



Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati'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



4th 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. 1935

Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati's (Regd. No. 1, 00)
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 / 248/2021-2022

Date : 30 / 05 / 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.

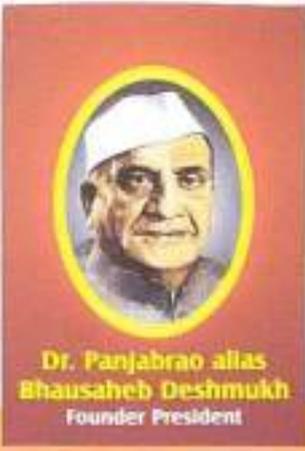
Dr. K.D. Meghe
IQAC Coordinator



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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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:

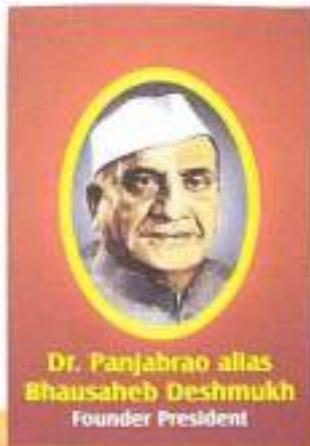
The objectives of the Continuous Internal Evaluation Policy are as follows:

- 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



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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.

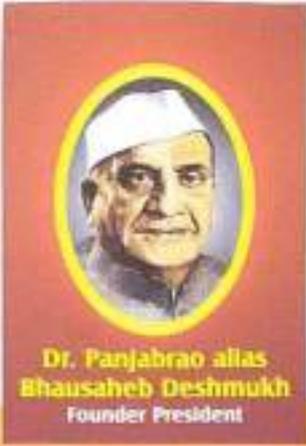
3. Weightage and Grading:

- 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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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. 111 dated 1st of August, 1953 & granted a Non-Honorary position by Maharashtra Public University Act, 1963 (Maharashtra Act No. 11 of 1963)
(Academic Section)

Academic Section, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Jyotibai Deji Administrative Building, Mahatma Jyoti
Prakash Educational Premises, Campus Square to Ambazari 1-Point Road, Nagpur-440022

No. Acad./Acad.Cale./2021/45

Date: 25th June 2021

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 2021-22 will be as under:

A) ACADEMIC CALENDAR FOR THE COURSES CONDUCTED AS PER SEMESTER PATTERN FOR SESSION 2021-22.

1. Terms & Vacation

First Term (Odd semesters) = U.G.	:	02.08.2021 to 30.11.2021
First Term (Odd semesters) = P.G.	:	30.08.2021 to 24.12.2021
Diwali Holidays	+	31.10.2021 to 10.11.2021
Second Term (Even semesters) = U.G.	:	10.01.2022 to 07.05.2022
Second Term (Even semesters) = P.G.	:	10.01.2022 to 07.05.2022
Summer Vacation	:	09.05.2022 to 22.06.2022

2. Admissions*

a) Last date of Admission (First sem) U.G & PG	:	To be notified separately
b) Last date of Admission other than 1 st sem. U.G & PG	:	20 th September 2021
c) Last date for Admission with prior permission of the Vice-Chancellor	:	20 th October 2021

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 = U.G	:	15 th November 2021
b) Failure Students in even semesters = P.G	:	13 th December 2021
c) Regular students in odd semesters = U.G	:	1 st December 2021
d) Regular students in odd semesters = P.G	:	27 th December 2021

2. Last date for receipt of exam. forms

a) Regular students = U.G & PG	+	Within one month from the last date of admission
b) Old Ex-Students & External Students	:	15 th September 2021
c) Ex-Students of immediately previous examination = U.G & PG	:	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 = U.G & P.G	:	25 th April 2022
b) Regular Even semester = U.G	:	9 th May 2022
c) Regular Even semester = P.G	:	9 th May 2022

2. Last date for receipt of examinations forms

a) Regular Students	:	1 st March 2022
b) Ex-Students of immediately previous exam	:	Within 15 days from the date of declaration of the result of winter Exams.
c) Old Ex-Students & External Students	:	15 th October 2021

5. Declaration of Results

As per governing provisions of the Act.

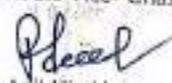
B) ACADEMIC CALENDAR FOR THE COURSES CONDUCTED AS PER ANNUAL PATTERN FOR SESSION 2021-22.

1. Terms & Vacation	
First Term	: 02.08.2021 to 30.10.2021
Diwali Holidays	: 31.10.2021 to 10.11.2021
Second Term	: 11.11.2021 to 07.05.2022
Summer Vacation	: 09.05.2022 to 22.06.2022
2. Admissions*	
a) Last date of Admission	: To be notified separately
b) Last date for Admission with prior Permission of the Vice-Chancellor	: To be notified separately
3. Last date of submission of Enrolment forms to the university	: Within fifteen days from the last notified date of Admission.
5. Examination	
Winter Examinations.	
1. Commencement of Exams.	: 15 th November 2021
2. Last date for receipt of exams. forms	
a) Regular Students	: 30 th October 2021
b) External Students	: 15 th September 2021
c) Old Ex-Students	: 15 th September 2021
d) Ex-Students of immediately previous examination	: Within 15 days from the date of declaration of the result of summer exam
Summer Exams.	
1. Commencement of Exams.	: 9 th May 2022
2. Last date for receipt of exams. forms	
a) Regular Students	: 15 th March 2022
b) Old Ex-Students	: 15 th October 2021
c) External Students	: 15 th October 2021
d) Ex-Students of immediately previous exam.	: Within 15 days from the date of declaration of the result of winter exam
5. Declaration of Results	: As per governing provisions of the Act.
C) Convocation Winter 2020 & Summer 2021	: December 2021

Special Instructions :

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Theory and Practical examinations may be held on Sunday with prior permission and intimation.
5. M. Card (Machine Card) must be sent by the Principal/University Heads of the Department, within 30 days from the last date of admission as notified by the university, strictly in MS Excel software.
6. Due to pandemic situation, majority of teaching activities are taking place in online mode. Hence, Sundays may be treated as teaching days.
7. It is necessary by the Principals/Head of the Department to certify the number of actual teaching days conducted during the academic session.
8. All efforts should be made to achieve more than 180 teaching days in Annual Pattern and 90 days per Semester in Semester Pattern.
9. This schedule is applicable only for the entry level admissions to various courses excluding the courses where admissions are governed by centralized admission process.
10. Therefore, the last date of admissions for all courses where centralized admission process is adopted shall be notified separately.
11. The Last Date of examination forms for CAP round admission will be 15 days from the last date of admissions.
12. 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 Director No. 27 of 2008 and 6 Of 2010.
13. **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. Adil Hirkhan)
Registrar

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to :-

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

(Sanjay Bahadur)

Deputy Registrar (Acad.) (Ad. Ch.)

Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati
Dhnavate national College, Nagpur
Academic Calendar – 2021-22

Sr. No.	Month	Proposed Date	Proposed Activity	Organizer Department
1.	June	4 th Week	Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Jayanti	Jayanti – Punyatithi
2.	July	2 nd Week	World Population Day	NSS
3.	August	1 st Week	Annabhau Sathe Birth Anniversary	Jayanti – Punyatithi
		2 nd Week	Inauguration of Study Circle	Commerce
		3 rd Week	Flag Hosting – Independence Day	Sports
		4 th Week	Collegiate Elocution Competition	Cultural
			Sanskrit Day	Sanskrit
			Essay Competition	Cultural
4.	September	1 st Week	Teacher's Day	Cultural
			Collegiate Quiz Competition	Cultural
			Collegiate Debate Competition	Cultural
		3 rd Week	Collegiate GeetGayan Competition	Cultural
			Karmavir Bhaurao Patil Jayanti	Jayanti – Punyatithi
	4 th Week	D. Laxminarayan Memorial day	Jayanti – Punyatithi	
5.	October	1 st Week	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Mission	NCC

		2 nd week	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti Lal Bahadur Shastri Jayanti Rashtrasant tukdoji Maharaj Punyatithi	Jayanti – Punyatithi Jayanti – Punyatithi
6.	November	4 th week	Webinar on Post Covid Employment Opportunity Sanvidhan Day Mahatma Fule Death Anniversary	Commerce Jayanti – Punyatithi Jayanti–Punyatithi
7.	December	1 st Week 2 nd Week 3 rd Week 4 th Week	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Mahaparinirvan Diwas Internal Assessment (Viva-Voce) University Examination Essay Competition Sant Gadge Baba Punyatithi Inter collegiate Debate Competition Inter collegiate Elocution Competition Inter collegiate Quiz Competition Inter collegiate Geet Gayan Competition Inter collegiate Essay Competition Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Jayanti Samaroh	Jayanti – Punyatithi Economics Dept. Jayanti – Punyatithi Cultural Cultural Cultural Cultural Cultural Jayanti – Punyatithi
8.	January	1 st Week 2 nd Week	Kranti Jyoti Savitribai Fule Jayanti PPT Competition Class Room Seminar	Jayanti – Punyatithi Economics Dept. Economics Dept.

		3 rd Week	Swami Vivekanand Jayanti	Jayanti – Purnyatithi
		5 th Week	Geography Day Voters Day Flag Hosting - Republic Day	Geography Dept. NSS Sports
9.	February	1 st Week	Webinar on Employment Opportunities Govt. Sector through Competitive examination.	Commerce
		2 nd Week	Poetry Reading Competition Story Telling Competition Essay Competition Poster Competition Guest Lecture Guest Lecture Quiz Competition	Marathi Marathi Marathi Marathi History Philosophy Economics
		3 rd Week	Poster Competition Slogan Competition Quiz Competition Marathi Slogan Competition Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti Blood Donation Camp □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□	Commerce Commerce Philosophy Marathi Jayanti – Purnyatithi NSS Philosophy

		4 th Week	Media Presentation (Short Film) Classroom Seminar of Philosophy	Philosophy Philosophy
10.	March	1 st Week 2 nd Week	Expert Talk Series Guest Lecture International Women's Day Essay Competition Guest lecture on <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Power Point Presentation	Commerce Economics Women Cell Philosophy Marathi English
11.	April	2 nd Week 4 th Week	Internal Assessment (Viva-Voce) Mahatma Fule Birth Anniversary Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Jayanti	Jayanti – Punyatithi Jayanti – Punyatithi Jayanti – Punyatithi
12.	May	1 st Week 2 nd Week	Maharashtra Din University Examination	



IQAC Coordinator
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur




Principal
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur

श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण संस्था, अमरावती
धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज, नागपूर

सुचना

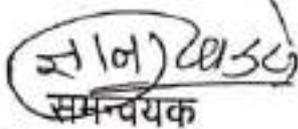
दिनांक : 09/04/2022

सर्व विषय शिक्षकांना व विद्यार्थ्यांना सुचित करण्यात येते की, पुढील दिलेल्या वेळापत्रकानुसार आपणांस आपल्या विषयाची अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन परीक्षा (20 गुणांची) घ्यावयाची/दयावयाचे आहे.

वेळापत्रक

B.Com. & M.Com. (वेळ 9.30 ते 11.30)			
Day	Date	Class	Section
Wednesday	20/04/2022	B.Com Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	21/04/2022	B.Com Sem-II	C & D
Friday	22/04/2022	B.Com Sem-IV	A & B
Saturday	23/04/2022	B.Com Sem-IV	C & D
Monday	25/04/2022	B.Com Sem-VI	A & B
Tuesday	26/04/2022	B.Com Sem-VI	C & D
Wednesday	27/04/2022	M.Com. Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	28/04/2022	M.Com. Sem-IV	A & D

B.A. & MA(Eco) (वेळ 9.30 ते 11.30)			
Day	Date	Class	Section
Wednesday	20/04/2022	B.A. Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	21/04/2022	B.A. Sem-IV	C & D
Friday	22/04/2022	B.A. Sem-VI	A & B
Saturday	23/04/2022	MA(Eco) Sem-II & IV	


समन्वयक

अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन समिती
नागपूर


प्रिन्सिपल

धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज
नागपूर

श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण संस्था, अमरावती
धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज, नागपूर

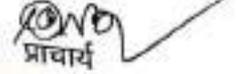
सूचना

सर्व पदवी B.A., B.Com. आणि पदव्युत्तर M.A., M.Com. च्या
विद्यार्थ्यांना सुचित करण्यात येते की, 20/04/2022 पासून वेळापत्रकानुसार
Viva-Voce घेण्यात येईल.

