



B.V.V.S

**SHRI S.R.KANTHI ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE
COLLEGE MUDHOL**

Accredited with "A" Graded by NAAC for 4th Cycle

ANNUAL QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT 2023-24

CRITERION-I

1.1.2 The Institution Adheres to the Academic Calendar Including for the Conduct of Continuous Internal Evaluation



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY

Hidyasangama, National Highway - 04, Bhootaramanahatti, Belagavi - 591156
(NAAC Accredited with B+ Grade - 2021)

E-mail: academic@rcub.ac.in
rcubug2018@gmail.com

ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಕಛೇರಿ
Office of the Registrar

Website: www.rcub.ac.in
Phone No.: 0831-2565214/34

ಪ.ಸಂ.: ರಾಜ್ಯವಿ/ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ/ಸ್ಮಾತಕ ವಿಭಾಗ/2024-25/ 570

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 7 MAY 2024

ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿ

ವಿಷಯ: 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಸ್ಮಾತಕ (UG) ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15.05.2024

2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾತಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ವಿವರ	ದಿನಾಂಕ (2, 4 ಮತ್ತು 6ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್)
01	1ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ/ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವಧಿ ರಜೆ/ ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ/ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ/ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ	21.02.2023 ರಿಂದ 22.05.2024
02	2, 4 ಮತ್ತು 6ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಸ್ಮಾತಕ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	24.05.2024
03	2, 4 ಮತ್ತು 6ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಸ್ಮಾತಕ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ	17.08.2024
04	2, 4 ಮತ್ತು 6ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ/ ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ/ ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವಧಿ ರಜೆ/ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ/ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ	18.08.2024 ರಿಂದ 20.09.2024
05	2024-25ನೇ 1,3 ಮತ್ತು 5 ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ	ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು:

- ಮೇಲೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ದಿನಗಳು ರಜೆ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ತದನಂತರದ ದಿನಾಂಕಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದು.
- ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ), ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಇವರು ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವರು.
- ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವುದು.
- ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ರ ಅರಣ್ಯದಿಂದ 2021-22 ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ನಿಗದಿತ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅವಧಿಯು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ 2, 4 ಮತ್ತು 6 ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗಳ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಜಾ ದಿನಗಳಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಾಗಿ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಯಮಿತ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಹಾಜರಾತಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಈ 75% ಹಾಜರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವುದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Handwritten signature and date: 19/5/2024



Handwritten signature and text: ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

1. ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಯಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಭು ದೇವಿ ಘಾಟಕ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮಾಳ-ಮಾಡಕೆ/ಬಿಜನೂರು, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.

- ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ), ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ.
- ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರೀದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ.
- ರಜ್ಜು ಪ್ರತಿ.



ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ)
ಮುಧೋಳ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ-587301 ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ



Bagalkot University

(A State Public University of Govt. of Karnataka)
Mudhol Road, Jamkhandi-587301 Dist: Bagalkote

Mail ID : bgkujkd@gmail.com

Website: https:// bgku.ac.in

ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ

Tel No: (08353)295123, 295124

BGKUJ/RO/2023-24/123

Date:02/08/2023

ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿ

2023-24 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ನ ಸ್ನಾತಕ (UG)ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿ (ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿ)

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ: ಇಡಿ 80 ಯುಎನ್ಇ 2023,ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23-05-2023
- 2. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಇಡಿ 80 ಯುಎನ್ಇ 2023, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17-07-2023
- 3. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:02-08-2023

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ: ಸದರಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿನ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳ ಆದೇಶದ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ದಿನದ	ದಿನಾಂಕ (1 ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್) Online Admission & related Academic works through UUCMS
1	ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಣಾವಾರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತಿಯ ಪಾರಂಭದ ಅವಧಿ (ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಣಾ)	01-06-2023
2	ದಂಡರಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ	04.08.2023
3	ರೂ.1.000/-ರಂತೆ ದಂಡದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ	12.08.2023
4	2023-24 ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನ 1 ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಪಾರಂಭ	14.08.2023
5	2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆನಾಲ್ಟಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ/ವಿಷಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ (ಕೊನೆಯ ಘಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಧಿ ಮೀರಿ ಬಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ)	18.08.2023
6	1 ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ನ ದಂಡರಹಿತ ಮತ್ತು ದಂಡರಹಿತ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪಡೆದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನು UUCMSನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಂದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ	23.08.2023
7	1ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ನ ದಂಡರಹಿತ ಮತ್ತು ದಂಡರಹಿತ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪಡೆದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು (Reconciliation)	28.08.2023 ರಿಂದ 30.09.2023
8	1ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ	08.12.2023
9	1ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ನ ಫಾರ್ಮೋಗಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ/ ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವಧಿ ರಜೆ/ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ/ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ/ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ	09.12.2023 ರಿಂದ 17.01.2024
10	2ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಪಾರಂಭದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	18.01.2024
11	2ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ತರಗತಿಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ	11.05.2024
12	2ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ನ ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವಧಿ ರಜೆ/ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ/ಫಾರ್ಮೋಗಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ/ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ/ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ	12.05.2024 ರಿಂದ 29.06.2024

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು:

- 1.ಮೇಲೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ದಿನಗಳ ರಜೆ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ತದನಂತರದ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದು
- 2.ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು(ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಇವರು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವರು.
- 3.ಸರ್ಕಾರ/ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಬಹುದು



2/8/2023

ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು
ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಮುಧೋಳ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ-587301 ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

- 1. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು(ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಜಮಖಂಡಿ.
- 2. ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಾಠಕುಪಾಲರು, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ.



B.V.V.SANGHA'S
SHRI S.R.KANTHI ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDHOL-
587313

Accredited at 'B⁺⁺' Grade by NAAC for 3rd Cycle
AFFILIATED TO RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI & BAGALKOT UNIVERSITY, JAMKHANDI

ACADEMIC CALENDER OF EVENTS FOR THE YEAR -2023-24

ODD SEMESTER

SL. NO.	MONTH	ACTIVITIES
01	November & December	Special Lecture on the eve of Kannada Rajyotsava
02		Induction Programme
03		Inauguration of Sports and Cultural Activities
04		Inauguration of Ladies Association and Women Empowerment Cell
05		Library Induction Programme for First Year Students
06		One Month Table KhoKho, Handball, Chess and Athletics Coaching for Men and Women
07		Book Talk Programme -Library
08		Visit to Suvarna Soudha - Winter Assembly Session
09		Visit to Narasinganavar Jambo Joint Family at Lookur, District Dharwad
10	January	The Guest Lectures by all the departments
11		Field/Industrial Visits by the department of Chemistry, Zoology, Statistics and Commerce
12		Intent of Srdisciplinary Programmes
13		One Week Workshop by the department of Statistics
14		Cultural Events Competitions By Women Empowerment Cell
15		WUSHU One Month Coaching for Men and Women
16		State Level Students Seminar on Gender Equity
17		Book Exhibition at Library on the eve of Vivekanand Jayanthi
18		Awareness Programme on Health by Women Empowerment Cell
19	Blood Donation Camp	
20	February	Special Awareness Programme for SC/ST/OBC Students
21		Special Lecture by the Student Welfare Cell
22		RCUB Inter Collegiate Tournament
23		State Level Debate Competition on 'Budget Pe Churcha'
24		Placement Drive
25		Induction Programme - M.A (English) & M.Com
26		Training for Competitive Exams for B.Sc Students by Mathematics and Chemistry Department
27		Cultural Activities
28		International Webinar by the Department of PG Studies in English
29		Field visits by Department of Zoology, Sociology, History and Journalism
30		Inter- disciplinary Programmes
31		Awareness Programme on e- Recourses by Librarian

Odd Semester Examinations-April to May -2023

EVEN SEMESTER

SL. NO.	MONTH	ACTIVITIES
01	June	Certificate Courses by the Department of Computer Science, Kannada and English
02		Faculty Development Programme (FDP) for teaching and non-teaching.
03		One Month Kabaddi Coaching
04		10 Days Coaching for Competitive Examinations
05		Workshops by the Department of Commerce , Computer Science, Physics, Mathematics, Journalism, Hindi, Statistics and English(PG)
06		Industrial Visit by the department of Commerce
07		Health Awareness Programme by Women Empowerment Cell
08		Placement Dive
09		July
10	Field visits by Department of Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Sociology, History and Journalism	
11	One Month Basketball Coaching Camp for Men and Women	
12	Quiz Competitions by Department of Economics, English-UG and PG	
13	Special Lecture by Kannada Sangha	
14	Competitions on Sports Events by Women Empowerment Cell	
15	August	Workshop on Rajya Bhasha
16		Quiz Competition on the eve of National Librarians Day
17		Science Fest
18		Commerce Fest
19		B.C.A Fest
20		Arts Fest-Kala Vajbhava for B.A Students
21		Annual Sports Activities
22		Valedictory Programme of Women Empowerment Cell and Ladies Association
23		Valedictory Programme of Cultural and Gymkhana



**Coordinator
IQAC**

Shri S.R.Kanthi Arts, Commerce
And Science College, MUDHOL



**Principal,
S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and
Science College, MUDHOL.**

I) Answer any 5 Questions1) Define Laplace Transforms. Find: $L\{2^t\}$.2) Find $L\{\sin at\}$.3) Find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{3s+7}{s^2-2s-3}\right\}$.4) Find $L\{e^{2t} \cos^2 t + t \cos 2t\}$

5) Define Dirac-delta function.

6) State and prove first shifting theorem.

II) Answer any 2 Questions1) Derive the expression of $L\{t^n\}$.

2) Derive the expression of Laplace transform of periodic function.

3) If $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ with period $2\pi/\omega$. Find Laplace transform of periodic function..

