



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

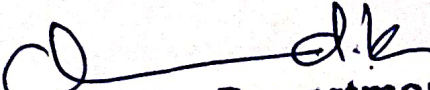
Assignment


(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : Adithya, J
Registration Number : U06DE9350193
Semester & Course : IInd sem, B.S.C
Academic Year : 2023-24
Assignment Topic : Algebra-II + Calculus-II

Assignment submitted to : Department of mathematics
D.V.S college of Arts & Science

Date of submission : 25-06-2024


Head of the Department
Department of Mathematics
D.V.S. College of Arts and Science
SHIVAMOGGA-577 201.


12/8/24
valued $\frac{10}{10}$

Savitri. S. K.
Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shimoga

Real numbers

- 1) which of the following set is an uncountable set
 (a) set N of natural numbers (b) set Z of integers
 (c) set R of real numbers (d) set Q of rational no.

- 2) A denumerable set is also called as
 (a) enumerable (b) countably infinite (c) uncountable (d) both (a) & (b)

- 3) If B is a countable subset of an uncountable set A then $A - B$ is
 (a) countable (b) uncountable (c) finite (d) infinite

- 4) The set $S = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ of natural numbers
 (a) bounded ^{not} below & ^{above} (b) bounded above
 (c) bounded below & above (d) unbounded set
 (e) bounded above but not below (f) bounded below but not above (g) bounded set

- 5) The set $S = \{ (-1)^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}$ is
 (a) bounded below (b) bounded above
 (c) bounded below & above (d) unbounded

- 6) The set S is said to be bounded above if there exist a real number a such that $x \leq a$ for every $x \in S$
 (a) bounded below (b) bounded above (c) unbounded (d) none of the above

- 7) Least upper and greatest lower bound of set $S = \{ 2, 4, 6, 10, 12 \}$ are respectively
 (a) 2, 4, 12 (b) 12, 4, 2 (c) 4, 10 (d) 6, 4, 12



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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Assignment

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : MEYHANA.H
Registration Number : U06CS22S0032
Semester & Course : 2nd Bsc, 3rd sem
Academic Year : 2023-24
Assignment Topic : Theorems on sequence and series.

10/10
dsk

Assignment submitted to : Department of Mathematics
DVS college of Arts & Science
shivamogga.

Date of submission : 03/02/2024

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Theorems SEQUENCE & SERIES

Meghana.H
U06CS2250032

① The limit of a convergent sequence is unique.

Proof: Let $\{s_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a given convergent sequence,
i.e., $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = l$ (finite)

If we assume that there exist 2 limits,
Then we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = l_1$ & $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = l_2$.

Where l_1 & l_2 are finite quantities & let $l_1 \neq l_2$.

Then there exist $2\varepsilon > 0$ $\forall |l_1 - l_2| = 2\varepsilon$.

Since, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = l_1$, then by the defⁿ of limit of a sequence

for every $\varepsilon > 0$, \exists +ve integer m_1 , $\forall |s_n - l_1| < \varepsilon \forall n \geq m_1$ \rightarrow ①

Again by defⁿ of limit of sequence $\varepsilon > 0$ \exists +ve integer
 m_2 $\forall |s_n - l_2| < \varepsilon$, $\forall n \geq m_2 \rightarrow$ ②

Let $m = \text{maximum}\{m_1, m_2\}$

From eqⁿ ① & ② we have

$$|s_n - l_1| < \varepsilon \quad \& \quad |s_n - l_2| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n > m$$

Consider, $|l_1 - l_2| = |l_1 - l_2 + s_n - s_n|$

$$= |(s_n - l_2) - (s_n - l_1)|$$

$$\leq |s_n - l_2| + |-(s_n - l_1)|$$

$$\leq |s_n - l_2| + |s_n - l_1|$$

$$< \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$$

$$|l_1 - l_2| = 2\varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq m$$

This is contradiction to our assumption,

$$|l_1 - l_2| = 2\varepsilon$$

Hence, our assumption $l_1 \neq l_2$ is wrong.

$$\therefore l_1 = l_2$$

Hence, we can conclude that limit of a convergent sequence



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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Assignment

(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : RAVIKIRAN .V. NAIK
Registration Number : UO3DE3250117
Semester & Course : B.Sc.
Academic Year : 2023-24
Assignment Topic : PDE and LAPLACE TRANSFORM

Assignment submitted to : DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS,

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Date of submission :

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Head of the Department
Department of Mathematics
D.V.S. College of Arts and Science

[Handwritten Signature]
Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga

Partial Differential Equation.

1. Eliminate arbitrary constants from $z = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2$ to form the partial differential Equation.

$$\rightarrow z = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

partially diff. w.r.t. x

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2(x-a) \implies (x-a) = \frac{p}{2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

partially diff. w.r.t. y

$$q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2(y-b) \implies (y-b) = \frac{q}{2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

from Equation (2) & (3)

$$\rightarrow z = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 //$$

2) Form a PDE by eliminating arbitrary constant

$$(x-b)^2 + (y-k)^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{consider } (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

partially diff. w.r.t. x

$$2(x-h) + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$2(x-h) + 2zp = 0$$

$$2(x-h) = -2zp$$

$$x-h = -zp \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

partially diff. w.r.t. y

$$2(y-k) + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$2(y-k) + 2zq = 0$$

$$\boxed{y-k = \frac{zq}{2}}$$

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& COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
ASSIGNMENT REPORT

Based on NEP

Name : Suchetha.L
Register Number : UOGDE21S0140
Semester & course : Vth Semester IIIrd BSc [PM]
Academic year : 2023-24
Assignment topic : Advanced Algebra and vector
calculus
Assignment submitted to : Department of Mathematics

Date of submission : 28/12/2023.

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Savitri. S.K
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1. Fundamental Theorem of Homomorphism

Statement: Let $f: G \rightarrow G'$ be a homomorphism of group $G \times G'$ with kernel K . Then $f(G)$ is isomorphic to factor group G/K .

(OR)

Every homomorphic image of group is isomorphic to some quotient group of G .

Proof: Since $f: G \rightarrow G'$ be a homomorphism the set $f(G)$ is subset of G' and it is group itself we shall define a mapping

$$\phi: G/K \rightarrow f(G) \text{ by } \phi(ka) = f(a) \forall ka \in G/K \text{ and } a \in G.$$

* ϕ is well defined :-

We have to show that ϕ is independent of choice of representative, i.e. we have to prove that

$$ka = kb$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(ka) = \phi(kb)$$

$$\text{Let } ka = kb$$

$$\Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in K$$

$$f(ab^{-1}) = e$$

$$f(a) \cdot f(b)^{-1} = f(e)$$

$$f(a) \cdot f(b)^{-1} = f(e)$$

$$\times 14 \quad b \cdot 8 \quad \text{by } f(b)$$

$$f(a) \cdot f(b)^{-1} \cdot f(b) = f(e) \cdot f(b)$$

$$\therefore [\phi(ka) = f(a)]$$



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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

ASSIGNMENT

Name of the Student : Misbah Koukab
Registration Number : U06DE21S0107
Semester & Course : B.Sc. VIth Semester
Academic Year : 2023-24
Assignment Topic : Numerical Analysis

Assignment submitted to : Department of Mathematics

Date of submission : 26-06-2024

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Head of the Department

Department of Mathematics

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Savitri. S.K.
Principal

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1. Find cube roots of 15, correct to four significant figures by iteration method.

$$x = \sqrt[3]{15} \Rightarrow x^3 = 15 \Rightarrow x^3 - 15 = 0$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = x^3 - 15 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$\text{at } x=2, \quad f(x) = -7 < 0$$

$$x=3, \quad f(x) = 12 > 0$$

\(\therefore\) The root lies between 2 and 3.

$$x_0 = \frac{2+3}{2} = 2.5$$

First iteration: $x_0 = 2.5$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 2.5 - \frac{(2.5)^3 - 15}{3(2.5)^2}$$

$$x_1 = 2.4667$$

Second iteration: $x_1 = 2.4667$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = 2.4667 - \frac{(2.4667)^3 - 15}{3(2.4667)^2}$$

$$x_2 = 2.4662$$

$$x_1 = x_0 = 2.466$$

is the required root.

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DVS ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE

Shivamogga-577201

Seminar/Test/Assignment/Activity

Subject: Mathematics (Open Elective)

Topic: Profit & Loss, Ratios and proportions,
Discount, Successive Discounts,
True Discount.

Submitted By:

Name: Kavya T.S

Course: BA - Economics & Political Science

Reg No: U06DE22A0118

Date of submission 12 - Aug 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'd.k.' with a flourish.

Head of the Department
Department of Mathematics
D.V.S. College of Arts and Science
SHIVAMOGGA-577 201.

Submitted To:

Department of
Mathematics

Signature:

A red circular stamp containing the fraction 10/10, with a horizontal line separating the numerator and denominator.

Savitri. S.K
Principal

D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivmoga

Head of the Department
Department of Mathematics
D.V.S. College of Arts and Science
SHIVAMOGGA-577.201.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S.K.' with a flourish.

valued

ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟ :-

① ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಒಂದು ಗಡಿಯಾರವನ್ನು ₹ 1140 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಿದರೆ, 5% ರಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟು ಆಯಿತು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ 5% ರಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಗಡಿಯಾರವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಬೇಕು ಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ದತ್ತಾಂಶ :- ಗಡಿಯಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾರಿದ ಬೆಲೆ = ₹ 1140
 ಉಂಟಾದ ಶೇಕಡೆ ನಷ್ಟ = 5%

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ,

$$\text{ಕೊಂಡಬೆಲೆ} = \frac{100}{100 - \text{ನಷ್ಟ}\%} \times \text{ಮಾರಿದ ಬೆಲೆ}$$

$$= \frac{100}{100 - 5} \times 1140$$

$$= \frac{100}{95} \times 1140$$

$$= 100 \times 12$$

$$\text{ಕೊಂಡಬೆಲೆ} = ₹ 1200$$

ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಒಬ್ಬನು 5% ಲಾಭ % ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಗಡಿಯಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾರಬೇಕಾದ ಬೆಲೆ.

$$\text{ಮಾರಿದ ಬೆಲೆ} = \frac{100 + \text{ಲಾಭ}\%}{100} \times \text{ಕೊಂಡಬೆಲೆ}$$

$$= \frac{100 + 5}{100} \times 1200$$

$$= 105 \times 12$$

$$\text{ಮಾರಿದ ಬೆಲೆ} = ₹ 1260$$

∴ 5% ಶೇಕಡೆ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ವಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬನು ಆ ಗಡಿಯಾರವನ್ನು ₹ 1260 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಬೇಕು ಗುತ್ತದೆ.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA

CERTIFICATE

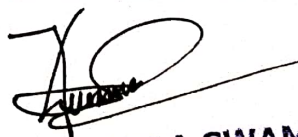
This is to certify that assignment entitled 'BAR. DIAGRAM'.....
.....I submitted in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for the IV semester of
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (BSc.) in DEPARTMENT OF
ZOOLOGY, D.V.S College of Arts and Science Shivamogga
affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY is a bonafide record of
assignment work done by.

Mr / Ms...[✓] JIMYA... KOUZER.....

Register No... UO6 DE 22 500 40.....

During the period of study 2024-2025 in the Department of
Zoology under the guidance and supervision of faculties of the
department.

Marks scored	10
Marks allotted	10


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Bar Diagram

A bar graph is a graphical representation of the data in the form of rectangular bars or columns of equal width.

A bar graph is simplest chart that uses bars to show comparisons between categories of data.

The bars can be either horizontal or vertical.

A bar graph will have two axes. One axis will describe the types of categories being compared, and the other will have numerical values that represent the value of the data.

If the descriptions are on the horizontal axis, the bars will be oriented vertically, and if the values are along the horizontal axis, the bars will be oriented horizontally.

Construction of Bar Diagram.

- Draw two perpendicular lines intersecting each other at a point O . The vertical line is the y -axis and the horizontal is the x -axis.
- Choose a suitable scale to determine the height of each bar.
- On the horizontal line, draw the bars at equal distance with corresponding heights.
- The space between the bars should be equal.
- Each bar or column in a bar graph is of equal width.
- All bars have a common base.
- The height of the bar corresponds to the value of the data.

Types of Bar diagram.

A bar graph can be either vertical or horizontal depending upon the choice of the axis as the base. The horizontal bar diagram is used for qualitative data. The vertical bar diagram is used for the quantitative data or time series data.



