



**YOUTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK**

National Campus, Sarada Circle, Maulana Azad
Road, Nashik-422001

Class:-T.Y.B.A

Subject:-Appreciating Novel

Q1) Answer the following in about 100 words each: (Any Six) (30 marks)

- 1) What is the Theme of the Novel?
- 2) What is the Symbolism in a farewell to arms Novel? Explain Narrative style of the Novel
- 3) Explain Critical appreciation of a farewell to arms?
- 4) Explain any 4 characters of the Novel?
- 5) Explain personal tragic element of the writer Earnest Hemingway?
- 6) Explain Narrative style of the Novel?
- 7) Write the summary of the Novel A Farewell to Arms?



23
 30

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: Kotwal Sumaila Anjum Roll No.: 23

Class: To Y.B.C.A Division: _____ Date: 9/2/2024

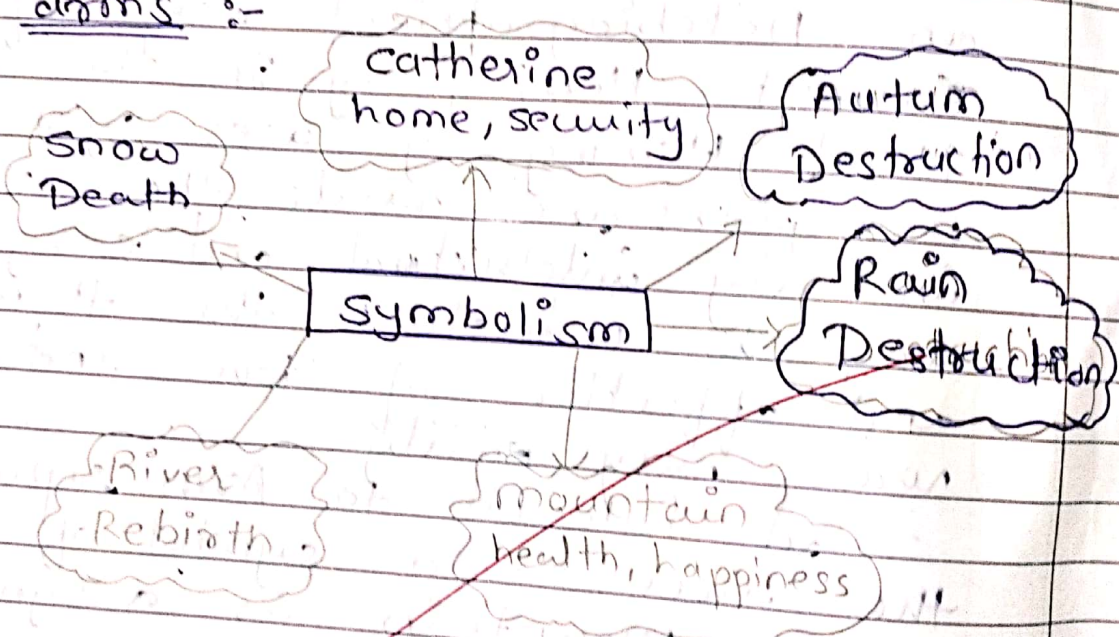
Subject: Appreciating Novel Paper: _____

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S.E. Q.No.

Question No: 1

2] Symbolism in a Farewell to Arms :-



4 1/2

A Farewell to Arms is written by Ernest Hemingway. Born in 21 July 1897 in Oak Park. He want to serve his life in War therefore he passionately admitted in War.

10.
He rejected from his own army due to poor eye sight. After that he became a journalist when he knew about the Italy Army forces. He joined the Italy in first world war. Ernest Hemingway as a serving in army experiences many things during that. He falls in love with Agnes.

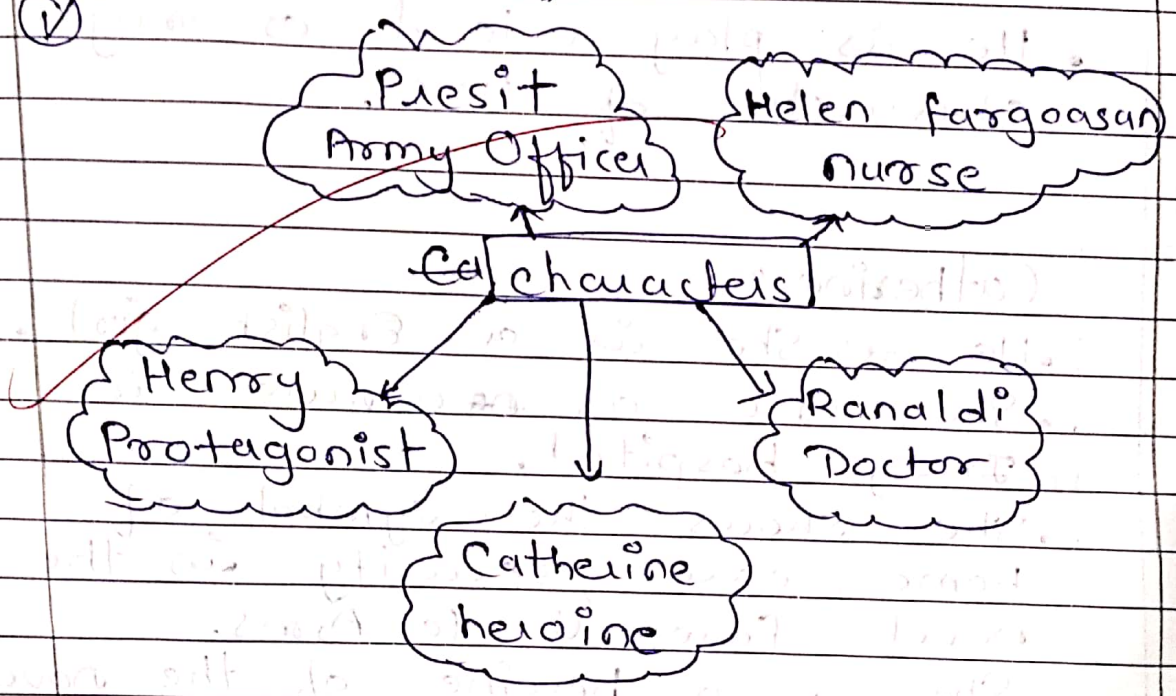
A Farewell to Arms is an Autobiographical novel of Ernest Hemingway. In this novel Hemingway uses symbols metaphors and simile the novel is very intellectual and easy way to understand the theme and affection of love and war very easily.

A Farewell to Arms represent the river as a symbol of rebirth. Mountain is a symbol of happiness, health, Snow is symbol of death, Coleera is a symbol of harshness of life. Catherine is also use as a symbol of love, home, care, security.

4

A. Farewell to Arms is a novel written by Ernest Hemingway. He is Novelist, Journalist and physician. He served in Italy army as Ambulance Driver. The Novel is an autobiographical novel of Ernest Hemingway. In this Novel many characters are as below.

①



4/2

Ch. Characters :->

Fredric Henry :-
 This character is taken from the A Farewell to Arms. He is a protagonist of the novel. He served in Italy army force.

- He is an American citizen but serve in Italy army forces in first world war.
- He faces the problems in love and war affection of life emotionally.
- He serve as an Ambulance Driver but she want to lead in front line.
- He is play a lead or major character of novel.

Catherine :-

- He as She is a English girl.
- She serve as ~~nurse~~ nurse in Italy hospital.
- She shows the symbol of home, care, security in the novel Farewell to Arms.
- She is a heroine of the novel.
- She is a play a lead role of or major character of novel.
- She at the end of the novel death due to her pregnancy.

Ranaldi :-

He is a minor character of the novel.



INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: Kotwal Shumaila Arif Roll No.: 23

Class: T.Y.B.A Division: Date: 9/2/2024

Subject: Appreciating Novel Paper:

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स.क्र./Q.No.

He is a doctor of the hospital in Italy.
He is a friend of Fedric Henry.

~~Helen Fargosans~~
Hellen Fargosan is a scottish nurse in the novell.
She plays minor character of the novel.
When she know about the love affair of Fedric henry and Catherine then she inform the Army officer about that.

5

Earnest Hemingway is born in Oak Park, Illinois in ~~1887~~ July 21 1887. Earnest Hemingway passionately want to serve in Army but rejected by the American Army due to poor eyesight.

Earnest Hemingway then go to his uncle town and become a journalist. When he knows about the Army forces of Italy needs soldiers then he admitted in Italy Army. He serve as a Ambulance driver but he want to serve front in the war. When one soldier injured then the Italy Army give the place of front to Earnest Hemingway. Earnest Hemingway when lead in the war, he injured from the knee of first legs then he admitted to hospital. When he admitted in the hospital one nurse take care of him. Then the Earnest Hemingway feels love and affection towards that nurse name Agnes.

When the Agnes refuses the proposal then the Hemingway

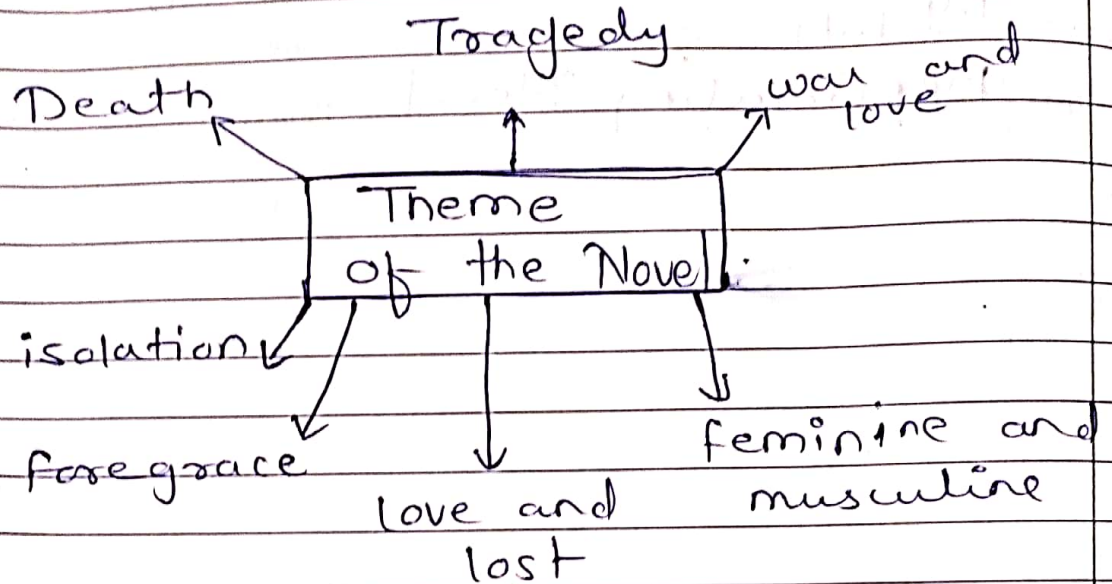
return back to his birth place and live his life. He meet their many nobel literature persons of this time. He writes many things but he does not famous for that. One day his friend told that for famous you must go for the tragic situations in life. Then the story of their past is told by the Ernest Hemingway to his friend. Then he inspired through the story force to write. When the Ernest Hemingway uses the different techniques and narrative style in the novel and represent his story very prolific manner. He got major success for his novel and give the nobel prize in English literature.

6] The Earnest Hemingway was a English writer, novelist, journalist and physician. He born in Oak Park 21 July 1887. He serve in Italy army in first world war.

The Novel 'A Farewell to Arms' is a novel literature piece of Earnest Hemingway. This Novel consist of love and war as a theme. In this novel very simple

1

Theme of the Novel :->



4 1/2

A Farewell to Arms is written by Ernest Hemingway. He served in Italy Army force as Ambulance driver. Later he lead to front and injured from the other Army and hospitalise. When he hospitalise, he felt love from the nurse serve and care at that time. The A Farewell to Arms is an Auto biographical novel.

In this novel The Ernest Hemingway very simple narrative style write the story and

plots. very prolific way. The
writer is also journalist.
He published A Farewell to
Arms in 1928 and 1930.

He very vividly picture the
characters and uses symbols
to prolific way.

The Theme of the novel
Shows Tragedy, war and love,
Death, isolation, fragrance,
love and lost, feminine and
masculine.

- 7] A Farewell to Arms novel
written by Ernest Hemingway.
This novel is Nobel award
winning novel. In this novel
Ernest Hemingway uses
major character as a Fredric
Henry and Catherine whereas
minor characters as a Randall,
Perist, Helen Ferguson, and etc.
- 4] This story novel story revolves
around the protagonist Henry.
The character goes on
many changes of emotionally
and isolation feeling. At the
starting he feel love with
the many girls. But at the

Catherine is a also a major
 case character of this novel.
 She symbolise as home, safe
 security. Snow uses as a
 symbol of death. Colera
 is also use as a symbol
 Mountain uses as a symbol
 of health, happiness.

Hellen ferguson is a scottish
 nurse serve in Italy hospital.
 She inform the officer about
 the affair of Fedric and
 Catherine.

When Catherine at the end
 of death due to pregnancy
 a complication.

Fedric Henry feel very emotionally
 isolation and at end.

Rain is symbol of death.
 where River is a symbol
 of rebirth.



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National Campus, Sarada Circle, Maulana Azad Road, Nashik-422001
Internal Examination

Class: SYBBA

Date: 12/09/2023

Subject : Supply Chain Management Paper: 302 Marks : 30 Duration: 1 hour 45 min

Instructions

3. *All questions are compulsory.*
4. *Figures to the right indicate full marks*

Explain in Brief (Any -2)

(20 Marks)

1. What is Supply Chain Management ? Explain the Significance of Supply Chain Management
2. Describe the Essential Features of Supply Chain Management
3. Explain How can Organisation achieve Efficient Supply Chain

Short Notes (Any – 2)

(10 Marks)

4. Reverse logistics
5. Push and Pull System of Supply Chain
6. Challenges of Supply Chain Management



INTERNAL EXAMINATION 20-23-24

Name of the Student: Malak Arshin Naim Roll No.: 21

Class: Sy.BBA Division: — Date: 12/09/23

Subject: Supply Chain Management Paper: 302

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28/30

Excellent Paper

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Q. 2

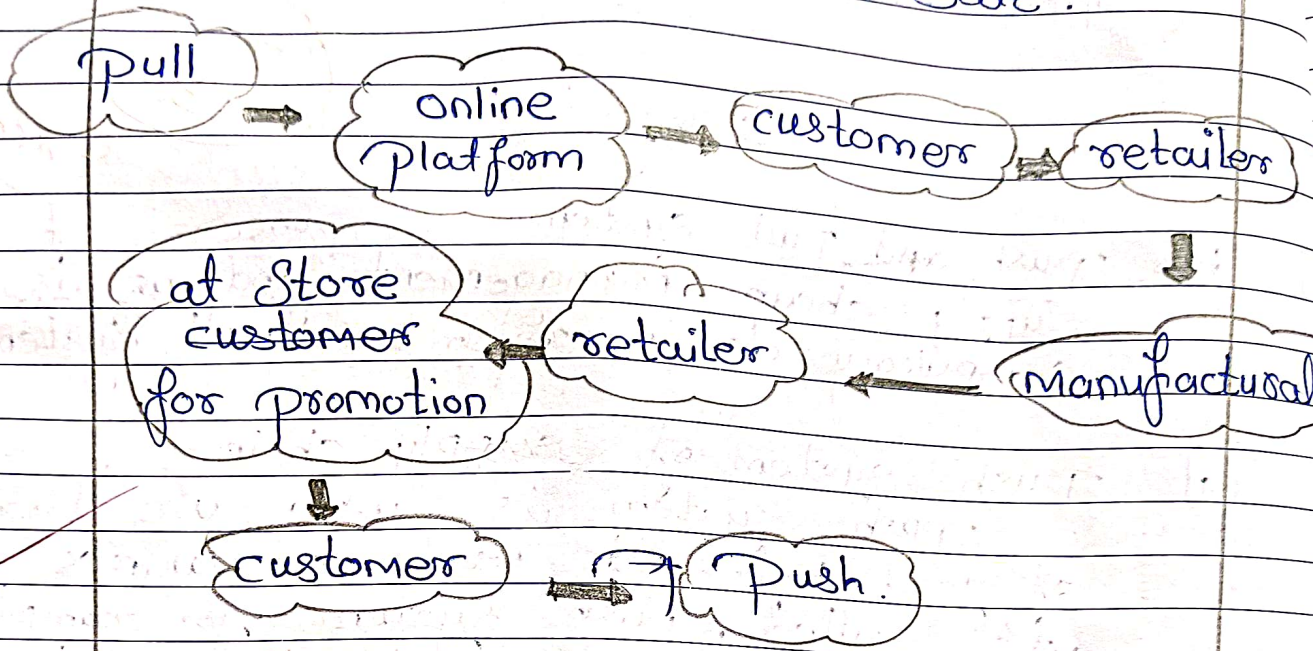
2] Ans push and pull system is process of supply chain management and it is compulsory do in push and pull system.

