



Youth Education and Welfare Society's
National Senior College, Nashik- 422 001
Internal Examination 2023-24
F.Y. B.Com.
Business Economics

Date : 28/4/23

Time : 45 Minutes]

[Max Marks : 20

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

[05]

i) Which of the following forms of market is most likely to be observed in automotive industry ?

(Perfect competition / Monopolistic Competition / Oligopoly / Monopoly)

ii) The market with single producer is.....

(perfect competition / monopolistic competition / monopoly / oligopoly)

iii) Oligopoly refers to.....

(Many Sellers Few Buyers / Many Sellers Many Buyers / Few Sellers Many Buyers / Few Sellers Few Buyers)

iv) The distinction variable cost and fixed cost is relevant only in.....

(long period / short period / medium term / mixed period)

v) Car and Petrol are

(complimentary goods / Substitute Goods / Supplementary Goods / Reserve Goods)

vi) Inmarket type firm and industry are not different.

(perfect competition / monopolistic competition / oligopoly / monopoly)

Q2) Match the following groups

[05]

“A” Group

1. Monopoly
2. Duopoly
3. Perfect Competition
4. Monopolistic Competition
5. Oligopoly

“B” Group

- a) Zero Conjectural Variation
- b) Price Taker
- c) Differentiated Product
- d) few Firms
- e) Price Maker

Q3) Write short notes on the following questions in 50 words each.(Any -2)

[10]

- 1) Duopoly .
- 2) Opportunity Cost.
- 3) Monopoly Meaning and Features .



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

"National Campus", Maulana Azad Road, Sarda Circle Nashik - 01.



Supplement	JH		Verified all entries & found correct <i>Dr. S. S. Patil</i> Jr. Supervisor's Name, Signature & Date
Seat No. (in figures)	04	Centre :	<u>16</u>
Seat No. (in words)	Four		<u>20</u>
Name: <u>Ansari Rozi begum Mohammed Raju</u>			
Day & Date :	<u>28-4-23</u>	Examination :	<u>Internal Examination</u>
Subject :	<u>Business Economics Section -</u>		
Course/Paper No. :	-	Medium of Answer :	<u>English.</u>
Supplement No.:		= Total	<input type="text"/>

-Hollow Craft Sticker-

Write the answer book in blue or black ink/ball pen only and use pencils in case of diagram & sketches.

अ.क्र./Q.No.	
	[Q-1]
	i) which of the following forms of market is most likely to be observed in automotive industry? <u>oligopoly</u>
	ii) The market with single producer is <u>Monopoly</u>
	iii) oligopoly refers to <u>Few seller many buyers.</u>
	iv) The distinction variable cost and fixed cost is relevant only in <u>mixed period</u>
	v) Car and Petrol are <u>Complimentary goods.</u>
	vi) In perfect competition, market type firm and industry are not different.

INSTRUCTIONS

सूचना

- DO NOT WRITE SEAT NUMBER ANY WHERE EXCEPT AT THE PLACE PROVIDED FOR. IF SEAT NUMBER IS WRITTEN ANY WHERE ELSE IT WILL BE TREATED AS UNFAIR MEANS AND THE PERFORMANCE WILL BE TREATED AS NULL AND VOID FOR THE ENTIRE EXAMINATION.
- नियोजित जागेशिवाय अन्यत्र आसन क्रमांक लिहू नका. अन्यत्र आसन क्रमांक लिहिल्यास ती गोष्ट अनुचित समजली जाईल आणि त्या संपूर्ण परीक्षेच्या संदर्भात परीक्षार्थी म्हणून त्यास बाद ठरविले जाईल.
- WRITE YOUR ANSWER IN LEGIBLE HAND. ANSWER WRITTEN IN AN ILLEGIBLE AND UNDECIPHERABLE HAND ARE LIABLE TO BE MARKED AS ZERO.
- उत्तरे सुवाच्य अक्षरांत असावीत. अवाचनीय आणि अनाकलनीय अक्षरांत लिहिलेल्या उत्तरांना शून्य गुण दिले जातील.
- AN ACT OF COPYING OR OF IMPERSONATION AT AN EXAMINATION IS PUNISHABLE UNDER 'THE MAHARASHTRA PREVENTION OF MALPRACTICE AT UNIVERSITY, BOARD AND OTHER SPECIFIED EXAMINATIONS ORDINANCE, 1982.' THE ACT PASSED TO THE EFFECT.
- कॉपी करणे किंवा दुसऱ्याच्या नावावर परीक्षेस बसणे यासारख्या कृती 'महाराष्ट्र प्रिव्हेंशन ऑफ मालप्रॅक्टिस अँड युनिव्हर्सिटी बोर्ड अँड अदर स्पेसिफाईड एक्झामिनेशन्स ऑर्डिनन्स, १९८२' त्यानुसार संमत केलेला कायदा या अन्वये दंडही असेल.
- Hollow Craft is to be pasted on space marked with dotted line.
- होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर विहित जागेवर लावावी.

प्र.क्र./Q.No.	[Q-2]	
	'A' Group	'B' Group
	1) Monopoly	e) Price Maker
	2) Duopoly	g) Differentiated product.
	3) perfect competition	d) Price Taker.
	4) Monopolistic competition.	a) zero conjectural variation.
	5) oligopoly	d) Few Firms

प्र.क्र./Q.No.

[Q-3]

1) Duopoly :-

Duopoly means a two sellers. "Duo" means (two) and "poly" means (seller). Duopoly is ~~set~~ selling the product to the two individual companies ~~may~~ deal with. selling to the product.

A Duopoly is. ~~to~~ term of oligopoly. where only two components dominated. the maintain the ~~the~~ components in a duopoly ~~to~~ compete against one another is called as Duopoly.

There are two approaches of Duopoly :-

- 1) Duopoly deals with differentiated product.
- 2) Duopoly deals without differentiated product.

1) Duopoly deals with differentiated product :-

Duopoly deals with differentiated product to that means Duopoly meanings also define the two individual firms. Duopoly deal

2) Duopoly deals without differentiate products :-

A Duopoly is a form of oligopoly, where only two companies dominate to market.

5 ~~*~~ The companies in a duopoly tend to compete against one another reducing the change of monopolistic market power.

प्र.क्र./Q.No.

2) opportunity cost :-

When economist related to the opportunity cost of a resource they means the value of the next highest value alternative use of that resource if, for

For example :- you spend time and money going to a movie you cannot spend that time at home reading a book and you cannot spend the money on something also.

3) Monopoly Meaning and Features :-

Monopoly means, single seller. ~~buying~~ a product. Mono means (single) and poly means (seller) that monopoly deal with individual firm.

Features of monopoly :-

* ~~For~~ Monopoly is single seller production of goods.

* Monopoly is deal with individual firm.

* Monopoly is differ produce the new production to the individual firms.

* Monopoly is different with others.



YEWS NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE, NASIK.

Internal Exam April, 2022-23 Class: F.Y.BCom Sub: Hindi

Sem II

Marks 20.

Time: 60 min

प्रश्न 1) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए।

(5)

1. लुट्टन सिंह किस कहानी का मुख्य पात्र है?
2. कुवर नारायण की कविता का नाम क्या है?
3. Account को हिंदी में क्या कहते हैं?
4. हरीश किस प्रया को बंद करना चाहता था?
5. बारात किस शहर से आई थी?

प्रश्न 2) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

(15)

- 1 लुट्टन सिंह का चरित्र चित्रण कीजिये।
2. सलाम कहानी में लेखक ने जाति भेद पर प्रहार किया है कहानी के आधार पर समझाइये।
3. अबकी अगर लौटा तो कविता में कवि सबको क्या साथ लेकर चलना चाहते हैं?
4. पहलवान की डोलक कहानी में डोलक लुट्टन सिंह को किस प्रकार प्रेरित करती है?



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

Suppliments / Tutorial Sheets

Internal

EXAMINATION - 2022-23

Page 2/5/23

Name in full Khan. Afyja. Altaf

Class F.y. (B.com) Div. A

Date 2/05/2023

Subject Hindi

Section _____

Answer in Hindi

SUPPLIMENT NO. (1+1=2)

Examiner's Signature

प्र. 1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए।

1. लुट्टन सिंह किस कहानी का मुख्य पात्र है?

उत्तर लुट्टन सिंह "पहलवान की टोलक" कहानी का मुख्य पात्र है।

2. कुँवर नारायण की कविता का नाम क्या है?

उत्तर कुँवर नारायण की कविता का नाम "उबकी अगर लोटा तो" है।

3. Account को हिंदी में क्या कहते हैं?

उत्तर Account को हिंदी में ~~(खाता/लेख)~~ कहते हैं।

4. हरिश किस प्रथा को बंद करना चाहता था?