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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that assignment entitled.....
..STRUCTURE...AND...FUNCTION...OF...I.g.....
.....submitted in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for the IV semester of
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (BSc.) in DEPARTMENT OF
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Register No.....U06DE22S0099.....

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What is IgG

Immunoglobulin G (IgG) is a type of antibody that represent 75% of total antibodies found in human serum. An antibody is a Y-shaped protein that is released at the time of defence by immune system to fight with foreign substance and microbes. They are glycoprotein that belong to the immunoglobulin superfamily.

Structure:-

IgG antibodies are large globular protein made up of four peptide chains, two identical γ heavy chains about 50 kDa and two identical light chains of about 25 kDa. The resulting tetrameric quaternary structure, therefore has a molecular weight about 150 kDa. The two heavy chains are linked to each other and to a light chain each by disulfide bonds. The resulting tetramer has two identical halves, which together

form a Y-like shape. Each end of fork contains an identical antigen binding site. The various region and domain of typical IgG are depicted in figure "Anatomy of an IgG"

The Fc region of IgGs bear a highly conserved N-glycosylation site at asparagine 297 in the constant region of heavy chain. The N-glycans attached to this site are predominantly core-fucosylated biantennary structures of complex type. In addition, small amount of these N-glycans also bears bisecting GlcNAc and α 2,6-linked sialic acid residue. The N-glycan composition in IgG has been linked to several autoimmune, infectious and metabolic diseases.

Peculiarly, the Fc regions of IgGs bear a highly conserved N-glycosylation site.



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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that assignment entitled

..... Contributions of Karl
Vom. Frish., Ivan Pavlov., Konrad Lorenz., Nikolas Tinbergen.

..... submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the semester of BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A) in DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, DVS college of arts and science, Shivamogga affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY is a Bonafide record of Assignment done by,

Mr/Ms Manoj. J

UUCMS ID. U06DE22A0023

During the period of study 2024-2025 in the department of Zoology under the guidance and supervision of faculties of the department.

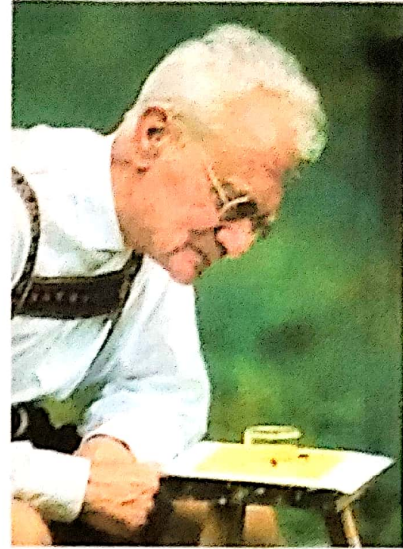
Marks scored	10
Marks allotted	10

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Department of Zoology
D V S college of arts and science

ಎರೋಲಜಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ವಾನ್ ಪ್ರಿಜ್ ರವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ

ಕಾರ್ಯ ವಾನ್ ಪ್ರಿಜ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಯನ್ ಎರೋಲಜಿಸ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರು 1973 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಸರಾಸ್ಟ್ರಾ ಛಾಲ್ವಾ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ಸ್ ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರೋಲಾಸ್ ಬೆನ್ಜಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊನ್ರಾಡ್ ಲಾರೆನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದರು.



ಕಾರ್ಯ ರಿಟರ್
ವಾನ್ ಪ್ರಿಜ್

ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಉಡುಗಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು

ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವು ಜೀವನೋಪಾಸನಾ

ಸಂಯೋಜನಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಗಲ್ ಸೈಕ್ಲದ ಉದ್ದವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯವರು. ಅವರ 1927 ರ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಅಸ ದಿಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ದ್ವಿರ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಲ್ಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಉಪರ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು ಮಿಥಿ ಮಿಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಂಕರವು ಇದು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ ಸೈನ್ಯಾಂತರಿ ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಒಂದು ತೋರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕಾರ್ಯ ವಾನ್ ಪ್ರಿಜ್ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯನ್ ಅಯೋ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯೂನಿಚ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಚರ್ಡ್ ವಾನ್ ಬೆನ್ಜಿನ್ ಅವರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಛಾಲ್ವಾ ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಿದರು.

ಜ್ಞಾಪನೆ :- 1912 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಶ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಕಂಡರು. ಮತ್ತು 1919 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ಸ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಡೆದರು. ಜೀವನೋಪಾಸನಾ ಕುರಿತು ಅವರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು. 1921 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ರೋಸ್ಟ್ರಾಕ್ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು.

ಪಂಚೋದನೆ

ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಜೇನುಹುಳುಗಳ ಒಳಪಾತಿಯಾದ ಕಾನಡಿಯೋಲನ್ ಜೇನುಹುಳು (ಅಲಿಸ್ ಮೆಲ್ಲೈಟಾ ಕಾನಡೀ) ನಲ್ಲ ಟ್ರೂನ್ ಪಂಚೋದನೆ ಸೊದಂತೆ ಟ್ರೂನ್ಗಳ ನಡುವ್ಯತೆಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಫಲ ಉದ್ದಿಯನು ಒದರು.



ಕಾನಡಿಯೋಲನ್ ಜೇನುಹುಳು

ಜೇನುನೋಣ ಗ್ರೂಡ್ ಓ ಜೇನುನೋಣಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಯು ದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಜಾಳುಗಳ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ರೈಕೈಕಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ತ್ರೈ ಜೇನುನೋಣ ಪ್ರ "ಜಾ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ" ಎಂದು ಟ್ರೂನ್ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದರು.

ಆಕೃತಿಯಂತೆ ರವಾಗಿ "ಸಿಠ" ರಾಹಿಗ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ತೆಯ ಜನುಷ್ಯರಿಯೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ತ್ರಯಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಜೇನುನೋಣದ ಲಾಜ್ಯಕಾಣ ವಾಸನೆಯ ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಣೋಂದ್ರಿಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಡರ ಸ್ವಕಂ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಗೆ ದೈಹವಾಗಿ ಬೋಧಿಸುವುದೆಂದೆ ಒದ್ದವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಏಕೆ ಲಾ ಅನಿಸಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಾಗಿ ನೈತ್ಯಗಳು

ಆಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಒಗ್ಗು ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಜೇನುನೋಣದ ಜೇನುನೋಣಕ್ಕೆ ತ್ರೂನ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಸಂವಹನ ನಿಧಿವೆ ಪ್ರಾಣೋಂದ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಒದರಲ್ಲ ರೂಪಗಳಿವೆ.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA

CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that assignment entitled.. *Mechanical and
...Chemical digestion of food: Absorption of
...Carbohydrates*.....submitt
ed in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the II semester of
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Mechanical And Chemical Digestion of food :- Absorption of Carbohydrates.

> In carbohydrate digestion the complex carbohydrate molecules are broken down into monosaccharides by the addition of water. This process is known as hydrolysis.

The common carbohydrates of the diet are starch, cellulose, glycogen, lactose, sucrose, maltose, glucose etc.

Glucose is directly absorbed in the blood. The human body does not possess enzymes necessary for cellulose digestion. Hence, the cellulose present in the foods of plant origin is passed out undigested in the faeces. Only ruminants are able to digest cellulose with the help of symbiotic micro-organisms present in the rumen.

> Carbohydrate digestion mainly takes place in the mouth and small intestine.

Digestion in mouth.

→ Digestion of carbohydrates begins at the mouth where they come in contact with saliva.

→ During mastication salivary glands secrete an enzyme called salivary amylase.

→ It is also known as ptyalin. It is an endoglycosidase that means it can cleave randomly internal α -1,4 glycosidic linkages of polysaccharides like starch and glycogen.

→ In the mouth as a result of the action of salivary amylase polysaccharides are converted to dextrins and a small amount of maltose & maltol.

→ In mouth, food undergoes mastication. During mastication, food comes in contact with saliva (secreted by salivary gland).



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY

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This is to certify that assignment entitled.....*Taeniasolium - morphology, life cycle, diseases treatment*..... submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the II semester of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (BSc.)^{arts} in DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, D.V.S College of Arts and Science Shivamogga affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY is a bonafide record of project work done by .

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ಟೇನಿಸ್ಕಾ ಸಿಖಾಯಂನ ರಾಹುಂಜ್ಞಾನ 6 = 6

ಟೇನಿಸ್ಕಾ ಸಿಖಾಯಂನ ಬ್ಯಾ ಬಗ್ಗುಪೆನ್ನು

ರೊಂದಿರುವ ಸಮತಟ್ಟಾದ, ಉಬ್ಬನ ತೆರಿಜೆದ ದೇವನ್ನು ಜೊಂದಿವೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಿನ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ ಆಕೋಲೋಮೀಟ್ರ್ ಮತ್ತೆ 2 ರಿಂದ 3 ಘಟಕ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒಪ್ಪದವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ.

* ಸ್ಪೋರೈಟ್ (ತೆರಿ) | ಉಷ್ಣ, ಗೋಳಾಕಾರದ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ, ಇದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಿಟ್ಟುಲರ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೊಕ್ಕೆಗಳ ಅರಿಡು ಸಾಲನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರೋಸ್ಟಿಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

* ಕುತ್ರಿನ್ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಿರ ನಿಂತರೆ, ಸ್ಪ್ರೇಬಲಾ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಒಪ್ಪವಾದ ದೇವನ್ನು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ದೇವನ್ನು ಟೆನ್ಸಿಂಟ್ಲಿಂದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಸ್ಪ್ರೇಬಲಾವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋಗ್ನೋಟೈಡ್ ಅಥವಾ ಅಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 800 ರಿಂದ 900 ಇರಬಹುದು (1000 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ). ಗ್ರೀನಿಡ್ ಅಭಾಗವು ಸುಮಾರು 12x6 ಉಷ್ಣ, ಅಂದರೆ ಅನಿಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಒಪ್ಪವಾಗಿದೆ.

* ಲೈಸಿಡ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ನೋಟೈಡ್‌ಗಳೂ 35 ರಿಂದ 42 ವ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗೋಳಾಕಾರದ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

* ಜನನಾಗದ ರೆಂಪ್ರಿಗಳ ಸ್ಪೆಷಿಯಲ್‌ಗೆ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಒಡ ಅಂಚುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಅನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಹರಿಯುವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಲೈಸಿಡ್ ಗರ್ಭಾಶಯವು ಅಹಿರ ಯುಕ್ತ ಕಂಡಿಡ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 5-10 ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.



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This is to certify that assignment entitled

.....
History of Chronobiology
.....


..... submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the I semester of BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A) in DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, DVS college of arts and science, Shivamogga affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY is a Bonafide record of Assignment done by,

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u u u u

ಪರಿಚಯ :-
u u

* ಕ್ರೋನೋ ಲೋಜಿಂಗ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನದ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಕಳೆದನೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಇದು ಒಂದು 4 ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದಾದ ಪದವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ರೋನೋ (ಸಮಯ) ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಜಿ (ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು) ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

* ಕ್ರೋನೋಲೋಜಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಉಪಕರಣ (ಕ್ರೋನೋಲೋಜಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮಯ) ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

* ಇದು ಜೀವನದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಉಪಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. - ಸಿವ್.

