



Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amraviti's  
**Dhanwate National College**

Congress Nagar, Nagpur

Established in 1932



**College with Potential for Excellence Status by UGC, New Delhi  
Recognized Centre for Higher Learning and Research  
Institutional Member of Asia Pacific Quality Network, Shanghai  
Accredited 'B+' Grade, CGPA 2.53 by NAAC Bangalore**



**4<sup>th</sup> Cycle  
Assessment & Accreditation by NAAC**

**CRITERION I - CURRICULAR ASPECTS**

**1.1 - Curricular Planning and Implementation**

**1.1.2 - The institution adheres to the academic calendar including for the conduct of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)**



**Dr. Panjabrao alias  
Bhausaheb Deshmukh**  
Founder President



ESTD. 1915

Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati's (Regd. No. 1, 91)  
**DHANWATE NATIONAL COLLEGE**  
Congress Nagar, Nagpur.

'College with Potential for Excellence' (C.P.E.) By U.G.C. Delhi  
NACC ACCREDITED 'B+' GRADE, CGPA 2.53  
RECOGNISED CENTER FOR HIGHER LEARNING AND RESEARCH  
INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER OF ASIA PACIFIC QUALITY NETWORK, SHANGHAI

Hon. Shri Harshwardhan P. Deshmukh  
President

Dr. J. D. Wadate  
M. Com., M. Phil., Ph.D.  
Principal

No./DNC / 248/2022-2023

Date : 27/12/2022

### Self Declaration

This is to certify that, the information, report true copies of the supporting documents, numerical data and weblinks furnished in this file are verified by IQAC and the head of the institution and found correct.

Hence this certificate is issued.

**Dr. K.D. Meghe**  
IQAC Coordinator



**Dr. J.D. Wadate**  
Principal

Phone: (O) (0712) 2422759, 2454193, Fax: (0712) 2454193  
E-mail: dhanwatanationalcollege@yahoo.com ■ Website: <http://dhanwatanationalcollege.com>

**1.1.2 - The institution adheres to the academic calendar including for the conduct of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)**



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Date: 12 / 06 / 2022

## *Policy document for Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)*

### Introduction

Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is an essential component of the educational process at Dhanwate National College. This policy outlines the guidelines and procedures for implementing a robust and fair CIE system to assess students' academic progress and growth throughout their courses. The purpose of this policy is to foster a culture of continuous learning and improvement while ensuring the students' holistic development.

### 1. Objectives:

The objectives of the Continuous Internal Evaluation Policy are as follows:

- To assess students' understanding, knowledge, and skills consistently throughout the academic term.
- To provide timely feedback to students, enabling them to improve their performance and learning outcomes.
- To encourage active student engagement, participation, and self-assessment in the learning process.
- To monitor and enhance the quality of teaching and learning practices at Dhanwate National College





**Dr. Panjabrao alias  
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Founder President



ESTD. 1935

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## 2. Components of Continuous Internal Evaluation:

The Continuous Internal Evaluation at Dhanwate National College comprises various components, which may include but are not limited to:

- **Classroom Assessments:** Regular quizzes, tests, or short assessments conducted during class hours to evaluate students' understanding of the subject matter.
- **Assignments:** Students may be required to submit individual Assignment on specific topics to assess their analytical and problem-solving skills.
- **Presentations:** Students may be asked to deliver presentations on relevant subjects to improve their communication and presentation abilities.
- **Class Participation:** Active class participation, discussions, and contribution to group activities can be considered as part of the evaluation process.
- **Attendance:** Regular attendance may be considered as a component of the CIE to encourage consistent engagement in the learning process.

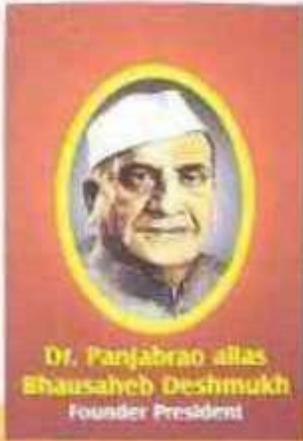
## 3. Weightage and Grading:

- Each component of the Continuous Internal Evaluation will carry specific weightage towards the final grade of the course. The weightage assigned to each component will be communicated to the students at the beginning of the academic term.
- The grading criteria will be transparent, fair, and consistent across all courses. Grading will be based on both qualitative and quantitative parameters, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation of the students' performance.



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#### 4. **Feedback and Reporting:**

- Timely feedback is an integral part of the CIE process. Faculty members are encouraged to provide constructive feedback on students' performance, highlighting their strengths and areas for improvement. Feedback should be clear, specific, and actionable to facilitate students' growth and learning.
- Periodic reports on students' progress will be shared with both the students and their guardians and discuss lively in the students parent teachers meeting regularly.

#### 5. **Academic Integrity:**

- Maintaining academic integrity is of utmost importance in the CIE process. Any form of cheating, or academic misconduct will not be tolerated. Students found engaging in such activities will be subject to appropriate disciplinary actions, as per the institution's code of conduct.
- Review and Improvement
- This policy will be reviewed periodically by the Dhanwate National College academic committee to ensure its effectiveness and relevance. Necessary improvements will be made based on feedback and changing educational trends and needs.





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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Internal Examination Process:

- **Assignment Questions:** At the end of each semester, subject teachers will prepare assignment questions for their respective subjects. These questions will be designed to assess students' knowledge, understanding, analytical abilities, and problem-solving skills related to the course content.
- **Evaluation Committee:** An Internal Examination and Evaluation Committee will be formed, comprising experienced faculty members from respective departments. This committee will oversee the entire evaluation process, ensuring its integrity and adherence to the university's guidelines.
- **Allocation of Marks:** Each assignment will carry a maximum of 20 marks. The subject teachers will assign marks to students' responses based on the evaluation criteria provided by the university.
- **Evaluation Norms:** The evaluation committee will ensure that all assignments are graded fairly and consistently according to the norms and guidelines specified by the RTM Nagpur University.



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## 7. Conclusion:

- The Continuous Internal Evaluation Policy at Dhanwate National College aims to promote a learning-centric environment, fostering academic excellence, and supporting students' holistic development. By adhering to this policy, faculty, students, and the institution as a whole contribute to a culture of continuous improvement and excellence in education.
- Dhanwate National College, Nagpur encourages all stakeholders to familiarize themselves with this policy and collaborate in its successful implementation.