Class	Section	Room No.
B.Com. II, IV, VI	A & C	01
B.Com. II, IV, VI	B & D	02
B.A. II, IV, VI	All	09
M.Com. II, IV	A	1
M.Com. II, IV	B	2
M.A. II, IV	All	9


समन्वयक



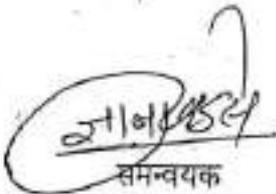

प्राचार्य

श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण संस्था, अमरावती
धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज, नागपूर

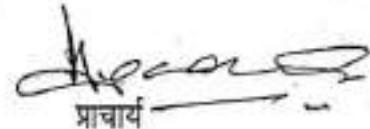
सुचना

दि. २९.११.२०२१

वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयीन सर्व प्राध्यापकांना सुचित करण्यात येते की, रा.गु.म. नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर यांच्या परीक्षा व मुल्यमापन मंडळाच्या दि. २०.११.२०२१ च्या परीपत्रकानुसार व दि. २७.११.२०२१ रोजी मा. प्राचार्य यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली संपन्न झालेल्या अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन परीक्षा समन्वयक समितीच्या सभेमध्ये घेतलेल्या निर्णयानुसार आपणास B.A., B.Com, व M.A., M.Com. sem. II, IV, VI च्या बहिःशाल विद्यार्थ्यांची (Ex. Students) अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन व लेखी परीक्षा महाविद्यालयीन स्तरवर Online/Offline mode मध्ये २५.११.२०२१ ते ११.१२.२०२१ या कालावधी मध्ये घ्यावयाची आहे. तसेच B.A., B.Com, व M.A., M.Com. sem. III आणि V च्या नियमित व बहिःशाल (Ex. Students) विद्यार्थ्यांची २० गुणांची अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन परीक्षा सत्र २०२१-२२ ही आपणास दि. १५ जाने. २०२२ ते २२ जाने. २०२२ या सात दिवसांच्या कालावधी मध्ये Online/Offline mode घेवून परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांचे गुण कार्यालयीन तीन दिवसांच्या आत Online पद्धतीने भरून विद्यापीठाच्या परीक्षा विभागात सादर करावयाचे आहे. सर्व विषय शिक्षकांनी आपल्या विषयाची यादी परीक्षा समन्वयक डॉ. डी.एन. खडसे यांच्या कडून घ्यावी. (B.A., B.Com, व M.A., M.Com. sem. I २०२१-२२ च्या परीक्षे संदर्भात स्वतंत्र सुचना विद्यापीठाच्या परीपत्रकानुसार देण्यात येईल.)



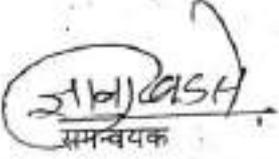
समन्वयक
डॉ. डी. एन. खडसे
अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन परीक्षा विभाग



प्राचार्य
धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज
नागपूर

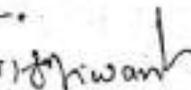
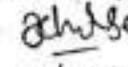
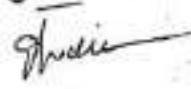
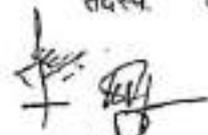
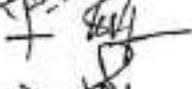
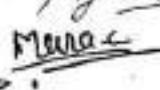
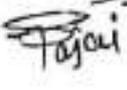
सुचना

महाविद्यालयीन परीक्षा समितीच्या सर्व सदस्यांना सुचित करण्यात येते की, रा.तु.म नागपुर विद्यापीठ नागपुर यांच्या परीक्षा व मुल्यमापन मंडळ यांच्या दि. २०/११/२०२१ च्या परीपत्रकानुसार शैक्षणिक सत्र २०२१-२०२२ मधील हिवाळी परीक्षाचे आयोजन हे विद्यापीठ व महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर करावयाचे आहे. यावर चर्चा करून निर्णय घेण्याकरीता मा. प्राचार्य, धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज नागपुर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली दि. २७/११/२०२१ ला सकाळी ११.०० वाजता मिटींग हॉलमध्ये सभेचे आयोजन केले आहे. तरी सभेला आपली उपस्थिती अनिवार्य आहे.


समन्वयक

प्रा. डॉ. डी. एन. खडसे


प्राचार्य,

1. प्रा. डॉ. डी. एन. खडसे समन्वयक 
2. प्रा. डॉ. एस. एम. जीवन्कर (साहित्य विभाग प्रमुख) 
3. प्रा. डॉ. जे. व्ही. खडसे (कला शाखा प्रमुख) 
4. प्रा. डॉ. एस. बी. वारके सदस्य 
5. प्रा. डॉ. आर. एन. गोसावी 
6. प्रा. डॉ. के. डी. मेघे 
7. प्रा. डॉ. व्ही. वाय. वघळे 
8. प्रा. रवि गुंडे 
9. प्रा. महेश राठोड - 
10. प्रा. मीरा चौधरी - 
11. डॉ. पंजई 



राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ

संपूर्ण अभियांत्रिकी शाखा, विभाग विभागाचे अधिसूचना क्रमांक ५/१३ दिनांक ३ ऑगस्ट २०२१ इयं. व्हॉल्यूम व महाराष्ट्र कार्यालयिक विद्यापीठ
अभियांत्रिकी शाखा, विभाग विभागाचे अधिसूचना क्रमांक ६/१३ इयं. महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्यापीठ

परीपत्रक

कसतुमनामि/त्या परीक्षा/२१३

दिनांक :- 20.11.2021

सर्व संबधीत महाविद्यालयाचे विद्यार्थी, प्राचार्य व विभागप्रमुख यांना सुचित करण्यात देत की, दिनांक 20.11.2021 रोजी संपन्न झालेल्या जातूदीच्या परीक्षा व गुल्मगामन मंडळाच्या वेडकितील मधीनुसार दिवाली 2021 लखी परीक्षा व प्रात्याक्षिक परीक्षेकरीता कार्यवणाली निधारित केली असुन सादर परीक्षेवाचत खालील प्रमाणे कार्यवाही घेण्यासताव निर्देधित करण्यात देत आहे

१ पदवी व पदविका च्या एक वर्षीय, दोन वर्षीय, तिन वर्षीय, चार वर्षीय, पाच वर्षीय, अभ्यासक्रमाचे 2nd Sem, 4th Sem, 6th Sem, 8th Sem. & 10th Sem. मधील विद्यार्थ्यांचे (अनुउत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी, माजी व बहिषल विद्यार्थी) Ex- Students, Old Ex- Students & External students या सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांची प्रात्याक्षिक परीक्षा (Practical/Assignment/Workshop/Project) दिनांक 25.11.2021 ते 04.12.2021 पर्यंत online Mode किंवा offline Mode नी महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर प्राचार्य/संचालक/विभाग प्रमुख यांनी कार्यवाही घ्यावी, प्रात्याक्षिक परीक्षेकरीता अर्तगत व बहिस्थ परीक्षाकांची नेमणुक संबधीत महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्या /विभागप्रमुख यांनी आपल्या स्तरावर विद्यार्थ्यांचे गुण Online पध्दतीने कॉलेज लॉगीन मधुन दिनांक 08.12.2021 पर्यंत प्रकिया पुर्ण करुन सादर गुणाची हार्डकॉपी गोपनिय विभागाकडे सादर करावे.

२ पदवी व पदविका च्या एक वर्षीय, दोन वर्षीय, तिन वर्षीय, चार वर्षीय, पाच वर्षीय, अभ्यासक्रमाचे 2nd Sem, 4th Sem, 6th Sem, 8th Sem. & 10th Sem. मधील विद्यार्थ्यांचे (अनुउत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी, माजी व बहिषल विद्यार्थी) Ex- Students, Old Ex- Students & External students या सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांची लेखी परीक्षा दिनांक 01.12.2021 ते 11.12.2021 पर्यंत online Mode किंवा offline Mode नी महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर प्राचार्य/संचालक/विभाग प्रमुख यांनी कार्यवाही घ्यावी, संबधीत महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्या /विभागप्रमुख यांनी आपल्या स्तरावर विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गुण Online पध्दतीने कॉलेज लॉगीन मधुन परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर 18.12.2021 पर्यंत प्रकिया पुर्ण करुन सादर गुणाची हार्डकॉपी गोपनिय विभागाकडे सादर करावे.

३ पदवी व पदविका च्या एक वर्षीय, दोन वर्षीय, तिन वर्षीय, चार वर्षीय, पाच वर्षीय, अभ्यासक्रमाचे 3rd Sem, 5th Sem, 7th Sem, & 9th Sem. मधील विद्यार्थ्यांचे (नियमित अनुउत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी, माजी व बहिषल विद्यार्थी) Regular, Ex- Students, Old Ex- Students & External students या सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांची प्रात्याक्षिक परीक्षा (Practical/Assignment/Workshop/Project/ Viva-voce) संबधीत परीक्षेचे विद्यापीठदारे घोषित वेळापत्रकातील शेवटच्या पेपर नंतर 7 कार्यालयीन दिवसा पर्यंत online Mode किंवा offline Mode नी महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर प्राचार्य/संचालक/विभाग प्रमुख यांनी कार्यवाही घ्यावी, प्रात्याक्षिक परीक्षेकरीता अर्तगत व बहिस्थ परीक्षाकांची नेमणुक संबधीत महाविद्यालयांच्या प्राचार्या /विभागप्रमुख यांनी आपल्या स्तरावर घेवुन विद्यार्थ्यांचे गुण Online पध्दतीने कॉलेज लॉगीन मधुन सादर प्रात्याक्षिक परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर 3 दिवसाच्या आत प्रकिया पुर्ण करुन सादर गुणाची हार्डकॉपी गोपनिय विभागाकडे सादर करावे.

४ पदवी व पदविका च्या दोन वर्षीय, तिन वर्षीय, चार वर्षीय, पाच वर्षीय, अभ्यासक्रमाचे 3rd Sem, 5th Sem, 7th Sem. & 9th Sem. मधील विद्यार्थ्यांचे मधील विद्यार्थ्यांचे (नियमित, अनुउत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी, माजी व बहिषल विद्यार्थी) Regular Ex- Students, Old Ex- Students & External students या सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांची लेखी परीक्षा विद्यापीठ स्तरावर online

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR WINTER 2021 EXAMINATION

S No	Details about Examination/Process	Tentative Dates
	A. Practical examinations of all semesters of Ex-Students (EVEN SEMESTERS, II, IV, VI, VIII & X) Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Diploma Program of all faculties is to be conducted in online/offline mode at college level	25.11.2021 To 04.12.2021
	B. Submission of Practical examination marks of above mentioned examination to confidential section	On or Before 08.12.2021
	A. Theory examinations of all semesters of Ex-Students (EVEN SEMESTERS, II, IV, VI, VIII & X) Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Diploma Program of all faculties is to be conducted in online/offline mode at college level	01.12.2021 to 11.12.2021
	B. Submission of Theory examination marks of above mentioned examination to confidential section	On or Before 18.12.2021
	Theory examination of Regular & Ex-Students (EXCEPT 1 SEMESTER REGULAR) of Undergraduate Program conducted at University level in Online mode (Phase I Theory Examination) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. III Semester of Two Year Courses 2. III/V Semester of Three Year Courses 3. III/V/VII Semester of Four Year Courses 4. III/V/VII /IX Semester of Five Year Courses 	14.12.2021 to 15.01.2022
	A. Practical examination of Regular & Ex-Students (EXCEPT 1 SEMESTER REGULAR) of Undergraduate Program to be conducted in online/offline mode at college level (Practical Examination) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. III Semester of Two Year Courses 2. III/V Semester of Three Year Courses 3. III/V/VII Semester of Four Year Courses 4. III/V/VII /IX Semester of Five Year Courses 	Within Seven Working Days after completion of respective Theory Examination
	B. Submission of Practical examination marks of above mentioned examination to confidential section	Within Three Days after Conduction of practical Examination

Basel

3	Practical examination of Regular & Ex-Students of Postgraduate Program to be conducted in online/offline mode at college level (Practical Examination) 1. III Semester of Two Year Courses 2. III/V Semester of Three Year Courses	10.01.2022 to 15.01.2022
4	Theory examination of Regular & Ex-Students of Postgraduate Program conducted at University level in Online mode (Phase II Theory Examination) 1. III Semester of Two Year Courses 2. III/V Semester of Three Year Courses	17.01.2022 to 29.01.2022
5	Submission of Regular Students Internal examination marks of Theory Sessional, Practical, Project, Seminar, Assignment, Vivo-vocce, etc of all semesters of UG & PG Program to confidential section	Before the start of respective Phase of Theory Examination
8	Theory and Practical Examination of all I Semester (REGULAR STUDENTS) of Under/Postgraduate, Diploma and Certificate Program	Dates will be announced later
9	Theory and Practical Examination of I Semester (REGULAR STUDENTS) undergraduate & Postgraduate Program admitted through Govt. CET Centralized Admission Process	Dates will be announced later

Above mentioned dates are tentative and may change due to unavoidable circumstances

Babbar

श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण संस्था, अमरावती
धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज, नागपूर

सुचना

दिनांक : 09/04/2022

सर्व विषय शिक्षकांना व विद्यार्थ्यांना सुचित करण्यात येते की, पुढील दिलेल्या वेळापत्रकानुसार आपणांस आपल्या विषयाची अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन परीक्षा (20 गुणांची) घ्यावयाची/दयावयाचे आहे.