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \omega t & 0 \leq t \leq \pi/\omega \\ 0 & \pi/\omega \leq t \leq 2\pi/\omega. \end{cases}$$



B. V. V. Sangha's
SHRI S. R. KANTHI ARTS, COMMERCE &
SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDHOL

Accredited at B⁺ Grade by NAAC for 3rd Cycle

74 INTERNAL TEST EXAMINATION 2023-24

Name: Abhishek M. Padiger Roll No. 011

Semester VI Subject Mathematics-I Total Marks 26
90

Class: B.Sc. Date: 06/07/2024

Invigilators Signature: [Signature]

Signature of Evaluator: [Signature]

1) a) Zero Divisor: If a ring is a commutative ring $a \neq 0$ but $\in R$ is said to be zero divisor if $\exists b \in R, b \neq 0$ such that $b \cdot a = 0$

2) b) Null Ring: The singleton set $\{0\}$ is said ring with two binary operations addition & multiplication. Then $0+0=0, 0 \cdot 0=0$ is called Null Ring

3) c) Boolean Ring: A ring R is said to be boolean ring. The commutative each of its elements are idempotent. That is $a^2 = a \forall a \in R$ is called Boolean Ring

4) s) Linear Combinations: Let set V is said to be vector space over field F . $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ is any n vector V . The vector form the $C_1 \alpha_1 + C_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + C_n \alpha_n$. $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n \in F$ is linear combination of $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$

5) y) Subspace of vector space: Let W is the non empty subset of vector space V over field F is called subspace of V if W is itself a vector space V over field F under 2 binary operations addition and multiplication is called subspace

B) 2) * Necessary Condition

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} S$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall b \in S \Rightarrow -b \in S \\ \forall a \in S \Rightarrow -a \in S \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \therefore S \text{ is a ring} \\ \text{in itself} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a + (-b) \in S \\ \rightarrow a - b \in S \end{array} \quad \left| \therefore S \text{ is closed under Addition} \right.$$

$$\forall a, b \in S \quad a \cdot b \in S \quad \left| \therefore S \text{ is closed under multiplication} \right.$$

* Sufficient Condition:

$$\forall a, b \in S, \quad a - b \in S, \quad a \cdot b \in S$$

To prove that S is a ring

i) Under Addition: i) closure Axiom $\forall a, b \in S$
 $a - b \in S$

$\therefore a - b \in S$ is closed under addition

ii) Associative Law: $\forall a, b, c \in S$

$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$$

The SCR Associative Law holds in \mathbb{R}

\therefore Associative Law holds Good in S

ii)

iii) Existence of Identity: $\forall 0 \in S$

$$a \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 \cdot a$$

Identity Law Exist in S

iv) Existence of Inverse: $\forall a, a \in S$

$$0 - a \in S$$

$$\Rightarrow -a \in S$$

The Inverse of Element a Exist

v) Commutative law: $\forall a, b \in \mathcal{F}$
 $a + b = b + a$

The S.C.R. R is Commutative law hold in \mathcal{R}
 \therefore Commutative law holds Good in \mathcal{F}

Under Multiplication:

i) Closure Axiom: $\forall a, b \in \mathcal{F}$
 $a \cdot b \in \mathcal{F}$

ii) Associative law: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathcal{F}$
 $a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$

\therefore S.C.R. Associative law holds Good in \mathcal{F}

iii) Distributive law: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathcal{F}$

i) $a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$

ii) $b \cdot (a + c) = b \cdot a + b \cdot c$

$\therefore \mathcal{F}$ is a ring itself

\therefore A non empty Subset \mathcal{S} of a Ring \mathcal{R} to be Subring.

3) $\langle \mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot \rangle$ is a ring
where \mathbb{Z} is a set of Integer

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{ \dots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$$

i) Under Addition: 1) Closure Axiom: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $a + b \in \mathbb{Z}$

(\because Sum of two integers is a integer)

2) Com Associative law: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c \in \mathbb{Z}$$

\therefore associative law holds Good.

iii) Existence of Identity: $\forall a, a \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a+0 = a = 0+a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

, $a \in \mathbb{Z}$

Identity Law Exist.

iv) Existence of Inverse: $\forall -a \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a+(-a) = a+(-a) = 0 = (-a)+a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Inverse Law Existence

v) Commutative Law: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a+b = b+a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Under Multiplication:

i) Closure Law: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a \cdot b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(\therefore product of two integers is an integer)

ii) Associative Law: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c \in \mathbb{Z}$$

iii) Distributive Law: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$

i) Left Distributive Law: $a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c \in \mathbb{Z}$

ii) Right Distributive Law: $b \cdot (a+c) = b \cdot a + b \cdot c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\therefore \mathbb{Z}$ is Ring

87 $V = (1, -2, 5)$
 $X = (1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 3), (2, -1, 1)$

$$V = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + a_3 X_3$$

$$(1, -2, 5) = a_1(1, 1, 1) + a_2(1, 2, 3) + a_3(2, -1, 1)$$

$$(1, -2, 5) = a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3, \quad a_1 + 2a_2 - a_3, \quad a_1 + 3a_2 + a_3$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 = 1 \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$a_1 + 2a_2 - a_3 = -2 \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

$$a_1 + 3a_2 + a_3 = 5 \quad \text{--- (III)}$$

Subtract Equation (II) from (I)

$$a_1 + 2a_2 + 2a_3 = 1$$

$$a_1 + 2a_2 - a_3 = -2$$

$$a_1 + 3a_2 + a_3 = -2$$

$$a_1 + 2a_2 - a_3 = 5$$

$$a_2 + 2a_3 = -7 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

Subtract Equation (4) from (I)

$$a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 = 1$$

$$a_2 + 2a_3 = -7$$

$$a_1 = -8$$

put $a_1 = -8$ in (I)

$$-8 + a_2 + 2a_3 = 1$$

h

4) $R = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \oplus_6, \otimes_6\}$

under mu Addition (\oplus_6)

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5	0
2	2	3	4	5	0	1
3	3	4	5	0	1	2
4	4	5	0	1	2	3
5	5	0	1	2	3	4

Under Multiplication: (\otimes_6)

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	0	2	4	0	2	4
3	0	3	0	3	0	3
4	0	4	2	0	4	2
5	0	5	4	3	2	1

* Associative law: $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}$

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

* Commutative Law holds Good.

$$a \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot a$$

* Distributive Law: holds Good

$$a(b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

$$b(a+c) = b \cdot a + b \cdot c \quad a \neq 0, b \neq 0, (a \cdot b = 0)$$

1st Internal Assessment Marks List

B.V.V. Sangha's

Shri S.R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce & Science College Mudhol - 587 313

ATTENDANCE SHEET

1st Internal Test of B.Sc III Semester 2023-24

Class: B.Sc III Name of Supervisor: Dr. S.H. Mochi Block No. 15

Time: 12 to 2 pm

Subject: Mathematics P-I

Date: 06/07/20

Sl. No.	RI. No.	University Reg. No.	Sex	Name	2-5 A	Signature
1	1		Miss	Pallavi Sugar Shinde	26	Ab
2	4	U15IK21S0001	Mr	Abhishek Mahesh Badiger	26	
3	5	U15IK21S0002	Miss	Aishwarya Irappa Kittur	30	
4	8	U15IK21S0004	Miss	Aishwarya Shivaji Ingale	27	
5	9	U15IK21S0006	Miss	Aishwarya Vittal Maranur	29	
6	11	U15IK21S0007	Miss	Anita Raju Immade	26	
7	12	U15IK21S0008	Miss	Ankita Jyotiba Kathe	30	
8	14	U15IK21S0009	Miss	Annapurna Siddaram Pattar	30	
9	16	U15IK21S0013	Miss	Arshiya Inamsab Bisti	20	
10	19	U15IK21S0016	Mr	Ashok Shreemant Hallur	30	
11	20	U15IK21S0031	Miss	Ashwini Basappa Hugar	33	
12	21	U15IK21S0034	Miss	Ashwini Ravutappa Harijan	30	
13	23	U15IK21S0051	Miss	Bhagirathi Hongal	30	
14	26	U15IK21S0047	Miss	Bhagyashree Shivayya Surkar	30	
15	27	U15IK21S0048	Miss	Bharati Ramappa Gosabal	30	
16	30	U15IK21S0054	Miss	Deepa Nagappa Kurdekar	30	
17	31	U15IK21S0057	Miss	Divya Govindappa Saitigeri	29	
18	33	U15IK21S0059	Miss	Geeta Mayappa Immadi	30	
19	34	U15IK21S0061	Miss	Gouri Maruti Totud	30	
20	36	U15IK21S0065	Mr	Hanumant Satyappa Hanamar	30	
21	42	U15IK21S0081	Miss	Jyoti Shivappa Mali	22	
22	46	U15IK21S0090	Miss	Kavya Ramesh Ganiger	20	
23	47	U15IK21S0093	Miss	Kavya Sadashiva Kadapatti	20	
24	48	U15IK21S0165	Miss	Keerthana Saidu Gonyagola	26	Ab
25	49	U15IK21S0105	Mr	Kiran Magundappa Yavagal	26	Ab
26	50	U15IK21S0107	Miss	Kunari Shankar Ramagond	26	Ab
27	52	U15IK21S0111	Miss	Laxmi Parananand Gennur	30	
28	53	U15IK21S0024	Miss	Laxmi Shankarappa kadakol	23	
29	54	U15IK21S0020	Miss	Laxmi Shivalingappa Kundaragi	20	
30	55	U15IK21S0021	Miss	Laxmi Siddappa Badiger	26	Ab
31	57	U15IK21S0023	Miss	Mahalaxmi Amaresh Hugar	30	Ab
32	58	U15IK21S0027	Miss	Mala Hanumant Hanchinal	30	
33	59	U15IK21S0028	Mr	Manjunath Siddappa Hosamani	28	
34	64	U15IK21S0036	Miss	Pratibha Mallayya Mathapati	20	
35	67	U15IK21S0041	Miss	Rakshita Ramesh Ugar	29	
36	68	U15IK21S0043	Mr	Ramakrishna Arjun Karenavar	08	
37	69	U15IK21S0103	Mr	Rasheed Puddesab Bepari	20	
38	70	U15IK21S0094	Miss	Reeta Hanumant Kolhar	30	
39	72	U15IK21S0100	Miss	Sadiya Ismail Sarwan	27	
40	73	U15IK21S0120	Miss	Sahana Hanumappa Bisnal	29	
41	74	U15IK21S0121	Mr	Sameer Maulasab Tahashildar	25	
42	76	U15IK21S0125	Miss	Sheetal Shanker Bhutanal	30	
43	77	U15IK21S0122	Mr	Shivakumar Govindappa Metri	30	
44	78	U15IK21S0082	Mr	Shivanand Caolappa Banavi	27	
45	83	U15IK21S0133	Mr	Sudeep Anappa Davangere	10	
46	86	U15IK21S0138	Mr	Sunil Giliappa Keri	26	Ab
47	87	U15IK21S0139	Mr	Surajkumar Arjun Kambale	18	Ab
48	88	U15IK21S0141	Miss	Swati Shivananda Bhovi	26	Ab
49	89	U15IK21S0142	Miss	Tayanna Laxman Talawar	26	
50	92	U15IK21S0115	Miss	Vaishali Nadev Kabbur	26	Ab
51	94	U15IK21S0117	Miss	Vijayalaxmi Hanumant Athani	26	
52	97	U15IK21S0137	Miss	Sujata Chhaniappa Komar	30	

48
25/07/20

B.V.V.Sangha's
Shri S.R.Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science College Mudhol
Department of political science

Class : BA 2nd sem
Subject : DSC IV

Second Internal Test 2023-24
Timing : 11:00 to 12:00

Marks : 30
Date :27-07-2024

-
- A) ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ 15×2=30
- 01) ಮಾಂಟಿಗೊ ಚೆಲ್ಮ್ಸ್‌ಫೋರ್ಡ್ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ
Discuss the Montage Chelmsford Reforms
- 02) 1935 ರ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ
Explain the Recommendations of the Government of India Act, 1935
- 03) ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಆಯೋಗದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ
Discuss the Important Recommendations of the Cabinet Commission