उत्तर हरिश "सलाम" की प्रथा को बंद करना चाहता था।

5. वाराण किस शहर से आई थी?
उत्तर वाराण बिहार गाँव के देहाकून "देहाकून" से आई थी।

प्र. 2) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

1) लुट्टन सिंह का चरित्र चित्रण कीजिए।

उत्तर

पहला पहलवान की टोलक कहानी के मुख्य पात्र है, लुट्टन सिंह। लुट्टन सिंह जब 9 वर्ष का था, जब ही उसके माता पिता उस ~~को~~ (अपघात) छोड़ गए थे। सारी कि 9 साल की उमर में ही वह अनाथ हो गया था। लेकिन उस का बालविवाह हो गया था, इसलिए उस के माता पिता के जाने के बाद, लुट्टन सिंह को सास ने लुट्टन-सिंह को पालन पोषण किया, लेकिन गाँव वाले उसको सास का बहाना परेशान करते थे और लुट्टन सिंह बचपन से ही कसरत करता था, दुबल पिता था। जब वह बड़ा हो गया, तो वह एक "पहलवान" बन गया।

एक दिन वह लुट्टन सिंह (दंगल) देखने के लिए श्यामनगर गया, वहाँ दंगल चल रहा था, वहाँ लोग ~~रुद्ध~~ शेर का बच्चा फेंकर, पुकार रहे थे। जिस लोग शेर शेर का बच्चा फेंक रहे थे ~~को~~ उसका नाम "चाँदासिंह" था। और चाँदासिंह सब पहलवानों को ~~है~~ हरा दे रहा था।

और दंगल के आवाज सुनकर लुट्टन सिंह को रडा नडा गया। वह मैदान में उतर गया और (दंगल) लड़ा और दंगल की आवाज सुनकर लुट्टन सिंह जित गया। और ~~को~~ "श्यामनगर" के राजा ने देखकर लुट्टन सिंह का होसला।

वह राजा ने लुट्टन सिंह को दरबार
का पहलवान बना दिया।
और लुट्टन सिंह कि साथ और
पत्नी इस दुनिया को छोड़ गए।
और लुट्टनसिंह का दो बेटे थे।
और उनके साथ वह भी दरबार
में रहने लगे।

एक दिन राजा की मृत्यु हो गई,
और उन्हें जाने राजा के बेटे ने
पुरा काम हाथ में ले लिया और
लुट्टनसिंह और उसके बेटे को
राजदरबार छोड़ने का हुक्म दिया और
वह लोग वापस अपने गाँव रुक
आ गए और मलरपा और हल्ले के
बिमारी के चपेट में आकर दुनिया
को अलविदा कह गए।

HL

3)

अवका अगर लोटा तो कविता मे
काव, सुबका क्या साथ लेकर चलना
चाहत है ?

उत्तर

अवका अगर लोटा तो कविता मे
के कवि का नाम "कुंवर नारायण"
है। उन्हे अपनी कविता मे
सबका साथ लेकर चलना इसलिए
कहा क्योंकि दुनिया मे अभी
वैधान ही ज्यादा जाइयाफे हो रही
है। लोगों मे अमीरी - गरीबी का

भूत सवार है।
कवि यह कहना चाहते है कि
अगर उन्हे पूर्ण जन्म मिल ना वह
समुद्रपतर लोटेगा। इंसानियत लेकर
लोटेगा, लोगों को मदत करने और
अच्छ काम करके पाठको को
प्रेरित करेगा।

कवि कुंवर नारायण का जन्म 19
सितम्बर 1927 मे फेजाबाद के
उत्तर प्रदेश मे हुआ था और
उन्की मृत्यु 15 नवम्बर 1984 को हुआ
था।

कवि कुंवर नारायण वैधान
अच्छ थे कवि थे, अपनी कविताओं
के माध्यम से वह पाठको को
प्रेरित करते थे।

और कहते थे कि सबको
साथ लेकर चलना चाहिया, कोर
अगर पिछे रहा तो उन्हे

उन्की मदत करनी चाहिए। यह
अपनी कविता के माध्यम से
काव अपना कविताओं मे
वै. बताते है।



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

Suppliments / Tutorial Sheets

2/15/23

Internal EXAMINATION - 20 22-23..

Name in full Khan. Afiya Aitaf

Class FYB.Com. Div. A Date 2/05/2023

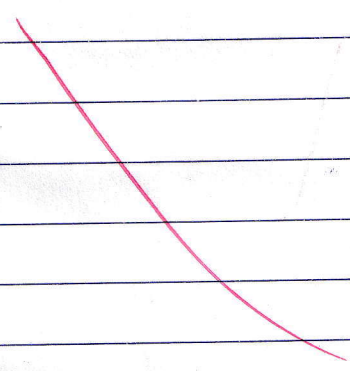
Subject Hindi. Section _____

Answer in Hindi SUPPLIMENT NO. 1

Examiner's Signature

वह आने वाले वर्तमान युग के लिए अच्छा करना चाहिए।

42



4) पहलवान को दोलक कहानी में दोलक लुट्टनासिंह को किस प्रकार प्रशिक्षण कराया है ?

उत्तर, जब श्री वह लुट्टनासिंह "दंगल" लड़ता है तब दोलक की आवाज लुट्टनासिंह को प्रशिक्षण करता है। चर्करा या तूना सह आवाज सुनकर लुट्टनासिंह तैरना होता है। और जब उसका गाँव मलसिया और हुंज के चपट में था, तब गाँव वालों को लुट्टनासिंह से सिंह का दोलक की आवाज से प्रशिक्षण कराया है। और जब श्री लुट्टनासिंह दोलक बजाता है तो गाँव वाले



Youth Education and Welfare Society's
National Senior College, Nashik- 422 001
Internal Examination 2022-23
F.Y.B.A.

Introduction To Indian Constitution

Time : 45 Minutes]

[Max Marks : 20

[10]

Q1) Write the answers of the following questions in 20 words each .(Any-5)

- i) On which date we celebrate 'Republic Day ' ?
- ii) Who was the chairman of drafting committee?
- iii) Who was the writer of the book ' Discovery of India ' ?
- iv) fundamental rights are originally taken from which constitution?
- v) Article 370 was related to which state ?
- vi) Constitution Assembly taken how many days to complete the constitution?
- vii) How many Fundamental Duties are included in Indian Constitution?

[10]

Q2) Write the answers of the following questions in 50 words each .(Any-2)

- i) Philosophy of preamble of Indian constitution.
- ii) Gandhian Directive Principles.
- iii) Article-356



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

Total Pages 4 (Four)

INTERNAL EXAMINATION 2023

Name of the Student: Ansari Rutksar Shahabuddin Roll No.: SA005

Class: S.Y.B.A Division: Date: 16-9-23

Subject: Introduction to Political Ideology Paper: Sign. of Sup.

प्र.क्र./Q.No.

(Q.1)

26 / 30

3) Explain Gandhian ideology

Ans:

Idea of Mahatma Gandhi are wide spreads across blog which give the character of Ideology.

Mahatma Gandhi is body of the idea and Principles that describes the inspirations vision life work Mahatma Gandhi.

3) It is particularly associated with his contribution to the ideas of no violence resistance some time also called civil resistance.

4) Two Pillars of the Gandhism truth and non violence

⑤ Gandhi also premeates it is the realm of the individual of human kind using non political non violence

⑥ Grandhy Phylosophy of social work that is if is directed toward the goal of self relizing that Grandhi termed of the destiny of the human kind.

Mahatma Grandhi is very famous man.

Ideology is nothing but a group of idea An ideology usually comprises a body of ideas not a single idea.

~~08~~

4) What are the features of ideology?

Ans:

The word ideology was first used by Antoine Destutt de Tracy. He devised the term for a science of ideas. He hoped would first make its appearance in French as ~~ideologie~~ ~~its~~ appearance in French as ideology at the time of the French Revolution when it was introduced by a philosopher Antoine Destutt de Tracy as short name for what he called his science of ideas, which he claimed to have adapted from the epistemology of the philosophers John Locke and Etienne Bonnot de Condillac for whom all human knowledge was knowledge of ideas.

The fact on knowledge however, that he he owed rather more to the English philosopher Francis Bacon whom he revered no less than did the earlier French philosophers of the Enlightenment.

4) Explain Fascism

- ① Fascism is a form of far right authoritarian unalterable nation characterized by dictatorial and forcible suppression.
- ② Opposite and strong regimentation of society and of the economy which come to prominence all other loyalties
- ③ that is fascism is extreme right-wing ideology that celebrates the race as an organic communication transcending of the fascism.
- ④ It is fascism a myth of national or racial rebirth after a period of decline and the disstructure
- ⑤ the fascism is masculinity of youth. Mystical unites of the generative power of the fascism.



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

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Name of the Student: Ansari Rukhsar Roll No.: AS0005

Class: S.Y.B.A Division: Date:

Subject: Paper:

Sign. of Sup.

प्र.क्र./Q.No.

Fascism is a form of far right authoritarian ultra-nationalism characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition and strong regimentation of society and of the economy which came to prominence in early 20th century Europe

Fascism is form of extreme
 fascism.

05

3. Explain Meaning of Ideology.

- A Political ideology is a set of related beliefs about Political theory and policy held by an individual or a group of individual or a particular social class.
- The meaning of ideologies that is segment of the science of the idea. The determines its subject matter.
- In other word any view point that is presented in an incoherent language and illogical manner can not qualify to be called an ideology.

19th and 20th Centuries are witnessed the development of many ideology such as individualism liberalism socialism communism and gandhism. etc.

Every country today follow one or the other political ideologies

A political ideology are concerned with many different aspects of a society including economic education healthcare labour law, criminal law justice immigration race use of the established religion

The meaning of ideology political ideology are sets of beliefs values and ideas that assist people in understanding. The complicated world of politics -

YEWS National Senior College, Nashik

Semester IInd Internal Examination April-2023(2019 Pattern)

Class: M.A.(20701-Modern Poetry Text)

Date: / /2023

Time: 1 Hours

Marks: 15

سوال نمبر ۱: دیئے گئے سوالات کے مفصل جوابات تحریر کریں۔ (کوئی ایک)

۱۔ علامہ اقبال کی نظم نگاری کا تنقیدی جائزہ پیش کیجیے؟

۲۔ ضرب کلیم کی شاعرانہ خوبیاں بیان کیجیے؟



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

Supplements / Tutorial Sheets

EXAMINATION - 20

Name in full SHAIKH AADIL IQBAL

Class M.A. F.Y.

Div.

Date 27.04.23

Subject URDU PAPER I Modern poetry Section _____

Answer in URDU

SUPPLIMENT NO.

