುಲಲಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸಿಯ ಒಂದನು  
 ತಿರುಳು. ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಒಂದನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಈ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿಯು  
 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಈ ಯುಲಲಕೆ ಕಂಪನಿ ಒಂದನಿಲ್ಲ ಒಂದನು  
 ಪ್ರಿಯಲ ಶಾಲೆಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗು ಯುಲಲಕೆ. ಒಂದನು  
 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಒಂದನಿಲ್ಲ ಒಂದನು.



1) ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ ದಾಖಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ನೀತಿ  
ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1935 - 1947 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ "ಶಾಲೆ ದಾಖಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆ" ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 567 ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 1930 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

1935 ರ ಏರಿಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 30 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1947 ರಲ್ಲಿ 125 ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿತು.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ಸುಮಾರು 1947 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವಾಗಿತ್ತು.





# ಗ್ರಂಥ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಆವರಣ ಹೆಸರು	ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಹೆಸರು	ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಪರಿಚಯ	ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ವರ್ಷ	ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
೦೧	ಸುಕೇಶ್ ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	ಪಂಪನ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಪಾಠಿಕೆ	ಪಂಪನ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಪಾಠಿಕೆ	೨೦೧೪	೫೩-೫೮
೦೨	ಪಿ.ಎಂ. ಎ.	ಪಂಪನ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಪಾಠಿಕೆ	ಪಂಪನ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಪಾಠಿಕೆ	೧೯೯೯	೮೫-೯೨

ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಯೋಜನಾಕಾರ್ಯ.

ವಿಷಯ:-

ಹೊರಗಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ

ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವವಳಿ,



ಸಿರಿಮ  
ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಏಷ್ಯಾಗ  
ಶಾಲೆ ಶಾಲೆ  
ಗೌ.ಶಾಲೆ.

ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವವರು,

ಸಂಜೀವ್. ಕೆ.ಎ  
(ಪ್ರಥಮ ೨೨.ಎ (HKP))  
ಶಾಲೆ ಶಾಲೆ, ಗೌ.ಶಾಲೆ.

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 ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು	9.
8	ಗಾಳಿಯರು ಅರಸರು	10-11
9	ಅಲರಾಜ	12-13
10	ಅಶ್ವಾರಾಜ	14
11	ಮುದ್ದುರಾಜ	15
12	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅರಸರು	16
13	ಒಟ್ಟು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ 4 ಜೈನರಾಜ	17-18
14	ಕ್ರೀಡಾ-ಶಿರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	19
15	ಉತ್ತರಾಂಶ	20



# ಕೊಡಗಿನ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಭೂದಾಸ: ವಿವರ

ಕೊಡಗು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ  
 ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಗೊಡ ದಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ತಿವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು  
 ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೌನಾನು ಮೌನ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.  
 ನೆರೆಮದ ಕೆಲಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಕುಶಲನಗರದವರೆಗೆ.  
 ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಕುಟ್ಟಿಂಡ ಉತ್ತರದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಯವರೆಗೆ  
 64 km ಓ 96 km ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 4,102 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ  
 ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಗಾಧವಾಗಿ  
 ಉತ್ತರ ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ 11°55 ರಿಂದ 12°50 ರವರೆಗೆ  
 ಪ್ರದೇಶ ರೇಖಾಂಶ 75°25 ರಿಂದ 75°41 ರ ನಡುವೆ  
 ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೊಡಗು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ  
 ನೈರುತ್ಯ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಉಷ್ಣ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರದೇಶ  
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉಷ್ಣತೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ  
 ನಾಸಿ ಋತುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮೌನವಾದ ಅಪ್ರ  
 ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಯ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.  
 ಮೆಟಿರ್ನಲ್ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ  
 ಅಲ್ಲೂರನ ಕೊಡಗು ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಂಭಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಡಕ  
 ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡಗನ್ನು 3 ಅಲ್ಲೂರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಂಗತ್ವ  
 ಅಗಿದ್ದು, ಮೆಟಿರ್ನಲ್, ಹೊಮ್ಮಮರಪೇಟೆ, ಅರಾಜಿಪೇಟೆ  
 ಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಮೆಟಿರ್ನಲ್ ಅಲ್ಲೂರನ್ನು ಮೆಟಿರ್ನಲ್, ಶಂಭಾಯ  
 ಇಂಗಳಮಂಡಲ 4 ನಾಪೊರ್ಟ್ ನಡುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 4 ಅಲ್ಲೂರು  
 ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಟ್ಟು 1,492 ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ  
 ಹೊಂದಿರುವ.



ಕೊಡಗಿನ.. ರಾಜಕೀಯ.. ಚರಿತ್ರೆ..

ಒತ್ತರ.. ಭಾರತದ.. ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ.. ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಗು..

**ನಂದರು:-**

ಯೆರವೇರಿತು ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂದರು ಸೆವೆನ್  
 ಇಂದಿನವನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು  
 ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು 'ಕುಂಠಿ' ಎಂಬ ನಂದರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ  
 ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ನಂದರು ಭಾರತದ  
 ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆ  
 ಯೆರವೇರಿತು ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂದರು ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ  
 ಕುಂಠಿ ದೇಶ ನಂದರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ  
 ಈ ದೇಶದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಂದರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಸೆವೆನ್  
 ಇಂದಿನ ನಂದರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.  
 ಇಂದಿನ ಇಂದಿನವನ್ನು ನಂದರು ನಂದರು ನಂದರು  
 ಇಂದಿನ ಇಂದಿನವನ್ನು ನಂದರು ನಂದರು ನಂದರು  
 ಯೆರವೇರಿತು ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂದರು ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ  
 ಕುಂಠಿ ದೇಶ ನಂದರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ  
 ಈ ದೇಶದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಂದರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಸೆವೆನ್  
 ಇಂದಿನ ನಂದರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.  
 ಇಂದಿನ ಇಂದಿನವನ್ನು ನಂದರು ನಂದರು ನಂದರು  
 ಯೆರವೇರಿತು ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂದರು ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ  
 ಕುಂಠಿ ದೇಶ ನಂದರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ  
 ಈ ದೇಶದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಂದರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಸೆವೆನ್  
 ಇಂದಿನ ನಂದರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.  
 ಇಂದಿನ ಇಂದಿನವನ್ನು ನಂದರು ನಂದರು ನಂದರು  
 ಯೆರವೇರಿತು ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂದರು ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ  
 ಕುಂಠಿ ದೇಶ ನಂದರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ  
 ಈ ದೇಶದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಂದರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಸೆವೆನ್  
 ಇಂದಿನ ನಂದರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

# ಮಾಯರು:

ನಂದವಂಶರನ್ನು ಸಿನ್ಹಾಪುಗೈದು ಮೆರಿಯಾ ಎಂಬ ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಚಂದ್ರಗುಟ್ಟು ಮೆರಿಯಾನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ್ಚೊ ೧೯೫೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದನು. ನಂದವಂಶದ ಮಗಧರಾಜನಿಗೆ 'ಮಯ' ಎಂಬ ಶ್ಲೋಕದ ಅರ್ಥವು ಸ್ವಯಂಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಮೆರಿಯಾನು ಸಂವತ್ಸರವು. ಚಂದ್ರಗುಟ್ಟನು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ್ಚೊ ೧೯೫೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದ್ರಗುಟ್ಟನು ಭದ್ರಪ್ರಾಣಿಯವನಾದನೆಂದೆಂದೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮದಾಚಾರ್ಯನಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು (ಈಗಿನ ಚಂದ್ರಗುಟ್ಟ) ದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಶೃಂಗಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಲ್ಲನರಾಗಿಯಾನು. ಚಂದ್ರಗುಟ್ಟನ ಮಗನಾದ ಒಂದುನಾರನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ್ಚೊ ೧೯೫೨-೧೯೫೩ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಸಿನ್ಹಾಪುಗೈದುನು. ಅವನ ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ತ್ವರಿಸಿ ಜಲಿಯು ಒಳಗೊಂಡುಪ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಯಾಲಾರ ತಮಿಳುಕೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ್ದು.

ಮೆರಿಯಾನು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮೂಲದವರು.

ಮೆರಿಯಾ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಆರಾಜನ ಕಾಲದ ಒಂದೆತ್ತನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಚಂದ್ರಗುಟ್ಟು ೬ ಪಂದಿ ಕೆಲವು ಶ್ಲೋಕ ಸಾಗೂ ಸತಿಯು ಚಂದ್ರಗುಟ್ಟನು ಕೆಲವು ವಸ್ತು ಕಂಡಿರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸತ್ಯಶ್ಲೋಕದ ಅಂತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೂಡೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮೆರಿಯಾನು ಕಂಡಿರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಕೂಡೆಗೆ ಮೆರಿಯಾನು ದಿವ್ಯಶಕ್ತಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಪಟ್ಟು ಎಂಬ ಈ ಮಯಾಲಾರದ ಮಯಾಲಾರದ ವಿಷಯ ಮಯಾಲಾರದ್ದು.



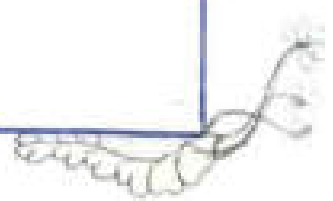
# ಗುಪ್ತ ನೌಮುಷ್ಯ:

ಯೆರೆಯೆಂಬ ಯೆನಂದ ನೆಂತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂದ್ರಾವಸ್ತು  
 ರಾಜ್ಯದತ್ತೆ ಕೆ ಒಳಿತಿಟ್ಟಿ ಉಪ ರಾಜರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೆಲವು  
 ಗಣಾರಾಜಿ ಗೆತ್ತಿವೆತ್ತಿಗಿಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜಿಗಳಾಗಿ  
 ಯೆತ್ತಿವೆತ್ತಿಗಿತ್ತೆ. ನೆಂತೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ 4ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ  
 ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ಈ ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂಗಾಲ ೬ ದೆರಣಾ  
 ಇಂಗಾಲದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕ್ರಿ.ಗುಪ್ತನ  
 ಒಳಿತಿ ಆತನ ಮಗ ಯೆನಂದಾನೆ ಇಂದವನ್ನು  
 ಗುಂಪಿಡೆ ಫೀಡೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆನುತ್ತಿಯೆ ಅತ್ತಿಡೆತ್ತಿಡು  
 ತ್ತು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ 3ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಗುಪ್ತನ  
 ಇಂದವನು. ಹಿಂದೆನು ಇಂದವು ಗುಪ್ತನ ನಂತರ  
 ನೆಂತೆ ಗುಪ್ತನು ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾದನು.  
 ನೆಂತೆ ಗುಪ್ತನ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ರೆತ್ತಿಗಣಾ  
 ಇಂಗಾಲ, ಯೆರಿಣಿ ಅಸ್ಸಂ, ವೆಂಚಾವ, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ  
 ಸೇರಿದವು. ಯೆತ್ತಿತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ ಯೆತ್ತಿವರು, ಯೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ  
 ಅಜ್ಜನವಾರಿಯನರು, ಯೆತ್ತಿರು ೬ ಅಜ್ಜನವಾರಿಯನರು  
 ರಾಜರುಗಳಿ ನೆಂತೆ ಗುಪ್ತನ ಅಜ್ಜನವಾರಿಯನರು  
 ತೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಯೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ ಅಂಶಾ ಯೆತ್ತಿ  
 ಯೆತ್ತಿ ಒಳಿತ್ತಿ ಕೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ ಯೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ  
 ಒಳಿತ್ತೆ ಗುಪ್ತನ, ಅರಿವುತೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ, ಗುಪ್ತನವರಿ,  
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ ೬ ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಯೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ  
 ಕೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ ಕೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ ಯೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ.  
 ಹಿಂದೆ ಯೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ ನೆಂತೆ ನೆಂತೆ ಗುಪ್ತನ  
 ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲೆ ಅನವಾರಿತೆ ತೆತ್ತಿತ್ತೆತ್ತೆತ್ತೆ.

# ದಕ್ಕಲಾದ ರಾಜವಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭ್ಯುತಯಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡೆಗು:-

## ಕದಂಬರು:

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 4ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾತವಾಹನರು ಕ್ಷೀಣ  
 ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕದಂಬರು ಅಭ್ಯುತಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು.  
 ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲದೊಂದೇ ರೆಡೋಯು. ಶಿವ್ ಗಣೇಶನಿಂದ  
 ಛಾಯಾಂಕನ ಮೂಲಕ ರಿವಾಜಿಸಿದ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಯಿತು.  
 ಅತೀಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರೆಡೋಯರ ಮೇಲಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿ  
 ಗಲವು ಕತೆಗಟ್ಟು ತ್ರಯಾಚನ ಕೆವಳು ಲೇವಣಿಯಿಂದ  
 ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾದನೆಯು ಅದು ಕದಂಬ ಮರದ ಸಮೀಪ  
 ಇತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಈ ತೆನ್ನೆ ವಶದ ಮೇಲ ತ್ವರಣೆನಾಗಿರು  
 ವೆನು. ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಾಮನ ಕ್ಯಾತಿರೆಯಂತೆ ಶಿವ ರೆಡೋಯ  
 ಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸೂತದಂತೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಇನಿಸಿದ  
 ನಾಯಕನನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತುತ್ತಾ ರೆಡೋಯನೆಯು ಗಣೇಶನಿಗಿಹೆ.  
 ಕದಂಬವೃಕ್ಷದ ಕುತ್ವ ಗಣೇದು ಕ್ಯಾಂತು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನರ  
 ಕತೆಗಟ್ಟು ಮಂಜುಂತರ ಕದಂಬ ರಾಜವಂಶ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ  
 ಬಂದದ್ದು, ಮೊದಲಶಿವ ಮೇಲ ತ್ವರಣೆನಾಗಿರುವೆ.  
 ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಗು ರೆಡೋಯ ಅಂತದಲ್ಲದ್ದು  
 ತೆ ತುರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಳಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ನೆನವಾಗಿ  
 ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಶಿವರು ಪ್ರವು ವೃಡ ತಟ್ಟಲ. ಅದಾವುಯು  
 ಶಿವಶಿವನಗಟ್ಟು ಮೇಲಕೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ  
 ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಗಿನ ಮೇಲ ಸಿವಾನಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಸಿರುವೆ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆವೆ ಇನಿಲದ  
 ಮೇಲ ರೆಡೋಯ ಮಂದಿವರೆನ್ನೆಲಗಿದೆ. ಕದಂಬರು  
 ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೫ನೆಯಿಂದ ೮೫೫ರವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ  
 ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.





# ಬಾದಾಮಿಯ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು.

ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 535ರಂದು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 757 ರವರೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಳ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ ವಹಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಡುಗು ಸಹ ಈಡು ಅಂತರರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ ಮೂಲದವರಾದ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಯ ಸಲಕರಣೆಯಾದ ಚಕ್ರ - ಚಕ್ರ - ಸಚ್ಚ ಮದಗ್ನು ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರದರಂದು ಒಂದು ತ್ರವೆ. ಚಲವ್ರಿಯಾದ ಎಂ.ಐ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಯ ಗಾಗು ಎಂ. ಕೆ.ಶಿವಭಟ್ಟರು ಸಹ ಇದ್ದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯ ಅಂಶು ರುಲಗ್ನು ಬಾದಾಮಿಯ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಿಡ್ಡು ಮನಕನಕ ಸೇವೆಯಾಗಿವೆರೆಯು ಎಂ. ಸಂಜಯಕರು ತೆರೆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈಡುಗು ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರವರ ಅನುಕರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಪಲಂಭಿಸಿದವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲರಸಿಯ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಂತವನ್ನು ನಂಬುವುದರಿಂದ || ನೈ ಕೆ.ಶಿವಭಟ್ಟ ರಾಜಮನಕನಕ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಯರು ಸತತ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಯರಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಂದು ಇವರುಗ್ನು ಬಾಣ ಬಾರುಗ್ನು ಗಂತಲು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನೆರವೆ ಗೆರೆವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಗೆರೆವಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಡುವ ಇನ್ನಾಗದ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ ಸಲಿ ಗೆರೆವು ಎಂತ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಡುಗು ಉತ್ತಮ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಯು ಪೆರಂತರಿ ಪ್ರಭು ವರಾಗಿರುವವರು. ಈಡುಗು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ಅನುಕರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಗುಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಾಗ್ನು, ಅಡುಗು ವಾಗ್ನು ಯಾರತ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಾಗ್ನುಯಲ್ಲ.



# ಹಾಲೇರಿ ಅರಸರು

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 157500ದ ಶಾಹಗನು ಅಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಲೇರಿ ಅರಸರನ್ನು  
 ಎವರು ಇವವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟೆಯೆ ಸಾಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನ  
 ಹಿಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆರಳಿ ಅರಸರು ಕುಲದವರಾಗಿರುವರು.  
 ರೈತಿಯ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಇದ್ದಿತು ಇವರ ಅರಸ್ಯವ  
 ವಾತೇಶರು. ರೈತಿಯ ಅರಸರ ವಂಶದ ಅರಸರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು  
 ಇದ್ದು ತುರಿಯ ಸಹಾಯದರು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಾಯಕ

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1499 ರಿಂದ 1515ರ ವರೆಗೆ ತಿಮ್ಮತರು ನಡವಿ ಸ್ವಾ  
 ಇದ್ದ ವಂಶದ ವಾಡ್ಡು ಕಂಠಾನ್ ರಿಯಾಯ ಯಾಗ  
 ರಾಯರಾಜ ರಾಗ್ಗೆ ರಿಯಾಯನು ವಂಶದ ರಾಯರಾಜ

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1590-1582ರ ವರೆಗೆ ರೈತಿಯ ರಾಜನಾದ  
 ಈ ರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಅರಸಿಯೆ ದಿ ಬಸಲಂಗನಾಯಕ  
 ಯಾತುರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಅರಸಿಯೆ ಅಥವಾ  
 ಅರಸನಿಗೆ ಈ ವಂಶದ ಸ್ವಾತರ ಸಾಗಿರುವನೆಯು  
 ಅಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅರಸನನ್ನು ವಾತೇ ರೈತಿಯ  
 ರಾಜಕುಲದ ರೆಲಹಿಯಾಗಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಇದ್ದಿತು

-ಯಿಂದ ನಗರ ಅಟ್ಟನೆಯದು ತೋರುಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೆತಿಯವರು

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1590 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯರಾಜ ತನ್ನ ಅಕ್ಕತನ  
 ಅಟ್ಟದಯವನು ಸಹಾಯದ ಅಕ್ಕ ಸಂಠಾನನು  
 ಕೋಟೆಗೆ ಹೋದನೆಯದು ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ  
 ಹೇಳನೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಯರಾಜನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಅರಸರಾಜ  
 ರಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಗನಾಯಕನಿಗೆ ರೈತಿಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಂಶಿಯು  
 ಇದ್ದು ಅನಾದವೆಯು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ  
 ಯಲಿಯವನಾದ ಅರಸನ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯು ರೈತಿಯಿಂದ  
 ನಗರ ಅಟ್ಟನೆಯದು ಅಕ್ಕತನ: ಸೆತಿಯವರು ಬಂದರು.

# ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ 1575 ರಿಂದ 1834ರವರೆಗೆ ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರು ಕಾಡಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಈ ವಂದಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಅರಸನಾದ ಎಂ.ರಾಜ ಗಂಗಾ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅರಸನಾದ ಅಪ್ಪಾಜಿರಾಜನ ಕಾಲದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಅಷ್ಟಾನಿ ತ್ರೇಯ ಭಾರತದ್ದು. ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ 1780-1809ರ ನಂತರ ಈತನ "ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಮ" ಎಂಬ ನಂತರದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಕಾಲದ ಅವರಣೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಕನ್ನಡವೆಲ್ಲ "ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಮ" ಯೆನ್ನುವುದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅರಸರಾದ ನೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದ್ದು ಒರವಣಿಗೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ 150 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ಅವರಣೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಮ ಸಾಧಿಸುವರೆ ಅವನು ದೈವಿಕವೆಂದು ವೆಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಠ ಗೌರವಯೋಗ್ಯ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟು ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಪಡೆದವೆ.

ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರು ಕಾಡಗನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸಾವಿರದೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾವಿರದ ಅಶ್ವಶರದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧೀನರಾದ ಒಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ತೀವರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಅರಸರ "ಕಟ್ಟಿವೆನ್ನು ವೆ ಅರಸರ ವೆಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥವೆಲ್ಲ ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸರು ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಅರಸರಿಗೆ ರಟ್ಟ ರಾಜಾಂಗನನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಒರಿಯೆಲ್ಲವೆಲ್ಲವೆ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶೆ 1575ರ ಸಲಿಸುಮಾರಿನಲ್ಲ ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಡಗಿನ ಅಶ್ವಶರದಲ್ಲ ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ತುಳುವೆಂಬಂಶ ಹರಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮಲೆಯಾಳಿ, ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಿಯೆ ತಟ್ಟಣ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವತ್ತು

**ವಿರೋಧ:**

ಲೋಕವು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸು  
 ಕುಲದ (ಹೃದಯ ಉಸಿರಿರುವನು. ಈತನ ಶಿಲ  
 ಸಿಂಹಿಯರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶಿ 1570ರಂತೆ 1600ರ ಸೆಖುತೆ  
 ವನ್ನೆ ಬಹುದು. ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸನನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನ  
 ಅರಸನನ್ನೆಂದೆ ಈತ ಅರಸನನ್ನೆಂದೆ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು.  
 ಖಾಲಿ ವಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯಾದ ಬೆರಗುಣಕೆಯ ಅನುಯಾಯಿ  
 ಗಳೊಡನೆ ಈಗಲೂ ಗಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ನೆಲೆ ನಿಂತು  
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅದ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಿಸುವ  
 ಕುಟುಂಬ ತಂತ್ರದಂತೆ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಈತನ  
 ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನೆಯ್ಯಾಳ ರಜತ ಅರಸನನ್ನು ವಲ್ಲಗೆ ತೆಲೆದ  
 ಈತ ತನ್ನ ಗಾಳಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಕೊಡೆ ಆಚರತ  
 ವನ್ನು ಸಿರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದು ಒಬ್ಬ "ಕೊಡೆ" ಎಂದು  
 ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.  
 ಆರಂಭ ತನ್ನ ಆಚರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು  
 ಕೊಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ  
 ಕೊಡೆ ಸಮಯವಾಗಿ ಗಾಳಿ ಬಾಳೆ (ಹೃದಯ  
 ಅರಸನನ್ನು. ಗಾಳಿ ಅರಸು ಕುಲದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ  
 ಗಾಳಿವಲ್ಲದ ಆರಂಭ ಸಂಕುಶನಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಬೇಕು.  
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ತರಗಿ ಅರಸನನ್ನು  
 ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆಚರತವಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ  
 ಗಿರಬಹುದೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಗಾಳಿಯು ಕೊಡೆಗೆ ತಿರಿಯಾ  
 ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಪೆರಿಯಾರಾಳದ್ದವನು ಆರಂಭವನ್ನು  
 ಈ ಪೆರಿಯಾರಾಳನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಆರಂಭ  
 ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ನಂತರ ಅಚರತವೆಂದೆ.





ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1780 ಉದ 1788ರವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಗಿನ  
 ಹೈದರಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಟಿಪ್ಪುಸುಲ್ತಾನನ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ  
 ಹೆಜಜನ್ಯ :-

ಆಂಗ್ಲರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಡವಾಂಸು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1780ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಾವನ್ನು  
 ದ್ವಂದ್ವದಾಗಿ ಮೆಣ್ಣುಮೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ಅರಸರೊಡನೆ  
 ಆಂಗ್ಲರಾಜ ನಾಗನಾ ಅಟ್ಟಾಚಾರ್ಜಿ ಹೆಜಜನ್ಯವಾಗಿಟ್ಟನು.  
 ಹೈದರಾಲಿಯು ಸಿರಾಪುರದ ಗವುಗಿ ಬಂದ ಆಂಗ್ಲರಾಜ-1  
 ಹೈದರಾಲಿಯು ಅಧೀನವಾಗಿದ್ದುಂಥ ಮರಾಠಾಸುತರೆ ಅನಾಯ  
 ಸವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಗು ಹೈದರಾಲಿ ಸುಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗಂಗಾಯಿತು.  
 ಆಂಗ್ಲರಾಜ-1ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕ್ರಂತಾರ್ಥೆ ಒಂದು ದಾಖಲಾತ್ರಿಕ  
 ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಾದ ಮಲೆ ದಾಖಲೆನ್ನು ಮರಾಠಾ ನಿಡುವ  
 ಒರವೆಸೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೈದರಾಲಿಯು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿ  
 ಯಿಡತೆವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿಡಿಸು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಾಹಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು  
 ಗಂಗಾಯಿತು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ  
 ಅಲೆಕಾಲಿ ಮೊಜಿಹೆಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲ ಅನಿಶಂಕೆಯ  
 ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಒಟ್ಟುಮಾಳಯನ್ನು ನೂತನಿಕ್ಕಿಲು ಕೊಡಗಿನ  
 ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಿಸಿಯು ಬಾಹಿಯನ್ನು ಅಮಲಾರಿಸಿವಾಗ  
 ನೆಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟು. ಖಡ್ಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೊಜಿಹೆಯ ಕೊಡಗಿನ  
 ಕಾಪಾಡಿದ ಕೊಡವ ಸುಯಂತ್ರಣವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವು.

ಹೈದರಾಲಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಯೊಂದಿ ದಾಖಲೆಯು ಕೊಡಗಿನ  
 ದಾಖಲೆಯೊಂದಿವನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದುಂಥ  
 ಮೊಜಿಹೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ದೊಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲವಾಯಿತು.  
 ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಿಸಿಯು ಮೊಜಿಹೆಯೊಂದಿವನ್ನು  
 ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಕೊಡವ ಸುಯಂತ್ರಣ ಇತ್ತೆಲ್ಲ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1782ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನವರು ಹಾಗೆಯೆಟ್ಟರು. ಇದ್ದವರಿ  
 ಹೈದರಾಲಿ ಮೊಜಿಹೆಯು ದಂಡಯುಕ್ತಿಯಾದ  
 ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಕಡೆ ತರುಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕೊಡಗಿನ  
 ಮರನ್ನು ಭೋಜಿಸಿಯಾಡಿದನು.

**ಕ್ರ.ಶ 1834ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ ಅಕ್ಕಮಣಿ ನಾಗೂ  
ಕೂಡಗು ಜೀತನ:**

ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಿಲರಂಜನದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಾಗೂ ಕೂಡಗಿನ  
ಅಕ್ಕಮಣಿ ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಯದ ನಂತರ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ  
ಕೂಡಗನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಗು ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ  
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಗು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾದರು. ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಿಲರ  
ದಾಖಲೆಗೆ ಅನುಮಾನವು ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ  
ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಿಲರಂಜನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಸ್ತು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ  
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಯೋಜಿಸಿದರು.  
ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಾಹದಲ್ಲೂ ತನ್ನ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಿಲರಂಜನ  
ಭಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅಕ್ಕಮಣಿ ನಾಗೂ  
ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದು ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರು.  
ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶದೊಡನೆ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ  
ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಗಿನ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ  
ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರು.

ಮೊದಲೆ ಅರಾಜಕತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕೂಡಗಿನ  
ಕೂಡಗಿನ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಅಕ್ಕಮಣಿ ಅವರೊಡನೆ  
ಅರಾಜಕತೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರು.  
ಒಂದು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ  
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರು.  
ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರು. ಕ್ರ.ಶ 1834ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ  
ದಾಖಲೆಗೆ ನಾಗೂ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿ.ಎ.ಎ. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ  
ಯೋಜಿಸಿ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ  
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರು. ಅಕ್ಕಮಣಿ ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ  
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಶರಣ ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಕೂಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರು.



Department of BCA Assignment

2017-18

ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC :- BLOCK-  
CHAIN

Submitted To;

THIRTHESH SIF  
DEPT. OF BCA  
CALVERY COLLEGE  
GONDKOPPAL.

Submitted From;

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



# ASSIGNMENT

## TOPIC:-BLOCK CHAIN

Submitted To,

Theerthesh Siva  
Dept of BCA  
Cauvery college  
ganikoppal

Submitted From,

Ananya S.C  
I BCA  
Cauvery college  
ganikoppal

FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION  
OF  
TECHNOLOGY

ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC : BLOCK CHAIN

SUBMITTED BY : NIHAL MA

I BCA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

SUBMITTED TO : THIRATHESH SIR

DEPARTMENT OF BCA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

Cauvery  
College GoniKoppal

Fundamental Information.....

Technology

Topic :- Block chain (example)

Submitted to;

Theertish 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  
I<sup>st</sup> 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

I<sup>st</sup> BCA

Cauvery College.

Gonikoppal.

Submitted to

Theerthesh S/s

Lecturer.

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal.

# Assignment

On

Blood Chain

Submitted to : Thesis work, Sir

Submitted by : Pratima - 14

Department of

J<sup>st</sup> BBA

College of Arts

Guwahati

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

Department of BCA.

Topic: Blockchain Technology.

Submitted by,

Shreya. A. D.

I<sup>st</sup> BCA.

Cauvery college

Gonikoppal.

Submitted to,

Theerthak Sir

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal.

# FiT ASSIGNMENT

Topic:- Blockchain

Submitted By,

Chandan BA  
3 year BCA  
Cannay degen College  
Gontoppal.

Submitted To,

Thiruthosh sir,  
Department of BCA  
Cannay degen College  
Gontoppal.



Assignment  
On  
Blockchain

Submitted By :-

Dorashik Mathamma

I<sup>st</sup> BCA

Cauvery College

Gronikoppa

---

Submitted To :-

Thiruthash Sir

Dept of BCA

Cauvery College

Gronikoppa

---

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

Therathush sir

# ASSIGNMENT

Fundamental Information Technology Assignment

Topic : Block Chain

Submitted by:

Rajesh BM

3<sup>rd</sup> BCA

Country college

Bomkoppal

Submitted to:

Thirathirath BM

Country college

Bomkoppal

Subject :- Fundamental of info technology (FIT)

Topic :- BLOCKCHAIN

From,

Shivith Bhatnagar A.P,

I<sup>st</sup> year BCA,

GCG,

Gandhinagar.

To,

Thiruthank Jiy

Department of Computer

C. T. G,

Gandhinagar.



# 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*

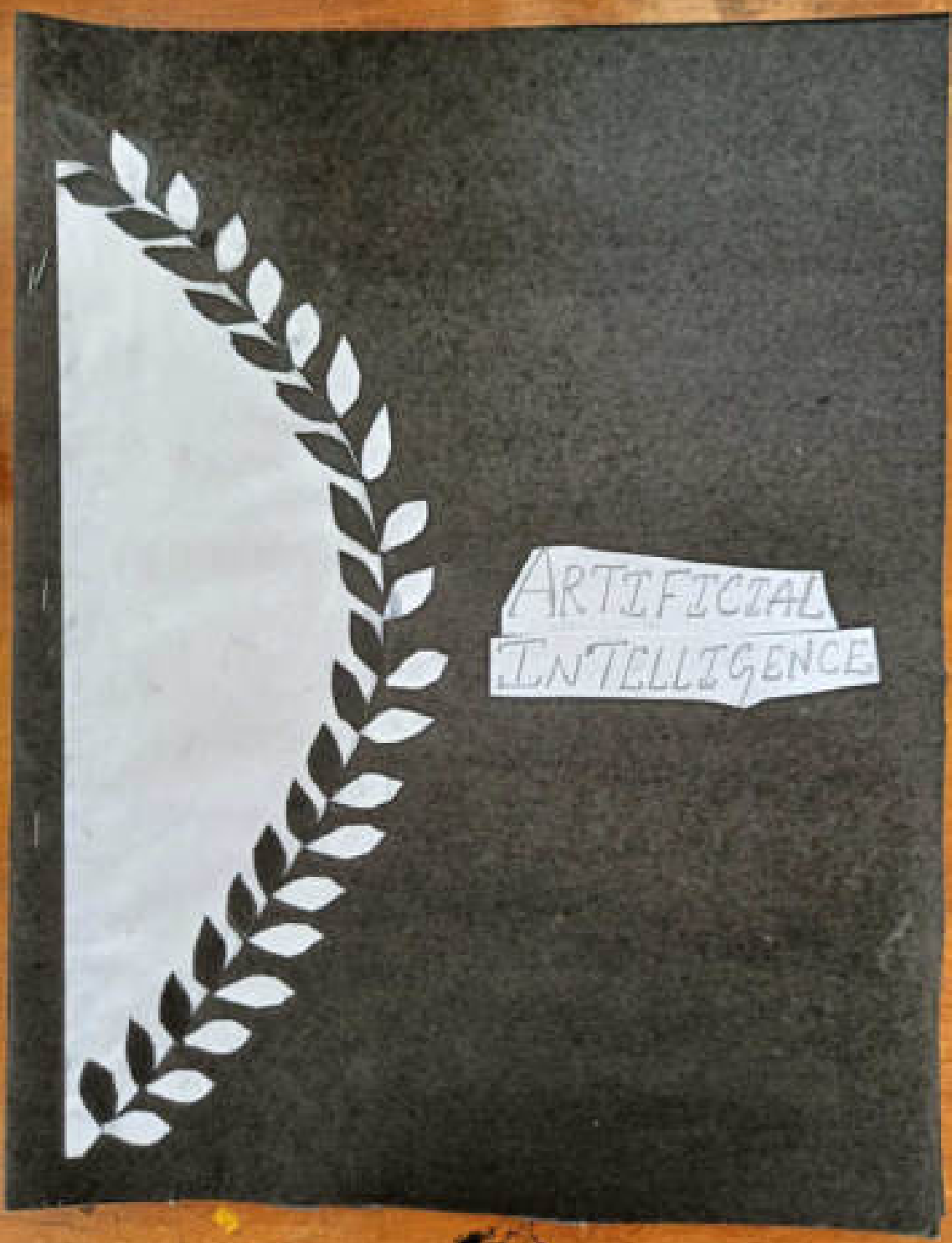


ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE.



ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE.





ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE

ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

TOPIC:

IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

SUB:

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

FROM.

KAVERAPPA TS-V  
II<sup>nd</sup> TS-COM 'A' Sec  
Cauvery College  
Gonikoppal

To

Bojamma Man  
Dept. of BCA  
Cauvery College  
Gonikoppal



ARTIFICIAL

INTELLIGENCE ...

GANGAPATHY. M. B.

II<sup>nd</sup> SEM 'A'

COVENTRY COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD...

Cauvery College  
Gonnikeppal

Topic:- Importance  
Of AI In  
Education  
Sector

Submitted To,  
Bejamma Mam  
Lecturer  
BCA Department  
Cauvery College  
Gonnikeppal

Submitted by:-  
Anur M.  
2<sup>nd</sup> B Com A  
Cauvery College  
Gonnikeppal

# Department of BCA Assignment

2019-20



Artificial Intelligence.



Cauvery Sreeva College  
Gomikoppal

Artificial Intelligence

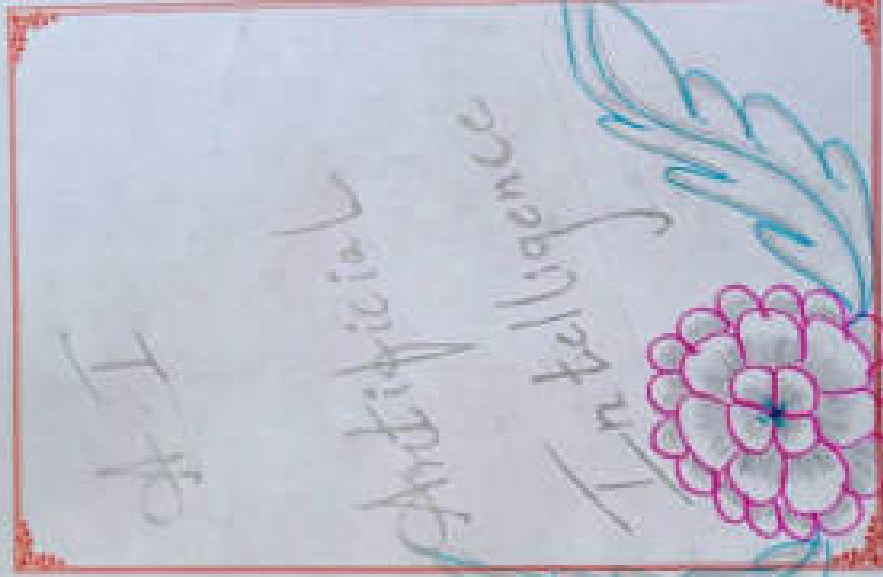
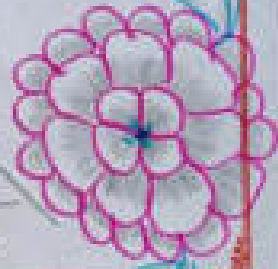
Topic: Importance of AI  
in education sector

Submitted to:  
B. Srinivas Murthy  
Assistant  
Department of CA  
Cauvery College Gomikoppal

Submitted by:  
Rishik  
B.A. B.Com. H.  
Roll no: 22243  
Cauvery College  
Gomikoppal

Artificial

Intelligence





CAUMERY DEGREE COLLEGE  
SEMESTRAL 2022-23



Submitted by  
Pragati M.B  
27th Nov 2022  
Caumery Degree College  
Gondal

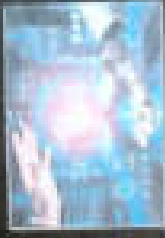
Practical  
Int. Margaria



*Artificial  
Intelligence*



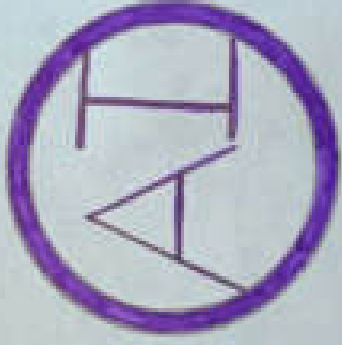
# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE





# Department of BCA Assignment 2020-21





*Notepad*

*Intelligence*



*Artificial  
Intelligence*



Artificial  
Intelligence





Artificial  
Intelligence

ARTIFICIAL

INTELLIGENCE



A-100 Special

Just what you need

11A







..

