"Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture"
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Department of BCA

Continuous Internal Evaluation 2018-19

Sr. No.	Evaluation Activity
1	Home assignment
2	Oral
3	Seminar
4	Open book test
5	Unit test

HOME ASSIGNMENTS

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Assignment 1 - Q

Q1] What is algorithm? Explain its feature with one example.

⇒ An algorithm is a sequence of instruction that are carried out in predetermined sequence in order to solve a problem or complete a work.

* Features of Algorithm :-

1) Number of quantities are steps provided to an algorithm which is known as Input are steps processed by algorithm.

2) The specification of the algorithm must be precise unambiguous [Non-confusing] and lead to a specific language.

3] Each Instruction must be basic

4] An algorithm may have one or more outputs.

* Examples :-

1] Write an algorithm to calculate addition of two numbers :-

⇒ step 1 : start
step 2 : Declare integer a, b & c
step 3 : Define Values a & b
step 4 : store output of step 4 to c
step 5 : Print C
step 6 : stop

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Assignment 2 - 8.

Q2] What is flowchart? What are Symbol that is used to represent a flowchart.

⇒ Flowchart is step by step diagramatic representation of logical path containing to a solution to a given problem.

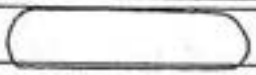
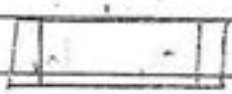
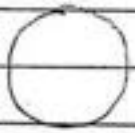
→ Flow is nothing but a blueprint of an Algorithm.

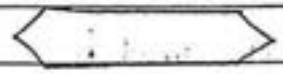
→ It is defined as graphical representation of an algorithm and used for understanding any problem.

★ Types of Flowchart :-

- System flowchart
- Program flowchart

★ Symbols used to represent the flowchart :

1)	Terminal		Indicates start and stop.
2)	Input/output Box.		Represent I/O operation
3)	Process Box		Represent calculation or data.
4)	Decision Box		Represent test which leads to output
5)	Pre-defined Box		Represent multi-step process
6)	Connector		Connect path between two or more path.

7]	Flow Lines.	⟹	Show sequence of logical flow
8]	Arrow head	→ ↑	Shows direction of flow
9]	Preparation symbol		Indicates preparation of procedure
10]	Online storage		Represent any online storage device

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Assignment 3.8

Q3] Design an algorithm for swapping of two numbers
a) Using third variable
b) without using third variable.

→ a) Step 1 : start
Step 2 : Input a and b
Step 3 : c = a
a = b
b = c
Step 4 : Print "a, b"
Step 5 : Stop

b) Step 1 : start
Step 2 : Input no1, no2
Step 3 : no1 = no + no2
Step 4 : no2 = no1 - no2
no1 = no1 - no2
Step 5 : Display two no
Step 6 : Stop.

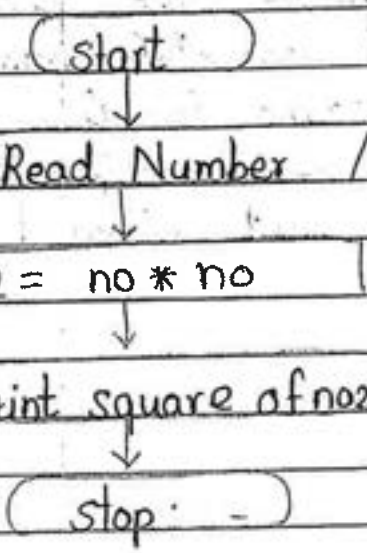
Assignment 4 - Q

Q4] Design an algorithm to display a square of a number and draw the flowchart for the same

→ Algorithm :

step 1 : start
step 2 : Read number
step 3 : Calculate square of a number
step 4 : Answer = 25 x 25
= 625
step 5 : Print square of number
step 6 : stop

Flowchart :



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Assignment Q-5

Q5.] What are variables? Explain with rules of declaration in C?

⇒ Variables:

A variable is the name of the memory location. It is used to store data. Its value can be changed and it can be reused many times.

Rules of Declaring C Variables :-

1] A variable name is a combination of alphabets, Digits and Underscore. It can be alphanumeric also.

2) The first character is a variable name must be written in alphabets / underscore.

3) No special Symbol other than underscore are allowed in a variable name.

4] A variable name length must no exceed 40 characters or it depends on to Computer.

5] Keywords are not allowed in Variable name.

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Assignment Q-6.

Q6] What are the C keywords?

⇒ Keywords are the special words whose meaning has already explain to the C computer. Computer keywords are known as reserved words. Keywords cannot be used as Variable name because, if we do, so, we are trying to assign a new meaning to keyword which computer does not allow.

⇒ These are 32 keywords defined by C.

1) Auto	11) double	21) near
2) Break	12) else	22) do
3) char	13) extern	23) goto
4) Const	14) float	24) return
5) Continue	15) unsigned	25) register
6) default	16) Void	26) signed
7) typedef	17) for	27) struck
8) Union	18) int	28) short
9) Case	19) if	29) switch
10) Enum	20) long	30) static

* Write an algorithm to Calculate area of Square.

→ A square is simply a rectangle with equal equal sides as a result, the length and breadth of a square are equal.

Area = (Side)^2

Algorithm :

step 1 : start
step 2 : Read to input Side
step 3 : Calculate area
step 4 : Area = Side * Side
step 5 : Display Area
step 6 : stop

* Write an algorithm, to Calculate Area of Rectangle

⇒ Area = length x breadth
$l \times b$

Algorithm :-

step 1 : Start
step 2 : Read l, b
step 3 : Calculate area
step 4 : Area = l * b
step 5 : Display Area
step 6 : stop

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Assignment Q.1

Q1] Explain different datatypes in C

A] 1) Integer data type :-

Purpose - stores whole numbers
Size - 2 bytes
Range - -32768 to +32767
Format - %d
Conversion

2] Unsigned int -

Purpose - store positive whole numbers
Size - 2 bytes
Range - 0 to 65535
Format - %u
Conversion

3) Long int :-

Purpose - stores only positive whole numbers.
Size - 4 bytes
Range - 0 to 4294967295
Format - %lu
Conversion

4) Unsigned long int :-
Purpose :- stores only positive whole numbers
Size : 4 bytes
Range : 0 to 4294967295
Format Conversion : %lu

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★ Fractional Data Types :-

1] Float :-
a) Purpose : stores decimal numbers and used for day to day Calculations
b) Size : 4 bytes
c) Precision : Single
d) Range : $-3.4e^{38}$ to $+3.4e^{38}$.
Format : %f

2] Double :
Purpose : used for Scientific Calculations
Size : 8 bytes
Precision : double
Range : $-1.7e^{308}$ to $1.7e^{308}$
Format :- %f.

3] Long double :
a) Purpose : used for Scientific Calculations
b) Size : 10 bytes
c) Precision : double
d) Range : $-1.7e^{4932}$ to $+1.7e^{4932}$
e) Format : %Lf

★ character Data type #

① char :-
a) Purpose : To store characters.
b) Size : 1 bytes
c) Code used : ASCII
d) Range : -128 to +127
e) Format Conversion : %c

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② Unsigned char :-
a) Purpose : To store characters
b) Size : 1 Bytes
c) Code : ASCII
d) Range : 0 to 255
e) Format Conversion :- %c

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Assignment 8-Q.

Q8] Explain the structure of C program with one example.

<header files>
main function()
{ Variable declaration
- - - - - - -
- - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - -
Processing
}

* <header file>

Header Section gives instruction to a compiler to link library files and user define files. C supports different types of header files. These are also known as E processor directors. They supports different library function.

	Header files	Functions
i)	<stdio.h>	standard I/O functions
ii)	<conio.h>	Console I/O functions
iii)	<stdlib.h>	standard library functio
iv)	<graphic.h>	graphical function
v)	<math.h>	mathematical function
vi)	<time.h>	Time function
	# include	It is a free processor function and must be at a beginining of a program

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* Main Function ( )

Every C programme must have the main ( ) function which consists of local declaration and c statements.

Rules for writing a C Programme :-

i) Blank space may be inserted in between two words to improve read ability of the statement but no, blank space already within a Variable name Constants and keywords.

ii) C is a Case Sensitive language all the C statements are enter in Small case letter only.

iii) Every C statement must always ends with (;) Semi-colon. It indicates line termination

iv) Set of statements belonging to a function are enclosed within a pair of a curly bracket { }

v) Data type and variable declaration must been the beginning of every C program.

5] Write a C program to calculate Square of a given number :-

```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <conio.h>
  Void main ( )
{
  int no, Sq ;
  clrscr ( );
Printf ( " program to display Sq of a nos " ) ;
Printf ( " \n enter the number \t " ) ;
Scanf ( " %d " , &no ) ;
```

Sq = no * no
Printf ("In Square of %d = %d", no, sq);
getch();
}

output :⇒
Program to display sq of a no.
enter the number = 4
Square of 4 = 16.

Assignment II

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Q1] Write a short note on Escape character in C?

1] \n (new line) - It places the cursor at the begining of a new line.

2] \t (Horizontal spacing / tab):
It places the Cursor to next tab stop

3] \b (backspace) : It places the Cursor to one position left to current position.

4] \r (carriage return):- It places the Cursor at begin of line in which it is Currently present.

5) \a (alert Sound):- It alert the user's by making a Sound by a speaker inside.

2) What is C character Set.

→ Every language has its own character Set.

→ C is composed of alphabets, digits, special, character and white spaces

→ The alphabets and digit can be use in combination. on so coffered as alpha numerical

1) alphabets : a to z & A to Z
2) Digits : 0 to 9
3) special symbols : @, ~, #, ', ", ;, :, !, ., +, -, *,] etc.
4) White spaces : \n, \t etc
5) alphanumeric = no1, no2.

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Q2] Explain in detail operators in C & its types.

⇒ An operators is a Symbol that tells compiler to perform specific mathematical or logecical functions.

⇒ C is Rich in built in operator as follows.

① Arithmatic operator
② Relational operator
③ Logical operator
④ Assignment operator
⑤ Bitwise operator

① Arithmatic Operator

⇒ These operation are used to perform arithmatic calculations.

	Operator	Description	Example
1)	+	Add two operands	A+B = 30
2)	−	Subtract 2nd operand from 1st	A−B = −10
3)	*	Multiply both operands	A* B = 200
4)	/	Divide numerator and denominator	A/B = 2
5)	%	Returns Remainder	B%A = 0

② Relational operator

→ These operators are used to show relation between 2 operands or compare 2 operands.

	Operator	Description	Example
1)	>	Greater than	A>B
2)	<	Lesser than	A<B
3)	>=	Greater than equal to	A>=B
4)	<=	Less than equal to	A<=B
5)	==	equal to	A==B
6)	!=	Not equal to	A!=B

③ Logical Operator

	Operator	Description	Example
1)	&&	Logical AND	A==B&& A!=B
2)	||	Logical OR	A==B|| A!=B
3)	!	Logical NOT	!(A==B)

④ Assignment Operators :-

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	Operator	Description	Example.
i)	=	Simple Assignment operator. It assign the value from right side operand to left side operand	C = A+B Assign Value of A+B to operand C
ii)	+=	Compound addition operator It adds and asigns at the same time	C+=A i.e [C=C+A]
iii)	-=	Compound Substract operation It substract and asigns at the same time.	C-=A ie [C=C-A]
iv)	*=	It multiplies and asigns at the same time	C*=A ie [C=C*A]
v)	/=	Compound division operator It divides and asigns at the same time.	C/=A ie [C=C/A]

5] Bitwise Operator :-

	Operator	Description	Example.
i)	&=	Bitwise AND assignment operation	C&=2 is same as as C=C&2

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Assignment no. 1

Q1] Answer the following question in Brief :-

1) Define Accounting with various uses of Accounting

Defination :- The Systematic record of Bussiness transactions is called as A/C.

"Accounting is a systematic process of Identifying recording, classifying, Summarizing and Communicating financial information of a bussiness to the users or authorities for decision making".

1) There are various users of accounting information.

A) Internal uses :-

1) Owner - For analysing the visibility and profitability of their environment.
- Determining future course of action.

2) Management :-
- For taking managerial decision
- Planning and Controlling

3) Employers and workers :
- For assessing Company profitability and its consequences on their future remuneration, bonus and jobs security.

B) External Users :-

1) Banking and Financial institutions
- To decide wheather or not to land.
- To pay close attention to the ability of the bussiness to make loan and interest repayments.

2) Investors and Potential :-
- To make investment related decisions

3) Creditors :
Credit worthiness of bussiness.

4) Government and its authority.
- To impose correct box.
- For policy decision

5) Consumer.
- Cost Control

6) Researcher.
- For Research work.

7) Public :
To know about employment opportunities, Corporate Social responsibility updates, the environmental track records etc.

Hence, the internal user comes under II management group where as external user Co under financial group.

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Q] Short Notes :-

2] What are the objectives of Accounting :-

Ans:- Objectives of Accounting are as follows :-

1) To keep Systematic record of transaction.
2) To Calculate Profit / Loss.
3) To determine the financial position of bussiness
4) To provide information to various parties
5) To protect bus assets.
6) To prevent errors and frauds.
7) To ascertain the financial position of the bussiness.