वेळापत्रक

B.Com. & M.Com. (वेळ 9.30 ते 11.30)			
Day	Date	Class	Section
Wednesday	20/04/2022	B.Com Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	21/04/2022	B.Com Sem-II	C & D
Friday	22/04/2022	B.Com Sem-IV	A & B
Saturday	23/04/2022	B.Com Sem-IV	C & D
Monday	25/04/2022	B.Com Sem-VI	A & B
Tuesday	26/04/2022	B.Com Sem-VI	C & D
Wednesday	27/04/2022	M.Com. Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	28/04/2022	M.Com. Sem-IV	A & B

B.A. & MA(Eco) (वेळ 9.30 ते 11.30)			
Day	Date	Class	Section
Wednesday	20/04/2022	B.A. Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	21/04/2022	B.A. Sem-IV	C & D
Friday	22/04/2022	B.A. Sem-VI	A & B
Saturday	23/04/2022	MA(Eco) Sem-II & IV	


समन्वयक

अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन समिती
नागपूर


प्राचार्य

धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज
नागपूर

श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण संस्था, अमरावती
धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज, नागपूर

सुचना

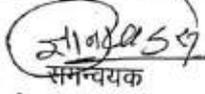
दिनांक : 09/04/2022

सर्व विषय शिक्षकांना व विद्यार्थ्यांना सुचित करण्यात येते की, पुढील दिलेल्या वेळापत्रकानुसार आपणांस आपल्या विषयाची अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन परीक्षा (20 गुणांची) घ्यावयाची/ द्यावयाचे आहे.

वेळापत्रक

B.Com. & M.Com. (वेळ 9.30 ते 11.30)			
Day	Date	Class	Section
Wednesday	20/04/2022	B.Com Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	21/04/2022	B.Com Sem-II	C & D
Friday	22/04/2022	B.Com Sem-IV	A & B
Saturday	23/04/2022	B.Com Sem-IV	C & D
Monday	25/04/2022	B.Com Sem-VI	A & B
Tuesday	26/04/2022	B.Com Sem-VI	C & D
Wednesday	27/04/2022	M.Com. Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	28/04/2022	M.Com. Sem-IV	A & B

B.A. & MA(Eco) (वेळ 9.30 ते 11.30)			
Day	Date	Class	Section
Wednesday	20/04/2022	B.A. Sem-II	A & B
Thursday	21/04/2022	B.A. Sem-IV	C & D
Friday	22/04/2022	B.A. Sem-VI	A & B
Saturday	23/04/2022	MA(Eco) Sem-II & IV	


समन्वयक

अंतर्गत मुल्यमापन समिती
नागपूर


प्राचार्य

धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज
नागपूर

4T3	International Business Management OR Agri-Business Management OR Business Management II (Only for students from other than MBA Course)	Uni.	30	10	40	80	20	100	4
4T4	Elective I - Paper 3	Uni.	30	10	40	80	20	100	4
4T5	Elective II - Paper 3	Uni.	30	10	40	80	20	100	4
Total			150	90	240	550	150	700	28

Note: One Foundation Course is to be selected by the student from MBFIV-2.

Summary of the Total Marks and Credits

Sr. No.		Instruction Hours	Tutorial Hours	Total Hours	Marks			Credits
					Semester End Exam.	Internal Assessment	Total	
1	Semester - I	170	70	240	480	120	600	24
2	Semester - II	165	75	240	480	120	600	24
3	Semester - III	190	90	280	480	220	700	28
4	Semester - IV	150	90	240	550	150	700	28
Total		675	325	1000	1990	610	2600	104

- b. The Semester End written examination of all the courses shall be conducted by the University.
- c. The performance of the learners will be evaluated in two Components, One component will be the continuous assessment by the Institute/College/Department (Internal Assessment) component carrying 20% marks and the second component will be the Semester End Examination component carrying 80% marks.

The allocation of Internal Assessment Marks

1a	Attendance of the student during a particular semester	05 marks
1b	An assignment based on curriculum to be assessed by the teacher concerned	05 marks
1c	Subject wise class test conducted by the teacher concerned	05 marks
1d	Subject presentation/ viva-voce seminar conducted during the semester	05 marks
1	Internal assessment Total marks	20
2	Semester wise End Examination marks	80
Total Marks Per Course		100

8. In order to pass the examination, an examinee shall obtain not less than 50 % marks in each of the theory papers and each of the practical and the project and Internal Assessment (Sessional) separately.
- (A) An examinee who is unsuccessful in the examination shall be eligible for admission to the subsequent examinations on payment of a fresh fee prescribed for the examination together with the conditions of the ordinance in force from time to time.
9. (A) The scope of the subjects and pattern of examination shall be as indicated insyllabi.
- (B) The Medium of instructions and examinations shall be in ENGLISH only.
10. Applicant for **MCM Examination** prosecuting regular course of study shall not be permitted to join any other course in this or any other University.

11. ASSESSMENT

- The final total assessment of the candidates is made in terms of an internal assessment (Sessional) and an external assessment for each course.
- For each paper, 20 marks will be based on internal assessment and 80 marks for semester end examination (external assessment), unless otherwise stated.
- The division of the 20 marks allotted to internal assessment of theory papers should based on class test, attendance, project assignments, seminar, power point presentation, fieldwork, group discussions or any other innovative practice / activity as determined by the teacher in respective subject and moderated by Head of the Institute/Principal.

Sr. No	Parameters	Max. Marks
1	Internal Marks on the basis of Class Attendance	05
2	Internal Marks on the basis of Class Assignment/ Test	05
3	Internal Marks on the basis of Students Seminar / Students Lecture Forum	05
4	Internal Marks on Students Overall Performance	05
Total Internal Assessment Marks		20

- There shall be no separate / extra allotment of workload to the concerned teacher. He/ She shall conduct the internal assessment activity during the regular teaching days / periods as a part of regular teaching activity.
- At the beginning of each semester, every teacher shall inform his / her students unambiguously the method he / she propose to adopt and the scheme of marking for internal assessment with the prior permission of HOD / principal.

(B) The Medium of instructions and examinations shall be in ENGLISH only.

10. Applicant for PGDCCA Examination prosecuting regular course of study shall not be permitted to join any other course in this or any other University.

11. **ASSESSMENT**

- The final total assessment of the candidates is made in terms of an internal assessment (Sessional) and an external assessment for each course.
- For each paper, 20 marks will be based on internal assessment and 80 marks for semester end examination (external assessment), unless otherwise stated.
- The division of the 20 marks allotted to internal assessment of theory papers should be based on class test, attendance, project assignments, seminar, power point presentation, fieldwork, group discussions or any other innovative practice / activity as determined by the teacher in respective subject and moderated by Head of the Institute/Principal.

Sr. No	Parameters	Max. Marks
1	Internal Marks on the basis of Class Attendance	05
2	Internal Marks on the basis of Class Assignment / Test	05
3	Internal Marks on the basis of Students Seminar / Students Lecture Forum	05
4	Internal Marks on Students Overall Performance	05
Total Internal Assessment Marks		20

- There shall be no separate / extra allotment of workload to the concerned teacher. He/ She shall conduct the internal assessment activity during the regular teaching days / periods as a part of regular teaching activity.
- At the beginning of each semester, every teacher shall inform his / her students unambiguously the method he / she propose to adopt and the scheme of marking for internal assessment with the prior permission of HOD / principal.
- An unsuccessful examinee at any internal shall be eligible for reexamination on payment of fresh examination fee prescribed by the University as per the respective directions.
- The internal marks will be communicated to the University at the end of each semester, but before the semester end examinations. These marks will be considered for the declaration of the results.
- The record of internal marks, evaluation & result should be maintained for a period of one year by respective institute/college for verification by competent authority.

Summary of the Total Marks and Credits

<u>Sr. No.</u>		<u>Instruction Hours</u>	<u>Marks</u>			<u>Credits</u>
			<u>Semester End Exam.</u>	<u>Internal Assessment</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1	Semester-I	240	320	80	400	16
2	Semester-II	240	320	80	400	16
3	Semester-III	240	320	80	400	16
4	Semester-IV	240	340	60	400	16
Total		960	1300	300	1600	64

- The Semester End written examination of all subjects shall be conducted by the University.
- The performance of the learners will be evaluated in two components, One component will be the continuous assessment by the College Department (**Internal assessment**) carrying 20% marks and the second component will be the **Semester wise end Examination** carrying 80% marks. The allocation of marks for the Internal Assessment and Semester end Examination for all subjects except Project will be as shown below:

1a	Two periodical class tests	08 marks
1b	An assignment, Viva, Group Discussion /Seminar based on curriculum to be assessed by the teacher concerned	08 marks
1c	Over all conduct as a responsible learner	04 marks
1	Internal assessment Total marks	20
2	Semester wise End Examination marks	80
Total marks per subject		100



Shri Shivaji Education Society Amravati's
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur

Assignment Work Book

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

This is to certify that Mr/Miss Prajakta Mazari Chaudhari

Roll No. 17 Class III sem Division B of M.com

has submitted the Assignment work of Service Sector Management.

Chaudhari
Internal Examiner


Convener
Internal Evaluation &
Examination Committee

Name :- peajakta Mazodi chaudhary

College Name :- Dharmwate National College
Nagpur

Class :- M. com (IIIrd sem)

Sub :- Service sector Management

Section :- B

Mobaid No. :- 8530959347

A red ink signature and a circular stamp are present on the right side of the page. The signature is written in a cursive style, and the stamp is partially obscured by the signature.

सेवा म्हणजे काय ? सेवा क्षेत्राचे प्रकार सांगून त्याचे वर्गीकरण करा.

प्रस्तावना :-

व्यवस्थापनाची तत्वे सर्व क्षेत्रातील सर्व उपक्रमांना लागू होतात. म्हणून व्यवस्थापन शक्ति व्याप्त आहे. नियोजन, संघटन, निर्देशन, समन्वय, नियंत्रण आणि प्रतिक्रिया ही "व्यवस्थापकीय कार्ये" आणि उर्ध्वागमच्या निवडीपासून तर त्यांच्या निवृत्तीपर्यंतची सर्व "क्रियात्मक कार्ये" शिस्तबद्ध आणि नियमानुसार आयोजित करूनच व्यवस्थापन कार्य यशस्वी होते. "सेवा क्षेत्र" हे सुद्धा त्याला अपवाद नाही नाले म्हणूनच "सेवा क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन शास्त्र" स्वतंत्रपणे विकसित झाले आहे. आजच्या ज्वाळू हा आपल्याच्या अधिकारविषयी तसेच विद्येच्या आणि उत्पादकांच्या जबाबदाऱ्यांपेक्षा जास्त जागरूक आहे. वस्तूंची खरेदी केल्यानंतर त्या सोबतच त्यासाठी मानुषंगिक प्रयत्नांना आवश्यक सेवांची सुद्धा ज्वाळूंची अपेक्षा असते. निरनिराळ्या वस्तूंची जशी बाजारपेठ असते तशीच आता विविध प्रकारच्या सेवांची बाजारपेठ सुद्धा विकसित झाली आहे. तरीपण वस्तू आणि सेवा या दोन्ही बाबींच्या विक्रीसाठी वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या विक्री पध्दतीत खूपच फरक आहे.

सेवा क्षेत्राचे प्रकार

सेवा क्षेत्राचे प्रकार हे पुढीलप्रमाणे

1) ग्राहक बाजारपेठेतील सेवा :-

ग्राहक सेवा या दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच आहेत. ग्राहकांच्या वाढता उभाचा व्याप बघता त्यांना विविध सेवांची आवश्यकता भासते. दिवसेंदिवस ग्राहक सेवांचे महत्त्व हे आपणाय वाढतांना दिसते आहे. ग्राहक सेवांमध्ये पुढील विविध प्रकारच्या सेवांचा समावेश होतो.
i) उपलब्धते (ii) दुरुस्ती क्षेत्र (iii) वास्तू सेवा (iv) मनोरंजन सेवा
v) व्यक्तिगत दक्षता सेवा (vi) सौभाषिक सेवा.