**Department of BCA Assignment**

**2021-22**

# DIGITAL FLUENCY

Topic: 7 layers of architecture

From

Rajesh S.M

I<sup>st</sup> BSc '20

Courtesy college Gonikoppal

To

Pallavi ma'am

Dpt. of ECE

Courtesy college

Gonikoppal

DIGITAL

FLUENCY

ASSIGNMENT

Topic : 7 layers of architecture

Name

Ponathu P.M

I<sup>st</sup> 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 DA  
→ IBCA

Digital Fluency

## Assignment

Topic: 7 layers of IoT

Submitted by:

Shreekar H.P

I<sup>st</sup> BcA

Cauvery college

soni Koppal

Submitted to:

Pallavi man

Dept of BcA

cauvery college



DF  
ASSIGNMENT

Topic: 7 Layers  
of 90T

Submitted by:  
ANISH K.B  
I B CA  
Cauvery College  
Gurukoppal.

Submitted to:  
Pallavi Mani  
Dept of BCA  
Cauvery College  
Gurukoppal.

# ASSIGNMENT DIGITAL FLUENCY

Topic: T OT Architecture

Submitted by:

Anvitha Kumar CV

I BCA 'A'

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal

Submitted to

Pallavi Mani

Dept of CS

Cauvery College

Gonikoppal

# Digital & FLUENCY Assignment

TOPIC :- IOT Architecture

SUBMITTED By;

Nithin .C,  
I<sup>st</sup> BCA,  
Cauvery College,  
Bonihoppal.

SUBMITTED To;

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

# DIGITAL FLUENCY ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC: Explanations of some points

Submitted By;

Abhishek.R.V.

1st BCA,

Lawson College

Bengaluru

Submitted To:-

Rajesh Maam

Department of BCA

Lawson College

Bengaluru

# ASSIGNMENT ON EVENT MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

SUBMITTED BY,

GOUVERDHAN.E

DI<sup>W</sup> BBA

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

21/11/2017

SUBMITTED TO,

KAVITHA MAM

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL



## PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED TO CONDUCTING AN 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 80% according to recent study. 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 EVENT NEEDS

most of the events require movable materials which would be a costly affair for purchase 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 or 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:

Organizing 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 execution 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:

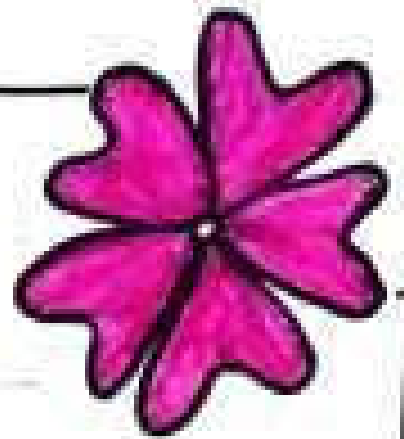
Experienced event organizers tend to have interesting and creative ideas for organizing successful events.

## H) SMOOTH EXECUTION:

Handling every aspect of a night event by one person could be a messy affair.

## I) POST-EVENT ANALYSIS:

This is another prerequisite in determining the success of any event. It usually involves updating about the amount and quality of work done.

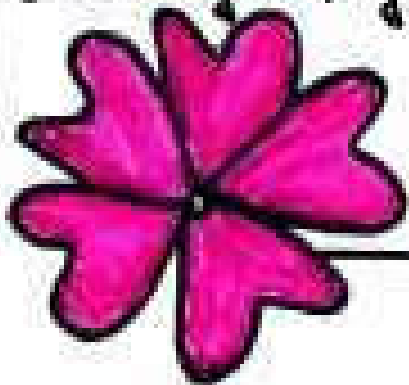


# FUNDAMENTAL OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION ASSIGNMENT

Topic :- Trial Balance

Submitted By. *18-02-2019*  
Mouly A.A.  
I BBA  
CAUVINGY COLLEGE GONIKOPPA

Submitted To,  
Kavitha Man  
Dept of BBA  
CAUVINGY COLLEGE  
GONIKOPPA



Final Accounts

1. From the following information prepare trading account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

Particulars	Amount
1. Stock on April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2020	20,000
2. Purchases	65,000
3. Returns outwards	5,000
4. Sales	1,00,000
5. Return inwards	10,000
6. Stock on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	15,000
7. Duty and clearing charges	

Solution - Trading & Profit & Loss A/c for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

Particulars	Amount	Amount	Particulars	Amount	Amount
To opening stock		20,000	By Sales	1,00,000	
To purchases	65,000		By Return inwards	10,000	90,000
Less: Return outwards	5,000	60,000	By Closing Stock		15,000
To return inwards		6,000			
To duty & clearing charges		4,000			
To gross profit (Balances figure)		15,000			
		<u>1,05,000</u>			<u>1,05,000</u>

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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Purchases	105,000	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	8000	By Bad debts	50
Carriage inwards	4000	By Insurance	
Trade expenses	1000	By Stock on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	35,000
Portage & telegram	1000		
Traveling expenses	1000		
Insurance	1000		
Printing & Stationery	500		



Tell how industries by trading to profit and loss account for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

Particulars	Amount	Amount	Particulars	Amount	Amount
To opening Stock		50,000	By Sales	2,75,000	
To purchases	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 carriage inward		2,000			
To gross profit (balance figure)		51,000			
		2,98,000	By gross profit add		51,000
To salaries		1,000	By interest earned		4,000
To trade expenses		1,000	By commission		3,000
To sundry expenses		1,000	By Bad debts recovered		50
To postage & stamps		1,000			
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			
		56,050			56,050

# ACCOUNTANCY ASSIGNMENT 2022-2023

TOPIC :

Final Account

Submitted

From

MONESH KUBAPPA

BBA

Cauvery college

Yonkers

Submitted

10

Kavitha marni

dept of BBA

Cauvery college

Yonkers

# Final Account

From the following information prepare Trading A/c for the yr ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

- 1) Stock on April 1<sup>st</sup> 2020 - 20,000
- 2) Purchases - 65,000
- 3) Returns outwards - 5000
- 4) Sales - 1,00,000
- 5) Returns Inwards - 10,000
- 6) Stock on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 - 15,000
- 7) Duty & clearing charge - 4000

Solution :

Trading A/c for the yr ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

Particulars	Amt	Amt	Particulars	Amt	Amt
To opening stock		20,000	By Sales	1,00,000	
To purchases	65,000		less: Return Inwards	(10,000)	
less: return of w	(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. C. Joshi & Co. Prepare Trading & P/L A/c for the yr ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
Purchases	16,000	By Rent & sales	2000
Sales	2,11,000	By Interest earned	4000
Returns Inwards	15,000	By Commission earned	3000
Returns outwards	5,000	By Carriage outwards	2000
Stock (1/4/2020)	30,000	By Travelling expenses	2000
Wages	39,000	By bad debts	500
Salaries	8,000	By bad debts recovered	100
Carriage inwards	4,000	By stock on 31 <sup>st</sup> 2021	3,500
Trade expenses	1,000		
Sundry expenses	1,000		
Postage & telegram	1,000		
Insurance	1,000		
Printing & stationery	500		

olution:

South Home Industries by Trading etc as on 31 March 20

Particulars	Dr	Particulars	Cr
To opening stock		By sales	20000
To purchases	14000	Less: Returns Inwards	10000
Less: Returns outwards	10000		24000
		By closing stock	2000
To wages	2000		
To carriage inwards	400		
To gross profit	51000		
	20000		20000
To salaries	8000	By gross profit (G.P.)	51000
To trade expenses	7000	By interest earned	4000
To sundry expenses	1000	By commission	3000
To postage & telegram	1000	By Bad debts	50
To insurance	1000	Less:	
To printing & stationery	500		
To rent & rates	2000		
To carriage outwards	2000		
To travelling expenses	3000		
To Bad debts	500		
To net profit	50000		
	20000		20000

Thank you



Cauvery College

Gonikoppal

Fundamental of  
Business Accounting

Topic : Final accounts

Submitted To <sup>Man</sup> 29-02-2020

Kavitha Man,  
Accounts Lecturer,  
Cauvery College,  
Gonikoppal.

Submitted by  
Aravind, M.V  
-I<sup>st</sup> 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
Discounts inward	15,000	Commission earned	3,000
Discounts outward	5,000	Carriage outward	2,000
Stock (1/1/20)	50,000	travelling exp	3,000
wages	30,000	Bad debts	5,000
Salaries	8,000	Bad debts recovered	50
Carriage inward	4,000	Stock on 31/3/21	35,000
trade exp	1,000		
Advertising exp	1,000		
Postage & Telegram	1,000		
Insurance	1,000		
Printing & Stationery	500		

Profit & Loss account for the year ending 31st Dec

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
By Balance b/d	5000	To Trade	5000
By Sales	10000	To Drawing	1000
By Interest	1000	To Particulars	1000
By Commission	1000	To Insurance	1000
By Debtors	5000	To Printing & Stationery	500
	23500	To Rent & Rates	2000
		To Carriage outward	2000
		To Travelling exp	3000
		To Bad debts	500
			28500
	58000		58000

Thank You...

Mangalore University  
Cauvery College Yanikoppa.

Account's Assignment

1. TOPIC :- Final Account's

To,

18-08-2021

Kavitha Mam  
Account's  
Cauvery College  
Yanikoppa

From,  
NIKHIL B  
I<sup>st</sup> BBA  
Cauvery College  
Yanikoppa.

# Final Accounts of Proprietary Concern

From the following particulars Prepare Trading, Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet of Madhusudan as on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2018.

Trial Balance as on 31/12/2018.

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Stock	80,000	
Building	1,20,000	
Machinery	50,000	
Debtor's	85,000	
Drawings	20,000	
Purchases		
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 31<sup>st</sup>  
 M. Mathur, Khan's

Particulars	Dr	Cr	Particulars	Dr	Cr
Opening stock		80,000	By sales	6,50,000	
By Purchases	9,00,000		less: By Sales Return	30,000	6,40,000
By Purchase Return	10,000	4,40,000			
By closing Stock		60,000	By closing stock		60,000
By gross Profit old		1,74,750			
		9,00,000			9,00,000
By sales a/c	40,000		By gross Profit old		1,74,750
By P/L a/c	40,000	40,000	By dividend received		2,000
Trade Expenses		12,000	By Commission received		3,750
Insurance	7,500				
W. Paid	750	6,750			
By Bad debts	1,500				
By New RSD	4,250				
By unrecd. Bad debts	5,750	3,750			
Depreciation		4,000			
To Machinery		2,400			
To Building		1,600			
To Net Profit		1,80,500			
					1,80,500

Balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019

Liabilities	Dr	Cr	Assets	Dr	Cr
Capital	4,10,000		Buildings	1,20,000	
Res. & Profit	7,600		less: Depreciation	2,400	1,17,600
W. Reserving	2,71,000	2,39,600	Machinery	50,000	
Bill Payable	10,000		less: Depreciation	5,500	44,500
Creditors	52,000		Closing Stock		60,000
P/L Balance	4,000		Debtors	25,000	
Bank Loan	2,000		W. RSD	4,250	8,750
			Cash		7,000
			Bills Receivable		22,500
			Prepaid Insurance		750
		3,32,600			3,32,600



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	
Fixture & fittings	1720	6,422
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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,51,681</b>	<b>2,51,681</b>

#### Adjustments

1. Stock on 31-3-2021 ₹ 16580

2. Insurance prepaid ₹ 74

wages O/S 800, salaries O/S 350 and Rent O/S 150

3. Depreciate Plant & Machinery by 5% & fixture & fitting by 10%

Trading and Profit & Loss a/c for the year ending 31/3/2021

Profit & Loss a/c for the year ending

Particulars	Ans	Ans	Particulars	Ans	Ans
By opening stock		2,735	By Sales	1,26,772	
By Purchases	9370		By Return	7,422	1,19,350
By Return	3,192	9618	By Closing Stock		16,580
By Carriage Inwards		292			
By Wages	9,950				
By: o/s	800	10,750			
To Manufacturing Expenses		2,500			
To Factory fuel Expenses		542			
To Factory Lighting		392			
To Gross Profit b/d		19,406			
		1,35,305			1,35,305
To Office Salaries	2,745	4095	By Gross Profit b/d		19,406
By: o/s Salary	352		By amount received		
To Office Expenses		2,447			
To Salaries	570				
By: Prepaid	70	500			
Carriage outwards		960			
To Travelling Expenses		925			
To Discount allowed		412			
To Plant & Machinery	5500				
By: Depreciation	2750	52,28			
To Furniture & fittings		1,720			
By: Depreciation		192			
To Rent & taxes		1913			
By: o/s					
Net Profit		3929			

# Balance sheet as on 31/03/2021

Liabilities	Amt	Amt	Assets	Amt	Amt
Capital	93,330		Cash in hand		68
Add: Net Profit	3,929	.	Cash at Bank		2,425
	97,154		Debtor's		47,800
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	27,599	52,250
5 Wages		350	Furniture & fixtures	1720	
5 Rent		150	Depreciation	180	1,548
		1,20,741			1,20,741

*Sum*

# ASSIGNMENT

ON

## BUSINESS TAXATION

TOPIC :

DEDUCTION UNDER SECTION 80

SUBMITTED BY :

Jasmin. P.R  
3<sup>rd</sup> BBA  
Cauvery college  
Gonikoppa

*Jasmin P.R*  
11/11/2022

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 2013).
- 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. NRE VIII and IX (now and deposit) in Subanga 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 Senior Citizen Saving Scheme vide, 2004
- m. 5-year term deposit in an account under the post office Time Deposit Rules, 1981

### 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 upto 30000
- b. Employer's contribution = Total pension up to 14%



## 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                         | 15,000 |
| b | Senior Citizen (Above 60 years) - Maximum Limit | 50,000 |
| c | Preventive health check-up - Maximum Limit      | 5,000  |

## 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

Deduction in respect of interest payable on loan taken for purchase of electric vehicle

800

Deduction for donations towards relief causes

- 0 Donations with 100% deduction without any qualifying limit
  - 1 national relief 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 cancer research fund.
  - 8 national blood transfusion council.
  - 9 national trust for welfare of persons with Autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities.
  - 10 national space 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.

- ii To Maharashtra chief minister's Relief Fund
- iii chief minister's Earthquake Relief Fund, Maharashtra
- iv Relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat
- v Prime Minister's National Earthquake Relief Fund
- vi Nita Fund
- vii Swatch Bharat Kosh
- viii Clean Ganga Fund
- ix National fund for Control of Drug Abuse

b. Donations with 50% deduction without any qualifying limit

- i Jaiashree Nani Memorial Fund
- ii Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund
- iii Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust
- iv Pt. Rajiv Gandhi Foundation

c. Donations to the following are eligible for 100% deduction subject to 10% of adjusted gross total income

- i Government or any approved local authority, institution or association for the purpose of promoting family planning.
- ii Donation by a company to the Indian Olympic Association or development of infrastructure for sports and games in India.

80CBB:

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

30,000

80U:

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,  
Gonikoppal.

Submitted To,

NAYANA MAM,  
Dept. of Commerce,  
Cauvery Degree College,  
Gonikoppal.



ಪೊಡುಕಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಆಫ್ ಮೈಸೂರು  
ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೈಸೂರು  
STATE BANK OF MYSORE

BRANCH:.  
PONNAMPE →



# STATE BANK OF MYSORE



Name :- State Bank of Mysore

Branch :- Ponnampet

Founder :- Makkahagundam 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 1959]

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.

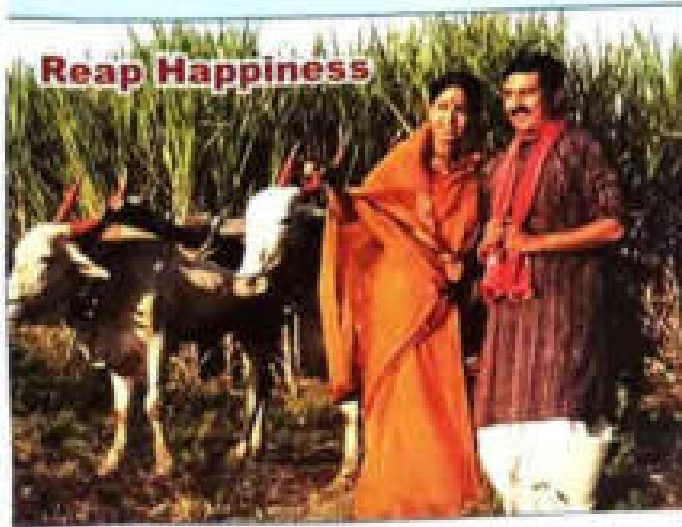
## ② Housing Empowerment Scheme



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 need 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

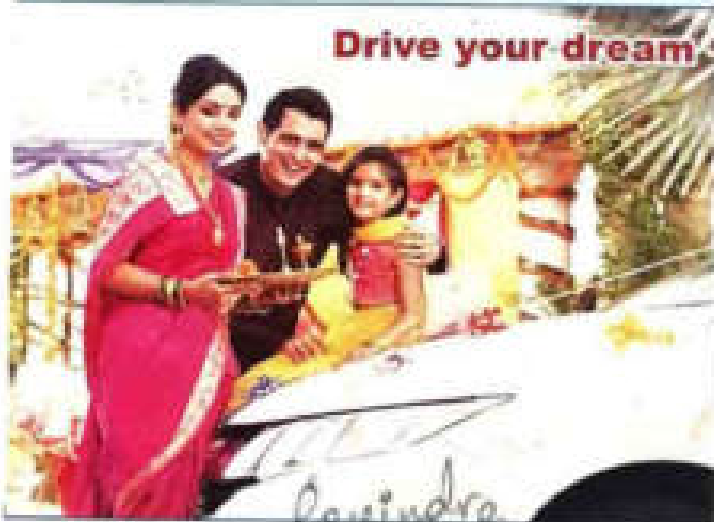


Quantira Education loan is a SBI Education Loan Scheme. my bank udhyog Quantira is also a personal loan extended by bank for working professional who wish to pursue higher studies.

### CAR LOAN

### CAR LOAN

Drive your dream

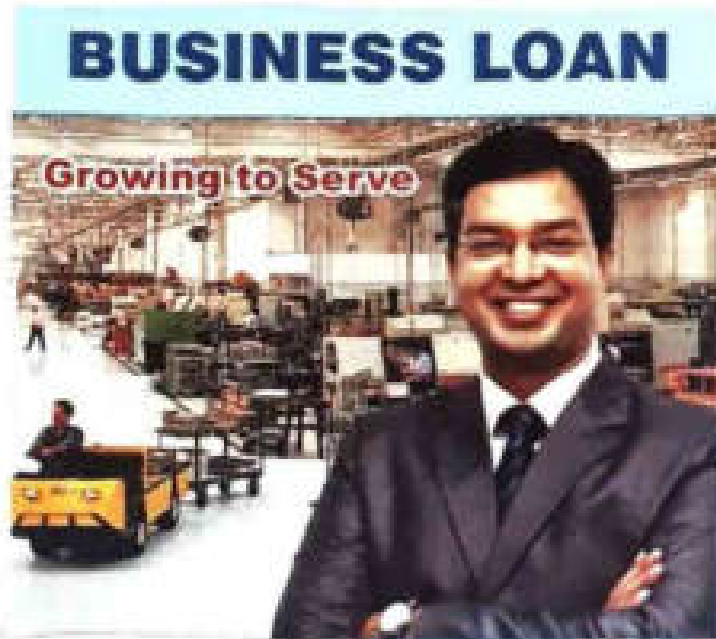


SBI one of the leading public sector banks in India is also preferred provided of car loan. customer can apply for a SBI car loan for brand new cars and also used cars which are not over 5 years old.



8.

## BUSINESS LOAN



→ SBM offers Business loan to individuals so that they can fulfil their dream to get personalized solutions or 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  
Suraksha Bandhan

₹2 Lakh  
Jeevan Suraksha

Avail cover up to ₹4 Lakh by subscribing to both schemes

For Long Term Wealth Protection Plan  
**₹201**  
Suraksha Bandhan

For Long Term Wealth Protection Plan  
**₹5001**  
Jeevan Suraksha

For Long Term Wealth Protection Plan  
**₹351**  
Jeevan Suraksha

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.

CHEQUE

Specimen of a cheque



ರೇಷಂ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮೈಸೂರು  
STATE BANK OF MYSORE

MULTICITY CHEQUE - SAVINGS ACCOUNT  
IFSC Code: SBMY0040320 (Ph. No: 08274-349032)

ಬ್ರಾಂಚ್: ಪುನಃ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಬ್ರಾಂಚ್, ಪುನಃ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಬ್ರಾಂಚ್  
PUNNAMPET BRANCH (RENEW), PUNNAMPET - STAGE

Valid for three months from the date of encashment

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

PAY

RUPEES ರೂ

ರೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪಾವತಿದಾರನಿಗೆ

	₹
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AC No.	54058592022
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₹

ರೂ ಬಾಕಿ

CBS BRANCH

Payable at par at all branches of State Bank of Mysore  
Multicity cheque is payable upto a maximum of Rs. 50000.

Please sign above

9475661 570065231 0028111 31

MULTICITY CHEQUE

STATE BANK OF MYSORE

PUNNAMPET 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



CHAWHAN

Application form for cash deposit

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಾಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಲೆ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಾಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಲೆ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ

STATE BANK OF MYSORE

Branch \_\_\_\_\_ 300

Received from \_\_\_\_\_

for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ by Cash / Cheque

\_\_\_\_\_

for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_

for Banker's Cheque Form \_\_\_\_\_

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

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Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

STATE BANK OF MYSORE

Branch \_\_\_\_\_ 300

STATE BANK OF MYSORE

Branch \_\_\_\_\_ 300

For Rupees \_\_\_\_\_

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PAN No. \_\_\_\_\_

\* Compulsory for SC's above Rs. 50,000. (If PAN No. is not available Form 6000A should be enclosed)

(P.T.O)

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# Assignment on Canara bank



Submitted by:

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# 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 offices abroad in London, Hong

## HISTORY:

Annembaal: Subba Rao Rao, 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. Raghunathram 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. Raghunathram Bank had five branches. The merger took effect in 1961. Later in 1961, Canara Bank acquired

Telvaandrum Permanent Bank. Telvaandrum 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) Anand Bank in Tiruchirappalli on 23 Dec 1942
- 3) Cochin Commercial Bank in Cochin on 3 Jan 1936
- 4) Pandyan Bank in Madurai.

## Features of Canada Bank Personal loans:

Canada 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, requirement, repayment history and CIBIL score. Money borrowed from Canada Bank under personal loan schemes can be used as per individual needs. Canada bank personal loans come with the following attractive features:

- Canada 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.
- Canada bank charges low processing fees.
- You can apply for a Canada 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 or college.



## Different types of Cheques Issued:

The following details are Necessary in Cheque.

- A Cheque must be drawn upon a special Bank.  
(Drawee)
- A Cheque must be signed by the person (Drawee) 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.









# Principles of Management and Application

Topic: Collect the photography and biodata of any 5 leading contributors of management thoughts

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Henry Fayol, a French engineer and director of mines. Fayol studied at mining school "Ecole National 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.

Q/B

## 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.
  - ii. Centralisation.
  - iii. Scalar Chain.
  - iv. Order.
  - v. Equity.
  - vi. Stability.
  - vii. Initiative.
  - viii. Esprit de Corps.
  - ix. Unity of direction.

## Henri Fayol 14 Principles of Management.

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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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 function 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 doctorate 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 term  
"consultant" it was though consulting that he wielded  
the 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:-

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DATE:- 20/12/2021

PLACE:- GONSKOPPAL

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# 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 Mr 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 didnot keep up his promise. So Mrs Balfour sued Mr Balfour for breach of agreement. The sued 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.

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Case :- Lalman Shukla v/s Gowridutt.

In this case Gowridutt sent his servant Lalman to trace his missing nephew. Subsequently Gowridutt

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

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 same from the company.

Case :- Parker v/s South Eastern Railway Company

Parker deposited his bag at the clockroom 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.

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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 solved to appoint 'P' as a head master. One of the member 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 wrote on the draft agreement approved and kept it in 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 offerer. As the communication of acceptance is intended for his benefit the offerer can waive the communication of the acceptance.

The acceptance must be communicated by the offeree in accordance with the mode prescribed by the offerer. If the offerer 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 proposer 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 proposer.
- \* If an offer is made through an agent it is enough if the acceptance is communicated to him.

### Q) 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 affairs majority on completing is 18 Year.

### 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 Dharmodas Gosh.

In this case a minor mortgaged his house in view of a money lender for a loan of 80,000. 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.

Minors agreement cannot be satisfied by him on his attaining majority :- Since a minors agreement is void ab initio it cannot be satisfied by him later on his attaining majority.

Case :- Arumugam v/s Durai Singham.

In this case minor had borrowed a sum of 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 2<sup>nd</sup> promissory note, the money lender sued the minor on the 2<sup>nd</sup> promissory note. It was held by the court that 2<sup>nd</sup> promissory note was void for want of consideration and consideration given during minority was no consideration.

③ No question of specific performance of minor's 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 Grey 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 Grey was liable to pay as the agreement was for necessities of life.

④ contracts entered by a minor's parents 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

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Submitted To,

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Cauvery College  
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~~15/12/2020-2021~~

**आयकर विभाग** भारत सरकार  
**INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT** GOVT. OF INDIA

PERMANENT ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD

**शुद्ध लेखा संख्या कार्ड**  
**Permanent Account Number Card**  
**800RN38455**



**APRIL KEMA**  
 PAN Card Holder's Name  
**ADATTIRA KARUMBALAH GANAPATHI**

Issue Date: 24/02/2011

**आयकर विभाग** भारत सरकार  
**INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT** GOVT. OF INDIA

**शुद्ध लेखा संख्या कार्ड**  
**Permanent Account Number Card**  
**800RN38455**

**APRIL KEMA**  
 PAN Card Holder's Name  
**ADATTIRA KARUMBALAH GANAPATHI**

Issue Date: 24/02/2011

# 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 computerized 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 identity 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 / updation / 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

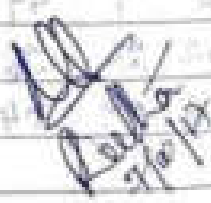




## Activities conducted:-

1. Orientation to I B Com A & B students
2. ~~at~~ Guest talk by Pushparaj & Deekshith 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. Distribution 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 ~~of~~ Accounting Standards" on 16/9/17 & 21/9/17.

  
20/10/17

  
21/10/17

III A

No.	Nama	Class Test				Assignments				Attendance		Performance		Underside		Total	Remarks
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	DN	PT	DN	PT	T	U		
1	delia Mubandaz	9	8	7	A	A	A	A	32	85	56	44	81	18	52	83	
2	diyopra E G	9	8	7	A	A	A	A	32	86	56	44	82	18	52	80	
3	delia R B	9	8	7	A	A	A	A	32	82	56	46	84	18	52	82	
4	Amalia N	9	8	7	A	A	A	A	32	87	56	48	84	18	52	83	
5	Amalia Kurnia Y	8	6	7	B	B	B	B	32	32	52	40	74	17	21	11	
6	Shahabita K A	9	8	10	A+	A	A+	A+	32	18	56	35	65	18	21	12	
7	Shawn Kurnia E D	8	10	8	B+	B+	B+	B+	32	22	56	41	72	18	3	07	
8	Blawanadhas A W	8	8	8	A+	A+	A+	A+	32	27	56	48	89	18	49	50	
9	Begonia M	9	8	8	A+	A+	A+	A+	32	26	56	48	89	18	38	24	
10	Enyok K E	9	8	8	B	B	B	B	32	29	56	48	89	18	38	24	
11	Charita K	8	9	10	B	B	B	B	32	27	56	49	91	16	22	20	
12	Glaska M D	10	10	10	A+	A+	A+	A+	32	27	56	49	91	18	43	27	
13	Arasaban Alwadh Sufi	9	8	7	A	B	A	A	32	25	56	43	80	10	1	09	
14	Erwinpatry H	7	8	9	A	B	A	A	32	17	56	38	70	03	45	06	
15	Glaska P D	9	8	10	A	A	A	A	32	29	56	51	94	06	34	18	
16	Tygal Rulok J	6	7	8	B	A	A	A	32	25	56	44	81	06	10	10	
17	Tygal Rulok H N	5	6	7	C	A	A	A	32	29	56	50	93	01	6	07	
18	Karnanna D G	4	5	8	A	B	A	A	32	29	56	50	93	01	6	07	
19	Karnanna K K	5	4	8	A	B	A	A	32	25	56	46	85	03	22	20	
20	Karnanna P S	8	8	10	C	B	A	A	32	30	56	52	96	03	14	11	
21	Karna D	9	8	10	H	A	A	A	32	30	56	52	96	03	14	11	
22	Sekel S N P	10	8	7	A	B	A	A	32	22	56	52	96	03	14	11	
23	Mawati B A	9	9	9	A	B	A	A	32	22	56	52	96	03	14	11	
24	Meliana Blangor J S	10	10	9	B	B	G	A	32	30	56	52	96	03	14	11	
25	Nikita Far K S	8	7	8	D+	A	A+	A+	32	27	56	44	81	9	16	13	
26	Purnama A H	9	8	10	A+	A+	A+	A+	32	25	56	49	91	18	45	11	
27	Purnama T P	10	9	8	A	B	C	A	32	26	56	49	91	18	45	11	
28	Purnama S	9	4	8	C	A	B	B	32	26	56	49	91	18	45	11	
29	Rulok Kurnia V S	8	8	7	B	A	C	B	32	23	56	42	78	07	3	08	
30	Rulok S	6	6	7	C	C	C	C	32	27	56	42	78	07	3	08	
31	Rulok V N	7	8	7	B	C	C	C	32	18	56	40	74	03	6	08	
32	Ranjan S G	8	10	9	C	B	C	C	32	28	56	48	89	02	20	19	
33	Ranjan K	8	8	7	C	C	C	C	32	28	56	48	89	02	20	19	

REMARKS

No	Nama Siswa	Kelas		Unggahan		Materi		Nilai		Keterangan	Tgl			
		I	II	I	II	U1	U2	%	%					
24	Selma A.D.	10	9	A	A	32	27	80	56	47	87	04	18	19
25	Sandiakhatulillah N.M.	8	9	A	B	31	26	81	56	44	81	05	11	09
26	Sandiya T.	7	8	B	A	32	24	75	54	49	91	08	12	12
27	Sawijah M.M.	9	8	C	C	32	27	80	56	51	94	14	30	20
28	Savitria Salsabilla	6	7	A	A	31	28	88	56	49	91	07	14	12
29	Shamshul V.B.	9	8	B	B	32	27	84	56	43	80	14	5	387
30	Sharyo Sharyanto	8	8	C	B	32	24	75	56	42	82	14	3	06
31	Shafika J.K.	8	8	B	A	32	29	91	56	46	85	09	57	36
32	Shabilah K.R.	7	7	B	A	32	27	84	56	42	82	80	11	25
33	Syahbudeen P.M.	6	8	A	A	32	26	81	56	46	85	13	12	13
34	Shuha Elengza	8	7	A	C	32	25	78	56	39	92	04	11	10
35	Suzel H.S.	7	8	C	B	32	20	63	56	47	87	05	3	08
36	Syahrudin T.P.	7	8	A	A	32	25	78	56	49	91	17	29	20
37	Thengawana G.P.	8	9	A	A	32	27	84	56	48	89	09	10	11
38	Vandung B.N.	10	9	A	A	32	27	80	56	40	76	09	18	14
39	Yegrah Kusuma P.V.	10	10	A	A	32	28	88	56	40	76	11	11	09
40	Yegrah N.S.	9	9	A	A	32	22	69	56	41	76	11	11	09
41	Zainal M.R.	8	8	A	C	32	29	91	56	51	94	02	48	28
42	Zuraida M.D.	9	8	A	B	32	29	91	56	51	94	01	4	07

*(Signature)*

REMARKS



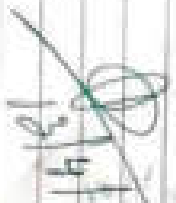
**REMARKS**

No	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Attendance		Performance		Remarks
							Days	%	I	II	
128	Keeper A.C.	28	M	A	B	A	48	98	02	17	15
129	Sofari A.S.	28	M	A	B	A	48	96	10	12	12
130	Sendjaya W.	28	M	A	C	A	41	84	18	25	14
131	Sambak A.S.	28	M	A	B	A	42	86	11	24	21
132	Sambak M.P.	28	M	A	B	A	41	83	08	5	07
133	Shawali Kuan N.P.	28	M	A	C	A	38	78	08	0	05
134	Shuka P.	28	M	A	B	B	41	87	05	8	08
135	Senjaya C.S.	28	M	A	C	B	45	98	05	3	06
136	Shampurna K.P.	28	M	A	C	C	49	90	04	9	09
137	Wanud Kuan L.	28	M	A	A	C	40	88	08	08	14
138	Yudhika K.C.	28	M	A	B	C	36	73	03	7	08
139	Mahak B.P.	28	M	A	C	C	43	88	05	11	09
140	Charita S.	28	M	A	A	A	41	84	03	4	07
141	Jawan Jakti Koi	28	M	A	A	B	42	86	10	05	08
142	Kusumama P.	28	M	A	A	A	45	92	16	08	10
143	Karya K.C.	28	M	A	A	A	44	90	17	18	11
144	Kusaka K.S.	28	M	A	C	A	49	93	14	33	24
145	Mangala H.R.	28	M	A	R	A	40	82	10	17	14
146	Mardika S.S.	28	M	A	C	C	41	84	04	29	12
147	Kabak H.A.	28	M	A	C	C	40	82	0	0	05
148	Sarben W.K.	28	M	A	B	C	41	86	10	0	08
149	Soudhya P.S.	28	M	A	B	B	42	86	03	4	07
150	Samarita K.	28	M	A	B	A	39	79	03	0	08
151	Sumanik W.	28	M	A	B	B	49	99	10	08	08
152	Suguan A.M.	28	M	A	B	B	41	84	08	9	14
153	Shampurna K.S.	28	M	A	B	B	45	91	04	05	05
154	Vitalis H.	28	M	A	B	B	49	94	00	4	13
155	Yandi K.P.	28	M	A	B	B	49	94	00	20	18
156	Jandi D.M.	28	M	A	B	B	49	94	00	0	08
157	Abekahik	28	M	A	B	C	38	77	00	0	05
158	Sambak Sae	28	M	A	B	A	40	80	00	0	12



## Activities

- 1) Guest Talk on 'Career Guidance' and job opportunities' by Mr. Shivraj, Mr. for 10 year students. He is Operations Head - South - at Educat 141: Bangalore.
- 2) A guest Talk on 'Honesty for Intensive & Active for future success' by Mr. Krishna Dept. of English to 10<sup>th</sup> class and 11<sup>th</sup> class.
- 3) Guest Talk by Mr. Salem Thomas, Lecturer, Shri Venkateswara, down Srivasthina, 11<sup>th</sup> class. He is a student of 11<sup>th</sup> class.
- 4) A presentation on 'Job Opportunities in Aviation Industry' on a topic by Mr. Divya Kanyasulkam, beautiful of Aviation, Bangalore. at 11<sup>th</sup> class.
- 5) Promotive program for the social services & banking jobs conducted by Tricolour (gradually) Madhavi on 4/10/21 & Ms. Shobika K.R. of 10<sup>th</sup> class selected for the Learning programme at 10:30 am.
- 6) Seminar on 'Mutual Funds' was done by Mr. Sankaradev for 10<sup>th</sup> year students and 11<sup>th</sup> class at 2pm.