1] push system of supply chain:-
push system is when we forecast of good before its need and wants it's called push system for example hotel when we go and oth and by kraker on dewali that is push system because they manufactural before we want before dewali they made they are very confident what they forecast that will be sale.

2] pull system of supply chain:-
pull system when customer order some after they forecast and manufacture a then sale that is push pull system for example:- Hotel when we go

to for eat something in hotel we order that then make and set Sale.

In pull system they make goods after order they are very confident that made that will be sale.

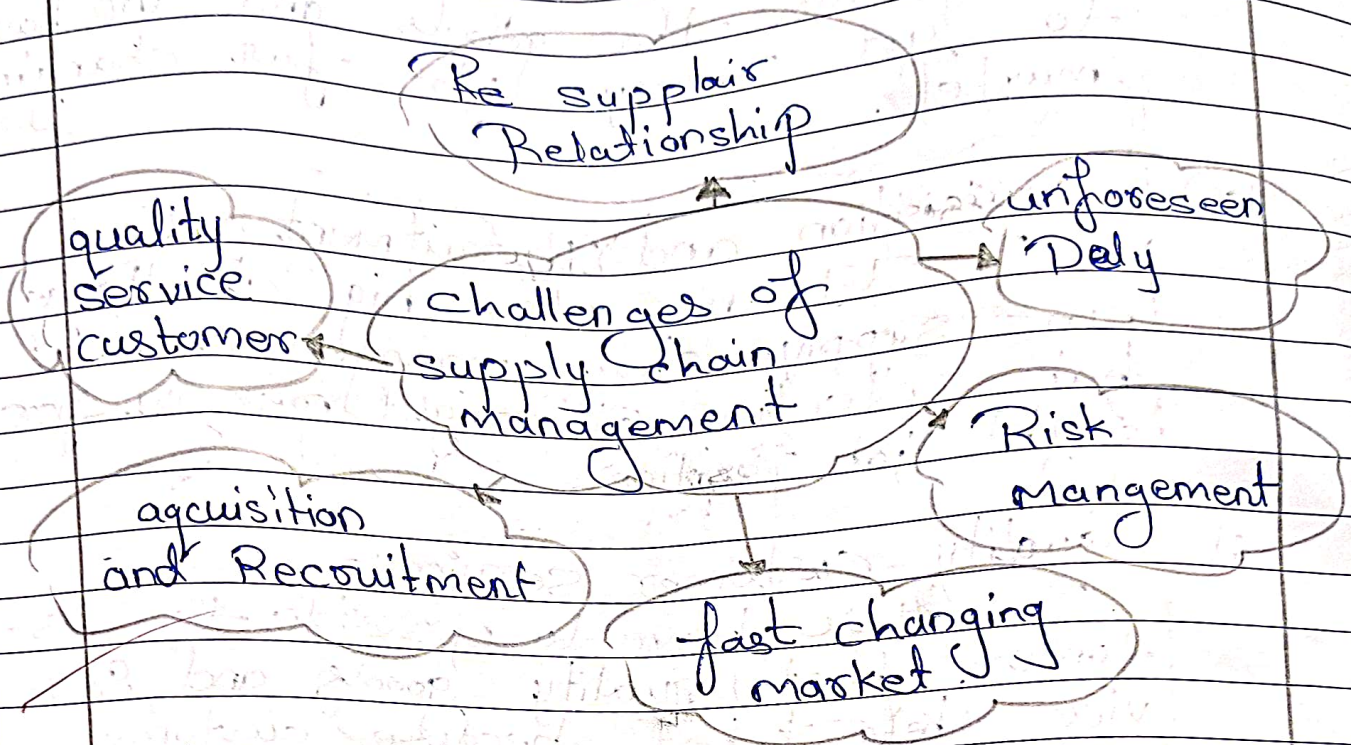


③ Ans — there are more challenges of supply chain management.

i] Supplier Relationship:-

In supply chain management it is very important to make Relationship between supplier and customer to growth an organization and sale of goods properly if between supplier and customer have not good Relationship that organization can not growth prope

ly that's why Relation is very important in supply chain management.



2) 2) uniforeseen Delay :-
Because of some resone time got Delay and that product will be get demage.

3) Risk mangement :-
In sy. supply chain management there alot of Rist to transfer and logistics of goode.

4) fast changing market :-
In supply chan management if th trend got change that's

is very biggest disadvantage of supply chain management we have to think about future then make manufacture the goods and we have to get ready for fast changing market.

5) Acquisition and Recruitment :- It is also big challenge in supply chain management for selection of right person for right job position.

6) Quality Customer Service :- We have to provide to customer best quality goods and service before because customer will be satisfy for us.

5



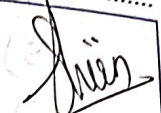
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INTERNAL EXAMINATION 20-23-24

Name of the Student: Malak Arshin / Naim Roll No.: 21

Class: Sy BBA Division: — Date: 12/09/23

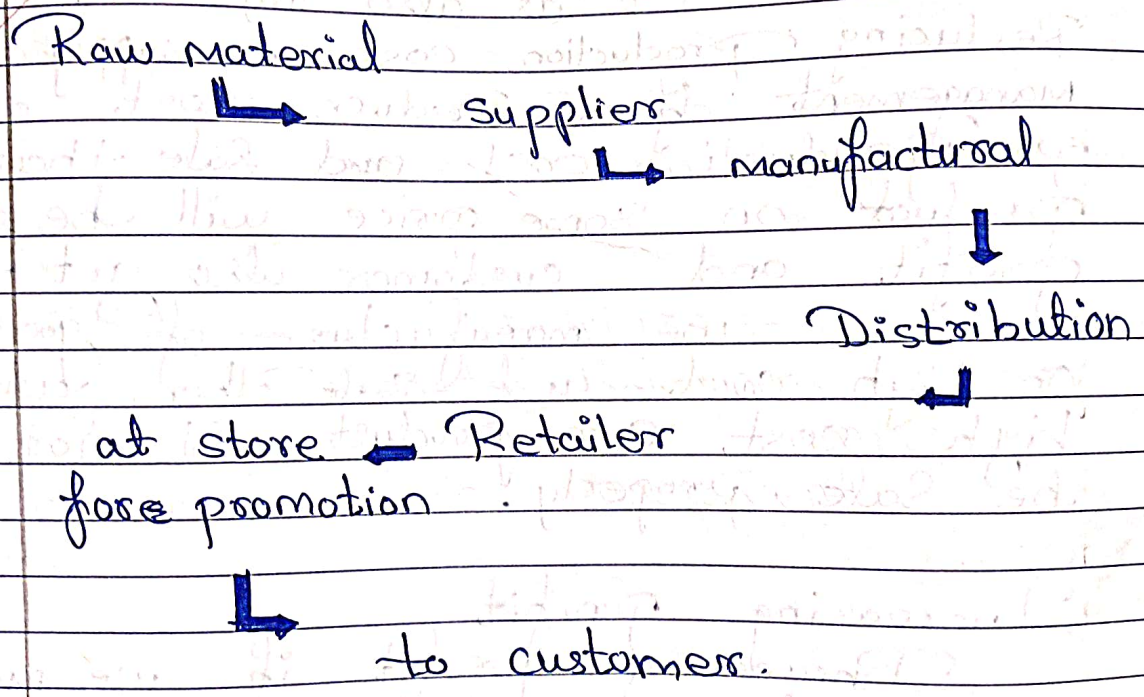
Subject: Supply chain management Paper: 302


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Q. 1

1] Ans Supply chain management is when we manufacture of goods and service from Raw material to go hand upon of customers it's called supply chain management.



5

Some significance of supply chain management.

- 1) Reducing purchasing cost.
- 2) Reducing production cost
- 3) Increasing Profit
- 4) Increasing feasibility.
- 5) Reducing time
- 6) Protec the policy
- 7)

1) Reducing purchasing cost :-
 One of the most important significance of supply chain management if we reduce cost of purchasing we get profit.

2) Reducing production cost :-
 It is also important to Reducing production cost in supply chain management if we reduce cost of production cost and sale that product on some price will be get profit. and customer also get happy because we manufacture of goods on high cost and sale them with high cost our product will not be sale properly.

3) Increasing Profit
 Increasing Profit if we made and manufactural that product on low purchasing cost low production cost we can Increase Our



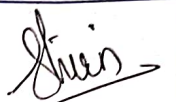
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INTERNAL EXAMINATION 20-23-24

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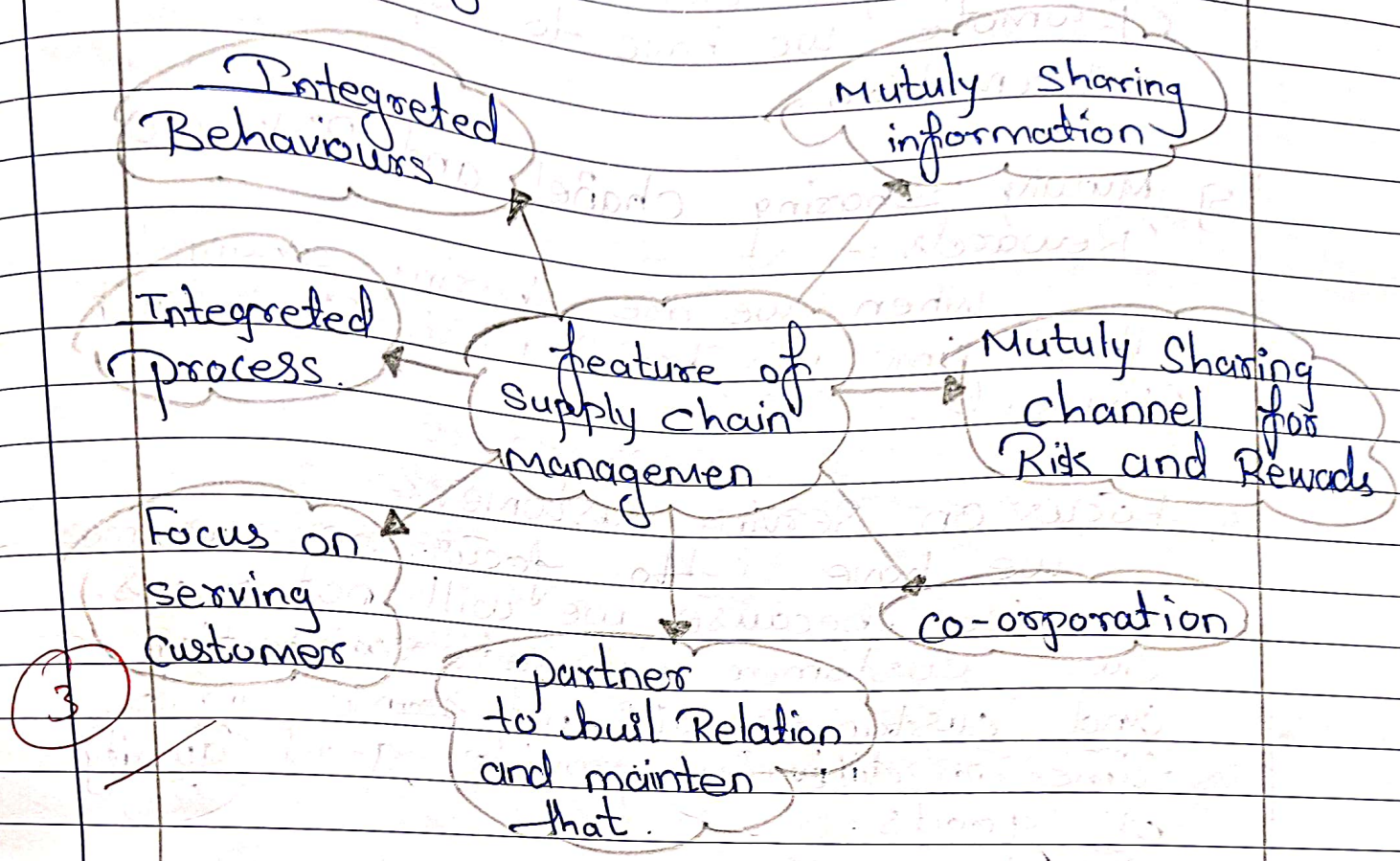
Class: Sy BBA Division: - Date: 12/09/23

Subject: Supply chain management Paper: 302


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	will be increase our profit.
4)	<u>Increasing flexibility :-</u> In supply chain management we will manage every thing properly that is very important increasing flexibility.
5)	<u>Reducing time</u>

2/Ans There are more feature in supply chain management.



1) Integrated Behaviours :-
 Integrated Behaviours is very and one of the most important in supply chain management from manufactural Retailer and Distribution is use in supply chain management. we have to get go's together.

2) Mutully Sharing information :-
 mutully Sharing information

In Supply chain management we have to promote our goods and service and then people will be come firstly promote we have to spend share information.

3) Mutually sharing channel and Risk and Rewards :-

When we are sharing channel that time we have more Risk and Rewards.

4) Focus on Serving customer :-

we have to focus on customer service because we will not focus. Our customer not get satisfaction and customer will not come again. time on delivery provide good quality of goods.

5) Partner to build and maintain Relation :-

In Supply chain management we have to build and maintain relationship to for growth An Organization.

6)

Co-operation :-

every employees and every one co-ordinate from these job. from Raw material to on hand of customer every one co-ordinate. these job.

7) Integrated process.

Integrated process is one of the most important process in Supply chain management. like from manufacturing to distribution they integrated process.

properly

⑤



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Term II Internal Examination Feb-2024

Class: SYBBA(CA)

Date: 05/02/2024

Subject: Networking

Paper: CA-401

Mark : 30

Duration: 1hrs30 Min

Instructions

10. All questions are compulsory.
11. Figures to the right indicate full marks
12. Use of logtable and calculator is allowed.

Q1. Answer the following questions in short (any 5)

[2* 5= 10M]

- 1) What is Network Components?
- 2) What is Star Topology?
- 3) Define Computer Network.
- 4) What is Protocol?
- 5) Enlist Advantage and Disadvantage of Network
- 6) What is topology?

Q2. Answer in Brief (any 4)

[3* 4= 12M]

- 1) What are the Standard? What are the two types of standard?
- 2) Explain the layered network model. What are the advantages?
- 3) What are the Application of Computer Network?
- 4) What are the different modes of communication? Explain any one .
- 5) Explain server based and peer to peer LAN's.

Q3. Answer in Brief (any 2)

[4* 2= 8M]

- 1) Define Network Topology. List different types of Topologies. Explain any one in detail.
- 2) Explain the relationship between services and protocol.
- 3) Define the Term.
 - A) LAN
 - B) Interface
 - C) Wireless Network
 - D) Communication Modes



INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: Noorun Shabbir Khan

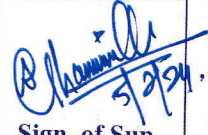
Roll No.: CAS 012

Class: SY BBA-CA Division: _____

Date: 5/2/24

Subject: Networking

Paper: CA-401


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S./Q.No.	
Q1)	Answers the following questions in short (any-5) <p style="text-align: center;">Q1=10</p>
→ 2)	<p>Star Topology :-</p> <p>In star topology, all the cables run from the computers in a central location where they are all connected by a device called hub or switch.</p>
→ 3)	<p>Computer Network :-</p> <p>Meaning :- Computer Network is a set or collection of computing devices that are linked to each other in order to communicate and share their resources to each other.</p> <p>Definition :-</p> <p>"Computer network is a collection of computer system which can communicate or interact with each other."</p>

→ 4)

Protocol :-

A protocol is very important in networking without a protocol network is meaningless.