Examiner's Signature

NHS

NOV 12/15

سوال ۸
عرب کلمہ کی شاعرانہ
توضیحات بیان کیے۔

جواب :
تعارف :

عرب کلمہ کے شاعر جو کہ
ڈاکٹر علامہ اقبال ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر اقبال
جو کہ شاعر عشق اور حکیم الامت تھے
ناہوں سے یاد کیے جاتے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر علامہ
اقبال نے ہمیشہ ہی حرکت و عمل کا پیغام
پیش کیا۔ ڈاکٹر اقبال نے ملی بیداری
اور تحریک بیدار کرنے کے لئے کئی کلام
تخلیق کیے اور ڈاکٹر اقبال کو

نئی شناخت دے دے ڈاکٹر اقبال نے ہمیشہ
خودی کو جگانا جایا۔

حزبِ کلیم

ڈاکٹر علامہ اقبال

نے تسلسل کے ساتھ کلام میں کئی بیخامات دیے۔
بانگِ درا، مالِ جبرئیل اور حزبِ کلیم
جس میں اہلِ عرفان حجاز بھی شامل تھے۔
جس طرح فرعونیت اور سرکشی کے دور
میں اللہ کی طرف سے عذابِ اللہ کو اصلاح
کے لیے بھیجا اور وقت کے حالات کی سرکشی
کی اصلاح کی اور ایک زبردست حزبِ مخالف
جو کہ اصلاحِ معاشرہ کے لیے ایک ضروری امر و فعل
تھا۔

حزبِ کلیم کے خواہش نہ صرف تماہل
تحریر بلکہ تماہل تقریر و تبلیغ بھی ہے۔

حزبِ کلیم جو کہ ایک اصلاحی حزب ہے
اور ڈاکٹر علامہ اقبال نے حزبِ کلیم
کے ذریعے اصلاح کو سام کیا اور کلام و
خواہش اور ملت اسلامیہ کو بالخصوص بیدار کیا

حزبِ کلیم کی شمار اندازہ خواہش اور خواہشوں
کو اگر دیکھا جائے تو بہتہ جلتا ہے کہ حزب
کلیم ایک جامع کلام ہے اور ایک معنویت
اور جامعیت سے مبرا ہے۔ نثر زبان سزا
ہے مگر انداز بیان دلکش و دلچسپ ہے۔

اندازِ کلام میں مردانیت کا احساس بھی لہے
کیونکہ "ڈاکٹر اقبال نے ہمیشہ سے یہی خودی
اور احساس کی بیداری کے لیے کارکنیں کیں۔

چونکہ حضرت موسیٰ مکی اسلام کا لقب کلیم
الرش ہے اور یہ کلیم کی حزب تھی جو کہ

سرکشی کے خاتمہ کے لیے "نافرمانی کے تدارک
اور قدغن لگانے کے لیے لازمی و ضروری تھی۔

"حزبِ کلیم" یہی وہ حزب تھی کہ حالات

سازگار بنوئے تم کو اور بنوئے اور فرعونیت

کے ظلم و ستم اجمت و استبداد سے حزبِ موم
کو نجات حاصل بنوئے۔

"حزبِ کلیم" کا تسلسل اور نثر زبان

و بیان صاف ہے۔ فصاحت و بلاغت عرا ہے

نثر ایک لفظی کا استعمال ہے۔ نثر سہی کی

ترکیب اور عربی لغت کی ترکیب کا
استعمال بلاغت کلام میں موجود ہے۔ کلام بڑھتے
یہی قرار نہیں کو راہ راست و راہ حق کا احساس
ہوتا ہے۔

اور باسکل اسی طرح ہر زمانہ کی
ضرورت اور سرکشی کے خاتمے کے
رہنماؤں نے طریقہ کلمہ و موسیقی کا مشہور استعمال
کرتے ہوئے حالات کو نافرمانی کو قبالہ کرنا
چاہتے اور ضرورت کا خاتمہ کرنا چاہتے
عرب کلمہ ہر زمانہ کی سرکشی
اور نافرمانی کو آئندہ ناسکافی کا رگڑ
ہے اور قابل آموزشی ہے تاکہ غلطیوں سے
بچ سکیں اور ظلم و استبداد کا خاتمہ
ہو سکے۔ ہر وقت کا ضرورتوں سے نکلنے کو
یا لو احوال حرم کرتے یا ظلم سے لوہہ کر کے یا
بچنے کے انجام و نتائج کے لئے تیار ہے۔
یہی عرب کلمہ کی جہتہ شاعرانہ خوبیاں ہیں
جو کہ قرار نہیں کے دل میں اثر چاہتے اور
تحریک و حرکت و عمل کے سبب ان میں لاکھوں
کردہ ہیں جو کہ اصلاح کا مظہر ہے۔

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share capital: 2,000 5% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.100 each	2,00,000	Goodwill	15,000
		Freehold Property	2,00,000
		Plant and Machinery	3,00,000
		Stock in trade	50,000
4,000 Equity shares of RS.100 each	4,00,000	Debtors	40,000
		Profit and Loss	2,40,000
6% Mortgage Debentures	1,00,000	Cash at Bank	5,000
Bank overdraft	50,000		
Creditors	1,00,000		
Total	8,50,000		8,50,000

The company got the following scheme of Capital Reduction approved by the court.

- The 5% Cumulative Preference shares to be reduced to Rs.75 per share fully paid-up and Equity shares to Rs.40 fully paid up
- The Debenture holders took over the Stock in trade and the Book debts in full satisfaction of the amount due to them.
- The Goodwill Account be eliminated.
- The Freehold Property to be increased by 30%
- The Value of plant and machinery to be depreciated by 1/3 %
- The Expenses of Reconstruction amounted to Rs.3000.

Give journal entries to record the above transactions and prepare the revised Balance sheet as on 31st March, 2021.

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NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

Supplements / Tutorial Sheets

Internal

EXAMINATION - 20-23

Name in full Khan Ameen Mateen

Class J.V. Bcom

Div. _____

Date 28/11/2022

Subject Advanced Accounting - I

Section _____

Answer in English

SUPPLIMENT NO. _____

Examiner's Signature

Bem

Q.1

fill in the blanks.

- 1) Internal Reconstruction Refers to the reduction of Capital to ~~cancel~~ any paid up Capital which is ~~so lost~~ or ~~unrepresented~~ by available assets.
- 2) Any balance left out in Capital Reduction account will be transfered to Capital Reserve (31) account.
- 3) Cash Flow Statement exhibits the flow of Inflow and outflow Cash.
- 4) As per As-19, in non operating lease risk and rewards is ~~not transferred~~ to the lessee.
- 5) Consolidation of Shares means converting shares of smaller denomination into shares of larger denominations.
- 6) The As 13 was formed by the ICAI in April 1978.

True or false.

1) True ✓

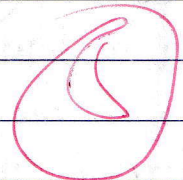
2) false ✓

3) false ✓

4) false ✓

5) True ✓

6) True ✓



working note.

5% C. pref share = $25 \times 2000 = 50000$
 eq. share $4000 \times 60 = 240000$

Debtenture	100000	CR
- Stock	50000	50000
- Debtors	40000	240000
Es.R.	10000	10000
		60000

$$\frac{38\frac{1}{3}}{30000} \times \frac{100}{300000} = \frac{100}{8}$$

9

In the books of Cited Ltd.
 Journal.

Date	Particulars	£	Amu: Dr.	Amt Cr.
31/3/24				
1)	5% preference share Capital a/c Dr. To Capital Reduction a/c (Being preference share reduce to ₹15 each fully paid up.)		50,000	50,000
2)	Equity share Capital a/c Dr. To Capital Reduction a/c (Being Equity share reduce to ₹40 each fully paid up.)		240,000	240,000
3)	6% mortgage Debenture a/c Dr. To Stock in Hand To Debtors To Capital Reduction a/c. (Being Debenture fully satis- fied)		1,00,000	50,000 40,000 10,000



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NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE
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EXAMINATION - 20

Name in full _____
Class _____ Div. _____ Date _____
Subject _____ Section _____
Answer in _____ SUPPLIMENT NO. 1

Examiner's Signature

Balance sheet after reconstruction.
as on 31/03/2021.

Particulars	Amt	Amt.
I. Capital and liabilities-		
A) Share Capital.		3,10,000
i) 5% Cumulative preference Share @ 75 each fully paid up - (2000)	1,50,000	
ii) Equity share @ 40 each. (4000)	1,60,000	
B) Reserve & Surplus.		2000
i) Capital Reserve.	2000	
C) Current assets.		150000
i) Bank overdraft	50000	
ii) Creditors	100000	
Total.		<u>462000</u>
II - Asset		
A) non-current assets		46000
i) freehold property.	260000	
ii) plant & machinery	200000	
B) current assets.		2000
i) cash at Bank	2000	
Total		<u>462000</u>



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EXAMINATION - 20

Sadiya
 28/12/22

Name in full Sheikh Nailyara Fatima Imran
 Class M. Com Div. A Date 28/12/22
 Subject Strategic Management Section 18
 Answer in English SUPPLIMENT NO. 20

Examiner's Signature

[Q.1]

1. ~~The top Management consists of managers at higher levels~~
2. ~~Strategic~~ Describe the general directions in which an org plans to move to attain its goals.
3. A ~~Strategic vision~~ is showing a route to the company intends to take in developing and strengthening its Business
4. ~~Strategy evaluation~~ is necessary to test the ~~effectiveness~~ of strategies in achieving objectives.
5. ~~Strategic planning~~ is an organization process of defining its strategy or direction, and making decision on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy.

* Strategic Planning :

Strategic planning is an activity that is conducted by the Strategic Planning or Management Activity that is aimed to set profit priority focus energy and resources strengthen operation ensure that a pro play other.

* # Component of Strategic :

There are primary company that will ensure the ~~me~~ of the org

1] Environment Scrutiny :

Environment Scrutiny refers to a process of ~~cokey~~ scrutiny and providing information for ~~smarts~~ purposes.

2] Strategy Formulation :

After ~~conditioning~~ environment scrutiny management formulates ~~corp~~ corporation Business and ~~functioning~~ strategies. management.

3] Evaluation Scrutiny :

The key ~~appressing~~ internal the Evaluation and termed factors that are the root of present ~~measuring~~ performance.

4] Implementation :

Implementation makes the ~~strategic~~ word as intended or putting the org ~~chaser~~ strategic into activity

→ meaning of Strategic planning:

1 Strategic Planning is most important factors in Basic the Business Plan. the Strategy and plan the Strategy the Business Profit Queen and the Business.

1) Vision:

Vision is the most important and first step in Strategic planning and is very important.

