# **ICT by Teachers**

S.P.V.V.S'S

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B' Grade (2.42 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile : 9611032604

# DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

# ICT Enabled class report

# 2022-23

1	Name Of The Department	BOTANY	
2	Teaching Method	ICT enabled class	
3	Title	Structure of cell wall and its function	
4	Date of class	16/01/2023	
5	Class	B.Sc V sem students	
6	Name of the teacher	PROF S.S.MUTTINPENDIMATH	
7	Objective	To study the morphological aspects of cell wall and its function	

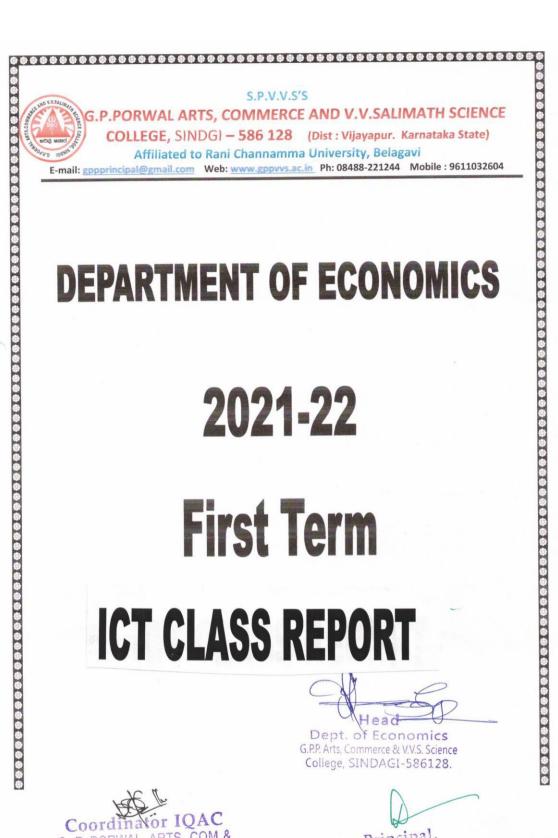


HEAD
Dept. of Botany
G.P.P. & V.V.S. College
SINDGI - 586 128

Co-ordinator IQAC
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath

Science College, SINDSI-586128. DtVijayapur

Frincipal, G. P. Forwal Arts, Comm. & V. V. Salimath Sc. College, SiNDGI-586128. College Code: 5244



G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P. G. Centre, SINDAĞI.



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist: Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

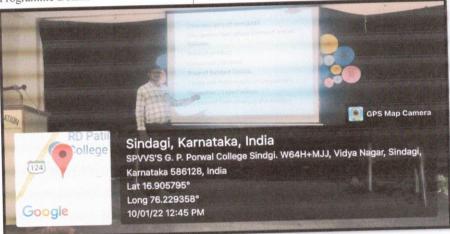
Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile : 9611032604

# ICT Teaching & Learning Methods Used In

Department of Economics (2021-22)

savaraj Ramalingappa
nand"





Head Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. Colle & P. G. Centre, SINDAL.

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist: Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604

# **Department of Economics**

Programme Name: ICT Enabled Teaching

Class: B. A. I Semestar

Topic: Determinants of Demand

Date: 10/01/22

# **Attendance Report**

Sl. No.	UUCMS Number	Name of the Students	Sign
1	U15NB21A0005	MEGHA MALLI	DR.
2	U15NB21A0006	GEETA	(G.L
3	U15NB21A0039	SHRUTI	Shoulder
4	U15NB21A0046	CHAITRA	<b>A</b>
5	U15NB21A0065	YASEEN NABILAL MANDEWALI	(6)
6	U15NB21A0087	GURUBAI	Crevul?
7	U15NB21A0103	VIDYASHREE SHANKAR BAGALAKOT	8,000
8	U15NB21A0137	LAXMI SHREESHAIL HANDI	0,0,0
9	U15NB21A0152	MALLIKARJUN LAXMAN KANNOLLI	M
10	U15NB21A0167	GEETHA	Coleraba
11	U15NB21A0198	BHUVANESHWARI B HADNUR	B. B. H
12	U15NB21A0222	MEGHA	
13	U15NB21A0231	SACHIN KULAKUMATAGI	Sum
14	U15NB21A0232	SHWETA MALEGAON	Shat
15	U15NB21A0236	BHAGYASHREE MADHUKESH DONUR	1
16	U15NB21A0248	MAIHIBOOB KONDAGULI	Mass

Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IOAC G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & Principal,
V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,
V.V.Salimath Sc. College,
V.V.Sa

& P. G. Centre, SINDA

In simple words other things being equal, quantity demanded will be more at a lower price than at higher price. The law assumes that income, taste, fashion, prices of related goods, etc. remain the same in a given period. The law indicates the inverse relation between the price of a commodity and its quantity demanded in the market. However, it should be remembered that the law is only an indicative and not a quantitative statement. This means that it is not necessary that such variation in demand be proportionate to the change in price.