For a bussiness merely ascertaining profit or loss of bussiness is not suffraient The bussiness must also known financial health of the bussiness for this purpose, after prefaring the Profit and loss account a Statement Saued 'Balance Sheet' is prefared which house the assets and their values on the one hand and babelities and Capital on other hand.

8) To ascertainty the progress of the bussiness from year to year.

Since, there is a record of everything in the accounts and various types of accounts are made machinery work in progress etc it becomes easy to track the Project.

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Assignment 2

Q1] Explain accounting Concepts and Conventions in detail :-

→ Accounting Concepts are necessary assumptions upon which accounting is based on. Some of the important accounting Concepts are as follow

1) Business Entity Concept:
Business and Businessman both are seperate also called as business entity Concept

2) Going Concern Concepts:
Company assumes that, there business continued carry out its operation for a longer period of time. also called as "Non-Death" Principle of business.

3) The Cost Concept :
Assets shall be recorded as its original cost is called as the cost Concept.

4) Dual aspect Concept:
Transactions recorded on the basis of double entry System an in debited and other one is credited is called as dual aspect Concept.

5) Money measured Concept:
Those transaction which express in monitory term, shall be recorded in books of accounts. This in said to be money measured Concept.

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6) Accrual Concept :-
Expenses recorded immediately, But income to be recorded when a actual cash flow in occurred in addition to all these the principal of honesty to be maintained. this is known as accrual Concept

7) matching Concepts :-
Expenses should be matched within the revenue. The Concept is called as matching Concept

8) Consistancy Concept :-
Accounting policy consistently followed from year to year.

9) Time period specific Concept :-
Balance sheet reported on particular date i.e monthly, quaterly, yearly etc

10) Conservation :
Provided for anticipated losses, Ignore, anticipated profit.

11) Full disclosure concept :-
Companies reveal the income and expenses of the Company in that period where they have accured. Also called as "recognition Principal".

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Q2] Short notes :-

1) Types of Accounts :⇒

A] Personal Account : This account represent a person and group of person with whom bussiness deals. These accounts are classified into following three categories.

a) Natural Personal Account :- Account related to individual human beings ; for eg Rajesh's A/c, Sunita's A/c, Sulanda A/c.

b) Artificial Person's Account :- Artificial persons means includes accounts of organization association which are created by law, for eg;
⇒ Bank of Mah A/c, ABC & Co A/c, Recreation club A/c

c) Representative Personal Account ⇒
These accounts represent a certain person or group of person in Business dealing. ii) A/c relating to outstanding and prepaid items are called representative personal A/c.
Eg: outstanding Rent A/c, Income received in advance A/c, Prepaid wages A/c etc.

2) Impersonal Account :-
Impersonal Account classified into,

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A] Real Accounts :-
These accounts represent assets and properties owned by the business.

a) Tangible Real A/c ⇒ The assets and properties which can be seen touched / felt but they can be measured in terms of money.
e.g :- Machinery A/c, Motor car A/c, stock of goods A/c.

B Intangible Real Accounts :-
The assets and properties which are cannot be seen, touched / felt but they can be measured in terms of money.
e.g :- Goodwill A/c, Patent A/c, Trademark A/c Copyright etc.

B] Nominal Account :-
The account of expenses, losses, income & gains are called as Nominal accounts.
eg : Wages A/c, Stationary A/c, Discount A/c

Debit : (Dr) : Left hand side of an account.
Credit (Cr) : Right hand side of an account.

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2) Golden Rules of Account :-
The golden rules of Accounting are a set guidelines that accountants can follow for the systematic recording to financial transactions. They involve around the system of dual entry i.e debit and credit you have to know which accounts have to be charged you have to know is credited. These rules will assets in identifying which account to credit and which one to debit according to these rules, you must determine the type of account for each transaction. Now each account type has its own set of principals that needs to be applied for every single transactions.

- Rule 1 :- Debit what comes in, credit what goes out. This regulation is applied to real accounts that include tangible assets such as land furniture, buildings etc.
Eg :- You purchased furniture for Rs. 25000. in cash.
→ Debit furniture A/C - (Dr. what comes in)
Credit cash a/c - (Cr. what goes out)

Furniture A/C	25000	-
To cash A/C	-	25,000.

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Rules 2 : Debit the Receiver, Credit the giver
For personal account "Debit the receiver, credit the giver" rules in in effect".

Eg: You Purchased 5000 worth of goods to Co: X, Y, Z In your books, you need to debit purchase A/c and credit Co XYZ A/c. Because the giver, Company XYZ is providing goods, you need to credit Company XYZ. Then you need to debit receiver your purchase A/c.

	Dr	Cr
Purchase A/c Dr	5000	-
To Company XYZ A/c	-	5000

Rules 3 : Debit all expenses and losses, Credit all incomes and gains.

Nominal accounts are covered under these golden accounting rules.

Eg: You purchase 6000 Rs of goods from the Company to record the transaction you must debit the expenses (6000 Purchase) and Credit the debit the expense (6000 purchase) and for the income.

Purchase A/c	6000	-
To Cash A/c	-	6000

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3) Double Entry System :-

A double entry accounting system refers to book-keeping method where two entries are made simultaneously into two different accounts. The purpose into Tally both the accounts and balance the Credit and the debit side. This helps the original organization to asseas their overall performance in a financial year.

Double entry Accounting System :

↓

Accounting A → First entry to the Credit Side.

Accounting B → Secondary entry to debit side.

↓

when both sides tally, it defits the accounting and record keeping is accurate.

1) This System is based on the principal that is every transaction one party gives something while the other party takes the same.

2) Every transactions has two aspects, one debit and other credited.

3) For a complete record of transaction, it's [illegible] debit.

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4) This System is generally based on the famous Newton's law of motion. i.e to every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction

5) In the same way, every debit must have a corresponding credit. ie separable account of debit and credit is maintained. That is why it is called as double entry System.

6) All day to day information like amount to be received and amount to be given etc can be received in a proper way.

7) If the need arise full detail of every transaction can be easily obtained.

8) This System is more progressive and Scientific as compared to any other Systems of book-keeping.

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Assignment 3

Q1] Define Subsidiary book and explain detail Various types of Subsidiary book :-

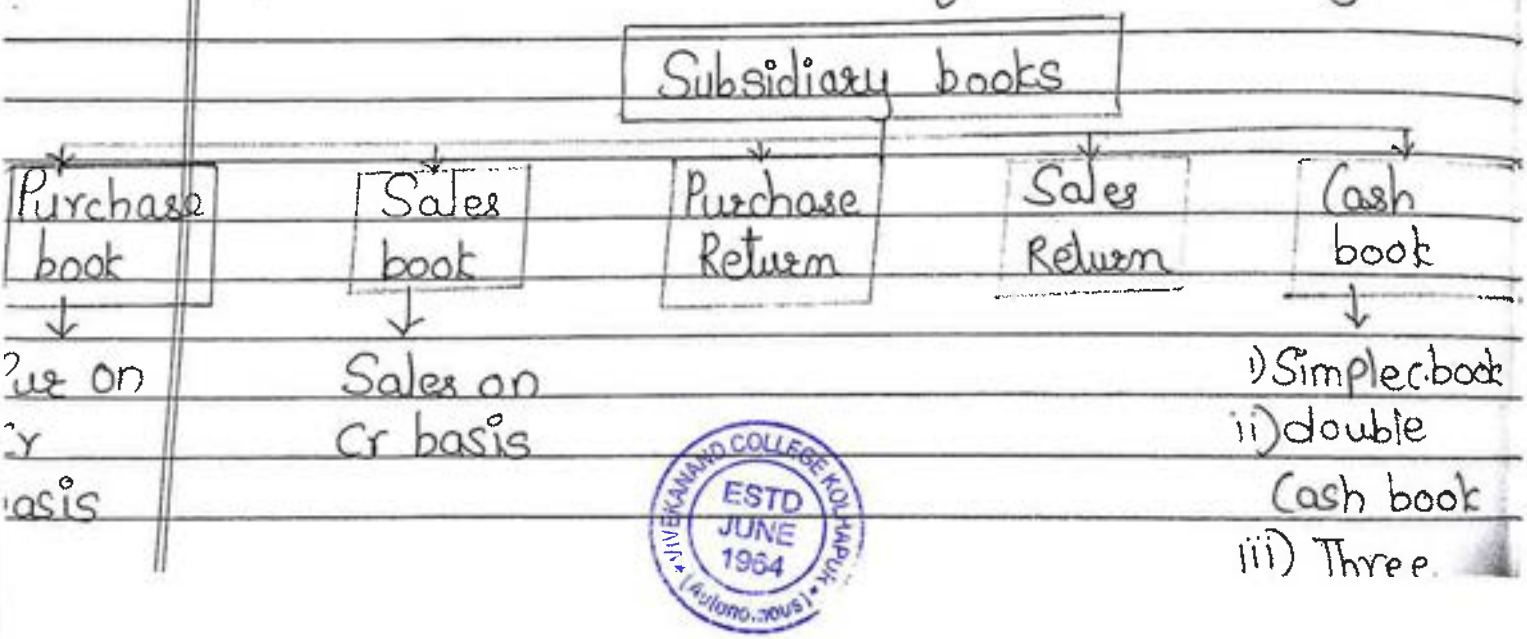
⇒ Introduction :-

Journal is the main account book in which all types of day to day bussiness transactions are recorded Systematically and in chronologicall order.

The journal as a book of accounts was adequate and Convenient to record all of our transaction.

If all transaction are recorded in one journal it will be time Consuming to obtain necessary information to avoid these the difficulties journal is Sub divided into a number of parts each of the those parts of the Journal is Called a Subsidiary book. In other words a Subsidiary books is a divided parts of the Journal is called a Subsidiary book. In other words a Subsidiary books is a divided part of the journal, meant for recording specific types of business transactions.

* Explain in detail Various types of Subsidiary books.



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1) **Purchase Book :-**

A Subsidiary book in which only Credit Purchases of goods are recoeded is known as Purchase books. This book is used to record Credit purchases books in which a trader regurarly deals. In this book, Cash purchases of goods and assets on Credit is also not recorded in this book. Purchase book is also known as purchase journal purchase register and bought book.

* Specimen of purchase book is given below.

* Purchase book *

Date	Name of the Supplier	L.F No	Invoice in Voice no.	Amt

* Explains of Columns :-

1) Date :-

This Column meant for recording the date of Credit purchase of goods.

2) Particulars :- In this Column, the name of the Supplier from whom the goods or purchased on Credit is recorded with one of the name of the Supplier, his address and description of goods is also written in this Column.

3] L.F. No :-
In this Column the page number of the leadger on which the Supplier's accounts a prepared is recorded for ready reference.

4] Invoice Inward No :-
Statement received from Supplier along with goods puschased is called inward invoice in this Column, number of inward invoice is mentione

5] Amount :-
This column shows the net amount of Credit puschases of goods.

B] Cash Book :-
This is one of the important Subsidiary books which is used by bussiness for recording only Cash transactions All Cash transaction are recorded in the Cash Book A Cash book prepared or on the Basis of receipts and Voucher Credit transaction do not find any place.
A cash book is classified as :-
a) Simple Cash book
b) Double Column Cash book
c) Triple Column Cash book
d) Petty Cash book.

* Cash book *

Date	Receipt	R.No	L.f No	Amt	Date	Payment	V No	Lf No

c] Sales Book :-

A Subsidiary book in which only credit Sales of goods are recorded is known as Sales books. This book is meant for recording Credit Sales of goods in which the traders regularly deals. In this book Sale of goods as well as assets on Cash basis are not recorded a Similarly Sales of assets on credit is also not recorded in this book.

Sales book is also known as Sales day book, Sales, journal, Sale register and Sold book.

* Specimen of Sales book is given below.

Date	Name of Customer	L.f No	outward invoice No	Amt.

a] Particulars :-

In this Column name of Customers to whom the goods has been Sold on Credit is recorded A/c with name address of Customers and description of goods is also written in the Column.

b] L.F no:-

In this Column, page number on which the Customers account is prepared is mentioned for ready reference.

c] Outward invoice no :-

The statement Sent along with goods Sold is Called outward invoice in this Column the outward invoice number is recorded.

e] Amount :-
This Column shows net amount receivable from the Customer i.e net amount of Credit.

f] Purchase Return book :-
A subsidiary book in which return of goods purchased on credit is recorded is known as the purchase return book. The purchase return book is always and also known as return outward book of debit note book or debit or purchase return Journal this book is used by the traders for recording the returns of goods purchased on credit to the suppliers goods may be returned by traders to suppliers, on one of the following reasons viz (a) defective goods (b) damages goods, delayed goods. (d) Inferior goods (e) goods which are not as per design colour or sample sent (f) excess goods received etc. This book is written on the basis of debit notes. Purchase return books is to totaled at the end of each month. This total shows values of goods returned to suppliers.

* Purchase Return Book *

Date	Name of the Suppliers	L.F No	Debit Note no.	Amt.