  
13/4/21

Sl.No	Reg No	Name	Assignment	1 <sup>st</sup> Terminal Assignment	2 <sup>nd</sup> Terminal Assignment	Attendance	Total
1	19211	Analya V.N	10	9	30	73	23
2	19213	Bajana K.V	10	18	30	84	26
3	19215	Devika M.S	10	9	9	84	16
4	19214	Bharita Kumarika S.H	10	14	30	84	25
5	19215	Ashwathi M.R	10	8	30	80	25
6	19216	Calcuttappa M.H	10	-	-	90	10
7	19217	Rhanya M.H	10	M	12	100	17
8	19218	Bajana K.V	10	7	16	82	18
9	19219	Bajana S.H	10	7	12	80	16
10	19216	Bajana K.K	10	7	8	84	15
11	19217	Bajana P.I	10	-	-	84	15
12	19212	Chappappa A.H	10	08	09	94	16
13	19212	Tanya C.H	10	-	-	92	10
14	19214	Gayana K.D	10	12	8	76	17
15	19218	Gayathri K.S	10	-	-	69	11
16	19216	Hanuksha V.S	10	9	20	88	20
17	19212	Hanuk Sudappa M.D	10	110	22	71	21
18	19218	Hema A.G	10	12	15	100	19
19	19218	Hemath M.K	10	-	-	61	11
20	19220	Thiruvani S.S	10	10	10	90	20
21	19221	Ramappa S.K	10	-	-	63	11
22	19222	Urvil S.C	10	-	-	47	11
23	19223	Uthar Subbappa D.B	10	-	-	59	11
24	19224	Hakamud Shiv C.J	10	-	-	65	11
25	19225	Krishappa H.P	10	11	-	76	14
26	19226	Krishappa C.M	10	-	-	96	11
27	19227	Narayana M.H	10	-	-	96	11
28	19228	Madana P	10	-	-	65	11
29	19229	Madan Thamma A.D	10	-	-	80	11
30	19228	Vinayaka H.S	10	12	8	82	17
31	19231	Ramanna C.T	10	-	-	-	-

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No. No	Reg. No.	Name	D.S.	Assignment	1 <sup>st</sup> School Assignment	2 <sup>nd</sup> School Assignment	Attendance	Total
22	19202	Ramya	D.S	10	7	3	86	13
23	19212	Shovika	B.S	10	-	-	86	11
24	19214	Adithy	H.S	10	17	13	69	22
25	19215	Subin	H.S	10	-	-	98	11
26	19216	Shruthi	P.S	10	-	-	63	11
27	19217	Vishu	K.S	10	-	-	73	11
28	19218	Shrithy	H.S	10	-	-	76	11
29	19219	Shubha	K.S	10	9	20	57	19
30	19220	Yashu	H.S	10	9	14	84	13
31	19221	Gayatri	K.S	10	10	20	76	20
32	19222	Souja Parvath	G	10	12	8	96	17
33	19223	Maha deepa	R.S	10	-	-	73	11
34	19224	Amritha	B.S	10	-	-	69	11
35	19225	Anvitha	K.S	10	17	4	65	18
36	19226	Sahadithya	K.S	10	-	-	73	11
37	19227	Rishamathi	B.S	10	4	12	57	15
38	19228	Fathima	H.S	10	5	20	82	18
39	19229	Shruthi	H.S	10	8	20	82	18
							59	17

Notes

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Class Teacher

12/05/2023

Activities

I. B. (con. con)

Presentations on banks were given.

These Banking exhibition was conducted by students to build their knowledge on banking.

II. (B. con. (B))

Presentations on integrated & non-integrated banking for the group discussion.

III. (B. con. (A))

Auditor's Report on co-ops and their role done.

Presentations on Auditing on social Auditing.

*Principals*

Principals

Chennai, India  
Gandhipuram, 570011

Sl. No	Reg. No.	Name of the STUDENTS	Assignment	Seminar	Attendance (cases)	Feedback 1 <sup>st</sup>	Feedback 2 <sup>nd</sup>	TH marks	
01	19271	Abhinav K.M	4	4	53	86%	26	19	28
02	19275	Akhay C.P	4	4	53	86%	10	12	18
03	19276	Anjali H.H	5	5	58	94%	26	24	30
04	19271	Ayisha A.K	5	5	60	93%	24	21	30
05	19281	Darsh B	5	5	54	87%	28	24	30
06	19282	Divya S.H	4	4	44	79%	23	12	18
07	19282	Geetha D.C	5	5	53	85%	20	16	23
08	19284	Hema K.R	5	5	56	90%	18	16	22
09	19280	Kavya H.S	5	5	51	82%	22	19	22
10	19285	Manish D.C	5	5	53	84%	25	15	22
11	19287	Muskanl K.S	5	5	54	87%	22	17	30
12	19288	Neha M	4	4					
13	19289	Sanganya H.S	5	5	54	92%	30	24	30
14	19290	Sankar Kumar S.S	5	4	55	88%	16	18	23
15	19291	Shruti H.P	5	4	33	(53%)	-	-	12
16	19292	Vanshi D.R	4	4	45	95%	25	13	18
17	19293	Vishvashree H.A	5	5	54	87%	20	21	28
18	19294	Abhinav H.S	5	5	56	90%	20	19	25
19	19295	Aadhya H.B	5	5	50	81%	15	09	18
20	19292	Wishaya C.V	5	5	54	83%	24	18	30
21	19297	Mithun J.C	4	5	55	88%	24	16	25
22	19298	Jashanti Poojanna K.S	4	4	51	82%	13	15	20
23	19298	Chandika K	5	5	56	88%	23	25	30
24	19299	Bhavana H.C	5	4	51	82%	26	18	25
25	19300	Ashray A.M	5	4	49	79%	24	14	24
26	19301	Megha A	5	5	48	77%	23	19	25
27	19303	Geeta K.S	5	5	55	88%	22	14	25
28	19306	Divyanshi H.B	5	5	60	96%	24	18	29
29	19308	Bhavana C	5	5	59	95%	27	24	30
30	19322	Ashwini A.C	5	5	54	95%	26	19	30
31	19323	Deeksha K.M	5	5	54	87%	23	19	26
32	19324	Vishwanath C.S	5	5	51	82%	25	22	

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Sl. No	Name of the student	Assignment	Revision
33	Abhinav G	5	5
34	Komalika H.G	5	4
35	Gene V.S	5	4
36	Chaitan M.B	5	5
37	Aditi Manojkumar M.W	4	4B
38	Pune T.S	5	3

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Sl. No	Attendance	%	1st	2nd	3rd
33	50	81%	88	21	30
34	51	85%	88	14	24
35	51	85%	88	10	19
36	52	83%	90	21	30
37	49	79%	24	21	28
38	53	83%	80	10	19

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5 Oct 21

Score 100%

Score 100%

Score 100%

Score 100%

Sl. No.	Reg. No.	Name of the student	Assignment	Internal Marks	Internal 1st	Internal 2nd	IA marks (Avg)					
1	21201	Aravind S	10	6	34	99%	0.3	10	08	10	24	08
2	21202	Ryud E2	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	21203	Ryud T.A	10	6	28	86%	1.2	06	12	06	28	12
4	21204	Anvika Estimar	10	6	27	88%	1.5	08	16	09	33	19
5	21205	Anvika W2	10	6	43	93%	1.5	08	15	09	33	17
6	21206	Anvika C.A	10	10	24	100%	1.2	06	15	09	35	15
7	21207	Aravind K	10	7	28	84%	0.5	03	09	04	24	07
8	21208	Aravind W	10	10	42	95%	1.2	06	10	05	31	11
9	21209	Aravind W2	10	6	28	86%	1.2	06	13	06	28	12
10	21210	Anvika W2	10	18	43	99%	1.9	10	19	10	40	20
11	21211	Chandan V.S	10	8	23	61%	0.8	04	12	06	26	10
12	21212	Chandan Chirayya E1	10	05	29	88%	0.8	04	03	04	23	08
13	21213	Chandan S.R	10	10	44	100%	1.2	10	19	10	40	20
14	21214	Chandan Raj W2	10	10	35	91%	1.1	06	14	07	33	13
15	21215	Chandana E.S	10	10	37	84%	1.6	10	16	10	40	20
16	21216	Chandana K.L	10	8	38	88%	1.2	07	12	06	34	13
17	21217	Chandan Dhanraj W1	10	05	36	82%	1.2	07	12	06	28	13
18	21218	Digan Dhanraj W1	10	7	41	93%	1.5	09	15	09	35	18
19	21219	Digan Dhanraj W1	10	05	38	86%	1.5	09	10	05	29	14
20	21220	Dhanraj P.L	10	10	34	92%	1.6	10	14	07	32	19
21	21221	Dhanraj W.A	10	05	42	95%	1.6	10	19	10	35	20
22	21222	Dhanraj W.P	10	10	43	99%	1.4	10	16	10	40	20
23	21223	Dhanraj V.P	10	10	33	84%	1.6	10	15	10	40	20
24	21224	Dhanraj S.D	10	6	24	77%	1.2	06	14	07	31	15
25	21225	Dhanraj K.S	10	05	27	88%	0.8	04	09	04	23	08
26	21226	Dhanraj Anvika	10	05	28	67%	0.5	03	11	06	24	09
27	21227	Dhanraj W.V	10	05	29	88%	1.3	07	13	07	29	11
28	21228	Dhanraj C	10	7	41	93%	1.3	07	14	07	31	11
29	21229	Dhanraj S.K.A	10	7	38	86%	1.15	09	17	10	36	11
30	21230	Dhanraj Chandana C.A	10	6	42	100%	1.2	07	10	05	28	11
31	21231	Dhanraj Dhanraj W1	10	06	35	80%	1.07	07	03	02	21	11
32	21232	Dhanraj W.S	10	7	40	91%	1.0	05	12	06	28	11

Sum 361

Sl. No.	Reg. No.	Name of Student	Assignment	Score	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total	Grade	Remarks
33	21223	Adithi H.H	10	05	15	10	18	10	53	B	
34	21224	Krishna Padmanava K.S	10	05	14	08	16	07	55	B	
35	21225	Ashwin B.S	10	10	13	07	14	08	52	B	
36	21226	Manjuna K.	10	7	10	06	10	05	48	C	
37	21227	Radhika Ganganamma M.S	10	8	16	10	14	05	53	B	
38	21228	Alison G.J	10	8	12	07	10	05	52	B	
39	21229	Poojamma A.S	10	10	13	10	18	10	61	A	
40	21230	Poojamma K.R	10	10	11	10	18	10	60	A	
41	21231	Pragnat M.S	10	05	13	08	14	08	53	B	
42	21232	Prasanna M	10	10	17	10	18	08	63	A	
43	21233	Rasath A.L	10	9	10	05	16	09	59	B	
44	21234	Rangya K.R	10	8	13	07	18	10	62	A	
45	21235	Rashmita M.S	10	10	18	10	15	10	63	A	
46	21236	Roshan H.H	10	10	06	03	09	05	45	C	
47	21237	Santhya Nagaraj C	10	05	09	05	10	05	44	C	
48	21238	Santhya M.S	10	10	13	07	14	07	51	B	
49	21239	Sanjay T.P	10	05	12	08	10	05	48	C	
50	21240	Sathyanama M.S	10	7	10	05	07	04	43	C	
51	21241	Shruthika P.G	10	10	15	10	16	10	61	A	
52	21242	Sneha S	10	10	16	10	18	10	64	A	
53	21243	Shweta J.C	10	05	14	09	15	09	56	B	
54	21244	Sreeya M.S	10	10	12	07	16	09	54	B	
55	21245	Subhika B	10	10	10	06	08	04	50	B	
56	21246	Subhikha M.S	10	10	10	06	08	04	50	B	
57	21247	Sumithra M.S	10	6	16	10	13	07	52	B	
58	21248	Tharun M.P	10	05	12	07	12	07	48	C	
59	21249	Venya Venkatesh K.S	10	9	19	10	16	08	62	A	
60	21250	Zahira Faiz K.P	10	10	11	06	10	05	52	B	
61	21251	Geethika T.S	10	10	16	06	12	06	60	A	
62	21252	Shanvi M.S	10	10	10	06	08	04	58	B	
63	21253	Kanishk H.S	10	10	12	07	16	08	63	A	

Score 100  
100

Score 100  
100

25/11  
21/11  
24/11

Sl. No.	Reg. No.	Name of the Student	Reg. No.	Date	Time	Total Marks	Percentage	Grade	Remarks
01	20201	Adarsh Kanchan, M.H.	01	11	01	01	100%	A	
02	20202	Prathibha, M.H.	02	11	02	02	100%	A	
03	20203	Riya Sangeeta, M.H.	03	11	03	03	100%	A	
04	20204	Riya V.K.	04	11	04	04	100%	A	
05	20205	Harshita, M.H.	05	11	05	05	100%	A	
06	20207	Divyanshu, M.H.	06	11	06	06	100%	A	
07	20208	Aditi, M.H.	07	11	07	07	100%	A	
08	20209	Dhruv, M.H.	08	11	08	08	100%	A	
09	20210	Adarsh, M.H.	09	11	09	09	100%	A	
10	20211	Adarsh, M.H.	10	11	10	10	100%	A	
11	20212	Adarsh, M.H.	11	11	11	11	100%	A	
12	20213	Adarsh, M.H.	12	11	12	12	100%	A	
13	20214	Adarsh, M.H.	13	11	13	13	100%	A	
14	20215	Adarsh, M.H.	14	11	14	14	100%	A	
15	20216	Adarsh, M.H.	15	11	15	15	100%	A	
16	20217	Adarsh, M.H.	16	11	16	16	100%	A	
17	20218	Adarsh, M.H.	17	11	17	17	100%	A	
18	20219	Adarsh, M.H.	18	11	18	18	100%	A	
19	20220	Adarsh, M.H.	19	11	19	19	100%	A	
20	20221	Adarsh, M.H.	20	11	20	20	100%	A	
21	20222	Adarsh, M.H.	21	11	21	21	100%	A	
22	20223	Adarsh, M.H.	22	11	22	22	100%	A	
23	20224	Adarsh, M.H.	23	11	23	23	100%	A	
24	20225	Adarsh, M.H.	24	11	24	24	100%	A	
25	20226	Adarsh, M.H.	25	11	25	25	100%	A	
26	20227	Adarsh, M.H.	26	11	26	26	100%	A	
27	20228	Adarsh, M.H.	27	11	27	27	100%	A	
28	20229	Adarsh, M.H.	28	11	28	28	100%	A	
29	20230	Adarsh, M.H.	29	11	29	29	100%	A	
30	20231	Adarsh, M.H.	30	11	30	30	100%	A	
31	20232	Adarsh, M.H.	31	11	31	31	100%	A	
32	20233	Adarsh, M.H.	32	11	32	32	100%	A	

No	Nama	Tempat	Umur	Sex	Relig	Lat	Long	Alt	Temp	Humid
1	Prathomo, T. A.	01	12	01	01	40	05	95%		
2	Prasetyo, E. W.	02	03	01	01	13	14	80%		
3	Prasetyo, M. W.	03	06	05	01	13	14	80%		
4	Prasetyo, R.	04	12	01	01	50	28	99%		
5	Rajani, S. D.	05	03	05	01	24	20	99%		
6	Rachman, P.	06	13	07	01	42	26	91%		
7	Rachma, P. U.	07	08	05	01	31	19	91%		
8	Rahman, M. D.	08	01	07	01	27	23	81%		
9	Rajuwatno, K.	09	03	07	01	26	18	87%		
10	Rahmay, M. M.	10	03	04	01	19	12	91%		
11	Rahmat, B. Rahmatno, C. P.	11	09	07	01	39	19	86%		
12	Rahmatkurnia, A.	12	07	07	01	31	23	94%		
13	Rahmawati, M. A.	13	07	07	01	20	20	84%		
14	Rahmatkurnia, C. D.	14	14	07	01	45	25	91%		
15	Rachma, D. Jayama, M. D.	15	08	05	01	30	16	86%		
16	Rahgunama, S. K.	16	11	07	01	20	19	81%		
17	Rahma, C. H.	17	04	05	01	35	18	90%		
18	Rahma, T. P.	18	06	07	01	20	16	81%		
19	Rahma, R. B.	19	13	07	01	25	22	91%		
20	Rahmawati, Rahmawati, I. D.	20	08	05	01	56	20	91%		
21	Rahma, P. G.	21	12	05	01	19	18	84%		
22	Rahma, H. B.	22	07	05	01	16	14	87%		
23	Rahma, S. D.	23	04	07	01	22	15	87%		
24	Rahmatkurnia, K. Y.	24	01	07	01	10	11	81%		
25	Rahmatkurnia, A. S.	25	12	07	01	17	12	85%		
26	Rahmatkurnia, B. S.	26	12	05	01	22	20	80%		
27	Rahmatkurnia, P. S.	27	12	07	01	28	20	80%		
28										
29										
30										
31										

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Handwritten notes or signatures in the bottom right margin.

**Cost and Management Accounting 2**  
 (Group 2)  
 Section 1

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name	No. of Students	1 <sup>st</sup> Term	2 <sup>nd</sup> Term	3 <sup>rd</sup> Term	Attendance
01	1920	Amulya V.V.		07	04	14	18
02	1922	Anyana H.V.		07	18	21	30
03	1923	Arushi H.B.		07	19	18	28
04	1924	Aritha Kananwar C.H.		07	11	11	11
05	1925	Arjun K.K.		07	05	21	22
06	1926	Baljit P.M.		07	07	24	25
07	1927	Divya H.H.		07	09	18	20
08	1928	Dayana K.V.		07	04	03	03
09	1929	Dayana P.M.		07	03	02	20
10	1930	Dayana K.K.		07	03	21	19
11	1931	Dayana P.T.		07	02	11	11
12	1932	Changya H.H.		07	02	10	11
13	1933	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	06	20
14	1934	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
15	1935	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
16	1936	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
17	1937	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
18	1938	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
19	1939	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
20	1940	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
21	1941	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
22	1942	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
23	1943	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
24	1944	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
25	1945	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
26	1946	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
27	1947	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
28	1948	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
29	1949	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11
30	1950	Chaitanya H.H.		07	14	12	11

Total  
 100%

1990-2000  
2000-2010

1990-2000  
2000-2010

20	1990	Samin, G.J.	07	14	15	45-50	887
21	1990	Gruha, B.S.	07	03	20	13	827
22	1995	Gudup, H.D.	07	03	18	16	197
23	1994	Gudup, H.D.	07	03	16	11	657
24	1994	Urapal, H.V.	07	-	-	-	-
25	1994	Madan Kutappa, R.M.	07	-	-	-	-
26	1994	Yaman, P.S.	07	03	21	18	677
27	1995	Vishu, K.S.	07	13	24	20	637
28	1995	Vijay, H.D.	07	07	24	18	907
29	1997	Vishaka, K.D.	07	14	13	26	877
30	1997	Yashu, V.H.	07	03	25	26	907
31	1997	Ganur, K.V.	07	04	13	20	907
32	1997	Jayaprakash, G.	07	03	12	19	277
33	1997	Manoharprasad, H.S.	07	04	17	18	357
34	1997	Bennur, M.S.	07	03	11	14	287
35	1997	Pravara, K.H.	07	03	10	14	617
36	1998	Bhawanilal, R.M.	07	04	20	18	217
37	1998	Fakira, M.S.	07	05	20	25	207
38	1998	Rahul, Chinappa, H.M.	07	05	20	11	207
39	1998		07	05			
40	1998		07	05			
41	1998		07	05			
42	1998		07	05			
43	1998		07	05			
44	1998		07	05			
45	1998		07	05			
46	1998		07	05			
47	1998		07	05			
48	1998		07	05			
49	1998		07	05			
50	1998		07	05			
51	1998		07	05			
52	1998		07	05			
53	1998		07	05			
54	1998		07	05			
55	1998		07	05			
56	1998		07	05			
57	1998		07	05			
58	1998		07	05			
59	1998		07	05			
60	1998		07	05			
61	1998		07	05			
62	1998		07	05			
63	1998		07	05			
64	1998		07	05			
65	1998		07	05			
66	1998		07	05			
67	1998		07	05			
68	1998		07	05			
69	1998		07	05			
70	1998		07	05			
71	1998		07	05			
72	1998		07	05			
73	1998		07	05			
74	1998		07	05			
75	1998		07	05			
76	1998		07	05			
77	1998		07	05			
78	1998		07	05			
79	1998		07	05			
80	1998		07	05			
81	1998		07	05			
82	1998		07	05			
83	1998		07	05			
84	1998		07	05			
85	1998		07	05			
86	1998		07	05			
87	1998		07	05			
88	1998		07	05			
89	1998		07	05			
90	1998		07	05			
91	1998		07	05			
92	1998		07	05			
93	1998		07	05			
94	1998		07	05			
95	1998		07	05			
96	1998		07	05			
97	1998		07	05			
98	1998		07	05			
99	1998		07	05			
100	1998		07	05			





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20	18294	Nurhid. m. B. ✓	15	10	29	30	26	817
21	18295	Palestina. E. T. ✓	10	10	21	21	877	
22	18296	Prudha. D. S. ✓	10	10	22	20	917	
23	18297	Prudha. P. S. ✓	10	10	23	20	957	
24	18298	Prudha. V. M. ✓	10	10	24	15	977	
25	18299	Prudha. H. V. ✓	10	10	25	20	987	
26	18300	Rubha. V. K. ✓	10	10	16	20	987	
27	18301	Sudha. D. V. ✓	10	10	-	21	987	
28	18302	Sudha. M. B. ✓	10	10	20	20	987	
29	18303	Sudha. S. B. M. ✓	10	10	20	20	987	
30	18304	Sudha. P. A. ✓	10	10	28	20	987	
31	18305	Sudha. M. D. ✓	10	10	23	20	987	
32	18306	Sudha. M. S. ✓	10	10	23	20	987	
33	18307	Sudha. C. S. ✓	10	10	25	20	987	
34	18308	Sudha. B. V. ✓	10	10	25	18	987	
35	18309	Sudha. T. B. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
36	18310	Tanmadh. H. F. ✓	10	10	24	16	987	
37	18311	Vijaya. K. S. ✓	10	10	28	20	987	
38	18312	Chalantia. D. F. ✓	10	10	21	25	987	
39	18313	Nutaketa. V. H. ✓	10	10	20	20	987	
40	18314	Hanul. M. M. ✓	10	10	23	20	987	
41	18315	Vinod. K. P. ✓	10	10	20	20	987	
42	18316	Prudha. D. S. ✓	10	10	24	20	987	
43	18317	Prudha. P. M. ✓	10	10	24	18	987	
44	18318	Prudha. P. S. ✓	10	10	10	21	987	
45	18319	Prudha. V. M. ✓	10	10	10	21	987	
46	18320	Prudha. H. V. ✓	10	10	23	25	987	
47	18321	Prudha. E. T. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
48	18322	Prudha. D. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
49	18323	Prudha. P. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
50	18324	Prudha. V. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
51	18325	Prudha. H. V. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
52	18326	Prudha. V. K. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
53	18327	Prudha. D. V. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
54	18328	Prudha. M. B. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
55	18329	Prudha. S. B. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
56	18330	Prudha. P. A. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
57	18331	Prudha. M. D. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
58	18332	Prudha. M. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
59	18333	Prudha. C. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
60	18334	Prudha. B. V. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
61	18335	Prudha. T. B. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
62	18336	Tanmadh. H. F. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
63	18337	Vijaya. K. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
64	18338	Chalantia. D. F. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
65	18339	Nutaketa. V. H. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
66	18340	Hanul. M. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
67	18341	Vinod. K. P. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
68	18342	Prudha. D. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
69	18343	Prudha. P. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
70	18344	Prudha. P. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
71	18345	Prudha. V. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
72	18346	Prudha. H. V. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
73	18347	Prudha. V. K. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
74	18348	Prudha. D. V. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
75	18349	Prudha. M. B. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
76	18350	Prudha. S. B. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
77	18351	Prudha. P. A. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
78	18352	Prudha. M. D. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
79	18353	Prudha. M. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
80	18354	Prudha. C. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
81	18355	Prudha. B. V. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
82	18356	Prudha. T. B. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
83	18357	Tanmadh. H. F. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
84	18358	Vijaya. K. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
85	18359	Chalantia. D. F. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
86	18360	Nutaketa. V. H. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
87	18361	Hanul. M. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
88	18362	Vinod. K. P. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
89	18363	Prudha. D. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
90	18364	Prudha. P. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
91	18365	Prudha. P. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
92	18366	Prudha. V. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
93	18367	Prudha. H. V. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
94	18368	Prudha. V. K. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
95	18369	Prudha. D. V. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
96	18370	Prudha. M. B. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
97	18371	Prudha. S. B. M. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
98	18372	Prudha. P. A. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
99	18373	Prudha. M. D. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	
100	18374	Prudha. M. S. ✓	10	10	24	25	987	

Notes

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Cauvery Degree College

Gonikoppal

Assignment

International

Trade And

Finance

(I)

Submitted By,

Rohini 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 btw 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 liberalization 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.

④ Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) :-

TRIPS constitutes 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.

⑤ 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 4 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 ~~attended~~ the meeting.

4) Fourth ministerial conference :-

This conference was held in Doha in Nov 2001. This conference was attended by 142 member countries.

The conference concluded by drawing up the Doha Development Agenda for trade liberalization talks :-

a) on the negotiating agenda for the new WTO stands.

b) But same 40 implementation concerns of the

developing countries and

on the political statement 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 conferences 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 11, 2004. The was

followed by the adoption of patent 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 investment 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 discussion.
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 impose 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 levelled 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.

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Submitted on:

26 Aug 2019.



# INTRODUCTION

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02	PERFECTLY INELASTIC DEMAND	2
03	RELATIVELY ELASTIC DEMAND	2-3
04	RELATIVELY INELASTIC DEMAND	3-4
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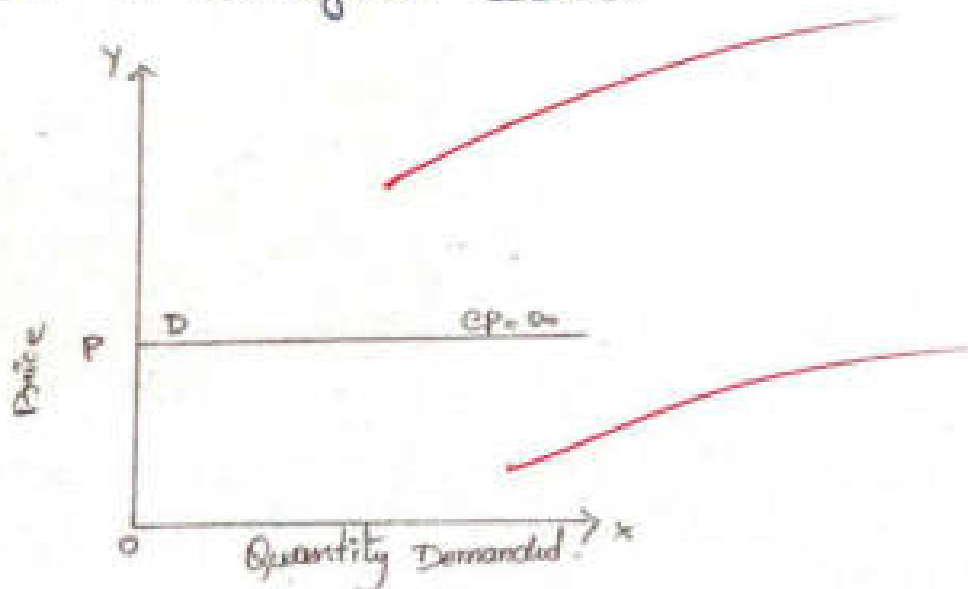
# Degrees of Price Elasticity



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 a 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  $e_p$ .

$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{100}{0} = \infty$$

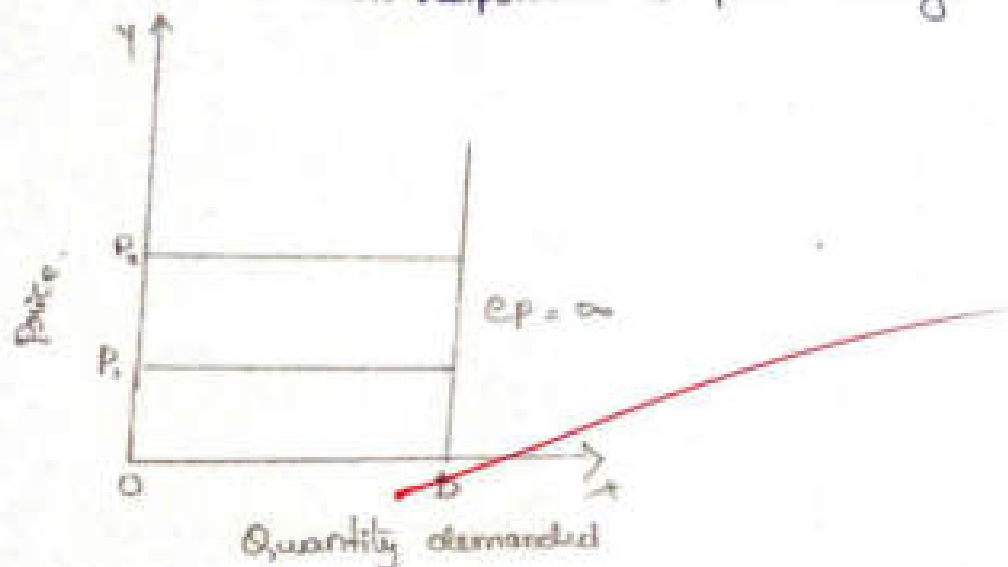




Infinite elasticity is too rare in actual life and hence has more theoretical significance.

## 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 cases is zero as demand is inoperative or non-responsive to price changes.



## 3. RELATIVE ELASTICITY:

Here any fall in price does not increase the quantity demanded and any rise in price does not decrease the quantity demanded. Hence demand curve is a vertical straight line.

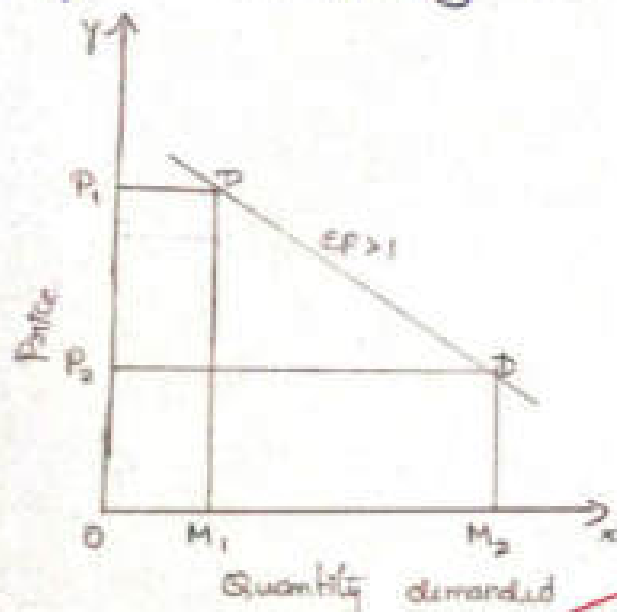
if, for example the fall in price is 40% then

$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{0}{40} = 0.$$

Even cases of perfectly inelastic demand is rare, 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 the quantity demanded.



Let us suppose that the fall in price is 30% and increase in quantity demanded is 90%. Then.

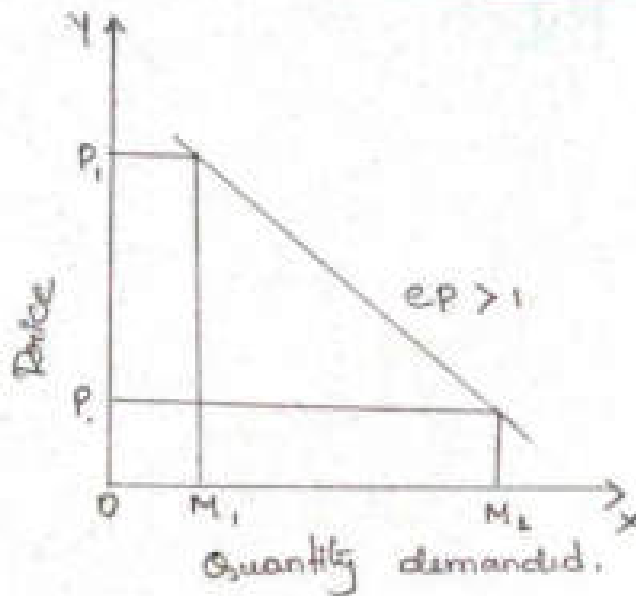
$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{90\%}{30\%} = 3$$

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  $P_2$  and  $P_1$  has resulted in an extension of demand from  $M_1$  to  $M_2$  which is comparatively larger than the fall in price.

#### 4 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.





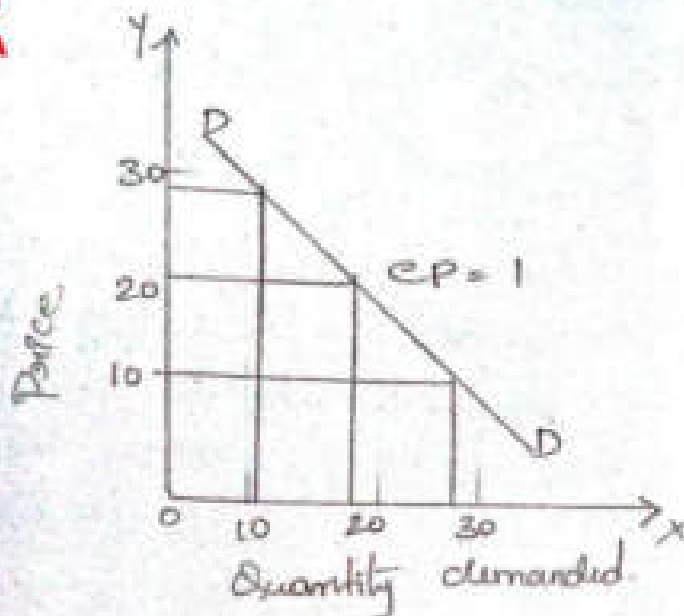
The demand curve DD is steeper showing that a steep fall in price has resulted in a very little increase in the quantity demanded. Let us suppose that the fall in price is 60% and the increase in quantity demanded is 15% then

$$e_p = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{15\%}{60\%} = 0.25$$

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 -

$$ep = \frac{\% \Delta Q}{\% \Delta P} = \frac{100\%}{100\%} = 1.$$

### DEGREES OF PRICE ELASTICITY:

Degrees	Numerical Expression	Verbal description	Nature of demand curve
Perfect elasticity	$\infty$	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. 20 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 [ $e_p = 1$ ].

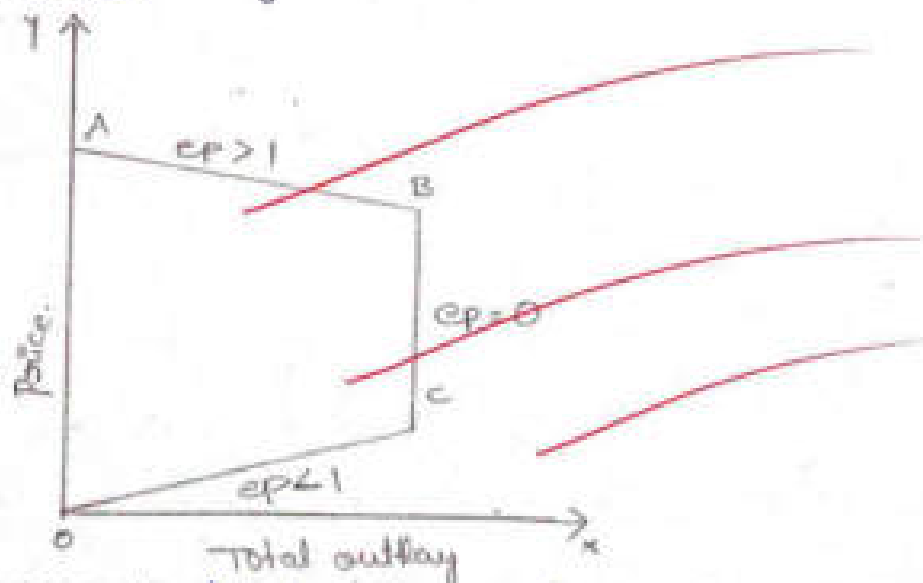


## ELASTICITY AND TOTAL OUTLAY.



Elasticity	Price rise	Price fall.
$ep > 1$	Total revenue of expenditure	Total revenue or expenditure rise
$ep = 1$	Total revenue or expenditure remain -s unchanged	Total revenue or expenditure remain unchanged
$ep < 1$	Total revenue or expenditure rise	Total revenue or expenditure fall

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 kgs 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 Change in 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.





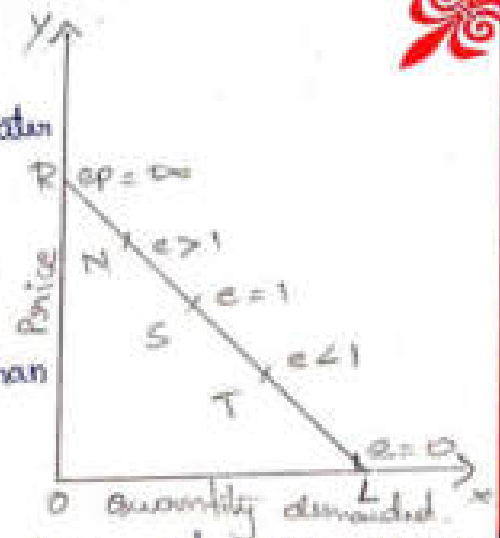




$e_p = \frac{NL}{SR} > 1$  At point 'N' elasticity is greater than one.

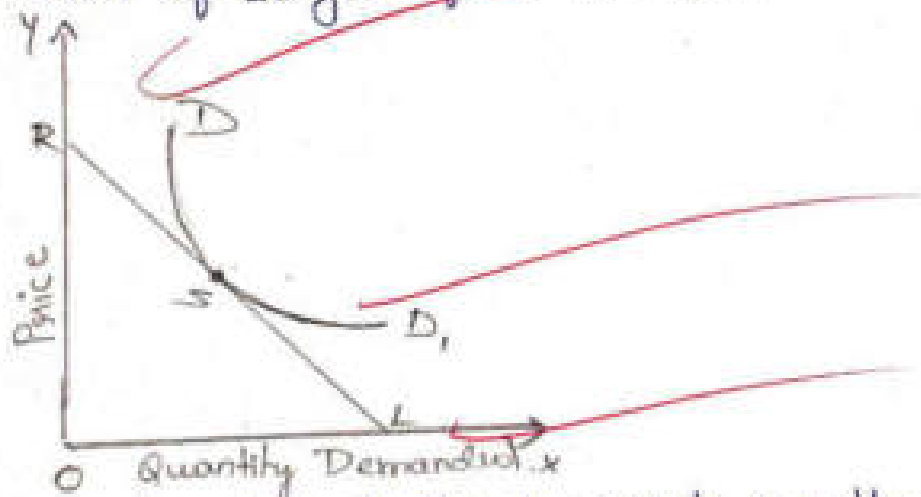
$e_p = \frac{SL}{SR} = 1$  At point 'S' elasticity is one.