B.V.V.Sangha's
Shri S.R.Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science College Mudhol
Department of political science

Class : BA 2nd sem
Subject : DSC IV

Second Internal Test 2023-24
Timing : 11:00 to 12:00

Marks : 30
Date :27-07-2024

-
- A) ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ 15×2=30
- 01) ಮಾಂಟಿಗೊ ಚೆಲ್ಮ್ಸ್‌ಫೋರ್ಡ್ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ
Discuss the Montage Chelmsford Reforms
- 02) 1935 ರ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ
Explain the Recommendations of the Government of India Act, 1935
- 03) ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಆಯೋಗದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ
Discuss the Important Recommendations of the Cabinet Commission

B.V.V.Sangha's
Shri S.R.Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science College Mudhol
Department of political science

Class : BA 2nd sem
Subject : DSC IV

Second Internal Test 2023-24
Timing : 11:00 to 12:00

Marks : 30
Date :27-07-2024

-
- A) ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ 15×2=30
- 01) ಮಾಂಟಿಗೊ ಚೆಲ್ಮ್ಸ್‌ಫೋರ್ಡ್ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ
Discuss the Montage Chelmsford Reforms
- 02) 1935 ರ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ
Explain the Recommendations of the Government of India Act, 1935
- 03) ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಆಯೋಗದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ
Discuss the Important Recommendations of the Cabinet Commission



B. V. V. Sanghu's
**SHRI S. R. KANTHI ARTS, COMMERCE &
 SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDHOL**

Accredited at B+ Grade by NAAC for 3rd Cycle

..... INTERNAL TEST EXAMINATION 2021

Name : ...
 Roll No. 005

Semester ... Subject ... Total Marks

28
 30

Class : B.A. Date : 20-01-21

Invigilators Signature : ... Signature of Evaluator

1E

ಇಂದಿಕ್ತ :- 1935ರ ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿರಂತರತೆ
 1935ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ
 ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ

1935ರ ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರತೆ
 ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ
 1935ರ ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ

1935ರ ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರತೆ
 ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ
 1935ರ ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ

- 1E ಉದ್ದಿರಿಸಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
- 2E ಉದ್ದಿರಿಸಿ ನಿರಂತರತೆ
- 3E PBI ನಿರಂತರತೆ
- 4E ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರತೆ
- 5E ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರತೆ
- 6E ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರತೆ
- 7E ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರತೆ
- 8C ನಿರಂತರತೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಂತರತೆ

- 96 ಪಾಂಚಗ್ರ್ಯಾಢ್ ಡ್ಢಿಗವನ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ಮುಂದೂಡಿಕೆ
- 106 ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ರಾಢ್ಢಿಗವನ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ
- 116 ಭೂತಲಯ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ರದ್ದಿತಿ

16 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಿಂಚಿಕೆ :- 1935ರ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ, ತಿ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವೆನ್ನೆ ಹಿಂಚಿಕೆ ವೆನ್ನೆ, ತಿ
 ಗುಣಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವೆನ್ನೆ, ತಿ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವೆನ್ನೆ, ತಿ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವೆನ್ನೆ, ತಿ

- 16 ಸಿವಿಲಿಯನ್ ತಿಗಿರಿ
- 26 ರಾಜ್ಯ ತಿಗಿರಿ
- 26 ಕೆಲವು ತಿಗಿರಿ

16 ಸಿವಿಲಿಯನ್ ತಿಗಿರಿ :- ತಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ, ತಿ
 ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ

26 ರಾಜ್ಯ ತಿಗಿರಿ :- ರಾಜ್ಯ ತಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿ
 ರಾಜ್ಯ ತಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ

26 ಕೆಲವು ತಿಗಿರಿ :- ತಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ
 ರಾಜ್ಯ ತಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ

26 ಪಾಂಚಗ್ರ್ಯಾಢ್ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ 1935ರ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ
 ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ
 ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ
 ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ

ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ಪಾಂಚಗ್ರ್ಯಾಢ್ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ
 ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ

ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ಪಾಂಚಗ್ರ್ಯಾಢ್ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ
 ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ
 ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ ತಿಗಿರಿಗಿರಿ

3E RBTನಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ :-

1935ರ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ RBTನಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ
ಪ್ರಜಾಪೀಠ ಪರಿಷತ್ & RBTನಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಣ
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ
ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪಡೆತು.

C 4E ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ.

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ
ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ - ಈ 1935ರ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ
ಪ್ರಜಾಪೀಠ ಪರಿಷತ್

5E ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ
ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ
ಇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ - ಈ 1935
-0 ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪೀಠ ಪರಿಷತ್
ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪಡೆತು.

6E ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ
ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ
-0 ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ
-0 ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ
-0 ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಿ

A) ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ
01) ಮಾಂಟೆಗೊ ಚೆಲ್ಮ್‌ಸರ್ಡ್ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ
Discuss the Montage Chelmsford Reforms
02) 1935 ರ...

15x2=30

7E ಉಳಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ :-

1935 ರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ - ಉಳಿ ಖರ್ಚು
ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ

8E ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

1935 ರ ಉಳಿ ಖರ್ಚು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ

9E ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ

1935 ರ ಉಳಿ ಖರ್ಚು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ

10E ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ

116 ಭಾರತೀಯರ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ.

1935ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿರೋಧಿಯಾದ ಈ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶವಿದೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ಈ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ.

ಲೇಖಕಿಯೆಂದರೆ :- ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳನ್ನು 1935ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿರೋಧಿಯಾದ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ 1935ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ.

117

117 ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ.

ಲೇಖಕಿಯೆಂದರೆ :- ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ 1946 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿರೋಧಿಯಾದ ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ.

- 16. ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
- 25. ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
- 35. ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
- 45. ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
- 55. ವಿರೋಧಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ

18 ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ ಪಾರಶ್ವತವೆದಿ ಬೀಡಿಕೆನಿ ಪೂರಣಿ.

ಮಾಡುವುದೆ ಲಂಃ ಟಿನ್ನಿ ಈ ಪಾರಶ್ವತ
 -ನೆ ಪೋಶೇರಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಯಯನ್ನು ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶಿವನಿ
 ಇದನ್ನು ಈ ವಿಭವನಿ ಅಂದಿನಿವೆ ಉದನ್ನು
 ಕೈಯಿಂಟು ಅಲಂಕಾರಿ ಕವಿನ್ನು ಪರಿರಿಸಿದನು
 ಇದಿಂಟು ಇ ಪಾರಶ್ವತ ವುಷ್ಣಿವಾರಿ ನಾಯಕ
 -ರೆ ತಾಂಗಿ ನ್ನುಡವಿಡಿ ಒವವನೆ ಎಂಬಿ
 -ಂ.ಉ.ಶಿ.೩.

28 ಲ್ಲಾಚೈ ಇಂಟಿಂಟಿ ಪ್ಪಾಂಪ್ಪಿನ್ನು 3 ಭಿರೆನ್ನಿನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಡನೆ

ಲ್ಲಾಚೈ ಇಂಟಿಂಟಿ ಪ್ಪಾಂಪ್ಪಿನ್ನು 3 ಭಿರೆನ್ನಿ
 -ವಾ ಅಂಟಿವಲ -ಈ ವಿಭವನಿ ಅಂದಿನಿವೆ
 - ಪಾರಶ್ವತ ಪೂಜಿ 3 ಭಿರೆನ್ನಿ ಅಂಟಿವಲ
 ಮಾರಿ ಪ್ಪಾಂಪ್ಪಿನ್ನು 18 ವಾಯು ಕಿಡಿಪ್ಪಾಂಪ್ಪಿ
 28 ಸಿಂಟಿ ಪ್ಪಾಂಪ್ಪಿ
 38 ಒಬ್ಬಿಪ್ಪಾನೆ ಪ್ಪಾಂಪ್ಪಿ

36 ಭಿರೆನ್ನಿ ಲಂಃ ಗುನಿ.

ನರ ಸಂಯು ರಾಶಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪಿ ರವಿಂ
 ಈ ಭಿರೆನ್ನಿ ಲಂಃ ಗುನಿ ಮಾಡಿಯಪ್ಪಿ ಸದಾ
 ಈ ಕವಿನ್ನು ಶಿಲಿ ವಿಭವನಿ ಅಂದಿನಿವೆ
 ಭಿರೆನ್ನಿ ಲಂಃ ಗುನಿ ಪ.ಶಾಂಪ್ಪನ್ನು
 ಸಲಿ ಕವಿಗಿವನ್ನು ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶಿವನಿ

ಇದಿಂಟು ಲ್ಲಾಚೈ ಒಟ್ಟು ಗುನಿ
 -ಯೆದಿರು ಈ ಕಿಲಿಗು ನಿರಪಾದಂ ಒವ
 ಕವಿಯಂತೆ.

④ ತಿಂಗಳವನು ರಹಸಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಹಿಡಿದು.

ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರದ	ತಿಂಗಳವನು	ರಹಸಿಗಾಗಿ	ಕ್ರಿ ೨೨	೨೨
ವಿಳಿಸಿದ	ನಿಜವಾಗಿ	ವಿಳಿಸಿ	ಹಿಡಿದು	ಆಗಲು
ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಮಾನ್ಯ	ಪ್ರತಿ	ಇವು
ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಈ	ತಿಂಗಳವನು
ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಹಿಡಿದು	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	

⑤ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ / ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ	ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ	ತಿಳಿಸಿದ	ರಹಸಿ ಈ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	ಈ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ	ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ	ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಚೆಪತ್ರ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Internal Test of _____ Semester 2023-24