2) शासकीय सेवा :-

शासकीय सेवांची जनतेस नैसर्गिक आवश्यकता भासते असते. म्हणून शासनाद्वारे पुढील कृती सेवा पुरवठ्यात येतात :-

- i) न्यायालयांद्वारे न्यायदान सेवा
- ii) शस्कारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा
- iii) सेनादल सेवा
- iv) पोलीस दल सेवा
- v) प्वाल आयलिय सेवा
- vi) रॉडेशवहन सेवा

3) व्यावसायिक सेवा :-

व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रात पुढील विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा पुरवठ्यात येतात.

- i) वाहतूक सेवा
- ii) अधिदोषण सेवा
- iii) विभा सेवा
- iv) जाहिरात सेवा
- v) व्यवसाय वृद्धि सेवा

4) औद्योगिक सेवा :-

औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा पुरवठ्यात येतात. औद्योगिक क्षेत्राच्या वाढीवरील अनेक सेवांची गरज निर्माण होत असते. विशेषतः वाढत जाणाऱ्या औद्योगिक आणि व्यापारी क्षेत्रात वस्तुवरील सेवांची विक्री होत असते. औद्योगिक जगात पुढील अनेक सेवांची आवश्यकता निर्माण होते. औद्योगिक आणि संस्थांकडून सुरुवात होते. निरनिराळ्या व्यक्ती

- i) हिशीब लेखन सेवा
- ii) येगठाड सेवा
- iii) वित्तीय सेवा
- iv) कार्यविषयक सेवा
- v) अभियंत्रिकी सेवा
- vi) जाहिरात सेवा
- vii) येगोचन आणि विभा सेवा
- viii) भागदर्शन सेवा
- ix) तांत्रिक सेवा

२:- वितरण म्हणजे काय? त्याची आव्हाने स्पष्ट करा.
 तसे:- पुस्तकाचा :-

वस्तू आणि सेवांची निर्मिती झाल्यानंतर उत्पादकाचा त्या वस्तू आणि सेवांचे वितरण करणे लागते. ज्या ग्राहकांसाठी, ज्या उपभोक्त्यांसाठी वस्तूची आणि सेवांची निर्मिती केली आहे. त्यांच्यापर्यंत त्या सर्व वस्तू आणि सेवा पोहोचवण्यास ह्यात उत्पादकांमध्ये उपभोक्त्यांपर्यंत वस्तू पोहोचविण्यासाठी "वितरण" असे म्हणतात. विविध प्रकारच्या वस्तूंची आणि सेवांचे उत्पादन झाल्यानंतर त्या पावणे किंमतीत ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहोचविणे आणि महत्तम नफा मिळविणे लक्ष्य असे उत्पादकांचा मुख्य उद्देश असतो. ज्या मार्गाने वस्तू आणि सेवा उत्पादकांमध्ये उपभोक्त्यांपर्यंत जातात त्यांना "वितरणाचे मार्ग" असे म्हणतात. उत्पादक स्वतःच त्यातून उच्च मध्यस्थांद्वारे तोवस्तूवितरण करित असते. यामध्ये वितरण अर्थाने असे म्हणतात. वस्तू आणि सेवा विविध मार्गांनी अंतीम ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहोचत असतात. ते मार्ग म्हणजेच बाहेर व्यापारी, प्रतिनिधी दलाल, डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स व्यापारी हे होत.

व्याख्या :-

१) श्री कुंडीकर आणि श्रीलयांच्या मते :-
 "उत्पादित वस्तूंना बाजारात प्रवेश करवण्यासाठी वितरण मार्ग हे मुख्य वितरणाचे जाके आहे."

२) श्री विद्याम ले स्ट्रॅटन यांच्या मते :-
 "वस्तूंच्या अधिकार स्वामित्वाला अंतीम ग्राहकांपर्यंत दिवा ऑब्जेक्टिव्ह अर्थानेपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी उपयोगात आणिलेल्या माध्यमाचा "वितरण मार्ग" असे म्हणतात.

★ सेवांच्या वितरणातील आव्हाने ★

१) सेवांची मागणी :-> वितरणाचे कार्य अत्यंत उपयुक्ततेने केल्याशिवाय सेवांची मागणी ही अत्यंत महत्त्वाची बाब समजली जाते. सेवांची

मागणी लक्षात घेऊन विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या सेवांचा पुरवठा देता व वितरणाच्या माध्यमाद्वारे उत्पादकांना आपल्या सेवा उभाहोण्याची वेळीची पुरवठेची आवश्यकता असते. वितरणाच्या मागील प्रतिनिधीची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्त्वाची असते. त्यामुळे सेवांचा मागणी ही बाब खुद्द महत्त्वाची आहे. सेवांची निर्मिती करी आणि त्यांचे वितरण करी हे मुद्दे महत्त्वाचे आहेत.

२) सेवांचा पुरवठा :-

सेवांसाठी मागणी निर्मिती झाल्यानंतर सेवांचा पुरवठा लवकरच लवकर करावा लागतो. अन्यथा त्यासाठी अयोग्य मागणी पूर्ण न होताच ती समाप्त होते. सेवांची निर्मिती करून किंमतीला पुरवठा करी यासाठी उत्पादकांना व्यत्यय करावा लागतो. सेवांचा पुरवठा करण्याची क्षमता ठरवून देणे हे सेवा उत्पादकांचा मुद्दा आहे. आह्वान आहे. सेवांचा पुरवठ्याची सुविधा अंमलबजावणी करावी लागते. यासाठी उत्पादकांना सेवांचा मागणी असू शकते अनुभाप करावे लागते.

३) प्रभावी वितरण :->

प्रदक्षितीत सेवांचे परिमाण आणि तीव्रता वाढत आहे. ही बाब लक्षात घेऊन प्रत्येक सेवा उत्पादकाला आपल्या सेवा उत्कृष्ट तसेच आहोण्यांना समाधान देणाऱ्या रुपात आहे याच्या प्रचारासाठी त्यांच्या वितरणावर खुद्द लक्ष द्यावे लागते. या वितरण मागील आहोण्यांना सेवा पोहोचविणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. सेवांचा वितरण वाढ करणाऱ्या मूल्य वाढीद्वारे गुणावलेत वाढ करावी लागते. यासाठी उत्पादकांना आपल्या कार्ये नियोजन करा लागते. तसेच आहोण्यांना घरपोच सेवा देणे, आपल्या सेवांची पुरवठा आणि सेवांचे प्रभावी वितरण करी हे मुद्दे महत्त्वाचे आहेत. त्यामुळे सेवांचा उपलब्धीचे प्रमाण वाढते तसेच त्यांचा पुरवठा होत नाही. याद्वारे आपल्या सेवा अंतराप्रत बाजारात वितरणाची पोहोच पोहोचविता येतात.

4) उत्पादनाची गुणवत्ता :-

सेवांच्या उत्पादनांमार्फत योग्य गुणवत्तेच्या चांगल्या दर्जाच्या सेवा पुरविण्याची दक्षता द्यावी लागते. हे सर्व सेवा वितरकांवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात अवलंबून असते. त्यासाठी सेवांचे उत्पादक, वितरक आणि उपभोक्ते यांच्यातील संबंध यत्नपूर्वक अचल पाहिले जावे. यासाठी अंतिम सेवांचा नावलौकिक वाढविणे आणि ती रिकवून घेणे हे वितरकांमधील सुद्धे मोठे आव्हान असते. सेवांच्या उत्पादकांची भूमिका जेवढी महत्त्वाची आहे, त्याच-स्तरीय सेवांचे स्वरूप आणि गुणवत्ता निरनिराळ्या देशात निरनिराळी असते. त्याचप्रमाणे वहनाच्या क्षेत्रात दिल्या जाणाऱ्या विविध विक्रेत्यांवर सेवा या प्रतिनिधीनुसार बदलत जातात. त्यासाठी उपन्यांची प्रतिसादांची पत्रे आणि त्यावर प्रभावी नियंत्रणे ठेवले जाते.

5) नियम आणि मान्यनियम :-

सेवांचे वितरण निरनिराळ्या उद्योगातील नियम आणि तरतुदी देऊन लक्षात घ्यावे लागतात. तसेच विशिष्ट सेवा क्षेत्रात लागू होणारे अनियम सुद्धा लक्षात घ्यावे लागतात. सामान्यपणे त्यात कुठील बाबींचा समावेश होतो.

- 1) सुरक्षितता, स्वस्थ आणि उल्लास या बाबीत उच्च दर्जाची सेवा उभारण्याची गरज असल्याने उभारण्याची गरज असते.
- 2) पंचायतनामसंबंधी अर्थी पूर्तता उभारणे लागते. नियमाप्रमाणे उभारणे लागतात.
- 3) परवाना संबंधीच्या नियमांची पूर्तता उभारणे लागते.
- 4) वस्तुसंबंधीच्या नियमांचे पालन उभारणे लागते. सेवांचे वितरण योग्य प्रकारे व्हावे यासाठी सेवा उत्पादकांना अनेक अवघडपण उभारण्याची पूर्तता उभारणे लागते. अचल अचलाने पत्रे व्हाऊन उभारणे लागतात. त्यामुळे मार्ग उभारणे लागतात..

6) सेवांचे माह्य :-

अनेक सेवांच्या बाबतीत माह्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करणाऱ्या सेवांची निर्मिती उभारणे आवश्यक असते. कारण प्रत्येक

उ:-> सेवा गुणवत्ता व्यवस्थापनाचा अर्थ संगून चांगल्या मातृक सेवेची तत्वे अथवा उरा.

तर:-> पुस्तकात :-

अवस्थितीत मानवाच्या शक्तीमानाची संकल्पना दिवसेंदिवस बदलत आहे. वर्तमान शाळातील ग्राहक हा अत्यंत जागरूक तसेच सुव्यक्तित्व आहे. ती अलिशय विचारपूर्वक पाहून घेतात असेही जेव्हा ते वस्तूची खरेदी करते त्यावेळी त्याला वाजवी किंमतीत खरेदी केलेल्या वस्तूपासून जास्त किंमत प्याश उपयोगिता आणि समाधान अपेक्षित असते. उत्पादित वस्तूची गुणवत्ता टिकवून ठेवण्याची जबाबदारी प्रामुख्याने "उत्पादक नियंत्रण विभागाची" असते परंतु वस्तूच्या किंवा सेवेच्या क्षमिध्ये शुध्दारा उरले ही संस्थेतील सर्वेच संबंधितांची जबाबदारी असते.

* सेवा गुणवत्ता व्यवस्थापनाचा अर्थ :-

"उत्पादित केलेल्या वस्तू किंवा सेवांमध्ये असणाऱ्या विविध वैशिष्ट्यांची गोळा वरील म्हाजेच "गुणवत्ता" होय." गुणवत्तेमध्ये सेवेचे स्वरूप, सेवांचा प्रकार, रचना, शुध्दता, सुविधा, उत्पादित सेवांचा समावेश होतो. गुणवत्ता व्यवस्थापनात सेवांमध्ये आवश्यक असणाऱ्या विविध गुणांची जोपासना करून व्यवस्थापन उरते लागते. सेवांचा दर्जा उतम ठेवणे तसेच ती प्रामुख ठेवणे, त्याचे योग्य पध्दतीने नियोजन उरते म्हाजेच "सेवांचे गुणवत्ता व्यवस्थापन" होय"

* चांगल्या ग्राहक सेवेची तत्वे *

⇒ ग्राहकांचे समाधान :->

ग्राहकांच्या आवडी निवडी लक्षात घेऊन त्यांच्या गरजा पाहून घेऊन त्यांच्या अपेक्षांची पूर्तता करणे म्हाजेच ग्राहकांचे समाधान उरते होय.

३) ग्राहकांचे स्वागत :->

ग्राहकांनी केलेल्या भागणीचे स्वागत करणे किंवा त्यांना असलेल्या आवश्यकतांचे स्वागत करणे, त्यांच्यासाठी ~~सम~~ त्याप्रमाणे ग्राहकांना सेवांचा पुरवठा करणे.

४) वेळेचे महत्व :->

ग्राहकांना ज्या वेळेस सेवांची गरज आहे, त्या वेळेचे महत्व जाणून सेवा प्रदान करणे.

५) सेवेचा अवधी :->

ग्राहकांना सेवांबद्दल दिलेला अवधी सेवेची सततता आणि सेवा प्रदानता व्यापारशास्त्रात सांगितल्याप्रमाणे पूर्ण करणे.