## Definitions

# Some major definitions of the Law of Demand are as follows:

"Law of Demand states that people will buy more at lower prices and buy less at higher prices, if other things remaining the same."- **Prof. Samuelson.** 

The Law of Demand states that amount demanded increases with a fall in price and diminishes when price increases." - **Prof. Marshall** 

"According to the law of demand, the quantity demanded varies inversely with price." – Ferguson

Marshall:- "The greater the amount to be sold the smaller must be the price"

**Benham:-** "Usually a larger quantity of commodity will demanded at lower price that a higher price"

## Characteristics of law of demand

- There is Inverse relationship between price of commodity and its demand.
- Price is independent variable
- Demand is dependent variable on price of goods.

## **Demand Schedule**

Prices of Oranges	Quantity of oranges demanded at specific prices
10	5
8	8
6	8
5	10

The demand for oranges is at 10 when the price of the orange is at 5/-, but the demand for oranges is decreased from 2 to 10 when the price of orange is increased from 5 to 10/- each. As the price of the orange is increased the demand for the oranges decreased and the price is decreased the demand for oranges increased, which is because of Law of Demand effect on goods and services, as there is inverse relation in between price of the goods and services and demand for the goods and services. The demand curve is sloping downwards from left to right.

## **ASSUMPTIONS**

Every law will have limitation or exceptions. This law operates when the commodity's price changes and all other prices and conditions do not change. The main assumptions are

- · Habits, tastes and fashions remain constant
- Money, income of the consumer does not change.
- Prices of other goods remain constant
- The commodity in question has no substitute
- The commodity is a normal good and has no prestige or status value.
- People do not expect changes in the prices.

## Exceptions to law of demand

Generally, the amount demanded of good increases with a decrease in price of the good and vice versa. In some cases, however, this may not be true. Such situations are explained below.

1. **Giffen goods:** these are those inferior goods on which the consumer spends a large part of his income and the demand for which falls with a fall in their price. The demand curve for these has a positive slope. The consumers of such goods are mostly the poor. a rise in their price drains their resources and the poor have

to shift their consumption from the more expensive goods to the giffen goods, while a fall in the price would spare the household some money for more expensive goods. which still remain cheaper. These goods have no closely related substitutes; hence income effect is higher than substitution effect.

- 2. Commodities which are used as status symbols: Some expensive commodities like diamonds, air conditioned cars, etc., are used as status symbols to display one's wealth. The more expensive these commodities become, the higher their value as a status symbol and hence, the greater the demand for them. The amount demanded of these commodities increase with an increase in their price and decrease with a decrease in their price. Also known as a Veblen good. (In economics, Veblen goods are a group of commodities for which people's preference for buying them increases as their price increases, as greater price confers greater status, instead of decreasing according to the law of demand.)
- 3. Expectations regarding future prices: If the price of a commodity is rising and is expected to rise in future the demand for the commodity will increase.
- 4. **Emergency:** At times of war, famine etc. consumers have an abnormal behaviour. If they expect shortage in goods they would buy and hoard goods even at higher prices. In depression they will buy less at even low prices.
- 5. Quality-price relationship: some people assume that expensive goods are of a higher quality then the low priced goods. In this case more goods are demanded at higher prices.

Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAG: -586128. Coordinator IQAC G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm V.V.Salimath Sc. Colle & P. G. Centre, SINDA 

# S.P.V.V.S'S G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist: Vijayapur. karnataka State) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belgavi E-mail: gppprincipal@xmail.com Web: yvww.gppvos.ac.in. Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS 2021-22 Second Term ICT CLASS REPORT Lead Dept. Alead Dep

Coordinator IQAC G. P PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P. G. Centre, SINDAGI.



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile : 9611032604

# ICT Teaching & Learning Methods Used In

Department of Economics (2021-22)

13/09/2022 (2021-22)
ICT Enabled Teaching
Dr. Prakash Rathod & Sri. Basavaraj Ramalingappa
60 (B. A. 1 <sup>st</sup> & B.Com 1 <sup>st</sup> Sem Students)
Topic: "Monetary Policy"







lead Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC G. F PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P G Centre SINDAGI.