Class : B.A. I Name of Supervisor Dr. M.R. Desai Block No. _____

Time 11-12-00 Subject : Political Science DSC 4

Date : 27/7/2024

Sl. No.	Ri. No.	University Reg. No.	Name	Signature
101	171	U26YR23A0234	Miss. Laxmi S. Sankratti	Laxmi
102	174	U26YR23A0352	Mr. Mahantesh Hiremath	M.H.
103	175	U26YR23A0073	Mr. Mahantesh Lingad	Absent
104	176	U26YR23A0173	Mr. Mahesh Balulad	M.B.
105	177	U26YR23A0185	Mr. Mahesh Nilajagi	M.N.
106	179	U26YR23A0128	Mr. Mahesh Vajaramatti	M.V.
107	180	U26YR23A0144	Mr. Malikjan Maibub Gudagi	M.G.
108	181	U26YR23A0208	Mr. Mallesh Sadappa Joginnavar	M.S.
109	182	U26YR23A0312	Mr. Mallikarjun Irappa Pol	M.I.
110	183	U26YR23A0190	Mr. Mallikarjun Chippalakatti	Absent
111	185	U26YR23A0295	Mr. Manikanta	Manikanta
112	186	U26YR23A0158	Mr. Maning Mallappa Jogi	M.M.J.
113	187	U26YR23A0374	Mr. Manju Jogi	M.J.
114	189	U26YR23A0072	Mr. Manjula Hanamant Kallimani	M.K.
115	192	U26YR23A0117	Mr. Manjunath Enni	M.E.
116	193	U26YR23A0323	Mr. Manjunath Madar	Absent
117	195	U26YR23A0114	Mr. Manjunath Shidappa Mang	M.S.
118	196	U26YR23A0262	Mr. Manoj Mahalingappa Ghorapade	M.M.G.
119	197	U26YR23A0246	Mr. Maruti Vittal Hadimani	M.V.
120	198	U26YR23A0326	Mr. Mounesh K. Badiger	M.K.B.
121	199	U26YR23A0326	Mr. Mounesh Ramesh Badiger	M.R.B.
122	201	U26YR23A0006	Mr. Muttappa Athani	M.A.
123	203	U26YR23A0393	Mr. Mutturaj Madev Koli	Absent
124	204	U26YR23A0316	Mr. Nagaraj Hanamant Pujari	N.H.P.
125	205	U26YR23A0307	Mr. Nagaraj Mahantesh Wali	N.M.W.
126	207	U26YR23A0079	Miss. Nagavva Duragappa Dodamani	Absent
127	210	U26YR23A0401	Mr. Naveen	N.A.
128	212	U26YR23A0402	Miss. Netra Hulyal	N.H.
129	214	U26YR23A0360	Mr. Ningaraj Laxman Gujanatti	N.L.G.
130	217	U26YR23A0242	Mr. Pandappa Bagojikoppa	P.B.
131	219	U26YR23A0355	Mr. Paramanand Lakkappa Dharmatti	P.L.D.
132	220	U26YR23A0021	Mr. Paramanand Lakkappa Jiddimani	P.L.J.
133	223	U26YR23A0109	Miss. Parvati Madar	P.M.
134	224	U26YR23A0244	Miss. Pavitra Basappa Hadimani	P.B.H.
135	226	U26YR23A0231	Miss. Pavitra Langoti	P.L.
136	227	U26YR23A0245	Miss. Pavitra Tikota	P.T.
137	230	U26YR23A0149	Mr. Prajwal Shrimant Uppar	P.S.U.
138	231	U26YR23A0256	Mr. Prajwal Talageri	P.T.
139	232	U26YR23A0176	Mr. Prakash Badiger	P.B.
140	233	U26YR23A0045	Mr. Prakash Magdum	Absent
141	236	U26YR23A0395	Mr. Prasada Mallappa Patil	P.M.P.
142	237	U26YR23A0232	Mr. Prasankumar Sadashivayya Hiremath	P.S.H.
143	238	U26YR23A0192	Mr. Praveen Dyamanna Ganiger	P.D.G.
144	241	U26YR23A0230	Mr. Praveen Kunbar	P.K.
145	245	U26YR23A0214	Mr. Praveen Yakkundi	P.Y.
146	247	U26YR23A0299	Mr. Premakumar Muttappa Sanadi	P.M.S.
147	248	U26YR23A0209	Miss. Priyanka Laxman Navi	P.L.N.
148	250	U26YR23A0080	Miss. Priyanka Rathod	P.R.
149	251	U26YR23A0337	Miss. Priyanka Yankappa Kittur	P.Y.K.
150	252	U26YR23A0079	Mr. Pundaleek Siddappa Madar	P.S.M.

2.45
7.06
15/11/24

15/11/24 Radha Bant...

Shri B.V.V. S's

S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science
College, MUDHOL-587 313.



ASSIGNMENT BOOK

Department : Maths


Name Laxmi. Kundaragi

Class & Semester : VII Sem, B.Sc III year

Roll No : 54

Year : 2023 - 24

Paper : Maths Paper - I


Signature of Staff

Signature of H.O.D.

Assignment No. 1

Sl.No.	INDEX	Page No.	Grade
	Important questions	01	B

Assignment No. 2

Sl.No.	INDEX	Page No.	Grade

STUDENT'S NAME	
CLASS	
ROLL No.	DATE

1 Sub ring:

A Non-empty subset S of a ring R is called a subring of R if S is itself a ring w.r.t the operations of addition & multiplication in R

2 Integral domain:

non zero commutative ring in which the product of any 2 non zero elements is non zero.

3 Ideal: A non empty subset S of R is said to be an ideal of R if S is a subgroup of R under addition

(*) \rightarrow $s \in S, r \in R$ both sr & $rs \in S$.

4 Isomorphism of a ring: A mapping f from a ring R into R' is called a ring isomorphism if

- * f is one-one & onto
- * $f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R$
- * $f(ab) = f(a) \cdot f(b) \quad \forall a, b \in R$

5 Quotient ring: If R is any ring & S is its ideal then the set of all residue classes of S in R forms a ring w.r.t addition & multiplication of residue classes.

6 Vector space: Let V be the set whose elements are called vectors & F be the field whose elements are called scalars. The set V is called vector space over the field.

7 dimension of vector space:

The no. of element in the finite basis of vector space $V(F)$ is called dimension of vector space.

Linear transformation: If u, v be the vector spaces $V(F)$ then mapping $T: U \rightarrow V$ is called linear transformation if $\forall T(u+u_2) = T(u) + T(u_2) \forall u, u_2$
 $\forall T(cu) = c \cdot T(u) \forall c \in F, u \in U$.

State and prove that Rank Nullity theorem

Statement: If $T: U(F) \rightarrow V(F)$ is a linear transformation of dimension of $U(F)$ is n then $\text{Rank}(T) + \text{Nullity}(T) = \dim(U)$ or
 $\text{P}(T) + \text{N}(T) = n$.

Proof:

$$\text{Nullity}(T) = \dim[\text{N}(T)]$$

Consider $\dim[\text{N}(T)] = n \rightarrow \text{N}(T) = n$ — (1)

Let $B_1 = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n\}$ be the basis of $\text{N}(T)$

B_1 can be extended to form the basis of U

$$B_2 = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, u_{n+1}, u_{n+2}, \dots, u_r\} \quad (r \leq n)$$

$$B_3 = \{T(u_{n+1}), T(u_{n+2}), \dots, T(u_r)\}$$

Now we have to show that B_3 is a basis of $\text{R}(T)$.

Case (1): To prove B_3 is linear transformation

$$\text{Let } \sum_{i=n+1}^r c_i T(u_i) = 0 \in U$$

$$\rightarrow c_{n+1} T(u_{n+1}) + c_{n+2} T(u_{n+2}) + \dots + c_r T(u_r) = 0$$

$$\text{As, } c_{n+1} = 0, c_{n+2} = 0, \dots, c_r = 0. \quad \therefore u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n \text{ are}$$

\downarrow \therefore they are the basis B_3 .

$$B_3 = \{T(u_{n+1}), T(u_{n+2}), \dots, T(u_r)\}$$

is L.T — (2).

Case (2): To prove B_3 spans of $\text{R}(T)$

$\forall v \in \text{R}(T)$ if $u \in U$ such that $v = T(u)$ — (3)

$$v = T[c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2 + \dots + c_k u_k + c_{n+1} u_{n+1} + \dots + c_r u_r]$$

$$= c_1 T(u_1) + c_2 T(u_2) + \dots + c_k T(u_k) + c_{n+1} T(u_{n+1}) + \dots + c_r T(u_r)$$

STUDENT'S NAME	
CLASS	DATE
ROLL NO	

$$v = c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 \cdot 0 + \dots + c_n \cdot 0 + c_{n+1} T(u_1) + \dots + c_{n+m} T(u_m)$$

$$v = c_1 T(u_1) + c_2 T(u_2) + \dots + c_n T(u_n) + \dots + c_{n+m} T(u_m)$$

i.e. every element of $P(T)$ can be expressed as linear combination of the vectors of B_3

→ B_3 spans $P(T)$ i.e. $P(T) = L(B_3)$ — (ii)
from eqn (i) & (ii).

→ B_3 is a basis of $P(T)$ — (iii)
∴ $\text{Rank}(T) = \dim[P(T)]$
no. of element in the basis of $P(T)$.

$$\text{Rank}(T) = n - k \quad \downarrow \quad k \leq n$$

$$\text{Rank}(T) + k = n$$

$$\text{Rank}(T) + \text{Nullity}(T) = n \quad \downarrow \quad \text{from eqn (i)}$$

$$\text{Rank}(T) + \text{Nullity}(T) = \dim(V)$$

State and prove that Fundamental theorem of Homomorphism of rings.

Statement:

Every homomorphic image of a ring is isomorphic to some quotient ring (residue class) thereof.

Proof:

Let P' be the homomorphic image of the ring R
then $f: R \rightarrow P'$ is an onto homomorphism.

Let $S = \{x \in R \mid f(x) = 0\}$ then S is an ideal of R

∴ R/S is a ring of residue class of R

To prove $R/S \cong P'$ (i.e. $R/S \rightarrow P'$ is an isomorphism)

∴ $\forall a \in R$ then $Sta \in R/S$ $f(a) = p'$ such that
 $\phi(Sta) = f(a) = p' \quad \forall Sta \in R/S$.

* ϕ is one-one: $\phi(s+a) = \phi(s+b) \implies f(a) = f(b)$
 $f(a) - f(b) = 0$
 $f(a-b) = 0$

$s+a = s+b \implies a-b = 0$

$\therefore \phi$ is one-one

* ϕ is onto: Let $a' \in P'$ be arbitrary then \exists is onto $\exists a \in R$

Such that $a' = f(a)$

$a' = f(a) = \phi(s+a)$

$\phi(s+a) = a'$

$\therefore \phi$ is onto.

* multiplication: $\phi(s+a) + \phi(s+b) = \phi[s+(a+b)]$
 $= f(a+b)$

$= f(a) + f(b)$

$\therefore \phi: P \rightarrow P'$ is an isomorphism.

$\implies P \cong P'$

If W is a subspace of a finite dimensional vector space V then $\dim(V/W) = \dim V - \dim W$.

Proof:

Consider $V(F)$ is a finite dimensional vector space & W is subspace of V .

$\dim(W) = m$ (say).

$S = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m\} \subseteq W$ is a basis of W .

Since S is linearly independent it can be extended to a basis of $V(F)$.

$S' = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ be the basis of $V(F)$ i.e. $\dim(V) = n+m$

$\dim(V) - \dim(W) = n+m-m$

$= n$

& also, we show that $\dim(V/W) = n$.

STUDENT'S NAME

CLASS

ROLL No.

DATE

Let $S_i = \{w+v_1, w+v_2, \dots, w+v_n\}$
 be a subset of v/w with n cosets & we define
 $(w+v_1) + (w+v_2) = w + (v_1+v_2)$

$$a(w+v_1) = w + av_1$$

and also we shall show that S_i is linearly
 independent & $L(S_i) = v/w$.