$e_p = \frac{TL}{TR} < 1$  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<sub>1</sub>, 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:

$$e_p = \frac{\text{Original quantity} - \text{New quantity}}{\text{Original quantity} + \text{New quantity}} \times \frac{\text{Original Price} + \text{New Price}}{\text{Original Price} - \text{New Price}}$$

$$e_p = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1 + Q_2} \times \frac{P_1 + P_2}{P_1 - P_2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{4Q(P_1 + P_2)}{\Delta P(Q_1 + Q_2)}$$



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.

$$e_p = \frac{Q(P+P_1)}{P(Q+Q_1)} = \frac{1000}{2} \times \frac{10+8}{1000+1400} = \frac{1000 \times 18}{2 \times 2400}$$

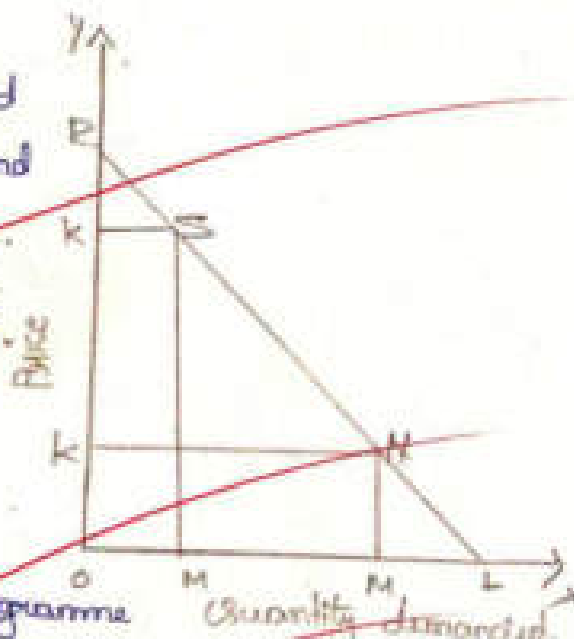
$$e_p = 1.5, \text{ or } e_p > 1.$$

A demand curve may be drawn and hence 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.

$$e_p = \frac{Q(P+P_1)}{Q(Q+Q_1)}$$



Referring to the above diagram arc elasticity of demand over the price range SN is.

$$e_p = \frac{Q(P+P_1)}{Q(Q+Q_1)} = \frac{MM_1}{KK_1} \times \frac{OK + OK_1}{OM + OM_1}$$

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  $P_0 = \text{Rs } 6$  and  $P_1 = \text{Rs } 4$  is

$$e_p = \frac{Q - Q_1}{Q + Q_1} \times \frac{P + P_1}{P - P_1}$$





$$\frac{15-20}{15+20} \times \frac{6+4}{6-4} = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{10}{35} = 0.71. (e_d)$$

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 Cases In Indian Agriculture, Reasons for  
Agriculture crisis In Indian.

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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, drainage, 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 rate of interest.

4. Relatives :- Farmers borrow from their relatives 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 best 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 140 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 ~~are~~ 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 kacha 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 total 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. Farmer's 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 risk-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 this 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

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Cauvery Degree  
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Submitted To,

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Date: 23-12-2021

Mangalore

University

Cauvery Degree College

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2021-2022

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Imperfect Competition  
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## ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರಣೆ ತೃತ್ಯೇತಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ.

### ೨೦೦ಕ.

ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರಣೆ ತೃತ್ಯೇತಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬಂದ ರೂ. ಈ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲವಾರು ಖರೀದಿದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಬಕೆಟ್ಟಾಯ್ಡ್ ಮರುರೂ. ಈ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಡ್ಡು ತೃತ್ಯೇತಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರು ಸಮಾನ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಸಮಾನ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಂತನ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಮಾರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

### ಅರ್ಥ

ಅನೇಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ಬಂದೇ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಕೆಟ್ಟಾಯ್ಡ್ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರಣೆ ತೃತ್ಯೇತಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇನಾದರೂ ಅನುಭವಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬಕೆಟ್ಟಾಯ್ಡ್ ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು. ಇನ್ನೇನೇನೂ ರುತ್ತದೆ.

# ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಗಳು.

1. ಶ್ರೌತಕ ನೈತಿಕತೆ " ಕಾರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳ ಸಂಭವ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಕೆಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಂಭವವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದ ಎತ್ತರದವುಗಳ ಛೇದ ಮತ್ತು ತಲಸೆಕೆಲತೆಯಾದ ಕಡ ಕರತೆನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಷೈಖೋಟಿ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

2. ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತನ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಷೈಖೋಟಿ ಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಷೈಖೋಟಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುವ " ಏಕಶ್ಚಾಪ್ಯದ ಅಂತರಗುಣಿತು ತಿಳಿದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ

## ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಷೈಖೋಟಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು.

ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಷೈಖೋಟಿಯ ಷ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

1. ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಗ್ಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ  
ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಯೋಗ್ಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಸಮಸಂಭವವಾದವಾದ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಷೈಖೋಟಿಯ ಷ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಒಂದೇ ಕೆರನಾದ ಐತ್ಯನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಲೆ:-

ತರಹೋಗಿ ತೈಹೋಟಿಯ ಐತ್ಯನ್ಯಗಳೂ ಒಂದೇ ಕೆರನಾದರುತ್ತವೆ. ಐತ್ಯನ್ಯಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ, ಬಣ್ಣ, ರೂಪ ಸಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರೂಪಿಗಳಲ್ಲು ಏಕರೂಪತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಮೂರು ಕೆಟ್ಟೋ ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಿಗಮನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಕೆಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಿಗಮನ:

ತರಹೋಗಿ ತೈಹೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲು ಕೆರನಾದನೆಗಳೂ ಅನಿಬಂಧಿತವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಕೆಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ರಿವೇಕ ಸುಬಯದ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ಕೆಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ಸಿಗಮನವಿಬಯದ.

4. ಐತ್ತಾದನಾಂಗಿಗಳ ತರಹೋಗಿ ಚಲನೆ:

ತರಹೋಗಿ ತೈಹೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲು ತ್ರಿಮುಖ ಐತ್ತಾದನಾಂಗಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರವ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದವಾಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೆದೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದೆದಿಗೆ, ಒಂದು ಐತ್ತಾದನಾಂಗಿಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಐತ್ತಾದನಾಂಗಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ವಾಗಿಯವಿಬಯದ.

5. ತರಹೋಗಿ ಮೂರು ಕೆಟ್ಟೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ:

ತರಹೋಗಿ ತೈಹೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲು ಮೂರಾಡಗಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ತರಹೋಗಿ ಮೂರು ಕೆಟ್ಟೆ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.



6. ಮೂಲಕ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಅನುಭವವು:

ತರಬೇತು ಲೇಖನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದೇ ಈಶಿಯ  
ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ದಲ್ಲ ರೂಪದಿಂದ ಮೂಲಕ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ  
[Selling costs] ಅನುಭವವು ಮೂಲಕ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ  
- ದರೆ ಲೇಖನಿ, ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ  
ಶಾಖೆಯು [Salesmanship] ಇವೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂಲಕ  
ಹಿಚ್ಚುವ ಶಾಖೆಯು ಕೆಳಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ.

7. ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಅನುಭವವು:

ತರಬೇತು ಲೇಖನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದೇ ಈಶಿಯ  
- ವಾಸ ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವು [transport  
cost] ತರಬೇತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ.

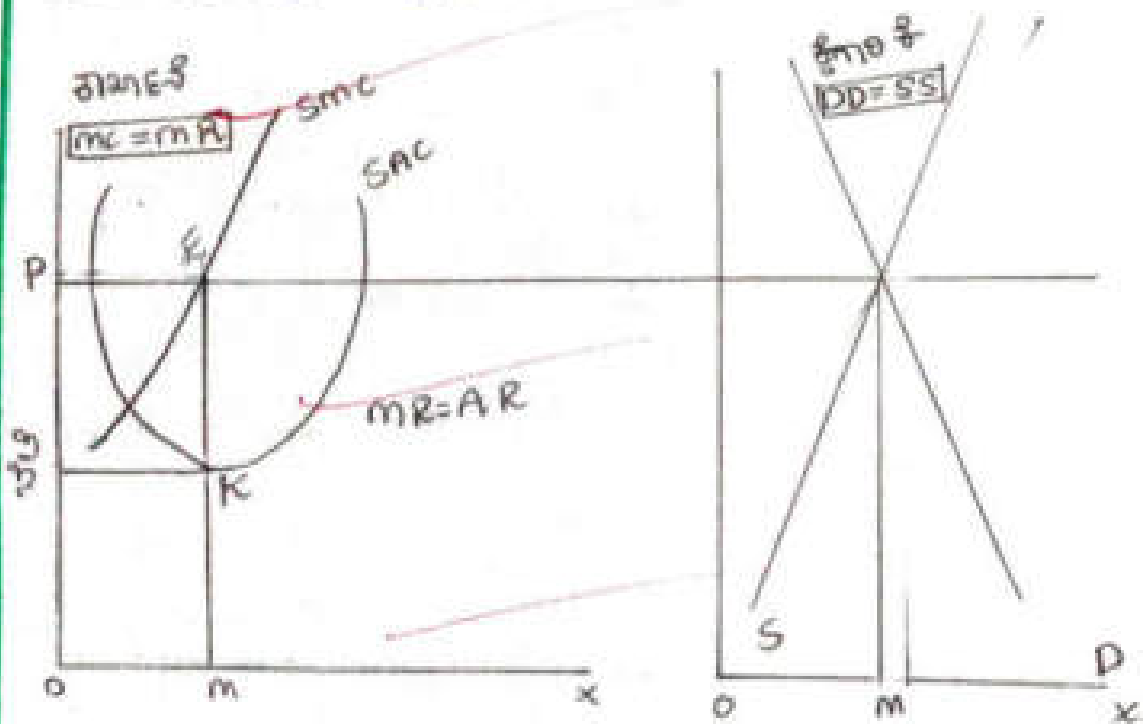
ಮದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ

- ಲೇಖನಿ ಹಿಚ್ಚುವರೆ ಇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಹಿಚ್ಚುವರೆ.
- ಲೇಖನಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹುಡುಗ ಹಿಚ್ಚುವರೆ ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಹಿಚ್ಚಿ ಇತಿ ಕುಮಾರ್ತದ.
- ಹುಡುಗ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಇತಿ ಹಿಚ್ಚುವರೆ.



## ಚಲನ ವಿಧಾನ

- ಚಲನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಲನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಲನವು ಸಮಕೋನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಲನವು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದು.
- ತ್ವರಿತ. ಚಲನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದು ಸಮಕೋನವು.
- ಚಲನವು ಬದಲಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಲನವು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದು.



## ಸಮಕೋನ ಚಲನ ವಿಧಾನ

ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಚಲನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದು ಯಾವುದು.  
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಚಲನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.  
 ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದು ಕೆಲವು  $MR=AR$   
 ಮತ್ತು ಚಲನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾಗುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು

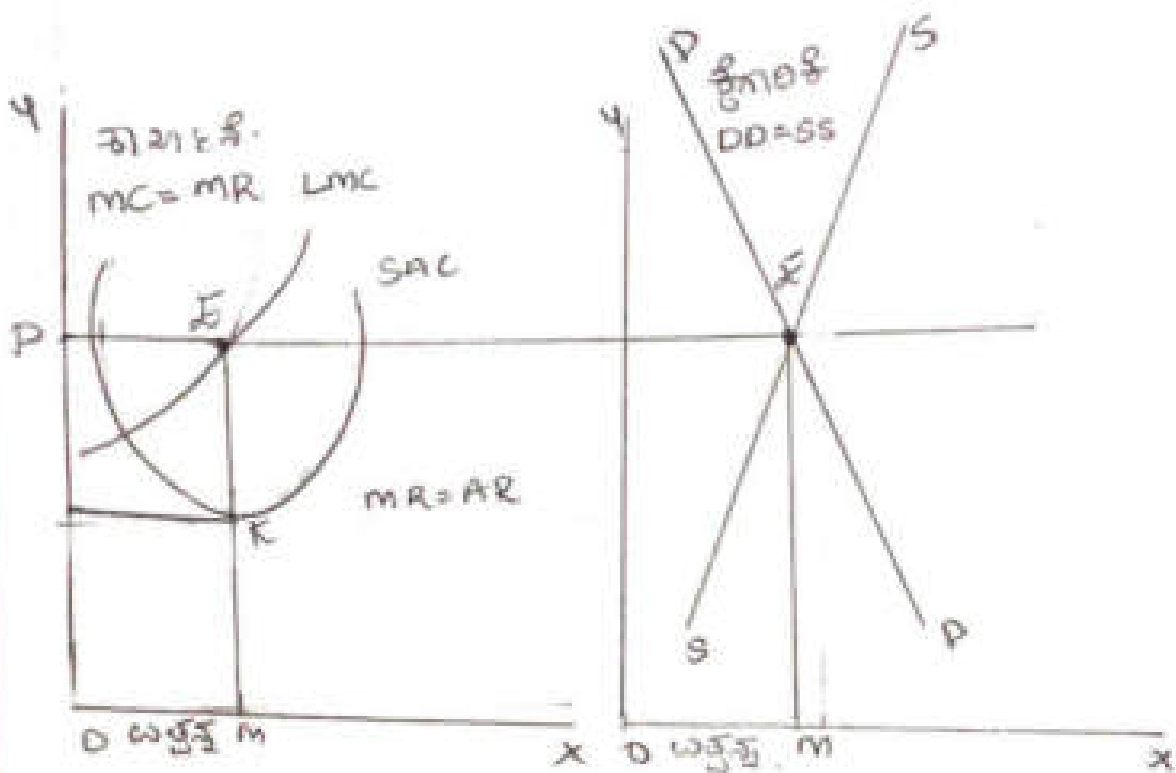
ಸಮಾಜ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕೌಶಿ ಗಾ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಮಾ  
 ಜ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೌಶಿ ಗಾ. ಯು. ಸಹಾಯಕ  
 ೦೧ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೌಶಿ ಕೌಶಿ  
 ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಸಾ. ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ  
 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯು. ಸಹಾಯಕ  
 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

~~ಅಂಶಗಳ~~ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯು. ಸಹಾಯಕ  
 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯು. ಸಹಾಯಕ

i ಕೌಶಿ ಕೌಶಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೌಶಿ ಕೌಶಿ  
 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

ii ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೌಶಿ ಕೌಶಿ  
 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೌಶಿ ಕೌಶಿ  
 ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ



ಉದ್ದಾವಧಿ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಚಲನೆ ಸರ್ಥಾಣನೆ.

ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಉದ್ದಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳೂ ಕೆಲವು ಉಳಿವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಚಲಿಯು. LRS ಉದ್ದಾವಧಿ ಹೊಡೆಕೆ ರೇಖೆ ಮತ್ತು DP ರೇಖೆ ರೇಖೆಗಳ ಸಂಧಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಥಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದ್ದಾವಧಿ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಚಲಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಬಿತ್ತರಿತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮತೋಲನ ಚಲಿ ಉದ್ದಾವಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಬಂದಾಗ

ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಸಮಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ  $LMC$  ಯ

ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೆಲಸ  $MR=AR$  ಅನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಒಟ್ಟು

ಕೆಲಸ  $LAC$  ಕೂಡ ಯುದ್ಧದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸು-

-ತ್ತದೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಸಮಂತೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

i ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ii ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

iii ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ



iii ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಕುಪಾತಿ  
 ರಾಜರಾಜ . ಹಳೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು  
 ಇತ್ತು ಯಾವುದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು

ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳು

ಸಮತೋಲನ

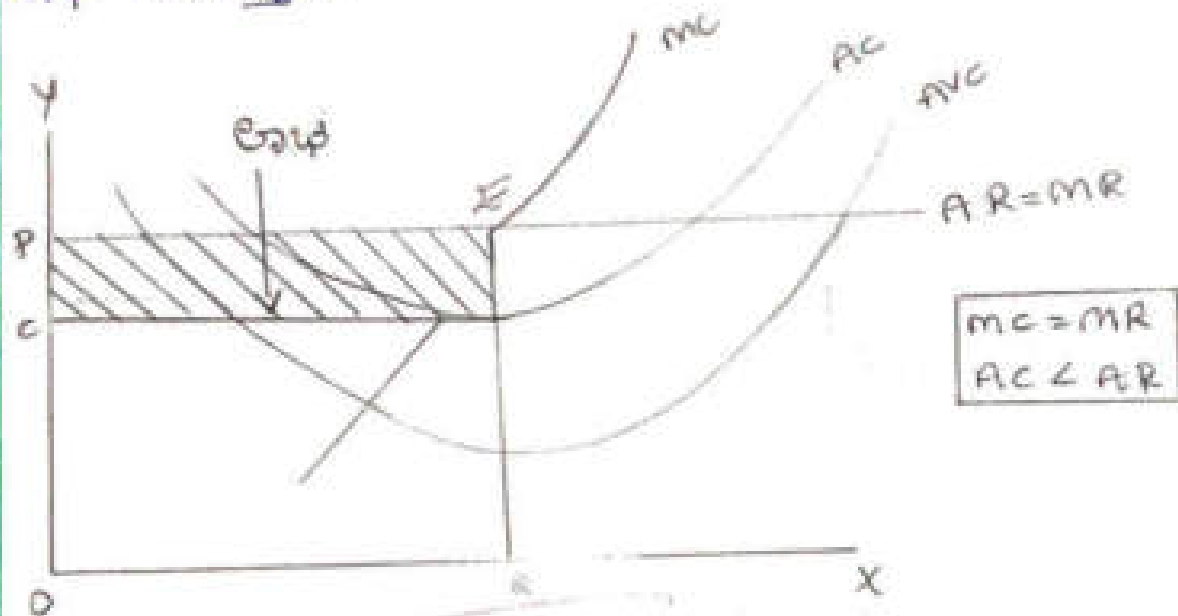
ಇಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮನು ಘಟಕ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿ  
 ಸಮತೋಲನವು ಸೇವಾಂತಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾಂತಿ  
 ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಸಮತೋಲನವು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ . ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಕೈಗೊ-  
 ಳುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ  
 ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು .  
 ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ  
 ಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರಿಸುವುದು.

1. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸೇವಾಂತಿ  
 ವೆಚ್ಚ [MC] ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾಂತಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ [MR]  
 ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ  
 ವಲಸೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅನಾಯವ್ಯ (AR) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ-

ಕಂಪನಿ [AC] ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಅಧಿಕ

ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ.



ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ

ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯು ಅಂದಾಜು E ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಂತರ ಅನಾಯವ್ಯ ರೇಖೆ MR ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಂತರ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ರೇಖೆ MC ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮನ್ವಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

AC ಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ

ಅನಾಯವ್ಯ AR ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ

ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. CPEB ಯು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ

ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ

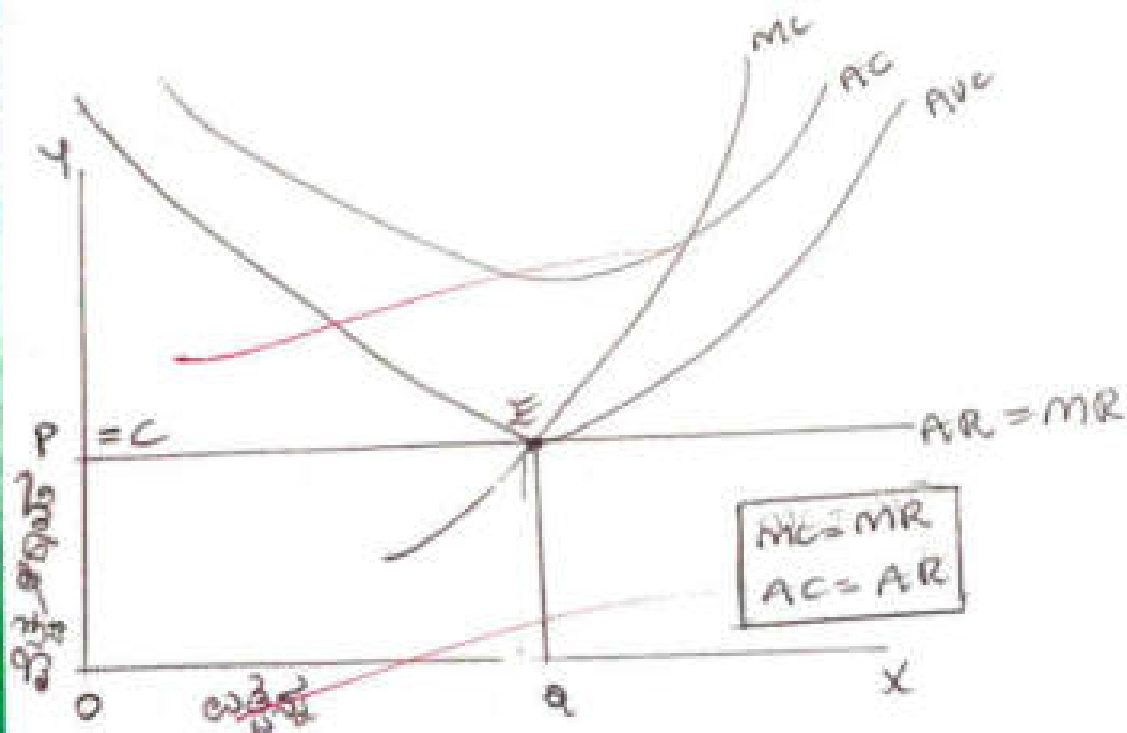
ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅನಾಯವ್ಯ ಸಮಾಂತರ ಅನಾಯವ್ಯ

ಸಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. AVC ಯು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

೨. ಅಲ್ಪವ್ಯಯಿತ್ವದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ

ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

ಸಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



ಅಲ್ಪವ್ಯಯಿತ್ವದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ

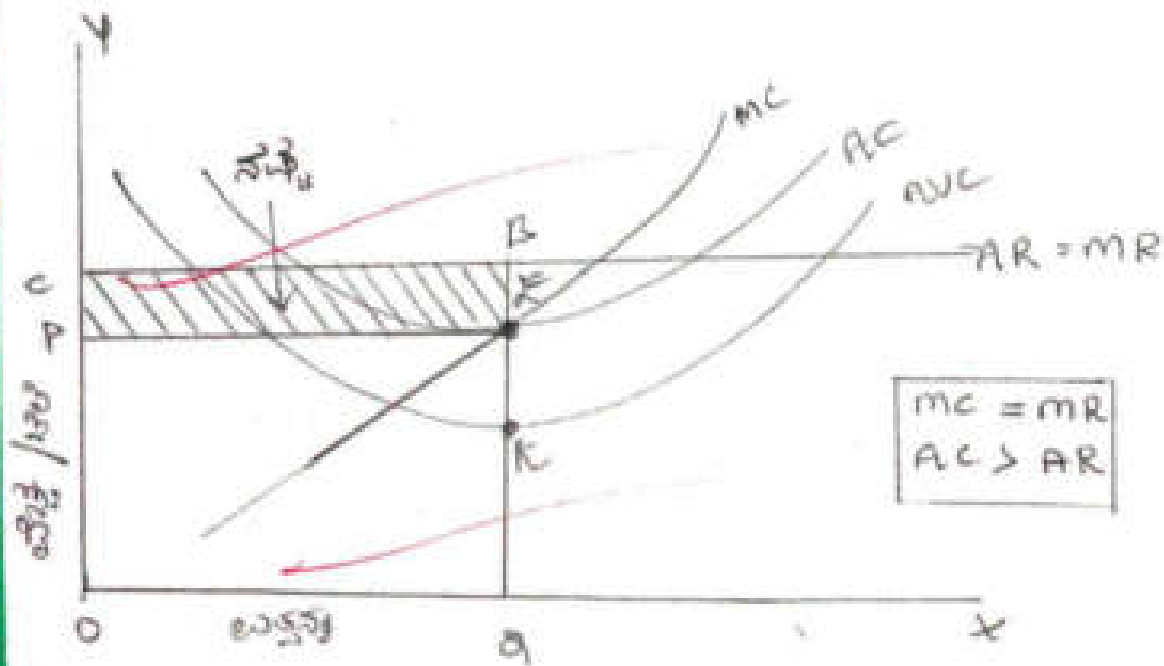
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು.

ಅಲ್ಪವಾಹಿ ನಷ್ಟ

ಪ್ರತಿ ಏಕಮಾನದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಪವಾಹಿ ನಷ್ಟ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.



ಅಲ್ಪವಾಹಿ ನಷ್ಟ

ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು MC ಮತ್ತು MRಗಳ ಸಂಸಮಾನದ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅದನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು. ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅಲ್ಪವಾಹಿ ನಷ್ಟ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

PC BF ಕಿಯತವು ಶ್ರೀಶೀನೆಯ ನಕ್ಕವನ್ನು  
ಕೋಪುತ್ಪದ

1. ಯುಜ್ಜುಗಡೆ ಚಲಿ :-

ಶ್ರೀಶೀನೆಯಯೊಂದು ನಕ್ಕುಣದ ಬಳಿಬತ್ತಿಟ್ಟಿ-

- ಕೂ ತನ್ನ ಲತ್ರನನಿಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲಸುಹದು . ಶ್ರೀಶೀನೆಯ  
ನೂಕಂ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ಚಲಿ ಕಮಾನ ವಾಸುವವೆರೆಗೊ

ಲತ್ರನನಿ ಮುನುವಾಯುತ್ಪದಿ. ಕೂಕಂ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚವು

ಕೂಕಂ ಕೂಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಮವಾಸುವ ಚಲಿ ಯುಜ್ಜುಗಡೆ

ಚಲಿಯೆಂಡು ಕೆಸಕು . ಚಲಿಯ ಕೂಕಂ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಿಂತ

ಕೂಕುಯದಕೆ ~~ಶ್ರೀಶೀನಿ ತನ್ನ ಭವಾಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸೂಸುಹುತ್ಪದಿ~~

ಶ್ರೀಶೀನೆಯ ಕಮತೋಲನ 20ನು 2 ಯೂನ ಕೂಕಂ

ವಾಸುತ್ಪದಿ. ಅನಿ 20ನು 2 ಯೂನ ಕೂಕಂ ಚಲಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ

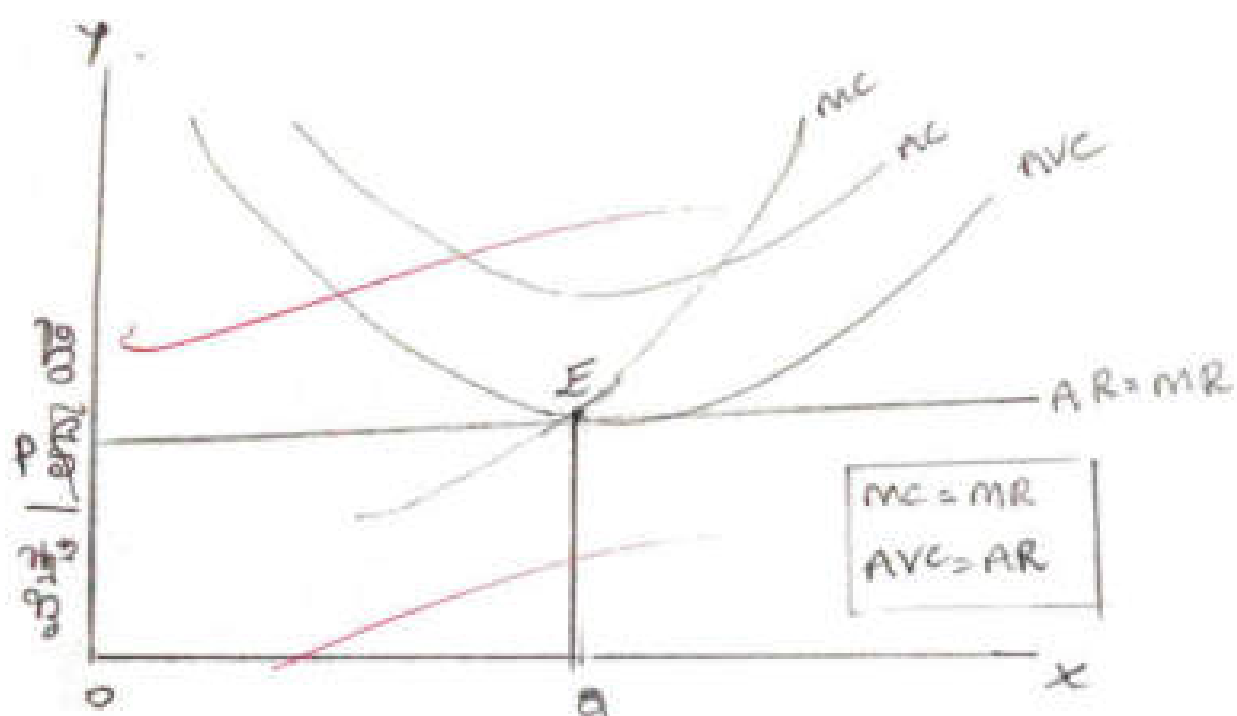
ವು [AVC] ಕೂಕಂ ಕೂಯಕ್ಕೆ [AR] ಕಮವಾಸು

ಹುತ್ಪದಿ . 0Pಯು ಚಲಿಯಾಸುತ್ಪದಿ. ಕೂಕಂ ವೆಚ್ಚವು

[AVC] ಕೂಕಂ ಕೂಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ [AR] ಕೆಚ್ಚುಹುತ್ಪದಿ.

ಕೂಕುಣದ ಶ್ರೀಶೀನಿನಿ ಅತ್ತರ ನೆಕ್ಕು ಕೂಕುಹುತ್ಪದಿ.

ಬಿಸ್ಕುಟ್ ಕೋಶನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸಿ  
 ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಅನುಯಾಯಿ ಕೋಶನಂತೆ ಚರ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಿಂತ  
 ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಕೋಶನನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ.  
 ಇದು ಸಿಲಾನ್ ಎಫ್ ಮುಚ್ಚುಗಡೆ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು  
 ಮುಚ್ಚುಗಡೆ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ



ಅನೇಕ ಅಪಂಗತ ಕಲ್ಪನಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ತಿರುಹು

- ನೀ ಫೈಡೋಲೆಗೆ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ

ನೈವಿದ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವವಿದೆ. ಒಂದುವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಮಹತ್ವ

ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಡುವೆ ತಿರುಹು

ಫೈಡೋಲೆಯು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಮಹತ್ವ ಫೈಡೋ

- ವಾಡು ಮಹತ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಲಿ

ಕುಮಾರತೆಯನ್ನು ಇದ್ದು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು

ವನ್ನು ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ

ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕೆ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕೆ ಫೈಡೋಲೆಯ ಅಧಿಕ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು

ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

## ಲಷಕಂಶರ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಮರುಕೆತ್ತಿ  
ಲಂಬವು ಕೆಳಗವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಠಗಾರರನ್ನು  
ಯೊಂದರೂ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ  
ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮರುಕೆತ್ತಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಖರೀದಿದಾರರು  
ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಠಗಾರರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ  
ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಮರುಕೆತ್ತಿ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಈಗ  
ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ.  
ಮರಾಠಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಗೆ  
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈಗ ಲಕ್ಷಣವು ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ.  
ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಣವು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

# ASSIGNMENT ON ECONOMICS



# ASSIGNMENT ON ECONOMICS

Submitted To,

Reshma mam  
Dept of Economics  
Cauvery College  
Goukoppal

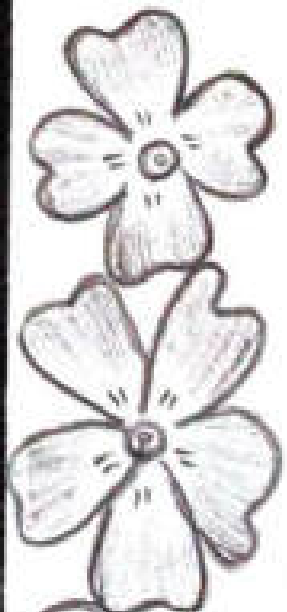
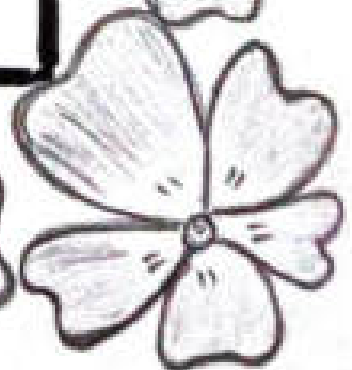
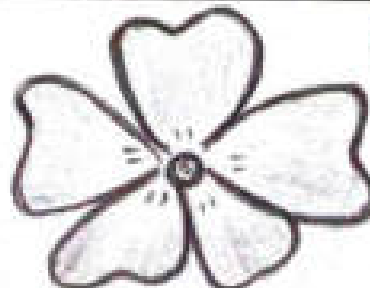
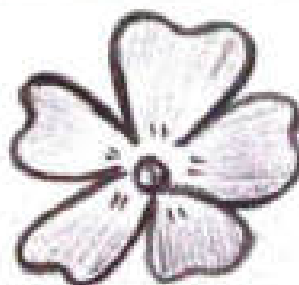
Submitted By,

Bindu. H.L  
I BA  
Cauvery college  
Goukoppal.

Submitted on,

31 Jan 2022

A















೧ ಕಲ್ಲುಪುಟ, ೨ ಒಣ ಕೈಲ, ೩ ಒಣ ಗುಣ್ಣು, ೪ ತುಂಬು ಪತ್ರೆಯ  
 ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಗುಣ್ಣು, ೫ ಒಂದು ಶಿಖರವೆ ಸೆರವಾಯಿತು ಒಣಗು,  
 ಯುಕ್ತ ೬ ಕೈಲ ನಿಶಿ.

### 7. ಅಹೇಶಿ ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ:

∴ ————— ∴

ಒಂಟಿವು ಕೊಡತೆಯನ್ನು ಸವಾಳಸು 1991ರ  
 ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಹೇಶಿ ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಯಾತ್ರಿ  
 ನಿಷಿ. ಸುರ ಪುಟಕೆಯ ಅಹೇಶಿ ಪುಟಕೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು  
 ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು. ಒಂದು ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ  
 ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ಪುಟಕೆ 5 ರಷ್ಟು ಅಹೇಶಿ ಸುರ ಪುಟಕೆಗೆ  
 ಒಂದು ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ.

### 8. ಅಹೇಶಿ ತಂತ್ರವು:

∴ ————— ∴

ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ಪುಟಕೆಯ  
 ಅಹೇಶಿ ಪುಟಕೆಯ ಅಹೇಶಿ ತಂತ್ರವು ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು  
 ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ನಿಷಿಯ ಯಾತ್ರಿ ನಿಷಿ. ಅಹೇಶಿ ತಂತ್ರವು  
 ಒಂದು ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸುರವು ಸುರವು ಸುರವು  
 ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ  
 ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸುರವು ಸುರವು ಸುರವು  
 ಅಹೇಶಿ. ತಂತ್ರವು ಒಂದು ಪುಟಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ  
 ನಿಷಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ.

9. ಬಕಸ್ವಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ  
ಃ "ಐದನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ" ಃ

ಬಕಸ್ವಯ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಐದನೇ ಐದನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 100 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಐದನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುವ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಹೊಸ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಈ ಐದನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಹೊಸ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಐದನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಹೊಸ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಂಧಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

10. ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಧಾನ

ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಧಾನ, ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಧಾನ ವಿಧಾನ (Mergers), ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಧಾನ (Amalgamation) ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಧಾನ 1978 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಧಾನ.





ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಆಗಸುವ ಯುಗ, ಅದೇಶ್ಯಾದ ಒಂದೆಷ್ಟು, ಆಯ್ದುನ ಯುಕ್ತ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಳ ಸುಕಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಯುಗ ಈ ಎರಡು ಕೈಗಾಂವಿ ತ್ವರನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಉದ್ಭವ ಯುಗ ಒಂದೇ ರೂಪ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವೆ.

### 3. ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವಲಯದ ಪಕ್ಷಿಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು:

ಈ ಎರಡು ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವಲಯದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳೆ ಆಯ್ದುನ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ. ಕೆಲವು ಆಯ್ದುನ ಯುಕ್ತ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವಲಯದ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾಂವಿ ತ್ವರನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ಭವ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವೆ.

### 4. ವಕಸ್ತಾಯ್ತು ಯುಕ್ತ ಕೆಲವರ ಸ್ವಾಯ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ:

ಈ ಎರಡು ವಕಸ್ತಾಯ್ತು ಯುಕ್ತ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಳೆ ಆಯ್ದುನ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವಲಯದ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾಂವಿ ತ್ವರನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ಭವ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಆಯ್ದುನ ಯುಕ್ತ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವಲಯದ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾಂವಿ ತ್ವರನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ಭವ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವೆ.

### ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:

1991 ಕೈಗಾಂವಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಳೆ ಆಯ್ದುನ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವಲಯದ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾಂವಿ ತ್ವರನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ಭವ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವೆ.

### 1. ಅನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ತ್ರಿಭಾವಗಳು:

ಈ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಅದೇಕೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು. ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ.  
 ತರಬೇತಿಯವರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರ  
 ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶದ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ.