2) Mission:

Mission is the second step in Strategic planning and mission decided the plan and the Strategic and plan the Business Profit and Queen.

3) Business Strategy:

9 Business Strategy is the important factors in Business planning the org. Business Strategy important Business Strategy.

4) Strategy formulation:

Strategy formulation is formulation management Business planning important Basic the Strategy profit Decided most important Business formation

* Strategic Management

Meaning :-

→ Strategic management is a comprehensive management most all the lowest areas of the org. it is not simply a strategic management which concern with the day-to-day is such and problems production and contribution.

Definition :-

The strategic management definition is management accounting to Business variable org.

4

1) Sherris :

Strategic management is formulation and implementation of planning increasingly out of activities.

2) Ansoff :

Strategic management is a by system approach to a light increasingly important response activities.



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EXAMINATION - 20

Name in full Sheikh Sana Gulam Ghaus.
Class F.Y.B.B.A Div. _____ Date 29/12/2022
Subject Business Demography Section _____
Answer in _____ SUPPLIMENT NO. _____

Examiner's Signature

[Signature]

Q. 1

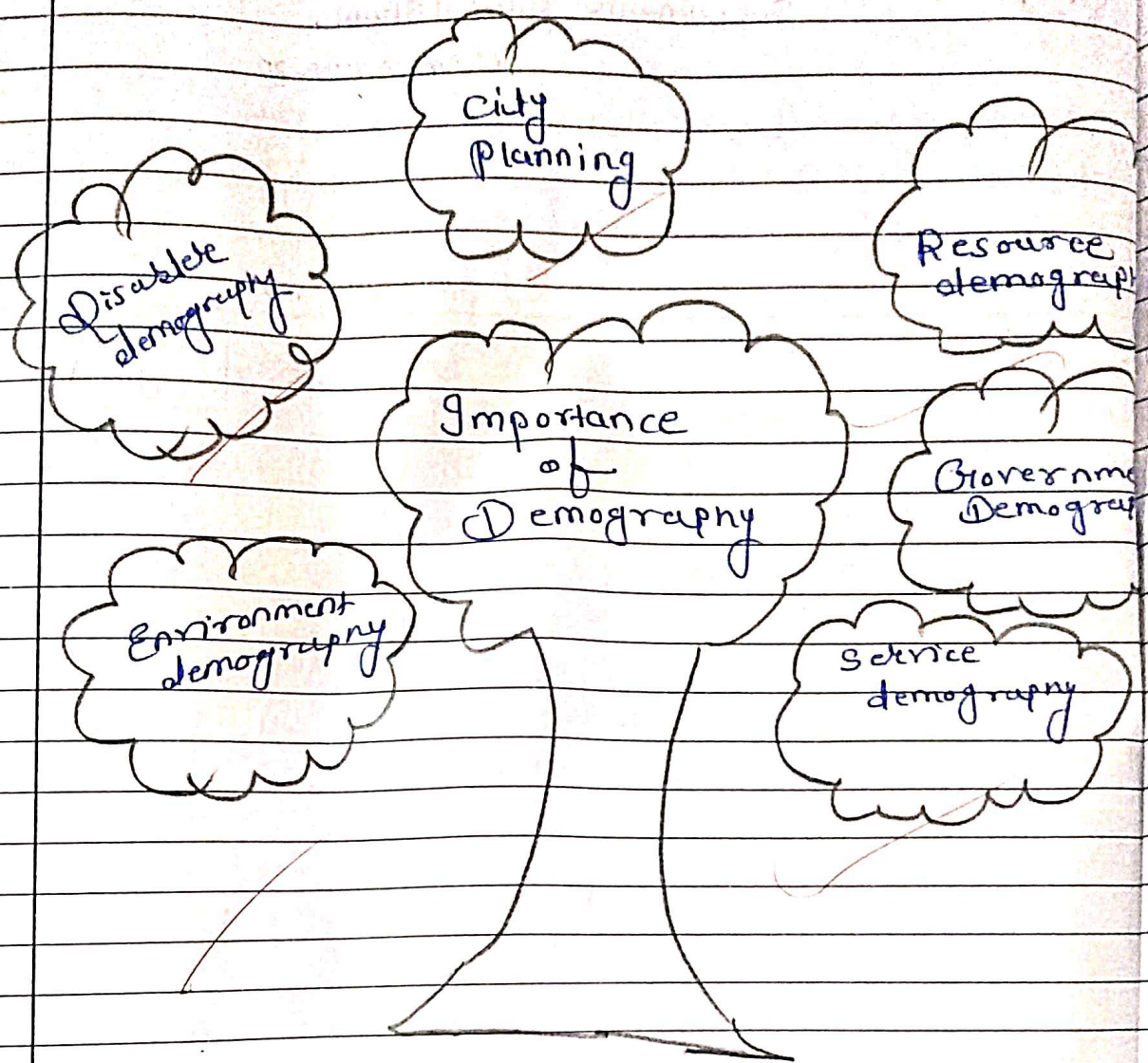
1) Demography :- →

Definition :- → Demography is the subject in all over all an individual factors various all.

10
Meaning :- → Demography is a such all individual all Demo all subject over all as represent capital various.

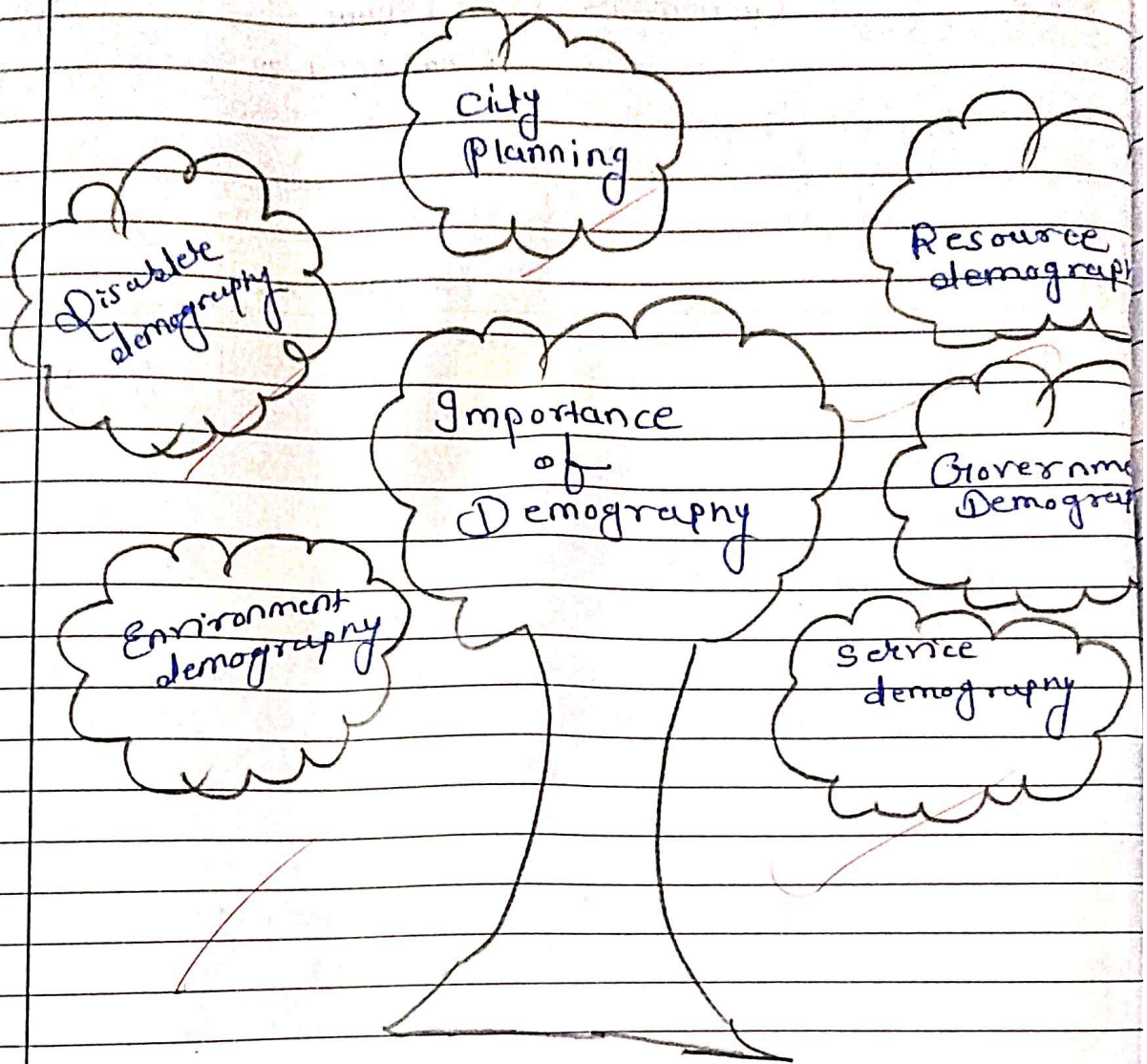
* Importance of demography :- →

- 1) planning demography
- 2) Resource of demography
- 3) source of Business
- 4) Government of Business
- 5) Environment of Demography
- 6) Distaste of Demography



1) City planning :-> city planning business on the overall city satisfied as well as business mention:

2) Resource demography :-> Capital Business Rs. aren't explaining of business the resource of mention various.



1) City Planning :-> city planning business on the overall city satisfied as well as. Business mention:

2) Resource demography :-> Capital Business Rs. overly explaining of Busine of the Resource of mention various.

3) Government Demography :->
Demography has Government level Business level and Individual level. Such as Government level, Business level, Individual level.

4) Service demography :->
Such a much service demography level all in that has been (Canadian) overall various.

5) Environment of Demography :->
Demography Environment of such as various plans & organisations various.

6) Disaster of Demography :->
Demography Environmental various Disaster of Demography is all such various factors.