E] Sales Return Book :-

A subsidiary book in which transaction relating to return of goods sold on credit on recorded is called the Sales return book. This book is used by the traders for recording the goods returned by customer which were purchased by them on credit. Goods sold to customers on credit may be returned by them on one of the following reasons viz ;

a) defective goods b) damaged goods c) delayed goods d) Interior quality goods e) goods not in accordance with Sample, Specification colour design, (f) over supply of goods etc Sales return book is written on the basis of a credit note. This book is also called credit note or return inward book or Sales return journal. At the end of each month Sales returned book is totalled.

Date	Name of Customer	L.F No	Credit Note no	Amt

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ORAL

"ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार"
शिक्षणमहर्षी . डॉ . बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOLHAPUR

NOTICE

Date: 04/10/2018

DEPARTMENT OF B.C.A.

All the students of B.C.A I, II & III are hereby informed that, their **Oral Examination** is scheduled as per the following time table in **Room No.39**. Students must remain present in their **allocated time slot only.**

Date	Class	Time	Roll Number
10/10/2018	BCA I	7.30 am to 8.30 am	9901 to 9920
		8.30 am to 9.30 am	9921 to 9940
		9.30 am to 10.30 am	9941 to 9960
		10.30 am to 11.30 am	9961 to 9980
09/10/2018	BCA II	7.30 am to 8.30 am	10001 to 10020
		8.30 am to 9.30 am	10021 to 10040
		9.30 am to 10.30 am	10041 to 10060
		10.30 am to 11.30 am	10061 to 10074
08/10/2018	BCA III	7.30 am to 9.30 am	11001 to 11025
		9.30 am to 11.30 am	11026 to 11050

Note:

1) Dress code is Compulsory.
2) Students should come with lecture note book and Assignment book.

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR (Autonomous) ESTD JUNE 1964

(Mr. S.S. Kale)
Co-ordinator
Department of B.C.A.
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

"ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार"
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Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOLHAPUR

NOTICE

Date: 17/10/2019

DEPARTMENT OF B.C.A.

All the students of B.C.A I, II are hereby informed that, their **Oral Examination** is scheduled as per the following time table in **Room No.29**. Students must remain present in their **allocated time slot only**.

Date	Class	Time	Roll Number
22/10/2019	BCA I	7.30 am to 8.30 am	9901 to 9920
		8.30 am to 9.30 am	9921 to 9940
		9.30 am to 10.30 am	9941 to 9960
		10.30 am to 11.30 am	9961 to 9983
23/10/2019	BCA II	7.30 am to 8.30 am	10001 to 10020
		8.30 am to 9.30 am	10021 to 10040
		9.30 am to 10.30 am	10041 to 10060
		10.30 am to 11.30 am	10061 to 10073

Note:

1) Dress code is Compulsory.
2) Students should come with lecture note book and Assignment book.

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR (Autonomous) ESTD JUNE 1964

(Mr. S.S. Kale)
Co-ordinator
Department of B.C.A.

SEMINAR

"ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार"
शिक्षणमहर्षी . डॉ . बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

NOTICE

Date: 15/12/2018

DEPARTMENT OF B.C.A.

All the students of B.C.A- I are hereby informed that, as a part of internal assessment the Department is arranging the seminars of Batch – I (i.e. Roll NO. 9901 TO 9926) in class room no. 39 as per following schedule,

Sr. No.	Date	Time	Subject
1	26/12/2018	7.30 to 11.00am	Software Packages
2	27/12/2018		Prog. In C Part II
3	28/12/2018		Principles of Marketing
4	29/12/2018		Bank Management
5	31/12/2018		Fin. Accounting With Tally

It is compulsory for student to attend the seminars.

(Shri. S.S. Kale)
Co-ordinator
Department of B.C.A.
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR ESTD JUNE 1964 (Autonomous)

(Dr. S. Y. Hongekar)
PRINCIPAL
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur

BCA-I 17/12/18

"ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार"
शिक्षणमहर्षी . डॉ . बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

NOTICE

Date: 15/12/2018

DEPARTMENT OF B.C.A.

All the students of B.C.A- III are hereby informed that, as a part of internal assessment the Department is arranging the seminars of Batch – I (i.e. Roll NO. 11001 TO 11017) in class room no. 35 as per following schedule,

Sr. No.	Date	Time	Subject
1	18/12/2018	7.30 to 11.00am	Strategic Management
2	19/12/2018		Linux
3	20/12/2018		Java Programming
4	21/12/2018		Data Mining

It is compulsory for student to attend the seminars.

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VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR ESTD JUNE 1964 (Autonomous)

(Dr. S. Y. Hongekar)
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Vivekanand College
Kolhapur

A

Seminar Report on

"Recent Trends in IT Industry"

(Principles of Management)

Presented by

Aakash LKumbhar(11025)

Sachin H Mulchandwani(11034)

Through

Vivekanand College,Kolhapur

2018-19

What is Management?

Every individual or entity requires setting objectives, making plans, handling people, coordinating and controlling activities, achieving goals and evaluating performance directed towards organizational goals. These activities relate to the utilization of variables or resources from the environment – human, monetary, physical, and informational.

Management is essentially the bringing together these resources within an organization towards reaching objectives of an organization.

"It is art of getting things done through and with people in formally organized groups."

EG:Manager in Multinational Companies.

What is Disaster Management?

Geological processes like earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and landslides are normal natural events which have resulted in the formation of the earth that we have today.

Major such disasters include a devastating earthquake which hit Bhuj Town in Gujarat caused massive damage. Earth-quake generated water waves called Tsunamis caused tremendous damage in Tamil Nadu and flood in Kerala.

Types of Disasters:

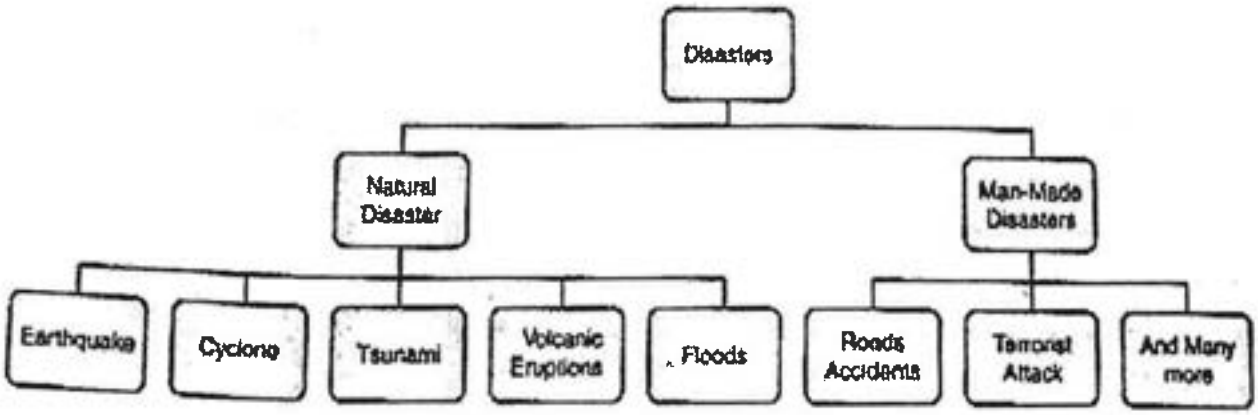
There are two types of disasters:

(i) Natural Disasters:

The disasters that are caused by nature are termed as natural disasters e.g., earthquake, cyclone etc.

(ii) Man-made Disaster:

The disasters which are caused as a result of human activities are termed as Man-Made Disasters e.g., Road accident, terrorist attack.



Types of Disasters

Natural Disasters:

1. Earthquake:

Earthquake is a sudden and violent shaking of ground causing great destruction as a result of movement of earth's crust. An earthquake has the potential to tsunami or volcanic eruption.

Earthquake of magnitude 9.2 on the Richter's scale in 2004 in Indonesia is the second largest earthquake ever recorded. The deadliest earthquake happened in Central China, killing over 800,000 in 1556. People during that time and region lived in caves and died from the caves collapsing.

Earthquake mitigation strategies:

a. Existing critical facilities built on reclaimed land should be inspected and retrofitted if necessary to ensure earthquake resistance.

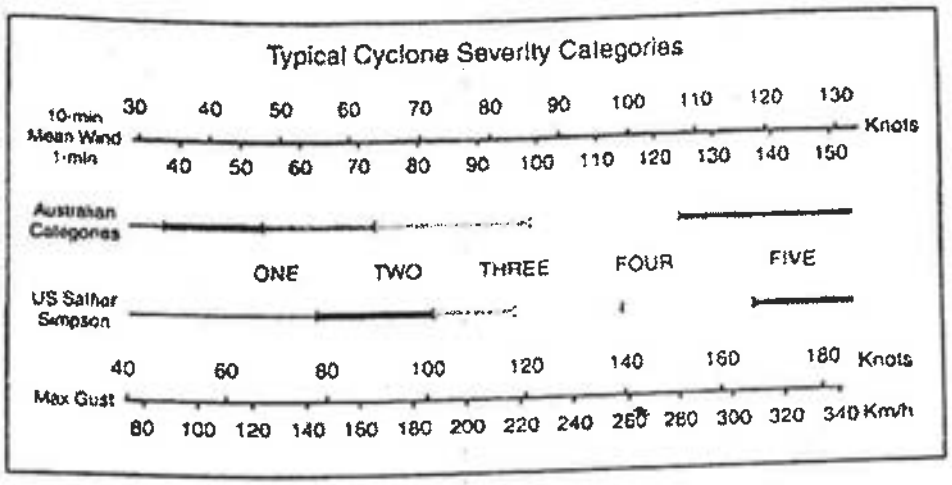
b. Future critical facilities should not be located on reclaimed land because of the high potential for liquefaction.

c. Older unreinforced masonry buildings should be inspected and retrofitted if necessary to increase earthquake resistance.

d. Older unreinforced masonry buildings should not be used for critical functions.

2. Cyclone:

Cyclones (or more properly called Tropical Cyclones) are a type of severe spinning storm that occurs over the ocean near the tropics.



Saffir-Simpson scale

The most famous Australian historic cyclone was Cyclone Tracy, December 1974, where around 11 people died in Darwin, Northern Territory. The direction they spin depends on which hemisphere they are in. In the Southern hemisphere they spin in a clockwise direction and Northern hemisphere they spin in an anti-clockwise direction.

Cyclone mitigation strategies:

a. Future critical facilities should not be located in areas of accelerated winds.

b. The most significant aspect of structural damage to buildings by high velocity wind results from roof damage. The roofs of existing buildings should be inspected and if necessary retrofitted to adequate standards.

c. The roofs of existing critical facilities should be retrofitted to a higher standard to ensure wind resistance.

d. Building openings such as windows and doors also suffer damage from high velocity winds. These openings if not constructed of wood or metal should be protected with shutters or temporary covers of adequate design.

3. Tsunami:

Tsunamis are giant waves, initiated by a sudden change, usually in relative position of underwater tectonic plates. The sudden jerk is enough to propagate the wave; however, its power can be enhanced and fed by lunar positioning and boundaries that focus its energy.

Tsunami mitigation strategies:

a. In some tsunami-prone countries earthquake engineering measures have been taken to reduce the damage caused onshore.

b. Japan, where tsunami science and response measures first began following a disaster in 1896, has produced ever-more elaborate countermeasures and response plans. That country has built many tsunami walls of up to 4.5 metres (15 ft) to protect populated coastal areas.

c. Other localities have built floodgates and channels to redirect the water from incoming tsunami.

4. Volcanic eruptions:

Volcanic disasters are caused by lava flows, volcanic mudflows and pyroclastic flows triggered by volcanic activities such as eruptions. It covers extensive areas; volcanic disasters can cause a large-scale damages and serious personal injury. Secondary disasters such as debris flows are often triggered by rainfall after a volcanic eruption.

In the 1815, the Indonesian eruption threw rocks more than 100 cubic km of ash killing 92,000 people. The greatest volcanic explosion occurred in Indonesia in 1883, which resulting in rocks hurling 55 km up into the air. The explosion was heard in Australia and generated a 40 m high tsunami, killing 36.000 people.

Volcanic disasters mitigation strategies:

a. Learn about community warning systems and of disasters that can come from volcanoes (earthquakes, flooding, landslides, mudflows, thunderstorms, tsunamis)

b. Make evacuation plans to higher ground with a backup route.

c. Have disaster supplies on hand (flashlight, extra batteries, portable battery-operated radio, first aid kit, emergency food and water, nonelectric can opener, cash and credit cards, and sturdy shoes)

5. Floods:

Flooding is the unusual presence of water on land to a depth which affects normal activities. Flooding can arise from: overflowing rivers (river flooding), heavy rainfall over a short duration (flash floods), or an unusual inflow of sea water onto land (ocean flooding). Ocean flooding can be caused by storms such as hurricanes (storm surge), high tides (tidal flooding), seismic events (tsunami) or large landslides.

Flood mitigation strategies:

a. Watercourses which pass through significant settlement areas should be properly configured and lined with concrete.

b. Existing bridges should be inspected to determine which ones are too low or which have support pillars within the watercourse channel. Where possible these should be replaced as these features restrict water flow and cause the channels to be easily blocked with debris.

c. Future bridges should not be built with these undesirable features.

d. Buildings constructed adjacent to watercourses should be elevated by at least one meter to prevent potential flood inundation.

e. Critical facilities should not be located adjacent to watercourses.