## 2. ಅದೇಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರ :-

ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರವು ಸಹ ಈಶ್ವರಿ  
 51ರ ವರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗ 100ರ ವರ್ಗ ಅಂತಿಮ  
 ಸೇರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರವು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ  
 ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರವು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ  
 ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು

ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರವು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು

## 3. ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು :-

ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಅದೇಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರವು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು  
 ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

#### 4. ಸುಯೋಜನೆ :-

1991ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವರದಿಯು ಸುಯೋಜನೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ  
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಸ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ  
ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಹೊಸದೇ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದ ಕೂಡ  
ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ತಂತ್ರ ಹೊಸದೇ. ಹೊಸ ಈ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ  
ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಯೋಜನೆ ತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸುಯೋಜನೆ  
ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ.

#### 5. ವಕಸ್ತುಯು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪೈಪೋಟಿ :-

ಈ ವಿಷಯ ವಕಸ್ತುಯು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ  
ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದ  
ವರದಿಯು ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ  
ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ವಕಸ್ತುಯು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ  
-ನ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು  
ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

# ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಡ್ಡಿಕೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಯುಗ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು 1991ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯು.

## 1. ಯುದ್ಧ ತಂತ್ರ (ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರ) ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ - ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು

1991ರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯು. 1991ರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯು.

ಇವರ ಜನಕ ವಲಯವು ಆಸ್ತಿಸ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆನಿಶ್ಯವು  
 ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಕೈತ್ರಗ್ಯಸ್ತು ಯಂಥ ತ್ರಿಸೂರುತವ.

- i) ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾತ್ಮಕ ವಲಯ ಸೆಲವ್ಯ ಸಾರಗ್ಯು ಯತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗ್ಯು.
- ii) ತ್ರೈಲ ಯತ್ತು ವಿಜಾ ಸಾಹಸ್ಯಾಗ್ಯು ವೆರಿಕೇಂದ್ರನೇ ಯತ್ತು  
 ತೀವರತೇನಯುತೆ.
- iii) ರಕ್ಷಣಿ ಯತೇರಾಗ್ಯು ಯತ್ತು ಯಜ್ಞತಂತ್ರದ ಸಾರಗ್ಯು  
 ತಯಂತೆ.
- iv) ಛೇದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ದೀರ್ಘಕವರ್ತನೆ ನಿಗ್ರಹಯಕವಾಗುವ  
 ಯತ್ತು ವಿಜಾ ವಲಯದ ಪಾಂಡುಕೆಯ ಸಾರಗ್ಯು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ  
 - ವ ಕೈತ್ರಗ್ಯು ತಂತ್ರದ ನಿಭವ್ಯತೆ ಯತ್ತು ತಯಂತೆ  
 ಸುಯುಕ್ತಗ್ಯು ನಿವಂತನ.

## 2. ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತ ಕೈಗಾರಣ್ಯ ಯುನಶ್ಚತನ.

∴ \_\_\_\_\_ ∴

ವೈದ್ಯಕವಿಜಾ (ವಿಜಾ ದೀರ್ಘಕವಲಯ) ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತವೂ  
 - ರೂ ಕೈಗಾರಣ್ಯಸ್ತು ಯುನಶ್ಚತನಯಂತನ ಯಂತುಯು ಶಿವಕಜನ  
 ವಲಯವು ಸುಯುಕ್ತಗ್ಯು ಯುತೆಯು ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಛೇದಯಗು  
 - ತವ.

## 3. ರೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಉಪಕೇತ.

∴ \_\_\_\_\_ ∴





#### 4. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

-೧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (Mutual Funds) ಗಳು, ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ - ಉತ್ತಮ ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

#### 5. ವೃತ್ತಿ ತಂತ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವೃತ್ತಿ ತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹೊಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ (autonomy) ಉತ್ತಮ ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.



### 8. ಉದೇಶಿ ರಾಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ತೋತ್ರವೆಂಬ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು

∴ \_\_\_\_\_ ∴

ನಿವಾಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಾಹ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು  
ನಿವಾರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು  
ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿ 5 ರಂತೆ ಬಂದ ಸಿಂಹದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ  
- ರೀತಿ.

### 9. ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜನೆ

∴ \_\_\_\_\_ ∴

ನಾನು ತಂದೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗ  
ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲದ ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗ  
ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಒಂದು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ನಿವಾಹದಂತೆ ಬಂದ  
- ಗು ಪುನರುಜ್ಜನೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

### 10. ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಹಾಳುಮಗ್ಗ.

∴ \_\_\_\_\_ ∴

ನಿವಾಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಬಾಹ್ಯದಿಂದ  
ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗ  
- ತು. ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಾಹ್ಯದ ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗ  
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಾಹ್ಯದ ಒಡ್ಡುಮಗ್ಗ  
ಬಾಹ್ಯದ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು  
ಕೊಡುವುದು.

Business

Economics

Assignment - 1

From,

~~Hopa~~ (B)

YASHAVINI-C

I B.com (B)

gonikoppal

To,

Kushalappa Sir  
cauvay 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 alford Marshall

According to law of diminishing marginal utility when a person consumes a particular commodity continuously there marginal utility from the additional units decreases.

Assumption of the law first assumption

1. The units of the commodity should be used continuously if there is any interval between the consumption of 2 goods then the law will not operate.

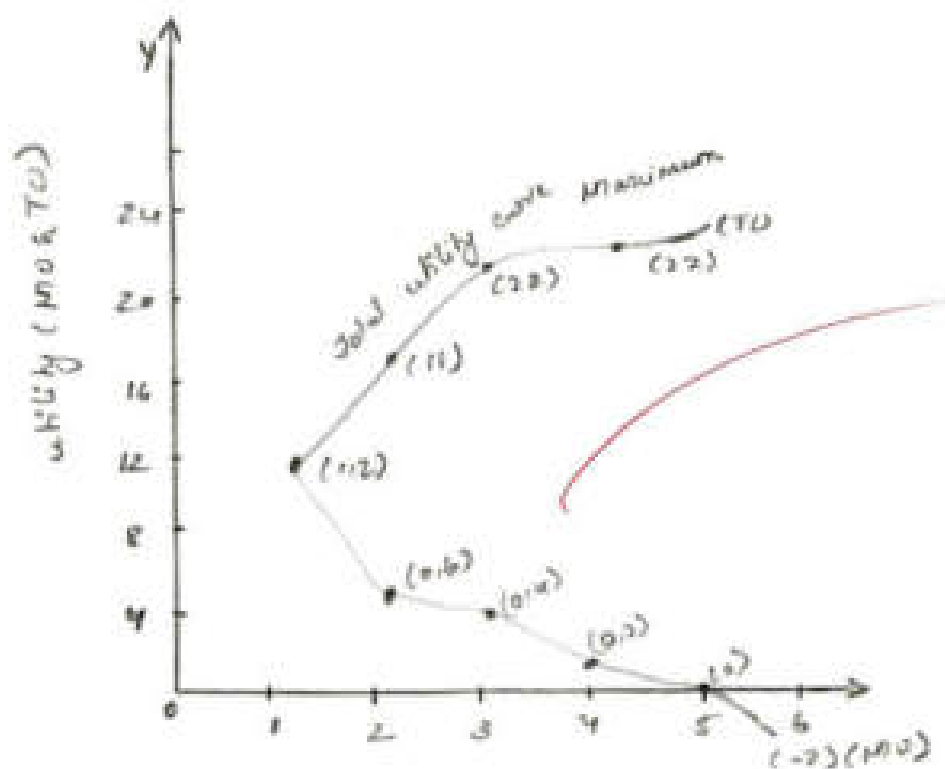
2. Utility can be measured in coordinate number like 1, 2, 3, 4, . . . . . units.

3. The price of the commodity must remain constant

4. Consumer should be an ordinary person these law

If that first mango if he continues to consume the 5 units of mango marginal utility falls by units respectively, when he consumes the 5 units of mango marginal utility becomes zero, zero marginal utility in the indicates of full satisfied stage of he, otherwise the mango the marginal utility becomes negatively and the total utility starts diminishing.

The law of diminishing can shown in the following diagram.



In the above diagram X-axis represent the number of mango consumed in an assembly and Y-axis represent utility curve.



MU is a marginal utility curve. It is a total utility curve. The MU curve starts at a high point and slopes downward from left to right. It reaches 0 and then becomes negative. It increases at a diminishing rate 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 are not changed.
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 experiment price always

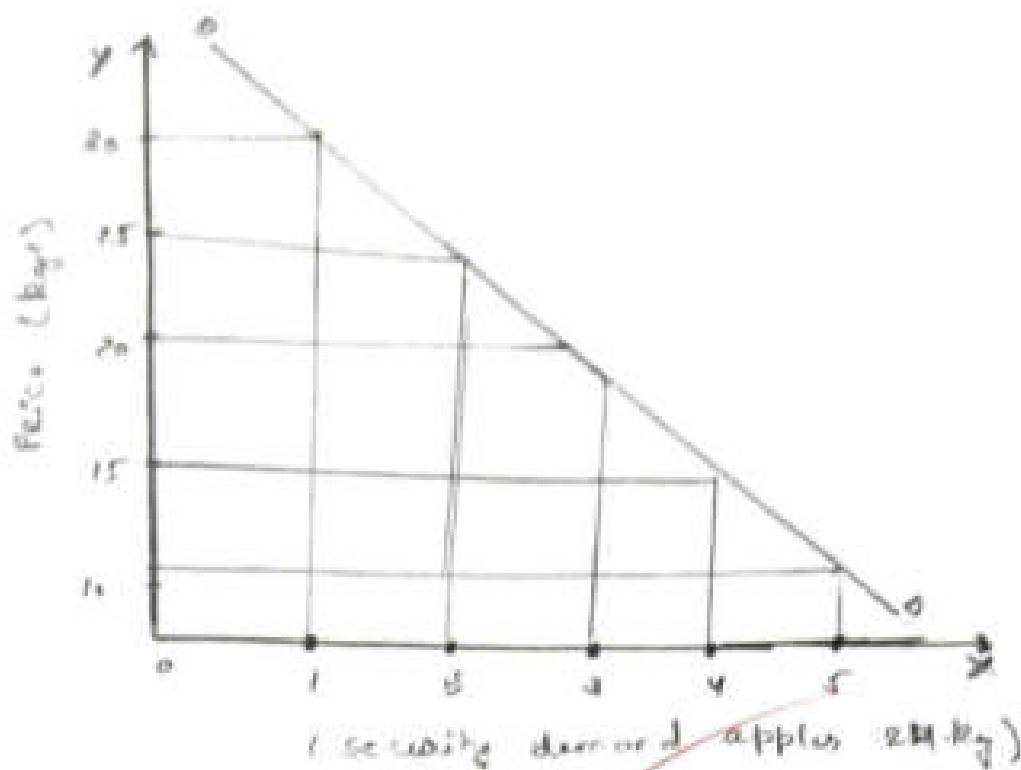
The law of demand can be stated with help of table.

It is a table list 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 in 25 rupees the quantity increases to 2kg 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 value is related with the change in the price.



In the above diagram x-axis represents quantity demanded (apples in Rs) and y-axis represents price (Rs) 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

Merely - 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 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

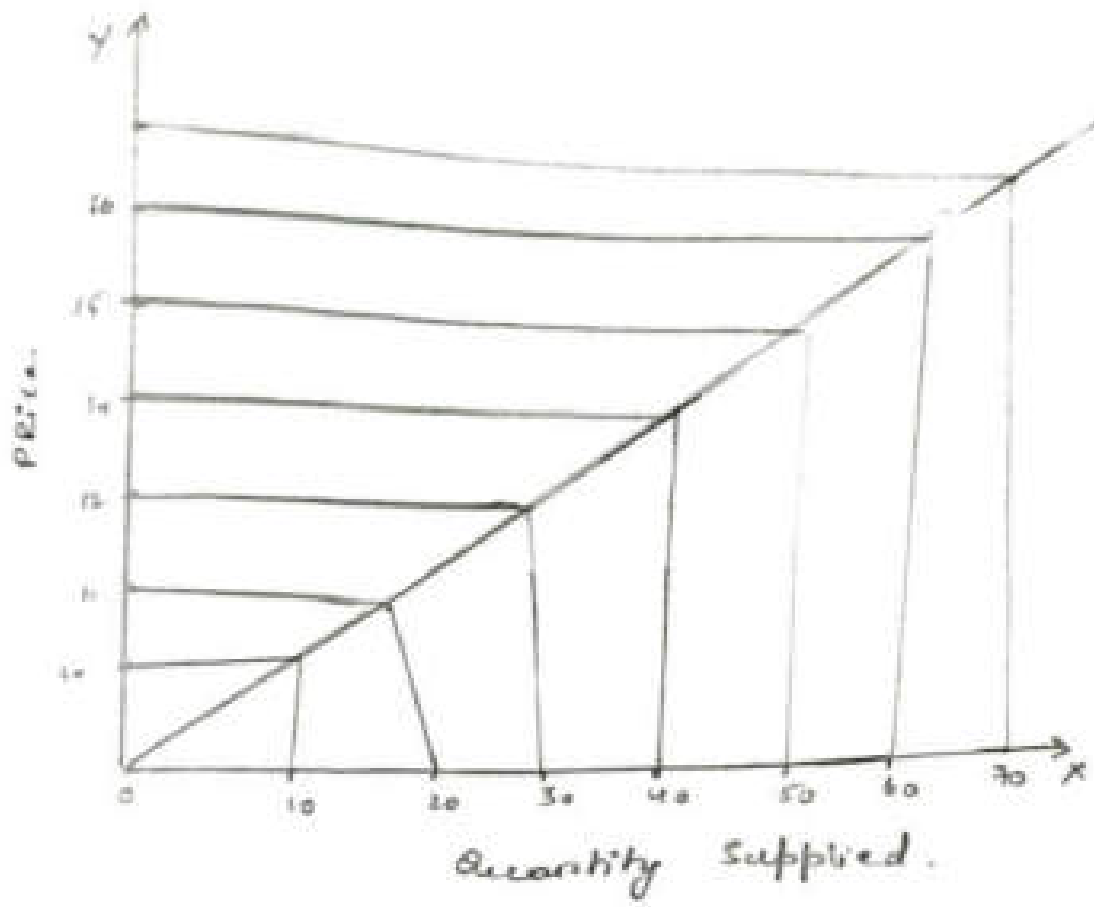
A supply schedule is a table statement.

indicating the Relationship between change in price and change in supply.

Price (Per kg)	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, seller will supply higher quantity of supply, when the price of decreases, seller will offered lower 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 represent quantity supplied and Y axis represent price. It shows the upward sloping curve which shows the upward sloping curve. Because there is a positive relationship between change in price and change in quantity supplied.

SEEN  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

\* Thank you \*



BUSINESS  
ECONOMICS  
ASSIGNMENT

(B) ~~10/11/19~~

Date:- 2019

SUBMITTED BY,

KANSHIK G, 5<sup>th</sup> B com 'B'

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 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 apples is falling the consumers will buy.

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# LAW OF DEMAND

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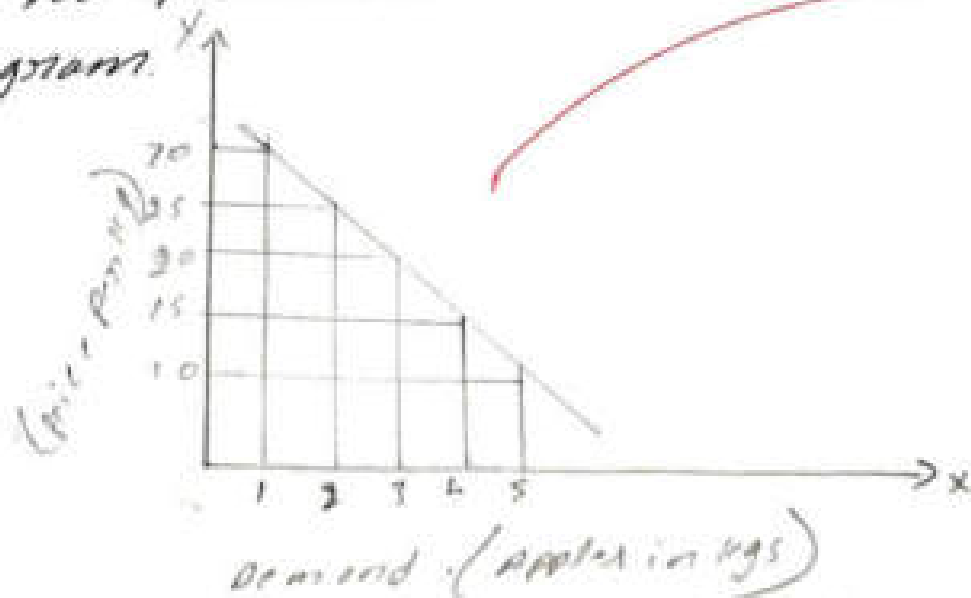
It is clear from the schedule that as the price of the apple goes on falling the consumer will buy more and more apple or commodity.

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)
35	200
20	300
15	400
10	500

The market demand schedule also depicts an inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded.

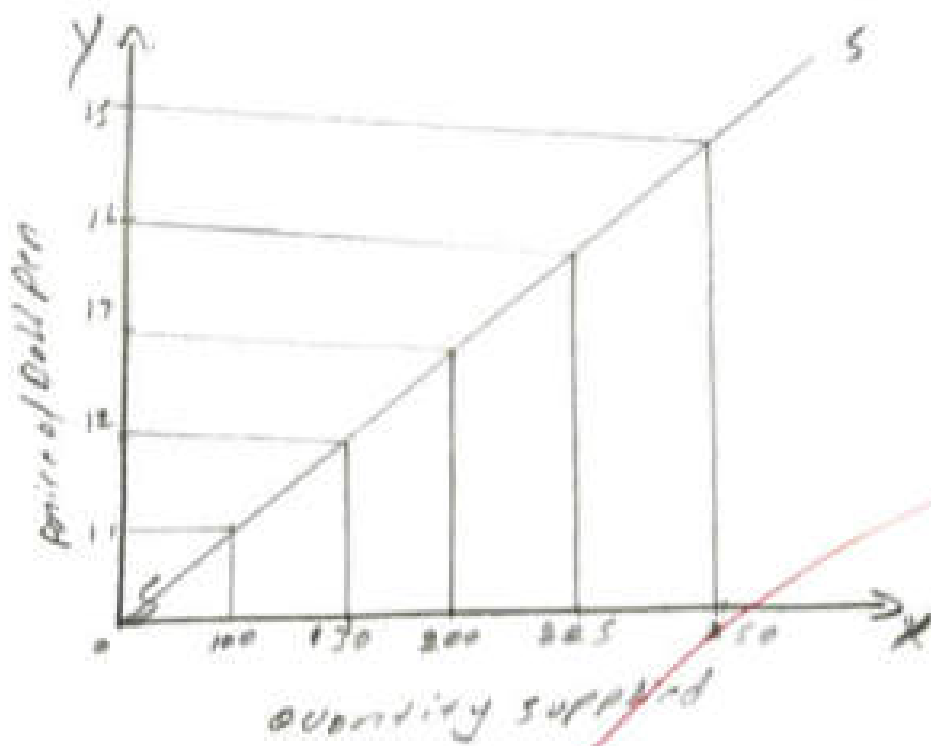
The law of demand can be shown in the following diagram.



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 dozen. 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 system
- 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 :-

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1<sup>st</sup> B.COM SECTION

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

DATE :- 2020

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ:-

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಭಾಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಸಮಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪನಾ ವಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವರು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡಿಸುವ ರೀತಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಮಯದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ:-

ಇದರ ಅಂಶ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅನುಭವಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಸರಣಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಘಟಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಚಯದಂತೆ ಕಾಲದ ಅಂತರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಮಯದ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ:-

- \* ಈ ಸಮಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- \* ಸರಣಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಲದ ಅಂತರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ
- \* ಸರಣಿ ಪ್ರತಿಘಟನೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ (ಉದಾ) ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.
- \* ಸರಣಿ ಪ್ರತಿಘಟನೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಲದ ಅಂತರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಸಮಯ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿಯೂ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿಯೂ

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ  
೪

ಸರಿಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ (ಮೂಲನ ಹಣ್ಣು) ಫಲಕ	ಒಟ್ಟು ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣ [T.U]	ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣ [m.c]
1	12	12
2	18	06
3	22	04
4	24	02
5	24	00
6	22	-02

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅನುಭವೀಯ ಮೂಲನ ಹಣ್ಣು ಅನುಭವೀಯದ ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣವು 12 ಅಂದರೆ ಮೂಲನ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟು ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣವು ಕೂಡ 12 ಅಂದರೆ. ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅನುಭವೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರುವಂತೆ ಅನುಭವೀಯ ರಿತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೆ ಅನುಭವೀಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೋರುವಂತೆ ಮೂಲನ ಅನುಭವೀಯ ಮೂಲನ ರಿತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರಿಯಾಗ ಅಂದರೆ 12 ರಿಯಾಸಿಟಿವಿಟಿ ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣ ಕೂಡ 12 ರಿಯಾಸಿಟಿವಿಟಿವಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ರಿತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರಿಯಾದ ಮೂಲನ ಅನುಭವೀಯ ರಿಯಾಸಿಟಿವಿಟಿವಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿರಿಯಾಗ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 6, 4, 2 ರಿಯಾಸಿಟಿವಿಟಿವಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಅನಂತರವೂ ಅನುಭವೀಯವನ್ನು ಮೂಲನವರಿಸಿದರೆ ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ನಂತರ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತೆ -ದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಸೀಮಂತ ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ತುಪ್ಪಿಗುಣ ಗರಿಷ್ಠವಿರುತ್ತೆ.



೩೪ನೆ ಚಾಹಿರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವದ ಷರತ್ತು

ಚಾಹಿರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಅಪಾರವಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದು ಹೆಚ್ಚುರಬಹುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಲವು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯರಬಹುದು ಅಂದರೆ ೩೪ನೆ ಷರತ್ತಿನಂತಿಗಾಗಿ ಚಾಹಿರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಈ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿರುವುದು ೩೪ನೆ ಚಾಹಿರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

- 1] ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ
- 2] ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ
- 3] ಸರಿಸಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ
- 4] ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ
- 5] ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ

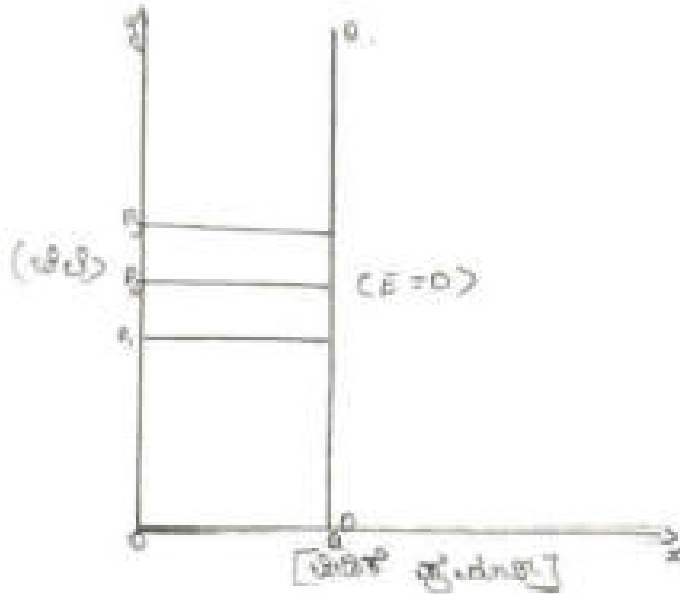
1] ಚಾಹಿರಿಯ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ :-

ಚಾಹಿರಿಯ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಷರತ್ತಿನಂತಿಯಾದರೆ ಚಾಹಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಾಧ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಷರತ್ತಿನಂತಿಯಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಚಾಹಿರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗುವುದು ಚಾಹಿರಿಯ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರವಾದರೆ ಚಾಹಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕುಗ್ಗುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ೩೪ನೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಚಾಹಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಚಾಹಿರಿಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ೩೪ನೆ ಷರತ್ತಿನಂತಿಗಾಗಿ ಚಾಹಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದು. ಚಾಹಿರಿಯ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅನುಪಾತವನ್ನು  $e = \infty$  (ಅನಂತ) ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದು.



ಆಯಿಕ್ ಸೂತ್ರ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಶಾಂತತ್ವ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯಿಕ್ ಎಂದು ವರ್ಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೆಲಿಯಂನ ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಾಹತತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಾಭ್ಯಂತರ ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ  $E=0$  ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಲಿಯಂನ ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ಯಾಹತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಈಗಲೂ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೂಲನಂತೆ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



ಶಿಖಾಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಆಯಿಕ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ 00 ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಒಂದು ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ವ ರೂಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿ 00 ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ  $OP$  ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ  $OQ$  ಇದ್ದಾಗಲೂ ಆಯಿಕ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ 00 ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅದು ಬೆಲೆವನ್ನೇ ಇತರ ಆಯಿಕ್ ಸೂತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಿ:- ಚಲಿ ಶಿಖಾಚಿ 10 ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಾಗಿದೆ ಆಯಿಕ್ ಶಿಖಾಚಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ  $E_p = \frac{0}{10} = 0$  (ಶಿಖಾಚಿ)ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

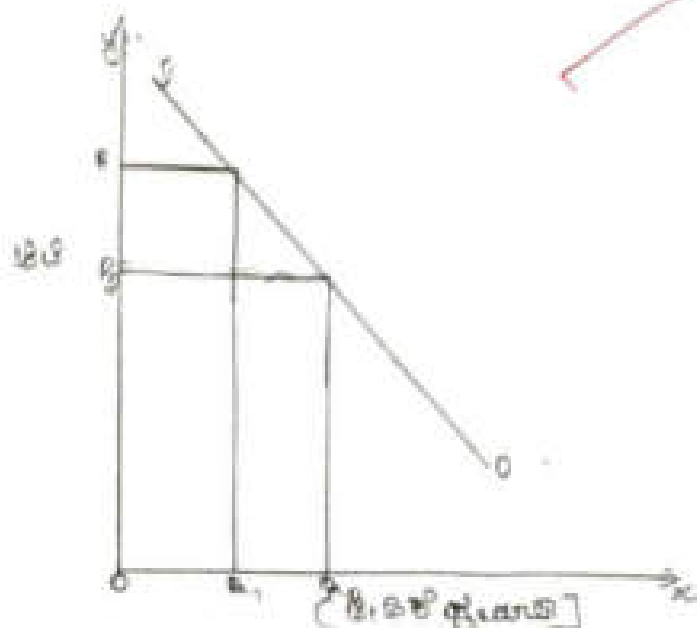
ಆಯಿಕ್ ಸೂತ್ರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಾಹತತ್ವ:-

ಚಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಾಗುವುದೇ ಅನ್ವಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿಕ್ ಎಂದಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ಸೂತ್ರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಶಾಂತತ್ವ ವನ್ನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.



ಆಡಿಕೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ:-

ಆರಂಭದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿಕೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಆಡಿಕೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಡಿಕೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದೇ ಆಡಿಕೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿಕೆ ಕುಗ್ಗುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡೆಯದಾಗಿಸುವುದೇ ಆಡಿಕೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದು ಆಡಿಕೆಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವ (Elastic) ಆಡಿಕೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿಕೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯು ಆಡಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ | ಆಡಿಕೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ. ಆಡಿಕೆ ಆಡಿಕೆ ಆಡಿಕೆ 10 ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದನಗೊಂಡರೆ, ಆಡಿಕೆ ಆಡಿಕೆ 10 ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕತ್ವವನ್ನು  $E < 1$  ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು.



ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ತೋರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಆಡಿಕೆ 0.5 ಆದರೆ 0.5 ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿಕೆ 0.5 ಆದರೆ 0.5 ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು



- ಸರಕಾರಿ ಅತಿಹಣ್ಣು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.
- ಸಾಲ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸರಕುಗಳ ಖರೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಅನುಸೂಚಿ:

ಈ ಕೃಷಿ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಂತೆ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಖರೀದಿ ಯೋಜನೆ	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ (ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಖರೀದಿ)
100	50
200	100
300	150
400	200
500	250

See you  
Kishan

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಖರೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಖರೀದಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಖರೀದಿ 100 ಆದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು 50 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಖರೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡಲು 200 ಕೆಲವು 300 ಕೆಲವು 400 ಕೆಲವು 500 ಆದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸರಕಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 50 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಖರೀದಿಯಂತೆ 100, 150, 200 ಆದಾಗ 250 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಖರೀದಿಯಂತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸರಿಸಂಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

# Assignment on Business Economic

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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 & Economics 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 on aspect of the nature of business economics.

## ② It is based on Micro Economics:

We understand the basic difference b/w micro & macroeconomics. A business manager is certainly more concerned about the objectives of his own



Organization After all, this helps him in ensuring 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 in Approach :-

Business Economics is a positive approach & avoids unrealistic assumptions in its description of business. Business Economics is a positive approach. It does not deal with problems which are not in the real world.

### 4) Interdisciplinary :-

Business Economics involves knowledge from many other disciplines like mathematics, statistics, accounting, marketing etc. Business is interdisciplinary in nature.

### 5) Normative :-

Business Economics is normative in nature. It offers suggestions for the application of economic principles in business firms. It involves making decisions & planning for the future. However, firms must understand this judgement thoroughly to make a decision. 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 :-

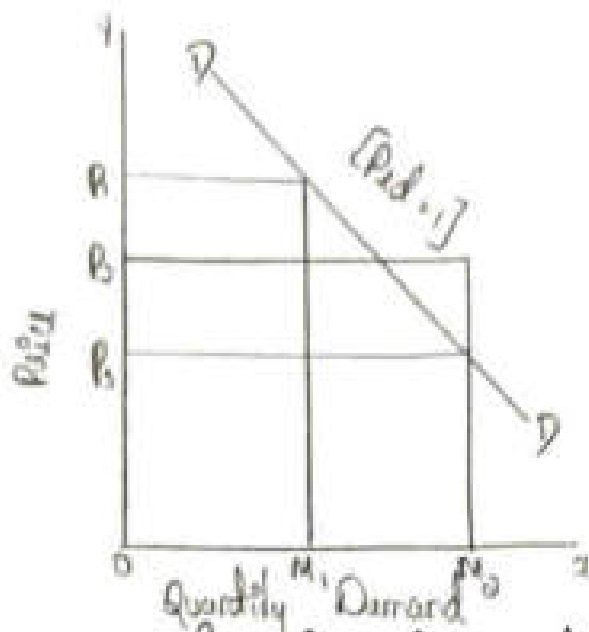
Profits depend on many factors like changing prices, market conditions, etc. The profit theory helps firms in measuring & managing profits under such uncertain conditions. Business Economics deals with the techniques and of minimising risks. Profit theory guides in the measurement & management of profit, in calculating the present returns 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 law 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.

As 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 The 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

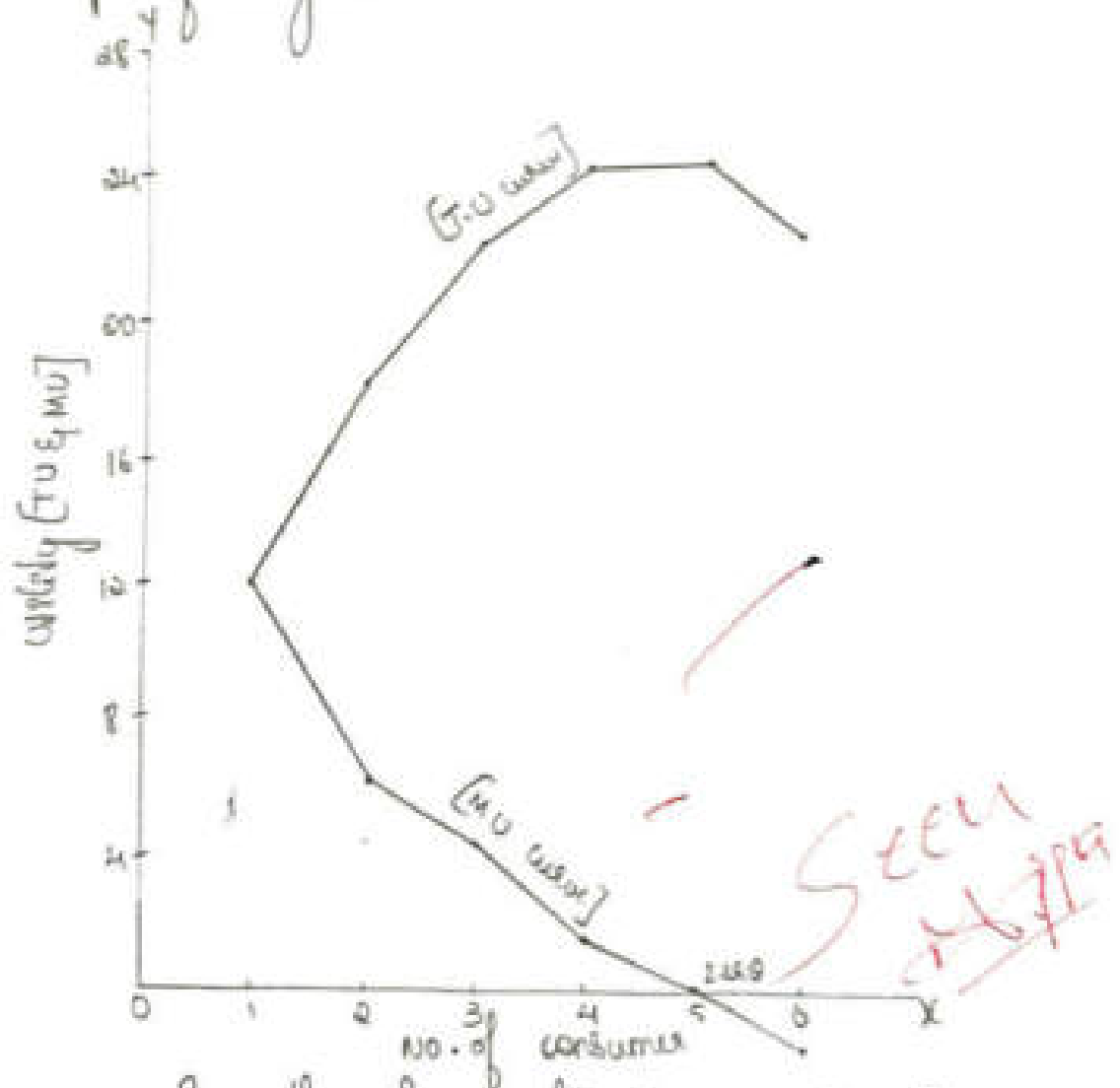
No. of consumer	T.U. (Total Utility)	M.U. (Marginal Utility)
1	12	12
2	18	6
3	22	4
4	24	2
5	24	0
6	20	-2

In the above table, when the consumer consumes a first mango he gets 12 marginal utility & 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 attained & the TU starts to decrease.

# MONETARY ECONOMICS

Topic :-

- Functions of Money
- Functions of Commercial Bank
- Functions of RBI

Submitted By,

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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 performs 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 values 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 to 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) Basis 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) Basis of credit:-

The modern economy is based on credit. Money serves as a basis of the vast structure of modern credit system.

# Functions of Commercial Bank

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 types.

- a) Accepting deposits
- b) Advancing of loans.

### a) Accepting deposits:

Accepting deposit is the most important function of commercial bank. The bank 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.

#### ⇒ Revolving 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 holders. The bank allows such customers to overdraft their account upto certain limit. This facility is generally available to businessmen 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.

II 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 matters.

### 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.

## Traditional Functions:

### 1) Monopoly of note issued:

Under section 22 of the RBI act, the bank has the sole right to issue of currency notes of all denominations of rupee ₹5, ₹10, ₹20, ₹50, ₹100, ₹200, ₹500 and 2000 in the country. The RBI follows minimum reserve system while issuing currency notes since 1956. It has to maintain reserve of gold, silver and foreign exchange against issue of currency notes.

### 2) Banker to the government:

The RBI act as a banker, agent and "advisor" to the government. The RBI performing the same functions as the commercial banks perform to their customers, such as it receives deposits from the government and advance loans to it when it needs money. It receives and makes all payments on behalf of the government.

### 3) Banking banks:

The activities of all commercial banks are controlled and managed by the RBI. The regulation of banks may be related to their licensing, branch expansion

and those of the funds have been passed on to the national bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD)

### 2) Industrial finance:-

The RBI provides credit facility to both small scale and large scale industries through state finance corporation IFCI, IDBI, ICICI etc.,

### Other Functions :-

#### 1) Research functions:-

The RBI collects and publishes information relating to agricultural, industrial, financial sectors of capital market, price trends etc.,

#### 2) Special functions:-

RBI also provides training facilities to bank staff. It maintains regular contact with various international financial institutions. It also suggests remedies for the problem of poverty, unemployment, inflation etc.,

Geem  
2.1.99

★ CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE ★

★ GONIKOPPAL ★

SUBJECT :- ENGLISH

TOPIC :- SUMMARY OF THE POEM

SUBMITTED TO :- SMT. HELAN.

LECTURER

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL.

SUBMITTED BY :- RASHMITHA M.J

REG NO :- 21245

1st B.COM 'A' SECTION.

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL.

DATE :-

(10) APR 2021

PAGE - 01

# Emily Dickinson

American Poet.

Emily Elizabeth Dickinson was an American poet. Little-known during her life, she has since been regarded as one of the most important figures in American poetry. Dickinson was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, into a prominent family with strong ties to its community.