* ಕ್ರೋನೋ ಲೋಜಿಂಗ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಜೀವನದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಉಪಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ರೋನೋ (ಸಮಯ) ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಜಿ (ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು) ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

* ಕ್ರೋನೋ ಲೋಜಿಂಗ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಜೀವನದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ರೋನೋ (ಸಮಯ) ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಜಿ (ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು) ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

* ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಂದರೆ ಜೀವನದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಛಾಞ್ಞಾನ :-

ಕ್ರೋನೋಮಯಾಲಹ ಎಸ್ಯಯದು ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವ
ಕಾಶಯಿಗಿದ್ದು ಲಯ ಜನರಸ್ಯ ಖ್ಯುಗೂಂಡಂತ ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ
ನೈಸಿಗೀಶ ಕಾಲೀಶ ಲಯುಗ್ಯಸ್ಯ ಲದ್ವಿಯನ ಯಂಡುತ್ರವ

ಛಾಞ್ಞಾನ :-

ಕ್ರೋನೋ ಲಯಾಲಶ್ಚಿಗ್ಯು ಲದ್ವಿಯನ ಯದುಯ
ನೈಸಿಗೀಶ ಚಿತ್ರವ ಲಯು ಲದ್ವಿಯ ನೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಯ
ಲೋಶ್ಚಾಲಶ್ಚಿಯನು ಸಿಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಿಗೀಡಿಯನ ಲದ್ವಿಯ
ಛಾಞ್ಞಾನ

ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸ ಜನರು ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸ ಸಿಯುತುಡು ಲದ್ವಿಯಯಿ
- ಲುತ್ರಾಶ 4 ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಿಯುತುಡು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಯುತ್ರಾಶ, ಛಾ ಯದಿಶ
- ಯು ಜೀವನದ ಲಯುತುಡು ಲದ್ವಿಯನಗಯುಗುತ್ರವ 4
ಲದಿ ಲಯುತುಡು ಗಿಯುನಾರ್ಥಯಿ ಶಿಷ್ಟೀಶಿಯಯಿ

ಕ್ರೋನೋ ಲಯಾಲಶ್ಚಿಗ್ಯು ಸಿಯುತುಡು
ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಯು ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಯದುಯ 4 ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸನು ಲಯುಗುಯ
ಜನರು ಲಯುತುಡು ಲಯುತುಡು ಲಯುತುಡು ಲಯುತುಡು
- ಲಯುತುಡು ಲಯುತುಡು



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that assignment entitled... *Structure*
... *and Chemical Composition of Lipids*
.....submit
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Structure and Chemical Composition of Lipids.

Introduction

* Lipid is a general term employed to all those substances which are extracted from plant and animal tissues by dissolving them in 'fat solvents' such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, acetone, ether etc. It is extremely difficult to give an all encompassing chemical definition to lipids. Generally, however, lipids are defined as esters of fatty acids with glycerol. In this context, the fatty acids may be defined as those monocarboxylic long-chain acids which have more than four carbons and are relatively insoluble in water. To this definition one might add those compounds which are synthetic but are similar in chemical structure to naturally occurring lipids.

Lipids, largely stored as reserved food material, play a very important role in metabolism. Along with carbohydrates, they act as biological fuels in the body. Although lipids form a large proportion of the mass of the cell.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that assignment entitled

Origin & Evolution of Horse

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the VI semester
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ORIGIN & EVOLUTION OF HORSE



Horses are odd-toed hoofed mammals belonging to the order Perissodactyla. Horse evolution is a straight line evolution & is a suitable example for orthogenesis. It started from Eocene period. The entire evolutionary sequence of horse history is recorded in North America.

A classical example of evolutionary trends is provided by horse evolution. Fossils of horses that lived 58 million years ago have been obtained. There are also numerous fossil horses that lived at different periods of the geological time. The fossils gave a clear picture of the evolutionary processes undergone by horse from the very beginning.

Place of Origin:-

The place of origin of horse is North America. From here, horses migrated to Europe & Asia. By the end of pleistocene period, horses became extinct in the motherland [North America]. The horses now living in N. America are the descendants of migrants from other continents.

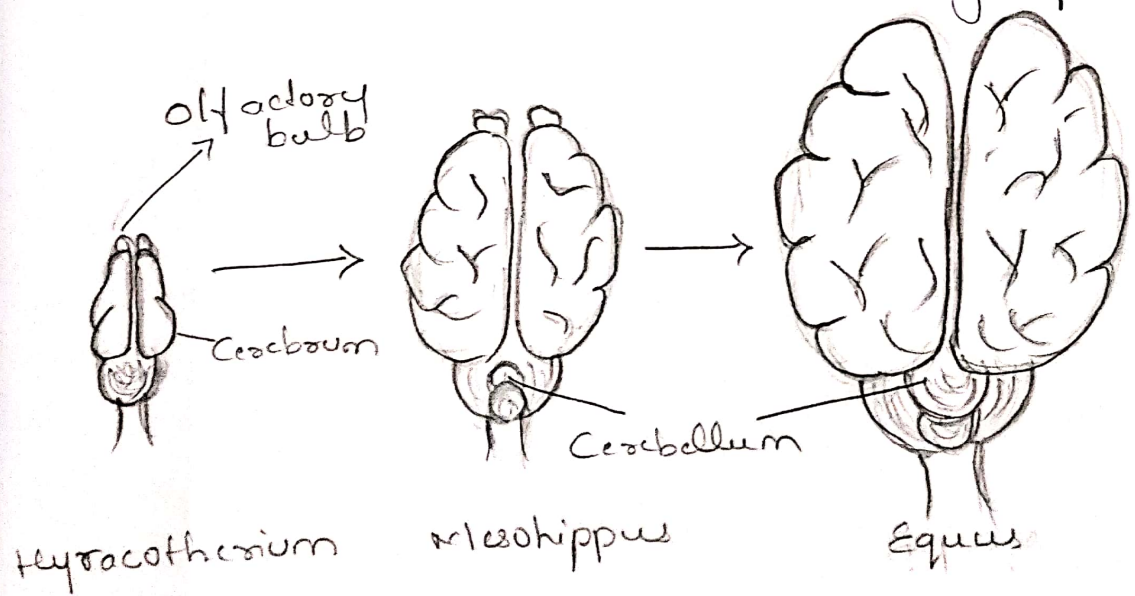
Time of origin:-

The horse evolution started some 58 million years ago, in the beginning of Eocene period of Coenozoic era.

Evolutionary trends:-

The fossils of horses that lived in different periods, show that the body parts exhibited progressive changes towards a particular direction. These directional changes are called evolutionary trends. The evolutionary trends of horse evolution are summarised below.

- * Increase in size
- * Increase in the length of limbs.
- * Increase in the length of the neck.
- * Increase in the length of preorbital region (face)
- * Increase in the length & size of III digit.
- * Increase in the size & complexity of brain.



Evolution of brain in horse



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that assignment entitled

Types of pollutants, Ozone layer depletion, Green house Effect

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the VI semester

BACHLOR OF SCIENCE (BSc) in DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, DVS college of arts and science Shivamogga affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVVERSITY is work done by

Mr. /Ms. Bomdhu S.S

Register No. U06DE2180047 (paper 8)

During the period of study 2022-2023 in the department of zoology under the guidance and supervision of faculties of department.

Marks scored	10
Marks allotted	10

N. KUMARA SWAMY

Co-Ordinator, I.Q.A

D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.

E-mail : kswamy kumar@gmail.com
94803 38248

Department of Zoology
DVS college of arts and science
Shivamogga- 577201



INDEX

SL.NO	Title	Page NO
01	Introduction to pollution and classification	01 to 02
02	Air pollution, Causes & Control measures,	02 to 04
03	Soil pollution, Causes & Control measures.	05 to 06
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05	Thermal pollution Causes and Control measures.	09
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07	Green house effect.	11
08	Conclusion And Reference	

Introduction to pollution

Population explosion, urbanisation, and industrialisation have in way or the other have lead to contamination of environment, this contamination of environment is called pollution.

Pollution may be defined as a change in the physical, chemical & biological aspects of environments which makes it harmful for man and other living organisms, and for cultural assets, according to Edward (1972) "pollution is the substance or energy in the environment by man in quantities that damage either his health or resources". The basic cause of pollution is man himself.

A pollutant is a substance which may alter environmental constituents or cause a pollution, it may also be defined as the constituents in the wrong amount at the wrong place or at the wrong time. For example:- Nitrogen and phosphorus are used to enrich the soil for increased crop yields but these may pollute the water if present in excess.

Classification of pollutants

Based on their existence:- According to their existence in nature, the pollutants may be classified as

Qualitative pollutants:- These are those substance which do not occur in nature but are added by man. Example:- pesticides.

Quantitative pollutants:- These are the substance which normally occur in nature but are also added in large quantities by man.

On their Disposal

Biodegradable pollutants:- These pollutants are quickly degraded by biological or microbial action. Example:- Sewage.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA

CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that assignment entitled.....
...MAJOR..... HISTOCOMPATIBILITY..... COMPLEX (MHC)
.....I submitted in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for the IV semester of
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (BSc.) in DEPARTMENT OF
ZOOLOGY, D.V.S College of Arts and Science Shivamogga
affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY is a bonafide record of
assignment work done by.

Mr / Ms... CHANDRASHEKHARA . G.....

Register No..... U06DE2230014.....

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Zoology under the guidance and supervision of faculties of the
department.

Marks scored	10
Marks allotted	10


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Department of Zoology
D V S college of Arts and Science
Shivamogga-577201

MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX (MHC)

The major histocompatibility complex (MHC) is a set of molecules displayed on cell surface that are responsible for lymphocyte recognition and antigens presentation. It is central to the immune response through recognition of "self" and "non-self". Consequently, serve as target in transplantation rejection.

There are three classes of MHC. Class I, Class II and Class III MHC. The Class I and Class II molecules belong to a group known as the immunoglobulin supergene family, which includes immunoglobulins, T-cell receptors CD4, CD8, and others. In humans, MHC resides on the short arm of chromosome 6. Three genes HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-C code for the Class I MHC proteins while HLA-D determine the Class II MHC proteins. MHC can bind numerous different peptides and some peptides can bind to several

different MHC molecules and because this broad specificity, the binding between a peptide and an MHC is often referred to as "promiscuous".

The locus of MHC class III contains genes encoding tumor necrosis factor, lymphotoxin and complement components (C2 & C4). class III MHC antigen not participate in MHC restriction or graft rejection.

MHC CLASS I

Class I MHC antigens are classical (HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C) and non classical (HLA-E, HLA-F, HLA-G and HLA-X) these are glycoproteins found on surface of all nucleotide human cells. fibroblast, muscle cell, liver hepatocyte, neural cells. This contribute to the considerable success of liver transplantation. Class I antigens are involved of MHC restriction of cell mediated cytotoxicity (TC).

MHC CLASS I Structure & function

Class I molecules are composed of two polypeptide chains. one encoded by the



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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE SHIVAMOGGA


CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that assignment entitled. *Gene...transfer.....*
.....Technique.....
.....I submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the IV semester of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (BSc.) in DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, D.V.S College of Arts and Science Shivamogga affiliated to KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY is a bonafide record of assignment work done by.

Mr / Ms.....*Priyanka.M.N.*.....

Register No...*U06.DE22S0077*.....

During the period of study 2024-2025 in the Department of Zoology under the guidance and supervision of faculties of the department.


N. KUMARA SWAMY
Co-Ordinator, I.Q.A.C.
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94803 38248

Marks scored	<i>10</i>
Marks allotted	<i>10</i>

HoP

Department of Zoology
D V S college of Arts and Science
Shivamogga-577201

Content :-

- Introduction
- The methods of gene transfer
[Indirect and Direct methods]
- Direct methods
[Chemical and Physical method]
- Physical method
[Electroporation, microinjection and particle Bombardment].
- Electroporation :- Principle, Procedure, * Applications, Advantages, Disadvantages.
- microinjection :- procedure, Advantages, Disadvantages.
- particle Bombardment : procedure, uses, Advantages, Disadvantages.

∴ Gene transfer techniques :-

Introduction :-

Insertion of unrelated genetic information into cells in the form of DNA is known as gene transfer. Gene transfer can be done for a variety of reasons. The treatment of illnesses through gene transfer to provide patients with therapeutic genes is perhaps the most compelling of these reasons.

the methods of gene transfer:

- 1] The natural method of gene transfer / Indirect method
- 2] The artificial method of gene transfer / Direct method.

methods of gene transfer





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(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)
(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the A Grade)
Sir M.V.Road, Post Box No.81, SHIVAMOGGA-577201, Karnataka State

Department of Commerce

Assignment

Subject: Pre-reforms of Indian economy.

Submitted By:

Name: *Vikar.E*

Reg No:

Class: *Ist year B.com (A Section)*

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Submitted To:

Shivalingam.S

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Date of Submission: *1/1/2024*

M.V.S
PRINCIPAL
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
SHIMOGA-577 201

Signature of the Student

[Signature]

Signature of the Teacher in charge

[Signature]

2023-24



सत्यमेव जयते

NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog

Introduction:

NITI (National Institution for Transformation of India) Aayoga has been established in place of Planning Commission which existed in India for sixty five years. Government of India basically function in the form of a "think tank" on Policy related to Government of India and State Governments. Thus it is a team of experts offering suggestions, crafting policies and giving guidance pertaining to specific social and economic problems.