A protocol is a set of rules that governs the communication between computers on a network.

These rules include ~~guidd~~ guidelines that regulate the following characteristics of network :- access methods, allowed physical topologies, types of cabling and speed of data transfer.

eg = Ethernet, Localtalk, Tokenring, FDDI, ATM etc.

→ 6)

Topology :-

The word topology comes from "Topos" which is a Greek word for "place".

When you design a network your choice of topology will be determined by the size, architecture, cost and management of network.

Topology is a physical layout for computers, switch, cables, routers and other components of a network.

→ 1) Q. Network Components :-

Components of network are :-

- ① Computers (at least two)
- ② A cable that connects the two devices
- ③ A Network interface cable on each computer (called as Network Interface Card NIC).
- ④ A switch
- ⑤ Network Operating System Software.
- ⑥ Uninterruptible power supply (optional).

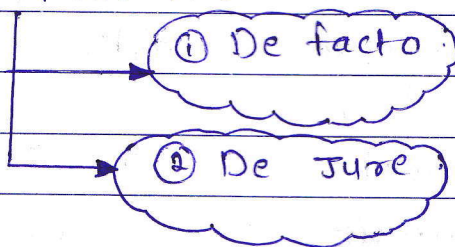
Q2) Answer in Brief (any - 4) :-

→ 1) Standards :-

Q2 = 12

Standards are essential in creating & maintaining an open and creative market for the equipment manufacturers and they also guarantee National and International interoperability of data, telecommunication, technology and process.

• Types of Standards :-





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INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: Noorun Shabbir Khan Roll No.: CAS 012

Class: SY BBA - CA Division: - Date: 5/2/24

Subject: Networking Paper: CA - 401


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	<p>Simple. To reduce the design complexity of a protocol, most networks are organized as series of layers or levels. Each layer is build upon its predecessor i.e., previous layer.</p> <p>④ The numbers of layers used, name of each layer, contents of each layer and functions of each layer are different from each network to another network</p> <p>⑤ But the purpose of each layer is to provide offer services to higher layers is same in all the networks.</p>

(1) Defacto :-

Defacto means "by fact" or "by convention".

The standards that have not been approved by an organized body but have been adopted as standards through widespread use are De facto standards.

The De facto standards are often established originally by manufacturers who seek to define functionality of new product of technology.

(2) De Jure :-

De Jure means "by Law" or "by regulations".

These standards have been legislated by an official body.

These are usually led by government or government appointed agencies.

→ (2) Layered Network Model :-

① Network are setup with protocol hierarchy that divides the communication tasks into several layers.

② A protocol is a set of rules for communication within layers.

③ Design of the protocol should be

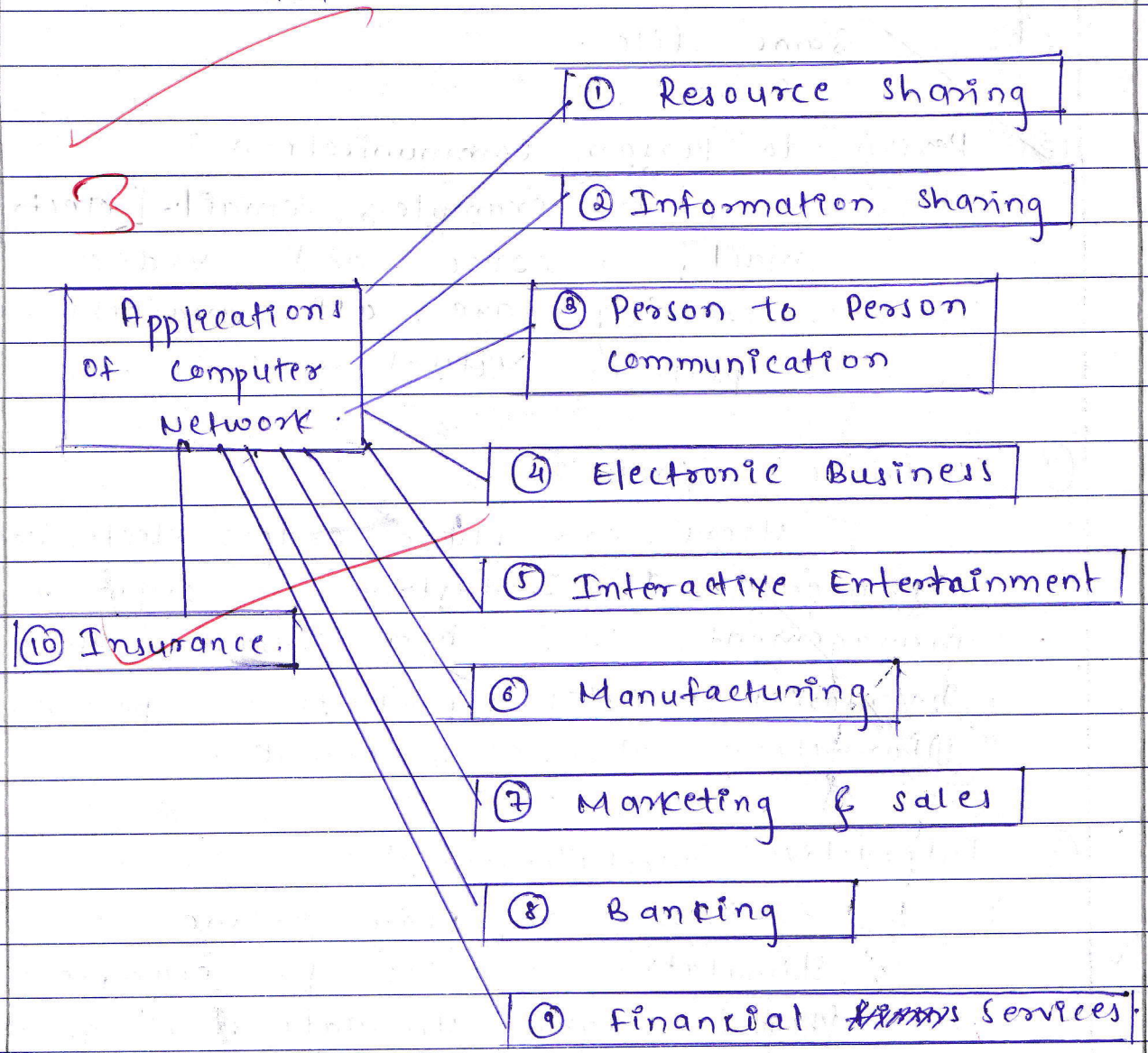
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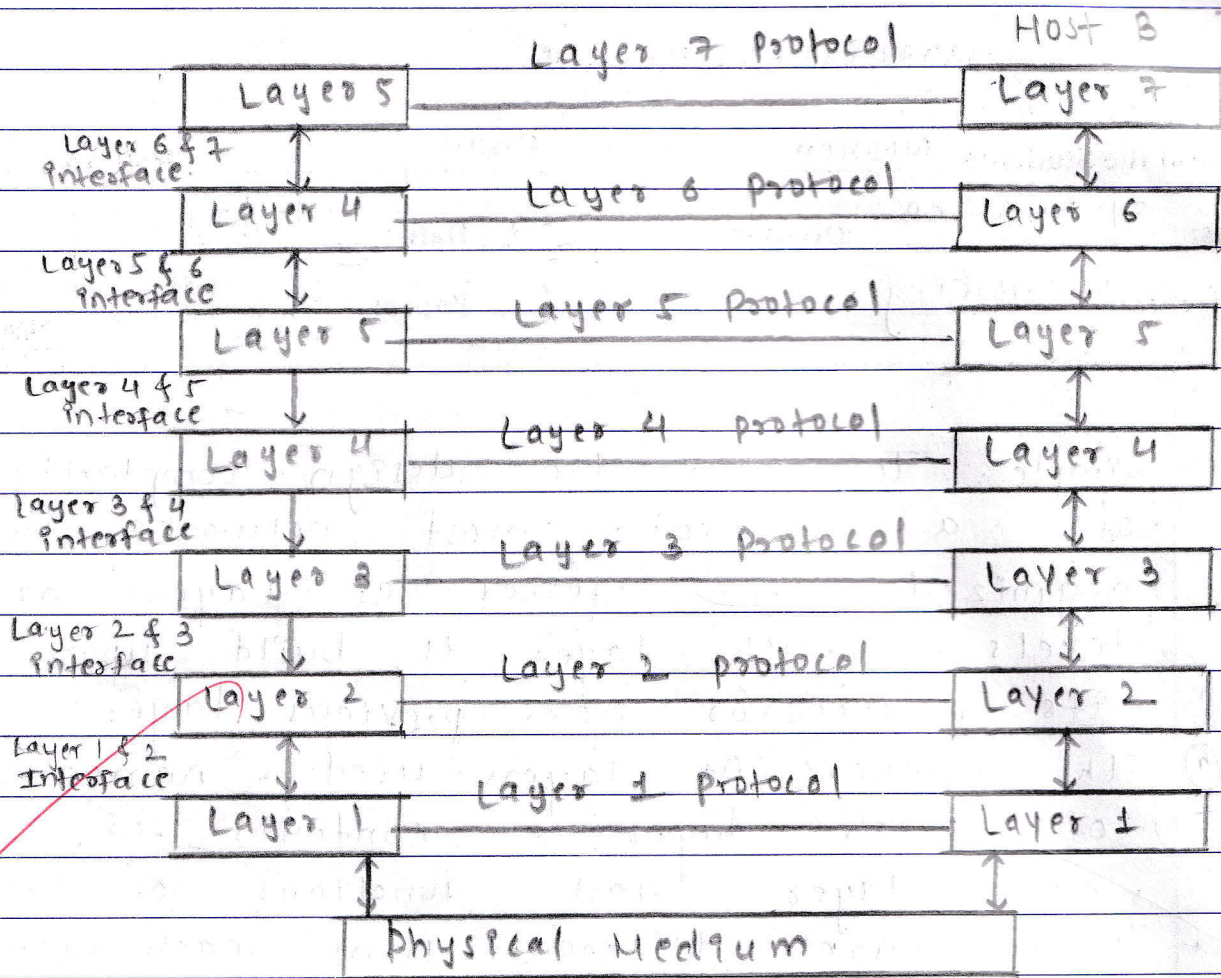
- ③ Easier exchange of parts at later time.
- ④ Development by teams is aided because of logical segmentation.

3) Applications of Computer Network :-

Computer Network :-

Definition - "A computer Network is a collection of computers systems which can communicate and interact with each other."





• Layers , Protocols , Interfaces

• Advantages :-

- ① Segmentation of High level from Small level issues. Complex problems can be broken into smaller more manageable pieces.
- ② Since, the specification of a layer says nothing about its implementation, the implementation details of a layer is hidden (abstracted) from other layers.

① Resource Sharing :-

Resources are available to anyone regardless of the physical location of the resources and the users.

② Information Sharing :-

Allows user access to data stored in other's computers. This keeps everyone up to date on latest data since it's all in the same file.

③ Person to Person Communication :-

For example, email [electronic mail], voice and video conferencing are all available to perform virtual meetings.

④ Electronic Business :-

Users can place orders electronically if needed. In industries or organization, management can keep track of inventories, sales, production, personal information through network.

⑤ Interactive Entertainment :-

Users can play online stimulation games for example, virtual flight stimulators, Age of Empires etc. Allow users to



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INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: Noorun shabbir Khan Roll No.: CAS 012

Class: SY BBA - CA Division: - Date: 5/2/24

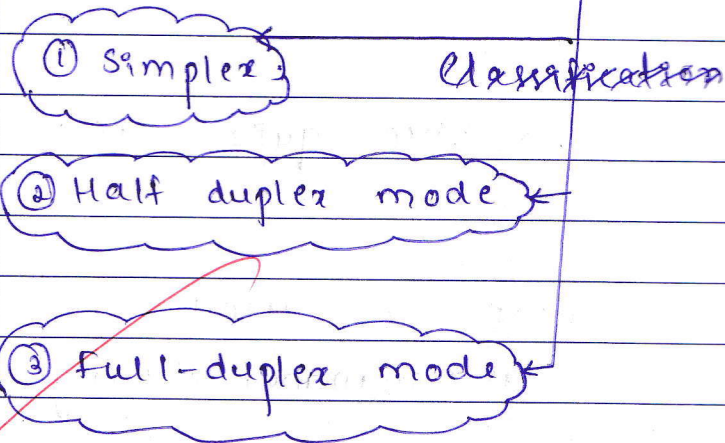
Subject: Networking Paper: CA-401

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प्र.क्र./Q.No.	
	Chat, watch movies, solve quiz etc.
⑥	<p>Manufacturing :- Computer network is used in manufacturing and in manufacturing process also. for example, CAD [Computer Aided Design] and CAM [Computer Aided Manufacturing].</p>
⑦	<p>Banking :- This technology also allows banks to be able to take banking transactions and update records in real time.</p>
→ 4)	<p>Modes of Communication :- In data communication, exchange of information takes place through transmission modes which defines the direction of the flow of information between two compa communication devices i.e., it tells the direction</p>

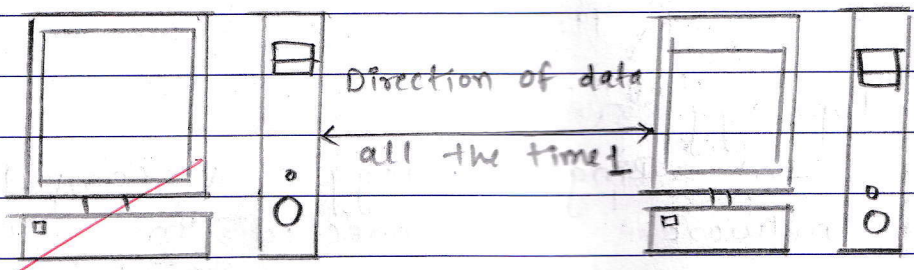
of the signal flow between two devices. Communication between devices can be simplex, half-duplex and full-duplex transmission modes.

• Types of Communication :-



(3) Full duplex mode :-

- (a) In full duplex mode [also called duplex] both station can transmit and receive simultaneously.
- (b) The full duplex mode is like a two-way street with traffic flowing in both the direction.
- (c) In full duplex mode, signal going in either direction share the capacity of the links.
- (d) for eg = Mobile phones operate in full duplex mode. when two person talks on mobilephone each can listen and talk simultaneously.



• Full Duplex Mode

Q3 = 7

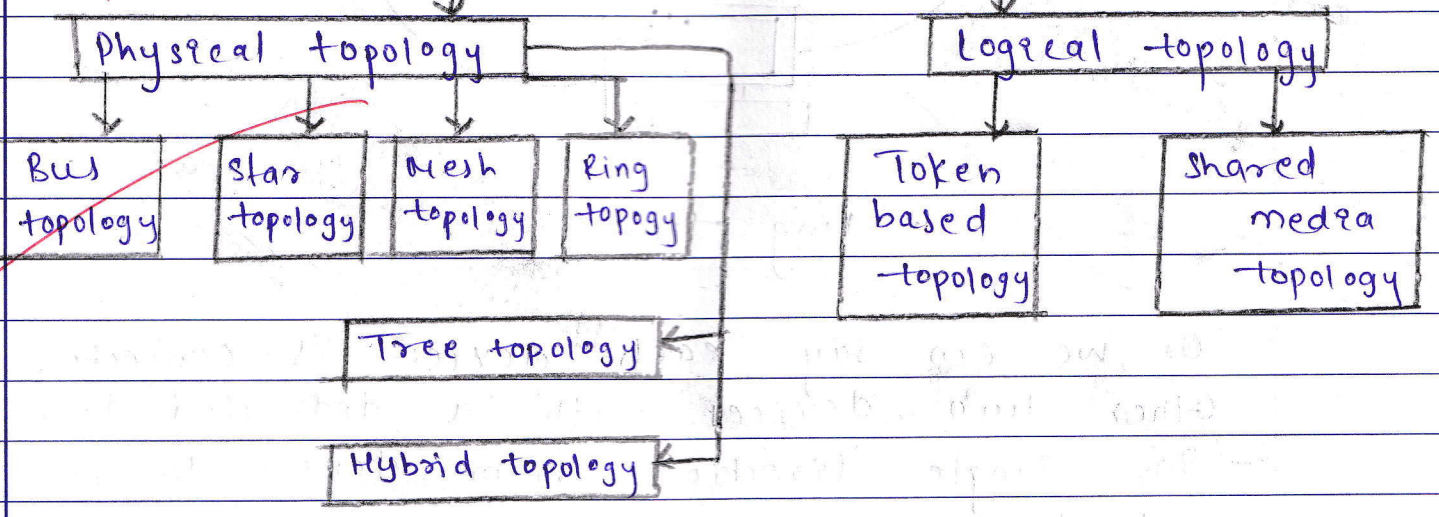
1) Topology :-

The word topology comes from "Topos" which is a Greek word for "place".