Born:- 20 December 1830, Amherst, Massachusetts, United States

Died:- 15 May 1886, Amherst, Massachusetts, United States.

Alma Mater:- Mount Holyoke Female Seminary

Parents:- Edward Dickinson, Emily Norcross Dickinson.

Siblings:- William Austin Dickinson, Lavinia Norcross Dickinson.

Occupation:- Poet.



# SUCCESS IS COUNTED SWEETEST

Success is counted sweetest  
By those who ne'er succeed.  
To comprehend a Nectar,  
Requires the Sorest need.  
Not one of All the purple Host  
Who took the flag to-day,  
Can tell the definition,  
So plain, of Victory,  
As he defeated, dying,  
On whose forbidden ear  
The distant strains of triumph  
Break, agonizing clear.

# SUMMARY

People who always fail are the ones who appreciate success the most. To truly value something sweet like success, you have to really, really need it.

Not a single soldier in the army that won the battle today has as clear an understanding of the meaning of victory as does a dying soldier from the opposing army.

To this dying soldier's ears, the distant sounds of celebration ring out painfully clear.

Emily Dickinson's "Success is Counted Sweetest" argues that "success" is valued most by those who have it least. In this sense, success is a kind of a paradox: The more successful you are, the less you appreciate that success, and vice versa. The desire for success is thus strongest in those who need it most - like the dying soldier who can hear the celebrations of his enemies. Desire, then, is defined by a sense of lack - of not having something.

It follows that the less likely success is to come to someone, the more intensely they will desire it. The use of "Sweetest" and "Nectar" in the first stanza further draw a link between success and desire, as though "success" is something deliciously luxurious to those who don't have it. Indeed, the metaphor in the second half of the first stanza suggests that this paradoxical relationship between success and valuing success is engrained in nature itself. A honey bee, for example, desires "nectar" more and more the hungrier it gets. Likewise, those whose longing for success is met only with failure feel increasingly hungry for success. [According to this poem anyway].

The poem develops this idea further with a metaphor about military conflict. In this scenario, a soldier lies "dying" on the ground. Hearing the "distant" sounds of "triumph" made by the victorious army [the "purple host"]. It is this dying soldier, not the victors themselves, who best understands what success, actually means. He senses the vast distance between his "failure" - the fact that his side has lost the battle and he is now dying - and the goal of the battle in the first place:

Victory, in other words, the position he finds himself in is as far away as it possibly could be from the position he desired to be in.

The poem's central idea doesn't seem limited to the specific examples given. Its message could equally apply to the "Agony" of unrequited love or a sports person failing to win the tournament they've always dreamed of winning. People who don't have something want it all the more strongly, yet the more that thing becomes a part of daily reality - be it success in terms of battle, love, career, or anything else - the less it actually means.

Dickinson often wrote poems with succinct moral messages, and this poem immediately states its message in clear terms:

Success is counted Sweetest  
By those who ne'er Succeed.

In other words, success is most valued and best appreciated by those who "ne'er" (never) have it. This is a paradox typical of Dickinson's poetry, with "Success" meaning more the less that people enjoy it - and implying that having success makes it seem less significant.

The poem is deliberately general both here and throughout, allowing for the power of its main idea to feel like it can apply to almost any situation that involves success (and by extension the desire for success). For example, the opening two lines would seem apt if applied to situations as different as unrequited love or a soccer player's failure to win a long hoped-for trophy.

Success is counted sweetest  
By those who ne'er succeed.

On the one hand, this dense use of sound makes the opening lines, an example of an aphorism, all the more memorable - they feel quippy and witty in their delivery of this moral message. On a subtler level, the /s/ sounds are an important part of the poem's opening metaphor, of success as a kind of "sweet taste" most desired by those who never have it. The /s/ sounds create a kind of salivation in the mouth of the reader, suggestive of both the enjoyment of food [success] and the way in which the body creates saliva in anticipation of food [desire].

The enjambment between the two lines creates a sense of anticipation as the reader waits for the answer to the implicit question posed by the first line.

The poem "Success is counted sweetest" begins with speaking about the importance of success. It says that success is more valued by those who have never achieved it in their lives. Those who are a failure in their lives know the real significance of success and the true happiness of achieving it. It then says that to understand the sweetness of victory, there should be an aching lack and one should be really in need of it because to know the actual value of something, the want for it should be strong. It means that something is more desirable to those who do not have it. They can understand the true worth of achieving something when they have been longing for it.

The second stanza speaks about the victorious army on a battlefield. It says that those who have won the battle and have got the flag of victory, though they celebrate and enjoy their victory, they cannot define victory so well because the value of success cannot be defined by those who have never experienced failure. So those who are victorious, they have achieved victory but they do not understand its significance. They are the winners but cannot truly appreciate their victory because it seems normal to them and.



they cannot understand the sweetness of it anymore. They have got it and after that, it has lost its meaning for them.

The third stanza says that the cheers and cries of the victorious soldiers celebrating their victory are reaching the ears of a dying soldier, on the defeated side. He hears the victorious soldiers celebrating their victory. Though he is defeated, he actually knows the real value of victory because he is going through the pain and agony and knows how significant and sweet the victory is. Though a loser, he understands the value of victory more than the celebrating winners.

The point here is that a failed person knows the true worth of victory more than a victorious one because he knows the pain of failure. A loser appreciates triumph more than the one who has achieved it. One must go through the pain of failure in order to fully understand the value of victory. The soldier has failed and experienced loss, yet he knows and appreciates victory and its significance more than the victorious soldiers because he had desired it.

The main point in the poem is about positivity related to the failure. It motivates a failed person to achieve and appreciate success. A person who fails knows the true value of success. When a person achieves success after experiencing failure, he feels the true



Happiness of Achieving it. This is the possibility related to failure. It makes you appreciate your blessings.

The Sans poem that the true worth of success is known to those who fail. Achieving success without experiencing failure is a shallow success. The true happiness and joy of achieving success can only be understood when one goes through all the pain in the process of achieving success. The sweetness of success can only be tasted when a person has already been through the bitterness of failure.

The poem also highlights the theme of need or lack. It says that when someone needs something, he has a great desire to get it and he knows the sweetness of getting it. The intensity of appreciation depends on the passion and want of that particular thing. The person who does not have that thing and wants it knows the true happiness of achieving that thing. To taste the sweetness of achieving something, there should be an aching need for it. It all depends on how hard a person wants something.

It says that success is something that is considered valuable by those who have never achieved it.

# ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

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V. Good

Submitted from:

Sanya . V . B

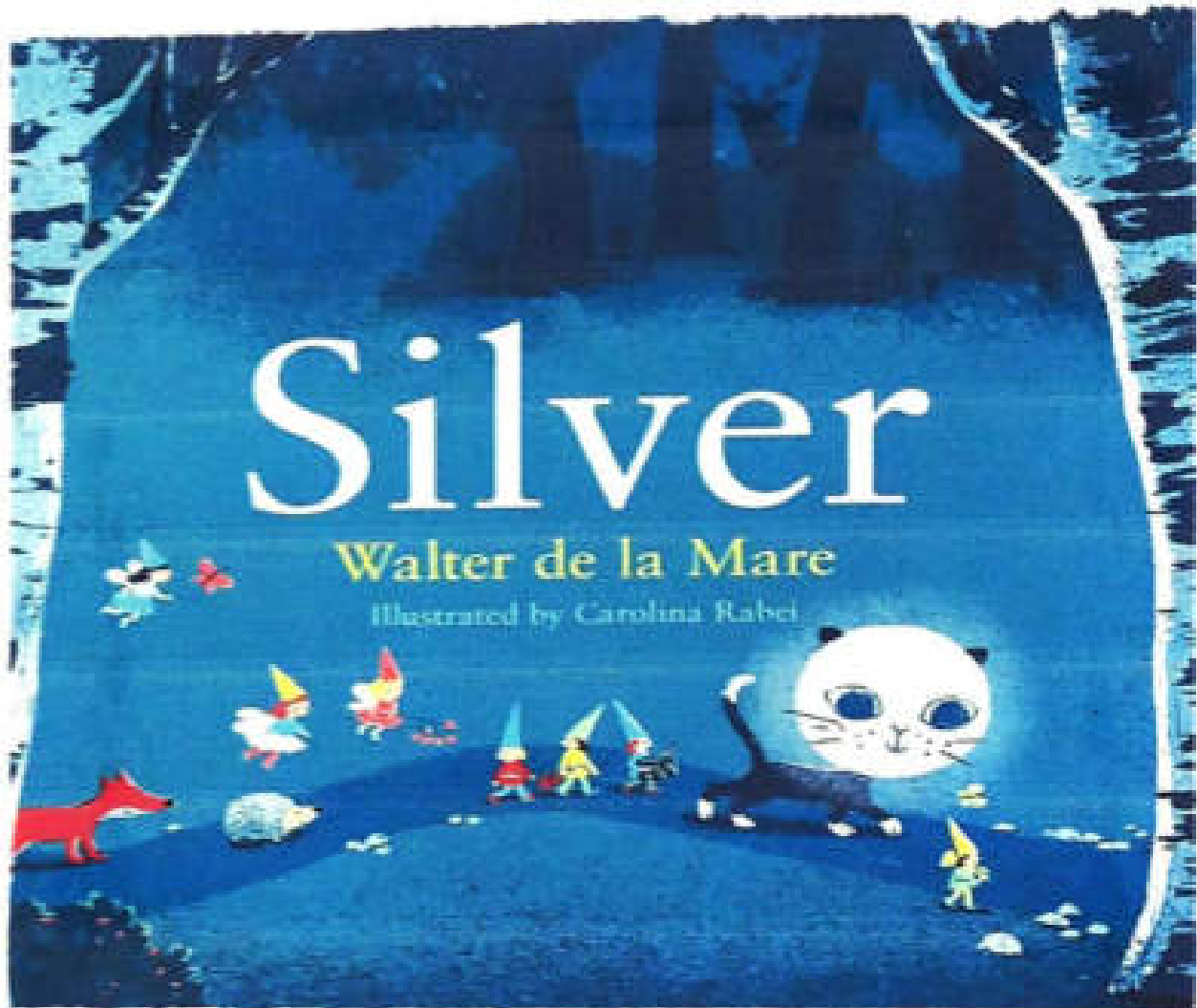
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Submitted to:

Bhagya Man  
Dept of English  
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3-06-2022



In the poem silver the poet romanticises the beauty of a moon lit night. A picturesque image of moon is presented to us. The moon walks slowly and silently in the blue spheres. The moon is personified as an silver woman who picks & sees silver fruits upon silver trees. This is a sonnet describing the magic touch that moon light gives to a land scape by which everything in it is turned silver.

The moon's beam is reflected on the windows and the roof of the house. They too have turned silver. The dog in the kennel was sleeping like a dog. It had put its paws out & they were shining like silver. The doves sleep in their nest who's white feathers too reflect the moon light. This moon light this image also exaggerates the colour silver. The poet watches a harvest mouse running quickly with silver claws & also silver eyes. At the end the moon shines on a fish in a stream to reflect the colour silver.

The moon is personified as a lady who walks slowly & silently as she walks her silver reflection on many things. The fruits, trees, paws of the dog, roof, birds, mouse, fish, grass, roads, streams etc. This beautiful imagery is caught through the eyes of poet.

The subject of the poem is the colour silver which is caused in moon light. It is set during night time when almost everything is still & quiet. The only thing that is awake is the mouse which collects food at night & runs quickly. The other animals in the poem like the dog, birds & fishes are romantically described as being asleep. The poet uses simile to describe a dog which sleeps like someone of anything the doves too are fast asleep. They are compared to being silver feathers.

Thus the poet gives an extra ordinary point of view of moon at night when a common scene becomes fantastic.



# Indira Nooyi:

## A Corporate Giant



### 1. Education

1. Born in Chennai 1955
2. Schooling in Chennai.
3. BSc in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics from Madras Christian College (Chennai)
4. MBA from Indian Institute of Management in Calcutta (IIM)
5. Master's Degree from Yale School of Management in the United States.

## 2. Work + Career

1. a. Johnson & Johnson  
b. Boston Consulting Group  
c. Motorola
2. Worked as a product manager and strategy consultant. It taught her how to think, in micro terms as well as in a broader sense and also to solve a problem.
3. More than 20 years of experience in the corporate sector.
4. Joined PepsiCo in 1994

## Indira Nooyi - in PepsiCo

1. Began as Senior Vice President - Strategic Corporate Planning and Development.
2. Board of Directors - 2001 - Chief Financial Officer (CFO).  
Work included -
  - a. Finance
  - b. Strategy
  - c. Business Process Optimisation.
  - d. innovation.
  - e. procurement.
  - f. investor relations.
  - g. information technology (IT)
3. Chief Architect of company's global strategy.
4. a. Restructured PepsiCo's divestitures and acquisitions.  
b. Fast food division - 'Yum! Brands Inc'.  
The brands under this name:  
- Taco bell

- KFC
- Pizza Hut etc..
- 5. Food brands acquired
  - Tropicana
  - Quaker Oats
  - Wimm-Bill-Dann
- 6. Resulted in increased net profits
- 7. PepsiCo Board praised Indra Nooyi's leadership, vision and experience.
- 8. She was the fifth Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- 9. She was extremely humble in reply to her praises by former CEO, Steve Reinemund and one of company's directors Robert E. Allen.

#### 4. Other Roles

1. Chairperson of US-India Business Council's board of directors. The council was an assembly of more than 60 senior executives representing America industries.
2. a. Board member of US-India Business Council.  
 b. of Consumer Goods Forum  
 c. of World Economic Forum  
 d. US-India CEO Forum  
 e. Federal Reserve Bank of New York
3. Received fellowship of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
4. Member on the managing board of the Lincoln Center of the Performing Arts in New York city.
5. In College, Nooyi led an all-female rock band.



## 5. Personal life.

1. Travelling and working affected her relationship quotient with husband and her two daughters.
2. Stay-at-home mother was a full-time job. CEO of a company is three full time jobs rolled into one.
3. Career responsibilities versus motherhood became a challenge. She took the help of families Planned carefully and coped well.
4. Coping mechanism must be developed - be it secretaries or everybody around.
5. She hired nannies and depended on her family to help raise her children.
6. PepsiCo helped many working parents like Nooyi with a support system.

## 6. Work and Business

1. Nooyi - a role model for the women.
2. Women take only a small fraction of top executive position.
3. Situation is slowly but surely changing for better.
4. Women need to inspire women.
5. Need for behavioural changes in workforce.
6. Women today have master's degree and Ph.D.

## 7. Nooyi's Advice.

1. Nooyi - a role model for other women.
2. Women take only a small fraction of top executive positions.
3. Situation is ~~not~~ slowly but surely changing for better.
4. Women need to inspire women.
5. Need for behavioral changes in workplace.
6. Women today have master's degree and Ph.D.

### 8. Nooyi's Advice.

#### On personality -

1. Hard work - constantly developed herself as a person.
2. Tried to improve knowledge, increase learning.
3. The way one thinks and approaches an organization matters.
4. Improve yourself constantly. This will result in an improved organization.
5. Commitment.
6. Must have passion. Love what you do and believe in it.

#### On Success -

1. Embrace tough assignments
2. Don't stick to easy task and comfort zones.
3. Challenge yourself. Raise your hand for the toughest assignments
4. Solve problems that no one has ever been able to solve.

## Other qualities -

1. Dedication
2. Balancing one's qualities in spite of difficulties.
3. Made an impression in the world of finance and business
4. Dedication to both family and company is inspiring.

## 9. Awards and Accolades

1. Board of Directors at
    - Amazon
    - World Economic Forum
    - International Cricket Council.
  2. Forbes 'World's 100 Most Powerful Women'
  3. Fortune magazine's 'Most Powerful Woman in Business'
  4. Padma Bhushan from Indian Government.
  5. Other honorary degrees and awards
- 
- ..★..



# English Assignment.

Topic : Learning.

Submitted By.

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Submitted to .

Prof. M.S. Bhanathi Mam  
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# Leaving.

Leaving set in Tanzania is about a young man's dream to go abroad to study. His mother is reluctant to let him go for various reasons. Her husband's early death had made life difficult but she had managed to bring up five children by herself. Two of the older girls are married and the older brother is working in a big shop.

She wants the younger two to do well in their studies and thus, sells the store to move to upanga, a smaller and quieter town.

An ex-teacher from America, Mr. Bates inspires Aloo and he decides to apply to the universities there. To his great joy, Aloo obtains a scholarship to study medicine in America and thus, wishes to reject the offer to study agriculture locally.

His mother, however, is unhappy to let him go so far away. She tells him that they will still need some money to pay for the air ticket and other expenses. She also feels that it will be hard to let him go from home. She is dismayed and feels betrayed that he wishes to go without considering her feelings.

Seeing his eagerness, she decides to talk to the school office to get some advice. Mr. Veli, the officer tells her that Aloo will get a good education abroad but that she may lose her son. Aloo states firmly that children going abroad do not get lost.

Aloo's mother advises him not to give up his values and beliefs before she can allow him to go.

Aloo is thrilled to be in a foreign land and writes home excitedly on being London where he stopped over on the way to America. But his mother wonders sadly if he will ever return to the family again.

The narrator's mother is sad when the older daughter gets married and leaves home. Her older brother doesn't finish school. He takes a job in a big shop.

Now the mother wants the youngest two children to do well in their studies and thus sells their store. She moves to a smaller town so that they can concentrate on their studies.

- Mr. Bates, an ex-teacher comes from America to visit and inspires Aloo to apply to study at an American university. To Aloo's delight, Aloo is accepted by the California Institute of Technology, with a scholarship. He can now reject the offer but to study agriculture at a local university. However, his mother is unhappy as she has to find some money for the airfare and other expenses. She is also angry that he wishes to go far away from the family. Aloo is sadly disappointed with his mother's attitude.

- Knowing Aloo's feelings, she decides to meet one of school officials. Mr. Viji goes for advice. Mr. Viji is impressed with Aloo's results and says that he should accept the offer but also says that she will lose her son as he is going very far away from home. Aloo protests to his mother that many parents send their children overseas and don't lose them.

- Aloo's mother sulks and decides to let him go overseas for his education. Aloo is delighted but his mother is sad. The narrator looks at his mother and realizes all the hardships his mother had gone through in bringing up the five children. His mother

sacrificed much so that the children can be together and have a bright future.

- Aloo goes off to study after promising that he will not get into bad ways or give up his values and beliefs.

Aloo writes excitedly from London where he stops over before proceeding to America. He is thrilled with all the wonderful things he sees there. He is very happy with the new opportunities presented to him while his mother wonders bleakly if she will see him again.

a) Physical setting is set in upanga, Tanzania, a place where they can hear sounds of insects and small animals. They are close to the wildland. It is a lonely, frightening place, the narrator says.

b) Social setting Aloo's family is interested in education and self-improvement. The mother is very hard-working and wants the best for her children. The people are generally poor. The mother is keen to break out of the poverty cycle through education.

Aloo

- The youngest in the family, gifted student gets straight A's in his results is inspired by an ex-teacher to apply to go to an American University, wants to study medicine not agriculture as required by the local university, wins scholarship in America but is disappointed when his mother is reluctant to let him go.
- A loving son. Cries when his mother expresses her fear that she may lose her son.
- Happy when his mother relents and allows him to go to America. Loves his family, he is not defiant & wants



everyone's love and support

- Delighted to see London, thrilled with everything new. Thirsting for knowledge. Very eager to better himself and reach for stars, he has a great potential to do well. Promises to uphold the principles of his culture and tradition are not taken up bad habits.

lost her husband at 33, had to look after 5 children, gets 2 daughters married off, elder son takes a job, concentrate on improving the lives of youngest two.

- Moves town so that they can do better at school.
- Loves her children so much that she finds it hard to let them go.
- Sensitive to their needs, so reluctantly finally to Aloo going abroad.
- A very good mother, if she is selfish, it is out of love for her children.
- A proud, independent woman, she is a woman of substance.

1) Lives with her husband in town

2) Rich household, lives in Tanga on the coast north of Dar es Salaam.

3) The elder brother drops out of school. Works in the office of a big ship.

4) Ex-teacher returns from America to visit. A favorite of the boy's inspires Aloo to apply to an American university.

- A school officer, with a large head and small neat body wears black glasses and looks clever.

- He is impressed with Aloo's results and advises him to take up the offer to study in America. Warns the mother that she may lose him.

- The youngest daughter in family. It is from her point of view that we see the family. Smart, studying at the university.
  - Caring see her mother's pain and understands what she has gone through. Supportive and loving too.
  - Observant and intuitive knows that her brother really wants to go overseas and is not keen on studying locally.
- a) Grab the opportunity.  
Aloo has a chance to improve himself. If he fails to take it, such an opportunity may not come again.
- b) Making sacrifices for the family.  
Aloo's mother sacrifices her chance of a second marriage and a better life for the sake of children. She sacrifices again by letting Aloo to go to America out of love for him and because she wants him to do well in life. Aloo promises not to marry a white girl or take up bad habits because he loves his mother. He is also willing to make some sacrifices.
- c) Not losing one's values and beliefs. Aloo promises not to marry a white girl or take up smoking and
- d) Family, heritage and tradition matter in every home. Aloo begins to see a warm and loving family. His mother cares for his well-being and his care about her. Moving from one continent to another does not mean that one should give up tradition and customs followed for centuries.
- e) Conflicts arise but can be overcome with rational thinking and consideration.  
Aloo wants to study in America and his mother is unwilling to let him go. However, rational thinking

promails and she agrees to let him go as it is for his good. She cares for his happiness and knows that he is an intelligent person who will use the opportunities well. Aloo too will not go against his mother but is disappointed that he cannot go overseas and there lies his personal conflict. He wants to make something of himself but obstacles are there.

a) Rational thinking is important. Aloo's mother has to stop being emotional and think rationally to bring happiness and peace back into the home. She is shown as being balanced and rational as she even tells her son and moves home to ensure that children concentrate on their studies. She is willing to discuss Aloo's future with a school office before making a decision.

b) Diligence is what brings success to Aloo. He is hard working and smart. He does well in his studies and passes exam with distinctions. While applying to American universities, Aloo reads up on strange and interesting courses that are available and about the exciting new world that is waiting for him.

c) Responsibility can bring success in life. Aloo's mother is a responsible mother. She makes sacrifices for the sake of her children. Aloo is a responsible student as he does well in school and obtains a place in the university.

He also wants to study medicine and is accepted by an American university purely on basis of his results. He even promises his mother that he will not do anything to upset her values and beliefs. He does not think selfishly or act defiantly. He only shouts at her on one occasion when he feels very disappointed that she gave him hope and then dashed it.

The story is told from first person point of view. In this case, it is Aloo who is studying at the university. We see the relationship between various members of the family through her eyes.

The tone is heart warming and generally, reflects the love and care the family members have for each other. There is a caring sensitivity that runs through the story. The mood is positive & optimistic. There is a sense of hope because the main character wants to better himself and seek his fortune in great wide world.

The language used is simple and beautiful. The interest in the story is sustained well and the reader gets caught in conflict between mother & son. The reader wants to know if the son will go to America and if so, will he return as a proper son or will he forget his traditions and become Americanised? The simple descriptions develop the storyline well.

a) Imagery descriptive words create interesting and vivid images in reader's mind.

Leaves rustling in the wind wildland, with tall trees and at night it felt a lonely, frightening place. An exciting new world was waiting for him. Not made of stone walls... bringing some welcome cool air into the hot room subdued, smiling face, face with deep lines... but the mountains are clean and tidy.

Mr. Ulf... like a clown man walked in like a soldier.

Aloo's mother refers to uncles in America who will pay money to send him to college!

Aloo has no such uncles and if he did have them, they may not pay for his education either! The mother is sarcastic as she herself is painfully aware that the family has no money to educate Aloo.

# English Assignment

Topic :- Leaving

Submitted to,

Dr. Poovamma  
HOD  
ENGLISH

Submitted by,

Moksha.g.m.

I Bsc.

Date of submission :- 24-03-2022

# LEAVING

Leaving, set in Tanzania is about a young man's dream to go abroad to study. His mother is reluctant to let him go for various reasons. Her husband's early death had made life difficult but she had managed to bring up five children by herself. Two of the older girls are married and Jiro, the elder brother is working in a big shop. She wants the younger two to do well in their studies and thus, sells the store to move to Uvanga, a smaller and quieter town.

An ex-teacher from America, Mr. Dadoo inspires Jiro and he decides to apply to the universities there. To his great joy, Jiro obtains a scholarship to study medicine in America and thus, wishes to reject the offer to study agriculture locally.

His mother, however, is unhappy to let him go so far away. She tells him they will still need some money to pay for the air ticket and other expenses. She also feels that it will be hard to let him go from home.

is dismayed and feels betrayed that he wishes to go without considering her feelings.

Seeing his eagerness, she decides to talk to the school office to get some advice. Mr. Velji, the officer tells her that Aloo will get a good education abroad but that she may lose her son. Aloo states firmly that children going abroad do not get lost.

Aloo's mother advises him not to give up his values and beliefs before she can allow him to go. Aloo is thrilled to be in foreign land and writes home excitedly on seeing London where he stopped over on the way to America. But his mother wonders sadly if he will ever return to the family again.

The narrator's mother is sad when the older daughter gets married and leaves home. Her older brother doesn't finish school. He takes a job in a big shop. Now the mother wants the youngest two children to do well in their studies and thus sells their store. She moves to a smaller town so that they can concentrate on their studies.

Mr. Daboo, an ex-teacher comes from America to visit and inspires Aloo to apply to study at an American University. To Aloo's delight, Aloo is accepted by the California Institution of Technology.



• A scholarship. He can now reject the offer to study agriculture at a local university. However, his mother is unhappy as she has to find some money for the airfare and other expenses. She is also angry that he wishes to go so far away from the family. Aloo is sadly disappointed with his mother's attitude.

• Knowing Aloo's feelings, she decides to meet one of the school officers, Mr. Velfi to ask for advice. Mr. Velfi is impressed with Aloo's results and says that he should accept the offer but also says that she will love her son as he is going very far away from the home. Aloo protests to his mother that many parents send their children overseas and do not love them.

• Aloo's mother relents and decides to let him go overseas for his education. Aloo is delighted but his mother is sad. The narrator looks at her mother and realizes all the hardships her mother had gone through in bringing up the five children. Her mother had sacrificed much so that the children can be together and have a bright future.

• Aloo goes off to study after promising that he will not get into bad ways or give up his values and beliefs. Aloo writes excitedly from London where he stops over before proceeding to America.

is thrilled with all the wonderful things he sees there. He is very happy with the new opportunities presented to him while his mother wonders bleakly if she will see him again.

a) Physical setting it is set in Upanga, Jamzonia, a place where they can hear the sounds of insects and small animals. They are close to the wildland. It is a lonely, frightening place, the narrator says.

b) Social setting Aloo's family is interested in education and self-improvement. The mother is very hard-working and wants the best for her children. The people are generally poor. The mother is keen to break out of the poverty cycle through education.

Aloo

The youngest in the family. Gifted student A's in his results; inspired by an ex-teacher to apply to go to an American university. Wants to study medicine, not agriculture as required by the local university. Wins scholarship in America but is disappointed when his mother is reluctant to let him go.

A loving son. Loves when his mother expresses her fear that she may lose her son.

Happy when his mother submits and allows him to go to America. Leaves his family; he is not

...diant and wants everyone's love and support.

Delighted to see London, thrilled with everything new. Thirsting for knowledge. Very eager to better himself, and reach for the stars, has a great potential to do well. Promises to uphold the principles of his culture and tradition and not take up bad habits.

Lost her husband at 33, had to look after 5 children. Refuses to re-marry as she does not want the children to be sent to a children's home.

- Very hard-working raise 5 children, get 2 daughters married off, elder son takes a job, Concentrates on improving the lives of the younger two.
- Moves town so that they can do better at school
- Loves her children so much that she finds it hard to let them go.
- Sensitive to their needs so reluctant finally to also going abroad.
- A very good mother, if she is selfish, it is out of love for her children.
- A proud, independent woman, she is a woman of substance.

is with her husband in town.

Rich housewife lives in Jamga on the coast north of Dar es Salaam.

The older brother drops out of school. Works in the office of a big shop.

Ex-teacher returns from America to visit. A favourite of the boys inspires Aloo to apply to an American University.

a) Grabs the opportunity.

Aloo has a chance to improve himself, if he fails to take it, such an opportunity may not come again.

b) Making sacrifices for the family.

Aloo's mother sacrifices her chances of a second marriage and a better life for the sake of the children.

c) Not losing one's values and beliefs. Aloo promises not to marry a white girl, take up smoking and

d) Family, heritage, and traditions matter in every home. Aloo belongs to a warm and loving family. His mother cares for his well-being and he cares about her. Moving from one continent to another does not mean that one should give up traditions and customs followed for centuries.

e) Conflicts arise but can be overcome with rational thinking and consideration.

imagery

Descriptive words create interesting and vivid images in the reader's mind.

leaves rustling in the wind wildland, with tall trees and at night it felt a lonely, frightening place. An exciting new world was waiting for him not made of stone wind..... bringing some welcome cool air into the hot rooms worried, unsmiling face, a face with deep lines..... Even the mountains are clean and tidy.

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Aloo's mother refers to uncles in America who will pay money to send him to college! Aloo has no such uncles and if he did have them, they may not pay for his education either. The mother is sarcastic as she herself is painfully aware that the family has no money to educate Aloo.

# English Assignment

## SUBMITTED BY,

Rinya Muthanna M.S,  
B.Sc , PCM,  
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## SUBMITTED TO, Sujaya Man

English Department,  
Lawry College,  
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How has Blama portrayed her village in the novel Karukku?

→ The author begins by describing her small village as "very beautiful" surrounded by mountains, tanks, fields but all this is not just "Nature", it is the hard business of making a living of Dalits. It is like other places in the country, marked by sharp caste divisions and owning dominant upper caste Nalkars and the serving classes, the lower castes.

A perennial Saami Temple, where the Naicker community worships is situated on the top of another peak, known as the Perum Perumara and the Naickers fields surrounding it are called the Perumara fields. "The mountains encircle the village making a kind of border." The village is inhabited by agricultural labourers. They gather firewood from the mountain and sell it for a living. Ponds add lush beauty of the village as a number of ponds and lakes are filled with rain-water and they hunt in fish. These ponds and lakes are also a great help in agriculture. People would sit under the shade of the banyan tree on the shore and talk of the past. Children had a good time playing in water. It was a "splendid" sight at dawn and dusk, with a cool southern breeze from the mountains blowing across fields.

A festival was held at the Muriappaswami shrine to the west of the village, where offerings of food and money were made.

Most of the village land was owned by the Naiker community. The village land streets were named one after the other. The Theras, the Chattigars,



The Asaari and Nodai beyond which were the upper caste Naicker and the Sidalyarshetti. All the public utilities and services like the post office, panchayat board, milk depot, church schools were located there. The big school were meant only for the Naicker children. The lower castes lived in five streets south, middle, north, east and datta sapatti street. Rama tells us about the boy Kama he was a strange melancholic kind of boy. The Nallatharga Temple is situated to the north of the lower caste settlements. The people in this village talked about the elder brother and the younger sister who were optars.

Write your opinion regarding untouchability in India.

→ Untouchability is the practice of discriminating various individuals and groups based on their caste and the jobs done by them. Untouchability is practical for a very long time. It works on the Indian caste system hierarchy. The untouchability usually bear inhuman treatment because they belong to the lower caste. They have been going through various kinds of discrimination in almost all places.

The term Dalit for the untouchables is derived from the Sanskrit which means broken or down-trodden. Some people believe that the system of untouchability only prevails in India but it is also prevalent in other countries.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi were among the prominent leaders who fought very hard for the abolition of the practice of untouchability. Thus, the hard work of such people gave a rightful chance to the Dalits to prove themselves and enhance the chance of equality, harmony and brotherhood in the society.

The government also gives reservation to these castes. Reservation means that a certain percentage of places in government colleges and jobs are reserved for the people from lower classes. It therefore ensures that their present and their future. The reservation also aims to providing them a fair chance of education which is beneficial for them along with their families and generations to come.

Today the view of untouchability is different from ancient day. People are becoming more aware and are adapting to rational thinking. In spite of the constitutional amendments, untouchability and caste discrimination still prevails in society. The politicians use this to increase their vote bank and gain power in the government.

The Dalits living in the cities are less vulnerable to this practice of discrimination as compared to those living in rural areas. People living in rural areas prefer to stick to their traditional life and beliefs, practice and refuse to accept the changes made for the betterment of society.

 ENGLISH  
ASSIGNMENT

  01  

 Topic :- STORY   
WRITING

Submitted by,

Divya Shree  
I<sup>st</sup> B.com [B]

Gauravy College  
Gonikoppal



  
To,

Rini mam  
Gauravy College  
Gonikoppal.

# THE FISHERMAN AND HIS WIFE

There was a once a poor fisherman. He lived with his wife in a, tumble-down hut near the sea to catch fish. He seldom caught anything, but one day his luck turned and he landed a large golden coloured fish. When he was about to kill the fish, it looked at him with his large round eyes and implored, "Please don't kill me. Put me back in water and let me go".

"That evening, as they sat shivering in their miserable hut" He told his wife about the strange fish that he had caught. "It must have been a magic fish," his wife said.

"Oh, I never thought of that," replied the fisherman

His wife looked around the hut. The fisherman didn't like to have favours from anybody. Next morning he went to seahorse and stood at the edge of water. There he called in loud voice.

Golden fish, golden fish,  
Come to me.

My wife has asked  
A favour of thee!

No sooner had he finished than he saw a movement in water. The fish appeared and asked, "Yes, what does she want?"

I want to rule over them too. They must obey my commands."

The fisherman went home to find a neat, little cottage in place of his hut. "What a lovely little cottage we have!" the fisherman said to his wife.

"We can live here happily all our lives."

"We'll see about that," his wife replied.

"What will you do with a castle?" asked her husband.  
"We have such a comfortable cottage. The fish won't like it if I ask for anything more".

"Nonsense!" cried his wife. "You spared its life didn't you? She should be grateful to you for that. Go and do as I say." So the man went again to the seashore and called the fish. "What does she want now?" asked the fish.

"She wants a castle to live in," man replied.  
"Go home," said the fish "she'll get what she had asked for".

The fisherman returned home and saw his wife standing before the heavy door of great stone castle.

"Do you see now?" she cried excitedly. "That fish can give us anything we want."

On all sides of the castle there were rich farm lands and forests, all of which went with the castle. He said, "I don't know if I can ever get used to the idea of such strange luxuries. But at least we can live happily here for the rest of our lives."

Perhaps, "said his wife, "there's plenty of time to be decide about that."

The two had an excellent meal. Afterwards they lay down on a soft bed with silken sheets. But the wife could get no sleep. "What's the use of living in such a grand style?"

There is nobody here whom we can order around. We should be the king and queen of this country."

"What on earth are you talking about?" cried the poor man. "You now have everything that be anyone could wish for. I would I know how a queen know how to behave like a king, I don't want to make a fool of myself!"

"I know how a queen should behave."

She bullied and scolded him till, in the end, he went to the seashore just to get a little peace.

The fish came again at his call, but it didn't seem too pleased at the constant demands. "What does she want now?" It asked with some impatience. On hearing her the latest demand, the fish replied, "Go home now. She has got what she wanted."

And fisherman bowed his head and said "So, your Majesty, you are now ruling the country. How do you feel?"

"What do you mean?" she said crossly. "I was born to be a queen and I want you to remember."

Next morning she went to the window and saw the sun rising. "I am the queen of all the land," she thought, "But still I have no control over the sun." She shook her husband when he was awake she cried, "I want to rule over them too. They must obey my commands!"

"But that's quite impossible!" he cried. "No human being can ever do that." "But I must rule over them!" she insisted. "Go and tell the fish to arrange for that."

"I can't do it," the man said. "I can't ask for a such a thing"

"I am the queen and I command you to obey!" she cried. "Go at once!" And the poor fisherman forced to go.

The sun was blotted out by the black thunder clouds and lightning flashed across the sky. The man was trembling with fear as he called the fish out of water. "What does she want now?" roared the fish.

The fisherman was so frightened that he could hardly speak. "She wants to rule over the sun, the moon and the stars," he said at last.

"Go back!" commanded the fish. "She will get what she deserves and never call me again!"

The fisherman went home and saw his wife sitting inside the old, tumble down hut they had before. And in this same hut they had to live for the rest of their lives.

## CONCLUSION:

The tale of "The fisherman and his wife" is a tale that teaches us about moderation, greed, and that the magnitude of material objects one accumulates does not measure happiness. In this tale, the wife is never satisfied and constantly wants more. And the wife racks her brains all night long trying to think of what could be better than being pope. And an ideal fairy tale because it utilizes magic along with character development as well as religious and progressively more violent symbolism in order to convey a battle between a gender..

### MORAL OF THE STORY

The Moral of the story is that greedy people will never be satisfied and that they equalize they desire to have something with pricey things. These are the people that we take an advantage of other people's kindness, and their only goal is to satisfy their selfish needs.

**MORAL : A LITTLE THINGS IN HAND  
IS WORTH MORE THAN A GREAT  
THING IN PROSPECT**



# THE GREEDY LION

Once upon a time, in a dense forest there lived many wild animals. It was home to so many animals in the dense forest. The animals are like elephant, gorilla, monkey, chimpanzee, deer and other animals lived in the dense forest.

The forest was ruled by a sharp, clever and cunning lion. He would lord over all the animals of the forest. They all were terrified of him.

One day, the lion called all the animals of the forest for a meeting. The animals were very scared and very anxious to know what the lion would say in the meeting.

All the animals gathered together. The lion soon arrived. He looked at everyone and said, "From tomorrow, I want you all to follow a rule that I give you?"

There was a long pause.

Unable to control to control his curiosity, the gorilla hesitatingly asked the lion, "Sir, If I may ask you, could you please tell us the rule that we all need to follow?"