Man-made Disasters:

1. Road Accidents:

Road accidents are common in India due to reckless driving, untrained drivers and poor maintenance of roads and vehicles. According to Lifeline Foundation, the Ahmedabad based organization working for road safety, India accounts for 13 per cent of road accident fatalities worldwide.

With 130,000 deaths in 2007, India tops in the number of people killed in road accidents, surpassing China's 90,000. Most of these deaths occurred due to bad road designs and lack of proper traffic management systems to separate different streams of traffic.

2. Building and Bridge Collapse:

Building collapses are frequent in India where construction is often hastily done, with little regard for safety regulations, particularly in the western part of the country.

3. Terrorist Attack:

Devastating acts such as the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon have left many concerned about the possibility of future incidents in the United States and their potential impact. Terrorism may involve devastating acts using weapons of mass destruction ranging from chemical agents, biological hazards, a radiological or nuclear device, and other explosives.

Mitigation strategies for man-made disasters:

a. For road accidents, traffic rules and regulations need to be followed strictly.

b. For building and bridge collapse, standard building materials should be used.

c. Moreover, more and more public awareness should be made to minimize the effects of man-made disasters.

If a Terrorism-Related Event Happens:

a. Stay calm and be patient.

b. Listen to a local radio or television station for news and follow the instructions of emergency service personnel.

c. Be vigilant. If the incident occurs near you, look out for secondary hazards such as falling debris or additional attacks.

d. Check for injuries and summon help for seriously injured people.

Awareness through Mass Media:

a. Media plays a significant role in educating the population about disaster and its management.

b. Without media we could not aware people about disaster in remote areas of the country.

Central Sector Scheme for Disaster Management:

a. Human resource Development

b. Setting up of National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM)

c. Setting up of Disaster Management Faculties in States

d. UNDP is a united nation's global development programs working in 166 countries.

e. Programs for Community Participation and Public Awareness

f. Observing National Disaster Reduction Day

What is Total Quality Management?

Total Quality Management takes everything related to quality into consideration, including the company processes, process outcomes (usually products or services) and employees.

In TQM, the processes and initiatives that produce products or services are thoroughly managed. By this way of managing, process variations are minimized, so the end product or the service will have a predictable quality level.

- **Top management** - The upper management is the driving force behind TQM. The upper management bears the responsibility of creating an environment to rollout TQM concepts and practices.

  Training needs - When a TQM rollout is due, all the employees of the company need to go through a proper cycle of training. Once the TQM implementation starts, the employees should go through regular trainings and certification process.

- **Customer orientation** - The quality improvements should ultimately target improving the customer satisfaction. For this, the company can conduct surveys and feedback forums for gathering customer satisfaction and feedback information.

  Involvement of employees - Pro-activeness of employees is the main contribution from the staff. The TQM environment should make sure that the employees who are proactive are rewarded appropriately.

  Techniques and tools - Use of techniques and tools suitable for the company is one of the main factors of TQM.

- **Corporate culture** - The corporate culture should be such that it facilitates the employees with the tools and techniques where the employees can work towards achieving higher quality.

  Continues improvements - TQM implementation is not a one time exercise. As long as the company practices TQM, the TQM process should be improved continuously.

The Cost

Some companies are under the impression that the cost of TQM is higher than the benefits it offers. This might be true for the companies in small scale, trying to do everything that comes under TQM.

According to a number of industrial researches, the total cost of poor quality for a company always exceeds the cost of implementing TQM.

In addition, there is a hidden cost for the companies with poor quality products such as handling customer complaints, re-shipping, and the overall brand name damage.

What is Stress Management?

Stress is your body's response to certain situations. It's subjective, so something that is stressful for you may not be stressful for someone else. There are many different kinds of stress and not all of them are bad. Stress can help you act quickly in an emergency or help you meet a deadline.

Stress can affect your physical and mental health, and your behavior. Your body responds to stress by producing chemicals and hormones to help you rise to the challenge. Your heart rate increases, your brain works faster, and you have a sudden burst of energy. This response is basic and natural and is what kept our ancestors from falling victim to hungry predators. But too much stress can have harmful effects. It's impossible to completely eliminate bad stress from your life, but you can learn to avoid and manage it.

Types of stress

1. Acute stress

Acute stress is the most common type of stress. It's your body's immediate reaction to a new challenge, event, or demand, and it triggers your fight-or-flight response. As the pressures of a near-miss automobile accident, an argument with a family member, or a costly mistake at work sink in, your body turns on this biological response.

Acute stress isn't always negative. It's also the experience you have when riding a rollercoaster or having a person jump out at you in a haunted house. Isolated episodes of acute stress should not have any lingering health effects. In fact, they might actually be healthy for you, as these stressful situations give your body and brain practice in developing the best response to future stressful situations.

Severe acute stress such as stress suffered as the victim of a crime or life-threatening situation can lead to mental health problems, such as post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder.

2. Episodic acute stress

When acute stress happens frequently, it's called episodic acute stress. People who always seem to be having a crisis tend to have episodic acute stress. They are often short-tempered, irritable, and anxious. People who are "worry warts" or pessimistic or who tend to see the negative side of everything also tend to have episodic acute stress.

Negative health effects are persistent in people with episodic acute stress. It may be hard for people with this type of stress to change their lifestyle, as they accept stress as a part of life.

3. Chronic stress

If acute stress isn't resolved and begins to increase or lasts for long periods of time, it becomes chronic stress. This stress is constant and doesn't go away. It can stem from such things as:

- poverty
- a dysfunctional family
- an unhappy marriage
- a bad job

Chronic stress can be detrimental to your health, as it can contribute to several serious diseases or health risks, such as:

- heart disease
- cancer
- lung disease
- accidents
- cirrhosis of the liver
- suicide

Managing stress

Stress affects each person differently. Some people may get headaches or stomachaches, while others may lose sleep or get depressed or angry. People under constant stress may also get sick a lot. Managing stress is important to staying healthy.

It's impossible to completely get rid of stress. The goal of stress management is to identify your stressors, which are the things that cause you the most problems or demand the most of your energy. In doing so, you can overcome the negative stress those things induce.

The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention recommend the following to help cope with stress:

- take care of yourself, by eating healthy, exercising, and getting plenty of sleep

- find support by talking to other people to get your problems off your chest
- connect socially, as it's easy to isolate yourself after a stressful event
- take a break from whatever is causing you stress
- avoid drugs and alcohol, which may seem to help with stress in the short term, but can actually cause more problems in the long term.

What is Social responsibility of Management?

Social Responsibility

Social responsibility is defined as the obligation and commitment of managers to take steps for protecting and improving society's welfare along with protecting their own interest. The managers must have social responsibility because of the following reasons:

1. **Organizational Resources** - An organization has a diverse pool of resources in form of men, money, competencies and functional expertise. When an organization has these resources in hand, it is in better position to work for societal goals.

Precautionary measure - if an organization lingers on dealing with the social issues now, it would land up putting out social fires so that no time is left for realizing its goal of producing goods and services. Practically, it is more cost-efficient to deal with the social issues before they turn into disaster consuming a large part if managements time.

Moral Obligation - The acceptance of managers' social responsibility has been identified as a morally appropriate position. It is the moral responsibility of the organization to assist solving or removing the social problems

Efficient and Effective Employees - Recruiting employees becomes easier for socially responsible organization. Employees are attracted to contribute for more socially responsible organizations. For instance - Tobacco companies have difficulty recruiting employees with best skills and competencies.

Better Organizational Environment - The organization that is most responsive to the betterment of social quality of life will consequently have a better society in which it can perform its business operations. Employee hiring would be easier and employee would of a superior quality. There would be low rate of employee turnover and absenteeism. Because of all the social improvements, there will be low crime rate consequently less money would be spent in form of taxes and for protection of land. Thus, an improved society will create a better business environment.

but manager's social responsibility is not free from some criticisms, such as -

1. **High Social Overhead Cost** - The cost on social responsibility is a social cost which will not instantly benefit the organization. The cost of social responsibility can lower the organizational efficiency and effect to compete in the corporate world.
2. **Cost to Society** - The costs of social responsibility are transferred on to the society and the society must bear with them.
3. **Lack of Social Skills and Competencies** - The managers are best at managing business matters but they may not have required skills for solving social issues.
4. **Profit Maximization** - The main objective of many organizations is profit maximization. In such a scenario the managers decisions are controlled by their desire to maximize profits for the organizations shareholders while reasonably following the law and social custom.

A

Seminar Report On

"Types of Operating System"

(Linux Operating System)

Presented By

Harshwardhan Jadhav (BCA-3)

Through

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur.

2018-19

Content:

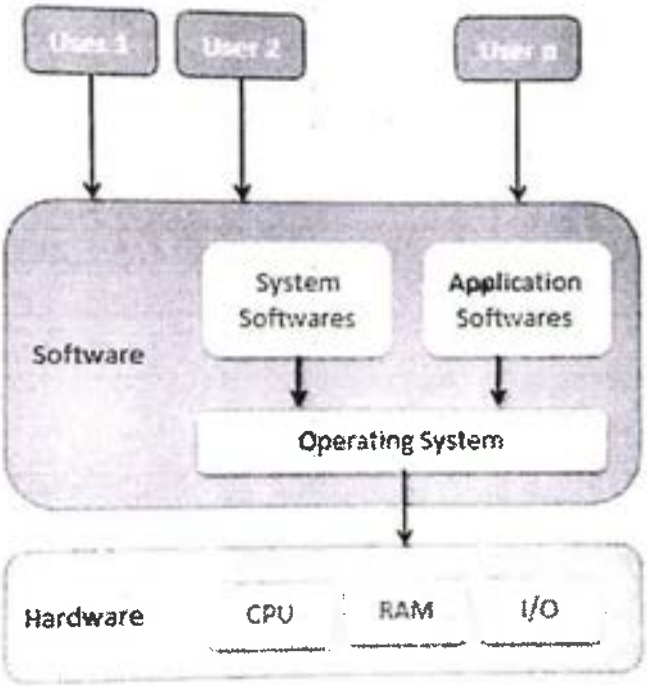
- Introduction to Operating System
- Types of Operating System

Introduction to Operating System:

An operating system (OS) is a collection of software that manages computer hardware resources and provides common services for computer programs. The operating system is a vital component of the system software in a computer system.

Definition:-

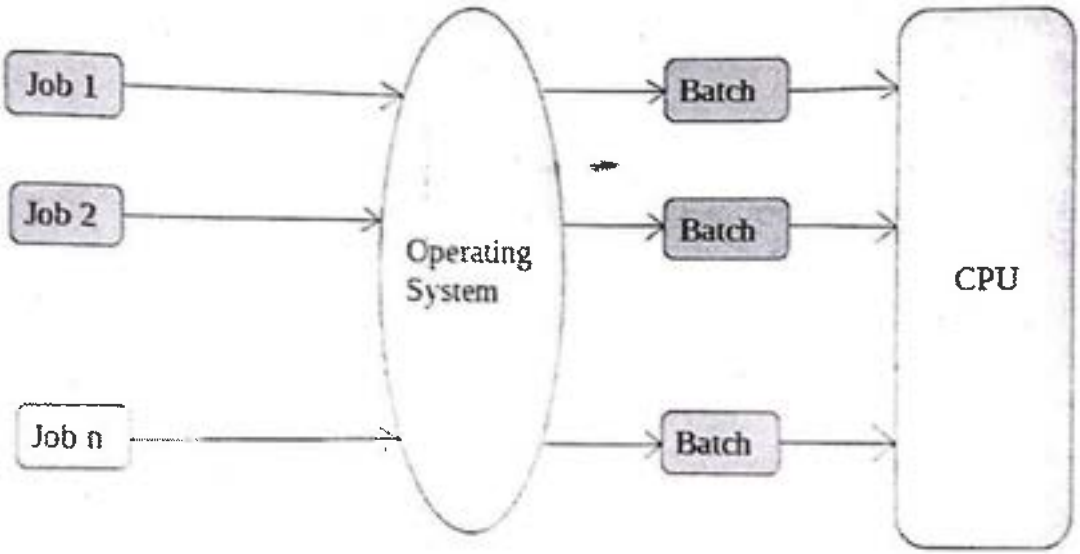
An operating system is a program that acts as an interface between the user and the computer hardware and controls the execution of all kinds of programs.