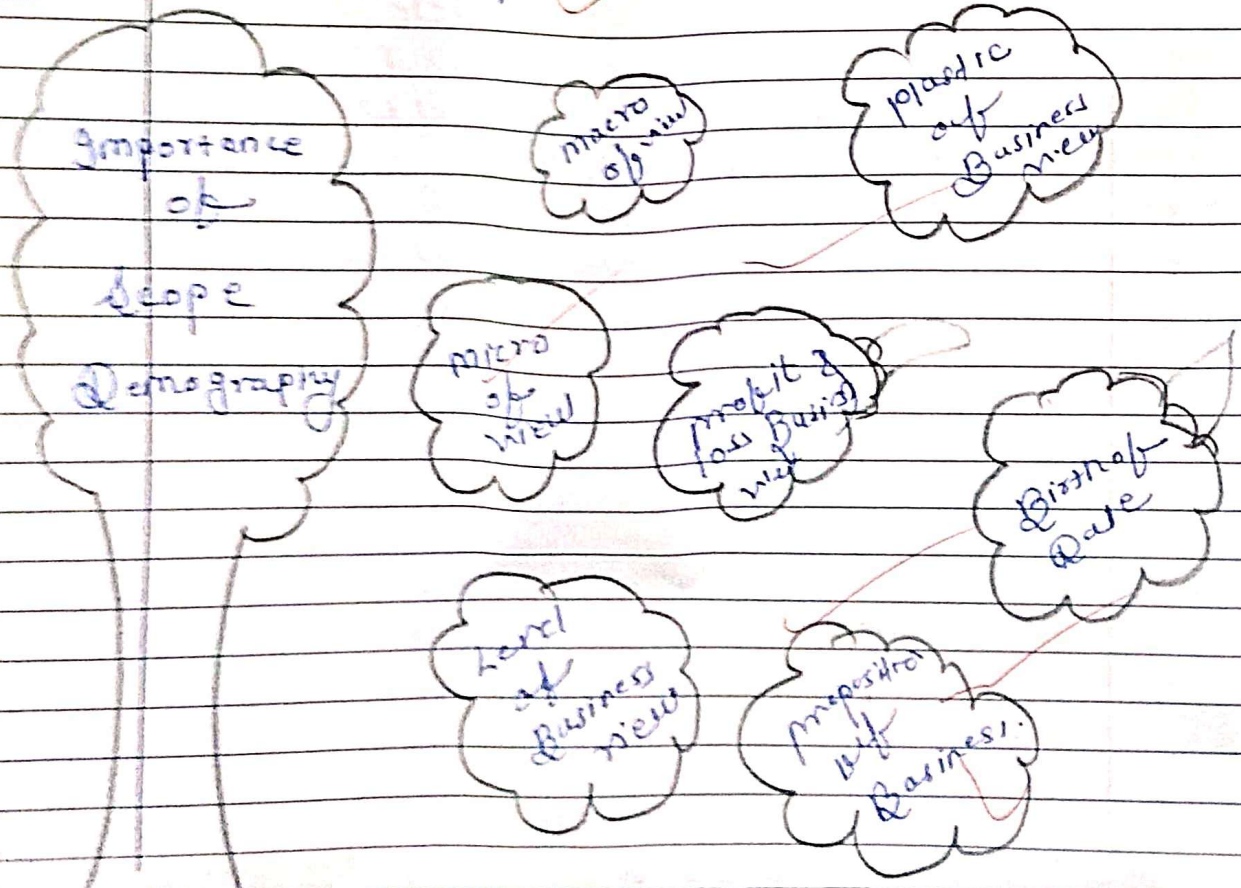
3) Scope of Demography →

Defination : → Demography is the subject scope in an all overall Satisfied Demography.

Meaning : → Demography is Scope Defination micro Satisfied migration o

Importance of Scope demography

- 1) Micro of view
- 2) Macro of view
- 3) plastic of Business view
- 4) Birth of Date
- 5) Profit & loss Business view
- 6) Level of Business view
- 7) propisition Business





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EXAMINATION - 20

Name in full Shaikh Sana Gulam Graess.

Class F.Y. B.B.D Div. _____ Date _____

Subject Demography Section _____

Answer in English. SUPPLIMENT NO. _____

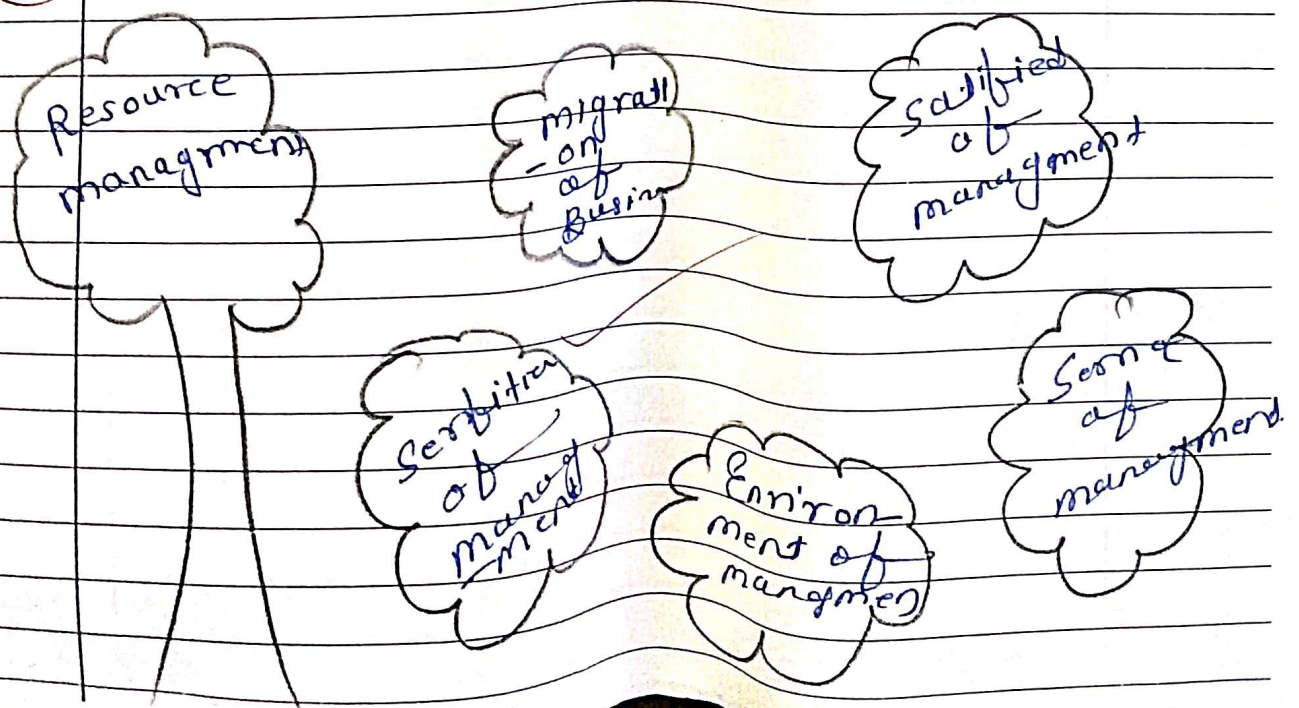
Examiner's Signature
[Signature]

Q. 2

1) Resource Management →

Definition → Management of satisfied all in overall management resource such Definition Date & at Birth of fully various resours.

meaning → Management of overall satisfied manag of various fully capital busines level at well as.





YEWS NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

Department of Computer Application

Internal Examination – October 2022

CA 103 – C Language

Date: 28-11-2022

Time: 10. 30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

Total Marks: 20

Roll No.

--	--

Instruction:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw neat diagram wherever necessary

Q1. Answer the following question in one line (any 5)

[1 * 5 = 5M]

- 1) “C is called middle level language” state true or false?
- 2) Give the use of break and continue?
- 3) What are the basic input and output functions used in C?
- 4) What is keyword? State two keywords of C?
- 5) What is compound statement?
- 6) What is typecasting in C?

Q2.Trace the output of the following code (any 5)

[1 * 5 = 5M]

- 1)

```
void main ()
{
    int x = 128;
    printf ("n%d", 1 + x++);
}
```
- 2)

```
int main( )
{
    int i;
    for ( i=0; i<5; i++ )
    {
        int i = 10;
        printf ( " %d",&i);
        i++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```
- 3)

```
int main ()
{
    static int num = 8;
    printf ("%d", num = num - 2);
    if (num != 0)
        main ();
}
```
- 4)

```
int main ()
{
    int a = 5;
    float b;
    printf ("%d", sizeof (++a + b));
    printf ( " %d", a);
    return 0;
}
```



```

}
5) int main()
{
    int m = -10, n = 20;
    n = (m < 0) ? 0 : 1;
    printf("%d %d", m, n);
}

```

```

6) int main ()
{
    int a, b;
    a = b = 4;
    b = a++;
    printf ("%d %d %d %d", a++, --b, ++a, b--);
}

```

Q3. Answer the following questions in brief (any 2)

[2.5 * 2 = 5M]

- 1) List the different decision-making statements. Explain any 2 with their syntax & example.
- 2) Draw the structure of a C-program & explain in brief.
- 3) What are identifiers? Discuss the rules to be followed while naming identifiers. Give Examples.

Q4. Answer the following question (any 2)

[2.5 * 2 = 5M]

- 1) Write a c program that takes as input p,t,r computes simple interest and displays the result.
- 2) Write a C program to find whether the given number is Armstrong or not.
- 3) Write a program to print the following series on the screen.