७) ग्राहकांना समजून देणे :->

ग्राहकांच्या तक्रारी, आवश्यकता, समस्या समजून घेऊन त्यांच्या अडथळांमुळे विचार करून सेवांचे प्रा

६) गुणता :->

गुणता पाहणे. ग्राहकांच्या सेवांची पूर्तता करित असतांना गुणता पाहणे. चांगल्या ग्राहक सेवेचे उदाहरण होय.

८) सेवा गुणवत्ता :->

ग्राहकांना योग्य व्हाण्याची सेवा प्रदान करणे महत्वाचे होते. ग्राहकांना गुणवत्ता सेवा प्रदान करणे अपेक्षित असल्याने अपेक्षांची पूर्तता करणे चांगल्या ग्राहक सेवेचे उदाहरण होय.



Shri Shivaji Education Society Amravati's
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur

Assignment Work Book

ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2022

This is to certify that Mr/Miss Shubhangi Dattuji Zade
Roll No. 84 Class 3rd Sem Division B of M Com 2 year
has submitted the Assignment work of Advance Management Accounting


Internal Examiner


Convener
Internal Evaluation &
Examination Committee

* Advance Management Account *

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* Question No: (1) *

The following are the financial statement of AB Ltd. the years 2015 and 2016

Balance Sheets

Particulars	31-3-2016 Rs.	31-3-2015 Rs.
100,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Reserve	9,00,000	9,00,000
Profit & loss A/c	75,000	25,000
6% Debentures	3,00,000	2,00,000
Sundry creditors	3,50,000	1,20,000
Proposed Dividend	1,00,000	50,000
	<u>27,25,000</u>	<u>22,95,000</u>
fixed Assets	15,00,000	12,50,000
Stock	4,25,000	3,50,000
Sundry Debtors	1,90,000	1,80,000
cash	6,10,000	5,15,000
	<u>27,25,000</u>	<u>22,95,000</u>

Profit & loss Account:

sale	30,00,000	24,00,000.
Less: cost of sales	18,00,000	16,00,000
Gross profit	12,00,000	8,00,000
Less: Expenses	10,00,000	7,00,000
Net Profit	<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>

Find out the following ratios and interpret them.

- 1) current Ratio
- 2) Gross profit Ratio
- 3) Return on Equity share Capital

4) External liabilities to Proprietors Fund

Solution:

1) Current Ratio:-

$$= \frac{\text{current Assets}}{\text{current liabilities}}$$

2016	2015
$= \frac{12,25,000}{4,50,000} = 2.7:1$	$= \frac{10,45,000}{1,70,000} = 6.1:1$

Current Ratio should be 2:1 Current Ratio in the above example shows proportion 2.7:1 and 6.1:1 for the years 2016 and 2015. Ratio of 2015 is better than 2016. This means working capital position of 2015 is very sound.

2) Gross Profit Ratio:-

$$= \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

2016	2015
$= \frac{12,00,000}{30,00,000} \times 100$	$= \frac{8,00,000}{24,00,000} \times 100$
$= 40\%$	$= 33.33\%$

From the above ratios it is clear that there is a 40% and 33.33% gross profit margin for the years 2016 and 2015 respectively. Position is better in the year 2016 in comparison to 2015.

3) Return on Equity share Capital :-

$$= \frac{\text{Net profit after tax \& Preference Dividend paid up Equity share capital}}{\text{paid up Equity share capital}} \times 100$$

2016

$$= \frac{2,00,000}{10,00,000} \times 100$$

= 20%

2015

$$= \frac{1,00,000}{10,00,000} \times 100$$

= 10%

From the above ratios it is clear that the shareholders will get 20% and 10% dividend in the years 2016 and 2015. Return on equity share capital is increased in the year 2016.

4) External liabilities to Proprietors' fund :-

$$= \frac{\text{External liabilities}}{\text{Proprietor's fund}}$$

2016

$$= \frac{7,50,000}{19,75,000}$$

= 0.38:1 or 38%

2015

$$= \frac{3,70,000}{19,75,000}$$

= 0.19:1 or 19%

This ratio shows that the external liabilities have been increased in the year 2016 in comparison in the year 2015.



* व्यवस्थापन लेखांकनाचे महत्त्व सांगा ?

उत्तर :

व्यवस्थापकीय लेखांकन, लेखा ज्यांना लेखांकनाची ही राह पद्धत आहे जी स्टेटमेंट, अहवाल आणि हेतूनिवृत्त तयार करणे जे व्यवस्थापनाला त्यांच्या व्यवसायाच्या कामागिरीशी संबंधित चांगले निर्णय घेण्यास मदत करते. व्यवस्थापन लेखांकनाच्या उपयोगांमुळे होणाऱ्या लाभामुळे त्याचे महत्त्व कारवाढने आहे व ही पद्धत आवश्यक समजली जाऊ लागली. ही पद्धत पुढील कारणांमुळे महत्त्वपूर्ण समजली जाते.

* व्यवस्थापन लेखांकनाचे महत्त्व :-

व्यवस्थापन लेखांकनाचे मुख्य महत्त्व म्हणजे कंपनीच्या व्यवस्थापनास त्याची कार्ये, कार्यक्षमतेतून वाढ पार पाडण्यास मदत करणे, नियोजन, आयाजन, दिग्दर्शन आणि नियंत्रण व नका वाढविण्यास मदत होणे. आर्थिक परिस्थितीत मदत मिळते आणि प्रकारे लेखांकनाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करता येते.

1) योजना तयार करणेला मदत करते :-

व्यवस्थापन लेखांकन संस्थेला अतिशय अल्पकालीन क्रियाकलापांसाठी चांगल्या योजनेला बळगिण्यास मदत करते. हे सर्व आर्थिक आणि गैर-आर्थिक डेटा नियामितपणे व्यवस्थापनाला पुरवते. या सर्व माहितीच्या उपलब्धतेद्वारे व्यवस्थापक आर्थिक चांगले विरलेषण

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आणी अंदाज करणाय सहाम आलेन जे त्यांना योग्य योजना तयार करणाय सहाम करतात.

2) निरीय होणाय सहाम करण :-

कार्यक्राम निरीय होणे ही व्यवस्थापन लेखाद्वारे खेळनेली एक प्रमुख भूमिका आहे. हे संस्थेमध्य उपनल असलेल्या सर्व आर्थिक माहितीचे संकलन आणी विश्लेषण करते आणी त्यांना सरलीकृत तळते, तळते किंवा आलेल्यांमध्य सादर करते. व्यवस्थापनाच्या संस्थेच्या कामकाजाबाबत चांगली समज मिळते आणी ते योग्य वेळी योग्य निरीय होणाय सहाम होते.

3) कामगिरी मोषत :-

व्यवस्थापन लेखांकुन संस्थेच्या प्रकूण कार्यक्रामाचे निरीक्षण करत आणी मोषत हे किंमत विश्लेषणासारख्या विविध साधनांचा वापर करत जे विश्लेषण जाणवणायसाठी पूर्व-स्थापन मानकांसह कंपनीच्या कामगिरीचे मोषमाप करते. कंपनीच्या कार्यप्रदर्शनातील सर्व किंमत ओळखून व्यवस्थापक त्या दूर करणायसाठी त्यानुसार सुधारनांकु उपाय करणाय सहाम आलेन.

4) कार्यक्रामता वाढवत :-

या लेखा वाखेचा उदकेरा व्यावसायिक संस्थांची प्रकूण कार्यक्रामता वाढवत आहे. मॅनेजमेंट अकाउंटिंग प्रत्येक विभागातील आर्थिक लक्ष्य सेट करते आणी ते सर्व लक्ष्य पूर्ण करतात की नाही हे लक्षातल. हे सुनिश्चित करत ही सर्व संसाधनांचा पुनर्पण वापर जेवा जानी प्यामुळे कार्य-क्रामता सुधारणाय सहाम होते.

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5) ग्राहकोंना उत्तम सेवा:-

मॅनेजमेंट अकाउंटिंग ग्राहकोंना वाजवी किंमतीत दर्जदार वस्तू पुरवून त्यांना चांगल्या सेवेवर लक्षा केंद्रित करणे हे खर्च नियंत्रण उपकरण वापरून उत्पादनाच्या किंमती नियंत्रित करण्यास मदत करते. त्या व्यतिरिक्त ते त्यांच्या वस्तूच्या उत्पादनासाठी संश्लेषित पूर्ण करण्यासाठी विविध गुणावता मानक सेट करणे.

6) नफा वाढवणे :-

संस्थांनी नफा वाढवण्यात त्यांची कार्यक्षम भूमिका आहे. ज्यामुळे कंपन्यांना खर्चाची जाणीव होणे आणि सर्व आनिरिक्त खर्च टाळण्यास मदत होणे. व्यवस्थापन अखातेतून खर्च कमी करण्यासाठी बजेटरी, कॅस्टिंग आणि कूपिंग बजेटिंग यासारख्या नफ्यांचा वापर करणे ज्यामुळे चांगले नफा मिळविण्यास मदत होणे.

7) विश्वसनियता प्रदान करणे :-

मॅनेजमेंट अकाउंटिंग व्यवस्थापनाच्या निर्णयांना खरी आपत्ती देऊन विश्वासाहिन्या जोडणे हे विशेषणाल्या उद्देशाने योग्य वैज्ञानिक साक्षने आणि संश्लेषित वापरने जे व्यवस्थापकांना व्यवसाय आपरेशनसच्या योग्य व्यवस्थापनात मदत करणे.





Shri Shivaji Education Society Amravati's

Dhanwate National College, Nagpur

Assignment Work Book

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

This is to certify that Mr/Miss Riddhi R. Joshi
Roll No. 49 Class Amsem Division B of B.Com 3 year
has submitted the Assignment work of Human Resources Management

Chhole
Internal Examiner

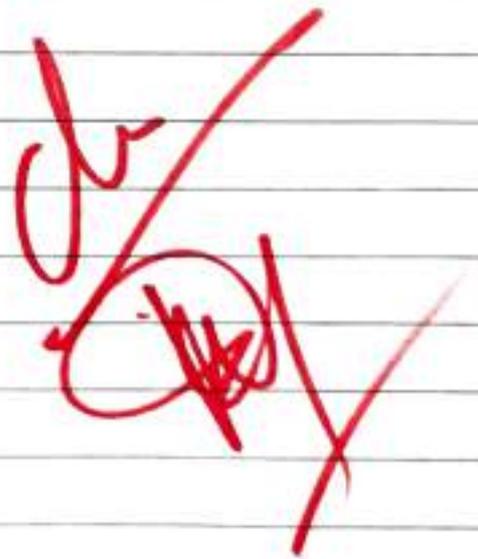
Agani
Internal Evaluation &
Examination Committee

NAME :- RIDDHI . R. JOSHI

CLASS :- B. Com 6th Sem (B)

SUB :- HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Col :- DHANWATE NATIONAL COLLEGE

A red handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly 'R. Joshi', written in a cursive style. The signature is located in the bottom right corner of the page.

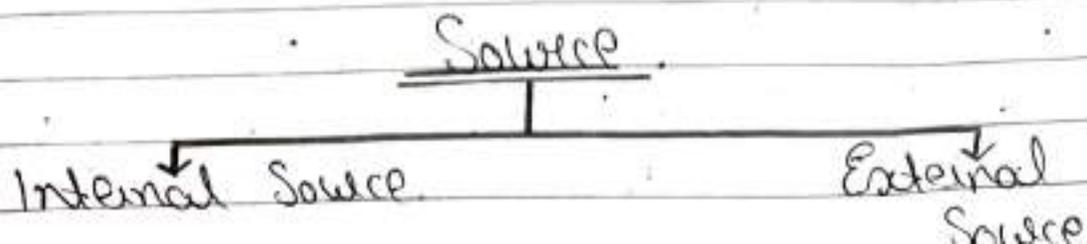
of Recruitment

→ Meaning :- Recruitment is a positive process of searching for prospective employees and stimulating them to apply for the jobs in the organisation. When more persons apply for jobs then there will be a scope for recruiting better persons.

The job-seekers too, on the other hand are in search of organisation offering them employment. Recruitment is a linkage activity bringing together those with jobs and those seeking jobs. In simple words, the recruitment refers to discovering the source from where potential employees may be selected. The scientific recruitment process leads to higher productivity, better wages, high morale, reduction in labour turnover and enhanced reputation. It stimulates people to apply for job; hence it is a positive process.

Recruitment is concerned with reaching out, attracting and ensuring a supply of qualified personnel and making out selection of requisite manpower both in their quantitative and qualitative aspect. It is the development and maintenance of adequate man-power resources. This is the first stage of the process of selection and is completed with placement.

* Sources of Recruitment



A) Internal Sources:- Internal Source include personnel already on the pay-roll of the Organisation. Where any vacancies arise, somebody from within the organisation may be looked into. The following are the source of internal recruitment.