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in F$ &

$$a_1(w+v_1) + a_2(w+v_2) + \dots + a_n(w+v_n)$$

$$w + a_1v_1 + w + a_2v_2 + \dots + w + a_nv_n$$

$$w + a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + \dots + a_nv_n \in L(S_i)$$

Such that

$$a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + \dots + a_nv_n \in w$$

$$\therefore w + v = w \quad \forall v \in v$$

$$a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + \dots + a_nv_n = a_1w_1 + a_2w_2 + \dots + a_mw_m$$

But $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m\}$ is basis of
 $v(F)$ so it is.

$$a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \dots = a_n = \dots = a_m = 0.$$

\therefore It is linearly independent

\therefore The no. of vectors in this basis v/w is n .

$$\therefore \dim(v/w) = n.$$

$$\dim(v/w) = \dim v - \dim w$$

Necessary & Sufficient Conditions of a ring R' to be
 a Subring are

i) $a, b \in S \Rightarrow (a-b) \in S$

ii) $a, b \in S \Rightarrow a \cdot b \in S.$

Necessary Conditions:-

Consider $\langle S, +, \cdot \rangle$ be a subring of $\langle R, +, \cdot \rangle$

$$\forall b \in S \Rightarrow -b \in S.$$

$$\forall a \in S \Rightarrow -b \in S$$

$\therefore S$ is a ring
 itself.

$a + (-b) \in S. \therefore S$ is closed under addition.

$$a - b \in S$$

Also $\forall a, b \in S \Rightarrow a \cdot b \in S$.

Sufficient Condition:

Consider $\forall a, b \in S \Rightarrow a - b \in S$ and $a \cdot b \in S$.
To prove S is a ring.

addition:

* Associative law: $\forall a, b, c \in S \Rightarrow a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$
Since S is the subset of \mathbb{R} associative law holds in \mathbb{R} .

\therefore Associative law also holds in S .

* Existence of identity: $\forall a, a \in S \Rightarrow a - a \in S$.
0 $\in S$.

\therefore The identity element 0 $\in S$.

* Existence of inverse: $\forall a, a \in S \Rightarrow a - a \in S \Rightarrow -a \in S$
 \therefore The inverse of every element 'a' exist.

* closure axiom: $\forall b \in S \Rightarrow -b \in S$.

$$a, b \in S \Rightarrow a - (-b) \in S.$$

$$a + b \in S.$$

$\Rightarrow S$ is closed.

* Commutative law: $S \subseteq \mathbb{R} \forall a, b \in S \Rightarrow a + b = b + a$
 \therefore Commutative law holds good in S .

STUDENT'S NAME	
CLASS	
ROLL No.	DATE

Multiplication:

* Closure property: $\forall a, b \in S \Rightarrow a \cdot b \in S.$

$\therefore S$ is closed.

* Associative law: $\forall a, b, c \in S \Rightarrow a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$

Since S is the subset of R associative law holds good in $S.$

* Distributive law: $\forall a, b, c \in S$ if $a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$

$$\text{if } (b+c) \cdot a = b \cdot a + c \cdot a$$

Since S is the subset of R distributive law holds good in $S.$

$\therefore S$ is ring in itself.

Q.E.D.

Shri B.V.V. S's

S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science
College, MUDHOL-587 313.



ASSIGNMENT BOOK

Department : Per department

Name Priema. V. malali


Class & Semester : M. Com. IInd year.

Roll No : P15 IK22 CO12001

Year : 2023-2024

Paper : statistics [DEC]


Signature of Staff


Signature of H.O.D.

Assignment No. 1

Sl.No.	INDEX	Page No.	Grade
*	Question Paper Solved. * 2022 * 2023		

Assignment No. 2

Sl.No.	INDEX	Page No.	Grade

Question Paper 2022

Statistics

PART - A

a) write a note on limitations of statistics

* Introduction :-

⇒ statistics is a mathematical body of science that pertains to the collection, analysis, interpretation, or explanations,

* Meaning of Statistics :-

⇒ is the study and manipulation of data including ways to gather, review, analyze, and draw conclusions from data,

* Limitations of Statistics :-

- 1) study of numerical facts only.
- 2) study of aggregates only.
- 3) Not the only method.
- 4) Homogeneity of data.
- 5) Results are true only on an average.
- 6) can be used only by experts.
- 7) Misuse of statistics is possible.
- 8) only mean and not a solution.
- 9) statistics does not study individuals.
- 10) statistics does not study qualitative.
- 11) Too many methods to study problems.
- 12) Results are true only on average.
- 13) Statistical laws are not exact.

* Conclusion :-

⇒ statistics holds when the conclusions of a research study are founded on an adequate analysis of the data of statistics.

b) write a note on classification of data.

* Introduction :-

⇒ classification of data in many types all are the Explain to bellow in briefly & its homogeneous groups in the data,

* meaning of classification of data :-

⇒ It is process of arranging data into homogeneous groups according to the common characteristics is called. Classification of data

* classification of data :-

I on the basis of Nature of variable :-

- a) Quantitative data
- b) Qualitative data
- c) Discrete data
- d) Continuous data
- e) Chronological or temporal data
- f) Geographical or spatial data

II on the basis of source of collection :-

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data

III. on the basis of Presentation :-

- a) Grouped data
- b) Ungrouped data

IV. on the basis on Content :-

- a) simple classification
- b) manifold classification

* Conclusion :-

⇒ In the above all are the Explain to classifications of data,

a) Calculate the geometric mean of the following frequency distribution.

Yield in (quintals)	7.5-10.5	10.5-13.5	13.5-16.5	16.5-19.5	19.5-22.5	22.5-25.5
No of farms	5	9	19	23	7	4

C-I	f	I	Log x	f . log x
7.5-10.5	5	9	0.9542	4.771
10.5-13.5	9	12	1.0792	9.7128
13.5-16.5	19	15	1.1761	22.3459
16.5-19.5	23	18	1.2553	28.8719
19.5-22.5	7	21	1.3222	9.2554
22.5-25.5	4	24	1.3802	5.5208
	N=67		$\Sigma \log x = 7.1672$	$\Sigma f \cdot \log x = 80.4778$

$$\therefore \text{Geometric mean Antilog} = \frac{\Sigma f \log x}{N}$$

$$\therefore \text{Geometric mean Antilog} = \left[\frac{80.4778}{67} \right]$$

$$\therefore \text{Geometric mean Antilog} = 1.2011$$

$$\therefore \text{Geometric mean Antilog} = 15.89$$

b) Define arithmetic mean, geometric mean and harmonic mean.

* Arithmetic mean \Rightarrow arithmetic mean is the simple average, or sum of a series of numbers divided by the count of that series of numbers, is called arithmetic mean.

* Geometric mean \Rightarrow is the average value or mean which signifies the central tendency of the set of numbers by finding the product of their values is called geometric mean.

* Harmonic mean \Rightarrow is a numerical average calculated by dividing the number of observations or entries in the series by the reciprocal of each number in the series is called H.M.

Q) Find arithmetic mean, geometric mean and harmonic mean of the numbers 3, 5, 6, 6, 7, 10 & 12.

* arithmetic mean calculation :-

$$\Sigma x_i = 3 + 5 + 6 + 6 + 7 + 10 + 12 \Rightarrow 49$$

$$\text{arithmetic mean} = \bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x_i}{N} = \frac{49}{7} = \boxed{7}$$

* geometric mean calculation :-

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}$$

$$\sqrt[7]{3 \times 5 \times 6 \times 6 \times 7 \times 10 \times 12} = \sqrt[7]{453600} = \boxed{6.41}$$

* Harmonic mean calculation :-

x	1/x _i		$\bar{n} = 7$
3	0.33	H.M. = $\frac{n}{\Sigma (1/x_i)}$	= $\frac{7}{1.17}$
5	0.20		
6	0.16	H.M. \Rightarrow $\boxed{5.9829}$	
6	0.16		
7	0.14		
10	0.10		
12	0.08		

$$\Sigma (1/x_i) = 1.17$$

Shri B.V.V. S's

S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science
College, MUDHOL-587 313.



ASSIGNMENT BOOK

Department : Department of Commerce.

Name Alfiya M. Mundagonda.

Class & Semester : M. Com Ist Sem.

Roll No : B6YR23C012005.

Year : 2023-24

Paper : Corporate Strategic Management.

Srinivas
Signature of Staff

Signature of H.O.D.

STUDENT'S NAME		TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED
CLASS	SUBJECT	
ROLL NO.	DATE	

2018 Question Paper

a. What is Strategic Management ?

Strategic Management is a dynamic process of formulation, implementation, evaluation and control of strategy to achieve the organisation's goals is called strategic management.

b. What do you mean by Corporate Objectives ?

Corporate Objectives are the ends that are state specifically how the goals shall be achieved. They are concrete and specific in contrast to goals that are generalised is called corporate objectives.

c. State any 3 merits of environment analysis.

- 0. Easy to understand and use.
- 0. Link action to impact.
- 0. Good for experimenting.
- 0. Excellent for impact identification.

d. Give the meaning of Competitive disadvantage.

A competitive disadvantage is an unfavorable circumstance or condition that causes a firm to underperform in an industry is called competitive disadvantage.

e. What are the resources ?

Resources are anything available in our environment that can be used to fulfil our desires is recognized as resources.

f. What is target ?

Target an indicator established to determine how successfully you are achieving an objectives is called Target.

STUDENT'S NAME		10/10/2020
CLASS	SUBJECT	
ROLL NO.	DATE	

g. What do you mean by Strategic Intent ?

Strategic Intent is the term used to describe the aspirational plans, overarching purpose or intended direction of travel needed to reach an organisational vision is called strategic intent.

h. What is 'ETOP' ?

Environmental threat and opportunity profile it is a summarized description of environmental factors and its elements what are the opportunities and threats of the organization is called as ET

i. Define the term Stable Strategy ?

Stable strategy or stability strategy is a strategy in which the organization retains its present strategy at the corporate level or continues focusing on its present products and markets is called stable strategy.

j. Define Corporate Culture ?

Corporate Culture is the shared values, beliefs and behaviors of a company's employees that are expressed through their social interactions and work environment is called Corporate Culture.

k. What is Controllable business Environment ?

The Controllable business Environment is the comprehensive set of actions taken by management that set the tone for how employees engage in their day-to-day activities.

STUDENT'S NAME		TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED
CLASS	SUBJECT	
ROLL NO.	DATE	

II

02. What are the managerial benefits of strategic Management? Explain.

0. Clarity in Objective and direction.
0. Improvement in financial benefits of organization.
0. Offsetting environment Uncertainty.
0. Motivation and ~~stis~~ satisfaction.
0. Improved Quality of decisions.
0. Definite direction.
0. It allows effective allocation of time.
0. Employee motivations.
0. Resistance to change reduced.
0. Group based strategic decisions.

03. How do corporate level strategies different from functional level strategies and business unit level strategies? Explain.

Introduction :-

A corporate level and functional level and business unit level strategies multi-tiered company plan that leaders use to define outline and achieve specific goals.