Dr. J. D. Wadate

Principal

Dhanwate National College, Nagpur





# RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, NAGPUR

Established by Government of Madhya Pradesh Education Department by Notification No. 143, dated 17<sup>th</sup> of August, 1972 & presently a State University governed by Maharashtra Public Universities Act, 2013 (Maharashtra Act No. 23 of 2013)  
(Academic Section)

Academic Section, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Jankaraj Bhau Administrative Building, Mahatma Jyoti Phule Educational Trust, Campus Square 40, Ambari, T. Point Road, Nagpur-440011

No. Acad. / Acad. Cal. /2022/312-

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2022

## NOTIFICATION

It is notified for general information of all the University conducted/ constituent/ affiliated colleges and Post-Graduate Teaching Departments of the University that the Academic Calendar for the session 2022-23 will be as under:

### A) ACADEMIC CALENDAR FOR THE COURSES CONDUCTED AS PER SEMESTER PATTERN FOR SESSION 2022-23.

#### 1. Terms & Vacation

First Term (Odd semesters)	:	23.06.2022 to 18.11.2022
Diwali Holidays	:	20.10.2022 to 29.10.2022
Winter Vacation	:	19.11.2022 to 07.12.2022
Second Term (Even semesters)	:	08.12.2022 to 30.04.2023
Summer Vacation	:	01.05.2023 to 15.06.2023

#### 2. Admissions\*

a) Last date of Admission (First term odd sem)	:	1 <sup>st</sup> August, 2022
b) Last date for Admission with prior permission of the Vice-Chancellor	:	1 <sup>st</sup> September, 2022

3. Last date of submission of Enrolment forms to the university : Within fifteen days from the last notified date of Admission

#### 4. Examination

##### A. Winter Examinations.

##### 1. Commencement of Exam.

a) Failure Students in even semesters	:	03.10.2022
b) Regular students in odd semesters	:	21.11.2022

##### 2. Last date for receipt of exams. forms

a) Regular students	:	31.08.2022 (for admission other than 1st year)
b) Old Ex-Students	:	16.05.2022
c) Ex-Students of immediately previous examination	:	Within 15 days from the date of declaration of the result of summer Exams.

##### B. Summer Exams.

##### 1. Commencement of Exams.

a) Failure of odd semester	:	15.03.2023
b) Regular Even semester	:	22.03.2023

##### 2. Last date for receipt of examinations forms

a) Regular Students	:	15.02.2023
b) Old Ex-Students	:	15.12.2022
c) Ex-Students of immediately previous exam	:	Within 15 days from the date of declaration of the result of winter Exams.

5. Declaration of Results : As per governing provisions of the Act.

### B) ACADEMIC CALENDAR FOR THE COURSES CONDUCTED AS PER ANNUAL PATTERN FOR SESSION 2022-23.

#### 1. Terms & Vacation

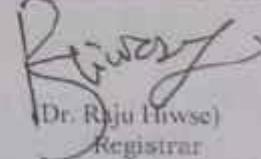
First Term	:	23.06.2022 to 18.11.2022
Diwali Holidays	:	20.10.2022 to 29.10.2022
Second Term	:	08.12.2022 to 30.04.2023
Summer Vacation	:	01.05.2023 to 15.06.2023
Winter Vacation	:	19.11.2022 to 07.12.2022

<b>2. Admissions*</b>	
a) Last date of Admission	1 <sup>st</sup> August, 2022
b) Last date for Admission with prior Permission of the Vice-Chancellor	1 <sup>st</sup> September, 2022
<b>3. Last date of submission of Enrolment forms to the university</b>	Within fifteen days from the last notified date of Admission.
<b>6. Examination</b>	
<b>Winter Examinations.</b>	
1. Commencement of Exam.	03.10.2022
2. Last date for receipt of exams. forms	
a) Old Ex-Students	16.08.2022
b) Ex-Students of immediately previous examination	Within 15 days from the date of declaration of the result of summer exam
<b>Summer Exams.</b>	
1. Commencement of Exams.	22.03.2023
2. Last date for receipt of exams. forms	
a) Regular Students	15.02.2023
b) Old Ex-Students	15.12.2022
c) Ex-Students of immediately previous exam.	Within 15 days from the date of declaration of the result of winter exam
<b>5. Declaration of Results</b>	As per governing provisions of the Act.
<b>C) Convocation Winter 2021 &amp; Summer 2022</b>	<b>December 2022</b>

**Special Instructions :**

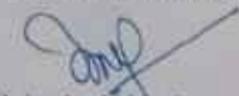
- The Principals/Heads of the institutions should communicate the list of students admitted in their colleges/ institutions to the university within 15 days from the last date of admission as notified by the university.
- Students admitted after the last date as specified above shall not be considered for enrolment in the University and therefore, shall not be permitted to appear at the university examinations.
- All government & other holidays are calculated on the basis of last year's statistics. It is likely to be same except small variations after the declaration by the Government/authorities. The schedule of such holidays will be separately notified by the university at the beginning of Calendar Year.
- Theory and Practical examinations may be held on Sunday with prior permission and intimation.
- It is necessary by the Principals/Head of the Department to certify the number of actual teaching days conducted during the academic session.
- All efforts should be made to achieve more than 180 teaching days in Annual Pattern and 90 days per Semester in Semester Pattern.
- This schedule is applicable only for the entry level admissions to various courses excluding the courses where admissions are governed by centralized admission process.
- Therefore, the last date of admissions for all courses where centralized admission process is adopted shall be notified separately.
- The Last Date of examination forms for CAP round admission will be 15 days from the last date of admissions.
- In case, Admissions governed by **Conditional Eligibility** the last date for submission of examinations form shall be within fifteen days after declaration of its qualifying examinations provided such students should have been admitted provisionally for its next higher academic session as per Direction No. 27 of 2008 and 6 Of 2010.
- Special Note:**  
Owing to the Pandemic situation, there is a possibility that this Academic Calendar may require changes during its course of implementation in accordance with the norms and guidelines issued by the Government and other regulating bodies. In view of this, the Academic Council authorizes Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor to make necessary amendments and modifications in this Academic Calendar.