When you design a network your choice of topology will be determined by the size, architecture, cost and management of network.

3

Classification of Topology

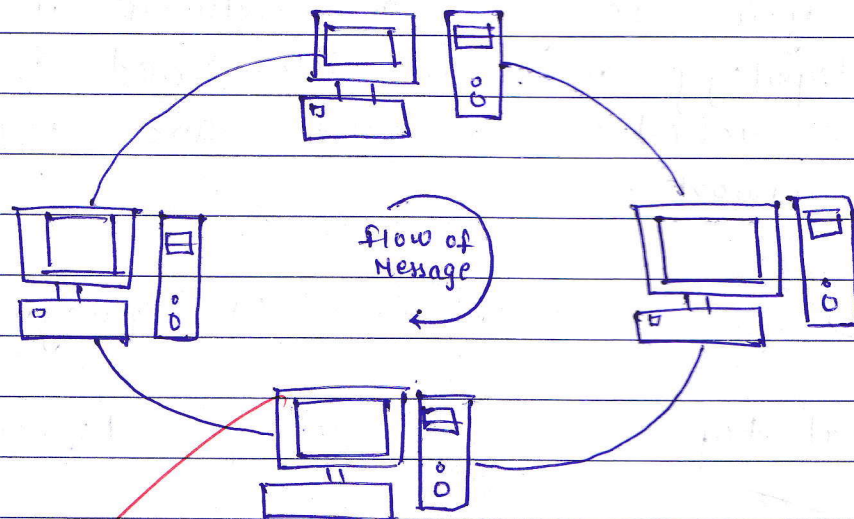


Types of topology.

① Ring topology :-

In Ring topology, a computer in a network is connected in a circular fashion which is a form of a ring.

In other words, in ring topology, each computer is connected to next computer with the last one connected to the first.



• Ring topology .

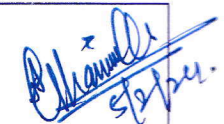
Or we can say each device is connected to other two devices with a dedicated link in single direction from device to device.



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INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: Noorun Shabbis Khan Roll No.: CAS 012
 Class: SY BBA-CA Division: - Date: 5/2/24
 Subject: Networking Paper: CA-401


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→ 2) Define the Terms

① LAN :-

① LAN stands for Local Area Network.

② LAN is a group of computers and associated peripheral devices connected to communication channels, capable of sharing files and other resources to several users.

③ Local Area Network is a privately owned network

④ It covers small geographical area [less than \pm km]

⑤ for eg, Home, offices, cyber cafe etc.

② Interface :-

The physical communication between each pair of adjacent layers is known as interface.

The interface defines the primitive operations & services that lower layer offers to the upper one.

① Most important considerations is the defining clear interface.

② Wireless Network :-

Wireless communication is one of the fastest growing technology. ~~The~~ The demand for ~~communication~~ connecting devices without the need of wires is increasing everywhere. The word wireless is dictionary dictionary defined as "having no wires".

④ Communication Modes :-

In data communication exchange of information takes place through transmission modes which defines the direction betw of flow of information between two communication devices. Communication between devices can be simplex, half duplex and full duplex mode.



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Internal Examination February 2024

Class: TYBBA(CA)

Date: 07/02/2024

Subject: Advance Java

Paper: CA-603

Mark : 30

Duration: 1hrs30min

Q1. Answer the following questions in short (any 5)

[2* 5= 10]

- 7) JDBC Driver
- 8) Meta Data
- 9) Statement
- 10) Result set
- 11) Callable statement
- 12) Prepared Statement

Q2. Answer in Brief (any 3)

[4* 3 = 12M]

- 1) Describe JDBC-ODBC Bridge in detail.
- 2) What is difference between a connection and statement?
- 3) Differentiate between a Statement and Prepared Statement Interface.
- 4) Explain architecture of JDBC in detail.


Q3. Answer in Brief (any 2)

[4* 2 = 8M]

- 1) Program to insert data into table student and search record and display the information of students?
- 2) Write program for Prepared Statement?
- 3) Write program for Statement class?

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"National Campus", Maulana Azad Road, Sarda Circle, Nashik - 422001.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION *Internal 24 Feb*30
30*Shah*Name of the Student: *Shaikh Samir Yasin* Roll No.: *TY024*Class: *TY BBA (CA)* Division: _____ Date: *7-2-24*Subject: *Advance java* Paper: *CA-603*
7/2/24
Sign. of Sup.

/Q.No.

Q-1

~~1~~ *Jdbc Drives*

Jdbc is a Application Program Interface (API) used to make connection between java Application and database Server.

~~2~~

Jdbc - java Database Connectivity usually consist of two Tier and three tier architecture.

~~2~~ *meta Data.*

metaData is a Data about Data. meta Data consist of information of database such as Tables, Type, Version etc.

~~2~~

• meta Data has following Types.

1. Database metadata
2. Resultset metadata.
3. processset metadata.

- meta Data uses `getMetaData()` method to retrieve meta information.

3. Statement

Statement is SQL interface used to submit SQL Query to database.

- It uses `createStatement()` method to create instance of Statement.

Syntax:

```
Statement st = con.createStatement();
```

4. ResultSet

ResultSet holds the value and info. retrieve after executing SQL Query into database server. It can also contain SQL Exception.

- It act as Iterator and point toward first row.

Syntax

```
ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery(query);
```

5. Prepared Statement

PreparedStatement is a sub class of Statement class that extend `java.sql` class.

- java uses `PreparedStatement` to execute query in a database.

- Generally `PreparedStatement` execute query which is has to repeat several times.

- it also uses to pass parameter in sql query.

Syntax:

```
PreparedStatement pst = con.prepareStatement(query);
```


• Advantage

- it is very easy to use
- effective nature.
- Cost reduce.

• Disadvantage

- It required to install ODBC drivers in each client machine.
- Slow compared to other drivers implementation.
- Complex to maintain and switch between multiple database.

3. Statement and Prepared Statement

Statement

- It is use to execute SQL query without Parameters.
- it is base class.
- Syntax:
Statement st = con.createStatement();

Prepared Statement.

- it is use to execute SQL query with parameters.
- it is sub class of Statement.
- Syntax:
PreparedStatement pst = con.prepareStatement(Query);

✓ - CreateStatement() method use to create Instance.

- Statement is a interface of java.sql class.

= Example

```
st.execute("Select * from emp;");
```

- PreparedStatement() method use to create Instance.

- PreparedStatement is a extend of Statement class. - Example

```
ps.execute("Insert into values(?,?,?);");
```




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INTERNAL EXAMINATION In Room 2 Feb 24

Name of the Student: Shaukh Samir Yasin Roll No.: Ty024

Class: ty.BBA(CA) Division: _____ Date: 7-2-24

Subject: Advance java. Paper: CA-GS3

[Signature]
 7/2/24
 Sign. of Sup.

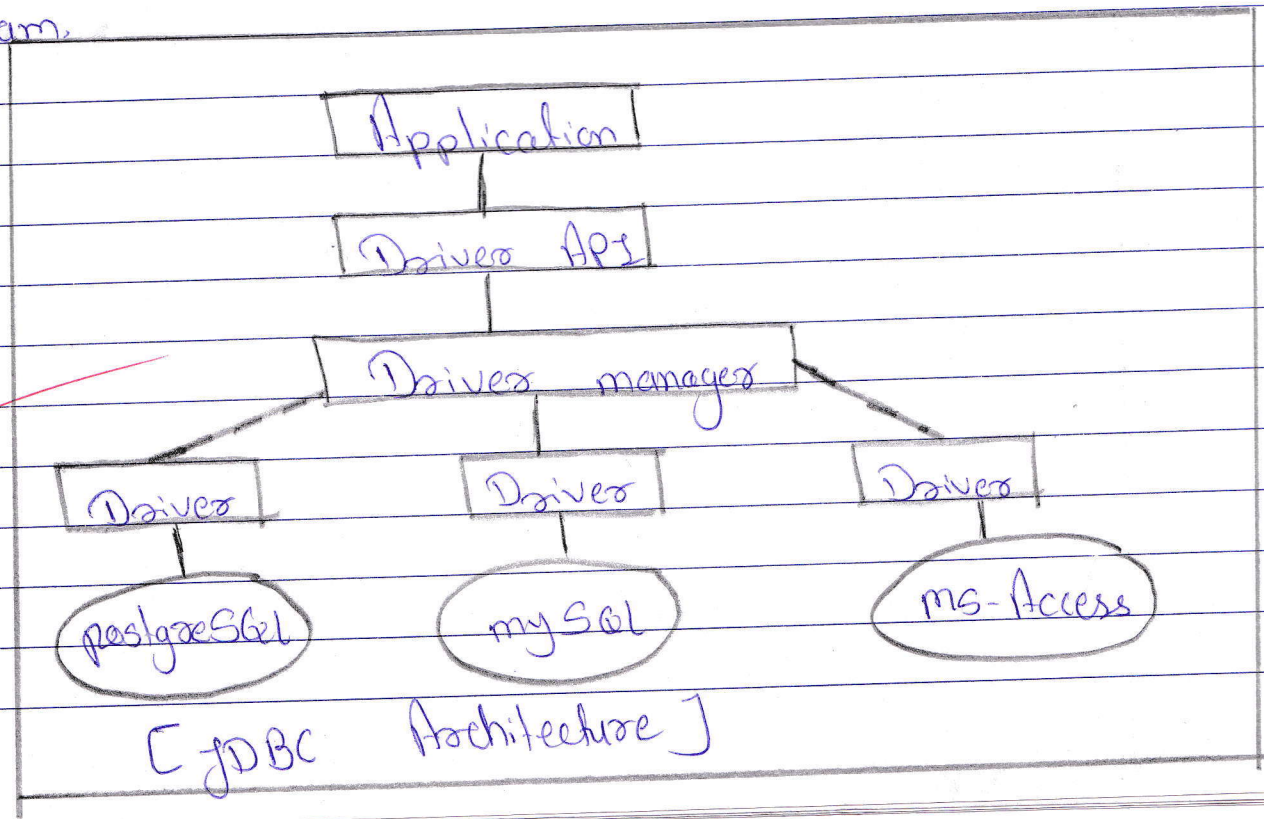
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4 Architecture of JDBC

⇒ JDBC architecture consist of two tiers and three tier layers. Usually JDBC uses two tier arch.

1. JDBC API: it provide Application to Drivers managers Connectivity.
 2. JDBC Drivers API: it provide Drive managers to Servers Connectivity.
- JDBC is an API that provide Establishment between java Application and Database Servers for easy data retrieve.

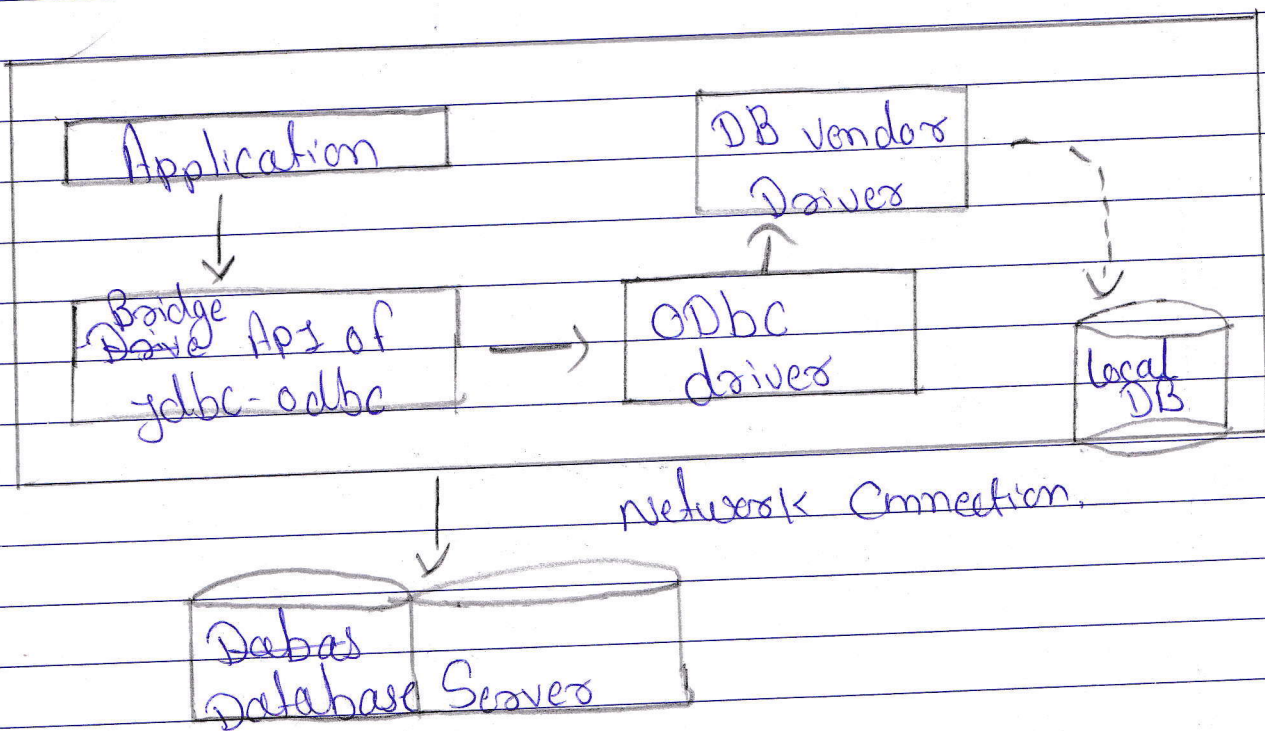
- Diagram



Q-2

JDBC - ODBC Bridge.

JDBC - ODBC Bridge often known as 'ODBC bridge' is a Type-1 Driver Implementation for Database Connection in Java Application.



[JDBC - ODBC Bridge]

- It is recommended to use this bridge only for experimental purposes and when no alternative is available.
- Application uses ODBC bridge to connect with local DB.
- ODBC driver has to be installed in the client machine.
- ODBC driver is not currently in use.

JDBC Components:

- Application:

it is a java Application inted to get Connection with Server Database.

- Driver managers:

Driver managers can manage multiple Drivers and Database and ensure that correct driver is connect to correct Database.

- Driver interface:

Driver Actually connect java Application with Database.

- Connection interface:

In order to make Connection and retrieve record from Database. it is necessary to establish Connection Instance.

- Statement:

use to execute Submit SQL Query in Driver.

- Resultset:

Hold the information retrieve after executing SQL Query.

- SQL Execution

- SQL Exception:

it manage Risk and potential Exception of SQL.