STUDENT'S NAME		TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED
CLASS	SUBJECT	
ROLL NO.	DATE	

⇒ Corporate level Strategy :

- * In this the strategy are formulated by top level management.
- * It deals with over all units over all branches.
- * It deals with long-term objectives.
- * It Involves Corporate vision, mission and Objectives
- * It deals with business entering into the new Industry.
- * Corporate level strategy main 5 strategies.

⇒ Functional level Strategy :-

- # Functional level strategy are the actions and goal assigned to various department.
- # Support your business level strategy and Corporate level strategy.
- # In this strategy are relating to different functions.
- # Functional level determine the available active directory domain services.
- # Production, Finance, Marketing, Human Resources, Research development.

Shri B.V.V. S's

S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science
College, MUDHOL-587 313.



ASSIGNMENT BOOK

Department : Commerce

Name Varshini Patta

Class & Semester : M.Com II-Year IIIrd Sem

Roll No : P151K92C012013

Year : 2023-24

Paper : Organisational behaviour


Signature of Staff


Signature of H.O.D.

Assignment No. 1

Sl.No.	INDEX	Page No.	Grade
	2022 question Paper with Answers		

Assignment No. 2

Sl.No.	INDEX	Page No.	Grade
	2023 question Paper with Answers		

organizational behavior

2022 Question Paper

Section - A

Define organizational behavior?

It is a study of application of knowledge about how people within the organization is called.

Define stress management?

Means to reduce the negative impacts caused by stress & to improve a person's physical & mental well-being is called stress management.

Define Attitude?

Is a combination of beliefs & feelings that people have and specific idea & objective & sensations / other people.

What is group norms?

Group norms are the spoken / unspoken rules that guide how their members interact, collaborate, participate & work efficiently.

What is Perception?

Perception is the process of becoming aware of sensations of adding meaning & associations to sensations.

Define conflict?

Conflict may be understood as collision / disagreement is a struggle between incompatible / opposing ideas, wishes / people.

What is organizational development?

Is an effort that focuses on improving an organization's ability through the alignment of strategy, structure, people, resources, methods & management process.

What is extraversion?

Extraversion is a general tendency to experience positive emotions as well as by traits such as sociable, outgoing & active.

Q. What do you mean by observational learning?
→ Is the process of learning by watching the behavior of others is called observational learning.

Q. What is social perception?

→ Is the study of how people form impressions of & make inferences about other people as so-called personal.

Q. Define group cohesiveness?

→ Is the connectedness that group members feel to each other is called group cohesiveness / cohesion.

Q. State any two characteristics of change?

- * Temporary
- * Color
- * Formation of bubbles
- * Reversible change

Section - B

Q. Explain brief challenges of organizational behavior.

- * Workforce diversity.
- * Improving ethical behavior
- * Improving People skill
- * Improving customer services
- * Promoting Innovation
- * Coping with temporariness
- * Empowering People
- * Globalization
- * Improving Productivity
- * Quality & Productivity
- * Globalization response.

Q. Briefly explain the Principles of Learning.

- * Knowledge of Results
- * Meaningfulness of the subject.
- * Schedules of Learning.
- * Motivation.

- * Pain does cement
- * Learning ceramics
- * Reactions of freedom
- * exercise of effect.

4. Explain 3 ego states under transaction analysis?

* Introduction :- In the transactional analysis all 3 ego states under all like parent of adult child than child ego states are their include by analysis of body.

3 ego states under transactional analysis.

Parent → 1. Parent ego state
Behaviour's thoughts & feelings copied from Parents / Parental figures

Adult → 2. Adult ego state
behaviour's thoughts & feelings which are in direct aspect to the here & now

Child → 3. Child ego state
Behaviour's thoughts & feelings displayed from childhood

* conclusion :-

In the above all 3 ego states under transactional analysis all parent to adult than child all very rise due to the management that time rises of the transactional body of the analysis all states.

5. Define organisational change explain the resistance & change of techniques to overcome resistance?

* Introduction :- organisational change all many are those that have a significant impact on the organization as a whole organisational change all the many resistance to change of technique to overcome.

* organisational change :- are those that have a significant impact on the organization as a whole is called.

* Resistance to change & techniques to overcome resist
visibly every organization will at some
Point enter a transition / change in order to remain vi-
-ble & stable whether on -boarding new employees growth
a development / merging with another company these changes
can have a significant impact on the sustainability of a
business.

organizational change isn't always easy to
adopt to & can be intimidating for all team members
who find themselves impacted by it as a manager resist

Q: What are the factors influencing individual behavior

- * Introduction :- many factors influencing individual be-
-havior its many contexts by the way individual behavior
- Factors influencing Individual behavior -
- * Personality :- refers to the enduring characteristics & be-
-havior that comprise a person's unique adjustment patterns
- * Ability :- refers to the possession of the means / skill to do s-
-ing the manager had lost his ability to motivate
- * Perception :- In its simple sense perception is end-
-as act of seeing what is there to be seen but perce-
- * Motivation :- an internal state that people individual
- to engage in goal directed behavior its motivations
- * Social - cultural factor :- its social cultural factors
- also one of the best way of thinking.

Conclusion :- factors influencing individual behavior
many are of behaviors.

Section - C

Q: Explain the determinants of Personality how Personality
influence organizational behavior.

- Personality its influences organizational behavior
must be helpful for the society Personality can be descri-
- is a such a display of inner Psychological characteristics
- than both words & interaction

Shri B.V.V. S's

**S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science
College, MUDHOL-587 313.**



ASSIGNMENT BOOK

Department : Zoology

Name Ganga. Sadashiv. Maigur

Class & Semester : BCC Vth Sem IIIrd Sem

Roll No : 32 50147-Rg Nth

Year : 2024

Paper : Zoology paper - 01

Shri.
Signature of Staff

Shri.
Signature of H.O.D.

Assignment No. 1

Sl.No.	INDEX	Page No.	Grade
27	1st unit question & answers	1-06	A

Assignment No. 2

Sl.No.	INDEX	Page No.	Grade
27	2nd unit question & answers	8-11	A

1. Write a note on general characters of Protozoa

- * Protozoa are eukaryotic unicellular organisms which come under the Kingdom protista
- * Protozoans are single celled organisms. They are either free-living or parasitic.
- * There are more than 6500 species of protozoans & they lack cell wall.
- * Locomotory organells: cilia, flagella, Pseudopodia
- * They are generally heterotrophic.
- * They divide by binary fission, Schizogony or budding.
- * They mostly have one membrane bound nucleus in the cell that has diffused appearance due to scattering of chromatin material.
- * Membrane bound cell organells such as mitochondria, golgi bodies, lysosomes & other specialized structures are found. Examples:- Amoeba, Parasitic protozoans, Entamoeba.

2. Write a short features of Ctenophora

- * The members of this phylum are commonly known as comb jellies & Sea walnuts.
- * They are also known as Aequidarians as they lack cnidoblast.
- * colloblasts: These sticky cells are used to capture prey.
- * They are exclusively marine & they are biradially symmetrical.
- * They are the swimming animals. The animals of this phylum show bird-like body plan.
- * members of this phylum are diploblastic.
- * They show tissue level organization.
- * It is carried out by eight rows of ciliated comb plates helps in locomotion.
- * Digestion is extracellular & intracellular.

* Reproduction is sexual with indirect development

ex: planobrophia, ctenoplana, etc.

3. Write a note on morphological features of obelia.

- * It is sedentary, marine & colonial form of. It is found up to the depth of 80m.
- * It is also called as sea fan
- * obelia has a delicate hydroid colony that is semi-transparent & pale light brown in color.
- * It comprises vertical branching stems known as hydrocauli & root like branches known as hydrorhiza.
- * It has two life cycle polyp & medusa.
- * The first form is diploblastic, which has two true tissue layers an epidermis & dermis (ectodermis)
- * The second form is gastrodermis (endodermis), which has a jelly-like mesoglea filling the space between the two tissue layers.
- * The manubrium or primary body structure contains four gonads.
- * Food enters the manubrium where it is ingested by the mouth.

4) Explain the reproduction in sponges.

Sponges show asexual & sexual reproduction.

* Asexual reproduction.

a) Budding :- The body of sponges is highly branched, when the conditions are favorable small projections arise from the basal region of the adult sponge. A small projection grows & develops into a small bud, it detaches & attaches to a substrate & develops into a

animal

or Regeneration :- Sycon shows the power of regeneration to a remarkable extent. By accident the spongy body becomes cut into pieces, each piece develops into a young & complete sponge. This process is called regeneration.

2) Sexual reproduction.

- * Sycon is a hermaphrodite animal. The sperms arise from choanocytes, or antherocytes.
- ovum is also formed by some cells.
- * fertilization is internal & is cross fertilization.
- * By forming gemmules :- Gemmules are asexual reproductive bodies of sponges. They are regarded as the internal buds. Gemmules are resistant packets of essential cells and are formed by a freshwater spongy (Spongilla) & a few marine sponges (Ficulina) to die over winter & drought.

5. write a note on canal systems in porifera
There are 3 types of canal systems in sponges

1. Ascon type.

- * It is a simplest type of canal system.
- * found in asconoid sponges eg:- Leucosolenia.
- * developmental stage of syconoid sponges.
- * Ostia are present on the surface of body & lead directly into the spongocoel which is lined by flagellated choanocyte cells.
- * water enters through ostia into spongocoel & goes out of body through the osculum.

2. Sycon type.

- * Body wall is secondarily folded to form invertebrate radial canals, which open into the spongocoel by an opening called apopyle.

A

- * Ostia open into the incurrent canals, which lead into adjacent radial canals through minute openings called prosopyle.
 - * Radial canal are the flagellated chamber that open into central spongocoel by internal openings called apopyle.
 - * Spongocoel is a narrow without flagellated cell but is lined by pinacocytes & opens to exterior through the osculum.
- Ex :- Scypha, Grantia.

3. Leucon-type

- * In this case the radial canals get divided into small rounded or oval flagellated chambers through prosopyle.
 - * Flagellated chambers, in their turn, communicate with excurrent canals through apopyle.
 - * Excurrent canals are formed as a result of division of spongocoel which has almost disappeared in these sponges.
 - * These excurrent canals communicate with the outside through a small spongocoel & an osculum.
- ex :- Spongilla.

6. Write a note on polymorphism in physalia.

- * Polymorphism is the phenomenon where individual within the species exhibit various functional & structural differences.
- * It is a colonial, marine, sedentary hydrozoan found attached to rocks & sea weeds in shallow water.
- * It is trimorphic colony in the form of small sea called filament, measuring several centimeters in height the filaments may be horizontal & vertical.
- * The two life cycle polyp & medusae.
- * The first form is diploblastic which has two true tissue layers epidermis & a dermis.

- * The second form is gastrodermis which has a jelly like mesoglea filling the space between two layers.
- * These creatures have a neural network but no brain / ganglia, the gastrovascular cavity is also present where digestion begins.
- * This cavity later converted into an intracellular space.
- * The mouth is located at the top of the body encircled by tentacles during the polyp stage but the mouth is located here at the end of the major body structure medusa stage.
- * manubrium, primary body structure consists of four gonads, food enters the manubrium when it is ingested by the mouth.