By Order of the Hon'ble Vice- Chancellor

  
(Dr. Riju Hiwse)  
Registrar

**Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to :-**

- P.A. to Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
- P.A. to Hon'ble Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
- P.A. to Registrar, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
- The Principals of all Colleges / Head of the Post- Graduate Teaching Departments of the Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
- All Officers of the Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
- The Registrar of All Universities in the Maharashtra State.
- Dr. Veena Prakash, Information Scientist, University Campus Library, RTMNU, Nagpur
- The Editor, All local News Papers. They are requested to kindly publish the above Notification in their esteemed News Paper as a News Item.

  
(Dr. Rajendra Utkhede)  
Deputy Registrar (Acad.)(Ad.Ch.)



**Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati's**

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### **ACADEMIC CALENDAR FOR 2022-2023**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Proposed Date</b>	<b>Proposed Activity</b>	<b>Organizer Department</b>
1	June	3 <sup>rd</sup> Week	Tree Plantation	IQAC
		4 <sup>th</sup> Week	International Yoga Day Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Jayanti	Sports Jayanti-Punyatithi
2	July	2 <sup>nd</sup> Week	World Population Day	NSS
3	August	1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Annabhau Sathe Birth Anniversery	Jayanti-Punyatithi

		2 <sup>nd</sup> Week 3 <sup>rd</sup> Week 4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Student Induction Program Inauguration of Study Circle Flag Hosting – Independence Day Collegiate Elocution Competition Sanskrit Day/Shlok Pathan Competition	IQAC Art's Commerce Sports Cultural Sanskrit
4	September	1 <sup>st</sup> Week 2 <sup>nd</sup> Week 3 <sup>rd</sup> Week 4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Teacher's Day Collegiate Elocution Competition Commerce Bridge Course Celebrating S.R. Ranganathan Day Memorial Guest Lecture on M.M.Lanjewar Lecture on Entrepreneurship Cleanness Drive Karmavir Bhaurao Patil Jayanti D. Laxminarayan Memorial Day	Cultural Cultural Commerce Department Library IQAC & Jayanti – Punyatithi Committee NSS Jayanti –Punyatithi Jayanti –Punyatithi
5	October	1 <sup>ST</sup> Week 2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Debate Competiton  Swacch Bharat Abhiyan Mission Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	Library & Times of India Group NCC Jayanti –Punyatithi

		<p>Lal Bahadur Shastri Jayanti  Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj  Punyatithi  Visit to Central Jail  Book Review Competition  Book Talk Competition  Dr.A.P.J Abdul Kalam Vachan  Purna Day  अभिनय स्पर्धा  आंतर महधभिद्यधलय की संमेलन  संस्कृत संिधषण भिन  Best out of West Training  Programme on Nature  Conservation  Language Literacy Quiz  Diwali Vacation 20/11/2022 To  30/10/2022</p>	<p>Jayanti –Punyatithi  Sociology  Library  Library  Library  Marathi  Marathi  Sanskrit  Geography  English  Vacation</p>
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6	November	1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Guest Lecture	Library & Times of India
		2 <sup>nd</sup> Week	Inter Collegiate Story Telling Competition	Group English
		3 <sup>rd</sup> Week	Certificate Course on व्यधकरण, भनिंिन शैली	Marathi IQAC and Library
		4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Faculty Development Programme(FDP) Quiz Competition World Philosophy Day Winter Vacation 19/11/2022 To 07/12/2022 Sanvidhan Day Mahatma Fule Death Anniversary	Geography Philosophy Vacation Jayanti –Punyatithi Jayanti –Punyatithi
7	December	1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Winter Vacation 19/11/2022 To 07/12/2022 Debate & Quiz Competition Commerce Fair Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Mahaparinirvan	Vacation Library and Times of India Group Commerce Jayanti –Punyatithi



8	January	1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Kranti Jyoti Savitribai Fule Jayanti नीन अभ्यधसक्रमधिर आर्धरीत चचधासत्र	Jayanti Punyatithi Marathi Marathi
		2 <sup>nd</sup> Week	आधसी व्यधख्यधन मरधठी िधषध पंरिडध (सधभहत्यधतील अभिनि स्पर्धा)	Marathi Library and Times of India Group
		3 <sup>rd</sup> Week	Industrial Visit to Times of India Press at Butibori Study Tour Geography	Geography History Political Science
		4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Presentaion on Historical Drama Film Showing on Constitution Swami Vivekanand Jayanti Geography Day / Guest Lecture Conference / Seminar Organized Votes Day Flag Hoisting - Republic Day	Jayanti - Punyatithi Geography Dept. Commerce NSS Sports
9	February	1 <sup>st</sup> Week	NSS State Level Camp Educational Tour PPT Competition	NSS Social Science and Humanities
		2 <sup>nd</sup> Week	Guest Lecture	IQAC

		4 <sup>th</sup> Week	मरधठी िधषध भिन	Library and Times of India Group Marathi
10	March	1 <sup>st</sup> Week 2 <sup>nd</sup> Week	Expert Talk Series International Women's Day	Commerce Women Cell
11	April	2 <sup>nd</sup> Week  4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Internal Assessment (Viva - Voce) Mahatma Fule Birth Anniversary Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti Rastrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Jayanti	Jayanti-Punyatithi Jayanti-Punyatithi Jayanti-Punyatithi
12	May	1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Maharashtra Din University Examination	



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Co-ordinator,IQAC



**Dr. J. D. Wadate**  
Principal, DNC



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**NOTICE**

All the students of BA,BCOM I , III , IV sem and MA, MCOM I, III Sem are hereby informed to submit the assignments on the respective dates to their respective subject teachers on the allotted time as per the given schedule.

All are intimated to submit there assignments in prescribed format only.



**Dr. Parag Joshi**  
**Convener**  
**Internal Examination**



**Dr. J. D. Wadate**  
**Principal, DNC**

**Dhanwate National College Nagpur****Internal Assessment 2022-2023****Instructions:**

1. Assignments will be collected on the given dates and time only.
2. You have to assure that assignments should be submitted to respective teacher with your signature.