Q-3

2. Program for Prepared Statement

```
import java.sql.*; Statement.*;
```

```
import java.sql.*;
```

```
import java.io.*;
```

```
public class Demo
```

```
{
```

```
    public static void main (String args[])
```

```
    {
```

```
        try
```

```
        {
```

```
            Connection con;
```

```
            Prepared Statement ps;
```

```
            //connection
```

```
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
```

```
            con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/std","root","password");
```

```
            System.out.println("Connection Established...");
```

```
            String Query = "Insert into std Values (3,2,2);
```

```
            ps = con.prepareStatement(Query);
```

```
            ps.setInt(1, 101);
```

```
            // ps.setInt(2, Sonu); commented
```

```
            ps.setString(2, "Sonu");
```

```
            ps.setString(3, "cidco");
```

```
            ps.executeUpdate(); //execute
```

```
            Statement st = con.createStatement();
```

```
            Query = "Select * from std";
```



```
ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery(query);  
// Result in ResultSet
```

```
while(rs.next())  
{
```

```
    System.out.println(rs.getInt(1));
```

```
    System.out.println(rs.getString(2));
```

```
    System.out.println(rs.getString(3));
```

```
}
```

```
rs.close(); //close
```

```
con.close();
```

```
} catch (Exception e) //exception
```

```
{
```

```
    System.out.println("Exception" + e);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

• output:

Connection Established.....

101

Sonu

cidco



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INTERNAL EXAMINATION Team 2 Feb 24

Name of the Student: Shaikh Samir Yasin Roll No.: TY024

Class: TYBBACCA Division: _____ Date: 7-2-24

Subject: Advance java Paper: CA-603

7/12/24
 Sign. of Sup.

प्र.क्र./Q.No.

Q-3

3. // Write program for Statement

```
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.*;
```

```
public class Demo
{
```

```
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
```

```
        try
        {
```

```
            class.forName ("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection (
                "jdbc:odbc:emp", "root", "Psw");
            System.out.println ("Connection Established ...");
```

```
            String Query = "Select * from emp where
                empid = 101";
```

```
            System.out.println ("id | name | Salary | add");
```



```
Statement stmt = Con.createStatement();
```

```
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery("Query");
```

```
while (rs.next())
```

```
{
```

```
System.out.println(rs.getInt("id"));
```

```
System.out.println(rs.getString("ename"));
```

```
System.out.println(rs.getInt("Salary"));
```

```
System.out.println(rs.getString("addr"));
```

```
}
```

```
rs.close();
```

```
Con.close();
```

```
} catch (SQLException e)
```

```
{
```

```
    e.printStackTrace();
```

```
}
```

```
catch (ClassNotFoundException e2)
```

```
{
```

```
    e2.printStackTrace();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

• output

id	name	Salary	address
101	Sonu	70000000	Mumbai - 422009



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Term II Internal Examination Feb-2024

Class: FYBBA(CA)

Date: 07/02/2024

Subject: Business Mathematics

Paper: CA-203

Mark : 30

Duration: 1hr30 Min

Instructions

1. *All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Figures to the right indicate full marks*
3. *Use of logtable and calculator is allowed.*

Q1. Answer the following questions in short (any 5)

[2* 5 = 10M]

- 1) Two numbers are in ratio 7:8 and their sum is 195. Find the numbers.
- 2) Find the profit, if cost price of book is 195 and selling price of the same book is 200.
- 3) Find the loss, if cost price of book is 223 and selling price of the same book is 196?
- 4) Define Cost Price.
- 5) Define Direct proportion.
- 6) Define Ratio.

Q2. Answer in Brief (any 4)

[3* 4= 12M]

- 1) Ages of Madhav, Ajit and Dilip are in continued proportion. If Madhav is 4 years old and Dilip is 9 years old, what is the age of Ajit?
- 2) Find fourth proportion to 6, 8, 10.
- 3) If x varies directly as y and inversely as z and $x=12$ when $y=9$ and $z=16$, find y when $x=9$ and $z=24$
- 4) An ornament of gold weighing 28 gms contains gold and copper in the ratio 13:1. How much of pure gold must be added to it, so as to make the ratio of gold to copper 15:1?
- 5) Find the value of x , if (i) $x : 3 = (x+2) : 5$, (ii) $20 : x = 4 : 5$

Q3. Short Note on (any 4)

[2* 4 = 8M]

- 1) A man sold two machines at Rs 990 each. On one, he gained 10% and on the other, he lost 10%. Find percentage profit or loss in the total transaction.
- 2) A person buys a motor cycle for Rs 50000 and sells it at a loss of 20%. What is the selling price of the motor cycle?
- 3) A commission agent gets 10% Commission upto sale of Rs 50000 and 13% on the sale exceeding Rs 50000. In a month his sale are Rs 75000. Find his commission.
- 4) At what price should an article costing Rs 510 be sold so that after giving 15% cash discount a profit of 20% is made?
- 5) By selling a fruit juice at 15 the trade losses 10%. At what price should it be sold to gain 10%?



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INTERNAL EXAMINATION Feb - 2023 - 2024

29/2
30 **A**

Name of the Student: ATTAR ASMA MOHSIN Roll No.: 03

Class: FY-BBA (CA) Division: _____ Date: 07/02/2024

Subject: Business Mathematics Paper: CA-203



प्र.क्र./Q.No.

Q-1.

1.

Solⁿ: let, the numbers which are in ratio 7:8

be $7n$. $8n$.

The sum of the ratio = 145.

$$\therefore 7n + 8n = 145$$

$$\therefore 15n = 145$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{145}{15}$$

15

$$\therefore n = 13$$

Now, put $n = 13$ in $7n$ and $8n$.

$$\therefore 7 \times 13$$

$$= 91$$

$$\therefore 8 \times 13$$

$$= 104$$

\therefore The two numbers is 91 and 104.

2) The cost price of book is 195
 The selling price of book is 200

$$\therefore \text{Profit} = \text{Selling price} - \text{cost price}$$

$$= 200 - 195$$

$$= 5$$

\therefore The profit of the book is ₹5.

- 3) The cost price of book is 223 and
The selling price of book is 196.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{The loss} &= \text{Cost price} - \text{Selling price.} \\ &= 223 - 196 \\ &= 27.\end{aligned}$$

~~\therefore The loss in book selling is ₹27.~~

- 4) Cost Price:

The total amount paid for purchasing an article
then transport charge and other expenses of that
article etc is called as cost price.

- 5) Direct proportion:

If x and y is directly proportion to each other
then it is denoted as $x \propto y$.

then a constant is added $x = ky$ it is called as
direct proportion.

eg:

$a \propto b \rightarrow$ if a is directly proportional to b .

- 6) Ratio:

If a or b is are in ratio, it is written as
 $a:b$ or $\frac{a}{b}$.

eg:

Basically, $\frac{x}{y}$ or $x:y$

Comparison between two numbers is called as ratio.

3. if $n \propto y$
 soln $n = \frac{y}{2}$

$$n = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$n \propto \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\therefore n \propto \frac{y}{2}$$

when $n=12$ $y=9$ and $z=16$

$$\therefore n = k \frac{y}{2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$12 = \frac{9k}{16}$$

$$12 = k \frac{9}{16}$$

$$12 = \frac{9k}{16}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{64}{3}$$

$$\frac{64}{9} = k$$

Now,

when $n=9$ and $z=24$

from (1)

$$n = k \frac{y}{2}$$

$$216 = y \frac{64}{3}$$

$$9 = \frac{64}{3} \frac{y}{24}$$

$$63 \times 216 = y$$

$$\frac{648}{64} = \frac{1536}{3}$$

$$9 = y \frac{64}{3} \times 24$$

$$9 = y 512$$

$$9 = y \times 512$$

$$\therefore y = 56.8$$

The value of $y = 56.8$.

1. Since, ages of Madhav, Ajit and Dilip are in continued proportion.

$$4 :: 4 : n :: n : 9$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{n} = \frac{n}{9}$$

$$n^2 = 36$$

$$\therefore n = 6$$

∴ The ages of Ajit is 6 years.

∴ The ages of Madhav, Ajit and Dilip is 4, 6 and 9 respectively.

- 2) 6, 8, 10 fourth proportion = ?

$$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{10}{n}$$

$$\therefore 6n = 80$$

$$n = \frac{80}{6}$$

$$\therefore n = 13.33$$

∴ The fourth proportion is 13.33.

$$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{10}{n}$$

$$6n = 80$$

$$n = \frac{80}{6}$$



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INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: Attar Asma Mohsin Roll No.: 03

Class: F.Y. BBA(CA) Division: Date: 07/02/2024

Subject: Paper: CA-203



प्र.क्र./Q.No.

5) i) $n:3 = (n+2):5$

$$\frac{n}{3} = \frac{(n+2)}{5}$$

$$5n = 3(n+2)$$

$$5n = 3n + 6$$

$$5n - 3n = 6$$

$$2n = 6$$

$$n = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$\therefore n = 3$$

\therefore The value of $n = 3$.

ii) $20:n = 4:5$

$$\frac{20}{n} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$20 \times 5 = 4n$$

$$100 = 4n$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{100}{4}$$

$$\therefore n = 25$$

\therefore The value of $n = 24$.

Q.3.

1)

Soln:

Since, a man sold two machines.
each at Rs = 990.

from one machine he gained 10%
and from second he lost 10%.

S.P of machine is ₹ 990.

If cost price is ₹ 100 then selling price be ₹ 110.
The CP is ₹ 990, S.P is ₹.

$$\therefore \text{S.P} = \left(\frac{100 + y}{100} \right) \times 990 \quad \text{--- } \boxed{y = 10\%}$$

$$= \left(\frac{100 + 10}{100} \right) \times 990$$

$$= \frac{110}{100} \times 990$$

$$= 1089$$

loss,

$$\text{S.P} = \left(\frac{100 - 10}{100} \right) \times 990$$

$$= \left(\frac{90}{100} \right) \times 990$$

$$= 891$$

C.P of two machines

$$= 2 \times 990$$

$$= ₹ 1980$$

$$\boxed{\text{C.P} = 1980 ₹}$$

~~\therefore The total transaction = (1089 + 891) = ₹ 1980 \therefore C.P = ₹ 1980~~

Profit percentage: $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{1089}{1980} \times 100$$

$$= 55\%$$

∴ Profit percentage = 55%

Now,

$$\text{Loss percentage} = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{891}{1480} \times 100$$

$$= 45\%$$

∴ The loss percentage is 45%.

2)

solⁿ: Since :

motor cycle cost ₹ 50000
∴ loss is 20%.

C.P ₹ 50000 S.P ₹ n.

If C.P is ₹ 100 then S.P will be ₹ 80.

$$\text{S.P} = \left(\frac{100 - 20}{100} \right) \times n$$

$$= \left(\frac{100 - 20}{100} \right) \times 50000$$

$$= \left(\frac{80}{100} \right) \times 50000$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \times 50000$$

$$= 4 \times 10000$$

$$\text{S.P} = 40000$$

∴ The selling price of the motor cycle is ₹ 40000.

3)
Solⁿ:

commission agent gets 10% commission for sales of ₹ 50000.

& 13% on the sale exceeding Rs 50000.

Find his commission

10% commission upto sale ₹ 50000
= ₹ 49910

13% commission upto sale ₹ 50000
= ₹ 49913.

49910 + 49913 = 54904.



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INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: ATTAR ASMA MOHSIN. Roll No.: 02.

Class: Division: Date:

Subject: Paper:


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प्र.क्र./Q.No.

4)

Solⁿ: An article costing ₹ 510 sold after 15%
 cash discount . p.

cost price of article = 510

cost after cash discount

$$510 - 15\% [510]$$

If the cost price is ₹100 the discount will be ₹85

$$\therefore 510 - 85$$

$$= \boxed{425}$$

Profit = 20%

$$\therefore 510 + 20\% [510]$$

Now C.P is ~~510~~ 100 the profit will be ₹120

$$\therefore 510 + 120$$

$$\boxed{630}$$

\therefore The price will be ₹425 after 15% cash discount
 and after profit ₹630.



Youth Education & Welfare Society's
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK
National Campus, Sarada Circle, Maulana Azad Road, Nashik-422001
Internal Examination Feb 2023-24

Class: FYBSc(CS) **Date:** 05/02/2024 **Duration:** 8:00am to 09:45am
Subject: Relational Database Management System **Paper:** CS-112 **Mark:** 20

Q1) Attempt any Five of the following (5 Marks)

1. What is deadlock
2. Define Starvation.
3. What is Serializability?
4. What is serial and non-serial schedule?
5. Give syntax of stored Function.
6. What is precedence graph?

Q2) Attempt any Five of the following (15 Marks)

1. Explain the Acid Properties of Transaction
2. Explain the States of Transaction.
3. Define Cursor. Explain the types of cursor
4. Explain how to detect the deadlock in the system.
5. Define Troigger. Explain the types of trigger.
6. Explain the 2Phase Locking Protocol



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Internal Examination Feb 2023-24

Class: FYBSc(CS) **Date:** 05/02/2024 **Duration:** 8:00am to 09:45am
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Q1) Attempt any Five of the following (5 Marks)

1. What is deadlock
2. Define Starvation.
3. What is Serializability?
4. What is serial and non-serial schedule?
5. Give syntax of stored Function.
6. What is precedence graph?

Q2) Attempt any Five of the following (15 Marks)

1. Explain the Acid Properties of Transaction
2. Explain the States of Transaction.
3. Define Cursor. Explain the types of cursor
4. Explain how to detect the deadlock in the system.
5. Define Troigger. Explain the types of trigger.
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Total Pages 4 (Four)

Sap-01

INTERNAL EXAMINATION Feb 2023-2024

19/20
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Name of the Student: Khan Saikena Beeno Magha/Alan Roll No.: 14

Class: BYBSc (CS) : Division: - Date: 05/02/2024

Subject: Relational Database Management System Paper: C3-112

Sign. of Sup.

Q. No.

Q:1

1. Ans. A deadlock can be define as 'a situation condition in which each transaction in a set of two or more concurrently executing transaction are blocked waiting for another transaction in the set.'

2. Ans. It may happen when a same transaction is selected as victim. This result in starvation. The common solution is the number of deadlock are cost factors.

3. Ans. In transaction, a serial schedule always result in consistent database and not all concurrent schedule can result in consistency of database. But the concurrent schedule in consistency result state if its result is equivalent to serial schedule of that transaction. Such concurrent schedule known a serializable.

6. Ans. A schedule can be easily tested for transaction through the use of precedence graph. A precedence is direct graph which consist of node of each committed transaction

execution in a schedule. and precedence graph consist of edges from the transaction execution.

4. Ans. A transaction two or more are executed on-by-one from start to finish, this schedule is called as serial schedule.

A transaction two or more executed concurrently this schedule is known as concurrent schedule (Non serial schedule).

Ans. Acid properties of transaction are as follow:

- 1) Atomicity
- 2) Consistency
- 3) Isolation
- 4) Durability

1. Atomicity

Atomicity property of transaction are ensure that at the end of transaction, either change have occur to the database or the database has been no changed in consistence manner. At the end of transaction, the update made up the transaction.

2. Consistency

Consistency property of transaction are implies that if the database was in consistence state before the execution of start of transaction, then the on termination the database will be also in the consistence state.

3. Isolation

Isolation property of transaction indicates that the action performs on the transaction will be hidden from the outside transaction will be transaction terminator. Thus, each transaction unaware from the each other of system termination.

4. Durability

Durability property of transaction ensure that once the transaction completes successfully (commit) the changes it has made by the database persist, even if the system failure.

3. Ans. 1) A pl/pgsql cursor allows to encapsulate the query and process each individually at a time.

2) We use cursor when we want divide a large result set into a parts and each parts process individually. If we process at a time, we may have a memory overflow error.

3) In addition, we develop function that returns a reference to a cursor. This is an efficient way to return a large result set from the function. The function can process the result set based on the cursor reference.

4) There are two types of cursor, i.e., Implicit cursor and Explicit cursor.

1. Implicit Cursor

Implicit cursor can be declare and manage by PL/SQL for all DML and PL/SQL INSERT statement.

2. Explicit cursor.

Explicit cursor are declare and manage by a programmer.

Explicit cursor operation are as follows:

1) First, declare a cursor.

2) Next, open the cursor.

3) Then, Fetch rows from the result set to target

4) After that, check if there are more rows to left to fetch, if yes goto step 3 otherwise go to step 5.

5) Finally, Close the cursor.

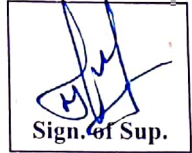


INTERNAL EXAMINATION Feb 2023 - 2024

Name of the Student: Khan Sakeena Bano Trajboal Alam Roll No.: 14

Class: FYBSc (CS) Division: - Date: 05/02/2024

Subject: Retention of Database Management System Paper: CS-112



प्र.क. Q.No.

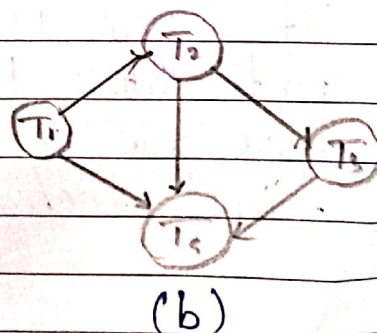
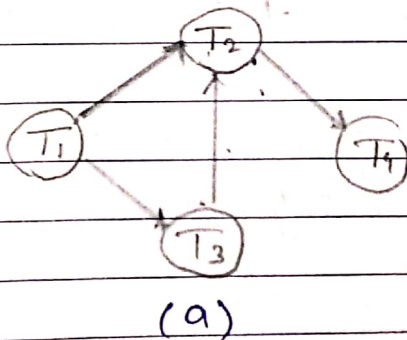
4. Ans: A deadlock is define as a 'a situation (condition) in which each transaction in set of two or more concurrently executing is blocked waiting for another transaction is a set'.