The era of five plan saw an end with the closure of the period of the sixth five year plan on the 31st March 2014. NITI Aayoga was established in 2015 scrapping the planning Commission.

Prime Minister of India will be the chair person of NITI Aayog. The Aayog will have a "Governing Council" which consists of the chief ministers of States and lieutenant.



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Sir M.V.Road, Post Box No.81, SHIVAMOGGA-577201, Karnataka State

Department of Commerce

Assignment

**Subject: Contemporary Indian
Economics**

Submitted By:

Name: *Yashwanth Naik, H*

Reg No: *U06DE22L0005*

Class: I B.COM (II Semester)

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Submitted To:

Shivalingam.S

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

PRINCIPAL

D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
SHIMOGA-577 201

Date of Submission: 01/06/2023

Yashwanth

Signature of the Student

S.S.

Signature of the Teacher in charge

2023-24

1] write the short note on LPG reforms in india 1991?

LPG reforms of 1991 is a strategic shift in indian economy which changed the very nature of indian reality today. this topic forms the foundation for indian economy today having a fair idea about the change it brought in indian economy and international events which lead to it is important for the main across disciplines.

Placing it in syllabus:-

Indian economy and LPG reforms

static dimensions:-

- nature of indian economy in the pre reform era
- Factors which led to 1991 economic reforms
- International events associated with indian reforms

current dimensions:-

- nature and scope of reforms
- outcome of the LPG reforms

content:-

Nature of indian economy in the pre reform era:

Indian economic policy after independence was influenced by the colonial experience which emphasised on industrial



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Department of Commerce

Assignment

Subject: Cost Accounting

Submitted By:

Name: Chaithra .B.T

Reg No: U06DE23C0062

Class: IIB.COM(III Semester)

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Submitted To:

Rashmi M

Assistant Professor

Department of commerce

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

M. V. S.
PRINCIPAL
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
SHIMOGA-577 201

Date of Submission: 9/12/24

Rashmi
10/12/24

Chaithra
Signature of the Student

Signature of the Teacher in charge

2024-25



D.V.S. College of Arts, Science & Commerce

(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)

(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the 'A' Grade)

Sri M.V. Road, Post Box No. 81, SHIVAMOGGA - 577 201, Karnataka State

Department of Commerce

Assignment

Subject: COST Accounting

Submitted By:

Name: Sinchana J

Reg No: U06DE23C0080

Class: 2nd B.COM 'A' Section

D.V.S. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Submitted To:

RAGHMI mam

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

D.V.S. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

M.V.L.A

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D.V.S. College of Arts & Science

SHIMOGA-577 201

Date of Submission: 09/12/2024

Signature of the Student

Sinchana J

Signature of the Teacher in charge

2024-25



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Sir M.V.Road, Post Box No.81, SHIVAMOGGA-577201, Karnataka State

Department of Commerce

Subject: OE (Open Elective)

Assignment topic on :

Submitted By: Chandana C.M

Name: Chandana C.M

Reg No: U06DE23C0110

Class: I B.COM (I Semester)

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Submitted To: Shivalingam Sir.

Department of Commerce

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

1/1/2024
Date of Submission:

Chandana C.M
Signature of the Student

M.V.L.
PRINCIPAL
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
SHIMOGA-577 201

[Signature]
Signature of the Teacher in charge

2023-24

D. V. S College of Arts, Science and Commerce

Assignment

Department of Commerce

Subject :- Financial Accounting

Submitted by :

Name : Sharanya . V. Shetty

Reg No : U06DE23C0030

Class : Ist Bcom (Ist Semester)

D. V. S College of Arts, Science and Commerce

Submitted to :

Dr. Chandrashekarappa . U.


Assistant professor

Department of Commerce

D. V. S College of Arts, Science and Commerce

Date of Submission : 28-12-2023 H-V.S

Sharanya . V. Shetty
Signature of Student

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D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
SHIMOGA-577 201

Signature of Teacher
Incharge



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(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the A Grade)
Sir M.V.Road, Post Box No.81, SHIVAMOGGA-577201, Karnataka State

Department of Commerce

Assignment

Subject: Law & practice of banking

Submitted By:

Name: Sejal. S. Jain

Reg No: U06DE23C0024

Class: I B.COM (II semester)

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Submitted To:

Akshatha L S

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Date of Submission: 04/06/2024

Sejal. S. Jain
Signature of the Student

H. V. S. S.
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D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
SHIVAMOGGA-577 201
Signature of the Teacher in charge

2023-24

D. V. S. college of Arts, Science & Commerce
(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)

Department of Commerce

Assignment

Subject : Digital fluency

Submitted by :

Name : Vikas . E

Reg no :

Class : 1st B. Com (1st Semester)

D. V. S. college of Arts, Science & Commerce

Submitted to :

Amrutha Mam

Department of Commerce

D. V. S. college of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shivamoga

Date of Submission :

Signature of the Student

H. V. S. G.
PRINCIPAL
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
SHIMOGA-577 201

Signature of the teacher in charge

2023-24



D.V.S college of arts, science & commerce

(Permanently affiliated to kuvempu University)

Late Submission

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Assignment

Subject : Law & practice of banking

Submitted by :

Name: Bhavya .s.k

Reg No: U06DE23C0021

Class: Ist B.com (II semester)

Submitted to:

Akshatha L S

Assistant professor

Department of commerce

D.V.S college of arts science and commerce

Date of submission: 6/6/24

Bhavya
Signature of the student:

Akshatha L-S *M.V.L.S*
Signature of the teacher in charge:

PRINCIPAL
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
SHIMOGA-577 201

2023-24



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DVS College of Arts, Science &
Commerce,
Shivamogga

ASSIGNMENT

II Semester BSc

Data Structures using C

Submitted by :

Student Name : SHASHANK C S

Student Register Number : U06DE2350009

Semester, Course and Combination : IInd SEM BSc (MCS)

Student Contact Number : 7676505457

Signature of the Student : Shashank cs

Date of Submission : 22/07/2024

Submitted to:

MEGHARAJA. D. S

Department of CS,

DVS College of Arts, Science and

Commerce,

shivamogga

Nethravathi H
Head department of Computer Science
D. V. S. College of Arts & Science
Shivmoga - 577 201,



DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, SHIVAMOGGA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Assignment
(Based on NEP-2020)

Name of the Student : ASHISH SEN
Registration Number : UOGDE 2150188
Semester & Course : Vth sem (BSc(EGS))
Academic Year : 2023-24
Assignment Topic : COMPUTER NETWORK

Assignment submitted to : Priyanka GM
Dept of Computer Science

Date of submission : 26/12/23

Nethravathi H
Head department of Computer Science
D. V. S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga - 577 201.

KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY

DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department : Computer Science

ASSIGNMENT

Topic : Fundamentals of Computer
[Number System]

NAME

: Dipha.M

U06DE2350045

DVS College of Arts and Science

COMBINATION

: BCA

SEMESTER

: 1st Semester

DATE OF SUBMISSION

: 07/12/2023

To,

Vaighnavi madam

Department of Computer Science

DVS college of Arts and Science

Shivamogga

Nelthavalli H.
Head department of Computer Science
D. V. S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga - 577 201.

KUVEMPU  UNIVERSITY



DVS College of Arts, Science & Commerce,
Shivamogga

ASSIGNMENT

II Semester BCA/B.Sc.

Data Structures using C

Submitted by :

Student Name : Manjunath.T

Student Register Number : U06DE2330012

Semester, Course and Combination : 1st Year B.C.A

Student Contact Number : 7022710140

Signature of the Student : 

Date of Submission : 20-07-2024

Submitted to :

MEGHARAJA. D. S.

Department of CS,

DVS College of Arts, Science and Commerce,

Shivamogga


Head department of Computer Science
D. V. S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga - 577 201,



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

DEPARTMENT

Sava ASSIGNMENT

Topic : *Question And Answers.*

NAME : *Veeru B R*
COMBINATION : *B.C.A*
SEMESTER : *II*
DATE OF SUBMISSION : *24/07/2024*

TO

Vaishnavi R

Netravalki H
Head department of Computer Science
D. V. S. College of Arts & Science
Shimoga - 577 201,

Department of C.C



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DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department :

ASSIGNMENT

Topic :

DBMS

NAME

: punith. shetty .s.

COMBINATION

: B.c.A.

SEMESTER

: 3rd sem

DATE OF SUBMISSION

: 08/10/23

Submitted to
Nikhitha . mam

Narasavalli H
Head department of Computer Science
D. V. S. College of Arts & Science
Shimoga - 577 201,



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department :

ASSIGNMENT

Topic : C# Question & Answer

NAME : Kruthik. P
U06DE2250141

COMBINATION : BCA

SEMESTER : IIIrd

DATE OF SUBMISSION : 5/01/2024

Nelluravalli H
Head department of Computer Science
D. V. S. College of Arts & Science
Shimoga - 577 201.

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND
SCIENCE SHIMOGGA.

Academic year : 2023-24

Subject : Python IV Sem

Topic : Question and answers.

From: Sumanth . S

2nd BCA. 4th Sem

U06DE2250090

D.V.S College of
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Nellisavalli H
Head department of Computer Science
D. V. S. College of Arts & Science
Shimoga - 577 201.

TO:

Vaishnavi Ma'am

Dept of CS

D.V.S college
of Arts and Science
Shimogga.

Deshiya Vidyashala Samithi

D.V.S. College of Arts and Science,
Shivamogga

: English Assignment :

From,

Keerthana. G.N

U06DE23S0046

2nd year BSc [3rd Semester]

D.V.S. College of Arts and Science,
Shivamogga.

To,

Diana Mam

Department of English

D.V.S. College of Arts and Science,
Shivamogga.


Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.

Answer the following questions :

1) Justify the title of the play The Death Trap.

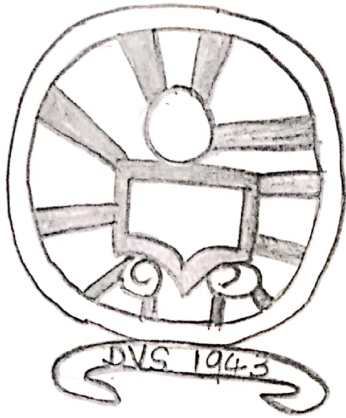
The title of the play The Death Trap is justified because the play is about a prince who is trapped and surrounded by enemies, but he turns the tables on them and sets a death trap for them instead. The prince is trapped : The Prince Dimitri is the ruler of Kedania and is surrounded by enemies who want to kill him. He knows he is trapped and will be executed when his loyal regiment leaves.

The prince sets a death trap : Dimitri's enemies are fooled by his doctor, who tells them that Dimitri has a terminal heart condition and will die within six days. Dimitri uses this to his advantage and offers his enemies drugged wine, which kills them all.

The prince overcomes his helplessness : Dimitri is trapped by death, but he uses his intellect to overcome his helplessness and punish his enemies.

This one act play was written by Saki also known as H.H. Munro.

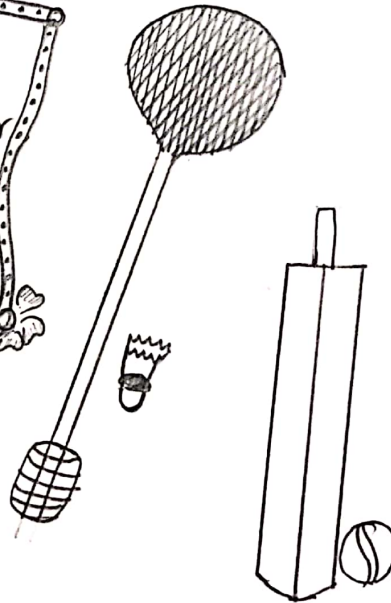
5) Draft a poster for the event of Sports day in your college.



D. V. S. COLLEGE OF
ARTS AND SCIENCE

ANNUAL SPORTS DAY

Date :
28th December
2024
Start at:
9:00 AM



Program & Activities

- Badminton
- Table tennis
- Cricket
- Volley ball
- Chess

Join us for epic day of
athleticism and fun let
your passion for sports shine.

Deeshirya Vidya Shaalaa Samithi

D.V.S. College of Arts Science and Commerce
College Shivamogga.

Department : English

Assignment

From,

Kavana Shree H. D.

IInd. B.A. 'A'

U06DE23A0131

H-444
Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.

'To'

Department of English

D.V.S. College of Arts, Sci-
ence and Commerce
Shivamogga.