Date	Time	Class	Class
20 <sup>th</sup> April 2023	7.30 A.M. TO 10.30A.M.	B.Com 6 <sup>th</sup> Sem Section A & B (Ground Floor)	B.A. 6 <sup>th</sup> Sem Room No. 3
21 <sup>st</sup> April 2023	7.30 A.M. TO 10.30A.M.	B.Com 6 <sup>th</sup> Sem Section C & D (Ground Floor)	
24 <sup>th</sup> April 2023	7.30 A.M. TO 10.30A.M.	B.Com 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem Section A & B (Ground Floor)	B.A. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem Room No. 3
25 <sup>th</sup> April 2023	7.30 A.M. TO 10.30A.M.	B.Com 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem Section C & D (Ground Floor)	
26 <sup>th</sup> April 2023	7.30 A.M. TO 10.30A.M.	B.Com 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem Section A & B (Ground Floor)	B.A. 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem Room No. 3
27 <sup>th</sup> April 2023	7.30 A.M. TO 10.30A.M.	B.Com 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem Section C & D (Ground Floor)	M.A. 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem. Economics Room No. 3
28 <sup>th</sup> April 2023	7.30 A.M. TO 10.30A.M.	M.Com 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem. Room No.17	M.A. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem. Economics Marathi Sociology English Room No. 3
	7.30 A.M. TO 10.30A.M.	M.Com 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem. Ground Floor	



Principal  
Dhanwate National College,  
NAGPUR



Shri Sivaji Education society Amravati's  
**Dhanwate National College**

Congress Nagar, Nagpur

**CERTIFICATE**

Name of Department: Commerce

Academic Session: 20 22-20 23

This is to certify that this Assignment, contains the Bonafide Record of Shri/  
Kumari/Shrimanti ALISHA JITEENDRA NAGDEOTE  
of B.Com 1<sup>st</sup> Year (Semester II) during the academic Session  
2022-2023 The Topic of assignment is  
Statistics & Business Mathematics Dated 20/04/2023.

Signature of the Teacher

[Signature]

[Signature]  
Head of the Department  
Professor & Head  
Department of Commerce  
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur

Note: In absence of certificate for Assignment shall not be allowed to appear for the examination.

Q.1 what do you mean by statistic. Explain the function and limitations.

⇒ **Meaning** :- The word statistic derived from the Latin word status which simply mean political state. In olden days statistics were used only for military purposes. But as time passed the scope of statistics widened. now a days statistics is used in all the sectors for collection, presentation, analyzing and interpretation of numerical data. it is built up from the field of mathematics known as probability, probability gives us a way to determine how likely an event is to occur. it also gives us a way to talk about randomness. it can be used in every field of scientific research. such as psychology, economics, medicine, advertising, demography and many more. statistical course will teach student on the basic concept of logic mathematics. statistical reasoning. analysis data evaluate data and research method.

**Functions of Statistics :-**

- 1] **Simplification of Information** :- Statistics helps to simplify complicated information. Literacy, unemployment, per capital income etc. can be disclosed by statistics.
- 2] **Comparison** :- Statistics help to compare various items. if it is said that population is increased fastly, it does not provide exact idea on increase. on the other hand if year wise

increase in population along with states is provided it will help to compare performance. Statistics helps to provide such information.

3) Correlation ÷ Statistics helps to provide Co-ent relation of a particular item with another called correlation. These items may be demand and supply, height and weight, income and saving etc.

4) Policy ÷ Statistics is helpful for policy making. The various policies like foreign trade, health, education etc, policies are decided with the help of statistics.

5) Forecasting ÷ Statistics is helpful for forecasting of agricultural and industrial productivity.

6) Probability ÷ Statistics helps to disclose probability for the future. What probability will be in near future, it can be known in advance with the help of statistics.

7) Testing hypothesis ÷ Statistics is helpful for measurement of various results like proper rainfall can increase agricultural production or not and up to what extent. Some more points

8) To solve problems

9) Improvement in knowledge.

10) Under information

11) To disclose unknown information.

12) Mistakes can be minimized.

14)  
15)  
16)

Facts can be known  
Helpful for planning.  
Helpful for Decision making.

### Limitations of statistics is

In modern age statistics is widely used in every sphere. It is because of various advantages involved in it. But at the same time statistics is severely criticized by critics due to the following.

- 1) Only numerical data :- Statistics help to study only numerical data. But qualitative data is ignored. It can be studied if it is converted into numerical data, e.g. intelligence can be considered only after availability of marks obtained.
- 2) Personal Bias :- Statistics help to collect data if the researcher have a personal bias about collection data, the conclusions may be wrong.
- 3) Does Not Deal with Individual :- Statistics deal with only an. on average. But it is not true for an individual. e.g. Average life of an Indian is 55 years. It does not mean that each and every Indian will alive for 55 year.
- 4) Need Reference -> Statistical data without reference is useless. e.g. if market of 100 student were provided the reference should be provided that of subject, school type etc.

- error at c. Similarly the source from which data is collected should be recorded.
- 5] Proper collection  $\rightarrow$  essential and unless the statistical data is properly collected it will not be reliable. In such circumstances the conclusion drawn is properly collected it will may be wrong.
- 6] Only one method  $\rightarrow$  Statistics is only one of the method of studying problem it may not be useful to solve all types of problem.
- 7] Statistics can be misused  $\rightarrow$  Statistics is based on available information. It requires skilled and well experienced person to draw conclusion. Sometimes conclusions are based on incomplete information but people believed in it.
- 8] Similar factors  $\rightarrow$  Statistics can be used for similar type of factors e.g. height of A, weight of B and marks of C cannot be used for similar type of factors e.g. height of A compared with each other.
- 10] Manipulated figures.

Q-2. What is Standard deviation? Explain its merits and demerits.

⇒ Standard Deviation (S.D) :-

Kare Pearson introduced the concept of Standard deviation in 1893. Standard deviation is also called Root mean square deviation or mean error or mean squares error.

Definition

Standard deviation is the measure of dispersion of a set of data from its mean. It measures the absolute variability of a distribution. The higher the dispersion is, variability is greater is the standard deviation and greater will be the magnitude of the deviation of the value from the mean.

Merits :-

- 1] It is rigidly defined.
- 2] It is based on all observations.
- 3] It is least affected by the fluctuation of sampling.
- 4] It is suitable for further mathematical treatment.

Demerits :-

- 1] It is difficult to compute.
- 2] It gives greater weight to the extreme values and less to those which are near to the mean.
- 3] The standard deviation cannot be calculated for open end classes.



Shri Sivaji Education society Amravati's  
**Dhanwate National College**

Congress Nagar, Nagpur

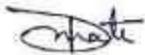
**CERTIFICATE**

Name of Department: Commerce

Academic Session: 2022-2023

This is to certify that this Assignment, contains the Bonafide Record of Shri/  
Kumari/Shrimanti AAKANSHA SUDHAKAR MASRAM  
of B.Com 1 year (Semester II) during the academic Session  
2022-2023 The Topic of assignment is  
Mindi Dated 20/04/2023.