Deadlock detection

1) Deadlock can be detect by using direct graph called as wait-for graph. In a wait-for graph consist of vertex of graph is represent the transactions and edges of the graph represent the waiting for relationship among transaction.

2) A wait-for graph consist of $G(V, E)$ where V is a set of vertices and E is a set of edges.

3) Consider the graph.



- 4) In group (a), transaction T_1 is waiting for T_2 and T_2 is waiting for T_4 .
 Transaction T_3 is waiting for T_2 .
- 5) In the group (b) consist loop, $T_2 \rightarrow T_4 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow T_2$.
- 6) Hence, the system is in deadlock. In this way used this algorithm to detect.

5. Ans. 1) Defⁿ: A trigger is a set statement that executed automatically by the system as a side effect of modification to the database.

- 2) A trigger is a set of SQL statement that stored in database catalog. Trigger define operation that are performed when a specific event occurs within the database.
- 3) A trigger is a set of action that are run automatically when a specific change operation (SQL INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE OR TRUNCATE) performed by table or view.
- 4) There are two types of trigger, namely Row level trigger and statement level trigger.

1. Row level trigger

A row level trigger fires once for each row that are affected by a triggering event.

for eg: If delete is define a triggering event for a particular table. A single delete statement delete five row of particular table, a row level trigger fires each row individually.

2. Statement level trigger

Statement level trigger fires only once for all statement.

For eg. If delete is define in triggering event. for a particular table, a single delete statement delete five row of a table. A statement level trigger fires once to the delete table.

6. Ans: A lock locking protocol is set of rule followed by all transaction, while requesting and releasing lock. To guarantee serializability, a lock and releasing on a data item by transaction need to be synchronized. The problem solution two phase protocol (2PL) or control.

2) A phase: two phase protocol guarantee transaction, which means that the transaction executed the way of that their result are same in which of both transaction executed & at the same.

3) The 2PL protocol requires for a transaction to issue lock and unlock of transaction have the following phase:

1. Growing phase: A transaction may have obtain a lock but may not obtain release any lock this phase is Growing phase;

2. Shrinking phase: A transaction may release lock but may not obtain any other new lock this is shrinking phase.



Youth Education & Welfare Society's
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK
National Campus, Sarada Circle, Maulana Azad Road, Nashik-422001
Internal Examination

(35)



Class: FY. BSc(CS)

Date: 14/02/2024

Subject: Advance C programming

Marks:20

Duration: 8:00am to 09:45am

Q1) Attempt any five following

[5×1=5]

1. What is pointer.
2. What is mean by de-referencing pointer
3. Define dangling pointer.
4. Define Dynamic Memory allocation.
5. What is string.
6. What is difference between malloc() and calloc().

Q2) Attempt any five following

[5×3=15]

1. Differentiate between static memory allocation and dynamic memory allocation.
2. What are the different operation possible on pointer.
3. Explain the following function with example: (a)strrev() (b)strcmp() (c)strlen()
4. What are the command line arguments?How are they declared?Give the advantages of it.
5. What are the type of pointer.
6. Write a program to print maximum of two number using pointer and function.





YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK-01
 Tutorial Sheets

Internal EXAMINATION - 2024

Name in full Khan Sakeena Bano Magboof Alam

Roll No. 14 Class FYBSc (CS) Div. -

Subject Advance C programming Sem. II

Answer in English Date 14/02/2024

Examiner's Signature

[Signature]

19
20

Q.1

1) Ans: In C programming pointer is a variable that holds the address of another variable. It contains only memory location of the variable instead of its content.

2) Ans: When indirection operators used with pointer variable it refers to variable being pointed to, this is called as 'de-referencing' pointer. Asterisk operator (*) is also called as 'indirection operator' or 'de-referencing pointer operator'.

3) Ans: To overcome the problems in static allocation we should be able to allocate memory while at the run time. The process of allocating the memory at the time of execution is called as dynamic memory allocation.

57 Ans: String are define as, an array of character. An array contains a group of character is known as character array. The sequence of this character is referred as string. The difference between a character array and a string can be terminated with special character '\0' or NULL character.

67 Ans:	malloc()	calloc()
	① It allocates only single block of requested memory.	② It allocates multi blocks of requested memory.
	② Syntax: void* malloc (number * sizeof (int));	② Syntax: void* calloc (number, sizeof (int));

37 Ans: Pointers that points to a nonexecuting memory location is called a Dangling pointer.

Q.2

Static memory allocation

Dynamic memory allocation

(1) In static memory allocation, memory is allocated at the compile time.

(1) In dynamic memory allocation, memory is allocated during the execution of program, that means at run time.

(2) Memory size cannot be modified while the execution.

(2) Memory size can be modified while execution.

(3) More memory space and no memory wastage.

(3) Less memory space and no memory wastage.

(4) Faster execution of a program.

(4) ~~Lower~~ slower execution of a program.

(5) Example:
Array

(5) Example:
Linking list

27 Ans:

- The different operations possible on pointer are
- ① Increment or Decrement of a pointer
 - 27 Addition or subtraction of a constant number to pointer
 - 37 Differencing pointer or subtraction of one pointer to another
 - 4) Comparison of two pointers

① Increment or Decrement

Any pointer variable when incremented it points to next memory location of its type. In some case of decrement of a pointer variable, it points to the previous memory location of its type.

② Addition or Subtraction

- 17 We can add any constant integer value to pointer variable. In order to compute the final address.
- 27 We can subtract any constant integer value to pointer variable. In order to compute the final address.

③ Differencing pointer or Subtraction of one pointer to another

Differencing means subtracting of two pointers. Subtraction gives the total number of element in the pointer.



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK-01
 Tutorial Sheets

Internal EXAMINATION - 2024

Name in full Khan Sakina Bano Magboof Alam
 Roll No. 19 Class FYBSc (CS) Div. -
 Subject Advance C programming Sem. II
 Answer in English Date 14/02/2024

Examiner's Signature

1) Comparison of two pointer

Comparison between two pointer is valid if the two pointers points to same array. The relational operators ($<$, $<=$, $>$, $>=$, $==$, $!=$) are used to compare the pointer of same type.

s:17 Command line argument are arguments passed to `main()` at the time of run time from command line.

e) In simple words, the argument passed through the `main()` is called as command line argument.

3) To passed the command line argument, we typically define the `main()` with two argument, namely, one argument is the total number of argument on command line and second is list of the command line argument.

Syntax:

```
int main (int argc, char * argv[])
```

0
or

```
int main (int argc, char ** argv);
```

Advantages

- ① It is passed through the main() function.
- ② argv[argc] is NULL pointer.
- ③ argv[0] is hold the m-name of program.
- ④ argv[1] is points the first command line argument and argv[n] points to end command line argument.

5] Ans: The types of pointer in C are:

- ① NULL pointer
- ② Dangling pointer
- ③ Generic pointer or void pointer
- ④ Wild pointer
- ⑤ Near pointer
- ⑥ Far pointer
- ⑦ Huge pointer

① NULL pointer

A pointer which is initialized with null value is consider as NULL pointer. NULL pointer

points to nothing.

Dangling Pointer

Pointer that points to the memory even after deallocation is called as dangling pointer.

Generic Pointer or Void Pointer

A variable which declare as being pointer of void datatype is called as Generic pointer. Void pointer does not have any datatype associated with it.

Wild Pointer

A pointer

Wild Pointer

A pointer in C programming language that has not been initialize till the first use is called as Wild Pointer.

Near Pointer

A pointer that points to the 64kb data segment or number of segment 8 is called as Near pointer.

Far Pointer

Pointer that points to or access the whole memory location of RAM. i.e all 8 16 segments is called as Far Pointer.


 YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK-01

Tutorial Sheets

InternshipEXAMINATION - 20 24Name in full Khan Sakeena Bano Magboof AlamiRoll No. 14 Class FYBSc (CS) Div. -Subject Advance C programming Sem. IIAnswer in English Date 14/02/2024

Examiner's Signature

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
void max ( int * p , int * q ) ;
```

```
int a , b ;
```

```
printf ( " Enter the value number of a and b : " ) ;
```

```
scanf ( " %d %d " , &a , &b ) ;
```

```
max ( &a , &b )
```

```
return 0 ;
```

```
}
```

```
void max ( int * p , int * q )
```

```
if (*p > *q)
```

```
{
```

```
printf ("Maximum value = %d\n", *p)
```

```
}
```

3

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
printf ("Maximum value = %d\n", *q)
```

```
}
```

```
int main (int *p, int *q)
```

```
{
```

```
printf ("Enter the number of a and b: ");
```

```
scanf ("%d %d", &a, &b);
```

```
int *p = &a;
```

```
int *q = &b;
```

```
return 0;
```




Class: SYBSc(CS)

Date: 14/02/2024

Duration: 8:00am to 09:45am

Subject: Data Structure & Algorithm-II

Paper: CS-241

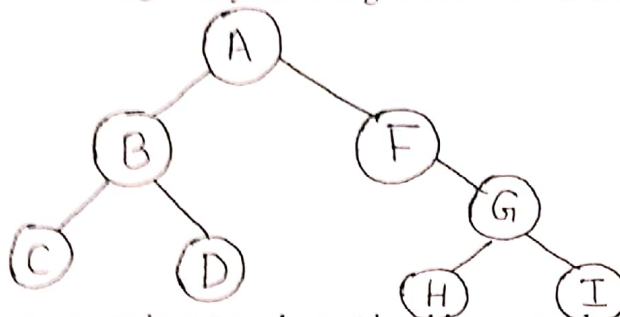
Mark: 20

Q1) Attempt any Five of the following (5 Marks)

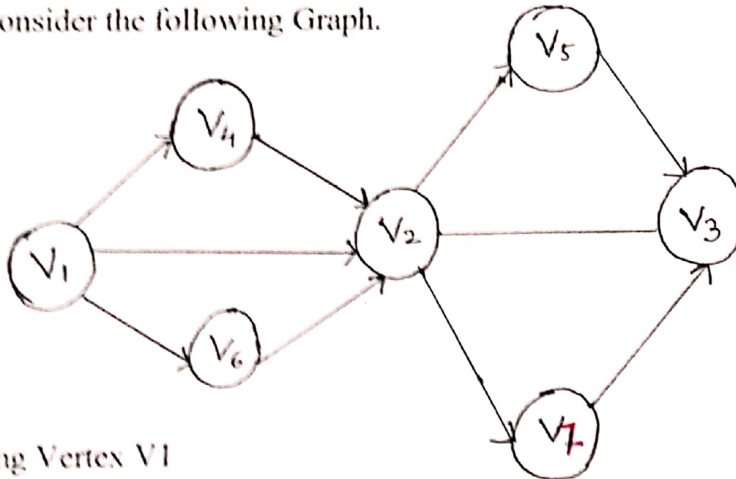
1. List any two applications of tree data structure.
2. Define skewed binary tree.
3. What is complete binary tree?
4. List two applications of graph.
5. Define acyclic graph and Multi graph
6. Define the term topological Sort.

Q2) Attempt any Five of the following (15 Marks)

1. Write the steps for creating a BST for the following data. 22,13,4,6,25,23,20,18,7,27
2. Traverse the following binary tree using tree traversal techniques (preorder, postorder, inorder)



3. Write a C program to insert an element in a binary search tree.
4. Consider the following Graph.



Starting Vertex V1

- a. Draw Adjacency List
 - b. Give DFS and BFS traversal.
5. Consider the following adjacency matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 1 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a. Draw Graph
- b. Draw inverse adjacency list.
- c. Draw Adjacency List
- e. Write an algorithm for BFS traversal of a graph?



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK-01
 Tutorial Sheets

Internal EXAMINATION - 20 ~~23~~-24

Name in full Zaveriya Shakil Pinjari

Roll No. 27 Class _____ Div. _____

Subject Data Structure & Algorithm II Sem. _____

Answer in _____ Date 14/2/24

Examiner's Signature

19
20
15/2/24

1] Applications of tree data structure.

- i) Sorting indexing
- ii) Database indexing
- iii) Artificial intelligence.

6] Topological sort

- i) Topological sort has important application for graph
- ii) ~~Topological sort~~ possible if and only if ~~the~~ graph is directed cyclic graph.

4] It is Application of graph.

- i) Topological sorting
- ii) ~~Minimal~~ sorting

2] Skew binary tree: Skewed binary tree is a type of Binary tree it have node either only left side or right side
~~A skewed Binary tree have only left or right subnode of tree.~~

[Q.2]

1] Creating a BST: 22, 13, 4, 6, 25, 23, 20, 18, 7, 27

3] Complete Binary tree.

A complete Binary tree if all the level except the last level have maximum numbers of possible nodes & all the nodes are left as possible.

5] • Acyclic graph

A cyclic graph is not responsible represented a graph is called acyclic graph.

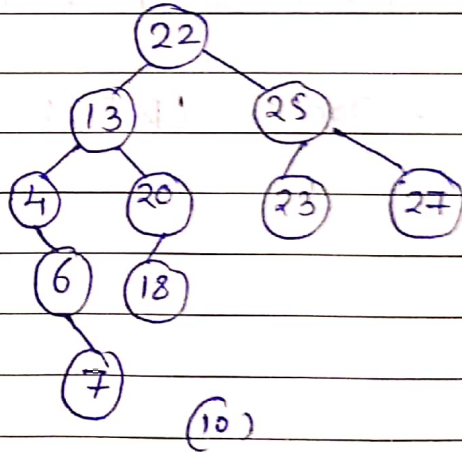
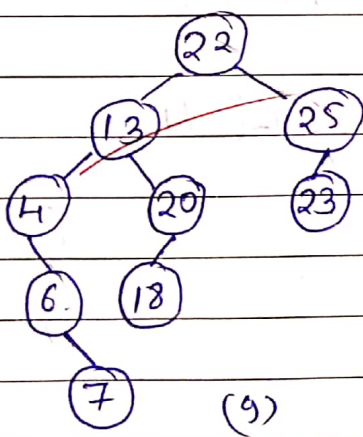
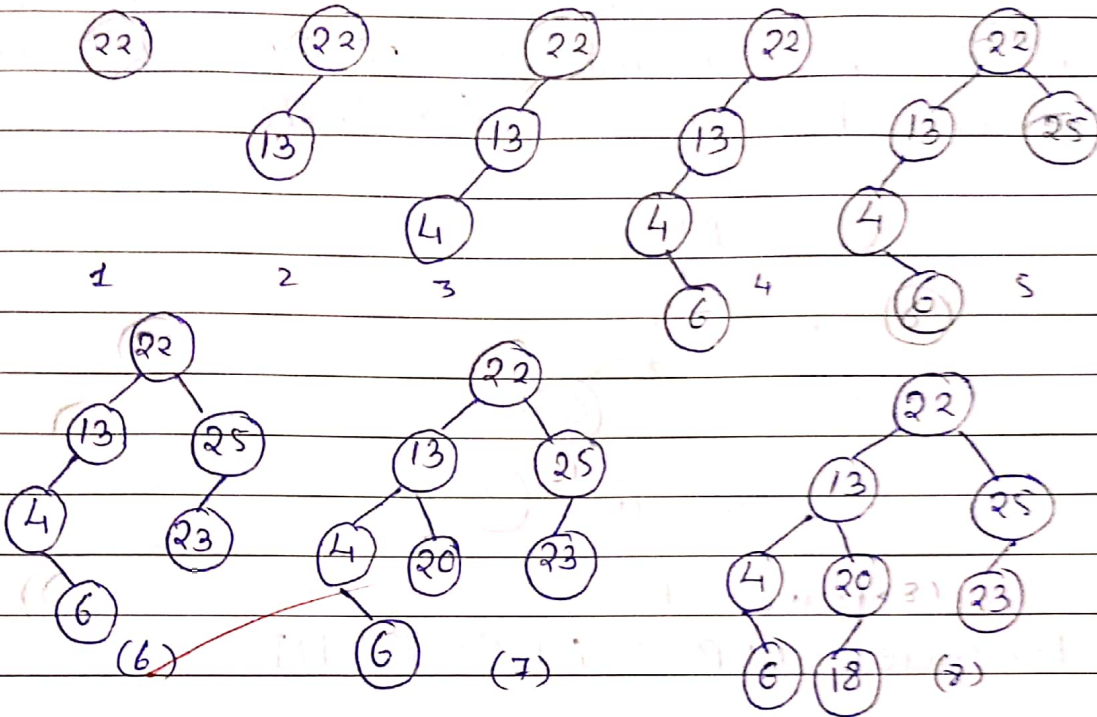
• Multi-graph:

i. A graph on a multiple vertex-edges etc is called multi-graph

ii. Multi-graph is a binary search Tree.