B. V. V. Sangha's

Shri S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science College, Mudhol

Accredited at B++ Grade by NAAC for 3rd Cycle
(Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi)

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

A Seminar

On

Classification Of Mollusca

Guided By- Shri. A. H. Hiremath

Student Speaker: Tejashwini. S .Gayakwad

Reg.No. : U15IK21S0143

Class & Semester: B.Sc IIIrd Year (5th Sem)

Paper: Zoology I


Faculty of the Subject
Shri.A.H. Hiremath


H.O.D
Department Of Zoology
Smt. V.R.Basaraddi

SEMINAR REPORT

Semester..... 5th Sem.....

Date..... 22/12/23.....

Department :..... Zoology.....

Name of the Student :..... S. Gayatri..... Signature..... T.S. Gayatri.....

Roll No. :..... 90.....

Class :..... BSc - IIIrd.....

Subject :..... Zoology.....

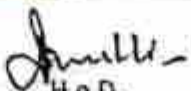
Title of the Topic:..... Classification of Mollusca.....


Guide :..... A.H. Hiremath.....

Synopsis : 1. Aplousophora 4. Gastropoda 7. Cephalopoda
2. Monoplousopara 5. Scaphoda
3. Polypophora 6. Pelecyopoda



Guide 
A.H. Hiremath


H.O.D.


Principal,
S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and
Science College, MUDHOL.

Classification of Mollusca

* Aplousophora or Solenogaster

* It is found in Marine & live in burrows.

* The body is cylindrical or bilaterally symmetrical

* They are divided into head, shell, mantle & nephridia

* Foot is absent / vestigial

* It is calcareous spicules

* Digestion is extracellular & intracellular

* Development indirect with trochophore larvae.

Ex:- Neomenia, Chaetoderma

* Monoplacophora :

* Mostly extinct and the body is oval shape and bilaterally symmetrical.

* Shell is present on dorsal side as a single piece.

* Head is not distinct Eye and are absent.

* Ciliated tentacles near mouth.

* Respiration occurs through gills which are externally located and flat foot on ventral side.

* The nitrogenous waste is excreted out through nephridia.

* Excretion - 6 pairs of nephridia.

* Dioecious two pairs of testes below the intestine

Ex :- Neopilina

Polyplacophora ?

Their body is dorsoventrally flattened like a leaf & are bilaterally symmetrical.

Found in Marine (live intertidal zone)

Head is separated from foot by a narrow groove

Eyes and tentacles are absent.

The shell is composed of 8 longitudinal plates.

Fertilization is external in seawater as in the female's mantle cavity.

Ex:- Chiton

Gastropoda ?

They are found either on land or in fresh & marine water

The head bears tentacles, eyes & mouth.

Head bears two pairs of tentacles and a pair of stalked eyes

Bilaterally symmetrical

Inactive and sluggish animals (snails and slugs)

Foot and visceral mass also present.

Foot is ventral. It is a flat muscular organ modified for swimming & burrowing.

Respiration by ctenidia, lungs or both

Reproduction - Unisexual (as hermaphrodites)

Ex:- Pila, Helix

Scaphopoda :-

Found in the Marine environment.

Commonly called as Tooth shells.

Shell is - tubular and Open at both ends

Head is not distinct and ^{eyes are absent.} pointed + muscular

the foot is boat shaped and pointed.

muscular helps in burrowing.

Mantle surrounds the body. on all sides to become tubular opens at both ends

Gills absent. Mantle folds help in respiration

Excretion is by a pair of nephridia

Sexes are separate. Sexual dimorphism is absent only one gonad is present

Ex:- Dentalium

Pelecypoda :-

They are aquatic habitats

The body is bilaterally symmetrical & compressed laterally

The body has no distinct head

They usually - burrow in mud & sand

Fertilization is usually internally.

The male clams produce sperm and release it into water; while female produce eggs that are retained internally

Ex:- Mussels, Union

7/ Cephalopoda

- * They are mostly found in the marine.
- * They are made up of a body, ahead of a foot
- * They have a muscular casing called mantle which contains and protects their organs.
- * They all have arms - at least 8 of them that are attached directly to their heads, but only some species also have tentacles.
- * They have separate sexes
- * The development is direct.

Ex:-

- * It has been observed that Cephalopoda don't willfully control their color-changing ability.
- * They are soft-bodied
- * Cephalopoda byproducts are a valuable source of chitin, polyunsaturated acids and collagen

Ex:- Octopus, Sepiula

Roll No : 90

Sign : T.S. Gaunekar

AP
A.P. Hazare
23/11/24

S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science College Mudhol Seminar

Name :- Nagesh. Laxman. Bhatadari

Subject :- History - Dsc - III

Roll No :- 209

Guide :- Dr M. Jyoti Kunti Sir

HOD :- Dr. M. Jyoti Kunti


Principal

SEMINAR

Dept: History

Date: 2-08-2024

Class

BA - Ist year

Semester: IInd sem

Name of the Student

Nagesh. Ganman Biradar Signature: 

1).....

2).....

3).....

Roll No.

209

Subject

History - DSC - III

Title of the Topic

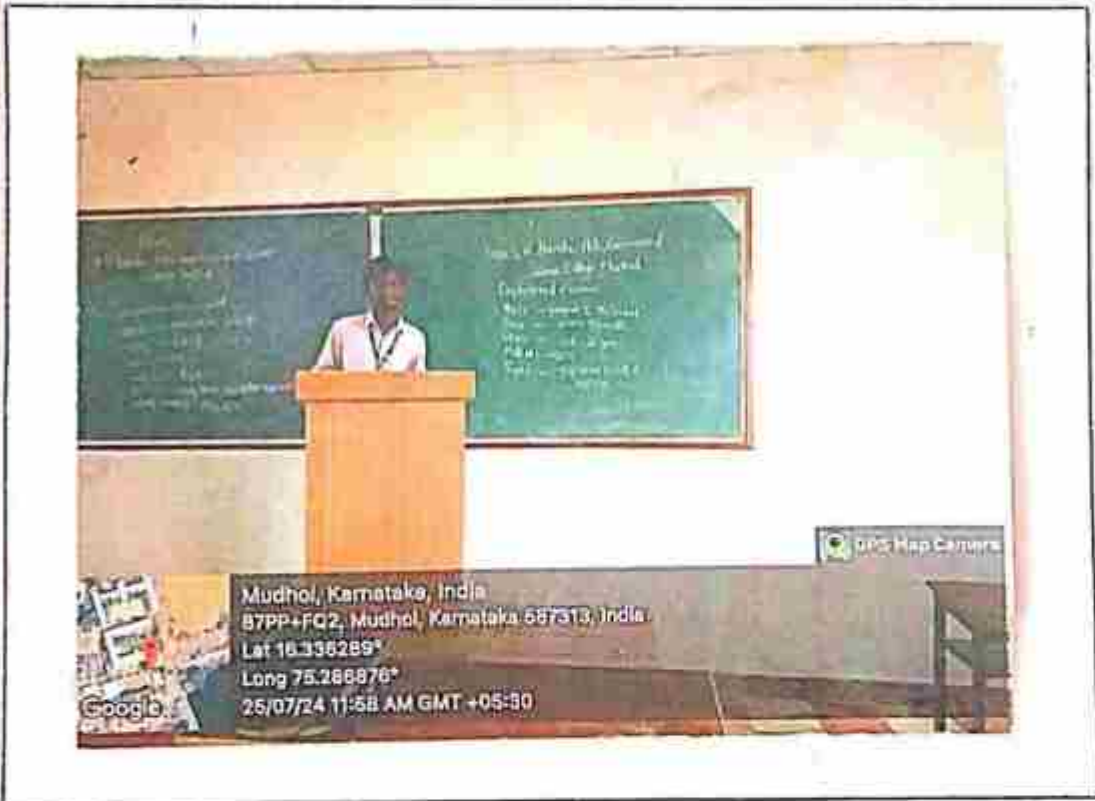
ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನ ಜೀವನ ಓ ಸಾಧನಗಳು

Guide

ಡಾ. ಎಮ್. ಭೀರಶಂಕರ

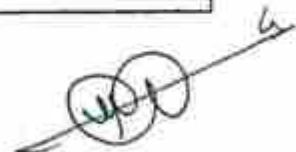
Synopsis

.....



M. Javalkar
Guide

M. Javalkar
H.O.D.


Principal

ಕೈಯಿಂಚು ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನ ಹೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನಗಳು

~~ಕೈಯಿಂಚು~~
ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ನಾಯಕನ ಹೀವನ :

ಕೈಯಿಂಚು ಅರಸರಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಅಕ್ಕಿಂಚು ಕ್ರಿಯೆ
 ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲನಿಂದ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಈ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣ
 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬಳಿ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪನಾಂತರದ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಹಾಗೂ ನಡುವೆ
 ನಾಯಕನ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಅದನು ಕೊಡೆಯಲ್ಲ ತಟ್ಟಾಳು
 ಕನಾದನು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಂಚು ಈ ಅನುಭವ ಅದನು ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನಿಂದ ಯಿಂದು ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ಅನುಭವ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಂಚು ಸೇನಾ ಅರಸರೊಡನೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅನುಭವ
 ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ / ಅನುಭವರಾಜ / ಅನುಭವ ಯಿಂಚು
 ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಈ ಅನುಭವ ಅನುಭವ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಾಧನಗಳು

ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಈ ಅನುಭವ
 ಕನಾಡದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲ ಬಹು ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲನಿಂದ ಅನುಭವ ಗೆಜ್ಜೆ
 ಅನುಭವ ಅನುಭವ ಈ ಅನುಭವ ಅನುಭವ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇನೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಂಚು
 ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಅನುಭವ ಮೂಲಕ ನೋಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನರ ಅನುಭವ ಅನುಭವ:

ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಭವ
 ಕನಾಡದ ಅನುಭವ, ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ, ಗೆಜ್ಜೆ, ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ, ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ.



B. V. V. Sangha's

Shri S. R. Kanthi Arts, Commerce and Science College, Mudhol

Accredited at B++ Grade by NAAC for 3rd Cycle
(Affiliated to Bagalkot University, Jamkhandi)

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

A Seminar

On

Distribution of Wildlife in India.

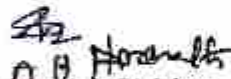
Guided By-

Student Speaker : Srushti. S. Ramarath

Reg.No. : U15IK2150132

Class & Semester: B.S.C VI Semester

Paper: P II


Faculty of the Subject


H.O.D
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Shri B.V.V.Sangha's
S.R.Kanthi Arts, Commerce & Science College, Mudhol

SEMINAR REPORT

Class & Semester B.S.C III Semester Date 22/07/24

Department : OF Zoology

Name of the Student : Srushti S. Ramabirth

Roll No. : 82 UUCMS No U15IK2150132

Subject : Zoology

Title of the Topic: Distribution of Wildlife in India.