-: English:-

1) The Pie and The Tart:-

The Pie and the tart is the story of two hungry beggars. Jean and Pierre are the homeless beggars who are roaming in the streets of France, their condition is pathetic since they are shivering of cold and is extremely hungry. The society is unkind towards them and they are found to steal food. This play tells how they tricked the cake shop owners into giving them eel pie and a canberry tart.

Gaultier, the baker is proud quick tempered and suspicious. He is about 50 years old and live, there with his wife Murion. The beggars are outside his shop and beg for alms. The Mayor of the town had invited Gaultier for lunch.

Gaultier wants to present the Mayor with the big eel pie he had baked last Monday

D.V.S. Arts, Science and
Commerce College Shivamogga
- 577201.

Department of English.

Assignment

Name : Chandana. J

Combination : B.A. (History, Political
Science).

Semester : IIIrd Sem.

Date of Submission : 04/09/2024

UUCMS No : U06DE23A0060

M. V. S. S.
Principal

D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.



Answer the following.

1. Explain the themes of poverty and hunger in the play *The pie and the tart*?

→ *The pie and the tart* is the story of two hungry beggars, Jean and Pierre, who are homeless beggars who are roaming in the streets of France. Their condition is pathetic since they are shivering of cold and extremely hungry. The society is unkind towards them and they are forced to steal food. This play tells how they tricked the cake shop owners into giving them an eel pie and a canelary tart.

Gaultier and Marion

Jean goes to Gaultier bakery shop and knocks the door. Gaultier



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year 2023-24

Department : Electronics

ASSIGNMENT

Topic : Semiconductor Devices.

NAME : Mohammed Shoair Khan

COMBINATION : BSc (ECS)

SEMESTER : 1st Sem

DATE OF SUBMISSION : 04/09/2023

UUCMS

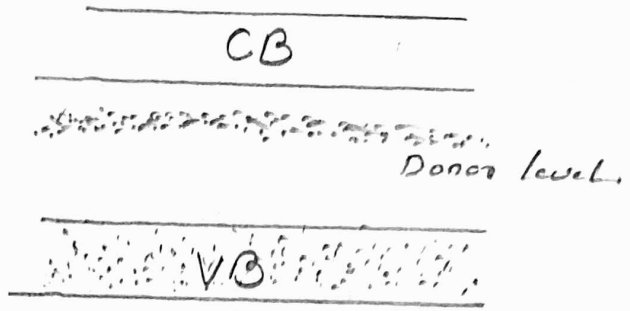
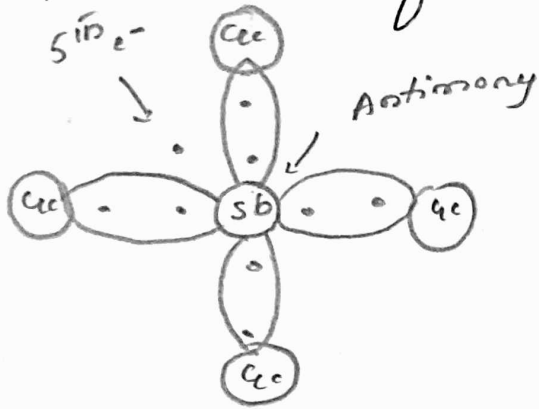
: UUGDE2350146

H. V. Khan

Principal

D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.

> Explain the formation of N-Type Semiconductors.



When a small amount of 'pentavalent' impurity is added to a pure Se, the resultant Se is called N-type Extrinsic Semiconductor.

When a pentavalent impurity such as Antimony is added to the Ge, four out of 5 valence electrons of Antimony will take part in the formation of covalent bond. The 5th valence electron is bound very weakly to its parent atom so that small amount of energy is required to free this 5th electron. This energy is called ionisation energy. Hence at room temperature itself relatively large number of free electrons are available for conduction most of them are donated by the impurities they are called "Donor" impurities.

Energy band wise the donor level is very close to the bottom of the CB. Initially at $T=0K$ this CB is empty but VB and donor level are filled. As temperature increases electrons start jumping from donor level to CB. At this time, the electron contribution from VB is relatively small but the conduction is possible thus at low temperature, Extrinsic Conductivity increases.

KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY
DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

NAME: Ayush Sharma K.R

COMBINATION: ECs

SEMESTER: 3rd

REGISTER NUMBER: U06 DE22S0012

SUBJECT: Electronics

TOPIC: Verilog

WORK: Assignment

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 13/01/2024

SUBMITTED BY: Ayush Sharma K.R

SUBMITTED TO:

Department of Electronics



Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.

18 Write a note on module used in a verilog code.

→ Modules:

* Verilog provides the concept of module.

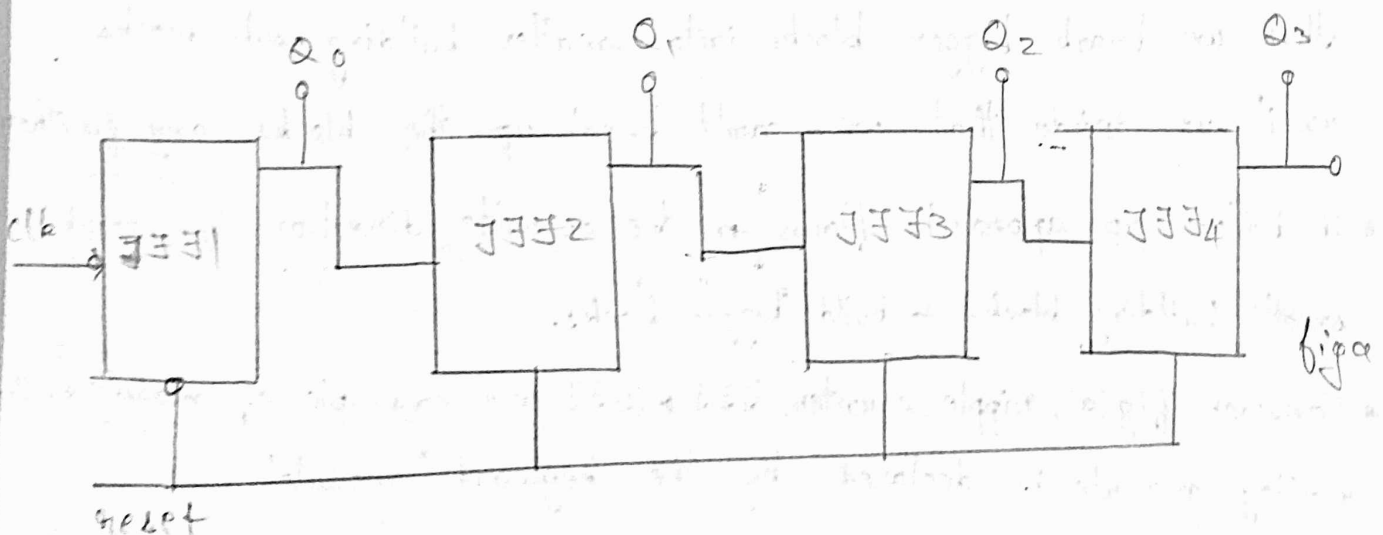
* Module is the basic building block in verilog.

A module can be an element or collection of lower-level design blocks. Elements are grouped into modules to provide common functionality that is used at many places in design.

* A module provides the necessary functionality to higher level block through its port interface.

This allows the design to modify module internally without affecting the rest of design.

For ex: Consider 4 bit binary ripple counter



BLUE BOOK

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT BOOK

Name... DIGANTH M.D.

Subject... Electronics - VI Class... III - BSc

Sl.No.	PARTICULARS	Test Date	Page No	Marks Awarded	Signature of Staff Incharge
1	TEST - I				
2	TEST - II				
3	TEST - III				
4					
5					

Certificate

This is to certify that Smt. / Sri. Digant M.D. has satisfactorily completed the course of Assignment prescribed by the Kuvempu University for the semester Reg. 6th Sem Degree Course in the Year 2023 - 2024

MARKS	
MAX	OBTAINED
10	10

M.V. [Signature]

Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.

[Signature] M.D.
Signature of the Student

S.D. [Signature]
Signature of
H.O.D.

[Signature]
Signature of the Staff Member
(Incharge of the Batch)

① Describe continuous time signal and discrete time signal, explain with example for each.

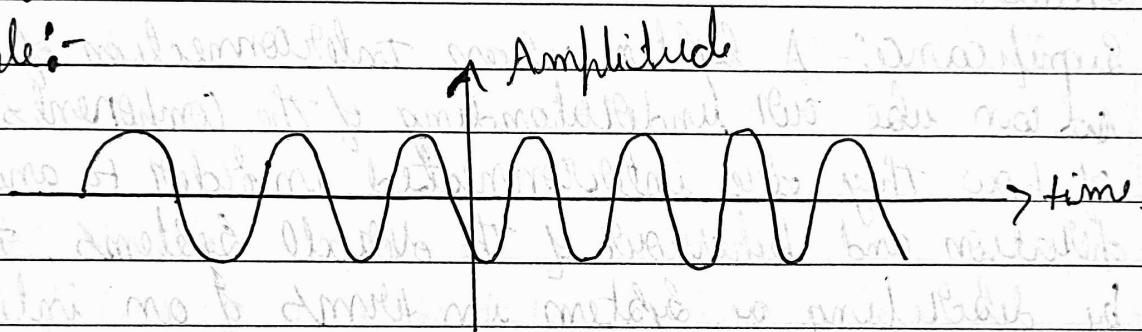
* Continuous Time signal:-

The signals which are defined for ~~each~~ every instant of time are called as continuous time signals.

→ The continuous-time signals are also called analog signals.

→ In case of continuous time signals, The Independent Variable is Time.

Example:-



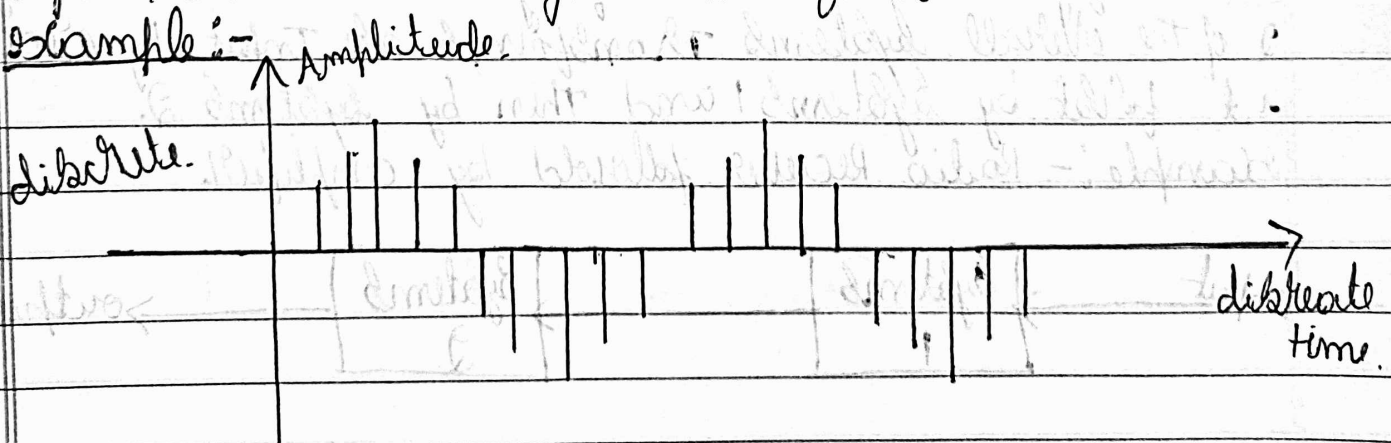
* Discrete time signals:-

→ These signals which are defined only at discrete instants of time are called as discrete time signals.

→ The Amplitude of discrete time signals is continuous but these signals are discrete in time.

→ The amplitude of discrete time signals between two time signals / instants is just not defined.

Example:-



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY.

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND
SCIENCE, SHIVAMOGGA.

SUBJECTS :- ELECTRONICS

ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC :- OPERATION AMPLIFIERS.

FROM :-

ROJA P.G.

1st BSC ECS.

IInd SEMESTER.

A - SECTION

U06DE23SD150

TO :-

UMESH SIR.

DEPARTMENT OF ~~ENGLISH~~ Electronics

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE.

AND SCIENCE, COLLEGE.

SHIVAMOGGA.