```

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

```

***** Best of Luck*****

5+5+3+3 = 16

No.



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
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Internal EXAMINATION - 20 22 .

Name in full Khan Noorain Shabbir

Class F4-BBA-CA Roll no. BCAF 20 Date 28/11/22

Subject C language Section —

Answer in English SUPPLIMENT NO. 0+1=1

Examiner's Signature
Darwish
28/11/22

Q: 1+1+1+1+1 = 5

Q.1) Answer the following questions in one line (any-5).

→ 1) True.

C is called middle level language because it is neither a high level language nor machine level language. It actually binds the gap between high level language & middle level language. A user can use C both as system programming as well as application programming.

→ 2) (1) Break ~~is~~ leads to immediate exit of the innermost switch or enclosing loop.
(2) Continue statement begins the iteration next to while, enclosing for, or do while.

→ 3) The basic input & output functions used in C are scanf() & printf() functions.

→ 4) C has 32 reserved keywords. All keywords have some specific meaning. We cannot use keywords as identifiers.
① Auto ② int

→ 5) A compound statement (known as a block) typically, appears as the body of statement such as if statement. A combination of one or two simple statement is a compound statement.

Q3: $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$ (05)

Q.3) Answer the following questions in brief (any-2)

(a) Structure of C program

Documentation section

Link section.

Definition section

Global declaration section.

Main function()

Sub-program section

function - 1

function - 2

function --- n.

① Documentation Section:-

It consists of all the description of a program programmer name, creation date.

② Link section:-

All the header files are included in this section which contains different functions of the program. A copy of this header is included in your program before compilation.

③ Definition section:-

It includes all the preprocessor directives which contain ~~#define~~ ~~allows~~ ~~at~~ ~~to~~.

④ Global declaration section:-

It includes declaration of all global variables, functions definition, static global variable, & functions.

⑤ Main function ():-

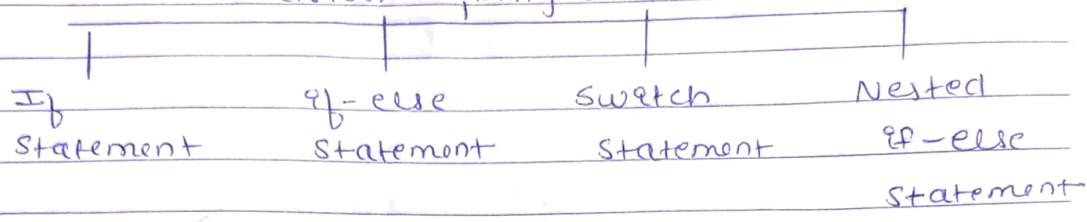
For every C program, the execution starts from the main function. It is mandatory to include main function in every C program.

⑥ Sub program section:-

It consists of all user define function.

(1)

Decision making statements.



① If Statement :

It is the conditional statement used in C to check conditions or to control flow of execution of statement.

Syntax :-

```

if (condition)
{
    Statement ;
}
  
```

② If-else statement :-

① It is also one of the most useful conditional statement used in C to check conditions

② The if-else statement enables us to take one or two variable options to check the outcome of a statement

Syntax :-

```

if (condition)
{
    True Statement ;
}
else
{
    False Statement ;
}
  
```

2/12

program :-

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main ()
{
    int a ;
  
```


Q4: $1/2 + 1/2 = 03$

```
clrscr();  
printf("Enter the number \n");  
scanf("%d", &a);  
if (a > 0)  
{  
    printf("a is positive");  
}  
else  
{  
    printf("a is negative");  
}  
getch();  
}
```

Output :- Enter the number
5
a is positive

Q.4)

→ (2)