[Q.2]

Creating a BST : 22, 13, 4, 6, 25, 23, 20, 18, 7, 27

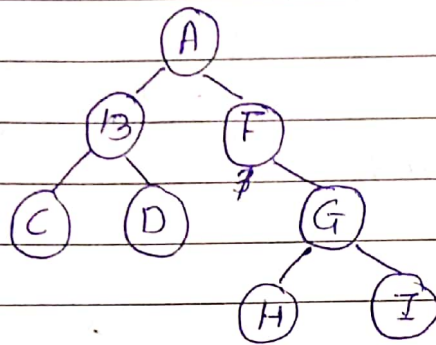


3

Complete Binary tree.

complete Binary tree if all of the level except the last level have maximum numbers of possible nodes & all the nodes for left as possible.

27



* Tree traversal

i Preorder (DLR): ~~ABCDFGHI~~

ii Inorder (LDR): CBDA FHGI

iii Post order (LRD): ~~CDBHIGFAA~~

3



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK-01
 Tutorial Sheets

Internal EXAMINATION - 20 23-24

Name in full Zaveriya Shakil Pinjari

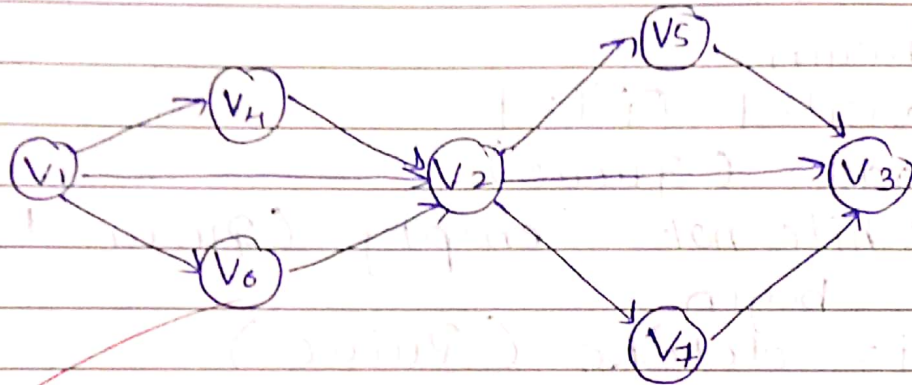
Roll No. 27 Class SYBsc (CS) Div. _____

Subject Data Structure & Algorithm II Sem. _____

Answer in English Date 14/2/24

Examiner's Signature

4]



a Adjacency list.

V1	V4	V2	V6
V2	V5	V3	V7
V3	NULL		
V4	V2		
V5	V3		
V6	V2		
V7	V3		

~~7~~

b] BFS Traversal

V ₁	V ₂	V ₄	V ₆	V ₃	V ₅	V ₇
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

3]

Q. 6 BFS(G)

```
begin
visited [i] = 1
add (Queue)
while not empty (Queue to)
  begin
  i = delete (Queue)
  for all vertices adjacent to
  begin
  for visited [j] = 0
  add (Queue), j)
  visite [j] = i ;
  end
  end
end
```

3]

Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct node {
```

```
int key;
```

```
struct node * left * right
```

```
};
```

```
struct node * insert (struct node * root ,
int key ) {
```

```
if (root == NULL) {
```

```
struct Node * new node = (struct node *)
malloc
```

```
size of (struct Node);
```

```
new node → key = key;
```

```
new node → left = new node → right
= Null return Node;
```

```
}
```

```
if (key < root → key)
```

```
root → left = insert (root → left, key);
else if (key > root → key)
```

```
root → right = insert (root → right)
, key);
```

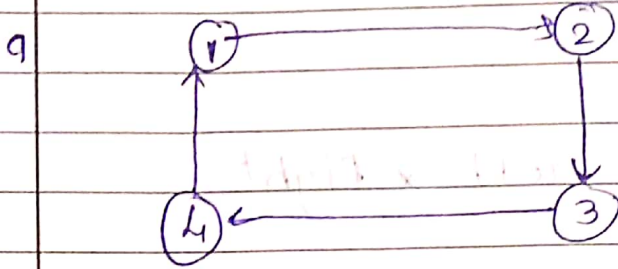
```
return root;
```