Signature of the Teacher



  
Head of the Department  
Professor & Head  
Department of Commerce  
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur

Note: In absence of certificate for Assignment shall not be allowed to appear for the examination.

9. ब्रह्मराक्षस का शिष्य कदानी का सारंश लिखिए

उत्तर :- महाभय भवन की मादवी माजिल के जीने में सातवीं माजिल के जीने की सूनी-सूनी सीढीयों पर नीचे उतरते हुए उसे विद्वार्थी का चेहरा भीतर से किसी प्रकाश में लाल हो रहा था वह चमत्कार उसे प्रभावित नहीं कर रहा था जो उसने दाल-दाल में देखा था तीन कमरे पार करता हुआ वह विशाल पगुवाहू दृश्य उसकी आँखों के सामने फिर से उभर जाता उस दृश्य की पवित्रता ही उसके स्वयं में आली बिन्दु वह चमत्कार चमत्कार के रूप में उसे प्रभावित नहीं करता था उस चमत्कार के रूप में के पिछे उस कद है जिसमें वह धुल रहा है लगातार धुलता जा रहा है वह कुछ कथा एक प्रहापठित की ठिठकी का अर्थ नहीं है वही है पाँचवीं माजिल से चौथी माजिल पर उतरते हुए ब्रह्मचारी विद्वार्थी उस तर्जिन भव्य भवन की सुनी-सूनी सीढीयों पर यह श्लोक गाने लगता है।

मैघमेदूरमन्वर वनुभवः श्यामास्तमालक्ष्मीः

नकं श्रीरुद्रा स्वमेव तदिम राष्टी मृदाहादय।

उथ नन्दानदेशलश्चलित्योः प्रत्यह्यफुजदूम

रथामाथवयोजयान्ति यमुनामुले रदः कलयः

उस भवन में एक बारह वर्ष के बाद यह विद्वार्थी बाहर निकला है। उसके गुरु ने जले समय राधा-माथुरी की यमुना-कुंक-फिडा में घर भली हुई राधा को बुला रहे हैं नन्द के भाव लेकर किये हैं गुरु ने एक साथ सुगंध और वात्स्य का लोघ विद्वार्थी को कराया विद्वान के बाद अब उप पर पिता के चरण छुना है पिताजी। पिताजी माँ! माँ!

यह ध्वनि उसके हृदय से फुट निकलती किंतु जो  
 जो विद्यार्थी के हृदय में अपने गुरु की तस्वीर  
 और भी तीव्रता से अपने गुरु की तस्वीर और भी  
 भाग्यवान वह जिसे ऐसा गुरु मिले जब वह विद्वानों  
 के दासलों और बरों के छतों - भरे सुने उचे  
 सिंहाद्वार के प्याहर निकला तो ठकाठका राह से  
 गुजरते हुए लोग मृत भूत कटकर भाग खड़े हुए  
 आज तक उस भवन में कोई नहीं गया था लोगों  
 की धारणा थी कि वहां एक बृम्हाशक्त रहता है  
 बारह साल और कुछ दिन पहले सड़क पर रोपड़ के  
 दो बच्चे एक देहाती लड़का ब्रह्मा - प्यासा अपने  
 सुखे हाथों पर जीम करता हुआ उसी बगलवाले उंचे  
 समल के वृक्ष में के नीचे बंठा हुआ था। धवा के  
 बोकों से फलों का रेशमी कपास धवा में फैला जाता  
 हुआ दूर-दूर तक और इधर-उधर बिखर रहा था उसके  
 भागे पर निकले गुच्छ - बिब रही थी उसने पास में पड़ी  
 हुई मोटी, ईट सिंघाने रखी और चों - लेल लोट गया।  
 धीरे धीरे उसकी विचार - मनाता को तोड़ते हुए कान के  
 पास उसे कुछ फुसफुसाहट सुनाई दी उसने ध्यान से  
 सुनने की कोशिश की वे कौन थे उनमें से एक  
 फट रहा था अरे वह भट्टा मितान्त मुख है और  
 दम्भी मैंने जब उसे शिवालयोपधिपद की कुहन पाकलया  
 का अर्थ पछा तो वह देखला उठा उस काशी में कैसे  
 कैसे दम्भी इकट्ठे हुए हैं वातमिप सुनकर वह लटा हुआ  
 लडका छट से उठ बैठा उसका चेहरा धुल और पसीने  
 से ग्लान और भाबिन हो गया था अथ और प्यास  
 से द्राघ जाड़े माथा जमीन पर टेका चेहरे पर  
 आश्चर्य और धाधन के दयनीय भाव कदने लगा है  
 विद्वानों में मुख है आप देहाती, है किन्तु कान  
 प्यासी की महत्वाकांक्षा रखता है है अ महाभाग आप

विद्यार्थी घेतीत होते हैं मुझे विद्वान गुरु बहुत विद्यार्थी उस  
 देहाती को देखकर हसने लग देहात से पहले लिखते  
 तो विद्वान पिताजी ने घर से निकाल दिया लब मैंने पक्का  
 निश्चय कर लिया की काशी जाकार विद्यायत करूँगा जगलों  
 नगल धूमता राह पुछता मे आज ही काशी पुछा हूँ  
 कृपा करके गुरु का दर्शन कराएगु अब दोनो विद्यार्थी जोर-  
 जोर से हसने लगा। उनमे से एक जो विदायक था कहे लगा  
 देखूँ वे सामने सिद्धांत है उसमे घुस जा गुने गुरु मिल  
 जायगा कहकर वह उठाकर हस पडा उम्मीद न थी कि गुरु  
 विसाकूल सामने ही है लडके ने अपना डेरा-डंडा समंला  
 और बिना प्रणाम किये लेली से कदम बढ़ाता हुआ अवन  
 मे दाखिल हो गया तभी वही दुसरे बटुक ने घुसे से  
 पुछा तुमने अच्छा किया उसे वही भेजकर उसके हृदय मे  
 छुँद था और दुसरा बटुक चूप था उसने अपने किये पर  
 खिन्न होकर सिर्फ इतना ही कहा जखेर बन्दारादारा का  
 रहस्य भी तो मुकदम ही मालूम ही फिर वह देहाती लडके  
 ने लीसरी भाजिल पर जाकर देखा फिर वही अव्यता और  
 वही अगर बलिया सुनापन वही मनुष्यहीता इन परामते  
 बिट्टी हुई थी कुछ तैल-घिन लगे थे खिडकियाँ खुली  
 हुई थी कुछ जिनमे से सुरज की पीली किण जा रही थी  
 दूर ही से खिडकी के बाहर जो नजर नसी तो बाहर का  
 दरा-भरा उचा निचा पला चलता ताल-तलाया पेडा पहाडा  
 तथा नजारा देखकर पला चमता है यह भाजिल कितनी  
 उची है और कितनी जिन वह लडका अमाभीत हो गया  
 वह उरने लगा लेकिन जब वह उपर देखा तो सिर्फ एक ही  
 भाजिल शेष थी उसने उपर देखा तो सिर्फ उपर की भाजिल  
 चढ़ना तय किया जब वह आखिरी भाजिल पर पुछा तो देखा  
 खिडकी के पास देव-पूजा की सलंग मन भुँदी आँखो  
 वाल फूली भाजिल कश्मीर की कपिली शाल जोई ह्यातदम  
 बड़े लडके को खुशी हुई उसने दरवाजे पर को खुशी