Types of Operating System:

1. Batch operating system:

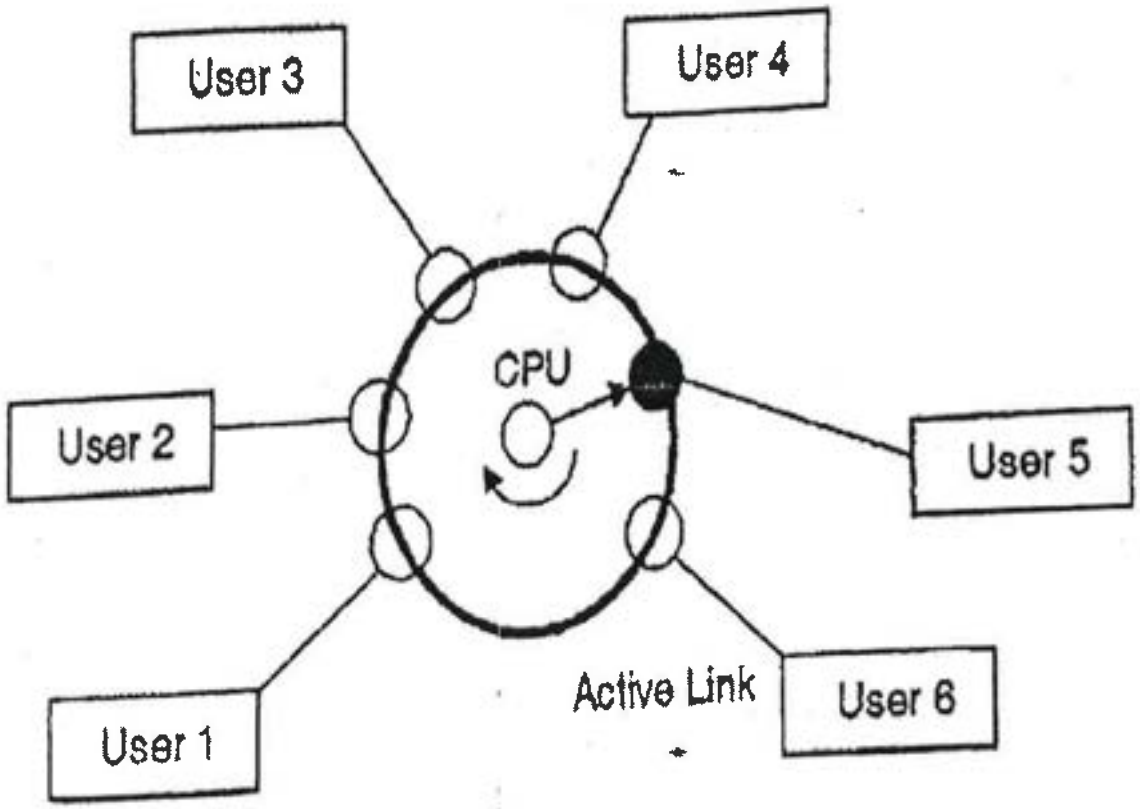
The users of a batch operating system do not interact with the computer directly. Each user prepares his job on an off-line device like punch cards and submits it to the computer operator. To speed up processing, jobs with similar needs are batched together and run as a group. The programmers leave their programs with the operator and the operator then sorts the programs with similar requirements into batches.



2. Time-sharing operating systems:

Time-sharing is a technique which enables many people, located at various terminals, to use a particular computer system at the same time. Time-sharing or multitasking is a logical extension of multiprogramming. Processor's time which is shared among multiple users simultaneously is termed as time-sharing.

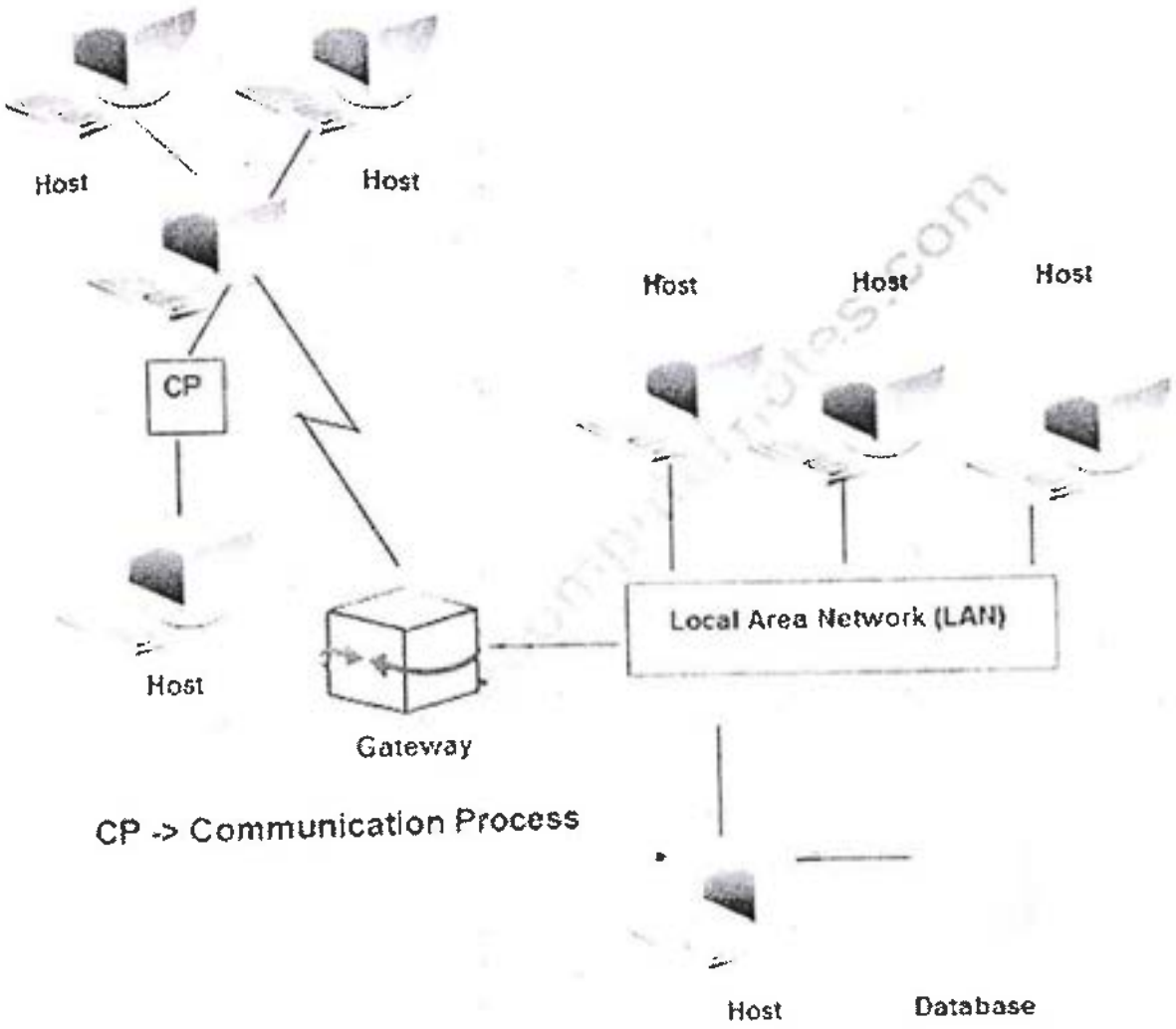
The main difference between Multi-programmed Batch Systems and Time-Sharing Systems is that in case of Multi-programmed batch systems, the objective is to maximize processor use, whereas in Time-Sharing Systems, the objective is to minimize response time.



3. Distributed operating System:

Distributed systems use multiple central processors to serve multiple real-time applications and multiple users. Data processing jobs are distributed among the processors accordingly.

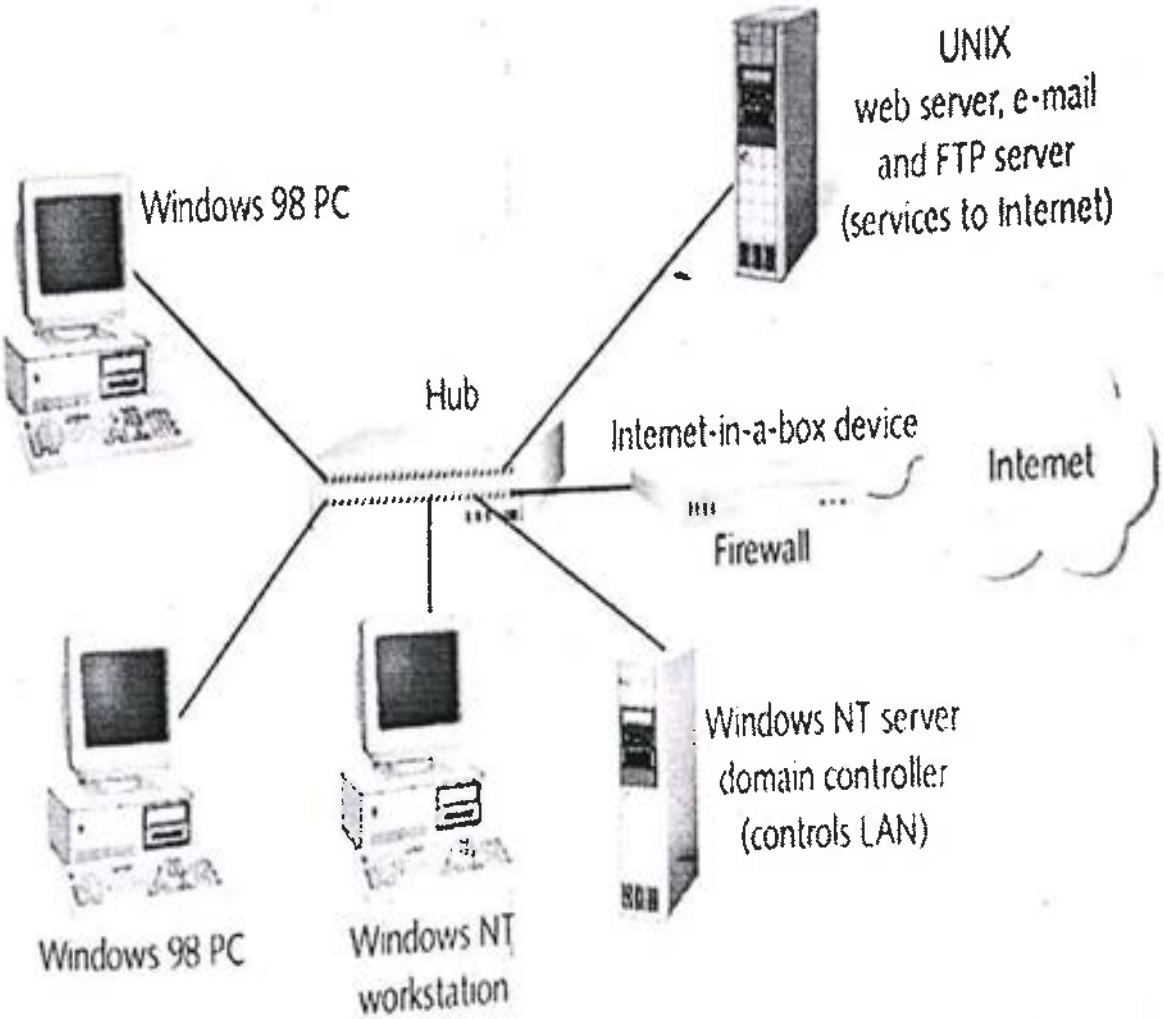
The processors communicate with one another through various communication lines (such as high-speed buses or telephone lines). These are referred as loosely coupled systems or distributed systems. Processors in a distributed system may vary in size and function. These processors are referred as sites, nodes, computers, and so on.



CP -> Communication Process

4. Network operating System:

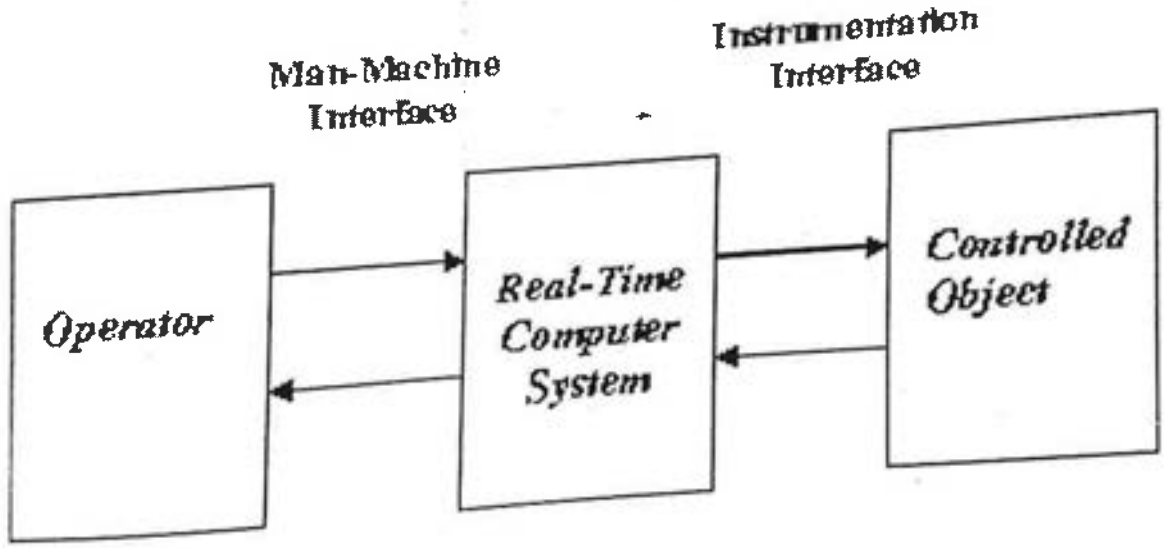
A Network Operating System runs on a server and provides the server the capability to manage data, users, groups, security, applications, and other networking functions. The primary purpose of the network operating system is to allow shared file and printer access among multiple computers in a network, typically a local area network (LAN), a private network or to other networks.