```
}
```

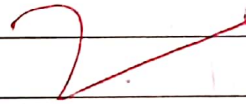
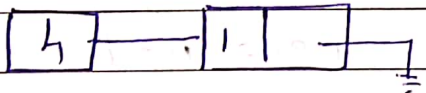
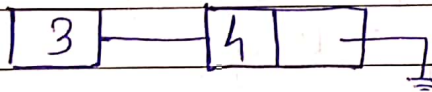
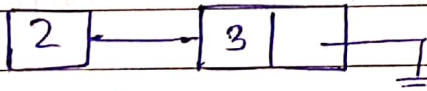
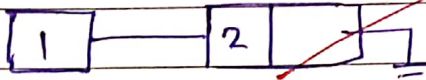

5)

0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0

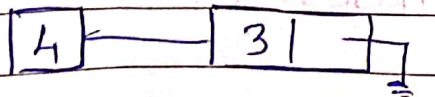
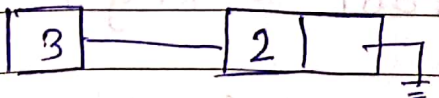
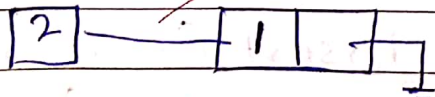
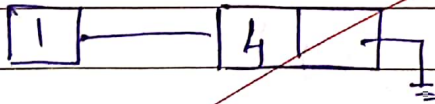
graph



CB Draw Adjacency list



b Draw inverse adjacency list.





Youth Education & Welfare Society's
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK
National Campus, Sarada Circle, Maulana Azad Road, Nashik-422001
Internal Examination 1ST Test

Class: TY BA

Date: 09/02/2024

Subject: Urdu Spl-III

Paper: 36071

Mark : 30

Duration: 1.30 hrs

Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

(30)

- سوال نمبر 1: درج ذیل میں سے کوئی تین سوالات کے جوابات تفصیل سے تحریر کیجیے۔
- 1- غزل کی تعریف بیان کرتے ہوئے اس کے آغاز و ارتقاء پر تفصیلی روشنی ڈالیے۔
 - 2- غزل کے فن پر تفصیلی روشنی ڈالیے۔
 - 3- غزل کی مقبولیت کے اسباب پر تفصیلی روشنی ڈالیے۔
 - 4- سراج اور نگ آبادی کے حالات زندگی تحریر کیجیے۔
 - 5- سراج اور نگ آبادی کی شاعری پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار تفصیل سے کیجیے۔



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK.
 "National Campus", Maulana Azad Road, Sarda Circle, Nashik - 422001.

24/2 = $\frac{25}{30}$

INTERNAL EXAMINATION Feb-2024

Name of the Student: Shaikh Aiman Md. Rafeeqe Roll No.: 48

Class: T.Y. B.A Division: Date: 21/2/24

Subject: Urdu Sa Paper:

Sign. of Sup.

प्र.क्र./Q.No.	
	سوال نمبر 1
	غزل کی تعریف، آغاز و ارتقاء :-
	<p>• غزل کی تعریف :-</p> <p>غزل عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ غزل کے معنی معنی عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا یا عورتوں کی باتیں کرنا۔ غزل میں عشق و حسن کی باتیں کرتی ہوتی ہے۔ قدیم دور میں غزل میں صرف عشق و حسن کے موضوعات بیان کیے جاتے تھے لیکن بعد میں عشق و حسن کے علاوہ بھی کئی موضوعات کا ذکر غزل میں ہو رہا ہے۔</p>
	• غزل کا آغاز و ارتقاء :-
	<p>غزل عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ غزل عربی سے نکل کر ایران اور فارس میں پہنچی۔ فارس میں غزل کے ترجمی نامی فارسی کے ذریعے غزل اردو ادب میں داخل ہوئی۔ غزل ایک داخلی صنف ہے، صفاً شاعر، غزل میں وہی ذکر کرتا ہے جو اس پر بیت چکی ہو، جو شاعر پر بیت چکی ہو وہ کیفیت عام انسان پر ہے، اچھے ہی طاری ہو چکی</p>

ہوتی ہے۔ اس لیے لوگ غزل کو پسند کرتے ہیں۔ غزل کو مقبولیت حاصل ہونے کی ایک وجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ لوگ غزل کو اپنی داستان سمجھتے ہیں۔ اس لیے غزل اب جتنی سے زیادہ جگہ جتنی ہے۔

غزل کے اولین صاحب دیوان شاعر قلی قطب شاہ کو مانا جاتا ہے۔ اردو غزل کا آغاز دکن سے ہوتا ہے۔ قلی قطب شاہ کلا دیوانا کا قی مقبول ہوا۔ آج کی عمر گزرتے سے بعد بھی ان کی غزل کی مقبولیت شروع ہوئی ہے۔ پہلے پہل غزل فارسی میں ہوتی تھی لیکن حالات کی تبدیلی ہونے کے سبب اردو میں غزل کا رواج آیا۔ غزل میں بہت سے شاعروں نے طبع آزمائی کی ہے۔

غالب ایک اہم شخصیت ہے انہوں نے بھی غزل میں اپنا ایک مقام بنایا ہے۔ غالب کا غالب آج پوری دنیا پر ہے۔ کئی عمر گزر جانے سے بعد بھی غالب کی شاعری کو مقبولیت حاصل ہے۔ دلی میں کئی شعراؤں نے معاشرہ کیا۔ جو غزل کی سادگی کو قائم رکھا۔ غزل میں سادہ، عام و قدیم لفظ استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔ اس لیے اسے مقبولیت حاصل ہوئی ہے۔

اقبال چونکہ ایک نظم کے شاعر ہے لیکن اقبال نے بھی پیغام ہیمنانہ کو غزل کا استعمال کیا ہے اور نئے آواز و رنگ سے آواز کیا ہے۔ غزل میں عشق و حسن کے موضوعات کے علاوہ سماجی، معاشی، قدرتی و غیرہ پہلوؤں پر غور و خوض کر کے ان موضوعات کو منظر عام پر لایا گیا۔ قدیم زمانے میں اردو غزل کو اہمیت زیادہ تھی لیکن حالات کی تبدیلی کے سبب اردو غزل کو شروع

حاصل ہوا۔ آج کی شعراء غزل میں اپنا ایک مقام بنا چکے ہیں۔ اردو اصناف سخن میں غزل ایک اہم صنف سخن ہے۔ عام زبان میں اپنے حالات بیان کرتا ہے جس کی وجہ سے لوگوں کو اپنی آپ بیتی محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ امیر خسرو نے فارسی اور اردو کے شعر لکھے ہیں۔ لیکن زیادہ فارسی کا استعمال کرنے کی وجہ سے اسے اردو غزل کا مقام نہیں دیا جاتا ہے۔ قلی قطب شاہ کے علاوہ بھی بہت سے شاعروں نے دیوان لکھے۔ غزل کے شاعروں میں سراج اورنگ آبادی، دلی، ملار، جہتی، وغیرہ شعراؤں کا نام قابل ذکر ہیں۔

غزل کا غنہ :-

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غزل عربی زبان کے لفظ سے ماخوذ ہے جس کے معنی عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا یا عورتوں کی باتیں کرنا ہے۔ غزل میں حسن و عشق کی باتیں ہوتی ہیں۔

اردو اصناف سخن میں غزل کو ایک اہم مقام حاصل ہے۔ غزل میں کم از کم پانچ اشعار ہوتے ہیں اور زیادہ سے زیادہ پچیس تک اس سے بھی زیادہ استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن طاق اشعار ہونا شرط ہے۔ غزل کا پہلا شعر مطلع کہلاتا ہے جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ اور ہم درلف ہوتے ہیں اگر مطلع کے بعد کے شعر میں بھی دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ اور ہم درلف ہوں تو اسے حسن مطلع کہتے ہیں۔ قافیہ ہونا ضروری نہیں درلف ہونا ضروری ہوتا ہے غزل ایک ہی بحر میں لکھے جاتے ہیں۔ درلف و قافیہ کی

یا بھری ہوتی ہے۔ غزل کا آخری مصرعہ میں عام طور پر
شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرتا ہے۔

غزل کا ہر شعر اپنا جداگانہ مفہوم رکھتا ہے۔
غزل کا یہ پتہ ہے کہ اس میں ایک شعر میں اپنی بات
مکمل کرنی ہوتی ہے۔ شاعر اپنے کلام میں وہی ذکر کرتا
ہے جس سے وہ گزر چکا ہوتا ہے یا پھر جو کیفیت اس
پر طاری ہوتی ہے۔ عام انسان اس طرح سے حالات
کا سامنا کر چکا ہوتا ہے اس لیے اسے غزل اپنی داستان
معلوم ہوتی ہے اس لیے کہ سب غزل کو ایک اہم مقام حاصل
ہوتا ہے۔ غزل ایک داخلی منقہ سمجھتا ہے۔ غزل کے اشعار
ہر شعر ایک دوسرے سے جدا ہوتا ہے۔ غزل زیادہ سے زیادہ
کئی نغمہ اور طاقی عدد میں ہوتی ہے۔ غزل زیادہ سے زیادہ
ذکر محبوب کا ہی ہوتا ہے لیکن بعض شاعروں نے
محبوب، عشق و حسن کے علاوہ بھی کئی موضوعات کا
ذکر کیا ہے۔

غزل کا مطلع ایک معنی لے ہوتا ہے اور باقی
کے اشعار ایک معنی لے ہوتے ہیں۔ غزل میں شاعر اپنے
حالات کو بیان کرتا ہے۔ غزل کی مقبولیت کی وجہ
یہ بھی ہے کہ اس میں سادہ عام و فہم زبان کا استعمال
ہوتا ہے۔ غزل میں بحر، وزن، درجہ، قافیہ، بحر
نور و خم و کسب جاتا ہے۔ غزل میں بہت سارے جدید
و قدیم شعراؤں نے اپنا مقام بنایا ہے۔ غزل کی خصوصیات
ہے کہ دو مصرعوں میں وہ اپنی بات مکمل کرتا ہے۔
غزل کا فن ایک قدیم فن ہے آج کے دور میں بھی
غزل کو اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ آج کے شاعروں نے غزل
میں وہی سادگی کو اپنا رکھا ہے۔ میں کہ سب غزل
آج بھی نروج ہو رہا ہے۔



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASHIK.
 "National Campus", Maulana Azad Road, Sarda Circle, Nashik - 422001.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION Feb-2024

Name of the Student: Shaikh Asman Md. Rafeeqe Roll No.: 48

Class: T-4. B.A Division: Date: 9/2/24

Subject: Urdu (S3) Paper:

Sign. of Sup.

Ras
9/2/24

प्र.क्र./Q.No.

سراج اورنگ آبادی کے حالات زندگی : -9

• پیدائش و خاندان :

سراج اورنگ آبادی کا پورا نام سید شاہ سراج اورنگ الدین حسینی ہے۔ ان کی پیدائش 1815ء کو اورنگ آباد میں ہوئی۔ ان کا تعلق سراج ہے۔ ان کے والد کا نام سید درویش تھا۔ ان کے والد بزرگ صوفی تھے۔ سراج اورنگ آبادی کا خاندان معزز گھرانوں میں سے شمار ہوتا تھا۔

• تعلیم :

سراج اورنگ آبادی کی ابتدائی تعلیم گھر پر ان کے والد کے پاس ہوئی۔ بعد کی تعلیم اورنگ آباد کے مشہور اساتذہ کے پاس ہوئی علوم دینیہ اور عربی و فارسی کی تعلیم و ادب حاصل کیا۔

• شاعری :

سراج اورنگ آبادی کو بچپن سے شاعری کہنے کا شوق تھا۔ سراج اورنگ آبادی کا شمار دکن کے مشہور

و نامور چندہ شعراؤں میں ہوتا ہے۔ ولی کے بعد جیسا سراج کے علاوہ کوئی شاعر رہا نہیں ہوا۔ سراج اورنگ آبادی نے غزل میں اپنا مقام بنایا۔ تقریباً چار سال کی محنت کے بعد سراج اورنگ آبادی کا دلجو ان شائع ہو جس میں تقریباً پانچ ہزار اشعار موجود ہیں۔

سراج اورنگ آبادی کو امتیاز مقام حاصل ہے۔ قدیم اردو شاعری کا آخری زمانہ اور جدید اردو شاعری کا زمانہ ان کے مقام میں امتیاز کرتا ہے۔ ان کی شاعری میں قدیم اور جدید اردو شاعری کے اثرات ملتے ہیں انہی وجہ سے انھیں دوسرے شعراؤں سے جدا کرتے ہیں۔ سراج اورنگ آبادی ہم نگری سے ہی شاعری کرتے تھے۔ ان کا شمار اردو کے اہم چندہ شعراؤں میں ہوتا ہے۔ ان کی شاعری کا ایک نیا معیار تھا۔ سادہ الفاظ و زبان کا استعمال کر کے شاعری میں حالات کا ذکر کرتے جو سامعین و قارئین کے دلوں پر اثر کرتا۔ ولی اور سراج کا تقریباً ایک ہی زمانہ رہا ہے۔ سراج نے اپنا مقام بلند بنایا ہے۔

سراج اورنگ آبادی نے اصناف سخن میں طبع آزمائی کی۔ کلیات، طبع نظم، شاعری، داستان، مثنوی شامل ہے۔ سراج اورنگ آبادی داستان و مثنوی کی وجہ سے مشہور ہوئے ہیں۔ سراج اورنگ آبادی کو ایک امتیازی مقام حاصل ہے۔

• وفات :-

سراج اورنگ آبادی آخری وقت میں بوا سیر جسے اسراض میں مبتلا ہو گئے۔ جس کے سبب 1650 میں 9 سال کی عمر سے اس دنیا فانی سے رخصت ہو گئے۔

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Youth Education & Welfare Society's National Senior College Nashik-01

Internal Re-Exam
Sem VI

March: 2023-24
Marks 30.

Class: T.Y.B.A
Time:60 min

Sub: Hindi G 3
Date:

प्रश्न 1) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से **किन्हीं 5** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

(30)

1. गज़लकार दुष्यंत कुमार का साहित्यिक परिचय दीजिए।
2. दुष्यंत कुमार की गज़लों में आम आदमी की पीड़ा व्यक्त हुई है गज़लों के आधार पर समझाइए।
3. दुष्यंत कुमार की गज़लों में व्यवस्था के प्रति आक्रोश है गज़लों के आधार पर समझाइए।
4. गज़ल की परिभाषा लिखकर गज़ल की विशेषताओं को समझाइए।
5. "कहां तो तय था चिरागा हर एक घर के लिए कहाँ चिराग मयस्सर नहीं शहर के लिए" इस पंक्ति का भावार्थ स्पष्ट कीजिये।
6. "यहाँ दरख्तों के साये में धूप लगती हैं चलो यहाँ से चले और उम्र भर के लिए" इस पंक्ति की संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिये।

Best of Luck



12/30 R

INTERNAL EXAMINATION 2023-24

Name of the Student: Shaikh Farah Mohsin Roll No.: 54
 Class: T.Y.B.A Division: _____ Date: 6-2-2024
 Subject: Hindi G-3 Paper: _____

Sadiya
 06/02/24
 Sign. of Sup.

प्र.क्र./Q.No.

Q. 1

1. राजकार दुयंत कुमार का साहित्यिक परिचय दीजिए।

उत्तर:- दुयंत कुमार का जन्म सन 1931 में राजपुरा नवादा जिला बिजनौर में ल्याली परिवार में हुआ। इनके पिता का नाम भगवत सहाय शंभू माता का नाम श्रीमती रामाशोरी था।

दुयंत कुमार प्रथमिक शिक्षा अपने गाँव में पूरी की। बाद में आगे के शिक्षा के लिए दुयंत कुमार मुजफ्फरपुर के क्लेव हाई स्कूल में उतीर्ण की। सन - 1960 में दिल्ली से आकाश वाणी में नवादा हुआ। वही वक़्त के बाद दुयंत कुमार जी ने आकाश वाणी की नोकरी का एक दिना और महाराष्ट्र के माता विभागों के सहायक जॉब कल्याण विभाग में नोकरी की।

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2) दुष्यंत कुमार की राजला में आम आदमी की पीड़ा
लोकतंत्र है राजला के आहार पर समझिए।

उत्तर :-

दुष्यंत कुमार का जन्म साल 1931 का एक
लयाली परिवार में हुआ।

दुष्यंत कुमार एक माहल लेखक है। इन्होंने
कई बहुत सारी राजला लिखे हैं। दुष्यंत कुमार की
एक राजला में हम एक राजनीतिक क बार में
लिखा हुआ मिलता है। दुष्यंत कुमार की राजला में
हमें सच ही मिलती है इस लिए राजनीतिक
लागों व उन को कभी भी अपर आत नहीं
दिखा।

दुष्यंत कुमार की राजला में हम आम आदमी
की पीड़ा लोकतंत्र करके देव दिखाई देते हैं। दुष्यंत
कुमार को आम आदमी का अ दर्द मलामु पड़ता
है। दुष्यंत कुमार कहते हैं की जब लोगों को
राजनीतिक में आना होता है तब वे लोगें बड़ बड़ वाद
करते हैं जैसे।

कहा तो तय था चिराग हर एक धार के लिए
कहा चिराग मथुरा नहीं जाए के लिए।
इस से हम यह पता चलता है की वा लोगें हम
से वाद करते हैं तब हम राजला में आते हैं हर एक
धार के लिए चिराग देगे। यह वादा सुनते हैं लोगें उन को
वाद देते हैं पर राजनीतिक में आते हैं वे ला उन
को वाद आर लोगें को अत जाते हैं।

इसलिए कुचंद्र कुमार आपनी राजाला में आम आदमी का ख्याल करते हैं।

5) कहां तो लख शा चिरागा हर एक घर के लिए कहां चिरागा मयसार नही शहर के लिए। इस पीछल का माझाथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर:- यह पीछला कुचंद्र कुमार की राजाल से ली गई है। कुचंद्र कुमार एक महान लेखक हैं। जिन की राजाला में हम हमेशा राजनीतिक विरोध देखने का मिलता है।

कहां तो लख शा चिरागा हर एक घर के लिए कहां चिरागा मयसार नही शहर के लिए।

इन पीछला से हमें यह मालुम पडता है कि जब लोगों का राजनेता में आना होता है तो वह लोग हर एक आम आदमी के घर पर जाके आन से वाद करते हैं की तुम लोग हम को वाद दन हम कुम्हार घरों में चिरागा देगा यह एक ल आप को गाव / शहर का भी चिरागा से राशन कर देगा। यह बात सुनते ही आम आदमी उन लोगों की बातों में आजाद और वाद दता है। फिर वह लोग राजनेता में आते हैं आम आदमी और उन से किछु हुन वादा का भुल जाता अपने काम में लाग जाता है।

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6]

यहाँ दखने के साथ में हुए लगी है चला यहाँ से
चले उम्र भर के लिए। संदर्भ साहित्य 2021

उत्तर :-

[संदर्भ साहित्य 2021]

संदर्भ :- यह पंक्ति दुबल कुमार की गजलों
में लिखी है। दुबल कुमार का जन्म सन
1931 का राजपुरा नवादा जिला बिजनौर में लखी
परिवार में हुआ। दुबल कुमार ने अपनी शिक्षण
अपने गाँव से पूरी की। और आगे की पढ़ाई के
लिए वह मुजफ्फरनगर चले गए।

साहित्य :-

“ यहाँ दखने के साथ में हुए लगी है
चला यहाँ से चले उम्र भर के लिए। ”

इन सँभ यह पता चलता है की दुबल कुमार
यह कहे न चहेत है जो यह वही के लोगो के
साथ साथ यहाँ के दखने के में छाने का देना धर
विद्या प्र. मल्लिक यहाँ के दखने के साथ में भी हुए
लगी है। जो दुबल कुमार यह कहेना चहेत है की
हम लोग यहाँ से कई आर जा कर दूसरे वही
में चल जाते है उम्र उम्र भर के लिए।

दुबल कुमार जी ने यह बात बहुत ही अच्छे
संवादा में पेश किया है।



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Total Pages 4 (Four)

INTERNAL EXAMINATION 2023-24

Name of the Student: Shaikh Farah Mohsin Roll No.: 84
 Class: T.Y.B.A Division: _____ Date: 6-2-2024
 Subject: Hindi - B3 Paper: _____

Sachin
06/02/24
 Sign. of Sup.

प्र.क्र. Q.No.

व्याख्या :- इस गजला से हम यह सीख मिलती है - जाह पर हम को अच्छे लोग अटके लाकरी लही मिलती हम वहा से चले जाना चाहिए । चहे उम भर ले लिए क्य कही लही पर चले जाना चाहिए ।

दुखाने उमर की गजला से हम यह सब बात ही देठन को मिलती है ।

3

4) गोलम की परिभाषा निम्नलिखित गोलम की विशेषताओं को समाहित है।

गोलम की परिभाषा :- गोलम एक अरबी शब्द है जिसका मतलब है प्रीमिया से बचाना। इसमें कम से कम [5] व अधिक [7] शेर हो सकते हैं।

परन्तु कुछ कालों में तो अधिकतम 25 शेरों तक भी हो सकती है। गोलम एक प्रकार की कब्र होती है जो दोहरा गड्ढा शब्दों और रिक बंदी वाले शब्दों के साथ सुनाई जाती है।

गोलम की विशेषताएँ :- गोलम यह सब से पहले पुराने जमाने का पदार्थ लोगों के लिए सुनाई जाती थी। बादशाह का पसंद आने पर यह गोलम में मराफत हो गई। गोलम का लोगों ने खुब सराहा और अब गोलम सब को पसंद आने लगा है।



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National Campus, Sardar Circle, Maulana Azhad Road, Nashik 422001
Internal Examination

Class : TYBcom

Duration : 10.15 am -11.45 am

Date: 12/09/23

Subject: Indian and Global Economic Development

Marks: 30

Q1) Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternatives given in the brackets .(Any-5) [05]

- i) Disguised unemployment generally exists in.....
(Manufacturing sector / Agriculture / Small scale industries / Urban societies)
- ii) Mixed economy implies that.....
(Absence of public sector / Absence of private sector / Co-existence of public a / All activities are motivated by social welfare)
- iii) The concept of HDI was popularized by.....
(Morris D Morris / Keynes / Adam Smith / Mahbub Ul Haq)
- iv) An liberalized economy is one where.....
(Deficit financing is absent / No export activities / No import activities / Economy open to world)
- v) The New Economic Policy (LPG) was introduced.....
(1981 / 1991 / 1971 /2001)
- vi)is the total income of the country divided by its total population
(Per Capita Income / Gross Income / Net Income / Total Income)



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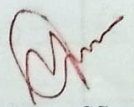
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INTERNAL EXAMINATION 2023-24

Name of the Student: Pathan Saniya Akbar Roll No.: 46

Class: T.Y. B.Com. Division: Date: 12/09/23

Subject: Indian & Global Economic Development Paper:


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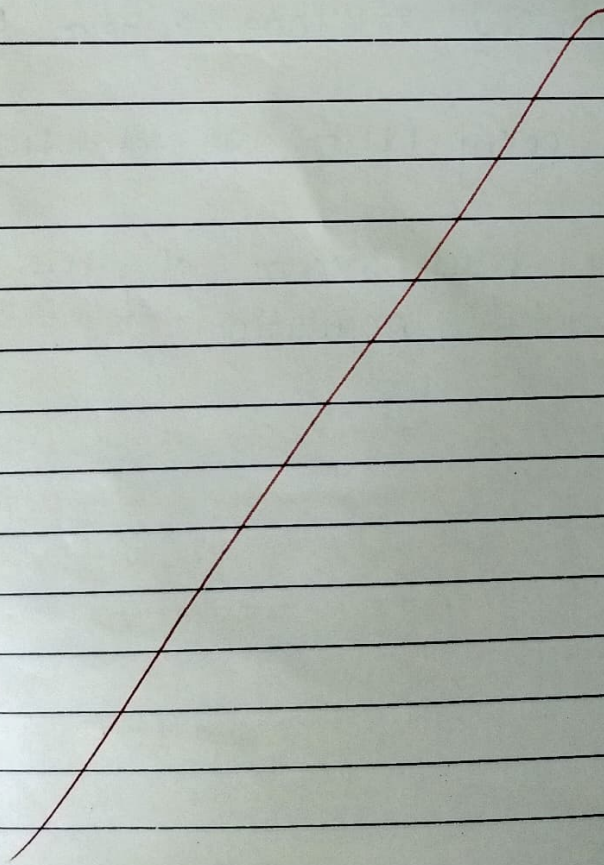
प्र.क्र./Q.No.	
Q.1	
i)	Disguised unemployment generally exists in <u>Agriculture</u>
ii)	Mixed economy implies that <u>co-existence</u> of public a
iii)	The concept of HDI was popularized by <u>Mabhub UI Haq</u>
iv)	An liberalized economy is one where <u>Economy open</u> <u>world</u>
v)	The new economic policy (LPG) was introduced <u>1991</u> .
vi)	<u>Gross Income</u> is the total income of the country <u>divided</u> by its total population

Q.2

'A' Group

'B' Group

- 1) Economic Development -
- 2) Economic Growth -
- 3) PQLI -
- 4) World Development Report -
- 5) HDI -



Q.3

3) Globalizations and its causes

→ Causes of Globalizations :-

① Free Trade Agreements :-

International Organizations

have been promoting free Trade since their inception. The successful MNCs and developed capitalist countries have always promoted free global trade as a way of gaining success and influence.

② Improved communication :-

There have been tremendous in the sectors of ~~improved~~ communication technologies.

③ Improved Transportation facilities :-

The development of bulk shipping ~~refrigerated~~ and container ~~air~~ transport, air transport etc.

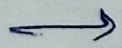
④ Growth of Global banking :-

Modern technologies as a internet banking allow free and quick movement of money and capital throughout the global. It is traded each day through international stock exchanges in cities such as Tokyo, London and New York.

5) Growth of multi national companies:-
 as microsoft, Nike, IBM, pepsi, etc. are growing rapidly across the countries. The growth of MNCs such as both is cause and consequence of globalization.

Q.3

i) Developed country v/s Developing country.



Developed country	Developing country
a. countries having a modern effective state of modern countries and per capital income is known as developed countries.	a. Developing countries have a low rate of industrialization and low level of per capital income.
b. Unemployment and poverty are considerably low in developed countries.	b. Unemployment and poverty are high in developing countries.



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INTERNAL EXAMINATION 2023-24

Name of the Student: Pathan Soniya Akbar Roll No.: 216

Class: TY-Bcom Division: _____ Date: 12/9/23

Subject: Indian & Global economic Development. Paper: _____

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Q.23	
c. Life expectancy is high in developed countries but infant mortality rate, death rate, and birth rate is low in these countries.	c. Life expectancy rate is low developing countries there with information mortality rate death rate and birth rate is very high in a countries.
d. Development countries have high rate of industrial growth.	d. Developing countries heavily depend on the development countries for there industrial growth.
e. There is equal distribution of income in developed countries.	e. Inequality in income distribution high in developing countries.

Q.4

1) Discuss characteristics of Indian Economy as developing Economy.

→ Characteristics of Indian economy as developing economy Indian and capable a new top 50 innovation countries for the time is 2020. Since the inception of global economy innovation countries in 2007.

1. Per capital income :-

Per capital income in India is very low as compared to developing countries per capital income (P.C.I.)

2

PA