1) Promotion:- Promotion means shifting of an employee to a higher position carrying higher responsibilities, facilities, status and salaries, various positions in an organisation are usually filled up by promotion of existing employees on the basis of merit or seniority or a combination of these.

2) Transfer:- Transfer refers to a change in job assignment. It may involve a promotion or demotion or no change in terms of responsibility and status. A transfer may be either temporary or permanent, depending on the necessity of filling job. Promotion involves upward mobility while transfer to a horizontal mobility of employees.

3) Present Permanent Employees:- Under this organisation consider the candidates for the higher level jobs due to the availability of the most suitable candidates for such jobs who are equally competent with the external sources to meet the demands and also due to the policy of the organisation for motivating the present employees. It is usually in the form of internal mobility i.e., the movement within the organisation by way of transfer, promotion and both the terms are discussed above.

4) Casual Employees:- This source is usually tapped by the organisation to fill the vacancies relatively at the lower level. Such a state have a motivational impact on the casual employees.

5) Retrenched Employee :- When there is lack of work the employees are retrenched from their job. The organisation may consider such retrenched employees for employment whenever the vacancy arises. Many times the organisation prefer to employ the retired employees as a token of their loyalty commitments and honesty the organisation.

6) Deceased Employees :- Some organisations offer employment to the dependents of their past employees, in order to develop a sense of commitment and loyalty not only in the mind of the present employees but also in the family member of the employees and thereby providing employment to the member of the deceased employee. This source also helps to build a good image, this source also proves to be an effective way of recruitment.

7) External Sources :- External source of recruitment refer to prospective candidates outside the enterprise. They usually include new entrants to the labour force, the unemployed and people employed in other organisations seeking a change. The organisation search for the requisite types of candidates from the external sources :-

- the candidates with requisite skill, knowledge, talent are easily available.
- the selection of candidate can be done without any reservation, biasness or prejudices.
- the expertise excellence and experience of other organisation can be easily be brought into the organisation.

8) Advertising :- Advertising in newspaper and periodicals is one of the most important methods of recruitment today. This is specially so in case of recruitment

of recruitment of management and technical personnel. The Company needing manpower advertises details about the job requirement, salary, perquisites, duties and responsibilities, etc. Advertising gives the management wider range of candidates from which to choose.

2) Employment Agencies :- There are government as well as private employment agencies providing a nationwide area-wise service in matching personnel guidance bureau which provide a range of services. The employment exchange brings the job - gives it contact with job seekers.

3) Gate Hiring :- In a country like ours where there is a large no. of unemployment people, it is usual to find a job-seeker thronging the factory gate. Whenever workers are required, the people who are available at the gate are recruited in necessary no.

4) Educational Institution :- Direct recruitment from colleges and university is prevalent for the recruitment of higher staff in western countries but not in India. Many big organisations maintain a close relationship with educational institutions for recruitment to various jobs.

5) Employee Recommendations :- In order to encourage existing employees, some concerns have made a policy to recruit further staff only from the applicants introduced and recommended by employees or employee union.

6) Labour Union :- In many organisations labour union are regarded as a source from which to recruit manpower. This facilitates in creating the sense of cooperation and in developing the better industrial relations.

- 7] Waiting lists :- Many organisations prepare waiting lists of Candidates who have gone through the recruitment processes but who have not been employed for the time being. When the need arises, such Candidates may be called for employment.
- 8] Field Trip :- An interviewing team makes trip to towns and cities which are known to contain the kinds of employment required by the enterprises. The arrival dates, time and venue of interviews are advertised in advanced.
- 9] Unsolicited Applications :- One of the important source of recruitment is unsolicited applications who send their requests for appointment against a vacancy, if any. By appointing such casual callers the employer saves not only the selection and training costs but also expenditure in the form of pension, insurance and fringe benefits.
- 10] Labour Contractors :- In many Indian industries, workers are recruited through Contractors who are themselves the employees of these organisation.
- 11] Ex-employees :- Ex-employees means persons who have worked previously in the enterprise and wishes to join the organisation again. In such condition employees with good record can be called again or recruited again, as they may require initial training.

PAGE No. _____

Q2) Define training? Describe various methods of training and their merits and demerits.

→ Definitions :- Flippo - "Training is the act of increasing a knowledge and skill of an employee for doing a particular job."

Prof. Dale Bench, "Training implies an organized procedure by which people learn knowledge and skill for a definite purpose."

* Methods of Training :-

1) On the Job Training :- The employee training may be broadly classed into two i.e. On the job training and off the job training. The former method is most commonly used for the operative personnel perform at the floor level. Under this method of training, the worker learns the needed job knowledge and skill by actually working on the given job.

2) Quick learning :- On job training provides a favorable environment for quick learning. This is because trainees are involved in the actual work process.

3) Immediate Productivity :- Since trainees are involved in the actual work process quick learning and immediate productivity will be obtained from the work performed by the trainees.

4) Improve Productivity :- Training improves the productivity of employees. Because when the employees well-trained they know what to do? and how to do? So, training improves the productivity of the employees.

- 5) Multi-skill :- Training makes the employees multi-skilled during the training, employees learn multiple skills which makes them more skilled and multi-skilled as well.
- 6) Take Systematic Approach :- On the job training make the systematic approach in the organisation, because that time they know the right approach of the organisation.

* Merits :-

- 1) Increased Productivity :- Training improves the performance of employees. Increased skill and efficiency results in better quality of production. A trained worker will handle machines carefully and will use the materials in an economical way.
- 2) High Employee Morale :- A trained worker desires happiness and job satisfaction from his work. He feels happy when his performance is up to the mark. This also gives him job security and ego satisfaction. The employee will properly look after a worker who performs well. All these job factors will improve employees morale.
- 3) Less Wastages :- Untrained workers may waste more materials, damage machines and equipments and may cause accidents. Accident generally, occur due to deficiency in the operations and not in the machine. A trained worker will know the art of operating the machine properly.
- 4) Less Supervision :- The degree of supervision required for a trained worker will be less. He will not be dependent upon the supervisor for minute details and may carry on his work himself.

- 5) Easy Adaptability :- The methods of work are constantly undergoing a change. A trained worker can be more adaptable to change than an untrained one. The former can not be any need to employ few workers for running new machines. The trained persons will adapt to new situations easily because they have basic technical knowledge.
- 6) Reduced Turnover and Absenteeism :- Labour turnover and absenteeism are mainly due to job dissatisfaction. When a worker is properly trained he will take keen interest in his job and can derive satisfaction from it. A satisfied person may not like to leave his job and try to a new place. Training helps in reducing labour absenteeism & increased jobs satisfaction among them.
- 7) Employee Development :- An employees acquire new knowledge and job skill they increased their market values and earning power. The possession of useful increases their job security. Training may also qualify them for promotion to more responsible jobs. This of course increases their pay and status.
- 8) Different job Assignments :- In the organisation, when the employees are transferred or promoted to higher level jobs, their working system, pattern and job assignments also changes. Training assist such employees to learn new techniques of work and efficiently undertake their job assignments.
- 9) Self-Confidence :- Training leads to increase in employee self-confidence. The person is able to adjust to his work environment and doesn't feel humiliated in front of his seniors.



Shri Shivaji Education Society Amravati's
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur

Assignment Work Book

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

This is to certify that Mr/Miss Manoj Bhagwasad Warkade
Roll No. 91 Class 4th Sem Division A of BA-2nd year
has submitted the Assignment work of Geography.

Internal Examiner

Convener
Internal Evaluation &
Examination Committee

Name:- Manoj Shamprasad
Warkade

Class:- B.A II year IV sem

subject:- Geography

Year & 2022-2023

१) मानवी भूगोल म्हणजे काय ?
मानवी भूगोलाच्या विविध शाखांचे
वर्णन करा ?

उत्तर :-

मानवी भूगोलाच्या व्याख्या तयार करताना त्यातील विविध दृष्टिकोन लक्षात घेणे महत्त्वाचे असते. मानवी भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासकांनी जसे हे विविध दृष्टिकोन विकसित केले तसा या विषयाच्या आशय व व्याख्या बदलत गेल्या. या विविध व्याख्या समभूत घेताना एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कल्पना विकसित झाली, दृष्टिकोनातून केलेला अभ्यास म्हणजे मानवी भूगोल हा ती कल्पना होय. मानवी भूगोलाच्या निश्चिन्नाच्या शास्त्रज्ञांनी केलेल्या स्थूल व्याख्या म्हणजे मानवी भूगोल. रॅड्क्लिफ रॅड्क्लिफ यांनी मानवी भूगोलाचा जनक म्हणतात त्यांनी आपल्या " ~~Man and his Geography~~ या जगप्रसिद्ध ग्रंथात मानवी भूगोलाची व्याख्या पुढील प्रमाणे दिली आहे: मानवी जीवनावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्ट्या अभ्यास म्हणजे मानवी भूगोल होय. रॅड्क्लिफ हे जर्मन भूवैज्ञानिक मानवी भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासात मानव हा केंद्र बिंदू मानून पर्यावरणाच्या त्याची प्रतिपदन केली.

मानवी भूगोलचे स्वरूप :- अगदी
 शुरुवातीस, हिम्पीकेट्सपासून आधुनिक
 भूगोलज्ञापर्यंत मानवी भूगोलाने
 , मानव व त्याचे बदलते पर्यावरण
 यांच्या संबंधांच्या अभ्यास
 संभावित होतो असं मानलात.
 मात्र जलद प्रगतीसाठी पर्यावरणात
 बदल घडवत आले. परिणामतः
 त्यांच्यातील बदलांच्या संबंधांमुळे
 मानवी भूगोलच्या अभ्यासाचे स्वरूपही
 बदलत आले म्हणून मानवी
 भूगोलसत इतिहासी शास्त्र असेही
 म्हटले जाते.

भूपृष्ठावरील विविध परिस्थितीत
 राहणाऱ्या विविध मानवी
 समुहांच्या प्राथमिक गरजांमध्ये
 शुद्ध व्युत्पन्न घिनना झालेले.
 त्यांच्या चालीसिती, कपडे, लोका
 वतवूक, व्यवसाय भाषा, संस्कृती
 व मरणाचे जीवन जगण्याच्या
 पद्धती यांचे धूनही विविधता साधते
 होत. मानव जातीचे वास्तविक
 निरीक्षण केलेसत आपणाने अस
 विसते की विशिष्ट भू-
 प्राणावरील लोक उच, गारे
 उत्तल्लरत वृद्धीचे चिकाहीचे व

नवनिर्मिते श्रेयते अस्तान्
 आर्थिक भूगोल :- आर्थिक भूगोल
 ही मानवी भूगोलाची प्रमुख
 शाखा आहे. आर्थिक भूगोलात
 मानवाच्या आर्थिक व्यवसायाचा अभ्यास
 केला जातो. मानवाचे आर्थिक
 व्यवसाय प्राकृतिक व संस्कृतिक
 परिवरावर अवलंबून असतात. परिवरातील
 प्रादेशिक भिन्नतेमुळे मानवाच्या
 आर्थिक व्यवहारातही विविधता आढळते.
 मानव सर्वप्रथम सभोवतालच्या
 परिवराबुल्लेख आपल्या अन्न, वस्त्र व
 निवारा या भूगोलात वारण) भागविण्याचा
 प्रयत्न करतो. परंतु भूपृष्ठावरील
~~साधनसंपत्तीच्या~~ असमान वितरणामुळे
 तो राहता.

कृषि भूगोल :- कृषि भूगोल ही आर्थिक
 भूगोलाची प्रमुख शाखा आहे. या
 शाखेत पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठभागावर होणाऱ्या
 जाणाऱ्या विविध पिकांवर, फळसाठावर
 लक्षित, जैवशक्ति व मानवनिर्मित
 घटकांच्या कसा प्रभाव पडतो याचा
 अभ्यास केला जातो. तसेच
 विविध कृषि हवामान पध्यात
 पिकांचे प्रकार, त्याची उत्पादकता
 कशी बदलते व त्यानुसार भूपृष्ठावर

विविध कृषी प्रदेशांची कशी निर्मिती होते याचाही अभ्यास केला जातो. कृषी भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासामध्ये परमुपलब्ध, कुक्कुटपालन, मत्स्य इत्यादी तसेच वनशेतीचाही समावेश होतो.