5. Real Time operating System:

A real-time system is defined as a data processing system in which the time interval required to process and respond to inputs is so small that it controls the environment. The time taken by the system to respond to an input and display of required updated information is termed as the response time. So in this method, the response time is very less as compared to online processing.

Real-time systems are used when there are rigid time requirements on the operation of a processor or the flow of data and real-time systems can be used as a control device in a dedicated application. A real-time operating system must have well-defined, fixed time constraints, otherwise the system will fail. For example, Scientific experiments, medical imaging systems, industrial control systems, weapon systems, robots, air traffic control systems, etc.



There are **two types of real-time operating systems:-**

i. Hard real-time systems:

Hard real-time systems guarantee that critical tasks complete on time. In hard real-time systems, secondary storage is limited or missing and the data is stored in ROM. In these systems, virtual memory is almost never found.

ii. Soft real-time systems:

Soft real-time systems are less restrictive. A critical real-time task gets priority over other tasks and retains the priority until it completes. Soft real-time systems have limited utility than hard real-time systems.

OPEN BOOK TEST

"ज्ञान विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार"

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापुजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Department of BCA

Date: 18/08/2018

Notice

All the students of BCA- I, II, III are hereby informed that, there are **Open test** of their respective subjects are to be conducted from the Date: **24/08/2018 at 7.30am**. The test is of **20 marks**. It is a part of student's internal work.

So, students have to present for the test.

Mr. S. S. Kale

Co-ordinator

Department of B.C.A.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR (Autonomous) ESTD JUNE 1964

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

No.

Open Book Test

BCA. I

Financial Accounting

Date.

ROLL NO	Name	Sign
9917	Omkar (Guruji)	
9935	Sachin Khade	
9941	Shubham Kore	
9939	Abhijeet Koli	
9909	Ranjeet Chougule	
9921	Shekar Kadam	
9967	Subodh Salokhe	
9951	Mustafa Kacchi	
9969	Rupnil Sarang	
9973	Vrushabh Shirguppe	
9937	Yogesh Khot	
9959	Mahesh Patil	
9912	Kailash Dudhamkar	
9910	Omkar Desai	
9974	Akshay Sukhi	
9919	Aditya Jadhav	
9963	Suraj Pawar	
9972	Viren Shirgaokar	
9907	Satyajeet Mandale	
9933	Aniket Karanjale	
9945	Omkar Mane	
9965	Goutam Prasad	
9901	Nishant Agam	

Q. No.									
Marks									

Q. No.		
9971	Kiran Shinde	
9908	Siddharth Chikalkar	
9923	Sagar Kadgond	
9980	Kaushik Patil	
9943	Siddesh Kulkarni	
9964	Vaishnavi I. Powar	
9983	Shital N. Parane	
9915	Varshnavi P. Ghusey	
9936	Sakshi V Khairnar	
9931	Shivani V. Kamble	
9934	Kuya. S. Kuot	
9946	Shivani V. Ladaye	
9929	Reshma A. Kamble	
9920	Yashoda P. Jamgadale	
9945	Prajakta Lad	
9918	Sanjana Hadkar	
9922	Utkarsha Kadam	
9926	Nikita Kambie	
9938	Komal Kamble	
9940	Snehal Kale	
9924	Neha Kamble	
9905	Suchita Buva	
9907	Sayali Chavan	
9904	Bhaktija Chavan	
9960	Rutuja K Patil	
9932	Shruti Kamble	
9914	Siddhi Ghadake	
9927	Pratiksha Kamble	
9950	Salani Master	

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Open Book Test

mark list

BCA - I (Account)

Q. No.						
9901	17	9928	11	9955		
02		29	18	9956		
03	11	80		57	12	
04	18	81	18	58	18	
05	18	82	18	59	15	
06		83	10	60	18	
07	13	84	17	61	15	
08	16	85	18	62		
09	17	86	13	63	08	
10	12	87	14	64	17	
11		88	18	65	19	
12	12	89	17	66		
13	19	40	19	67		
14	19	41	17	68		
15	17	42		69	16	
16		43	15	70		
17	16	44	18	71	17	
18	16	45	19	72	08	
19	08	46	15	73	18	
20	18	47	11	74	11	
21	15	48		75		
22	18	49	17	76		
23	15	50	15	77	09	
24	19	51	17	78		
25		52		79		
26	19	53		80	10	

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

No.

18/20

Name :- Kirti S. Patil
Roll No. :- 9958
Date :- 24-08-2018

Sub :- Financial Accounting
Open book Test.

Q. 1 Define Account & explain various subsidiary books in details —— (10)

→ Account :-

① The systematic record of business transaction is called account.

② ~~Acc~~ Accounting is the art of recording Business dealing in a safe of transuction.

Journal is the main account book in which all types of a day to day business transaction all recorded systemetically. The journal as the book of a/c was convinientlly to record all transuction are recorded in journal. Journal is subdivided into a no. of parts this part of journal is called subsidiary book.

Types of subsidiary books are as follows.

1) Purchase book.

A subsidiary book in which only credit purchase of goods are recorded is known as purchase book. In this book cash purchases or any asets are not recorded. similarly the purchase of asets on credit is also not recorded in this book. This book is also called as purchase register. purchase journal, purchase day book etc.

2) Sales book

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

of goods are recorded is known as sales
In this book ~~cash purchases or any~~ sales of goods as well as assets on cr
basis are not recorded similarly. Sale of
on credit is also not recorded in this bo
This book is also called as sale's day book
Sales register. etc.

8) Purchase return book

A subsidiary book in which return of purchase on credit is recorded is known purchase return book. The purchase retur is also called as return book or debit no or purchase return journal.

The goods may be return by trader t supplier for specific reasons. they as un

1) defective goods
2) damaged goods
3) goods which are not as per design, colo or size.
4) Excess good received.

4) Sales return book

A subsidiary book in which transac relating to return of goods sold on cred are recorded is called the sales retur book. This book is also called ~~sales retur~~ book. credit note. or sales return jo

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

cash book.

This is one of the important subsidiary book which is used by a businessmen for recording only cash transaction. all cash transac^{n} are reccorded in the cash book. Cr. transact^{n} do not included in the cash book. This book is classified.

i) simple cash book
ii) Double colum C.B.
iii) Three column C.B.

Q.2) Explain in details Types of account With Internal external users of account ——(10)

→ There are three types.

1) Personal a/c. :-

The A/c of person or account relating to person with which a ~~ba~~ business dealing is called as personal a/c.

e.g. college a/c, bank a/c, hospital a/c.

2) Real a/c :-

The A/c of property or any assets called Real A/c

e.g. Machinery, building, ~~functio~~ furniture.

3) Nominal A/c.

An a/c related to business expensis income called nominal a/c.

e.g. salery, rent, comission, diss count.

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

Internal and external users of accountin

1) Business or owner:-

The businessman or owner to invest money asets into its business most know profitability. financial stability of its busin this can be only from the book of a/c. A carried out the business without systematic of business transection.

2) Management:-

In this case of co-operative society. T is device of ownership and management. Owner remains with the share holder and manage loop. after the business activity. The manage to provide valuable financial information fr time to time the share holder.

3) Creditor

The creditor get valuable & corre financial information form diff. financ statement. public by business concept on th basis of such info. they can decide to invest or extend the credit period all re the amount due from business.

4) Invester.

Partnee can take design by study by

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

5) Government :-

Gov. authorities can collect taxes, sales tax, income tax connecting department can accurate & collect taxes from business on the basis of info. provided by books of A/c.

6) Public

A/c book also provide valuable info. to be public a cost can device, purchases design making to customer.

Name :- Mamata Choudhary.
Roll No - 10011

18/20

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Jr. Supervisor's Sign :
Students Sign : Choudhary
Seat No. 10011
Seat No. in words
Center Vivekanand College.

Information to be filled by Student
(विद्यार्थ्याने भरावयाचा रकाना)

Day and Date : 27/08/2018

Language of Answer : English

Examination : open book test

Question Paper Code No :

Subject : Cost Accounting

Paper No:

Section :

Q. No.	Examiner Marks	Moderator Marks
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
Total		
Signature		

Q.C. - O.K.

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR (Autonomous) ESTD JUNE 1964

IMPORTANT

As per Maharashtra Act No. XXXI of 1982 (7 & 8) whoever is found In or near an examination hall by the invigilator or any other person appointed to supervise the conduct of the examination, copying answers to the question paper set at the examination, from any book, notes or answer papers of other candidates, of appearing at the examination for any other candidates or using any other unfair means, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act shall be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

देवना. [illegible] ने कोणी परिक्षा कॉलजतले किंवा हॉलमध्ये पर्यवेक्षकांना किंवा परीक्षेसाठी नेमलेल्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना उत्तरांची पुस्तक

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

Ques:-

(1) Explain in details various elements of cost ?

(2) Explain in details various methods of materials pricing of issue?

Ans (1) Introduction —

For the purpose of preparation of financial account. The expenses of a bussiness is recorded under various A/c suitable from the view point of financial a/c expenses is define as with the total turn over in income but no detail information is recorded in exactly manner in which the net profit or net loss has been made under the total expenses in analysis in various categories are known as elements of cost. The elements of cost is distributed by using following methods :-

1) Direct Method
2) Direct labour
3) Direct expenses
4) Indirect expenses

1) Direct Method —

Direct Material is that material which can be conviniently identify with a particular cost or cost unit it is part of a product can be measure and charge directly to the product, physical identification is not important category to regarded the material as direct material through in the process of making and prepare directly the following example 1 direct material

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

2] Direct Labour —

It consist of -the labour which be indentified with the manufacture of product or of product. In other word it means all the uct.

for ex — Wages of work is treated as direct labo labour engage in actual production or carry on operation or process.

3] Direct Expenses —!

Direct expenses are the exp ses which can be directly allocated to cost ce or cost unit.

Higher of special or single purch tools or equipment for special or sig particu job and maintain cost of such tools and equ ment is related to direct expenses.

4] Indirect Expense —!

Expenses is a comm nature and most capable of directly chargeable any particular job as overhead expenses. The aggregate of indirect material, indirect wag and indirect exp is specific indirect connotati mean allocated but cannot be distributed to Cost center or cost unit.

Indirect Material -

Material which comes

same of the product from part of the a small value that is treated as indict material.

ii] Indirect labour –

The labour which does not affected the construction or in the case of finished product is treated as indirect labour, wages paid or payable to such labour cant be allocated to a particular product by they distributed by wage of factory works, employees in the service depart. Are the example related to indirect labour.

iii] Indirect expenses –

Term type of expenses are in nature that they are not included for any particular product or service such this expense can not be allocated by they are distributed by the Cost centre.

for exc – rent and insurance _ manager salary. telephone exp etc.

These overheads are subdivided as under –

a) Factory overheads –

Expenses which enter in a repsent of factory is called factory overheads such as factory rent, depreciation of machiny, factory expenses. etc.

b) offia and administrative overheads –

Expenses

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

c] Selling and Distribution overheads — It expe
related to selling and distribution such a
stimat, rent, carriage inward, etc.
By Grouping the element of cos
division of total cost.

Ans

(2) Introduction —

Materials refers to all comm
that are consume in the process of manufac
material can be define anything that can st
stock.

It included in important part of the
of production of commodity they accoun
of the cost of production of large number of
anisation.

- Materials of costing Methods —:

Costing Methods

FIFO | LIFO | Simple Avg Method | Weighted Avg Method

1] FIFO —:

Q. No.

firstly. that is the goods issued or sold currently are those which represent the earliest purchased that goods left in inventory mean that the goods which remain in stock after the sales are those which represent the most recent purchases.

Advantage of FIFO —

(1) This method is based on the sound principle that older material will be use upto first.

(2) To result in stock balance represent canonical value of stock.

Disadvantage of FIFO —

(1) The number of calculation in the store ledge is very complicated.

(2) This method is comparision between one job and another is very difficult.

2] LIFO —

Under this method it is assume that material are issued first form latest purchase after which the issued is made from the next preceding purchase.

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

1] Material cost represent in current price.
2] It is most suitable when price are increa

Disadvantages —

1] Due to variation of price comparison of s
similar job is non-comparable.
2] Stock of materials shown in the balance sheet
not reflected maket price.

3] Simple Average Method —

Under this method
of material are price of the average cost price of
material. Average cost price is obtain by divid
the total of price by the number price by using
following formula to calculate simple aver
method.

• Rate of Issue — Different Price per unit / Number of price

Advantages —

(1) It is easy to operate
(2) It is reduce extra work.

Disdvantages —

(1) Cost are not fully recorded.
(2) This system is not use in specific busines

4] Weighted Average Method —

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

pric obtain by dividing total cost of matrial in stock by th total quanity matrial in th stock and issued by using fellowing formula.

- Weighted Avarg Methord pric = Value of matrial in stock / quantity in stock

Advantag —

(1) It is will smoth fluctuation
(2) It is accepted all manufacturer.

Distadevantg -

(1) Th issue pric does not expresent actual cost pric.
(2) When a larg net purchas are madefrom diffart rat th calculation is very critical.

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

No.

Class :- BCA-I
Roll No. 9935
Name. Khade Sachin Kash
Examination :- Open book tes
Sub :- 'C' programming
Date :- 24th-08-2018

19/20

Q.1 Explain the structure of 'c' programming.