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604

# **Department of Economics**

Programme Name: ICT Enabled Teaching

Class: B. A. T Semestar

Topic: Monetary Policy

Date: 13 | 09 | 2022

# **Attendance Report**

Sl. No.	UUCMS Number	Name of the Students	Sign
1	U15NB21A0005	MEGHA MALLI	THE STATE OF THE S
2	U15NB21A0006	GEETA	1 Cay
3	U15NB21A0039	SHRUTI	Should
4	U15NB21A0046	CHAITRA	
5	U15NB21A0065	YASEEN NABILAL MANDEWALI	(A)
6	U15NB21A0087	GURUBAI	Buls rals:
7	U15NB21A0103	VIDYASHREE SHANKAR BAGALAKOT	(8)
8	U15NB21A0137	LAXMI SHREESHAIL HANDI	D.W.B
9	U15NB21A0152	MALLIKARJUN LAXMAN KANNOLLI	<u>Qu</u>
10	U15NB21A0167	GEETHA	Paus.
11	U15NB21A0198	BHUVANESHWARI B HADNUR	8. B. H
12	U15NB21A0222	MEGHA	~ B
13	U15NB21A0231	SACHIN KULAKUMATAGI	Lage
14	U15NB21A0232	SHWETA MALEGAON	Ship
15	U15NB21A0236	BHAGYASHREE MADHUKESH DONUR	(Contraction)
16	U15NB21A0248	MAIHIBOOB KOMDAGULI	Muse

Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC
G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM &
V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,
SINDGI-586128

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P. G. Centre, SINDAGI.

# **Monetary Policy**

Monetary policy is the policy adopted by the monetary authority of a nation to control either the interest rate payable for very short-term borrowing (borrowing by banks from each other to meet their short-term needs) or the money supply, often as an attempt to reduce inflation or the interest rate, to ensure price stability and general trust of the value and stability of the nation's currency.

Monetary policy is a modification of the supply of money, i.e. "printing" more money, or decreasing the money supply by changing interest rates or removing excess reserves. This is in contrast to fiscal policy, which relies on taxation, government spending, and government borrowing as methods for a government to manage business cycle phenomena such as recessions.

Further purposes of a monetary policy are usually to contribute to the stability of gross domestic product, to achieve and maintain low unemployment, and to maintain predictable exchange rates with other currencies.

Monetary economics can provide insight into crafting optimal monetary policy. In developed countries, monetary policy is generally formed separately from fiscal policy.

Monetary policy is referred to as being either expansionary or contractionary.

Expansionary policy occurs when a monetary authority uses its procedures to stimulate the economy. An expansionary policy maintains short-term interest rates at a lower than usual rate or increases the total supply of money in the economy more rapidly than usual. It is traditionally used to try to reduce unemployment during a recession by decreasing interest rates in the hope that less expensive credit will entice businesses into borrowing more money and thereby expanding. This would increase aggregate demand (the overall demand

for all goods and services in an economy), which would increase short-term growth as measured by increase of gross domestic product (GDP). Expansionary monetary policy, by increasing the amount of currency in circulation, usually diminishes the value of the currency relative to other currencies (the exchange rate), in which case foreign purchasers will be able to purchase more with their currency in the country with the devalued currency.[5]

Contractionary policy maintains short-term interest rates greater than usual, slows the rate of growth of the money supply, or even decreases it to slow short-term economic growth and lessen inflation. Contractionary policy can result in increased unemployment and depressed borrowing and spending by consumers and businesses, which can eventually result in an economic recession if implemented too vigorously.

## History

Monetary policy is associated with interest rates and availability of credit. Instruments of monetary policy have included short-term interest rates and bank reserves through the monetary base.

For many centuries there were only two forms of monetary policy: altering coinage or the printing of paper money. Interest rates, while now thought of as part of monetary authority, were not generally coordinated with the other forms of monetary policy during this time. Monetary policy was considered as an executive decision, and was generally implemented by the authority with seigniorage (the power to coin). With the advent of larger trading networks came the ability to define the currency value in terms of gold or silver, and the price of the local currency in terms of foreign currencies. This official price could be enforced by law, even if it varied from the market price.

Paper money originated from promissory notes termed "jiaozi" in 7th century China. Jiaozi did not replace metallic currency, and were used alongside the copper coins. The succeeding Yuan Dynasty was the first government to use

Plant Cell: "Plant cells are eukaryotic cells with a true nucleus along with specialized structures called organelles that carry out certain specific functions."



HEAD PART. Of Botany





# Plant Cell Structure

## Cell Wall

 It is a rigid layer which is composed of polysaccharides cellulose, pectin and hemicellulose. It is located outside the cell membrane.

# · Cell membrane

• It is the semi-permeable membrane that is present within the cell wall. It is composed of a thin layer of protein and fat.

# Nucleus

• The nucleus is a membrane-bound structure that is present only in eukaryotic cells.

## Plastids

 They are membrane-bound organelles that have their own DNA. They are necessary to store starch and to carry out the process of photosynthesis.

HEAD
Dept. of Botany
G.P.P. & V.V.S. College

Co-ordinator IQAC
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm. 3 V. V. Salimath

Principal,
G. P. Forwal Arts, Comm A
V. V. Salimuth Sc. Cc" -SIMDGI-Sabiza. ce<sup>20</sup>

## Golgi Apparatus

 They are found in all eukaryotic cells, which are involved in distributing synthesized macromolecules to various parts of the cell.