The lion replied, "wait, you foolish animal! I will tell you. I am mulling over it".

All the animals were even more scared now and waited quietly.

Finally, the lion said, "From now on, every day, you all have to send me an animal for my dinner. If you do not follow this rule then you all will be in for a lot of trouble."

All the animals were shocked to hear the rule! But they had no choice. The animals were had to accept the lion's rule.

The lion continued, "I am now appointing an assistant who will bring the animals everyday to my house. My assistant will be the deer.

The deer was surprised and shocked. How was he supposed to react to this decision. But he was too scared to voice his thoughts. So he said, "OK sir. I will do as you say. I will be there at your service with an animal every morning?"

The lion left the meeting and went back to his den.

For that day, every morning, the deer would be take an animal along with him to the lion's den.

All the animals were very disturbed to the because of this rule.

They knew that soon one day, it would be their turn to be the lion's feast.

One night suddenly there was loud thunder. Soon, it started raining heavily. All the animals ran into their houses. But the lion wanted to enjoy in the rain. Lion ran through the forest and sat in the rain. He enjoyed and had so much fun in the rain.

As the rain stopped lion returned back to his house and went to sleep as he was very tired.

Next morning when the lion got up, the deer was there at his service. The deer asked the lion, "Sir, whom should I get for your feast today?"

Next morning when the lion got up, the deer was there at his service. The deer asked the lion; "Sir whom should I get for your feast today. As the lion opened his mouth to speak, a loud sneeze to be escaped "Aaachoooo!"

He could not speak, and waved the deer away.

This continued for many days. The deer would go to him every morning but as soon as the lion would try to say something - "Aaachoooo!"

This way, he was not able to say anything to the animals and therefore he was not able to get any animal for his feast. He would stay in his den all the time, hungry. Soon he started growing weaker.

Seeing the lion like this, all the animals decided to help him. They searched the forest and collected some medicinal herbs. They ground it together and made tonic.

Now the problem was - who would go and give this to the hungry lion.

The deer said "I will not go. I go to him daily, and he is tired of seeing my face."

The monkey said, "also not go to him, he is a dangerous fellow, and has been hungry for many days?"

Finally the gorrilla said, "OK, I will go to him and give him tonic."

The gorrilla kept the medicine at the entrance and left the lion's den.

The lion's pain went to increasing with each passing day. Finally, he decided to take the medicine. The very next day, when he woke up, his cold had vanished. So had his pain!

He was very happy. He thought about his behaviour towards the animals in the forest. He had put them into trouble as he was too lazy to hunt.

So he decided that he would no longer trouble any animal of the forest and would be good to them.

After this day, all the animals in the forest lived happily and fearlessly in the forest.

## CONCLUSION:

We let go of many good things in our life because of our greed of having even better things. Our human nature is such that we are always want better and better. But in the search of better, we let go to many good things which could have given human us similar to satisfaction and made us happy.

**MORAL: A BIRD IN  
HAND IS WORTH TWO  
IN THE BUSH**

THANK  
YOU

# ASSIGNMENT



# GEOGRAPHY

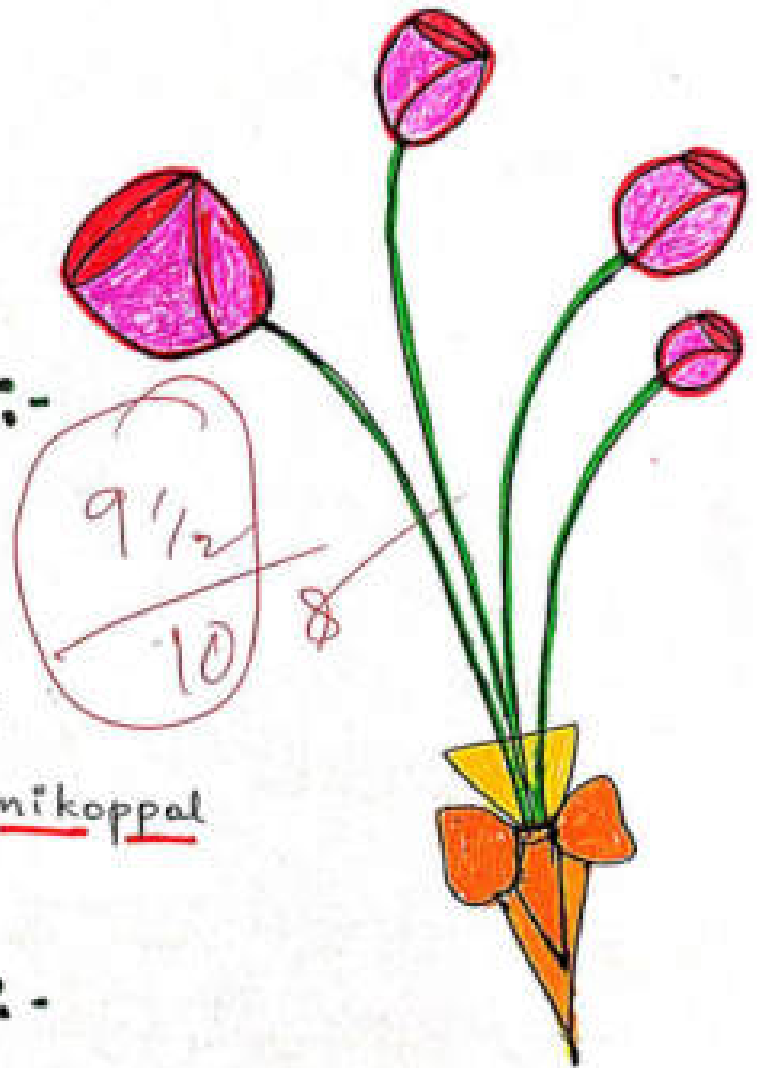
SUBMITTED By :-

SAJEENA · T.M

II B.A

Roll No :- 19054

Cannery College Gonikoppal

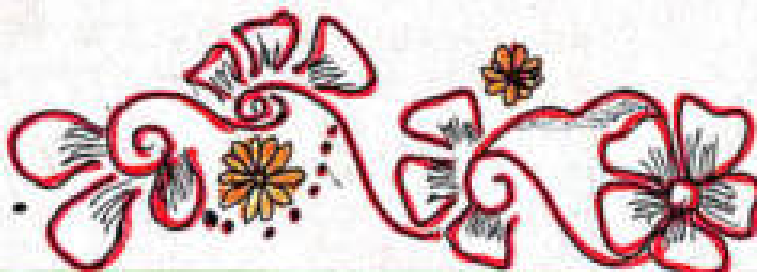


SUBMITTED To :-

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Cannery College Gonikoppal.

DATE :- 13/9/2021









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# GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT

Submitted by:

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08/12  
10



Submitted to:

Murali Sir  
Department of Geography  
Cauvery Degree College  
GoniKoppal.

11/10/2019

1) Define physical feature. Explain any one of them in detail ?

### Physical features :

India is characterized by great diversity in its physical features. It includes mountains, plateaus, plains, coastal plains, desert etc. On the basis of physiography, the country is divided into five major physical divisions. They are :

- 1) The Northern Mountains (The Himalayas).
- 2) The Northern Plains.
- 3) The Peninsular Plateau.
- 4) The Coastal Plains
- 5) The Islands and Deserts.

### The Northern Plains :

The Northern plains or the Great plains of India is a transition zone between the Northern Mountains in the north and the Peninsular plateau in the south. These plains are formed by the alluvial deposits brought by the rivers like the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. Therefore, it is also called the

Indo - Gangaic and Brahmaputra plains. The Northern Great Plains stretch for about 2,400 km from west to east, width varying from 240 - 320 km and cover an area of about 7 lakh sq. km. The average depth of alluvium is 1300 - 1,400 m. The Northern Plains is spread over in the states of Punjab, Haryana, parts of Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Uttarpradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Assam.

The Great plains may be divided into a number of smaller regions on the basis of the characteristics of the alluvium,

Slope of the land, drainage channels etc.

(a) Bhabar plains :

This region is found all along the foot of the Siwaliks from the river Indus to the Tista. It consists of gravel and unsorted sediments deposited by the Himalayan rivers due to sudden break in the slope. This area is not suitable for agriculture but big trees with large roots thrive.

(b) Teral plains :

It is found to the south of Bhabar with wide marshy tract, where streams reappear to the surface. It is a marshy land wide spread in the regions of excess dampness, thick forests, rich wild life etc.

(c) Bhangar plains :

It is a type of alluvial soil formed by the deposition of the older alluvium and lies above the flood - limit of the plains. The main constituent of Bhangar is clay which at places gives way to loam and sandy loam.

(d) Khadar plains :

The younger alluvium of the flood plains of the numerous rivers is called the Khadar. It is enriched by fresh deposits of silt every year during the floods. It consists of deposits of sand, silt, mud and clay.

On the basis of regional characteristics the Northern plains is divided into three regions :

- 1) The Western Plains
- 2) The Central Plains
- 3) The Eastern Plains

### 1) The Western Plains :

This plain is spread over in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. Most of the Rajasthan plains are covered by vast stretches of sand, formed by sand dunes.

The Punjab - Haryana plains are formed by the aggradational activity of the Sutlej, Beas and the Ravi rivers. The Bari Doab (between Beas and Ravi), the Bist Doab (between Beas and Sutlej) are the most important agricultural regions.

### 2) The Central Plains or Ganga Plains :

The Ganga plains extend from the Yamuna river in the west to the western borders of Bangladesh. It is formed by the Ganga and its tributaries. It spreads in the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. It slopes towards the south east. The Ganga Plain is a low lying plain, which causes floods during the rainy season. The lower Ganga plain has a vast network of distributaries. In the lower part, the Ganga and Brahmaputra collectively form Sunderban delta. It is considered as the 'largest Delta in the World'.

### 3) The Eastern Plains or Brahmaputra plains :

The Eastern plains is also known as Assam Valley. It is formed by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. It is a low level plain, surrounded by high mountains on all sides except on the west. The Brahmaputra brings red soil from the mountain and deposit in its plains. Therefore, this plain is called 'Red plain'. Due to low gradient the Brahmaputra is a highly braided river and has numerous river islands. Majuli is the largest river island of India and second largest in the world.

## Significance of the Northern Plains:

- 1) The Northern plains have fertile soil, uniform surface and perennial rivers - suitable for agriculture.
- 2) The plains have encouraged the development of transport and communication.
- 3) They are helpful for agro-based industries and urbanization.
- 4) They are great social, religious and political significance.
- 5) The rivers in the plain help in the development of inland water transportation.
- 6) It has rich underground water, useful for irrigation and other activities.
- 7) It has cultural and traditional importance - have folk gods, art, handicrafts, music etc.
- 8) The Northern plains have high concentration of population - 45% of India's population.

## 2) Explain the Himalayan river system in detail.

The three main Himalayan rivers are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These rivers are long and are joined by many tributaries. A river along with its tributaries form a river system. Let's study of each river and its tributaries.

### The Indus Valley System:

The river Indus starts in Tibet, near lake Manasarovar. It flows west and enters India in the Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir, the tributaries that join Indus in this region are the Zaskar, the Nubra, the Shyok

and the Hunza. Then the river flows through Balistan and Gilgit and emerges from the mountains at Attock. In Pakistan, the Salley, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum join the Indus near Multan.

Beyond this, the river flows southwards and reaches the Arabian Sea, which is east of Karachi. The Indus plain has a gentle slope. Indus is one of the world's longest rivers with a total length of 2900 km. Most of the Indus basin is located in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, the rest of the river is located in Pakistan.

### The Ganga River system:

'Bhagirathi' which is a headwater of the Ganga is fed by the Gangotri Glacier. It is joined by the Alaknanda at Devaprayag in Uttarakhand. The Ganga emerges at Haridwar from the mountains on to the plain. Many major rivers join the Ganga which includes the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Josi, the river Yamuna emerges from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It meets the Ganga at Allahabad at the right bank.

The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Josi rise in the Nepal Himalaya. The tributaries which come from the peninsular uplands includes the Chandel, the Betwa and the Son. These rivers do not carry much water in them. The Ganga flows eastwards till Farakka in west Bengal. This is the northernmost point of the Ganga delta. From here, the river bifurcates. The length of the Ganga is over 2500 km.



## The Brahmaputra River System :

The Brahmaputra rises in the Tibet east of Mansarovar lake very close to the sources of the Indus and Salween. It is slightly longer than the Indus. Its course mostly lies outside India. The Brahmaputra then flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas. It enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge. It is joined by the Dibang, the Lohit, and many other tributaries in Assam. Unlike other northern rivers, Brahmaputra forms huge deposits of silt on its bed causing the river bed to rise.

### 3) Discuss the climatic seasons of India in detail.

According to traditional Indian culture the Indian subcontinent undergoes six seasons, there are as follows spring, summer, monsoons, early autumn, late autumn and winter. But according to the modern climatic studies India has only three predominant seasons. They are summer, rainy and winter season. The summer months lasts from about March to June, the rainy season stretches from June to October and the winter season remains in India from November to March. Various climatic factors are responsible for the seasonal changes on India.

## The cold weather season (Winter)

The cold weather season in India begins from mid-November and stays until February. December and January are the coldest months. The temperature in the north is



Wester is  $24^{\circ}$ - $25^{\circ}$  while in the north, it is between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $15^{\circ}$  cm.

## The Hot - Weather Season (Summer)

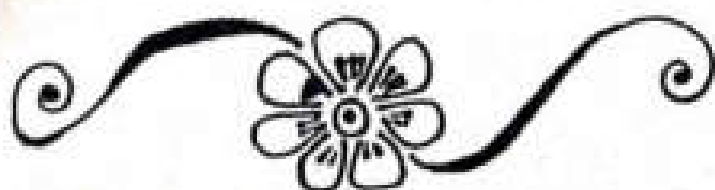
The hot-weather in India is from March to May, the temperature goes up to  $45^{\circ}$  in the northern western parts of the country. Towards the end of the summer season, there are pre-monsoon showers common in Kerala and Karnataka. They are often referred to as 'mango showers'. They help in the early ripening of mangoes in those states.

## The Advancing Monsoon (Rainy Season)

By early June, the trade winds of the southern winds bring abundant moisture to the country. The windward side of the western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm. The monsoon is known for its uncertainties. While it causes very heavy floods in one part, it may be responsible for droughts in the other. It is also irregular in arrival and retreat.

## Retreating Monsoons (Transition Season)

During October - November, the monsoons become weaker. The sun moves towards the south. By the beginning of October, monsoon withdraws from the Northern plains. There is a transition from hot rainy season to dry winter season.



# GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT

Submitted By,

Shifa M.R  
II<sup>nd</sup> Bsc [CBZ]

Cauvery Degree College  
Goni Koppal.

  
10

15/2/17

Submitted To,

Murali K.N Siva  
Dept. of Geography  
Cauvery Degree College  
Goni Koppal.

Define physical feature. Explain any one of them in detail?

⇒ India is characterized by great diversity in its physical features. It includes mountains, plateaus, plain, coastal plains, deserts etc. On the basis of physiography, the country is divided into 5 major physical divisions. They are,

1. The Northern Mountains [The Himalayas]
2. The Northern Plains
3. The Peninsular Plateau
4. The Coastal plains
5. The Islands and deserts

### 1. The Northern Mountains:

The Northern plains or the Great plains of India is a transition zone between the Northern Mountains in the North and the Peninsular Plateau in the South. These plains are formed by the alluvial deposits brought by the rivers like the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. Therefore it is also called the Indo-Gangetic and Brahmaputra plains. The Northern Great Plains stretch for about 2,400 km from west to east, width varying from 240-320 km and cover an area of about 7 lakh Sq. km. The average depth of alluvium is 1300-1400 m. The Northern plains is spread over in the states of Punjab, Haryana, parts of Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Uttarpradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Assam.

The Great plains may be divided into a number of smaller regions on the basis of the characteristics of the alluvium, slope of the land, drainage channels etc.

a) Bhabar Plains: This region is found all along the foot of the Siwaliks from the river Indus to the Tista. It consists of gravel and unassorted sediments deposited by the Himalayan rivers due to sudden break in the slope. This area is not suitable for agriculture but big trees with large roots thrive.

b) Terai Plains: It is found to the south of Bhabar with wide marshy tract, where streams reappear to the surface. It is a marshy land wide spread in the regions of Excess dampness, thick forests, rich wild life etc.

c) Bhangar Plains: It is a type of alluvial soil formed by the deposition of the older alluvium and lie above the flood-limit of the plains. The main constituent of Bhangar is clay which at places give way to loam and sandy loam.

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7

Common in Kerala and Karnataka. They are often referred to as 'mango showers'. They help in the early ripening of mangoes in those states.

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శావోరి వదవి కొల్పోలు

గొర్రెకూతులు

యోజనా కాయ :- భూగోళాన్ని

చేతనం :- వైవరతగర్భం

మొగ్గదశకము,

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ది.ఎ.ఎ. 29. @

16/08/18

ಪಂಚದಿ  
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# ಪವನ ತಗ್ಗು

ಇವು ೨೫೦ ಯಾಕ್ಲೆನ ಅತಿ ಯುಯು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿ  
ನೊಂದೂ ೧೦೦ ಯಾ ದೃಶ್ಯತೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಎತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು  
ಕಡಿಮೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವು ಕೂಡಿಸುವ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಅನುಭವ  
ಘನವೆಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅದು ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿ  
ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಉಂಟು ಕೆಲವು

೨೦೦೦ ತ್ರಿಭುಜದಲ್ಲಿ ೨೦೦ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ನಿಜವೆ  
ಯಾ ಸಲಿಸುವ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ  
ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ  
'ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ' ಉಂಟು ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಂದ. ತ್ರಿಭುಜದಲ್ಲಿ  
ಸಲಿಸುವ ಉಂಟು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ. ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ

೨೫೦ ಯುಯು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ  
ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ, ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ತ್ರಿಭುಜ  
ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವು  
ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ 'ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ  
ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಂದ. ಈ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ  
ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ  
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ಕೆಲವುಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ 1000 ಯುಯು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ







ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ  
ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.

\* ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ :-

ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು  
ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ~~ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ~~ ಕರೆಯುವುದು.  
ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು 'ಪುಸ್ತಕ' ಎಂಬ  
ಕರೆಯುವುದು. ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ವರ್ತಮಾನದ 'ಪುಸ್ತಕ'  
ಎಂದರೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಎಂದರ್ಥ

ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ  
ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ

\* ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ  
ಎಂಬ ಪದವುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು.  
ಪುಸ್ತಕವು, ಪುಸ್ತಕವು, ಪುಸ್ತಕವು.

\* ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನಾ  
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GEOGRAPHY  
ASSIGNMENT



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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE  
GONIKOPPAL

Assignment on GEOGRAPHY

Subject:- DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Submitted By:- Sajana . T . M

I.B.A.(H.E.G)

Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal

Submitted:- Ibrahim . M.

H.O.D Department of Geography

Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal

Submitted on:- 4/2/2020

12/09/2020

മാനവ ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്ര രാജ്യങ്ങളും കൂടാതെ കിഴക്കൻ ഭാഗങ്ങളും കലക്ടറൽ  
യോഗ്യത കാണിക്കുന്നതിനായി യോഗ്യതയുള്ള കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകൾ  
കാലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി.

ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്ര രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാദേശിക ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്ര ഓഫീസുകൾ നിലവിലുള്ള  
നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ച് യോഗ്യതയുള്ള കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി  
മാറ്റി.

മാനവ ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്ര രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി  
18 & 19 ന്റെ നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ച്.

മാനവ ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്ര രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി  
കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി.

കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി  
കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി.

കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി  
കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി.

കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി  
കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി.

കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി  
കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി.

കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി  
കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി കലക്ടറൽ ഓഫീസുകളായി മാറ്റി.

# ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ವ್ಯವಣಿಗೆ

ದೃಶ್ಯ :- "ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ವಿವಿಧ ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಾತ್ಮಕ ಯಾನವನ ನಡವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾನವ - ಪರಿಸರದ ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ - ಯಾನವನ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾನವನ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಡವಳಿಯುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಈ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವೇ ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ 'ಯಾನವನ ಜೀವನದ ಬಾಧನೆ' (Genre-de-vie) ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೀವನದ ಬಾಧನೆಗಳು ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀರಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ, ಭೂಮಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಯಾನವನ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ, ಆ ಯಾನವ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಾಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ನಡವಳಿಯುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ನಡವಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾನವ ಜೀವನದ ಬಾಧನೆಗಳೂ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾನವನ ಜೀವನದ ರೀತಿ-ನಡವಳಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವ ಕ್ರಮವು ಕ್ರಮಶೀಲವಾಗಿ ಭರಂಭಗೊಂಡು ಸೆಂಪಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಹಂಚಿರಬಹುದಾದಂತೆ ಅದು ಅರಿಯಬಹುದು. ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು 'ಯಾನವ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಾಧನೆ' (Human Ecology, 1929) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದರೂ ಯಾನವನು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಕೃಷಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುವ ಜೀವಲಂಛನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಭೌತಿಕ ಜೀವನ ಬಾಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀರಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1950 ರ ವರೆಗೂ ಯಾನವನು "ಪರಿಸರದ ಸಿಲುಕು" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದೆ.

ಯಾನವ ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀರಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ 1950 ರ ವರೆಗೂ ಯಾನವನು "ಪರಿಸರದ ಸಿಲುಕು" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದೆ.

ಯಾನವ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದೆ.



# ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಪರ್ವನೂರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ

ಲಕ್ಷನಿಕ ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಪರ್ವನೂರ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿರುವವರೇ:

- 1) ವಿಲೆಗ್ಲಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಬಾನಿ ಎಂಬೋಲ್ಡ್
- 2) ಕಾರ್ಲ ರಿಟರ್
- 3) ಫ್ರೆಡ್ರಿಕ್ ರ್ಯಾಟೆಲ್
- 4) ಒಡ್ಲೆನ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲರ್ ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಆಫ್ ಫ್ರೀಡ್ರುಡ್ ಇದರ ವಿಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

## ವಿಲೆಗ್ಲಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಬಾನಿ ಎಂಬೋಲ್ಡ್:- (1769 ರಿಂದ 1859)

ಫ್ರೆಡ್ರಿಕ್ ವಿಲೆಹೆಲ್ಮ್ ಗಾರ್, ಫ್ರೆಡ್ರಿಕ್ ಸ್ವಿಡ್ಲರ್ ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಲೇಖನ ಗಾರ್ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಲಾಗಿ ಕಾಸೋಪೊಸ್ (Kasmas) ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ. ಇದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಪರ್ವತದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದು ಒದ್ದೆ ಬುನಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು.

ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು 'ಫಿಸಿಕಲ್ ಜಿಯೋಗ್ರಫಿ' ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಒಂದು ಯಾನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಭೂಮಿಮೇಲೆ ಯಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ.

## ಕಾರ್ಲ ರಿಟರ್ (Carl Ritter): 1779 ರಿಂದ 1859

ರಿಟರ್ ಎಂಬೋಲ್ಡ್ ಸಮಕಾಲನ ನಾಗರ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ. ರಿಟರ್ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ 'ಎಂಡ್‌ಕುಂಡ್' (Endkunde) ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಯುರೋಪಿನ ಯಾನವು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಅಧರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ



# ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಛಾನ್ಸನ್ಸರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ

ಛಾನ್ಸನ್ಸರ ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಯಾವ ಛಾನ್ಸನ್ಸರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಸೀಮ್ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಛಾನ್ಸನ್ಸರ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಯುಂಟುಮಾಡಲು ಯಾನವ ಓದಿ ಖಚಿತ ಸುತ್ತ ಯುಂಟುಮಾಡಲು ಅಂತಿಮದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಛಾನ್ಸನ್ಸರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಭೂಗೋಳ ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ

- 1) ಫ್ರೆಡರಿಕ್ ಡಿ ಲಾ ಬ್ಲಾಂಚೆ (Vidal-de-la-Blache)
- 2) ಪೀನ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಲಾನ್ಕೆ, ಐಬ್ಯೂಯಲೆ ಡಿ ಯಾಂಕೋನ್
- 3) ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಡಿ ಯಾಂಕೋನ್
- 4) ಎಂ ಡಿ ಲೆಜೆನ್, ಲುಯಿ ರೀನ್ ಫ್ರೆಡೆ ಯುಂಟುಮಾಡಲು.

## ಡಿ ಲಾ ಬ್ಲಾಂಚೆ ಡಿ ಲಾ ಬ್ಲಾಂಚೆ :-

ಛಾನ್ಸನ್ಸರ ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸೈಕಲಿಕ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈತನು ಅಂತಿಮದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಕೊಂಡು ಸಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪರಿಣಿತನು.

ಈತನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಯಾನವ "ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಯುನಿಟರಿಯ" 'ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ಸ್ ಲುಯಿ ಫ್ರೆಡೆನ್ ರಿಯೋನ್' ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಂಶದ ನ್ಯು ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಡಿ ಯಾಂಕೋನ್ :- ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಈತನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ಸಹಜ.

ಫ್ರೆಡರಿಕ್ ಗ್ಯುಲೋನ್ ಯಾನವ ಲುಯಿ ಡಿ ಯಾಂಕೋನ್ ಲುಯಿ ಫ್ರೆಡೆನ್ ರಿಯೋನ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಅಂತಿಮದ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ഫ്രെഡ്രിക് റാൽസെ (1844-1904) (Friedrich Ratzel) :-

യാസഫ് ഹോറിയെ കൃഷ്ണ ധര്യ മതമനു ഭാഗം ധൃതിയുടേതായ  
യാസഫ് ഹോറിയെ കൃഷ്ണ മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു

ഭാഗം 'പ്രാക്ടീക്കൽ ജിയോഗ്രഫി' (Anthropo Geography) ഗ്രന്ഥമു  
യാസഫ് ഹോറിയെ കൃഷ്ണ മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു

ഭാഗം കൃഷ്ണ മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു

ഫ്രെഡ്രിക് റാൽസെ കൃഷ്ണ മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു

(1997) മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു

മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു

മതമനു മതമനു :-

ഭാഗം യാസഫ് ഹോറിയെ കൃഷ്ണ മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു

മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു

മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു മതമനു



# ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಚೈತನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆ

ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಅಂತಹವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖರಾದವರೊಂದರೆ ಉ.ಪ ಯಾತ್ಕ, ಲಲಯಂ ಯೋಶಿ ಹೇಬಸ, ಯಾಕಾ ಹೆಚ್‌ರಸನ್, ಎಲ್. ಎಲ್. ಚೆಚ್‌ರಲ್, ಜ್ಯಾಕೆಲ್, ಜೆ.ಪಿ. ಹೆಚ್, ಲಾರೆನ್ಸ್, ರಿಚರ್ಡ್ ಟಾಯ್ಲರ್, ಲೈಟ್‌ಲೆನ್, ಯುಂಜಾಹ್-ಲೆಡು ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಉ.ಪ ಯಾತ್ಕ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾನವ ಚಳವಳಿ ಇವರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳಿಂದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಅನಾಥ ಗ್ರಾಹಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೈಲಿಯಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ.

## ಲಲಯಂ ಯೋಶಿ ಹೇಬಸ :-

ಶೈವಿಷ್ಟ ಭೂ ರಚನಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಜನನ ಚಲನೆಯಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈತನು ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಚೈತನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದನು.

ಇವನು ಜೊಂಚಿ, ರಸನ್ ರಚನೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡುಗೆ ಯುಂಜಾಹ್‌ಲೆನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದನು.

## ಎಲ್ ಎಲ್ ಚೆಚ್‌ರಲ್ ಹೆಂಚೆಲ್ :-

ಕೀರ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾನವ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖರಾದವರು.



# ವಿವರಣೆ :-

ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ 60 ತರದ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು  
ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಉಪಕರಣ  
-ವಿವಿಧ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಷಯ  
ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ತರುವಂತೆ ಈ ಉಪಕರಣದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು  
ಕಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಬರೆ ಕೊಡಲು ನೀಡಿತು.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ  
ಆಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉಪಕರಣವನ್ನು ಉಪಕರಣವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.  
ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿ  
ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು  
-ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು  
ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು  
-ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು  
ಉಪಕರಣವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

SOURCE :-

NAME OF THE AUTHOR	TITLE OF THE BOOK	PUBLICATION	YEAR OF PUBLICATION	PAGE NO
Dr. Ranganatha	PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	Vinnapurna M. Menesagi	2015	1-19

THANK YOU



5/12/2020



# ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಭೂಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

ಮೀತರ :

1. ಕಟ್ಟನ ಅಥವಾ
2. ಕಟ್ಟನ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಅಂಶ
3. ವೇಷಾಯದ ಕ್ರಮ
4. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಒತ್ತಾದನೆ & ಇವುಗಳ ಅಂಶ ಕ್ರಮ
5. ಹಂಚರೆ.

ಮಾಗದಶೀರರು

ಶಾಲೇಶ್ವರಿ ಮೇಡಂ  
ಭೂಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ  
ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಶಾಲೆ  
ಗೋಣಿಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

Valued  
23/6/22

ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವವರು :

ನಿಶ್ಚ . ಶಿ . ಲಿಶ  
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ . ಬಿ . ಎ  
ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಶಾಲೆ  
ಗೋಣಿಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 23/06/22

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# ಪಿಂಚಿಕೆ :

## ಬಾಣಾಜ್ಯ ಚಕ್ರಗಳ್ಳು :-

ಕಚ್ಚಾ ವಸ್ತುರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ / ಅರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಣಾಜ್ಯ ಚಕ್ರಗಳ್ಳು / 'ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಚಕ್ರ'ಗಳ್ಳು / 'ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಚಕ್ರ'ಗಳ್ಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುವರು. ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬಾಣಾಜ್ಯ ಚಕ್ರಗಳ್ಳುಂದರೆ

- \* ಅಕ್ಕಿ
- \* ಸೆಣಬು
- \* ಕಬ್ಬು
- \* ತೆಂಬಾಕು & ಬಣ್ಣ ಕಾಫಿನ್

ಅವುಗಳ್ಳು ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ್ಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವುದು. ಬಾಣಾಜ್ಯ ಚಕ್ರಗಳ್ಳು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಕಬ್ಬು :-

ಕಬ್ಬು ಯಲ್ಲನ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಓ ಇದರ ಮೂಲ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು 3-5 ಮೀಟರ್ಗಳ್ಳಷ್ಟು ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಕಾಂಡವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಓ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಅಂಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ, ಕಾಕಂಬ (ಗರ) ಖನಿಜಗಳ್ಳು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

# ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕುನಾರನ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ

## ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ :-

ಕಚ್ಚಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಾದುದಲ್ಲ / ಓರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ  
ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು.  
ಇವೆರಡು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆಯೂ 'ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ' ಗಳು /  
'ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ' ಗಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುವರು.  
ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ. ಎತ್ತಿ.

- \* ಹತ್ತಿ
- \* ನೆಲೆಗಳು
- \* ಕಬ್ಬು

\* ಕೆಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಂಪು ಕಬ್ಬು

ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಾಗಿ  
ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ  
ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ.

## ಕಬ್ಬು :-

ಕಬ್ಬು ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ  
ಮೂಲ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು 3-4 ಮೀಟರ್ ಗಳಷ್ಟು  
ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಕಾಂಡವು ದಪ್ಪವೂ  
ಗಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಅಂಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಹೀಗಾಗಿ  
ಕಬ್ಬು, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ, ಕಾಂಡ (ಗರ) & ಖಂಡಕಾಯಿಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ  
ಮೂಲಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯು  
ಸುಮಾರು 30 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಂಡ & ಖಂಡಕಾಯಿ  
ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು  
33 ಭಾಗವು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.



1. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಅಂಶಗಳು :

ರೇಖಾ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯಡಿ ಉಪೋಪಯುಕ್ತ ಬೆಳೆ  
ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು 10-12 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟಾರು  
ಇದನ್ನು ರೇಖಾಪು ಯೋಜನೆಯು. ಅದರ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ  
ರಹಿತಿಯುರವೆ ಒಲಯಗಳು ಫೆಸಲು ತರಣವಾಗಿ  
ರೇಖಾಬಗೆ ಎರಡದಾಗು 15-18 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇ  
ಅವಧಿ ಬೇರಾಗುವುದು. ಇದರ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಅಂಶಗುಂದರೆ.

\* ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ :

ಇದು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯಡಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಸೇವಾಸಿ  
ಎ. ರಿಂದ 16° ಸೆಲ್ಸಿಯಸ್ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಇರಬೇಕು.  
ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ 40° ಸೆಂ. ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಾಗೂ 4° ಸೆಂ.  
ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದು ಕೆಳನು ಉಭಯಾಂಶವಾಗಿ  
ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ  
ಕೆಳನ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಯೋಜಿಸಿ.

\* ಮೃತ್ತ ಮತ್ತೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ :

ಅದರ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಲೋಕಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 100-150  
ಸೆಂ. ಮ. ನಷ್ಟು ಅದರ ಮೃತ್ತ ಬಳಿಯಂತಿರಬೇಕು.  
ಮೃತ್ತಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂ  
ಎಂಪಿರಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಮೃತ್ತಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು ಕಡಿಮೆ  
ಯಶಸ್ವಿ / ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ಅವಧಿಯು  
ಮೃತ್ತ ಕಂಠಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನೀರಾವರಿಯು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ  
ಅಗತ್ಯ.

\* ಯಾಣು :

ಲಲಿಥ ಲುಗಿಯ ಯಾಣಿನ ಪ್ರದೀಶಗ್ಗಲ್ವ ರಬ್ಬು ಚಿಕ್ಕಯಬಲದು. ಫಲವೆತ್ತಾದ ಯಾಣ್ಲಿ ಯಾಚ್ಚಿ ಯೆಕ್ಕಲು ಯಾಣು ತ್ರಿತ್ತಂತೆ ಒಪೆಯುತ್ವಲಾಯದು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲ ರಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕಷ್ಟು ಯಾಣ್ಲಿ, ಯಾಣ್ಲಿ ಯಾಚ್ಚಿ ಯೆಕ್ಕಲು ಹೊಗಾ ಕೆಂಪು ಯಾಣ್ಲಿಗ್ಗಲ್ವ ಚಿಕ್ಕಯಬರು.

\* ರೆಲಸಗಾರರು :

ರಬ್ಬು ಚಿಕ್ಕಯಬ ಪ್ರದೀಶವನ್ನು ಹದಗಿಗಾಕ್ರಿಸಲು ನೆಡಲು, ಕ್ರೋಧಿಗಳು ಹೊಗಾ ಕಟುವು ಮಾಡಲು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹರದಲ್ಲ ಕೊಲಗಾರರು ದುರೆಯುಬಂತಿರಬೇಕು.

\* ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗ್ಗಲ್ವ :

ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಭಾರತಾದ ಕಚ್ಚಾವೆತ್ತೆ ಇದಲಿಯ ನೆಮಾಡದಲ್ಲಯೆ! ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಸೌಗಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಚಿಲ್ಲ ತಂಪಾಲಿಸಲು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಿಸುಬರು. ಚಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಾಡುಕಟ್ಟೆ ನೀಮಿತೆ ಹೊಗಾ ಅದಕೆ ಚಿಲೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿಬದ್ಧವೂ ವರುಚೇಶುಗ್ಗನ್ನು ಂಗೊಂದುಬುದು. ಇದೊಡ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗ್ಗಲ್ವ ನೆಮಾಡುವೆದ್ದಲ್ಲ ರಬ್ಬು ಚಿಕ್ಕಯಬುದು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭದಾರಿಯು.

\* ಸೌರಿಗ ಸೆಲಬ್ಬು :

ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕಟಾವು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೂಡಲ್ವ ಕಾಖಾನೆಗ್ಗಲ್ವ ಸೌಗಿಸಲು ಬತ್ತಲು ಸಂಚಾರ ಸೆಲಬ್ಬುಗ್ಗಲ್ವ ದುರೆಯುಬಂತಿರಬೇಕು.



\* ಬಣಾಹಲೆ :-

ಕೆಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕೆಚಾಲು ಏಗಾಡುವ ಅಲೆಧಿಯಲ್ಲ ಬಣಾಹಲೆಯೊಡ್ಡು ಸೆಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು ಕೆಬ್ಬನಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದು.

\* ಕಾಶಾಯಾನಿರೆ ಗೆಗಾಬ್ಬರ :-

ಐದು ಹೀಚಾಹಲೆಯ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿಯಾದುದರಿಂದ ಫಲಬೆತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಶಾಯಾನಿರೆ ಗೆಗಾಬ್ಬರದ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿ ಅನಿತ್ಯ.

\* ರೋಗನ ಯತ್ರಾ ರೀಬನಾಶರ :-

ಈ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ತಗಲುವ ರೋಗನ ಕೀರಿಬೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕ್ರಿಯಾನಾಶರ ಕೀ ರೋಗನ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಬೆಚ್ಚಿಧಗ್ಗನ್ನು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಿಸಲೆಕೊ.

\* ಕಡಲ್ಪ :-

ಸಾಂಸಾಗರದಿಂದ ಬೀಶುವ ತಂಪಾದ ಕಡಲ ಯಿಂದ ಯಾರುತೆಗ್ಗು ಕೆಬ್ಬನಲ್ಲ ಸೆಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲೆ.