व्यापारी भूगोल: व्यापारी भूगोल हा एक आर्थिक भूगोलाची शाखा असून यात व्यापाराचे अभिन्न क्षेत्रीय, दळक, व्यापार वस्तूची प्रादेशिक विविधता, व्यापाराची दिशा, जागतिक व्यापारी संघटना इत्यादी दळकांच्या अभ्यास केला जातो. त्याचप्रमाणे विविध व्यापारी संघटना व देशा देशातील तसेच देशांतर्गत होणाऱ्या विविध वस्तूच्या व्यापाराचा अभ्यास केला जातो.

वाहतूक भूगोल: वाहतूक भूगोल यामध्ये वाहतूकाची विविध शाखे. वाहतूक मार्गाची जाणी, त्यांचे परस्परसंबंधी समाधान, त्यांचा प्रादेशिक विकारातील सहभाग इत्यादी बाबींचा अभ्यास स्वतः सिद्धांत, संरचना व

अभ्यास पद्धतिले वापर करून
केला जातो.

विपणन भूगोल :- वस्तूच्या उत्पादनांतर
वरूननुसार व्यापारच्या महत्त्वमातून
येथे त्या ठिकाणी पोहोचविल्या
जातात. परंतु त्या ठिकाणापासून
वस्तू ग्राहकापर्यंत पोहोचविणे
संभव्य असते. विपणन भूगोलच्या
अभ्यासात वस्तू उत्पादकाच्या
हातातून ग्राहकाच्या हातात कशी
पोहोचली जाते, या माल वितरणाच्या
विविध मार्गांचा अभ्यास समाविष्ट
आहे.

2) जगातील प्रमुख मानवी वंशाचे सविस्तर वर्णन करा ?

उत्तर :- कोकसाईड : या गटामध्ये युरोपियन लोक, सेमिटीक लोक (अरब ज्यू) व इंडो आर्यन लोक इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. वंशात फरक पडतो. वीर व आप्तप्रायण मूकदम वात्यापान वगैरे लोक यात मांडतात. कुश खरख, नागमोडी, कुरख, कधी कधी लोकरिसारख, सोनरी, चॅवरी, काळे व मऊ असतात. नाक उंच, खरख व अक्षय असते. डोळे लोखण, मध्यम व कपळ उंच असते. डोळे डोळे, धार, मोह व क्वचित काळे असतात. हे लोक सडसडीत व उंच वाढ्याचे असतात. त्यांचे व्यापार तीन उपकर पडतात.

अ) अल्पाईन : पश्चिम युरोपातील देश.

ब) मध्य सागरी : इटाली, अरबस्तान, तुर्कस्थान, इराण

क) नॉर्डिक : पृथ्वी युरोपातील देश : उन्माक, स्कॅडिनेव्हिया

निग्राईडः या वंशाचे लोक आफ्रिकेत
 राहतात. पूर्व आफ्रिकेत राहणाऱ्या
 निलोटिक, हॅमिटिक लोकांचा यात
 समावेश होतो. मध्य व दक्षिण
 आफ्रिकेतील वाई लोक व पश्चिम
 आफ्रिकेतील निरनिराळ्या गटांचा यात
 समावेश होतो. कुरामेण पिग्मी तसेच
 भारत व आग्नेय आशियातील
 नेग्रिडो आणि पॅसिफिकमधील
 मेलानेशियांचा यात समावेश होतो.
 या सर्व लोकांचा वय आत्यंत काळा
 लटक बंसक, रुद्र चंपट, जूड व
 मध्यभागी अलप्रीक असतो. आठ
 जूड इपफाटे असतात. यांचा जवळ
 फूट आला असतो. निग्रो लोक उंच
 तर पिग्मी लोक डोंगो असतात.
 यांच्या अशावर कस विरल असतात.
 बोव्यावरील कस मात्र कुरक असतात.
 अदमान् फिलिपाईन्स, इंडोनेशिया व
 जवळपासची बरेचथे राहणार
 लोक असि काळ्या वंशाचे व
 २५, २५० सेंमी उंचीचे असतात.
 यांची त्वचा व डोळ मँगोलियन
 वंशासारखे, व उंची मात्र पिग्मीसारखी
 आहे. यांच्या शरीरावर कस कमी
 असतात.

iii) मंगोलॉइड :- मंगोलॉइड हे नाव मध्य
 आशियातील मोगल लोकांवरून
 पडले आहेत. या वंशाचे लोक उत्तर,
 पूर्व व आग्नेय आशियात आढळतात.
 कोरियन, चिनी, जपानी, ब्राह्मी,
 थाई, व्हेतनाम, थुमर, मलायी
 इत्यादी लोक या वंशातील आहेत.
 मारिक्मा लोक, उत्तर अमेरिकेतील
 रेड इंडियन, उत्तर अमेरिकेतील
 वाकुवस, सामोयान्स, तुमुम दक्षिण
 अमेरिकेतील अमेरिडियन्स इत्यादींचा
 यात समावेश होतो. उत्तर भारतातील
 पश्चिमपल्लव, कर्णाट्या अष्टक्या एवढ्या
 प्रांतांना आहेत हिमालय
 प्रदेशातील भूटिया, बुरुष् लोक
 हिम मंगोलॉइड वंशाचे आहेत.
 भारताच्या ईशान्य भागात
 मंगोलॉइड वंशाचे लोक राहतात.
 या वंशातील लोकांचे डोळे लहान
 असून ते उघाणे कमी असतात
 कस सरळ, हाठ, काळे, कड
 असतात. अंगावर कस कमी
 असतात. हनुवटीचा आकार
 नसून किंवा अक्षर त्यांचे
 जोड जोड असतात.

(8)

iv) मलेनेसियन : मलेनेसियन वंशाचे लोक हे पॅसिफिक महासागरातील दक्षिणकडील बेटावर आढळतात. लोकांचा वन काळा व कसा डोळे असतात.

v) मायक्रोनेसियन, पॉलिनेसियन : हवाई बेटांपासून ते न्यूझीलंड बेटापर्यंतच्या प्रदेशात, मायक्रोनेसियन व पॉलिनेसियन वंशाचे लोक राहतात. न्यूझीलंडच्या पुढे इस्टर आसलडपर्यंत या वंशाचे लोकांचे आढळतात.

vi) कांगो किंवा मध्य आफ्रिकेतील पिग्मी : या लोकांची शारीरिक उंची सरासरी १५० से.मी. पेक्षा कमी असते. मलेनेसियन लोकांपेक्षा हे लोक वनांचे काळ जातात. आफ्रिकेतील कांगो नदीच्या खोऱ्यात यांची उत्पत्ती झाली आहे.

vii) अतिपूर्वेकडील पिग्मी : पिग्मी लोक फिलिपिन्स, मिदानाओ अंदमान तसेच मलेनेसियन इत्यादी प्रदेशात राहतात. तसेच इंडोनेशिया, न्यूगिनी येथेही काही पूर्वेकडील पिग्मी आढळतात. हे लोक काळ्या

वर्गाचे असतात. यांचे ओठ जाड असतात व उज्याचे केश मंडीच्या केशापासून तयार केलेल्या. लोकरीसूक्ष्म असतात व चरशिपर अत्यंत कमी केश असतात.

viii) ऑस्ट्रेलॉईड : ऑस्ट्रेलॉईड वंशाच्या लोकांचे उत्पत्तिस्थान हे ऑस्ट्रेलिया हे आहे. या लोकांची उंची सुमारे १६६ सें.मी. इतकी असते. सळ उज्याच्या आकार लांबट व ओठ मोठे असतात. यांचा वृण भुजा व केश सुद्धा भुजा रंगाचे असतात.

viii) बुशमेन, हॉटेनटॉट : बुशमेन वंशाचे लोक हे नैऋत्य आफ्रिकेच्या कलहारी उंची वाळवंटी प्रदेशात आढळतात. बुशमेन लोकांची उंची १५० सें.मी. इतकी असते. हॉटेनटॉट लोकांची उंची बुशमेनपेक्षा काहीशी जास्त असते.

→ मोनू : मोनू वंशाचे लोक जापान व जापानच्या जवळपास असलेल्या बटावर राहतात. या लोकांचा कव जास्त काळा नसतो.

Practical Geography

1) खाली दिलेल्या माहितीच्या आधारे राक प्रमाण अक्षावृत्ताने सोपे शब्द लिखून प्रक्षेपण तयार करा.

A) प्रक्षेपित पृथ्वीची त्रिज्या 3.5cm

B) अक्षांश 15 अंश

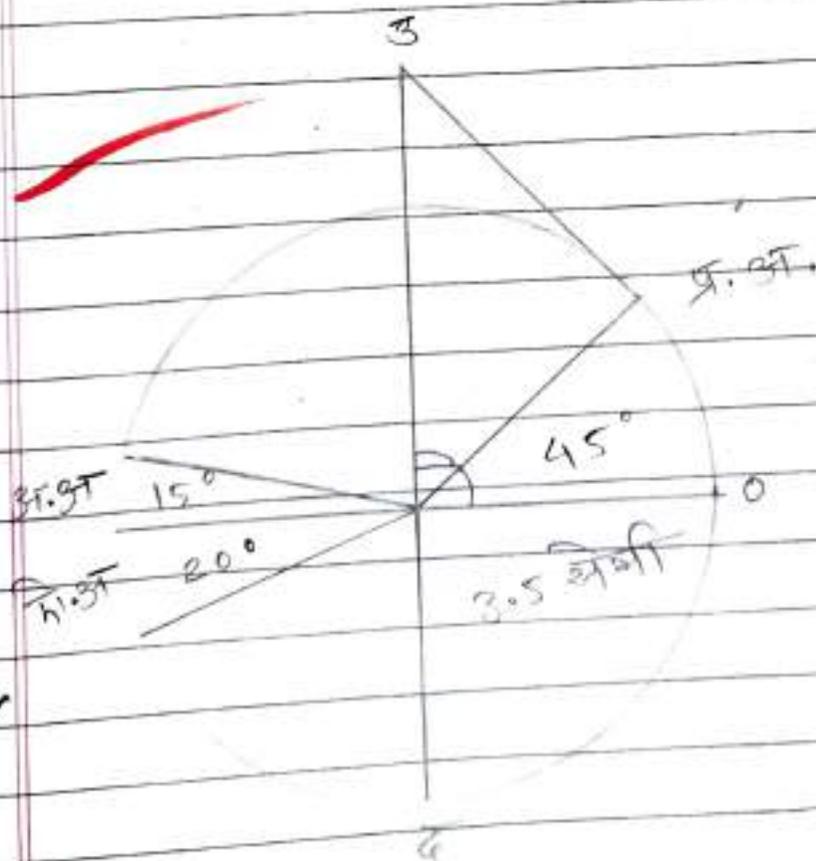
C) रेखांश अंतर 20 अंश

D) प्रमाण अक्षावृत्त 45 अंश उत्तर

E) रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार 80 अंश

पश्चिम व पूर्व

उत्तर \Rightarrow





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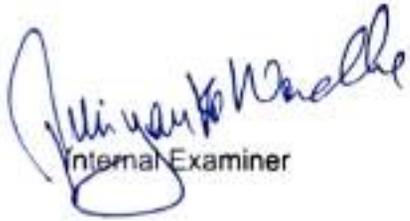
Assignment Work Book

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

This is to certify that Mr/Miss prachi Ganesh Sarve.

Roll No. 29 Class D sem Division D of B.com.

has submitted the Assignment work of Statistics & Business Mathematics.


Internal Examiner


Convenor
Internal Evaluation &
Examination Committee

Name :- Prachi Ganesh Sawle

Class :- B. Com II Sem, Sec :- D

College :- Dhanwate National College - Nagpur
&

Subject :- Statistics & Business Mathematics

No. 7666 5444 93



Define Statistics. Write down the various functions of Statistics:.

Meaning :-

The word statistics conveys different meanings to different people to some people statics is or imposing form of mathematics whereas to is or other people it suggest. It tables charts and figures which are easily found in Newspapers magazines tourante books supports speeches classroom lectures T.V. etc. . The term statics is considered synonyms with numbers figures of or data.

Definition :-

Statics are, numerical statement of facts in any department of enquiry placed in relation of each other.

Function of Statistics :-

Statistics is not merely the aggregated of numerical facts treated through scientific method. it also helps people to enlarge its horizon it helps back. the rule of thumb igno once praeguda arbitrary and pre mator devisione and dogmatism & kre mator devisione in which oleisione are done & piciples are developed on the basis of facts.

1) To simplify complex facts :-

The important function of statistics is simplify gupat bodies of numerical data. It is very difficult for the human mind to recollect large numerical data in systematic and ~~simplified~~ form so that these can be very easily retain and assimilated.

2) To make comparison of facts :-

The second important function of statistics is to make comparison of various facts prof Boddmyton has rightly said. The object of statistics is to enable comparison ascertaining to be made between past and present results with a view to ascertaining the reason for changes which have taken place and the effect of such changes in future.