→ structure ~~of~~ of C programming :-
structure of 'c' programming can use to following tables.

1) Documentation section

2) Link section

3) Destination section

4) Global variable Declearation section

5) main section :-
{
1) Declearation part
2) Exicutable pare
}

6) User Define function section

Q. No.							
Marks							

Q. No.

The typical 'c' programming is devided into number of section that are as follows.

1) Documentation section:-

These section is used for comments. The comments is very importance because the ~~distribution~~ describe the process. comment are not executed it consist name of program & other details related function in the program.

e.g. /* ~~First~~ Addition of two number

2) Link section:-

In 'c' language they are some specific functions are called as library function which are required. ~~exit~~ exicution of program. The link provides link between the compiler the library function.

Some of header file are contains library function are follows e.g. stdio.h, conio.h, string.h, math.h

include <stdio.h>

3) Detination section:-

All the symbolic constants are detined in the ~~detination~~ section

4) Global veriable declaration section:-

Some variables are used in more than function. This veriables is called as global veriables. Such a veriables are decler in global veriable decleration section, i.e. out the main function & other function

5) Main function section:-

It is the main part of structu of 'c' programming. Main function must be contained by every 'c' programming. The exicution of the programming start with the main function. Main fuction has two part. 1) ~~Dele~~ Decleration part & 2) exicutable part.

The decleration part used to declese all veriables used in exicutable part & differen proces or operation are performed on the veriable in the decleration part ie. in the exicutable part.

2) User define function section:

The user define function section consist of all the sub section they are called by main function.

e.g Write a program for addition of two numbers.

12

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

// program for addition of two n
include <stdio.h>
include <conio.h>
Void main ( )
{
int a=10, b=20, c;
c=a+b;
Printf ("Addition of a and b=%
}

10

2) Explain the types of operators in C

→ Operators:-

Operators are tool that are for manipulation of data. It is a sym that represent a particular operation performed on the operands. Operate a charater or string charater used function in order to perform a spe operation

They are classified into seve types depends on number of catagories of operators
1) Arithamatic operaters
2) Legical operators
3) Relational operators.
4) Assignment operating
5) Unary operat

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

Class - BCA-I
Roll No. 9935

1) Arithematic operators :-

The arithematic operater performed calculations. The arethematic operaters like +, −, * & / can be applied to all data types value in C. The modulus operater only operater ~~for~~ integer data type

Operaters	Use
+	Addition
−	Substraction
*	Multipleation
/	division
%	modulu

e.g. a+b = c

2) Logical operators.

Logical operaters are symbol that are use to combine two or more relational expretions.

operaters	Action use
&&	AND
~~#~~ ||	OR
!	NOT

3) Relational operaters.

The relational operaters are used to determine the ~~te~~ relationsheep betn and veriables. They are usefule in taking

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Q. No.

Relational operator

>

<

>=

<=

==

!=

4) Assignment operators :-

The assign the ... an expression to variable ... as assignment operators. The ... commonly use assignment ... is equal to (=)

5) Unary operators :-

'C' has category ... which operate from single operand ... operator is called as unary operator. They are divided into four types

a) Unary minus - (-b)

b) Increment operator - ++

c) Decrement operator - --

d) Size of operator - sizeof

6) Bitwise operators :-

They are some special operator in 'C' with which are ... for manipulation ...

Q. No.

&	Bitwise AND
||	Bitwis OR
!	Bitwis NOT

2) conditional operaters :-

The condition operater is a ternary operaters. The general form of conditional operater is follows.

(expresion 1) ? (expression 2) ; (expressions

UNIT TEST

"ज्ञान विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार"

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापुजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Department of BCA

Date: 30/07/2018

Notice

All the students of BCA-I are hereby informed that, there is **Unit test-I** of the subject "**Programming in C part I**" on **03/08/2018 at 7.30am**. The test is of **20 marks** based on **Module-1**(Problem Solving Methods). It is a part of student's internal work.

So, students have to present for the test.

Mr. S. S. Kale

Co-ordinator

Department of B.C.A.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR (Autonomous) ESTD JUNE 1964

"ज्ञान विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार"

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापुजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Department of BCA

Date: 30/07/2018

Notice

All the students of BCA-II are hereby informed that, there is **Unit test-I** of the subject "**Object Oriented Programming with C++**" on **07/08/2018 at 7.30am.** The test is of **20 marks** based on **Unit-1**(Programming with C++). It is a part of student's internal work.

So, students have to present for the test.

Mr. S. S. Kale

Co-ordinator

Department of B.C.A.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR (Autonomous) ESTD JUNE 1964

"ज्ञान विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार"

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Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Department of BCA

Date: 20/08/2018

Notice

All the students of BCA-II are hereby informed that, there is **Unit test-I** of the subject "**System Analysis and Design**" on **23/08/2018 at 7.30am**. The test is of **20 marks** based on **Unit-1**. It is a part of student's internal work.

So, students have to present for the test.

Mr. S. S. Kale

Co-ordinator

Department of B.C.A.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR (Autonomous) ESTD JUNE 1964

"ज्ञान विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार"

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापुजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Department of BCA

Date: 24/08/2018

Notice

All the students of BCA-II are hereby informed that, there is **Unit test-I** of the subject "**E Commerce**" on **30/08/2018 at 7.30am**. The test is of **20 marks** based on **Unit-1**. It is a part of student's internal work.

So, students have to present for the test.

Mr. S. S. Kale

Co-ordinator

Department of B.C.A.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR (Autonomous) ESTD JUNE 1964

Unit Test - 1

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

18 15

No.

[tt

32) Sara Nayakawadi. 12

33) Gautami Korade. 11

34) Trupti Pol 08

35) Swamini Tiwari 08

36) Shweta. K. Patil 05

37) Shivani. B. Patil 07

38) Manali Chougule 11

39) Shivani J. Patil

40) Arsala Momin 12

41) Muskan Bagwan 10

42) Shruti Desai 02

43) Gayatri Bhopale 02

44) Pallavi R. Kagwade 08

45) Rakha. R. Ingawale 08

46) Yugandhara. Ingawale

47) Nanrata. A. Warke 08

48) Vaishanavi. Chavan. 11

49) Charmi Makani 12

50) Shabiea Sheikh

51) Sujui Kathawate

52) Sadika. F. Jamadar

53) Shruti P. Patil 10

54) Rutuja v. Kale 07

55) Komal. S. Jadhav 17

56) Sandhya. v. Londhe 07

57) Naaz Bagwan 03

58) Shivani Gavali. 07

SHAM CHOPADE

Dit. M. Sutar 01

kit Patil

hin Gawade

Mugade

aj R Lawate 4

Patil

Siket Magdum

Faral Hajari 11

jed Ahmad Vadav. 10

Vakh Shaik Ahmed 08

Satish Mane 04

Virunjan Lotuke

Vivaj Ratnakar

bham B. Shewale

niket B. Suryavanshi 04

Rohan Mane 02

iddhataj Yamgarnikar

Sammed Anil Kogeab

Ajay patil

retan mugdum 13

UBHANVAR MAHAJAN

Atul Kaippassery

ddhant Bhandwalde

ushab Bramhadande

ddhant Waychal

hweta Salakure 16

rajakta Redekar 16

Dandekar

Marks - 20

Unit Test 1. Name - Shweta Sanjay Solankure

Q. No.				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

No.

16/20

1. Define function.

- Definition of function -

Function is a self contain block of statement that perform well defined task to obtain desier result.

- Inline function -

It is a eliminate the cost of calls to small function, C++ is proposed by the new feature is known as inline function.

An inline function is a expanded by inline when it is invoked. That is compiler can be replace by function call to the corresponding fanction code.

- Syntax of Inline function -

```
Inline function-header
{
    function-body ;
}
```

It is easy to understand inline function. In inline function it is compulsary to write "Inline" keyword before the function header. All Inline function may be defined by before the function call.

If we remeber that the Inline key word send the request to the compiler, not comman comand.

Q. No.
Marks

Q. No.

No

- Example:

```
// program for Inline function

# include < iostream.h >
# include < conio.h >

inline int Cube (int x)
{
        return ( x * x * x );
}

void main()
{
        int n, result;
        clrscr();

        cout << " Enter any number: ";
        cin >> n;

        result = Cube (n);
        cout << " cube of n = " << n;

        getch();
}
```

- Some time Inline function are not exicu
- 1) For function not returning value, by switch, loop
- 2) For function not returning value, where as return Statement exicuted.

Q. No.

3. • Function Overloading -

The function overloading means the mechanism of same function name but different in argument list. This means we can create a same function to perform different types of task.

Using this concept of function overloading we can design the function name is same using the different types of argument list. It is perform verity of different operations depending on the argument list.

• example -

```
float sum( float a, float b);
int sum (int a, int b);
```

In above example we can use same function name is 'sum' and bypass different argument list.

• program

```
// program for function overloading

#include <iostream.h>
#include <conio.h>
```

Q. No. | Marks

Q. No.

```
float area (float);
int area (int , int);

void main()
{
    float r , a1;
    int l, b , a2;
    clrscr();

    cout<<" Enter radius of circle : ";
    cin>>r;
    cout<<" Enter length and breadth of rectan
    cin>>l>>b;

    a1 = area(r);
    a2 = area(l,b);

    cout<<" radius of circle is = "<<a1;
    cout<<" length and breadth of rectangle is:
    getch();
}
float area (float r)
{
    return (3.147 * r *r);
}
int area (int l , intb )
{
    return ( l * b);
}
```

Q No				TOTAL				TOTAL
Marks								

Name - Vaishnavi Chavan
Date - 7/8/18

11

Marks - 20

Unit Test - I

Solve any Two of the following
1. Define function. Explain line function with example.
2. explain Data types in c++

@Inline function -

→ C++ has a diff^{n} solution to this problem To eliminate the cost of calls to small function. c++ proposes a new feature call inline function.

An line function is that expanded into the line when it is run time. That is a function complier replaces the function called with the corresponding function code. The ++ inline function is defined as follow.

```
inline function header
{
    return function body;
}
```

example

```
inline double cube (double a)
{
    return (a * a * a);
}
```

The above inline function can

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In the execution of the above statement the value of c and d will be 27 and 64 respectively. If the argument of the expanssion 2.5+i? then the value of the expanssion is in this case. ## This makes the invoked feature for superior to inline function is defined before they are called.

We should exercise care to make the function ~~invoke~~inline. The speed benefit of inline function diminishes as the size of function increases.

The inline keyword merely request and not the command to the complier. The complier may ignore this request if the function definition is too long or too complier~~ed~~ called. It performs the function as a normal function.

Some of situtation where inline may not work.

① For function returning value, if a loop, a switch or a goto existstatement.

(2)

. No.

3. if function contain static variable.
4. if inline function are recursive.

inline function program.

```
# include <iostream.h>
# include <conio.h>
    using name space std;
    inline float mul (float x, float y)
    {
        return (x * y);
    }
    inline double div (double p, double q)
    {
        return (p / q);
    }
    int main()
{
    float a = 12.345
    float b = 9.82;

    Cout << mul (a,b) << "\n";
    Cout << div (a,b) << "\n";

    return 0;
}
```

The output of this program -

121.225
1.25713

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Definition of function

function is a self content block of the statement that perform particular task is know as function

Program for function

```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <conio.h>
  int sum (int a, int b);
  void main()
  {
     int a, b, c;
     clrscr();
     printf("\n enter number:");
     scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
     c = a+b;
     printf("\n The sum is %d", c);
     getch();
  }
  int sum (int a, int b)
  {
     int result;
     result = a+b;
     return result;
  }
```

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Q.1 Explain SDLC in detail.

Q.2 Explain fact finding technique.

Q.3 What is system & explain the types of system.

→2) The ~~aim~~ main aim of the fact finding technique is to determine the information requirement of an organisation used by analyst to prepare a presize SRS understood by user. Ideal SRS document should be computer unambigous specify document operational, & strategic information requirement.

There are various information gathering technique:-

1) Interview technology -

System analyst collects information from individual or groups by interviewing. The analysis can be formal or be informal as the success of an interview depends on the skill of analyst & interviewers. It can be done into two ways -

1) Unstructured Interview -

The system analyst conduct question answer section to acquire basic information of the system.

2) Structured interview -

It has standard questions which user need to respond in either closed or open

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Advantages -

1) This method is frequently the best sour gathering qualitative information.
2) It is useful for them to do not comm effectively in writing or to have the tim the complete questionary.
3) information can easily be validated & cross check immegetally.
4) It can handle the complex subject.
5) It is easy to discover key problem by seek openion.
6) It brings the gap in the areas of misund nding & minimizes future problem.

2) Questionary technology:-

This method is used to by analysed gather information about various issues of system from large no. of person. their are tw type of questionaries.-

1) open ended questionaries -

It consist of questions that can be easi correctly interpoited. they can explore the pr & lead to the specific direction of answe

2) close ended questionaries -

It consist of questions that are used when the system analyst effectively list all possible responses which are usually exclusive.

Advantages:-

1) It is very effectively in serveying interest attitudes, feelings of user which are not (co-)located.
2) It is more reliable & provide high confidiently honest to response.
3) It is useful to determine the overall opinion before giving any specific directions to the system project.
4) It is useful in situation to know what proportion of given approves or disapproves of a particular feature of the proposed system.
5) It appropriate data collection which can be emabled & spend by post.