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <conio.h>  
void main()  
{  
    int num, sum = 0, temp, rem;  
    clrscr();  
    printf("Enter the integer \n");  
    scanf("%d", &num);  
    temp = num;  
    while (temp % num)  
    {
```

sum = sum + rem * rem * rem



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NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

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Internal EXAMINATION - 20 22

Name in full Khan Noorain shabbir

Class FY-BBA-CA Div. _____

Date 28/11/22

Subject C language

Section _____

Answer in English.

SUPPLIMENT NO. 1.

Examiner's Signature

Redha
28/11/22

$$① 2 = 1 + 1 = ② 3$$

Q2)

~~(1)~~ output = 129

(2)

There is Error in line number 7 so, there will be no output.

(3)

~~output =~~

6 4 2 0 .

→ 3)

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

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

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int row, col;
```

```
printf("Enter the number of row\n");
```

```
scanf("%d", &row);
```

```
for (i = 0; i <= row; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
for (j = 0; j <= row; j++)
```

```
{
```

```
printf("%d", col);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

Output :-

1

1 2

1 2 3

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4 5



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Internal EXAMINATION - 2022

Name in full Khalifa Yasmeen Rahim

Class F.4. BSC Div. _____ Date 06-12-22

Subject physical-chemistry Section _____

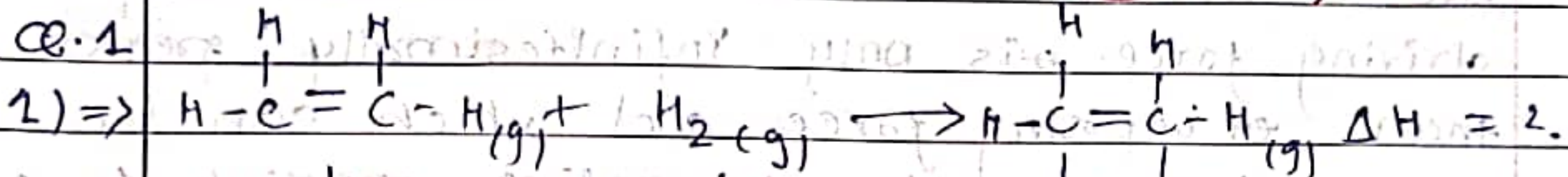
Answer in English SUPPLIMENT NO. _____

$Q_1 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 1 = 10$

$\frac{16}{20}$

Examiner's Signature

Q.1



breaking of bond

breaking of bonds

Making of bond

Breaking bond $1 \text{ (C=C)} = 610 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Breaking bond $4 \text{ (C-H)} = 4 \times 415.85 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Breaking bond $1 \text{ (H-H)} = 435.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Total = 2709.3

Bond Making

$1 \text{ (C=C)} = 610 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

$6 \text{ (C-H)} = 6 \times 415.85 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

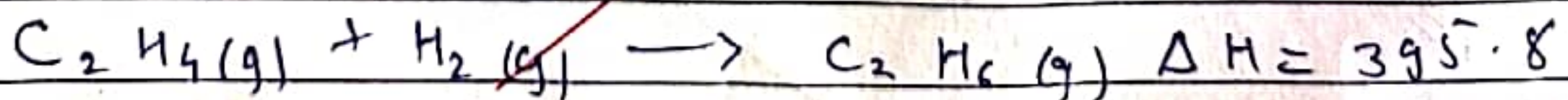
Total = 3105.1

$\Delta H = (\text{Total energy of breaking}) - (\text{Total energy of bond making})$

$\Delta H = 2709.3 - 3105.1$

$\Delta H = -395.8$

3



2) \Rightarrow Thermodynamic process:

1) Isothermal process: A process which is carried out in such a manner that the temperature remains constant.

2) Adiabatic process: A process which is carried out in such a manner that no flow of heat from system to surrounding or vice versa. or isolated system.

3) Isochoric process: A process which involves no change in volume of the system.

4) Isobaric process: A process which involves no change in pressure of the system.

5) Reversible process: A process which is carried out in such a manner that at every stage driving force is only infinitesimally greater than opposing force and which can be reversed by increasing opposing force by infinitesimally.

6) Irreversible process: A process which is not meeting above requirements is called irreversible process. A process which is not infinitesimally driven.

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_f = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{sum of} \\ \text{standard heat} \\ \text{of formation} \\ \text{of product} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{sum of the heat} \\ \text{of formation of} \\ \text{reactant} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_f = \sum \Delta H^{\circ}_f (\text{product}) - \sum \Delta H^{\circ}_f (\text{reactant})$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_f = \Delta H^{\circ}_f 2 \times (\text{CO}_2) + \Delta H^{\circ}_f 2 (\text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta H^{\circ}_f (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_f = \Delta H^{\circ}_f 2 (\Delta H^{\circ}_f \text{CO}_2) + \Delta H^{\circ}_f 3 (\Delta H^{\circ}_f (\text{H}_2\text{O})) -$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_f (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) + \Delta H^{\circ}_f 3 (\Delta H^{\circ}_f \text{O}_2)$$

$$= 2 \times (-393.5) + 3 \times (-285) - (-227 + 0)$$

$$= -1415 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$5) \Rightarrow \Delta H^{\circ}_B = E_B (\text{reactant}) - E_B (\text{product})$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_B = (619 + 4 \times (414)) - 2 \times (724) + 2 \times (460)$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}_B = 1819$$

$$Q_2 = 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.5$$

2) ⇒ For constant volume :

$$\Delta E_2 (T_2) - \Delta E_1 (T_1) = \Delta C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

For constant pressure :

$$\Delta H_2 (T_2) - \Delta H_1 (T_1) = \Delta C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

3) ⇒ 1) open system : A system which allow to transfer both energy and matter.

2) Close system : A system which can change only energy not matter with its surrounding

3) Isolate system : A system which can change neither energy nor matter.

5) ⇒ Zeroth law of thermodynamic

Zeroth law of state that if two thermodynamic system are each in thermal equilibrium with the third system then they are in thermal equilibrium with each other.

6) ⇒ A) 1 calories = 4.184×10^7 erg

$$B) K = \frac{9}{5} (25) + 32$$

$$K = 77$$

$$F = (^\circ C) + 273.15$$

$$= 25 + 273.15$$

$$F = 298.15$$

7) ⇒ sta

1) ⇒ standard enthalpy of fusion :

enthalpy of fusion is the heat change that takes place due to when 1 mole of solid substance changes into its liquid state.

2) ⇒ PV - type :

The work is done due to expansion and

compression of a gases against the opposing pressure.

$P_3 = 0$

Q. 3

1) =)

1) All spontaneous processes like flow of water hill down etc are thermodynamically irreversible.

2) It is impossible to convert the complete heat into work without leaving some effect.

3) ~~It~~ The To construct a machine ~~functionally~~ in cycle, which can be convert complete heat into work by without producing some effect.

4) Without use of external agency, heat can not pass itself from colder to hotter body.



YEWS NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

Department of BSc

Internal Examination – November 2022

Physical Chemistry – Paper(I)

F.Y.B.Sc

Total Marks: 20

Date: 05-12-2022

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

Roll No.

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Q 1. Answer the following (Any 4)

[12 Marks]

1. Estimate heat of reaction from bond energy data.



ΔH_b for C=C bond 610 kJ mol

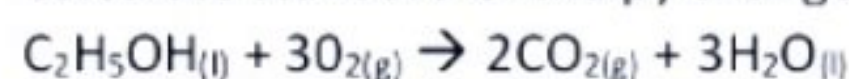
ΔH_b for C-H bond 415.85 kJ mol⁻¹

ΔH_b for H-H bond 435.9 kJ mol⁻¹

ΔH_b for C-C bond 338.8 kJ mol

2. Write brief account for thermodynamic process.

3. Standard enthalpies of formation of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{l})$, $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ & $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ are -227, -393.5, -285.8 kJ mol respectively. Calculate standard enthalpy change for following reaction.



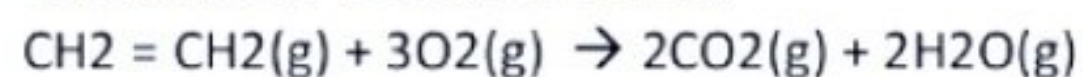
4. A sample of gas absorbed 4000kJ of heat

a) If volume remain constant then $\Delta u = ?$

b) Suppose that in addition to absorption of heat by the sample the surrounding does 2000KJ of work.

c) Suppose that as the original sample absorb heat it expands against atmospheric pressure & does 600KJ of work on its surrounding $\Delta u = ?$

5. Calculate ΔH° for the reaction.



Given that average bond energies of the different bonds are

Bond	C-H	O=O	C=O	O-H	C=C
Bond Energy	414	499	724	460	619
	(kJ mol)				

Q 2. Answer the following (Any 5)

[05 Marks]

- Standard enthalpy of fusion.
- Kirchhoff's equations for constant volume and pressure.
- Types of system.
- PV type of work.
- Zerth law of thermodynamics.
- A) 1 Calorie is equal to how many Joules.
B) Covert it - 25°C into kelvin & Fahrenheit.

Q 3. Answer the following (Any 1)

[03 Marks]

- Second law of thermodynamics.
- Define bond enthalpy. How will you calculate enthalpy of reaction from bond enthalpy?



Youth Education and Welfare Society's
YEWS NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE
F.Y.B.Sc. (Regular) 2019 Credit Pattern
Internal Examination – November 2022

PHY-11121-Mechanics and Properties of Matter.

Date: 28-11-2022
Time: 10:00 am to 11:00 am

Total Marks: 20
Roll No :

Q.1 Attempt any five of the following.

5 marks

1. What is motion? Explain linear motion and rotational motion.
2. What is Inertia? Why Newton's first law is called as law of inertia?
3. What is conservative force? Give one example.
4. Define kinetic energy of a body. Give its S.I. unit.
5. State the conditions under which a force does no work.
6. Find the work done in moving a particle along a vector $\vec{r} = 3\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ meter, if the applied force is $\vec{F} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$ newton.

Q.2 Attempt any three of the following.

15 marks

1. What is work done? Explain work done with a constant force.
2. What is pseudo force? Illustrate with examples.
3. State and explain Newton's third law with illustrative examples.
4. A body of mass 30 g is thrown vertically upwards with a speed of 15 m/s. Find the work done by the force of gravity during the time the body goes vertically up.



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE
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Internal EXAMINATION - 2022

Name in full Shaikh Firdous Nareem

Class F.Y BSc.

Div. _____

Date 28/11/22

Subject Physics - I Mechanics & Properties of matter Section _____

Answer in English.

SUPPLIMENT NO. _____

$$Q1 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 05$$

Q. 1

15
 P. 1/2
 ✓

Examiner's Signature

[Signature] 28/11/22

Good

Q. 1) When an object change their positions with time. is said to be Object.
 e.g: Aeroplanes flying in air.

Linear Motion: when an object change their position with time in a straight line is called as ~~ob~~ Linear motion.

e.g: A ball moves in a horizontal surface.
 A stone is thrown up from building.

Rotational motion: when an object followed by ~~circular~~ ~~ph~~. When an object moves about an axis and different of parts of it move of different Distances is called rotational motion.
 e.g: Motion of blades of electric fans.

Q. 2) The law state that every intiate body continues in its state of rest or in its of uniform motion in a straight line. It is acted upon some external forces to change their state. it is called Newton's first law. Every material body by a property by virtue. it is resist to change in state of rest or in state of motion. Due to the property of inertia.

Q.3 The energy possessed by a body by a ~~the~~ virtue of its motion is called as kinetic energy.

S.I unit: The S.I unit of kinetic energy is Joules and In C.G.S system is erg.

Q.4 When the angle between the Displacement & Force applied is 90° . The Displacement is perpendicular to force. 1] If work does not work. as work is done. If there is no change in motion. $W=0$.
2] $\cos = 0$ $\theta = 90^\circ$ force and Displacement perpendicular to each other $W=0$.

E.g: Standing still with a heavy load. There is no Displacement through the load. If you put force on the body or on the head.

1] Pushing a unchained trees and walls are examples. may put force against the force applied on it against the object. it does not move and there is no Displacement.

Q.5)

$$\vec{s} = 3\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$$
$$\vec{F} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$$

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$$
$$= (3\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 4\vec{k}) \cdot (\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 5\vec{k})$$
$$= 3 - 3 + 20$$
$$= 20 \text{ J}$$

Q.2.

Work is Done is said to be If a force acting on a body is able to move some distance in the direction of force.