पुत्रों लगा जैसे उसे स्वर्ग मिल गया हो गुरु को प्रणाम कर लड़का सीढ़ी पर लड़े गया उसे वृत्त ही नींद आ गई वह गहरे सपने में खो गया शरीर और संतुष्ट मन में उसकी रचनाओं को मुक्ति रूप दिया वह विद्वान बनकर देहात में अपने पिता के पास पहुँच गया उसकी आँखों में आँसू थे और पिता से कहा कि पिताजी मैं विद्वान बनकर आ गया मुझे और सिखाइए मुझे रात बनाया पिताजी पिताजी और माँ अचल में अपनी आँखें पोंछती हुई पुत्र के जन्म गौरव पोंछती हुई भरकर उसे अपने हाथों से धींचती हुई गोद में भरकर उसे अपने हाथ साक्षुमुख पिता का वात्सल्य भरा हाथ उसके शीश पर आशीर्वाद का धारा बनकर फैला हुआ है वह देहाती लड़का चल पड़ा और देखा की तेरली बृहदाण का देवीयान चेहरा जो अभी अभी मृदु और कोमल होकर उस पर अननवी होता जा रहा है आने का सहाय्य कैसे किया यह कैसे आया तब ही लड़के ने मर्या देका प्रभावान में मुटुं हु निश्चर हु जवाजी करने के लिए आया हु उसके बाद बृहदाण कुछ ऐसा उसकी आवाज धीमी हो गयी किन्तु दृढ़ता लही रही सुखाम और कठोरता लही फिर अगले दिन लड़का नया और धोया गुरु की पुजा की थाली सजायी और अजाकारी शीष्य की भौंही अपेश की प्रतीक्षा करने लगा उसके शरीर में अब तक नहीं चेतना आ गयी थी फिर गुरु ने कुछ प्रोचकर कहा नहीं तुझे निश्चय करने की आपत नहीं है एक बार पढ़ाई शुरू करने पर तुम बारह वर्ष तक फिर यहाँ से निकल नहीं सकते सोच विचार लो गुरु के सत्य भोजन करने लगा एक दिन गुरु जी ने कहा कि तुम इस अवन में बारह वर्ष तक रह पाओगे तब शीष्य ने कहा जी गुरु का हृदय पिछला उन्होंने दिन दहलाने वाली आवाज से कहा की देखा बारह वर्ष तक तुम वेद संगीत शास्त्र पुराण आयुर्वेद सार्थक गीत आदि समस्त शास्त्र और कलाओं में परभाव हो आयेगा केवल अवन व्याग का तुझे बहर जन्म की अनगता नहीं मिलेगी उसे ही बारह वर्ष जीत गये

2. विज्ञापन कला, अर्थ, भविष्य, प्रकार, विज्ञापन के, गुण  
विज्ञापन का प्रयोजन स्वयं स्वयं विस्तार से लिखिए

उत्तर

विज्ञापन शब्द अंग्रेजी शब्द का हिंदी रूपान्तर है लेकिन भाषा का उलटवट्ट से बना है जिसका अर्थ है या मोड़ देना इस प्रकार विज्ञापन का आशय है उस क्रिया से है जो किसी व्यक्ति को किसी विशेष तत्व की ओर ध्यान पर विशेष प्रभावपूर्ण विज्ञापन लेखन के लिए निम्नलिखित बातों पर विचार करना आवश्यक है।

- ① विज्ञापन लेखन में लेखक को उत्पादत तथा उपभोक्ता दोनों से संबंधित जानकारी को ध्यान में रखना होता है
- ② विज्ञापन का लेखन कार्य करते समय लेखक सर्वप्रथम विज्ञापन का शीर्षक तैयार करता है शीर्षक ही विज्ञापन का ध्यान माना जाता है
- ③ विज्ञापन लेखक में सरल, स्पष्ट व प्रभावपूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए
- ④ विज्ञापन की वाक्य रचना पूर्णतः उपभोक्ता को संबोधित करने वाली होनी चाहिए विज्ञापन कि विशेषताओं निम्नलिखित हैं विज्ञापन कि विशेषताओं
  - ① उपभोक्ता को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने की शक्ति होने चाहिए
  - ② उत्पादित वस्तु के बारे में उपभोक्ता के मन में विश्वास प्रसिद्धि करना
  - ③ उपभोक्ताओं की सुझाव, उच्छासों को जागृत करना
  - ④ उत्पादित वस्तु को सर्वश्रेष्ठ सिद्ध करने का ध्यान होना चाहिए।
  - ⑤ उत्पादित वस्तु के बारे में तकनीकी या अन्य आवश्यकता जानकारी देना था
  - ⑥ उपभोक्ता को वस्तु के कय संबंधित नियम वगैरे सहायक चीजें प्रदाय हैं दीवारों, दौड़ना बोर्डों द्वारा फर्चे, कार्टून, दीवारों, देश सिनेमा घरों के द्वारा और दूरदर्शन समाचार पत्रों द्वारा.



Shri Sivaji Education society Amravati's  
**Dhanwate National College**

Congress Nagar, Nagpur

**CERTIFICATE**

Name of Department: Commerce

Academic Session: 2022 - 2023

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Kumari/Shrimanti ACHAL DINES RAUT  
1<sup>st</sup> Year (Semester II) during the academic Session  
2022-2023. The Topic of assignment is  
Skill development Dated 20/04/2023.