3) Review of Records, procedure & forms:-
review of existing records, procedures & forms helps to seek insight into a system which discribes the system capability its operations or activities.

Advantages:-

1) It depends the problem, its affected parts & the propose solution.
2) It can help & analysist to understand the system in terms of the operations that must be supported.
3) It can provide a clear understanding about the transaction that are handled in the organisation, identifying input for processing & evaluating performance.

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a) It helps in documentary current operation within a shorts span of a time as the procedure manuals & forms discribes the format & functions of the present system.

a) Observation :-

this is the method of gathering info by noticing & observing the people, event objects. The analyst visit the organisation to observe the working of current syst & understands the requirement of the system.

Advantages :-

1) It is method of gathering information.
2) It is useful in situation when the compl of certain apsects of system prevents cl explanation by end users.
3) It produre more reliable & accurate dat
4) It produces all the aspect of docum tion that are incomplete & out-dated.

→ 3) Defination :-

A system is an orderly grouping of their depended component link togeth & according to a plan to acheive a specific objective. The study of system concept has three basis implications.

1) A system must be design to achieve a predetermine objective.
2) Inter relationship & inter dependend must exist amoung the component.
3) the objective of the organisation as a whole. have a proiourity than the objective of a its sub system.

1) Types of system:-

1) physical or Abstract system -
(1) physical system are tangible entities. We can feel & touch them.
(2) physical system may be static or dynamic in nature.
e.g - Desk & chairs are the physical part of the computer centre which are static.
A program computer is a dynamic system in which programms, data & applications can change according to the users need.
(3) Abstract systems are Non physical entities or conceptual that may be formulas representation or model of a real system.

2) open & closed systems -
(1) An open system must intract with its environment. It receives input from & dilivers outside of the system.

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for e.g - An information system which m
adopt to the changing environ
condition.

(2) A choose system does not intract with
environment. It is isolated from enviro
influences.

3) Adaptive & Non-Adaptive system -

(1) Adaptive system response to the change
the environment in a way to improve
their performance & service.
for e.g- human beings, animals.

(2) Non - adaptive system is the system whi
does not response to the environment.
e.g- machines.

4) permanent & Temparary system -

(1) permanent system persist for long tim
e.g - business policies.

(2) Temporary system is made for a specif
time & after that they are demolishe
e.g - A Di system is setup for a prog
& it is dissemble after a program.

5) Natural & manufactured system -

(1) Natural system are created by the
Nature.
e.g - solar system.

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② Manufactured system is the manmode systems.
e.g- Rockets, train, etc.

6) Deterministic or Poobilistic system -
① Deterministic system operates in a predictable manner & a intraction bet^n system components known with certinity.
e.g- 2 molecules of hydrogen & 1 molecule of oxygen make water.
② probilistic system shows uncertain behaviour.
e.g - mail delivery etc.

7) Social, human machine

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Question 2] Importance of Ledger :-

Introduction :-

Ledger is another important book of account in which a bussenies man keeps individual records of persons, properties, expenses income and losses. It is the end point entries made in the Journal, ledger may be in the form of register or a separate sheet may be attached and maintained for every person on bussiness man Maintain a separate account which is called ledger.

* Need For a Ledger :-

1) Ledger is useful for maintaining individual records of person.

2) It keeps record of every item of properties expenses, Income and Losses.

3] Amount due from various parties can be known easily and quickly from the ledger

4] Amount due to suppliers or creditors can be known easily and quickly to make timely payment to increase their confidence.

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5] The financial position of the bussiness can be known by using various balances of assets and liabilities.

6] Various Income statements can be prepare of the basis of balances shown by the ledger account.

Assignment - 1.

Q.1) Answer the following questions.

1) What are the qualities of a successful enterpreneur.

Entrepreneurship is the art of starting a business, basically a startup company offering creative product, process or sevice. We can say that it is an activity full of creativity. An entrepreneur perceives everything as a chance and displays his in taking to exploit the chance.

An entrepreneur is a creator or a designer who designs new ideas and business processes according to the market requirments and his/her own passion. To be a successful entrepreneur, it is very important to have managerial skill and storng team building abilities. Leadership attributes are a sign of successful enterpreneurs: some political economists regard leadership, management ability & team building skills to be the essential qualities of an entrepreneur.

Definitions :

According to oxford dictionary an enterpreneur is "A person who sets up a business or business, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit".

Qualities of a successfull eterpreneur :

1) Disciplined : These individuals are focused on making their businesses work, and eliminate any hindrances or distraction to thir goals. An entrepreneur has comprehensive strategies and outlines the tactics to

accomplish them. A successful enterprenewn is disciplined enough to take steps every day towards the achievement achievement of his objectives.

Confidence : The entrepreneur does not ask questions about whether he is worthy of success. He is confident with the knowledge that he will make this business es succeed. He shows confidence in everything he does.

Open-Minded : Entrepreneur realizes that every event and situation is a business opportunity. Ideas are constantly being generated about work-flows and efficiency, people skills, and potential new businesses. He has the ability to look at everything around him and focuses it towards his goals.

Competitive : Many companies are formed because an entrepreneur knows that he can do a job better than others. He needs to win the game of business. An entrepreneur will highlight his own company's track record of success.

Creativity : One aspect of creativity is being able to make connections between seemigly unrelated events or situations. The entrepreneur often comes up with solutions which are the synthesis of other items. He will repurpose products to market them to new industries.

Determination : An entrepreneur is not thwarted by

his defeats. He ~~bok~~ look at defeat as an opportunity for success. He is determined to make all of their endeavours successed, so will try and try again ~~unitil~~ until it does. A successful entrepreneu does not believe that something cannot be done.

Strong communication skills :

The entrepreneurs has storng communication skills to sell the product and to motivate employee. A most successful entrepreneur knows how to motivat his employees so the ~~buiness~~ business grows overall. He is very good at highlighting the benefits of ~~any~~ situation and coaching others to their success.

Strong work ethic :

The successful entrepreneur will often be the first person to arrive at the office and the last one to leave. He will come on his days off to make sure that an outcome meets his expectations. His mind is constantly on his work, whether is in our of the workplace.

Passion : passion is the most important trait of ~~passion~~ a successful entrepreneur. He genuinely loves his work. He is willing to put in those extra hours to make the business succeed because there is a joy his business gives which goes beyond the money. The successful entrepreneur will always ways to make the business better.

Q.2) Write a short note entreprener ship in midden.

Entrepreneurship is an endeavor generally res. for those willing to take risks for potentially returns many individuals are wary of this path due to uncertainty regarding future earnings Becoming and enterpreneur requires persistence. unrivalled work ethic, and unrela passion one of the first things entrepreneus must decipher before they accept this challenges is dete what they or business to start.

Choosing the type of Business:

Successful businesses attract consumers by provi exceptional goods and services. while bousiness of are relevant to success, the economy can im pac which types of companies enter the marktplace. f excmaple, many consumers are quickly becoming consciaus of helth outside of the docotor's of access to a private label supplement.

Conducting market Research:

Unless your new business is revolutionary, if likely that there are existing competitors in the marketplace In this information era, there is a plethora of data available to entrepreners that be used to etrepreurs that can beused to leverage existing resource. Returning to the example of a private label supplement busin industry, quality standards must be known to ensure consumers trust your brand.

Creating a business plan:

With anything life, it is difficult to venture forward without an established plan of attack. When formulating a business plan, the mission and vision statements are generally the first items completed by entrepreneurs. your mission and vision statements sets the overall objective of the business and the required strategy used to achieve this goal.

Formulating a financial plan:

There is no such thing as a free lunch, and there is not a business that operates free of charge. while it is indeed not the most favorable discussion for entrepreneurs, possessing a financial plan is invaluable. It is perfectly fine to have hopful aspirations for a new business, but visions require access to currency. Small business accounting for instance, is a time-sensitive task which must be handled by a financially competent individual. Entrepreneurs with the means are usually advised to hire an accountant to help manage the books.

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Assignment : 2.

Q.1. Answer the following questions in brief :

1) Define enterprenership development. Explain process of enterprenership development.

→ Enterpreneurship development is the mean of enhaching the knowledge and skill of entrepreneurs through several classroom and programs and training. The main point the development process is to strengthen increase the number of entrepreneurs.

1) Discover - Any new process begins with fresh ideas and objectives, wherein the entrepreneur recognizes and analyzing ~~of~~ business possibilities. The analyzing of opportunities is a risky task, and a entrepreneur looks out for inputs from persons, including channel partners, empl technical people, consumers, etc. to rea an ideal business opportunity.

2) Evalution - The evalution of an opportu can be done by asking several questio oneself. For instance, questions like wh it is worth taking a chance & investin the idea, will it attract the consumer, ar are the competitive advanges & the risk linked with are askeds.

3) Developing a plan: After the identificati of an opportunities, an enterprenur has build complete business plan. It is the mos important step for new business as it s step for new business as it sets standard and the assessment criteria

sees if a company is working toward the set goals.

3) Resources: The evalution of an opportunity can be done by asking several questions to oneself. for instance

The next step in the process of enterpreneurial development is resourcing Here, the entrepreneur recognizes the source of finance and from where the human resource can be managed In this step the entrepreneur also tries to find ivestors for his new business.

4) Managing the company - After the hiring process and funds are raised now its time to start the oporation to accomplish the desired goals. All the entrepreneur will decide on the management structure that will be assigned to resolve the operational problems whenever it occurs.

Harvesting - The last step in this process is harvesting, where, where an entreprenur determines the future growth and development of the business. Here, real-time development is compared with the projected growth, and then the business security or the extension is initiated accordingly.

Q2) what is the role of entrepreneurship in Economic development.

The role of entrepreneurship in ecomic development has nine salient takeaways:

1) Raises standard of Living:

A significant role of entrepreneurship in

economic development is that it can greatly enhance the standard of living for individuals and communities by setting up industries and creating wealth and new positions.

2) Economic Independence:

Enterpreneurship can be a path to economic independence for both the country and the entrepreneur. It reduces the nation's dependence on imported goods and services & promotes self-reliance.

3. Benefits of New Firms and Business

Enterpreneurs identify market needs and develop solutions through their products & services to begin their business venture. By starting new firms and businesses, entrepreneurs play a key role in shaping the economy and creating a more dynamic & diverse business landscape.

4) Creation of jobs:

Entrepreneurship is a pivotal driver of job creation. Running the operations of new businesses and meeting the requirments of customers results in new work opportunities.

5) Encourage Capital Formation.

Capital formation is the process of accumulating resources, such as savings or investments, to fund new business ventures and supports economic growth.

6) Elimination of poverty:

Entrepreneurship has the potential to lift people out of poverty by generating employ-

and stimulating economic activity. Entrepreneurship also contributes and to the develoment of local economies and helps improve the overall standard of living.

7) Community Development :
Entrepreneurship promotes economic growth, provides access to goods and services, provides access to goods and sevices and inproves overall standard of living. many enterpreneur also make a positive impact on their communities and improve their well beig by catering to underserved areas.

8) Optimal use of Resources :
Entrepreneurship can help identify market opportunities and allocate resources in the most effective way possible. Entrepreneurs also play a key role in developing innovative products and services that meet the needs of customers while Optimizing the use of available resources.

9) Increases Gross national product and per capita Income:
Entrepreneurship can play a significant role in increasing economic growth and prosperity by increasing Gross National product (GNP) & pre capita Income (PCI).

Q.2 Short Notes :

1) NIESBUD : National Institute for entrepreneurship And small Business Development (NISBUD), It is an apex establishe in

1983 by the ministry of Industries, Government of India, for coordinating, training and overseeing the activities of various institutions / agencies engaged in entrepreneurship development, particularly in the area of small industry and small business. The Institute which is registered as a society under Government of India Societies Act started functioning from 6th July, 1983. The policy, direction and guidence to the institute is provided by its governing council whose chairman is the minister of SSI. It has an executive committee.

Objective of: SIDBI NIESBUD

The objectives of the institute include the following.

- To evolve standardized materials and processes for selection, training, support and sustenance of entrepreneurs, potential and existing.
- The share internationally, its experience and expertise in enterpreneurship development.
- To train the trainers, promoters and consultants in various areas of enterpreneurship development.
- The provide national / international forums for the interaction and exchange of experiences helped for policy formulation and modification at various levels.
- To provide vital information and support to trainers, promoters, and entrepreneurs by organizing research and documentation relevant

to enterpreneurs development.

2) SIDBI :

The main objective of SIDBI to offer loans to MSMEs to helps in addressing the development and financial gaps in the ecosystem of MSMEs. The company aims to ensure that the MSME sectors is globally competitive vibrant, and storng.

Products offered under SIDBI.

a) SIDBI Make in Indian soft loan is up to 10 years (inclusive of moratorium period of 36 months).

b) SIDBI make in Indian soft loan fund for micro small and medium enterprises. (SMILE)

- The re payment tenure of the loan is up to 10 years (inclusive of moratorium priod of 36 months).
- Attractive interest rates are offered.
- priority will be given to services and manufacturing sectors.
- In the case of loans of up to Rs. 2 crore, cover may be provided und credit Guarantee scheme.