\* ಸರಕಾರದ ನೀಲೆ :-

ಮೇಲಿನ ಭೇಗಾಲ್ಪಕ ಅಂಶಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಸರಕಾರದ ನೀಲಿನಿಯುಗ್ಗು ಅಂದರೆ ಕೆಬ್ಬನ ಬೆಲೆ ಗೆಗಾಬ್ಬರದ ಯಾರ್ಥಕೆ ಯಾಗುವ ಬೆಲೆ, ಸಾಲ ದೊರೆಯುವಿಕೆ ಯಾಗುವ ಯಾಗುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಯಾಗುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಬೆಲೆ ಕೆಬ್ಬನ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.

\* ಶಬ್ದನಿ ಇತರ ಬಗೆಯ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೆ :-

ಸರ್ವೆ ಬದ್ಧವಾದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಶಬ್ದನಿ ತ್ರೈದೇವದಲ್ಲ  
ಎಂದೆಸಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಬದ್ಧವುಬನ್ನಿ, ತ್ರೈದೇವತೆಸು  
-ಯ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬತ್ತಾದನೆಂಬುದು  
ಈ ಬದ್ಧವುಗ್ಗು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವುಯದರಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕ ಬತ್ತಾದನೆಂಬ  
ಬೆಡೆಗ್ಗು ಶ್ರುತರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೇ ಬಾಡಬಯದು.

೨. ಬೇಸಾಯದ ತ್ರಯ :-

ಶಬ್ದು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಯುವ ತ್ರೈದೇವತನ್ನು ತೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಯೆ  
ಬಾಡಿ, ಹೆದಗಿಗ್ಗನ್ನಿ ಶಬ್ದನಿ ತುಂಡುಗ್ಗನ್ನು ತಾಲಾಗಿ  
ನಾಟಿ ಬಾಡಬಯದು. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಯಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀರು  
ಹಾಯಿಸುಬರು. ಅಂತರ ಬೇಸಾಯದಿಂದ ಭಯಾ  
-ಯನ್ನು ನೆಡಿಲಗಿಗ್ಗನ್ನಿ, ಶಕ್ತ ರೀತಿಲಾಗುಬುದು.  
ಬಯನಿ ನಲ್ಲರುಬ ಕೆವಾರಿ ತೆಗ್ಗಿಗಮಗುಣಯಾಗಿ ಶಾಶಾಯನಿಶ  
ಗಿಬ್ಬರಗ್ಗನ್ನು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸುಬರು.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲ ಶಬ್ದನಿ ಬತ್ತಾದನೆಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವುತ್ರಯ  
ಹೆದ್ದುತೆಗ್ಗು 'ಶೋಕ್ತಿ ಹೆದ್ದುತಿ' ಅತಿ ಬಯಬ್ರಯಾದುದು-  
ಬೆದಾದಲ ಶಬ್ದನು ತುಂಡುಗ್ಗನ್ನು ನೆಟ್ಟು ಫಸಲನ್ನು  
ವಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಅದರ ಕೆಗ್ಗಿಯನ್ನು ಬಟ್ಟು ಬಟ್ಟು.  
ಬೆದಾಡಿ ಗಿಬ್ಬರ ಹೊರಿ ಕೆಗ್ಗಿ ಬೆಗುರಿದ ನಂತರ  
ಶೋಕ್ತಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಯತ್ರಾರದು ಫಸಲನ್ನು  
ಹೆಡೆಯಬರು.

ಇದನ್ನೇ 'ಶೋಕ್ತಿ ಹೆದ್ದುತಿ' ಎಂಬ  
ಕೆಂಯಬರು. ಇದರ ಬತ್ತಾದನೆಂಬ ಬೆಡೆ ಕೆಡಿಬಿ.  
ಅದರೆ ಇಗ್ಗು-ಬರಿ ತ್ವಲ್ಲ ಕೆಡಿಬಿಯಾಗುಬುದು.

3. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಒತ್ತಾಯವೆಂದು ಏನು ಅರ್ಥವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ:

ಭಾರತವು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲೇ ಅತಿ ಉದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಲವುಳ್ಳ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ವಿವಿಧತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು.

ಹಂಚಿಕೆ:

ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು.

1. ಬತ್ತರ ಪುದೇಶ :

ಇದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ. ಇದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ರಬ್ಬು ಒಕ್ಕಿಯು ಪುದೇಶದ ಶೇ. 45.5 ರಷ್ಟು ರ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗಿಸಿಗಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಶೇ. 38.7 ರಷ್ಟು ರಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವುದು. ಅದರ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಕ್ಷ ಇಲ್ಲವಿರಿಯು ಪುದೇಶದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಲಸಲ 58 ಲಕ್ಷವು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರತು ಬತ್ತರ ಪುದೇಶದ ಈ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವು ರಬ್ಬಿನ ಒಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯದ . ಉಯುಗುಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರದೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತೇತೋಚ್ಚ ಲಯದಲ್ಲದೆ . ಒಕ್ಕಿಗಾಲದ ಬದ್ಧಾಂಶ ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ.

ಇಂ ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದವರೆಗೂ ಈ ಲಯವು 'ನಿಲಬ್ಧಿಯು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರಲಿತ್ತು. ಹೊಸದ್ದು ಒಕ್ಕಿಗಗ್ಗಾದ ನೋಯು & ಅರತ್ತಿಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

2. ಉಯುಗುಣ :

ರಬ್ಬಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಉಯುಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ 2ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು. ಇದು ಶೇ. 13.1 ರಷ್ಟು ರಬ್ಬಿನ ರ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗಿಸಿಗಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಶೇ. 15 ರಷ್ಟು ರಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವುದು. ರಬ್ಬಿನ ಇಲ್ಲವಿರಿಯು ದೇಶದ ಸಹಸ್ರಲಕ್ಷ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿರಿಯೇ ಶೇ. 15 ರಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯು ರ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ರೋಲ್ಬುಕೋರಿ, ಅಂಜಿಯವನಕರ, ಸೊಲ್ಲುಕೋರಿ, ಪೊನಾ, ಪಾಂಜಿ, ಪೊತಾರ, ನಾವಿಕ, ಪೊರಂಜಿವಾದ ಲ್ಲಕ್ಕು ರಬ್ಬಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲ ಕಾಲುವೆ ಉಯುಗುಣವಿರಿಯಂತೆಯೇ ಉಯುಗುಣವಿರಿಯು ಪುದೇಶವೂ ಸಹ ರಬ್ಬಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಒಕ್ಕಿಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವುದು.



## ಬಹು ಸಂಯೋಗ :-

- \* ಬೌದ್ಧ ಚಿಂತನೆ
- \* ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಅಥವಾ
- \* ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ

### -> ಬೌದ್ಧ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಅಂಶಗಳು :-

- \* ಒಟ್ಟಾರ್ಥ
- \* ಮೃತ್ಯು ಮತ್ತು ನೋವು
- \* ಮುಕ್ತಿ
- \* ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು
- \* ಸರ್ವ ಕರ್ಮಗಳ
- \* ಸೌಖ್ಯದ ನಿಲುವು ಇಂತ

-> ಚಿಂತನೆಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ

-> ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟಾರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ನೋವು ಪ್ರಸಂಗ

### -> ಉದಾಹರಣೆ :-

- \* ಒಟ್ಟಾರ್ಥ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
- \* ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ
- \* ತಿರುಳುನಾಡು
- \* ಕನಾಡು
- \* ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ
- \* ಇತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.

ಗ್ರಂಥಮಣಿ :-

ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕರ  
ಭೂಗೋಲ್ಯಾಚಾರ್ಯ

: ಡಾ|| ರಂಗನಾಥ.





# शान्ति पुरस्कार से पुरस्कृत

नाम

इसति

कृति

नाम	इसति	कृति
सुपिजनन्दन चिदम्बरा	1968	चिदम्बरा
रम्धारी सिंह दिनकर	1972	उर्वसी
सच्चिदानन्द वात्स्यायन	1978	किल्ली नावो मे किल्ली वार
महादेवी वर्मा	1982	पामा
नरेश मेहता	1992	हिन्दी साहित्य में उत्कृष्ट योगदान
निर्यत वर्मा	1999	समग्र साहित्य
कुंवर कान्त	2005	समग्र साहित्य
अमर कान्त	2009	
लाल शुकला	2009	
केदारनाथ सिंह	2013	अकाल में सरस

भारतीय डाक

हिन्दी  
प्रयोजित कार्य ।



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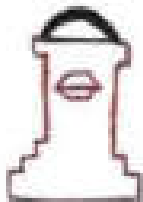
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डाक टिकट खरीदें



Post office Savings Bank  
डाक बचत योजना बैंक



India Post Payments Bank  
इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक

# डाक धर का पांच स्कीम

01.

## मंथली इनकम स्कीम

अगर आप निवेश करने से डरते हैं और जोखिम उठाना नहीं चाहते तो मंथली इनकम स्कीम आपके लिए सबसे अच्छी स्कीम है। इस स्कीम के तहत आपको 3.6 प्रतिशत व्याज मिलेगा। व्याज की रकम हर महीने आपके बैंक खाते में डाली जाएगी। इस स्कीम की अवधि - 6 साल की होती है। इसमें कम से कम 1500 रुपए और अधिकतम 4-5 लाख रुपए तक का निवेश किया जा सकता है। स्कीम में अकाउंट अकाउंट की भी सुविधा है। इसकी लिमिट 9 लाख रुपए है।

02.

## श्रीनिगर सिलीजन सेविंग स्कीम

पोस्ट ऑफिस श्रीनिगर सिलीजन सेविंग स्कीम वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए होती है। इस स्कीम के तहत आप पांच साल के लिए निवेश कर सकते हैं। इस योजना में सालाना 8.4 प्रतिशत व्याज मिलता है। व्याज को तिमाही आधार पर अकाउंट में क्रेडिट किया जाता है। इस योजना में भी निवेश पर इनकम टैक्स एक्ट की धारा 80C में छूट का फायदा मिलता है। अगर व्याज राशि सालाना 10000 रुपए से ज्यादा है, तो स्लॉट पर टैक्स कटौती धानी 10.5 काटा जाता है।

## सेविंग अकाउंट और रेकर्सिग डिपॉजिट

डाक घर में सेविंग अकाउंट खोलने पर आपको सालाना 4 फीसदी व्याज मिलता है। कम से कम 20 रुपए की नकद राशि से कोई भी व्यक्ति बँकघर में सेविंग अकाउंट खोल सकता है। वहीं अगर आप रेकर्सिग डिपॉजिट अकाउंट खोलते हैं तो आपको 3.2 फीसदी व्याज मिलता है। रेकर्सिग डिपॉजिट स्कीम में हर महीने जमा औसत न्यूनतम 10 रुपए है। पांच वर्ष के लिए उच्च व्याज दर पर बचत की सुविधा भी मिलती है।

### नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट

नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट बिल्कुल किन्मत रिपोजिट की तरह है। 1994 की तरह यहाँ भी धाज टैक्स फ्री होता है और इसमें 8 फीसदी धाज मिलता है। इस स्कीम में धाज की गणना आसान होती है। लेकिन शक्ति मैट्रिक्स पर मिलती है। नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट में लम्बा शक्ति पर आगेकर अधिनियम की धारा 50 सी के तहत कर छूट मिलती है।

### टाइम रिपोजिट स्कीम

टाइम रिपोजिट स्कीम या योजना पांच साल के लिए होती है। जिसमें 200 रुपए से शुरू किया जाता है। इस योजना के तरह पहले तीन साल तक धाज दर 6.4 प्रतिशत मिलता है और पांचवें साल में दूसरा धाज 7.7 प्रतिशत हो जाता है। लेकिन, रिमाही के आधार पर जोड़ा जाता है। योजना में मिलने वाला धाज बिल्कुल फ्रिज की है।



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# हिन्दी कार्यभार

विषय :

1. वर्ण विचार
2. शब्द विचार
3. सज्ञा

सबमिटेड् तु :

नेफ्टिनेन्ट नेपाक्षि  
कावेरी डिग्री कॉलेज  
गोणिकोप्पन्

सबमिटेड् फ्रम :

रम्या. के. आर

1<sup>st</sup> B. Com

कावेरी डिग्री कॉलेज  
गोणिकोप्पन्

२०२०

## हिन्दी की ध्वनियाँ

### वर्णमाला :

किसी भी भाषा में प्रयुक्त वर्णों की क्रमानुसार श्रृंखला को वर्णमाला कहता हैं। हिन्दी वर्णमाला में कुल 49 वर्ण हैं स्वर :-

### स्वर :-

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ॠ ए ऐ ओ औ अं अः

### व्यंजन :-

क ख ग घ ङ  
च छ ज झ ञ  
ट ठ ड ढ ण  
त थ द ध न  
प फ ब भ म  
य र ल व श ष स ह  
क्ष त्र ल

### स्वर :

जिन वर्णों का उच्चारण बिना किसी दूसरे वर्ण के सहायता के होता है, उन्हें स्वर कहते। स्वर की संख्या 11 है। उच्चारण की दृष्टि से स्वतंत्र होता है ये व्यंजन के उच्चारण में सहायक होता है। इन्हें तीन वर्णों में विभजित किया जा सकता है।



स्वर के भेद :

1. ह्रस्व स्वर : अ, इ, ई, उ, ऋ।
2. दीर्घ स्वर : आ, ई, ऊ।
3. संयुक्त स्वर : ऌ, ए, औ, ओं।

अनुस्वर :

यह एक व्यंजन है। वर्णों के ऊपर (◌) चिह्न लगाया जाता है और इसका उच्चारण नाक से होता है।

जैसे : अं, एं, आदि।

अनुनासिक :

इसके उच्चारण में मुँह से अधिक साँस निकलती है नाक के कल। इसका चिह्न (◌ं) है जैसे :- चाँद, आँख आदि।

व्यंजन :

जिन वर्णों का उच्चारण स्वरों की सहायता होता है, वे व्यंजन कहलाते हैं। सामान्य में रूप में हर व्यंजन वर्ण में 'अ' जैसे :- क = क् + अ, म = म् + अ आदि हिन्दी में 33 व्यंजन हैं, जिन्हें तीन वर्गों में विभजित किया जा सकता है।

1. स्पर्श व्यंजन :-

जिनका उच्चारण कण्ठ, तानु, द्रोण, जीभ और मूर्च्छा, होंठ आदि स्थानों के स्पर्श से होता है उन्हें स्पर्श व्यंजन कहते हैं। इनकी संख्या 25 है जैसे - क, घ, ट, त 4 वर्ण के वर्ण।

## अन्तस्थ व्यंजन :

जिनका उच्चारण तानू, दाँत, जीभ और होंठों को आपस में सटाने से होता है, परन्तु पूरा स्पर्श कहि नहीं होता या व्यंजन 4 हैं - य, र, ल, व

## ऊष्म व्यंजन :

इनके उच्चारण रगड़ या घर्षण से उत्पन्न ऊष्म वायु से होता है। इनकी संख्या चार हैं - श, ष, स, ह। इनके अन्वावा हिन्दी में कुछ अन्य वर्ण हैं। ये स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। ये संयुक्त व्यंजन हैं। जैसे

कृ + ष = क्ष

त + र = त्र

ज + र = ज्ञ

इ, ङ के बीच बिन्दु लगाकर इ, ङ नये अक्षर बनाये गये हैं। इ, ङ में 'र' की ध्वनी मिली है।

CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE  
GONIKOPPAL.

ASSIGNMENT ON:

HINDI

TOPIC :

पत्र

SUBMITTED BY : HARSHA YARDHAN  
.ii. B.A

SUBMITTED TO : LEE PAKSHI  
LECTURER HINDI DEPARTMENT  
CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE

SUBMITTED DATE : 2017.

H  
L

# अनुस्मारक पत्र

दिनांक: 22-1-2019.

सैरा मै,

पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी  
पशु चिकित्सालय  
विशाखापेट,

विषय: चिकित्सा संबंधी बीजनी पत्र।

महोदय,

कृपया इस विषय पर हमारे अपर्युक्त पत्र का अवलोकन करें। इसका उत्तर अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। चिकित्सा संबंधी विषयों को सूत्र समय में प्रस्तुत करना है। मैं आपको बीजनी है की चिकित्सा का प्रयोग करने को माना जाता है।

धन्यवाद

आपका अनुस्मारक  
रुखी वर्धन

# परि पत्र

दिनांक: 11.1.2019  
स्थान: विजयपट

श्रीमान् श्री,

जमान जिल्लाकोडा  
कोडणु कार्यालय प्रधान  
कराङ्गु.

विषय : नगरपालिकाको के निर्माण

मुझे निर्देश मिला है कि जस कार्यवाहियों की सूची  
तैयार करने 2 मई तक जस कर ली जायेगी जो,  
नगरपालिका निर्माण के किने से किना अनुपस्थित  
निर्देशित विजयपट पर नहीं पहुँची तभी उनके विरुद्ध  
अभि कार्यवाही की जसरी गृह जसरी विभाग पर  
हमारे पास पहुँच जानी चाहिए।

~~सम्बन्ध~~

आफ्ना आवाही  
दृष्टि वर्धन

कावरी डिग्री कॉलेज गोजिकोषल  
२०१७-२०१८

कार्यभर :

विषय : व्याकरण

प्रेषक :

ज्योती जोषी  
II.B.B.A.

सेवा मे,

लेपाक्षी अई. डि.  
हिंदी अध्यापिका



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# व्याकरण



01 :- क्रिया

02 :- काल

03 :- कारक

04 :- ने का विधम



## 01 : क्रिया



**क्रिया :**

जिस शब्द से किसी काम का करना या होना समझा जाए उसे क्रिया कहते हैं।

उद : सोना, खाना, पीना, पढ़ना, खेलना।

क्रिया में दो बेटे हैं :

# सकर्मक क्रिया

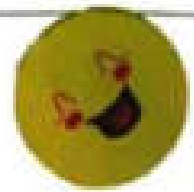
# अकर्मक क्रिया

# **सकर्मक क्रिया :**

जिस के साथ कर्म का संभावना हो।

Eg : ऊर्वशी ने पुस्तक खरीदी। इस वाक्य में पुस्तक कर्म है, यहाँ पर ऊर्वशी ने खरीद ने का फल पुस्तक पर पढ़ता है।





## # अकर्मक क्रिया :

जिन क्रियाओं का व्यापार और फल कर्ता पर हो। अकर्मक क्रियाओं का "कर्म" नहीं होता, क्रिया का व्यापार और फल दूसरे पर ना पड़कर कर्ता पर पड़ता है।

उदाहरण :- मनीष सोता है। इसमें "सोना" या अकर्मक है। मनीष या वाक्य में कर्ता है, सोने की क्रिया उसी के द्वारा पूरी होती है। तथा सोने का फल भी उसी पर पड़ता है। इसीलिए सोना क्रिया अकर्मक है।

अंशना की दृष्टि से क्रिया के बेटे :

इसमें चार बेटे होते हैं :-

- # प्रेरणात्मक क्रिया
- # संयुक्त क्रिया
- # नामदातु क्रिया
- # कर्तृ क्रिया

X=====X=====X=====X

## 02. काल

काल : क्रिया के जिस रूपान्त से उसके कार्य के समय और उसकी पूर्णता अभाव अपूर्ण अवस्था का बोध होता है उसे काल कहता हैं।

काल में तीन बंध हैं :

- # वर्तमान काल
- # भूत काल
- # भविष्यत काल

# वर्तमान काल :- इसमें क्रिया का व्यापार निरंतर चलता है। जैसे :- गिल्सा खेल रही हैं।

# भूतकाल :- जिससे कार्य की समाप्ती उसका बोध है।  
जैसे :- रूपा आयी थी।

# भविष्यत काल :- जिसमें भविष्य में होने वाली क्रिया का बोध हो। जैसे :- हम कल जाएंगे।

1. लड़का खेलता है : भविष्यत काल
2. लड़की खेलती है : भविष्यत काल
3. वो जाएगा : भविष्यत काल

X ===== X ===== X ===== X

### 03. कारक

कारक का अर्थ है करने वाला, वाक्य में प्रयुक्त उस नाम याँडा , सर्वनाम , विशेषण को कारक कहते हैं। जिसका संबंध क्रिया का कृतं क्रिया के साथ होता है।

कारक के आठ वेद हैं :

कारक	विभक्ती
1. कर्ता	+
2. कर्म	को
3. करण	से, द्वारा
4. संप्रदान	को, के, लिए
5. आपाधान	अँ
6. संबंध	का, के, की
7. अधिकरण	में, पर, पेँ
8. संबोधन	हँ, ते, अरे

## ०५ : ने का नियम

ने नियम :-

"ने" एक विभक्ती है इसका प्रयोग केवल कर्ता कारक में होता है। मगर कर्ता कारक में इसका प्रयोग केवल भूतकाल के कर्मवच्य या भाववाच्य में होता है।

उदा :- राम ने काम किया।

ने का विशेष प्रयोग लग, चुक, सक, में नहीं करते लेकिन, ला, गोल, भूल इसमें करते हैं।

नियम 1 :- ने का प्रयोग केवल कर्ता कारक में होता है। वो कर्ता कारक की एक विभक्ती है।

नियम 2 :- सकर्मक क्रिया भूतकाल में प्रयुक्त होती है तो उसके कर्ता का साथ ने प्रत्यय लगता है।  
जैसे :- राम ने फल खाया।

नियम 3 :- "ने" का प्रयोग केवल सामान्य अयत्न अर्थात् और पूर्ण भूतकाल में होता है। भूतकाल के अन्य प्रयोग में नहीं।

नियम 4 :- कर्ता के साथ "ने" प्रत्यय लगने से क्रिया कर्म के लिंग वचन के अनुसार चलते हैं।  
जैसे :- गीता ने पत्र लिखा।

X=====X=====X=====X

21



# हिन्दी

# प्रयोजित कार्य

2017

सेवा में,

लेपादी अई.दि,  
हिन्दी विभाग,  
मैवेरी कॉलेज,  
गोणिकोपपल।

प्रेषक

नलारीना रं.एफ  
Bsc [PCM]

## शब्द

### परिभाषा :

शब्द अक्षरों का वह सार्थक समूह है। जिसका प्रयोग वाक्य में होता है।

वाक्य भाषा का अमीन अंग है। शब्द अपने आपसे स्वतंत्र होते हैं। लेकिन जैसे ही वे वाक्य में प्रयुक्त होते हैं उनका अस्तित्व समाप्त हो जाने है।

वाक्य में प्रयोग होने के बाद शब्द एक व्याकरणिक इकायी बन जाते हैं। वाक्य में प्रयुक्त होने के बाद शब्द 'पद' कहलाते हैं। और समय, संदर्भ के अनुसार उनके रूप में परिवर्तन आता रहता है। शब्द कई प्रकार के होते हैं।

शब्द भेद के कई आधार हैं।

01. उत्पत्ति के आधार पर:  
तत्सम, तन्भव, द्वेषज, विदेशी
02. रचना के आधार पर:  
रुढ़ शब्द, यौगिक शब्द, योगरुढ़ शब्द
03. अर्थ के आधार पर:  
एकार्थी, अनेकार्थी, परिभावाची, विलोम और विपरीतार्थ, समरूपी, विभिन्नार्थक
04. प्रयोग और परिवर्तन के आधार पर:  
विकारी शब्द, अविकारी शब्द



01. उत्पत्ति के आधार पर :

उदाहरण :

- > तन्सम : सूर्य , चंद्र , वृक्ष
- > तन्भव : सूरज , चाँद , दूध
- > देशज : जाड़ु , जुम्मी , पेट , किरकी , चाँकट
- > विदेशी :
  - 01. अंग्रेजी : पेन , कॉलेज , स्कूल
  - 02. पारसी : जमीन , सज़ा , मज़दूर , मामला
  - 03. फ़्रानसी : पुलिस , इंजिनियर , कूपन
  - 04. तुर्की : कालिन , कुली , कैंची , लाप
  - 05. पुरतगाली : कमीस , कमरा , लोलिया , अलमारी
  - 06. अरबी : कानून , कलल , तकदीर , आदालत

02. रचना के आधार पर :

भाषा में कई प्रकार से जनते और भिगड़ते हैं , कभी-कभी वे एक तथा रूप भी धारण कर लेते हैं ।  
बनावट या रचना के आधार पर शब्द के तीन भेद हैं :

01. मूल शब्द : मूल शब्द भी कहा जाता है ।  
जैसे : गगन , वस्त्र , पुस्तक , पानी , आज , कल आदि ।

02. योगिक शब्द : वे शब्द जो दो मूल शब्द के योग से बने हो ।  
जैसे : वनराज , पुस्तकालय , राष्ट्रपिता , आदि ।

03. योगरुद्ध शब्द : वे शब्द जो दो शब्दों के मेल से बने हो और साथ ही अपना-अपना अर्थ रखे जोकर किसी विशेष अर्थ के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं ।

जैसे : नीलकण्ठ ( शिव ) , गोपाल ( कृष्ण ) , जलज ( कमल )

03 अर्थ के आधार पर शब्द भेद :

भाषा अभिव्यक्ती का साधन है तो शब्द उसकी संपत्ति है । इसकी अंदर , विपरीतार्थक शब्द , अनेकार्थक शब्द , परिघावाची शब्द के स्वना विभिन्न रूप हैं :-  
संधि , समास , असर्ग , प्रत्यय ।

» परिघावाची या एकार्थी शब्द :

उदा :

- अंग - इन्सा , भाग , अंश ।
- अग्नी - भाग , अनल , पाक्क ।
- पुत्र - बेटा , लडका , आत्मज , सुत , त्साण ।
- सर्प - सौप , नाग , भुजंग , पन्नग ।
- सूर्य - दितकर , रवी , भास्कर , दिवाकर , अर्क ।
- स्त्री - नारी , महिला , वबिता , सुन्दरी , अँस्त ।

» विपरीतार्थक शब्द

उदा :

- बड़ा x छोडा
- ऊपर x नीचे
- सुख x दुःख
- अंदर x बाहर
- मुश्किल x आसान

» अनेकार्थी शब्द :

उदा :

- अंबर - आकाश , कपडा ।
- कर - हाथ , किरण ।
- वर्ण - रंग , अक्षर , जाती , शब्द ।
- हंस - प्राण , सफेद जल चक्षी , सूर्य , शिव ।

#### 04. प्रयोग और परिवर्तन के आधार पर शब्द भेद :

शब्द के प्रयोग वाक्य में होता है। प्रत्येक वाक्य में इनके आधार पर शब्द के रूप में परिवर्तन आता है। इस परिवर्तन का कारण है - लिंग, वचन, काल और कारक।

प्रयोग और परिवर्तन के आधार पर शब्द के दो भेद हैं। 01. विकारी शब्द 02. अविकारी शब्द

#### » विकारी शब्द :

विकारी का अर्थ है विकार आना या परिवर्तन होना, वे सभी शब्द विकारी हैं। वे लिंग, वचन, काल, आदि के कारण विकार या परिवर्तन आता है। व्याकरण सन्धा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रिया आदि सर्वनाम हैं।

#### सन्धा

वे शब्द जो किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, प्राणी या भाव आदि के नाम में शब्द कराते हैं। उसे सन्धा कहते हैं।

#### » व्यक्तिवाचक सन्धा :

जिस सन्धा शब्द में किसी व्यक्ति वस्तु या स्थान का विशेष नाम का हो उसे व्यक्ति वाचक सन्धा कहते हैं

उदा : गांधी, ताजमहल, भारत, गिन्नी

#### » जातीवाचक सन्धा :

जो सन्धा शब्द किसी प्राणी, वस्तु की प्रतीति जाती शब्द कराते हैं। जैसे : घोड़ा, बूढ़े, शहर, घर, आदि।

01. सम्बुदाचक

02. प्रथम वाचक

'A'  

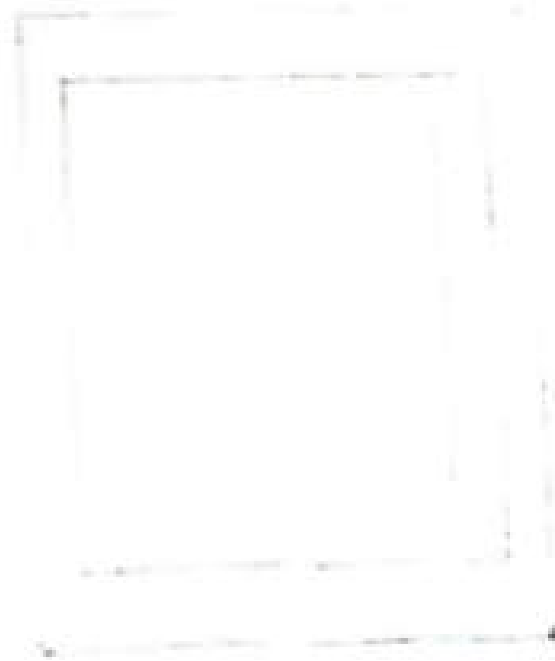

हिन्दी  
परियोजन कार्य  
विषयः "आषाधिक  
पाँधाँ का संग्रह"

A  
12/9/2015



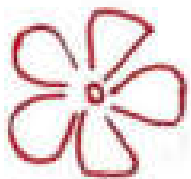
की प्रस्तुत,

श्रीमती सविता,  
हिंदी विभाग की मुखिया,  
कवैरी कॉलेज,  
गौणिकीपल।



द्वारा प्रस्तुत,

रिहा मुखकाम एम.आर  
सदाना  
शिफा एम.आर



## हल्दी

### \* हल्दी \*

हल्दी के खास गुणों से अस्मन हर कोई परिचित है।

1. कच्ची हल्दी में कैसर से लहसुने के गुण होते हैं। यह खास तौर पर फ्लूरोसिस में होने वाले प्रोस्टेट कैसर के कैसर रोकने की बच्चे से बीमारी के साथ-साथ उन्हें खाना भी कर देती है।

2. हल्दी में सूजन को रोकने का खास गुण होता है। इसका उपयोग गठिया बीमारियों को अत्यधिक लाभ पहुंचाना है।

3. कच्ची हल्दी में इंसुलिन के स्तर को संतुलित करने का गुण होता है। इस प्रकार यह मधुमेह बीमारी के लिए बहुत लाभदायक होती है।

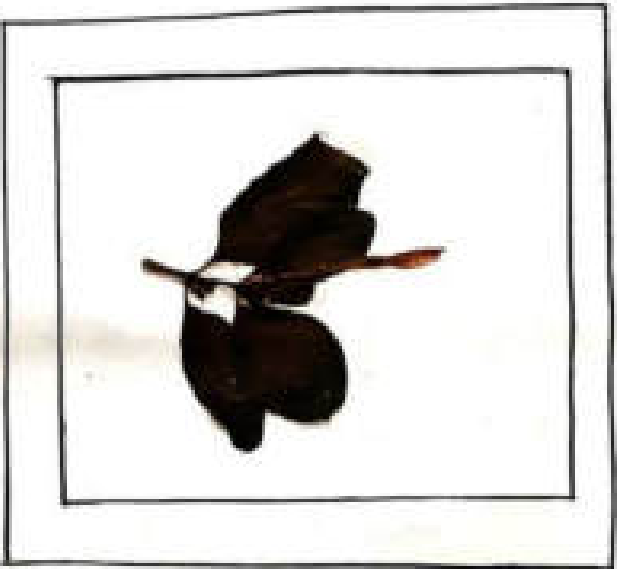
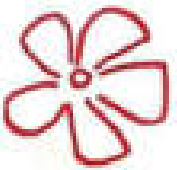
4. हल्दी के लगातार इस्तेमाल से कोलेस्ट्रॉल स्तर का स्तर शरीर में कम होना रहता है।

5. हल्दी का उपयोग खपा की जमाकदार और इन्वर्ष रक्त में बहान कारण है।

6. कच्ची हल्दी से बनी चाय अत्यधिक लाभकारी है। हल्दी में बज्र कम करने का गुण पाया जाता है।



## सदाबहार



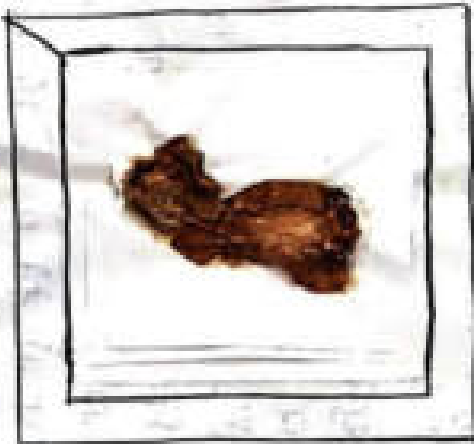
## सदाबहार

सदाबहार फूल को अर्धवर्ष का अंदर कहा जाता है, इसे न्यूनतम या बाहुल्यभी भी कहा जाता है। साल के बाह्य महीनों में भी यह फूल खिलते हैं। इन पौधों को कई जानवर या कीड़े - मकई नहीं खाते। इसलिए वे सुरक्षित रहते हैं।

इन फूलों को अर्ध पत्तियों को कई रीतों के विषयों में उपयोग किया जाता है। जैसे कि कैन्सर, मधुमेह और डाय रक्त चाप।

सदाबहार के पत्तियों में दो प्रकार के रासायन पार्श्व होते हैं - वि-फ्लिकस्टॉन और वि-कलारस्टॉन जो कैन्सर के विषयों में बहुत सहायक होते हैं। कैन्सर के रोगियों को इसके पत्तियों की खट्टी बनाने के लिए अक्सर रक्त से दोष कैन्सर का विषयों को खट्टी है। इन पौधों के किसी भी भाग को फूल, पत्तियाँ या छेदनी का रस निकालकर मजबूत खाली घेद पीने से रक्त शुद्ध होता है। रक्त में इंशुलिन की मात्रा को बढ़ता है जो रक्त मधुमेह की बीमारी को विषयों में रक्तता है। इसमें मधुमेह 150 रासायन डाय रक्त चाप विषयों को रक्त शुद्ध प्रसार भी कहा जाता है, इसको रक्त बढ़ाता है।





# अदरक

# अदरक

## Zingiber

अदरक जड़ से सीधी होती है। अदरक पाचन विरुद्धिजन्य दूर करने वाली एक अत्युत्त औषधि है।

यह पीकनाशाक और स्वादिष्ट होती है तथा वायु और मूत्र का नाश करती है। अदरक उष्ण के सीधे पाई जानेवाली। राई से नीच पीट उपाई की जाती है।

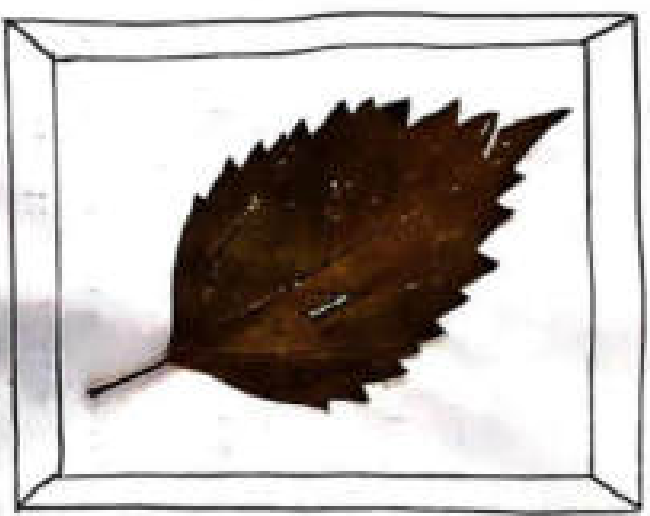
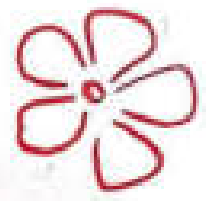
पीले रंग की जड़ होती है। अदरक लंबे समय तक उपयोगी बनी रहे उस के लिये उसे धूप से सुखाया जाना है। कुछ जगह दूध में डूबोकर सूखने के बाद अदरक पीले बनाया जाना है।

पीले अदरक से भी अदरक गरम होती है। पीले से लेल निकाली जाना है। अदरक का अदरक को लम्बे समय तक संग्रह कर रखा जाई है, तो उसे पीली सिद्धी से भी बना कर खा जा सकता है। अदरक और दवा

के पीर पर अदरक को दुनियाभर में अत्यंत किता जाना है। अदरक दवा के रूप में बहुत ही चर्चितकारक सिद्ध हुआ है, इसलिये उसे अदरकऔषधी 'अदरक' जाना है।

के पीर पर अदरक को दुनियाभर में अत्यंत किता जाना है। अदरक दवा के रूप में बहुत ही चर्चितकारक सिद्ध हुआ है, इसलिये उसे अदरकऔषधी 'अदरक' जाना है।

## गुड़हन की पत्ती



गुड़हन

गुड़हन एक ख़ूबसूरत फूलों वाला पौधा है, जो आमतौर पर दक्षिण भारत और गर्म क्षेत्रों में पाया जाता है।

गुड़हन की पत्ती का इस्तेमाल न सिर्फ औषधीय बल्कि कई भागों में किया जाता है।

1. **हैप कंठीशनर** : गुड़हन की पत्ती और इसके फूलों की पंचतुड़ी से बना चैट प्राकृतिक हैप कंठीशनर का नाम करता है।

2. **चाय** : गुड़हन की पत्ती से बनी चाय का इस्तेमाल कई देशों में औषधि के रूप में किया जाता है।

अगर आपकी किडनी की समस्या है तो इससे बनी चाय बिना शर्कर के लें। चाय ही इससे डिप्रेसन के संभव गूर भी ठीक हो जाएगा।

3. **स्किन केयर** : अपनी ख़ास गुणों को कारण गुड़हन का इस्तेमाल कॉस्मेटिक स्किन केयर में किया जाता है। चाय ही इसका इस्तेमाल स्किन की सुविधा से मिलाने वाली में भी किया जाता है। और अनेक भी है।