Signature of the Teacher

Head of the Department  
Professor & Department  
Department of Commerce  
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur

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Que 1. What do you mean by soft skill & Hard skill? differentiate between them.

Ans:- A soft skill is a personal attribute that supports situational awareness and enhances an individual's ability to get a job done. The term soft skills is often used as a synonym for people skills or emotional intelligence!

What exactly are soft skills?

• soft skills are personal attributes needed for success on the job.

- 1) Time management
- 2) Networking
- 3) Team work
- 4) Creative Thinking
- 5) Conflict resolution.

\* Hard skills

Hard skills, or technical skills are learned through education or hands-on experience. These are concrete measurable abilities that are often specific to a job you can demonstrate your proficiency in hard skills through relevant certifications portfolios, skill assessment tests and

Preet

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Completed work.

- 1) Bilingual or multilingual      2) Statistical analysis  
 3) Typing speed      4) Languages  
 5) Accounting

\* Soft skills & Hard skills

Differentiate between them.

Hard work skills	Soft skills
<p>1) Hard skills are specific and quantifiable Technical knowledge or Job related abilities education training, or hands on experience. Can develop these skills they are objective and measurable. This makes it easy to assess a person's skills in a particular Area.</p>	<p>1) Soft skills also known as interpersonal people or social skills are Non Technical personal attributes they are Qualities that help effective communication collaboration, and Interactions with others. These skills are generally subjective and less quantifiable. They reflect and</p>

Individuals intelligence and social awareness developing. These attributes can enhance both professional and personal relationships.

Some examples are  
Hard skills include

- Data mining
- Data Management
- Design
- Coding & programming
- IT and Computer skills
- Engineering skills
- Network security
- Mobile development
- Certifications
- Machine Learning

Some examples of soft skills include

- Communication
- Empathy
- Teamwork
- Leadership
- Problem Solving
- Active listening
- Stress Management
- Time Management
- Organization
- Critical Thinking

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| • Storage System        | • Openmindedness       |
| • Storage Management    | • Dependability        |
| • User Interface        | • Willingness to learn |
| • Digital Marketing     | • Conflict resolution  |
| • Statistical Analysis. | • Integrity            |

Que 2. Explain the concept of team building. Write the stages involved in it.

Ans 3 Team building is an ongoing process that helps a work group evolve into a cohesive unit. The team members not only share expectations for accomplishing group tasks, but trust and support one another and respect one another's individual differences.

• Team building definition :

Team building (or "teambuilding") refers to the process of establishing and developing a greater sense of collaboration and trust between team members. Interactive exercises, team assessments, and group discussions enable groups to cultivate this greater sense of teamwork.

\* Five stages of team building.

1) Forming → The forming stage occurs when team members first come together as a team.

2) Storming → During the storming stage, teams discover teamwork

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Business Economics Dated 20/04/2023

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## Business Economics - II

Q.1 What do you mean by costs? Explain The different concept of cost ex. opportunity cost, and cost, Implicit cost and Explicit Cost.

Ans:- The Theory of cost is vital to a firm in decision making. To enable the firm to take effective decisions in business, the knowledge of costing concepts is essential, lower the cost of production, higher will be profits for the firm. Every business that functions for profits and commercial viability gives due importance to reduce cost of production and marketing in the short as well as in the long periods.

Giving importance to the costing concept cost function is studied which explains how cost change with changes in production. Cost function refers to the mathematical relation between cost of a product it's the various determinants. In cost functions the dependent variable is unit cost or total cost and the independent variables are the price of other relevant factor, the size of the output or any other relevant phenomenon, which has bearing on cost symbolically.

$$C = f(O, S, T, U, P, \dots)$$

Where,  $C$  is Cost,  $O$  is level of output  
 $S$  is the size of plant,  $T$  is time  
 under consideration,  $U$  is the utilisation  
 of the production capacity,  $P$  is  
 the price of factors of production.

Opportunity costs :- The Austrian economists especially Frederik von Wieser is said to have first developed the concept of opportunity cost. The other notable contributors are Davenport, Knight and Robbins.

The concept of opportunity cost has emerged from the problem of scarcity. The wants of individuals and businesses are unlimited but the resources to satisfy these wants are limited.

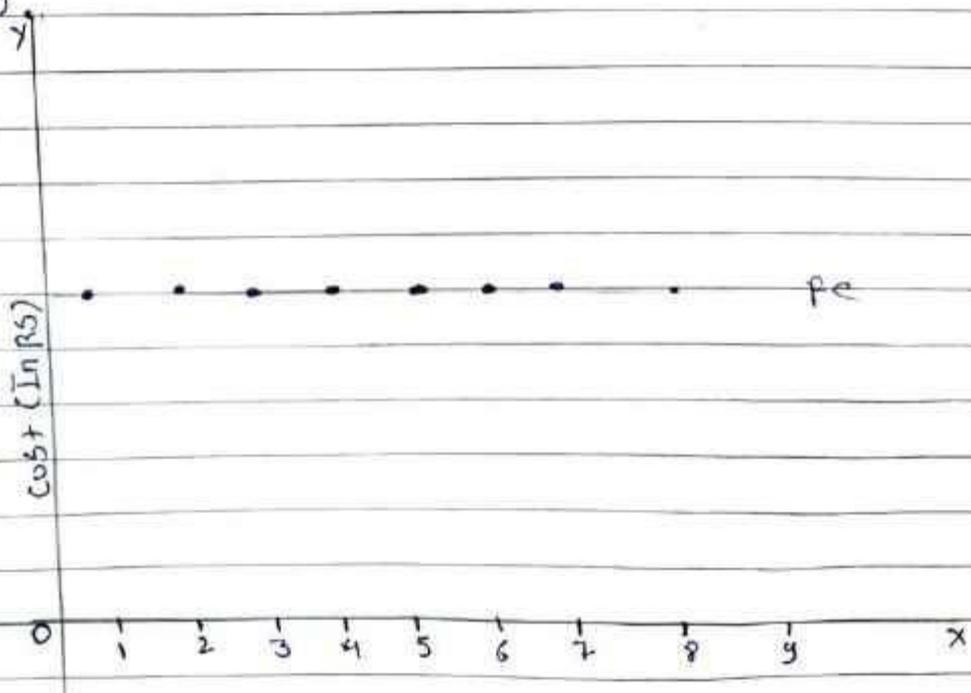
Therefore, arises the choice making theory from the various alternatives available. Choices are made with limited resources to choose that alternative that will satisfy the want.