Synopsis : Climate, Flora, Fauna, Adaptation of Regions

Guide : A.H.Heremath Sir



Guide AH Heremath

Shruti
HOD

Principal
[Signature]

THE HIMALAYAN RANGES

↳ Himalayas are located in the northern borders of India.

↳ Himalayas are home to the highest peaks in the world, including Mount Everest, K2, Annapurna, all of which are above 26,000 feet in elevation.

Area:

↳ Himalayas covers approximately 2,500 km in length & 300-400 km in width.

↳ Total Area: 5,95,000 square kilometers.

Climatic Factors:

↳ Varying climate zones:

- Tropical: high rainfall, extreme hot, extreme cold, humid
- Subtropical: Moderate rainfall, low humidity, mild winters.
- Temperate: Mild winters, moderate humidity
- Alpine: Cold temperature, often freezing, + heavy snowfall
- Arctic: Icecaps, glaciers, extreme cold
- High precipitation → 10,000 mm of rainfall annually.

Flora:

Trees: Oak, pine, fir, spruce, & rhododendron.

Flowers: orchids, poppies & rhododendron.

Medicinal plants: ginseng, ashwagandha & yarsagumba. [Fungus]

Fauna:

• Over 300 mammal species, including:

↳ Snow leopard, Bengal tiger, Himalayan black bear, & red panda.

• Over 1,000 bird species, including:

↳ Impeyan pheasant, Himalayan monal, & Tibetan snow cock.

Nature Adaptations:

Plant: Thick bark, waxy leaves, & deep roots help retain water & withstand cold.

Animal: Thick fur, large lungs & greater hemoglobin levels aid in surviving low oxygen levels & cold temperature.

Conclusion:

↳ Himalayas are biodiversity hotspot.

↳ Conservation efforts are necessary to protect this fragile & valuable ecosystem.

↳ Himalayas also acts as natural barrier & climate regulator.

THE PENINSULAR INDIA

Peninsular India, forming the southern part of the Indian subcontinent.

Area: Covers an area of approximately 1.5 million square kilometers.

↳ Includes the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana & parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat & Odisha.

Climate Factors:

- Tropical: High temperatures & humidity.
- Two main seasons: Summer (March-May) & Winter (December-February).
- Rainfall varies from 400mm to 4,000mm across regions.

Flora:

- ↳ Trees like teak, sandalwood and rosewood.
- ↳ Moist deciduous forests includes neem & acacia trees.

Fauna:

- Mammals: Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, leopard & sloth bear.
- Birds: peacock, hornbill & parakeet.
- Reptiles: Cobra, python & monitor lizard.

Adaptive Nature:

Plants: Drought tolerance

Animals: Nocturnal habits & Behavioral adaptations, like migration & hibernation.

Conclusion:

↳ Peninsular India is a diverse & vibrant ecosystem.

↳ Conservation efforts are necessary to protect this valuable ecosystem & its rich biodiversity.

DECCAN PLATEAU

↳ Deccan Plateau is composed of volcanic basalt rock, formed by volcanic eruptions that occurred around 60-68 million years ago.

↳ Major rivers such as the Godavari, Krishna, & Kaveri flow through the Deccan Plateau.

Area:

↳ Covers an area of approximately 1.9 million square kilometers.

↳ It stretches across several Indian states, including Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, & Tamil Nadu.

Climate Factors:

• Tropical Savanna Climate → hot summers & mild winters.

• Average temperature ranges from 20°C to 30°C .

Rainfall varies from 600mm to 1,500mm.

Flora:

Trees like teak, sal, & bamboo are common.
Dry Deciduous Forests: Trees shed their leaves during the dry season to conserve water.

Fauna:

Mammals: Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, sloth bear, & Asian elephant.

Birds: peacock, parakeet & hornbill.

Reptiles: Cobra, python & monitor lizard.

Adaptive Nature:

Plants: Drought-resistant species, deep-rooted trees.

Animals: Adaptations to heat & aridity [low precipitation, high temperature], such as nocturnal habits, burrowing.

Conclusion:

↳ Deccan Plateau is a unique & diverse ecosystem.

↳ Conservation efforts are necessary to protect this valuable ecosystem & its rich biodiversity.

WESTERN GHATS

↳ Western ghats, also known as the Sahyadri Hills, are mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of India.

Area:

- Total Area: Covers about 1,60,000 km².
- Length: 1,600 kilometers.
- Width: varies between 48 to 210 kilometers.

Climate Factors:

- Tropical monsoon climate → High rainfall & humidity.
- Average temperature ranges from 15°C to 30°C

Flora:

- ↳ Evergreen trees like teak, rosewood & mahogany.
- ↳ Bamboo & Cane forests

Fauna:

- ↳ Mammals: Lion-tailed macaque, Nilgiri tahr & Asian elephant.
- ↳ Birds: hornbill, parakeet, imperial pigeon
- ↳ Reptiles: Cobra, python & king Cobra.

Adaptive Nature:

- Plants: Epiphytic plants (like orchids, ferns) grow on other plants without harming them.

↳ Thick bark & leaves to conserve water.

• Animals:

↳ Specialized feet & claws for climbing & grasping [E.g. lion-tailed macaque's tail]

↳ Behavioral adaptations like migration & hibernation.

Conclusion:

↳ The Western Ghats are one of the world's eight "hottest hotspots" of Biodiversity.

↳ Conservation efforts are necessary to protect this valuable ecosystem.

EASTERN HILL CHAIN

↳ Eastern Hill Chain, also known as the Eastern Ghats, is a discontinuous range of mountains along India's eastern coast

Area:

↳ Total area: Covers around 75,000 km².

↳ Stretch from the Mahanadi River valley in Odisha through Andhra Pradesh to

Tamil Nadu, paralleling the eastern coast of India

Climate Factors:

↳ Tropical Savanna climate → Hot Summers & mild winters.

↳ Average temperature ranges from 15°C to 30°C

Flora:

- ↳ Home to diverse vegetation types:
- Deciduous forests ↳ shed their leaves.
- Scrub forests → low growing trees & shrubs.

Teak, Sal, Bamboo

Fauna:

- ↳ Includes several endemic & endangered species.

* Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, Gaur, Slender loris.

Adaptive Nature:

- ↳ Drought tolerance in plants
- ↳ Camouflage & mimicry in animals.
- ↳ Behavioral adaptations, like migration & hibernation.

Conclusion:

- ↳ Eastern Hill Chain is a unique & diverse ecosystem.
- ↳ Conservation efforts are necessary to protect the ecosystem.

ARAVALI RANGES

- ↳ Aravalli Range is a prominent mountain range in northwestern India.

Area: Covers approximately 800 km in western India, across Gujarat & Rajasthan States.

Climate Factors:

- ↳ Tropical dry climate → Hot summers & mild winters.
- ↳ Temperature ranges from 15°C to 30°C .
- ↳ Low rainfall.

Flora

- ↳ Home to diverse vegetation includes; deciduous forests & scrub forests.
- * Teak, Sal, & bamboo, Indian Rosewood.

Fauna:

- ↳ Home to various wildlife species.
- * Indian leopard, Striped hyena, Indian peafowl & Chinkara.

Adaptive Nature:

- ↳ Drought tolerance in plants.
- ↳ Camouflage & mimicry in animals.
- ↳ Behavioral adaptations, like migration & hibernation.

Conclusion:

- ↳ Aravalli Ranges are unique & diverse ecosystem.
- ↳ Conservation efforts are necessary to protect this valuable ecosystem.
- ↳ Region's climate & geography led to the evolution of specialized adaptations in plants & animals.

INDIAN DESERT

The Indian Desert, also known as the Thar Desert, holds significant importance from ecological, cultural, & economic perspectives.

Area:

Covers approximately 200,000 km in north western India & eastern Pakistan.

Climate Factors:

- Hot & arid climate → very little rainfall.
- High temperatures during day & cold temperatures at night.
- Low humidity & intense sunlight.

Flora:

Mainly consists of cacti, succulents, & thorny shrubs.

Plants have adapted to conserve H_2O , such as CAM photosynthesis & deep roots.

CAM [Crassulacean Acid Metabolism].

Include: - Cacti & Succulents

- Aloe vera
- Agave
- Pineapple

Fauna:

- Mammals: Camel, desert fox,
- Birds: Sandgrouse & vulture.
- Reptiles: Snake, lizard & gecko.

Adaptive Nature:

- water Conservation & storage.
- Specialized physical features [E.g. Camel's hump, cactus spines].
- Behavioral adaptations [E.g.; nocturnal behavior, migration].

Conclusion:

- Indian Desert is a unique & fragile ecosystem.
- Conservation efforts are necessary to protect this valuable ecosystem & its rich biodiversity.

TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS

- Tropical rain forests are vital ecosystems characterized by high biodiversity, dense vegetation.

Area: Covers approximately 15% of the Earth's land surface, mainly near the equator.

Climate Factors:

- ↳ High temperatures & high humidity
- ↳ Heavy rain fall
- ↳ Little seasonal variation in temperature & rainfall.

Flora

- ↳ Dense vegetation with a vast array of plant species.

↳ Epiphytes, orchids, & bromeliads.

↳ Large trees like mahogany, Kapok, & Brazil nut trees.

Fauna:

Mammals: monkeys, sloths, jaguars, & tapirs.

Birds: macaws, parrots & toucans.

Reptiles: anacondas & poison dart frogs.

Adaptive Nature:

↳ Large leaves & roots to absorb water & nutrients → plants.

↳ Camouflage: Many species blend into their environment to avoid predators.

Conclusion:

↳ Tropical Rainforests are diverse & complex ecosystems.

↳ Conservation efforts are necessary to protect this fragile & valuable ecosystem.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Area: Total area approximately 8,249 square kilometers.

Location: Located in the Bay of Bengal, comprising around 572 islands, of which about 38 are inhabited.

Climate Factors:

- ↳ Tropical rainforest climate
- ↳ High temperatures & high humidity
- ↳ Heavy rainfall → during monsoon.

Flora:

- ↳ Unique plant species like the Andaman laurel & the Nicobar pandanus & various palm, bamboo & orchid species.

Fauna:

- ↳ Mammals: (e.g. Andaman wild pig, dugong).
- ↳ Birds (e.g. Andaman wood pigeon, Nicobar parakeet).
- ↳ Reptiles (e.g. Saltwater crocodile, Nicobar shrew).

Adaptive Nature:

- Salt tolerance: Mangroves & Coastal plants have adaptations to cope with saline environments
- High Rain fall: plants adapted to drip-tip leaves.
- Strong shells & sharp claws for protection in animals.
- Some species are adapted to both terrestrial & marine environments.

Conclusion:

- ↳ Unique & diverse ecosystem.
- ↳ The islands' isolation & geography have led to the evolution of endemic species & adaptations.

Shubh
22/7/24