The work Done by a constant force is the product of magnitude of force and distance covered by a force in the direction of force.

If a force acting on a body F . it Displaces through a small Displacement ds in the direction of force.

The work Done by a force.

$$dw = |F| |ds| = F \cdot ds.$$

The work Done by a finite Displacement is

$$W = \int F \cdot ds.$$

F is constant during the entire Displacement is

$$W = F \cdot \int ds.$$

$$W = F \cdot S.$$

If a constant force is along a direction making an angle θ between the direction and Displacement. The constant force obtained by resolving into two components.

The magnitudes of two components.

F_x is along the direction of Displacement. S.T

$$F_x = F \cos \theta.$$

F_y is along the direction perpendicular to each other S.T

$$F_y = F \sin \theta.$$

The work Done along F_x

$$dW = F_x \cdot ds$$

$$\text{but } F_x = F \cos \theta.$$

$$dW = F \cdot ds \cdot \cos \theta \\ = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

The work Done by a constant force
During Displacement.

$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

The F is constant During Displacement.

$$W = \vec{F} \int d\vec{s}$$

$$= \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$$

$$= F \cdot s \cos \theta.$$

The work Done by a constant force is Def
as the Dot Product of applied force &
Displacement produce by force.

Q.2 The Pseudo force is a force it Does not
actually exist but it appears to be present
If the frame of reference is accelerating.
called as friction force.

e.g: If a train is at rest or in a
uniform motion in a straight line. The string
will be vertical. A passer will infer that no
force acting on a ball is zero. A train
being accelerate making an angle with
respect to vertical.



YEWS NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE
Internal Examination - November 2022
Ecology (Paper II)
F.Y.B.Sc

Date: 01-12-2022

Time: 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Total Marks: 20

Roll No.

Q1. Solve any five of the following.

[1*5 = 5M]

- 1) Define biotic component.
- 2) Define autecology.
- 3) What is community?
- 4) What is food web?
- 5) What is radiation ecology?
- 6) What is ecosystem?

Q 2. Attempt any five.

[5 * 2 = 2M]

- 1) Pyramid of energy.
- 2) Biosphere
- 3) Food chain
- 4) Trophic level.
- 5) Important of ecology.
- 6) Forest ecosystem.

Q3: Attempt any two from the following:

[2.5 * 2 = 5M]

- 1) Define term ecology describe the different branches of ecology
- 2) What is ecosystem? Explain the pond ecosystem.
- 3) Describe the concept and process of eutrophication.



YOUTH EDUCATION & WELFARE SOCIETY'S
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No. 02

D. Jab
11/12/22

Internal

EXAMINATION - 20 22

Name in full Khalifa Yasmeeen Rahim

Class F.Y BSC

Div. _____

Date 1-12-2022

Subject Ecology

Section _____

Answer in English

SUPPLIMENT NO. _____

Examiner's Signature

19
20

Q.1

05

1) =>

Biotic components :

1) Plant : They autotrophs or producer.

2) Animal : They are heterotrophs or consumer.

3) Decomposers : They are responsible for decomposition of dead organic matter.

e.g (fungi, bacteria)

3) =>

Community :

Community involves all the organisms in a given area.
example : (Animals, plants)

4) =>

In an ecosystem the various food chains are inter-connected to each other forming some sort of interlocking pattern called food web.

5) =>

In this branch, we study the effects of radiation and radioactive substances on organisms and environment.

6) =>

Ecosystem :

The system which results from integration of both biotic (plants, animals) as well as abiotic components.

Q.2

1) => Pyramid of Energy:

- 1) All the three types of ecological pyramid, the pyramid of energy is most important and informative.
- 2) The energy of an ~~e~~ flows from producer level (plant) to consumer level (animals).
- 3) At each trophic level approximately 80% to 90% of energy is lost.
- 4) Hence, the energy ~~decreases~~ decreased from producer level to consumer level.
- 5) An energy pyramid is more accurately reflect the law of thermodynamics; hence the pyramid is always upright, the produce base at a bottom with a large energy, final consumer place at the top.

2) => Biosphere:

- 1) ^{Biosphere} The is defined as a part of the earth in which many smaller ecosystem are exists and operate.
- 2) Biosphere is environment of earth that make it possible for sustaining life on earth.
- 3) Biosphere is a narrow sphere where, atmosphere (air), hydrosphere (water) and lithosphere (soil) meet, interact and make the existence of life possible on earth.
- 4) Many living organisms are confined to the biosphere that receive solar radiation.

3) => Food chain:

- 1) In an ecosystem various living organisms such as animals and plants are arranged in a definite sequence according to their food habit.
- 2) plants are producers which are eaten by herbivorous. And herbivorous in turn are eaten by carnivorous.
- 3) The flow of food energy from producer level (animal) to a series of organisms (herbivorous, carnivorous).

to decomposers) with repeated eating & being eaten are known as food chain.

4) There are 3 types of food chains.

i) Grazing food chain.

ii) Parasitic food chain.

iii) Detrital food chain.

6) ⇒ forest ecosystem:

1) Forest are formed by a community of plants which includes trees, shrubs, climber and ground cover.

2) Some forests are homogenous in which majority of plants are of same kind.

3) Some are heterogenous forests in which the plants from different species.

4) Forest has two parts.

i) Approximately 30% of land is covered by forest ecosystem.

5) ⇒ 1) There is many scope in ecological branch.

2) The ecological study is important to recognize and solve ecological problems.

3) In ecology we study about the inter-relationships of organisms with their physical and biotic environment.

4) Ecologists use the knowledge of physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, mathematics, statistics, morphology, anatomy, cytology, physiology, biochemistry, etc.

to understand ecological problems.

5) It is more complex branch of biology, which is related to almost of all branches of science.

Q.3

1) => Ecology:

1) Ecology is an important branch of biology which is also called as environment biology.

2) Ecology is derived from A.C. Tansley in 1935.

3) The term ecology is derived from two Greek words i.e. oikos = house and logos = study.

4) The study of inter-relationships of organisms with their physical and biotic components.

Branches of Ecology:

1) Habitat ecology.

2) Marine ecology.

3) Conservation ecology.

4) Production ecology.

5) Paleocology.

6) Gene ecology.

7) Space ecology.

8) Taxonomic ecology.

9) Human ecology.

10) Ecosystem ecology.

11) Radiation ecology.

2) => Ecosystem:

1) The ecosystem an important branch of science biology which is also known as environmental biology.

2) The term ecosystem was coined by Ernst Haeckel.

3) The system which resulting from integration of both biotic (plant) as well as abiotic component.

4) It consists of both living organisms (plant) and non-living substances.

Pond Ecosystem:

1) A pond as a hole reserves a good example of fresh water ecosystem.

2) A pond ecosystem is self-sufficient and self-regulating system.

3) It consist of both biotic (plant) as well as abiotic components.



YEWS NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

Internal Examination 2022-23

Subject: C programming

Class: FYBSc(CS)

Time: 9:45am to 10:30am

Date: 28/11/2022

Marks: 15

Q-1) Multiple Choice Question (2 Marks)

- 1) Who Introduced C
 - a) Dennis Ritchie
 - b) Both the above
 - c) Guido van Rossum
 - d) None

- 2) Which is a graphical representation of an algorithm
 - a) Algorithm
 - b) Flowchart
 - c) Pseudo code
 - d) all

- 3) The symbol of start/stop is a/an
 - a) Rectangle
 - b) Rhombus
 - c) Parallelogram
 - d) Oval

- 4).....of the following is used as a string termination character
 - a) 0
 - b) /0
 - c) \0
 - d) all

Q-2) State True or False (1 Marks)

- 1) C is a middle level Language.
- 2) For any problem algorithm can be developed

Q-3) Answer the following Questions in one line. (1*3 Marks)

1. State properties of Algorithm
2. List any four escape sequence character
3. Define Algorithm.
4. list any two symbols of flow chart

Q-4) Answer the following Questions in Brief (3*9 Marks)

1. What is flow chart? Explain its symbols in details.
2. Write an algorithm and draw a flow chart to find maximum of 3 nos.
3. Explain different types of operators.
4. Explain C program development life cycle



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Roll no. = 2

External EXAMINATION - 2022

Name in full Khan Mehboob Wajidali

Class FYBSC (CS) Div. Date 28/11/22

Subject C programming Section

Answer in SUPPLIMENT NO. 1

Examiner's Signature

Q.4) Answer the following question in brief.

I. Explain different types of operators.

Ans: A operator is a symbol that tell the compiler to perform specific operator. and provides to the follow the types.
 C language is rich in built-in operator and follow the types.

- Arithmetic operator
- Relational operator
- Logical operator
- Bitwise operator
- Assignment operator
- Misc operator

i) Arithmetic operator.

assume variable $A = 10$ and $B = 20$

(+) Add two operands

examp: $(A+B) = 30$

(-) Substraction second operands to first operands.

example: $(B-A) = 10$

(*) Multiplies both operands
examples: $(A * B)$ 600

(/) divides numerator
to de-numerator.

(%) Modulus operator and
remainder of div int. division.

(++) increment operator used to
increase the value of opar

(--) Decrement operator used
to decrease
ex: $(A == B)$ not true

2) Relational operator

(==) checks If value of
operands are equal then
condition ~~too~~ becomes
true.

(!=) Checks ~~if~~ If value of
operand are not equal
then condition becomes
true
ex: $(A != B)$ true

(>) checks left operands
greater than right then
condition becomes true
ex: $(A > B)$ not true.

(<) Checks Right operands
greater than left then
condition becomes
ex: $(A < B)$

(\leq) Checks If left Right
operat operands are greater
than and equal to left
than condition becomes true
ex: $(A \leq B)$ true

($>$) checks If left operands
are greater than and equal
to right than condition
becomes true
ex: $(A > B)$ not true.

3) Logical operators
assume $A = 0$ and $B = 1$

($\&\&$) called AND operator
($\|\|$) called OR operator
($!$) NOT Operator

4) Assignment operator

($=$) simple assignment operator
($+=$) Add AND assignment operator
($-$) subtract and assignment operator
($*$) Multiply and assignment operator
($/$) divided and assignment operator
($\%$) modulus and assignment operator.
($\&=$) Bitwise AND and assignment ope.
($|$) inclusive and assignment ope
(\wedge) exclusive and assignment ope.
($>>=$) right shift and assignment ope.
($\ll=$) left shift and assignment ope.

5) Bitwise operator

&	Binary	AND
	Binary	OR
^	Binary	XOR
<<	left Binary	left shift
>>	Binary	Right shift

6) Misc operator

sizeof () operator

&

*

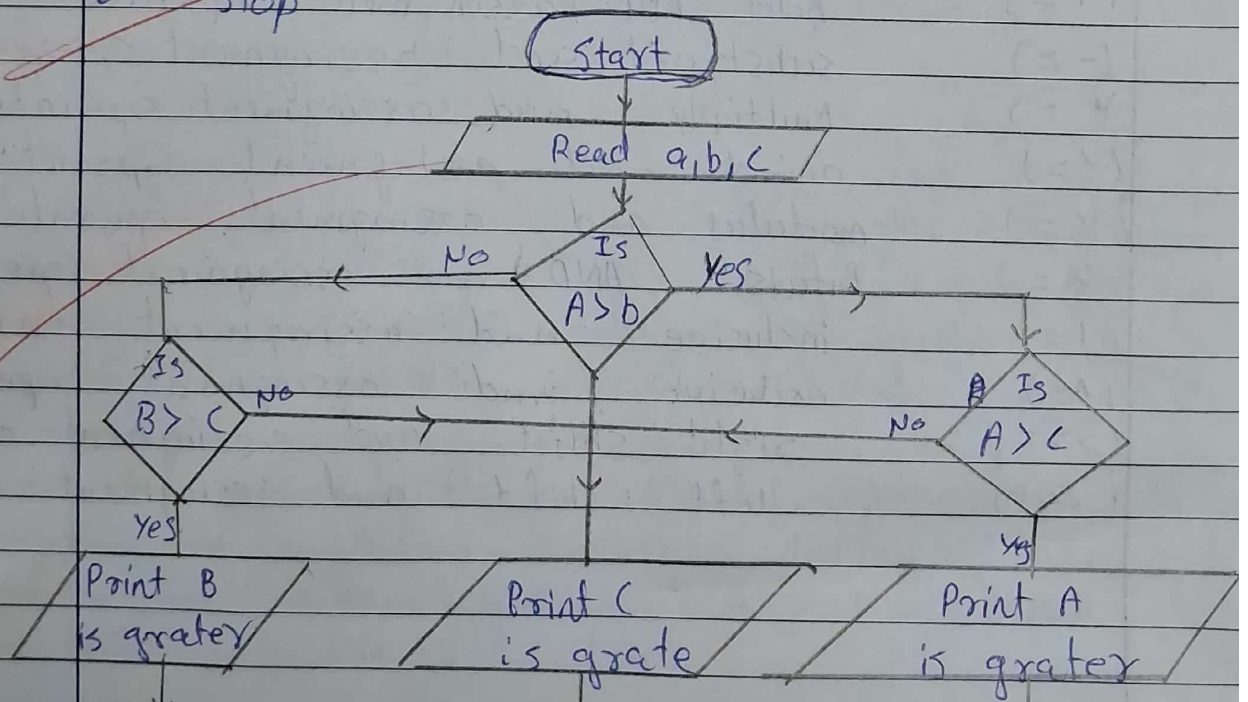
?:

exp1? exp2: exp=

2) Write an algorithm and draw a flow chart to find maximum of 3 nos.

Ans:

1. Start
2. Read a, b, c
3. If $(a > b)$ and $(a > c)$ "Print A greater"
4. If $(b > a)$ and $(b > c)$ "Print B greater"
5. else "Print C greater"
6. Stop





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NATIONAL SENIOR COLLEGE

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EXAMINATION - 20

Name in full Khan Mehboob

Class FYBSC (CS) Div. _____ Date _____

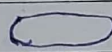
Subject C programming Section _____

Answer in _____ SUPPLIMENT NO. 2

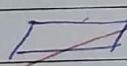
Examiner's Signature

Q.4


3. what is flow chart? explain it symbols
 Ans: Flow chart is diagrammatic define
 step by step of diagrammatic symbol
 to esy to understand project.

 Terminal it


∴ It is used to start and
 end (step) flow chart.

 input and output


∴ It is used to for input and output
 ex: Read a, b, c

 Decision

∴ It is used for Decision

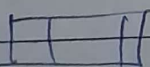
 flow line



 connector



predefine connector off page
 connector



predefine connector