M. V. V.
Principal

D.V.S. College of Arts & Science

Operation Amplifier:-

Differential Amplifier:-

It is the basic building block of operational amplifiers.

Defination:-

The differential amplifier amplifies the difference between the two signals applied to the two i/p points this is called as difference amplifier. Because the amplifier the difference between the two i/p signals.

Depending on the numbers of i/p and o/p points there are 4 different configurations of differential amplifiers namely.

- 1) Dual i/p balanced o/p DA.
- 2) Dual i/p unbalanced o/p DA.
- 3) Signal i/p balanced o/p DA.
- 4) Signal i/p unbalanced o/p DA.

Operational Amplifier (O.P. Amp).

Defination:-

An operational amp is a very high gain direct coupled high i/p impedance low i/p impedance DA.

Why OP Amp is called Operational amplifier?

OP Amplifier is a versatile IA used for many purposes as follows:-

BLUE BOOK

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT BOOK

Name..... Harshitha H

Subject..... Electronics Class..... 2nd year 4th Sem

Sl.No.	PARTICULARS	Test Date	Page No	Marks Awarded	Signature of Staff Incharge
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2	TEST - II				
3	TEST - III				
4					
5					

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MARKS	
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10	10

M. V. S. S.

Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.

Harshitha H
Signature of the Student

S. D.
Signature of
H.O.D.

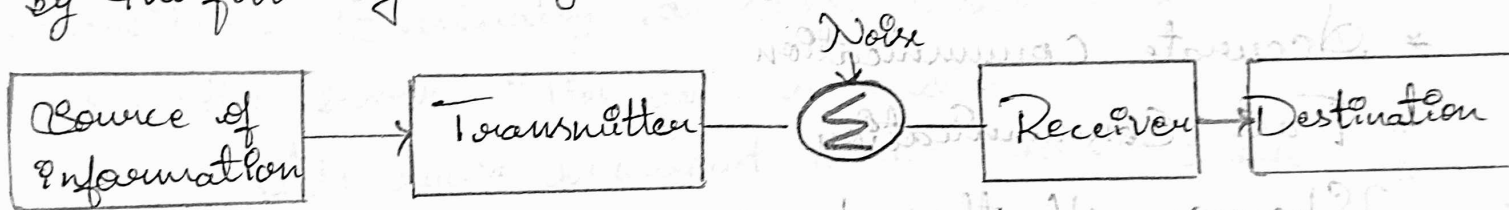
[Signature]
Signature of the Staff Member
(Incharge of the Batch)

1. What is Communication and what are types with Explain.

→ The term 'Communication' refers to the sending, processing and reception of information by electrical means.

Types :- Different Communication Systems are Telephone, Telegraph, Broadcasting, RADAR, Satellite, optical fiber, mobile, radio aids to navigation (SONAR) etc.

Explanation :- Any Communication System can be represented by the following diagram.



The 'information' to be communicated comes from the information source, which originates it. The information may be written message, or speech or music or TV picture. Unless the message is electrical in nature, it will be not fit for transmission in to the channel.

The 'transmitter' processes the information by means of modulation and makes it fit for transmission.

Modulation means the information or signal gets mixed with another high frequency wave which makes transmission possible.

The 'channel' is a link connecting the transmitter and receiver. The channel may be a pair of wires

BLUE BOOK

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT BOOK

Name.....Sinchana, A.....

Subject.....Electronic - 7.....Class.....III year, VI Semester.....

Sl.No.	PARTICULARS	Test Date	Page No	Marks Awarded	Signature of Staff Incharge
1	TEST - I				
2	TEST - II				
3	TEST - III				
4					
5					

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M. V. S. K.
Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga.

Sinchana A
Signature of the Student

S. D. S.
Signature of
H.O.D.

S.
Signature of the Staff Member
(Incharge of the Batch)

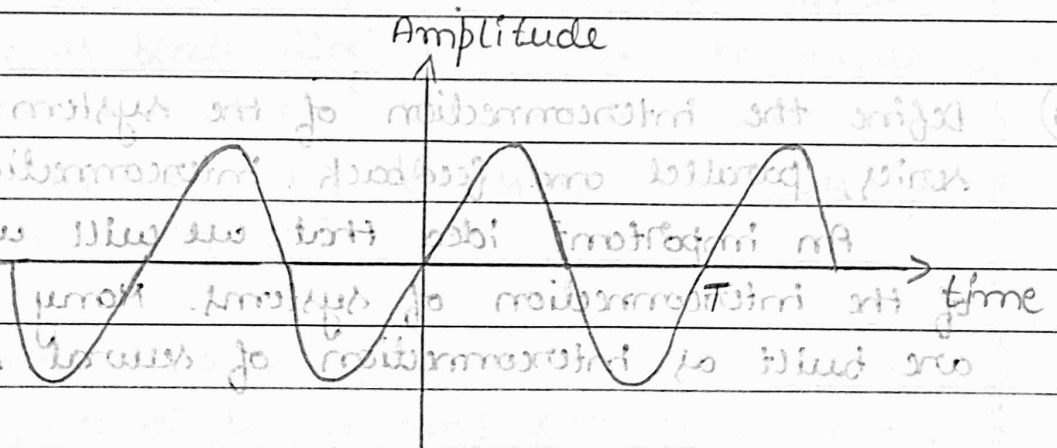
Signals and Systems

① Describe Continuous time signal and discrete time signal, explain with examples for each.

→ ① Continuous time signal:
* The signals which are defined for every instant of time are called a continuous time signals.
* The continuous-time signals are also called by analog signals.

* Continuous time signal is denoted by $x(t)$ in which t denotes continuous time period.

* In case of continuous time signals, the independent variable is time.



② Discrete time signal:
* Those signals which are defined only at discrete instants of time are called as discrete time signals.

* The amplitude of discrete time signals is continuous

Kuvempu University.

Deeshiya Vidya Shalla Samithi (R)

D.V.S. college of Art's and Science.
Shivamogga: 577201.

Department - political Science.

Assignment.

Topic : Historical important places.

Name. Mohitha. M.

Combination BA [HP]

Semester IIIrd sem

Date of submission :

To,

Department of History
D.V.S. college of Art's and
Science

Savitri. S.K.
Principal
D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.

Kuvempu University.

Deeshiya Vidya Shala Samithi (R)

D.V.S. college of Art's and Science.
Shivamogga. 577201.

Department - political science.

Assignment.

Topic : Historical important places.

Name. Mohitha. M.

Combination BA [HP]

Semester IIIrd sem

Date of submission :

TO,

Department of History

D.V.S. college of Art's and
Science

Savitri. S.K.

Principal

D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.

History....

①

Historical places in Karnataka..

Mysore - After the decline of Vijayanagar Empire, Mysore became independent state under the Hindu Wodeyar Dynasty in AD 1565. In 1761 Hyder Ali overthrew the reigning dynasty in Mysore and established his own control over that state that was succeeded by Tipu Sultan in 1782.

Mysuru as a modern city has managed to retain its quaint old world charm and is one of the tourism hot spots and receives maximum number of tourists during the period of Dasara festival from all over the world. Mysuru is famous in world for its sandalwood and rosewood artifacts, stone sculptures.

Even after British India gained independent dominion status on 15-8-1947 Mysore continued as a sovereign state under the Maharaja H.H. Jaya Chamaraj Wodeyar albeit with responsible government headed by M.N.K.C. Reddy as Chief Minister. However, Constituent Assembly of Mysore decided to adopt the Constitution of India and on 26-11-1950 Mysore merged with Republic of India as a part-B state. But Maharaja continued as Rajpramukh of state as per Art. 366(21) of Constitution.

Even as a princely state, Mysore came to be counted among the more developed and urbanised regions of South Asia. The period since the penultimate restoration (1799-1947) also saw Mysore emerge as one of the important centers of art and culture in India. The maharajas of Mysore were not only accomplished exponents of fine arts and men of letters, they were enthusiastic patrons as well. Their legacies continue to influence music and arts even today's as well as rocket science with use of Mysorean rockets.

Mysore plays as a very important tourist center of state of Karnataka. The place is recognized as place city of India and declared as a heritage city. The Amba villas palace (popularly known as Mysore palace) in city is one of mainly visited monument in India.

Mysore was the cultural seat of southern India. Different cultures produced different styles of architecture. The heritage buildings have four distinct architectural styles. Ted at Mysore palace, Art gallery, Zoo garden. K.R.

3
1) Bengaluru -

Bengaluru, formerly known as Bangalore, has been many changes since India gained independence in 1947.

After India's independence, Bengaluru became capital of Mysore State.

In 1949, the city and cantonment of Bengaluru merged into a single urban center.

In 1956, Mysore State was unified and renamed Karnataka, and Bengaluru remained the capital.

The construction of Vidhana Soudha in 1954 marked a turning point, as it became the seat of Karnataka's state legislature.

Bengaluru experienced significant growth in education, public sector employment, real estate, industry, and finance.

In early 2000s, Bengaluru's IT industry boom earned it nickname "India's silicon capital"

Bengaluru saw significant growth in education⁽⁴⁾, public sector employment, real estate, industry and finance.

In early 2000s, Bengaluru became "silicon valley of India" due to the boom in IT industry.

Many large multinational technology corporations set up their headquarters in Bengaluru.

The existing Kannada name, Bengaluru, was declared the city's official name in 2006.

Bengaluru is also home to many top-tier engineering and research institutions, and several state-owned aerospace and defense organizations.

In December 2005, a proposal was presented on Suvarna Karnataka celebrations on Golden-jubilee of the state to restore the name of city to Bengaluru from Bangalore. Finally in 2006 HD Kumaraswamy officially announced the name change. Some other cities also underwent the process of name changing at the same time, like Mangaluru, Mysuru, Hubballi and many more.

1) Ahichchhata -

(5)

Ahichchhata is an ancient city in the Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh, India, that was the capital of North Panchala.

History,

Ahichchhata was an important city during the 16 Mahajanapadas period. It is mentioned in Mahabharata, and was also a Buddhist site and Jain pilgrimage center.

Archaeological site,

The Remains of Ahichchhata have been found in the village, Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh, India. Ahichchhata is a rich archaeological site with a long history of occupation. Excavations have revealed a brick fortification, temples, pottery, and pyramidal structures.

History.

Ahichchhata was capital of North Panchala Kingdom and was mentioned in Mahabharata. It was also an important part of Gupta Empire.

Archaeological site. (6)

Ahichchhatra is a rich archaeological site with a long history of occupation. Excavations have revealed a brick fortification, temples, pottery and a pyramidal structure.

Jain pilgrimage center.

Ahichchhatra is a major Jain pilgrimage center and is believed to be place where parshva - natha, 23rd Tirthakar of Jainism, attained Omnis - cience. The Jain temple in Ahichchhatra is famous among Jain pilgrims.

festival.

The Ahichchhatra Jain Mela is the primary festival of Jain temple and is organized annually in March.

Terracotta plaque.

A unique terracotta plaque from Ahichchhatra shows two warriors riding chariots and engaged in a war fight.

Champa.

The history of Champa begins in pre-history with migration of ancestors of the Cham people to mainland Southeast Asia and founding of their Indianized.

maritime kingdom based in what is now central Vietnam in early centuries AD, and ends when the final vestiges of kingdom were annexed and absorbed by Vietnam in 1832.

What remained of historical Champa was the rump state of Hoa Anh and the southern principality of Panduranga, where the Cham general Bô Tri-Tri proclaimed himself king, and offered vassalage to Lê Thanh Tông. This was starting point of modern Cham lords in principality of Panduranga.

The Portuguese fort on Malacca was counter-attacked by the Johor sultanate along with an expeditionary force from Champa in 1594. 1594. Cambodia was refuge of Chams who fled along with Po Chen after Champa lost more lands in 1720 to the Vietnamese.

8
The ancient city of Champa was the capital of Angkor kingdom in India. and was an important center in early Buddhist literature.

Champa was located at the confluence of the Ganges and Champa rivers, in an area that is now Champapur and Champaur in Bhagalpur, Bihar.

Champa was a center of foreign trade and was mentioned in the Mahabharata and other Buddhist and Jain texts. It was one of six great cities of northern India during Buddha's time.

Champa was also known as Kala-Champa and Malini.

The Angkor kingdom was located in eastern part of the Indian subcontinent and was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas. The name "Angkor" is thought to mean "Angled" or distorted.

Buddhist remains and ruins have been excavated from Champa.

Mohenjo-daro.

Mohenjo-daro was an ancient city in Indus Valley civilization, which is considered to be earliest known civilization in Indian subcontinent.