3) To study relationship between different factors :-

Statistics establish relationship between two or more the two aggregates. The relationship between demand and supply, price and demand money supply and price level, rainfall and agricultural production, etc. can be easily studied through statistics.

- 4) To formulate policies :-
 Statistics help in making different policies such as price policy, fiscal policy, monetary policy, population policy, trade policy, industrial policy, investment policy, export import policy etc.
- 5) To enlarge knowledge and experience :-
 Statistics enable people to enlarge their horizon. The proper function of statistics is to individual experience and horizon. Analysis and enlarge interpretation of data help in developing reasoning power and thus assist individuals to arrive the correct conclusions.
- 6) To make predictions or forecasting :-
 Statistics estimate for the present and forecast for the future. As we know business is full of risks and uncertainties, therefore, correct forecasting is essential to make predictions on the basis of the given data and current trends. Statistical tools such as interpolation, extrapolation, time series analysis etc. can be used for forecasting.

7) To measure the effects of different policies :-

Statistics is not only used in formulation of policies but also to measure their effects for instance. We, with the help of statistics, and measure the effect of change in leading rules of banks on investment.

8) To test the hypothesis :-

This is another

very important function of statistics.

In all social science the theory of testing of hypothesis has been found extremely useful. For instance, inflation, curtailment of public expenditure, can contain budget difficult high rate of taxation can discourage savings etc. can easily be tested with help of statistics.

2. What do you mean by data collection? Explain in detail the methods of data collection.

Ans:-

Introduction :-

Data is the base of on which the of statistical investigation is made. Collection of data is the first step in any statistical investigation. Collection of data very important function the success and future investigations partly depends upon the equality of data.

Types of data collection :-

Statistical data are classified into two points.

1) Primary

2) Secondary data

1) Primary :-

Data are those which are collected for the first time by an investigation or for the primary data are collected & is called the primary source these data are original as they are called by field workers investigation or enumerators for the first time be for their own use.

2) Secondary Data :-

Data which are not directly collected but got or obtained from the publisher or can published source are called "Secondary Data" These are not original data since the enumerators or investigators themselves do not collect these data.

Methods of collection primary data

1) Direct personal interview :-

The investigator personally approaches the persons from whom the information is to be obtained. He asks the persons to furnish information which is of material importance for the enquiry in hand.

Suitability of this method :-

This method is most suitable in the :-

- 1) If investigation is to be done for homicide.
- 2) If high degree of originality and accuracy is required.
- 3) This method is also very helpful in collection of detailed and supplementary information.
- 4) It provides help in collection of information.
- 5) This method of investigation is very elastic. Since the investigation can vary the name of activities and seek different kind of information it the demands.

2) Government Publication:-

The following are government of Indian Publications.

- a) Annual Economic Survey.
- b) Document of disies first year plans.
- c) India Annual book.
- d) Abstract of Indian Union.

3) Reports of Commissions and Committees:-

Two to time Government appoints Commission or committee or enquiring into specific issues and asks them to submit the report within stipulated time.

i) Unpublished Sources:-

Two sources of unpublished data are varied such materials may be found with scholars and trade association tabasis bureact chamber of Commerce, etc. may investigation of a private nature are conducted by these bodies and the findings are not published and are usually meant

for the use of their members only.

ii) To facilitate comparison:-
Measured of dispersion facilitates comparison of two or more distributions with regard to their variability.

iii) To facilitate control:-
Measured of dispersion facilitates comparison of two or more distributions with regards itself.

iv) To facilitate the use of other statistical measures.



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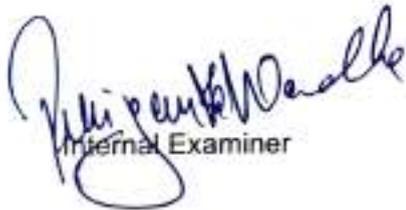
Assignment Work Book

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

This is to certify that Mr/Miss Rashmi Tejraj Kharbargade

Roll No. 28 Class II sem Division D of B Com

has submitted the Assignment work of Compulsary English.


Internal Examiner


Convener
Internal Evaluation &
Examination Committee

Assignment

Page No.

Date:

Name :- Rushmi Tejraj Khobragade

College :- Dhanwate National College - Nagpur

Subject :- COMPULSORY ENGLISH

Class :- B.com sem II, sec: D

Mobile no :- 8180980225



Q.1 Discuss how the biography of Jadav payeng illustrates the importance of conservation of environment.

Ans :- Jadav payeng is better known as the Forest Man of India. He earned this name by spending 30 years of his life planting trees, creating a ~~red~~ ~~Incredibly~~ Man-Made Forest of 550 hectares. Due to this reforestation, wildlife has returned to the area. Incredibly, he did it all by himself.

This is his story. The Majuli Reserve is a forest on the Majuli Island in the Brahmaputra River in Assam, India. It has a total area of about 1,000 hectares and is under continuous threat due to the extensive soil erosion on its banks.

- To fight this, in 1980, the Assam Forestry Division of Golaghat district began a plan to reforest 200 hectares of the forest in one of the sandbars of the Brahmaputra River. Jadav was one of the local labourers to help with this effort.

However, the program was sadly abandoned in 1983. After that, the forest was single-handedly attended by Jadav payeng. He began planting bamboo. Then he continued planting other species. He wants to spread this Molai forest. He planted and tended trees along a sand-bar on the Majuli island. The Molai forest now houses Bengal tigers, Indian rhinoceroses, reptiles, deer, and rabbits in addition to monkeys and several varieties of birds, including a large number of vultures.

There are several thousands of trees. Bamboo is the most common tree in the forest.

The government only learned about Jadav's forest in 2008 when a herd of around 100 wild elephants strayed into it. Since then, they are regular visitors to the forest every year. They generally stay in the forest for around six months. The elephants have given birth to 10 calves in the forest.

In his honor, the Molai forest was named after Padma Shri Jadav "Molai" payeng, the Indian environmental activist and forestry worker who tries to save the island where he lives by planting one tree every day.

Q. 2 Summarize the story 'My Lord the Baby' Does the story end happily or tragically.

Ans :- In 'My Lord the Baby' by Rabindranath Tagore we have the theme of sacrifice, guilt, responsibility, gratitude, selflessness and shame. Raicharan rather than living with the guilt of feeling responsible for his master's son's death gives his only son to his master. He believed his feeling his son is in fact the reincarnation of his master's son. It is as though God has decreed to send his master's son to him and as such Raicharan has no right or at least he feels as though he has no right to keep what is his own son.

This may be important that Raicharan is willing to sacrifice his own needs for his son.

Raicharan is trying to wash away any sense of responsibility that he may feel he has for the death of this master's son. Raicharan is a kind-hearted man who would rather do the right thing than the wrong thing. He is prepared to sacrifice his own happiness with his son in order that his master and mistress are happy.

The end of the story is also interesting as Raicharan thoroughly believes that he is doing the right thing. His son's reaction to his new life is also surprising as he disregards Raicharan though does suggest to his master that he provide Raicharan with a monthly pension. It is as

Though Raicharan's son believes that he is finally home, having never believed that Raicharan was his real father. The fact that Raicharan is never seen again at the end of the story is also interesting as he may have decided that he has no other option but to roam from village, lonely and defeated. So the end of the story is tragic.

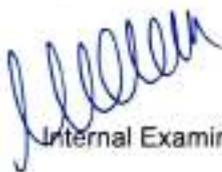


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Assignment Work Book

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022

This is to certify that Mr/Miss Renuka Shende
Roll No. 56 Class 6th Sem Division A of B.Com-III
has submitted the Assignment work of Financial Accounting


Internal Examiner


Convener
Internal Evaluation &
Examination Committee

NAME :- RENUKA SHENDE

CLASS :- B.COM 3RD YEAR [6SEM]

SECTION :- 'A'

SUBJECT :- FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Q.1] Write detail note on profit prior to incorporation and write down the example of expenditures allocated in Time Ratio and sales Ratio.

Ans → A company comes into existence after its incorporation. Incorporation is the first step in establishing a company. The founders of a company need to keep certain preliminary documents ready before going for its registration. After applying for registration, the Registrar of companies (ROC) issues the company registration certificate.

The company comes into existence after the issue of the company registration certificate. A company can commence its business and earn profits after its incorporation. Sometimes, a company earns profits when the founders do business in the company name before its incorporation, i.e. before receiving the registration certificate. Such profits are profits prior to the incorporation of a company.

PRE-INCORPORATION PERIOD PROFITS OF A COMPANY

The period before incorporation is the pre-incorporation period of the company, and the period after its incorporation is the post-incorporation period of the company.

A private company can commence business after its incorporation, but a public company can commence business after receipt of the certificate of commencement of business. Thus, any profit made by a private company before incorporation and a public company before commencement of business, respectively, are the pre-incorporation period profit. The pre-incorporation profits made by the company are capital profits and not legally available for distribution as dividends as a company cannot earn profits before it comes into existence. The profit

Earned by the company after incorporation are revenue profits and will be available for distribution as dividends.

▶ ALLOCATION OF PROFIT IN THE PRE-INTEGRATION PERI

Since the pre-incorporation period profits of a company are not available for dividends, they need to be separated from divisible profits. The profit and loss account has to be prepared separately for the pre-incorporation period and post incorporation period.

The profit and loss account prepared separately for the pre and post-incorporation period separates the profit earned or losses incurred between both the periods of a company. It is possible to prepare separate profit and loss accounts for the pre and post-incorporation period only by closing the books and stock-taking for the two periods.

However, closing the books and stock-taking for the pre and post-incorporation periods involve tedious work. Thus, the profit or loss is calculated or estimated by apportioning on some reasonable basis such as turnover, time, actual or equitable. The profit and loss account is done at the end of the accounting year, and they are allocated as follows:-

- Profits / loss from the date of purchase to the date of incorporation (Pre-incorporation period)
- Profit / loss from the date of incorporation to the closing of the accounting year (Post-incorporation period).

The profit earned during the pre-incorporation period are transferred to the capital reserve account. If the company incurs losses prior to incorporation, it will be treated as a capital loss and transferred to the goodwill account.

► STEPS TO DETERMINE PRE-INCORPORATION PROFITS OF A COMPANY

STEP 1: Prepare a trading account for the whole accounting period.

STEP 2: calculate the time ratio and sales ratio.

STEP 3: Prepare a net profit statement separately for pre and post-incorporation periods based on the following principles:

- Gross profit should be allocated separately for the pre and post-incorporation period based on the sales ratio.
- Divide the fixed expenses such as rent, printing and stationery, postage and telegram, depreciation, telephone charges, etc., on a timely basis and be allocated for the two periods based on time ratio.
- Divide the variable expenses such as advertisement, carriage outwards, brokerage, commission, bad debts, etc., on a sales basis and be allocated for the two periods based on the sales ratio.
- Interest on purchase consideration, the salary of partners, interest on vendor capital are to be charged to the pre-incorporation period.
- certain expenses belong only to the post-incorporation period, such as director's fees, managing director's salary, debenture interest, discount on issue of debenture, discount on issue of shares, etc. have to be charged for the post-incorporation period.

Q2] Write detail note on simple investment account and columnar investment account and differentiate between them.

Ans →

- ① In individual brokerage account is one of the most basic and flexible types of investment accounts you can open. With brokerage account, you can buy and sell numerous assets, such as stocks, bonds, mutual fund and options, through a licensed broker with very few restrictions.
- ② The Investment Account is maintained in a columnar form with three amount columns on each side viz., nominal, Interest / Income and principal / capital. The face value or nominal value of securities purchased or sold is recorded, however, in the 'Nominal' column.
- ③ The accrued Interest / dividend on purchase or sale of securities including the Interest / dividend so received is recorded, however, in the 'Interest / Income' column. The third column, 'capital / Principal' reveals the true cost or true sales consideration.
- ④ The summary of an investor's financial life can be drawn in three columns on a worksheet. The first column hold the cash inflow of the investor. The second shows the drawdown or the outflow that may be needed. The third shows the value of assets the investor has accumulated.
- ⑤ A retired investor, on the other hand, may find that he has a large asset base representing his accumulated wealth and retirement corpus (column 3), but does not have a steady income from salary

(column 1). The assets have to continue to grow in value to meet his growing need to cash as the years go by, given the depleting caused by inflation. Therefore, he is seeking an adequate future cash flow, except that he does not frame the problem thus.

⑥ These examples are without doubt an over-simplification. Each investor's situation could be specifically if the focus is on taking charge of these three element of accretion (inflow), drawdown (outflow) and accumulation (assets). A financial goal is nothing but a large future cash-flow need, which cannot be met from the regular income, but has to be drawn down from the accumulated assets.

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