② Fixed Cost :- In the short period, costs of fixed factors are called fixed costs. "Fixed factors are cost which do not change with changes in the quantity of output." production may be

maximum or of zero unit, but fixed costs remain the same. These costs are supplementary costs or indirect costs.

Fixed cost can be explained with the help of a schedule and diagram. As seen in the schedule, no change in the quantity of output, when output is zero, fixed cost is Rs. 10. When output increase to 2 units or 4 unit or 6 units, fixed cost remains Rs. 10. In the figure.

The fixed cost curve is a horizontal curve or is a parallel curve to the x-axis since the cost is constant at Rs. 10.



③ **Explicit Cost and Implicit cost** :- Explicit costs refers to those costs, which are paid by the firm to the hired and employed factors of production. In other words, explicit cost are monetary payment made by the entrepreneur for purchasing or hiring the services of various productive factors; which do not belong to him. These cost are also known as paid out costs. This cost is recorded in firms account book and is also known as accounting cost.

According to Leitch explicit cost are "Those outlays made by a firm that we usually think of as its expenses. They consist of resources bought or hired by the firm."

Implicit costs on the other hand are the costs of an entrepreneur that accrue due to the employment of own factors or resources. These are imputed value of the entrepreneur's own resources and services could have earned in case of their employment in other or alternative use. It refers to the earnings which could have been made by putting out his labour.

building. and money to someone else.  
 Implicit costs are frequently ignored in calculating the expenses of production. Leifwich defines implicit cost of production as "the cost of self-owned, self-employed resources that are frequently overlooked in computing the expenses of a firm."

Calculation of gross and net profit

$$\text{Gross profit} = \text{Total revenue} - \text{Explicit Costs}$$

$$\text{Net profit} = \text{Gross profit} - \text{Implicit Costs}$$

or

$$\text{Net profit} = \text{Total revenue} - (\text{Explicit} + \text{Implicit cost})$$



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## COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Q 4] Discuss the concept and scope of KPO, BPO and LPO.

⇒ Meaning :- The

### KNOWLEDGE PROCESS OUTSOURCING (KPO)

⇒ Meaning :- The practice of outsourcing knowledge-intensive, data-driven tasks, such as obtaining, managing, analysing, and providing unbiased insights into enterprises, is known as knowledge process outsourcing (KPO). KPO is different from Business process outsourcing (BPO), which involves the outsourcing of labour and other operational work to a third party to save money. Although KPO is a subset of BPO, KPO involves far more specialized, analytical, and knowledge-based work. KPO allows businesses to hire highly educated and skilled workers without incurring the cost of training and developing them for one-time or special projects that are not part of ongoing operations. So KPO is like an umbrella it covers a variety of activities.

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## SCOPE OF KPO:

⇒ Knowledge process outsourcing (KPO) is anticipated to reach USD 17 billion by 2010, of which USD 12 billion will be outsourced to India, according to a report from the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the Indian chamber of commerce that acts as an interface to the Indian software industry. According to a different forecast, India will control more than 70% of the KPO market by 2010. Other nations than India anticipated to enter the KPO market include Russia, China, the Czech Republic, Ireland and Israel. The scope of KPO business includes preparation of accounts, tax returns, computer aided simulation, engineering design and development, financial services, etc. The future of KPO has a high potential as it is not restricted to only information Technology (IT) or information technology Enabled Services (ITES) sectors and includes other sectors like Financial. Consultancy, legal process, Intellectual property and Patent related services, Web development application, CAD/CAM Applications, Business Research and Analytics, legal Research, Clinical Research, publishing, Market Research (Market Research KPO) etc.

In today's competitive environment, focus is to concentrate on core specialization and core-competency areas and outsource the rest of the activities. Many companies and organizations have come to realize that by outsourcing non-core activities, not only cost are minimized and efficiency improved but the total business improves because the focus shifts to the key growth areas of the business activity. One of the general Managers of foreign country says "India still maintains the competitive advantage for providing, the combination of the most cost-effective and high quality manpower this is India's strength in the off-shoring business. The talent is much more affordable compare to respective countries. Accountancy firms in the US charge an average of \$400-\$450 per hour, and we do the same work for \$75 to \$100 and hour and in the UK charge an average of £50-£200 per hour and we do the same work for £8 to £20 per hour. In the Indian context FPO salaries could be 25-50 per cent higher than those offered to the same domain experts such as Engineer, Doctor, CA, lawyer, Architect, Economist, statistician and MBAs.

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## BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING (BPO)

⇒

Meaning: Business process outsourcing (BPO) is the delegation of one or more IT-intensive business processes based on defined and measurable performance metrics.

BPO offerings are categorized in two major categories: horizontal offerings (those that can be leveraged across specific industries) and vertical-specific offerings (those that demand specific industry vertical process knowledge).

Business process outsourcing (BPO) is a method of subcontracting various business-related operations to third party vendors.

BPO began with large manufacturing companies to aid with supply chain management. Today,

BPO has grown to include all sorts of sectors, including services companies. BPO is also known as subcontracting or externalization.

BPO offers several benefits, such as lower costs, global expansion, and higher efficiency, while some of the drawbacks include security issues, hidden costs and overdependence. Business process outsourcing can be done fully or partially.

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## LEGAL PROCESS OUTSOURCING (LPO)

→ Meaning : Legal process outsourcing refers to the practise of a law firm or business contracting out legal work to another law firm. This method is mostly used in the American legal profession, when work is contracted out to indian firms that specialise in legal process outsourcing. Mostly, countries like USA outsource legal services from countries like India. A wide range of legal drafting, and similar tasks, are covered by legal process outsourcing or LPOs.

LPO is not a new concept it has been used by law firm for many years as a way to reduce overheads and increase efficiency. In recent years, however, the LPO industry has grown exponentially, with an increasing number of firms looking to outsource their work. There are many different types of LPO providers, who can offer a range of services. Some will simply carry out the work on your behalf, while others will also provide additional support, such as project management, document drafting, and court appearances. It's important to find a provider that you can trust and who has the experience and expertise to handle your specific case type.