Mohenjo-daro is located in Sindh province of Pakistan, on the right bank of the Indus River.

The city was built around 2800 BCE and abandoned around 1900 BCE.

Mohenjo-daro covered nearly 500 acres and was one of the largest cities of the Indus Valley civilization.

The city was known for its sophisticated urban planning, sanitation and production methods. It was also home to baked brick structures, ivory, lapis, carnelian, and gold beads.

Mohenjo-daro is considered one of the first urban centers in human history and the most ancient planned city on Indian subcontinent. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Mohenjo Daro or "Mound of Dead and ruins"⁽¹⁰⁾

on the right bank of Indus River, northern sindh, province, Southern Pakistan.

The name Mohenjo-daro is reputed to signify "the mound of the dead". The archaeological importance of the site first recognized in 1922.

One year after the discovery of Harappa, subsequent excavations revealed that the mounds contain the remains of what was once the largest city of Indus civilization.

The evidence suggests that Mohenjodaro suffered more than once from devastating floods of abnormal depth and duration, owing not merely to the encroaching Indus but possibly also to a ponding back of the Indus drainage by tectonic uplifts between Mohenjo-daro and the sea. That evidence has led to speculation that Harappa may have succeeded - (or) at least outlasted Mohenjo-daro.



KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY



DESHEEYA VIDHYA SHAALA SAMITHI(R)

D V S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shivamogga-577201

Academic Year -2024-25

Department :

ASSIGNMENT

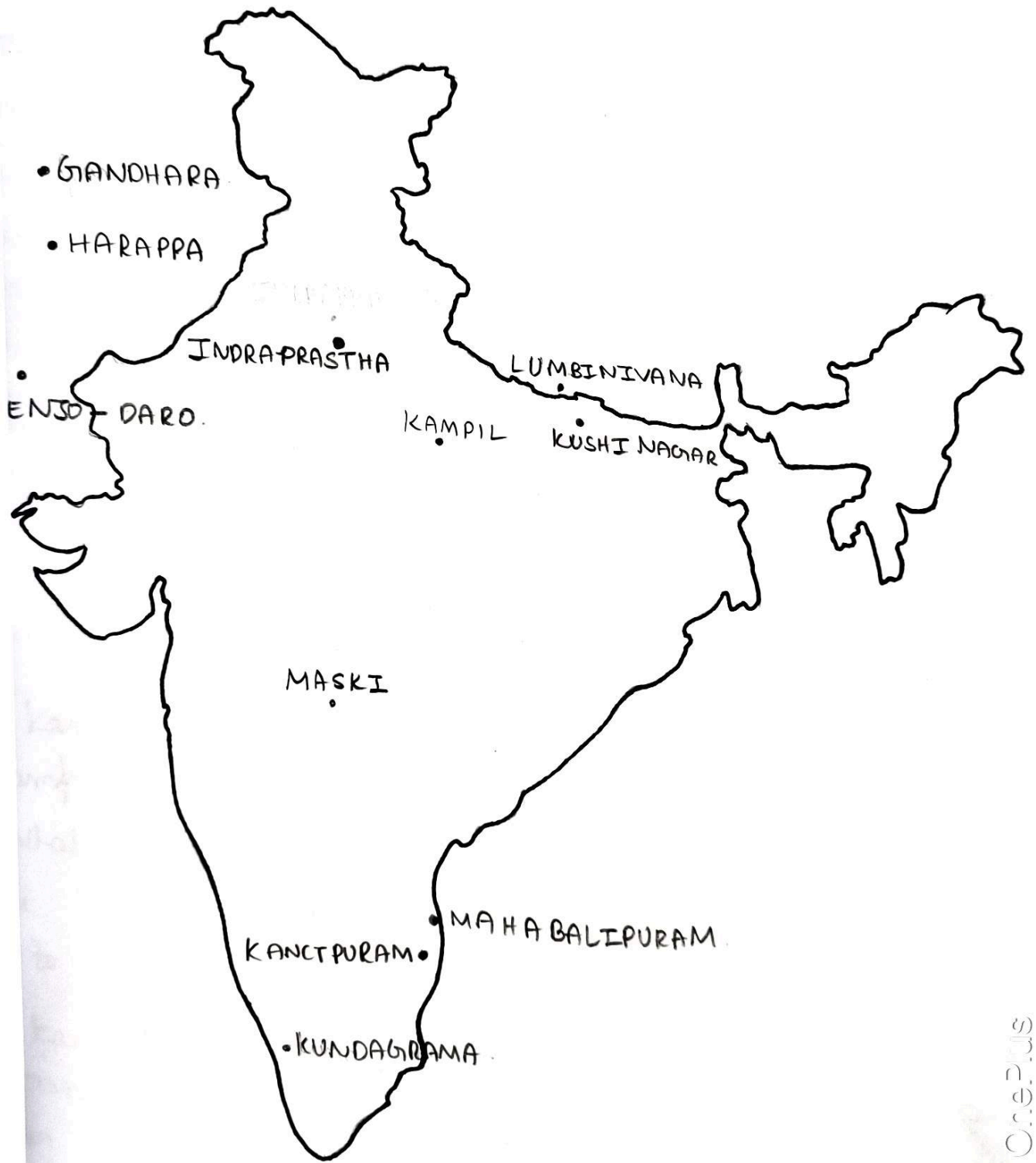
Topic : Indian Map

NAME : Shashank R. Rathad
COMBINATION : BA (HEE)
SEMESTER : 1st
DATE OF SUBMISSION : 04/01/2025

TO : Roopa Man.
History department.

Sewiri. S.K.
Principal

D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga



1) Gandhara.

The Greco - Buddhist art of Gandhara art is the artistic manifestation of Greco - Buddhism, a cultural syncretism b/w Ancient Greek art and Buddhism. It had mainly evolved in the ancient region of Gandhara, located in the northwestern fringe of the Indian subcontinent.

2) Harappa.

Harappa was the centre of one of the core regions of the Indus valley civilization, located in central Punjab. The Harappan architecture and Harappan civilization was one of the most developed in old Bronze Age.

3) Indraprastha.

Indraprastha is a mythological city cited in ancient Indian literature as a constituent of the Kuru kingdom. It was designated the capital of the Pandavas, a brotherly quintet in the Hindu epic Mahabharata.

4) Kampilya.

Kampilya (South Panchala) and Ahichhatra (North Panchala) were the capitals of the Panchala Mahajanapada. The kingdom covered present-day western Uttar Pradesh up to Kosala Mahajanapada.

5) Kanchi.

Known as the city of thousand temples Kanchipuram is known for its temple architectures, 1000-pillared halls, huge temple towers & silk sarees. Kanchipuram serves as one of the most important inland tourist destinations in India.

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6) Kundagrama.

It is universally accepted by scholars of Jainism that Mahavira lived in ancient India. According to the Digambara Uttarapurana text, Mahavira was born in Kundagrama in the kingdom of Videha the Sutambara kalpasutra named as 'Kundagrama'.

7) Kushinagara.

The ancient city of Kushinagar is the final resting place of Gautama Buddha and thus is considered to be the most imp pilgrim spot for the Buddhist followers. For Hsuen Tsang to Ja Hein the city has imp spot for the Buddhist.

8) Lumbinivana.

The Lumbinivana is referred to in the Buddhavata as situated in Kapilavastu which is the birth place of the Buddha. Lumbini is Ruminidū in the Nepalese Terai, 2 miles to the north of Bhagawanpur and about a mile to north of Padaria.

9) Mahabalipuram.

Mahabalipuram located along southeastern India's coromandel coast, was a celebrated port city of the Palavas. The group of monuments there consists of rock-cut cave temples, structural temples as well as the excavated remains of temples.

10) Marki.

Marki is a town & an archaeological site in the Raichur district of the state of Karnataka, India. It is an example of rock edicts of Ashoka. One of the most well preserved inscriptions of its kind.

11) Mohenjodaro.

Mohenjo-daro is an archaeological site in Larkana district, Sindh Pakistan. Built c. 2500 BCE. It was the largest settlement of the ancient Indus Valley civilization and one of the world's earliest major cities.

**D.V.S COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
COLLEGE SHIVAMOGGA**

TOPIC : ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಕ್ಷೆ

From

Sudeep A

Reg No.

U06DE24A0100

1ST Year B A

D.V.S Arts & Science college Shivamogga

To

Faculty

Department of History

D.V.S Arts and Science College

Shivamogga

Savir. S.K.
Principal

D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.

Deeshiya Vidya shalla samithi (e)

D. V. S. Art's, Science and Commerce
college, Shivamogga. - 577201.

Department : History.

Topic : Raise of New Religion.

Seminar.

From,

Molutha. M

U06DE 23A0059.

BA [HP]

'A' section.

TO,

Department of History.

D. V. S. college of Art, science
and commerce.

Savitri. S. K.

Principal

D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.



DVS COLLEGE ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE
SHIVAMOGGA-577201

[DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY]

ASSIGNMENTS / SEMINAR ✓

SUBJECT: HISTORY - DS C-10

TOPIC: ಉಚ್ಛೇಷೆಯ ವಿಕಾಸ

SUBMITTED BY

ಅರ್ಪಣ್ಣ್.ಬಿ

ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಬಿ.ಎ

ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಹಾಯಕಿ

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SUBMITTED TO

DERPARTMENT OF HISTORY

DATE OF SUBMISSION

SIGNATURE

Sd/- Sri. S.K.

Principal

D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.



DVS COLLEGE ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

SHIVAMOGGA-577201

[DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY]

✓
ASSIGNMENTS / SEMINAR

SUBJECT: HISTORY - D.S.C. II

TOPIC: ಯುಕೋದಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ನಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಲ್

SUBMITTED BY

ಅಭಿಷೇಕ.ಬಿ
ಕ್ರೋಮು ಬಿ.ಎ
ಅವನೊಂಕು ಕೊಟ್ಟ
0061DE22 A0446

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DATE OF SUBMISSION

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Principal

D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.



DVS COLLEGE ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE
SHIVAMOGGA-577201

[DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY]

ASSIGNMENTS / SEMINAR

SUBJECT: HISTORY - DSC - II

TOPIC: ಯಾವಾ ಕಾಂಕ್ರಿಸ್

SUBMITTED BY

ಅಭಿಷೇಕ.ಬಿ

ಕ್ರಿಕಿಯು ಬಿ.ಎ

ಡವನಿಯು ನಾಯ್ಕಿ

006DE22A0146

SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

DATE OF SUBMISSION

SIGNATURE

Savithi. S.K.
Principal

D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.



**DVS ARTS, SCIENCE AND
COMMERCE COLLEGE
SHIVAMOGGA - 577201**

Seminar/Assignment/Test/Activities

SUBMITTED BY

Name: Udaya Kumar H.T.

Course: History of English

Reg No: UOGDE22A0168

Date:

Submitted to:

Department of
History



2023-24

Sawir. S.K.
Principal
D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.



**DVS ARTS, SCIENCE AND
COMMERCE COLLEGE
SHIVAMOGGA - 577201**

✓
Seminar/Assignment/Test/Activities

SUBMITTED BY

Name: ಸವಿತಾ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಹ.ಟ.

Course: History opt. English

Reg No: W06DE22A0168

Date:

Submitted to:

Department of
History
D. V. S. Arts & Science
College Shimoga



Savitri. S.K.
Principal
D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.

2023-24

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE.

SEMINAR.

Name : Sonika . R

Subject : History

Reg. no : U06DF22A0096

Combination : [History / Political Science]

Submission Date : 26/12/24

Topic : Value, Significance & Formation of
National Movement.

Submitted by: Sonika . R, IIIrd BA,
IVth Sem.

Submitted to:-

Raviraj S.K.
Principal
D. V. S. College Of Arts & Science
Shimoga.

Department of History

ದೇಶೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ(೧)

ಡಿ.ವಿ.ಎಸ್ ಕಲಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ನಿಯೋಜನ ದತ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ವಿಷಯ :- ಮಾಸ್ತಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ

- ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್

- ಇಂದ,

ಭಾವನ. ಹೆಚ್. ಎಂ

ತ್ಯಾಯಿ ಬಿ.ಡಿ

ಏಚ್ಚಕ ಕನ್ನಡ. ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

ಡಿ.ವಿ.ಎಸ್ ಕಲಾ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ & ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ

ಕಾಲೇಜು.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

- ಇವರಿಗೆ,

S. K. ಸೌಮಿತ್ರ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

ಯುಜ್ಜ್ವಲರು

ದೇಶೀಯ ವಿದಾಶಾಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ

ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ಕಲಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ದತ್ತಕಾರ್ಯ

ಅಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ :: ಸೆವೆಂಟ್

ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಕೆನ್ನೆಡೆ

ಗೆ.

ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಸ್. ಕೆ. ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿ ಮೋಡಂ

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು

ಕೆನ್ನೆಡೆ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ಕಲಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ

ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಇಂದೆ.

ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಈಟ್. ವಿ

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ. ವಿ

ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಕೆನ್ನೆಡೆ - ಇತಿಹಾಸ

UD6DE24A0029

ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ಕಲಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು

ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ದೇಶಿಯ ಎಡ್ವಾಕಾಲ ಸೇವೆ (೧)

ಡಿ.ಎ.ಎಸ್ ಕೆಲ ಎಜ್ಜಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಶೀಟರ್ಡ್ :- ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ

ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ಮ

ವಿನಾಂಕ :- ೦೨/೦೧/೨೫

೨೦೨೫

ರಾಜ್ಯ.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್

UOGDE ೨೩೬೦೨೦೩

ದಿ.ಎ.ಎಸ್ ಕೆಲ ಎಜ್ಜಾನ ಮೂರನೇ ಸೆಷನ್

ಡಿ.ಎ.ಎಸ್ ಕೆಲ ಎಜ್ಜಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಗೌ,

ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಿ

ಡಿ.ಎ.ಎಸ್.ಕೆಲ ಎಜ್ಜಾನ
ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ

ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.

ಡಿ . ವಿ . ಎಸ್ . ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು . ರಿವೆಯರ್ಗ್ .

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

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ಉಂವ ,

ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಭಾಗ , ಎಸ್

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು , ರಿವೆಯರ್ಗ್

U06DE2380174

೧,

ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಮೇಧ

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಡಿ . ವಿ . ಎಸ್ . ಕಲಾ , ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು .

ರಿವೆಯರ್ಗ್ .

ದೇಶೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಸೆಮಿನಾರಿ.

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್ ರೆಲಾ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸೆಡ್ ಯುತ್ತ್ವ ಬಾಹುಚ್ಚಿ

ಪಾಲೀಟಿ ಕೆಪೆವೊಗ್ಗೆ

ಕೆನ್ನಡೆ ಅಬಾಹ

ನಿಯೋಜಿತೆ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್

ಕಿವೀಡೆ :- ವಿ. ಲಂಕೇಶ್

ಇಂದ,

ಚೆತ್ತಿತ್ತಾ. ವಿ.

ಉತ್ತರಾಯ ಬ. ಎ. "ನಿ" ಅಬಾಹ

0060E93A0118.

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್ ರೆಲಾ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸೆಡ್

ಯುತ್ತ್ವ ಬಾಹುಚ್ಚಿ ಪಾಲೀಟಿ

ಕೆಪೆವೊಗ್ಗೆ

ಗೆ,

ಡಾ. ಕವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪೆ ಸರ್

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ಕೆನ್ನಡೆ ಅಬಾಹ

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್ ರೆಲಾ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸೆಡ್

ಬಾಹುಚ್ಚಿ ಪಾಲೀಟಿ

ಕೆಪೆವೊಗ್ಗೆ

ಯುತ್ತ್ವ

ದೇಶಿಯು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ ಶಾಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ

ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಎನ್. ಕೆಲಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ

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ಇಂಥ,

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ಬಿ.ಎ. "ಸಿ" ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ಸೆಮಿನಾರ್

U06DE23A0006

ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಎನ್ ಕೆಲಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ

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ಗೆ,

ಇ|| ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಸರ

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ಗೆ,

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ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್ ಕಲಾ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಣ ಯತ್ತು
ವಾಣಿಯ್ಯ ಕಾರಿಯು, ಶಿವಯಿಗ್ಗ

ಇಂದ,

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ತುಳು ಎಂ. ಎ

ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕನ್ನಡ - ಇರಿಹಾಸ

U06DE24A0221

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್ ಕಲಾ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಣ
ವಾಣಿಯ್ಯ ಕಾರಿಯು,
ಶಿವಯಿಗ್ಗ

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కాలిజు శివయాగ్

కన్యక విభాగ

నియోజిత దక్త కాయుక్

శిక్షణకొ :- రాజ్‌వారిక

ఇంక

కొలెమల ఎం

ప్రథమ బి.ఎ 'సి' విభాగ

UCLMS :- UOGDE23A0122

డి.ఎ.ఎస్. కలా, విజ్ఞాన కాలిజు
శివయాగ్

గి.

సాల్యి mam

సహాయక అధ్యాపకరు

కన్యక విభాగ

డి.ఎ.ఎస్. కలా, విజ్ఞాన

కాలిజు శివయాగ్ .

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:) ಕುಮಾರ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ

ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್ ಕಲಾ. ವಿಭಾಗ ೨ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.

ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ದತ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ವಿಷಯ :- ಕನ್ನಡ

" ಕುಮಾರ ವ್ಯಾಸ "

ಗುರು

ನವೀನ್ ಡಿ. ಎ.

(ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬ.ಎ (IInd SEM))

ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.

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ಗೌ

ಡಾ|| ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿ Mam..

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.

ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ :- 06/07-2024.

UUCMS NO :- U06DE23A0081

ದೇಶೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಶಿಲಾ ಸೇವುತಿ.

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್ ಕಲಾ ಅಭಿನ ಯುತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ
ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಚ್ಛೇದ ಕೆನ್ನೆಡೆ
ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ದತ್ತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶ 10
ಯಾಕೆಚ್ಚಯ ಕನಸು ಕ್ರಾದಂಬರ

ಇಂದ :-

ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಬಾಯಿ ಕೆ ಎನ್
ಕನ ಸೇವುತೆ
U06DE22 A0134

ಗೋ:-

ವಿಚ್ಛೇದ ಕೆನ್ನೆಡೆ ಅಭಾಗ
ಸಾಧಿ ಬ :- ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ
ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.

ದೇಶೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಶಾಲಾ ನಿಲಯ

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್. ಕೆಲಾ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ
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ಕೆನ್ನಡ ಅಭಾಗ

ನಯೋಜಿತ ದತ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ

ಶೀಘ್ರ : ಕೆಲಾ ಅಂತರಯ . ಕುಂ. ಅರಬ್ಬಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ

ಇಂದ್ರ,

ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ . ಕೆ. ಬ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬ. ಸ. ಎ

U06DE2350117

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್. ಕೆಲಾ . ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ
ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.

ಗೌ

ಚುತ್ರಿಯೊಡಂಬೆ

ಕೆನ್ನಡ ಅಭಾಗದ ಹೊಸ್ಪಾನ್ಡೆಕು

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್. ಕೆಲಾ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ .

ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.

ದೇಶೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಲ ನೆಯಿತಿ.

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್ ಕಲಾ, ಎಚ್ಚಾನ ಯುತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲೇಜು

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಅಕ್ಷಯ :- ಕನ್ನಡ ನಮಾಸಗಳು

ಗೆ.

ಚಿತ್ರ

ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್ ಕಲಾ ಯುತ್ತು

ಎಚ್ಚಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

ಇಂದ,

ಕಾವ್ಯಶ್ರೀ. ೬೩

ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ ಬಿ. ನಿ. ಎ

UO6DE23S0017

ಡಿ. ಎ. ಎನ್ ಕಲಾ ಯುತ್ತು

ಎಚ್ಚಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ

-: Deshiya Vidhyashala Samithi :-

D.V.S College of Arts and Science

ASSIGNMENT

Subject :- Indian Constitution

Topic :- * Truth and Non-Violence

* Bhandarkar Upadhyaya

* Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Submitted by,

Deeksha .C.V

IV Sem / II BCA

U06DE82S0120

DVS college

Submitted to,

Santhosh Kumar Sir

Department of
Political Science

D.V.S college of
Arts & Science.

M. V. S
Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga

SPSIT

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Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi used the ideals of truth and Non-violent as his tools as he led India's freedom struggle against British colonial rule. Truth and Nonviolence are generally considered to be the two key ingredients of Gandhian thought.

Satyagraha and Swadeshi are fundamental in Gandhi philosophy. According to Gandhi, the whole gamut of man's activities constitute an individual whole. Life cannot be segregated into bright compartments like Social, Economic, Political, Religious & on.

Upadhyaya is known for drafting Jan Sangh's official political doctrine, Integral humanism, by including some cultural traditionalism values and his agreement with several Gandhian socialist principles such as Sarvodaya. He joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh in 1937 and went on to become a pracharak.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave was a non-violence activist, freedom fighter, social reformer and spiritual teacher. Being an avid follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba uplifted his doctrine of non violence and Equality. He dedicated his life to serve the poor and the downtrodden, and stood up for their rights and Equality.

Desheeya vidyashala Samiti (P).

D.V.S college of Arts And science
Shivamogga.

Subject :- political science.

Assignment :- Civil Disobedience movement
And Quit India movement.

Submitted by :-


Vinutha. m

Ist BA

U06DE21A0036

D.V.S college of Arts and science


Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga


Submitted to,
Department of
political science
D.V.S college
Arts and science

Date :- 19/08/22.

place - Shivamogga

ಪೂರ್ವಿ.

* 1947 ರ ಛಾತ್ರರಿಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ.

⇒ ಇನ್ನೂ

* ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ

⇒ ಇನ್ನೂ

* ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ರಚನೆ.

* ಯೋಜನೆ.

1947 ರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ.

ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಅನುಚಿತ ವರ್ಗದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ
-ಯವರಿಗೆ ನಡವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ
-ಗೊಂಡಿತು. 1946 ರ ಜುಲೈ ಮತ್ತು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ರಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯ ರಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗ್ಲಾಂಡ್ ಜರುಗಿದವು. ಮುಂದೆ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2,
1946 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ಸಭೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡಿತು.
ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಡವಳಿಯಾಗಿ ತ್ರೈತ್ವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ
ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 16, 1946 ರಂದು ನೆರ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಎನ್ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ
ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಲೀಗ್ ಫೆಡರೇಷನ್ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿ ಜರುಗಿತು.
ನಂತರದ ಎನ್‌ಆರ್‌ಐಎಮ್ ಕೋಮು ಫೆಡರೇಷನ್
ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡವಳಿಯಾಯಿತು. ~~ಇದು~~ ಉಳಿದವರಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿ
ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 20, 1947 ರಂದು
ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕಾರಣಿ ದಿನ 30, 1948 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನೆರವು ಜುಲೈಯಂತೆ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಕೈಗೆ ದೊರಕುವ
-ನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿತು. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ
ಲೀಗ್ ತ್ರೈತ್ವ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವೇತನ ಮುಂದೆ ದೇಶದ
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವಂತೆ.



D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce
(Permanently Affiliated to Kuvempu University)
(Accredited from National Assessment & Accreditation Council at the A Grade)
Sir M.V.Road, Post Box No.81, SHIVAMOGGA-577201, Karnataka State

Department of Political Science Assignment

**Subject: Karnataka Government and
Politics**

Topic: ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹರಿಮಾನವು
- ನೈಜ (OSC=11)

Submitted By:

Name: Bhumika M

Reg No: U06DE21A0047

Class: III BA (V Semester)

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Submitted To:

Department of Political Science

D.V.S.College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shimoga

Date of Submission:

22/10/2024

M. V. S.

Principal
D.V.S. College of Arts & Science
Shivamogga

Signature of the Student

Bhumika.M

Signature of the Teacher in charge

2023-24

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ :-

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಋಣ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂಬ. ಕೆನಾಟಿಕೆ ವರದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ. ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ. ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂಬ. ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ.

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು :-

ಕೆನಾಟಿಕೆ ವರದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ. ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ. ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂಬ. ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ.

- ① ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಂತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂಬ.
- ② ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂಬ.
- ③ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳವಳಿಯ ಕೊನೆ.

① ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಂತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂಬ. ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಣೆ :-

Kuvempu University

DVS COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE
Shimoga....

Name: Sabeeha Banu

Class: Ist BSc., [CBZ] Ist Sem

UUCMSNO: U06DE24S0025

Subject: Urdu

Topic: لفظوں کی (ASSIGNMENT)

Date: 26-07-24

Dulmat
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Principal

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Submitted to,
Reshma Kauser mam