## Ribosomes

• They are the smallest membrane-bound organelles which comprise RNA and protein.

## Mitochondria

 They are the double-membraned organelles found in the cytoplasm of all eukaryotic cells.

# Lysosome

 Lysosomes are called suicidal bags as they hold digestive enzymes in an enclosed membrane.

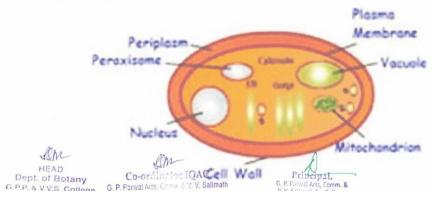
HEAD Dept. of Botany G.P.P. & V.V.S. College





# CELL WALL

- A major function of the cell wall is to act as a pressure vessel, preventing over-expansion when water enters the cell. Cell walls are found in plants and prokaryotic cells but not in mycoplasmas.
- The material in the cell wall varies between species, and can also differ depending on cell type and developmental stage.

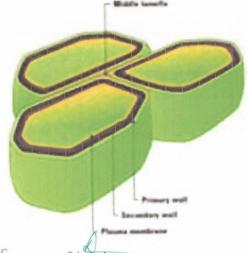


# Cell wall layers.

- The plant cell wall is differentiated into three layers as follows.
- 1. Middle lammella,
- 2. Primari cell wall,
- Secondary cell wall.

HEAD
Dept. of Botany
G.P.P. & V.V.S. College

Co-ordinator IQAC G. P. Porwal Arts, Commi & V. V. Salimath



Principal,
P. Porwal Arts, Comm. &

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B' Grade (2.42 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604

## DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

# ICT Enabled class report

# 2022-23

1	Name Of The Department	BOTANY	
2	Teaching Method	ICT CLASS	
3	Title	Secondary growth in Dicot stem	
4	Date of class	17/01/2023	
5	Class	B.Sc. III SEM STUDENTS	
6	Name of the teacher	PROF S.S.MUTTINPENDIMATH	
7	Objective	To study the formation of annual rings during secondary growth	



HEAD
Dept. of Botany
G.P.P. & V.V.S. College
SINDGI - 586 128

Co-ordinator IOAC
G. P. Porwal Arts. Comm & V. V. Salimath
Science College. SINDGL-SAG128. DEVISIONER

ncipal, awal Arts, Comm. & Salimath Sc. College



Secondary growth

HEAD Dept. of Botany G.P.P. & V.V.S. College SINDGI - 586 128

Co-ordinator IQAC
G. P. Porwal Arts. Comm & V. V. Salimath
Science College, SMDG1-580128, DMF/paper

Trincipal,
Forwal Arts, Comm. &
Jalimath Sc. College,
and OGI-586128. College Code: 5224

# Secondary Growth

- Meristem is responsible for the development of primary plant body.
- Primary growth increases length of the plant as well as lateral appendages
- However, secondary Grier increases thickness or girth of the plant by the formation of secondary tissues.
- ► There secondary tissues are formed by the two types of lateral meristem i.e. vascular cambium and cork cambium (phellogen).
- Process of formation of secondary tissues due to activity of vascular cambium and cork cambium for increasing thickness or girth or diameter of plant is termed as secondary growth.

em\_

HEAD Dept. of Botany G.P.P. & V.V.S. College SINDGI - 586 128

Co-ordinator IQAC

6. P. Porwal Arts, Comm. 8. V. V. Salimath ucience College, SINDSI-536-28. DtVljeyapur

Principal, G. P. Po. V. J. Arts, Comm. & V. V. Sulmath Sc. College, SIMOUNS 6128. College Code: 5234

# Secondary growth in stellar region due to activity of the vascular cambium

- Formation of cambium ring:
- In vascular bundles of a dicot stem, the cambium is present in between the xylem and phloem. It is known as intrafascicular cambium.
- During secondary growth, some cells of medullary rays become active and show meristematic activity which form a strip of cambium in between vascular bundles called inter-fascicular cambium.
- Both the intra-fascicular and inter-fascicular cambium unite together to form a complete ring called the cambium ring,

HEAD
Dept. of Botany
G.P.P. & V.V.S. College
SINDGI - 586 128

Co-ordinator TQAC

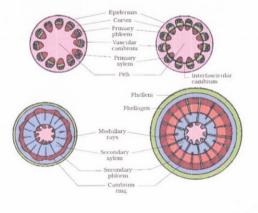
G. P. Porwal Arts. Comm & V. V. Salimath
Science College, SINDGI-586128, DtVjayopur

Principal,

Principal,

P. Porwal Arts, Comm. &
V. V. Sall Sc. College,

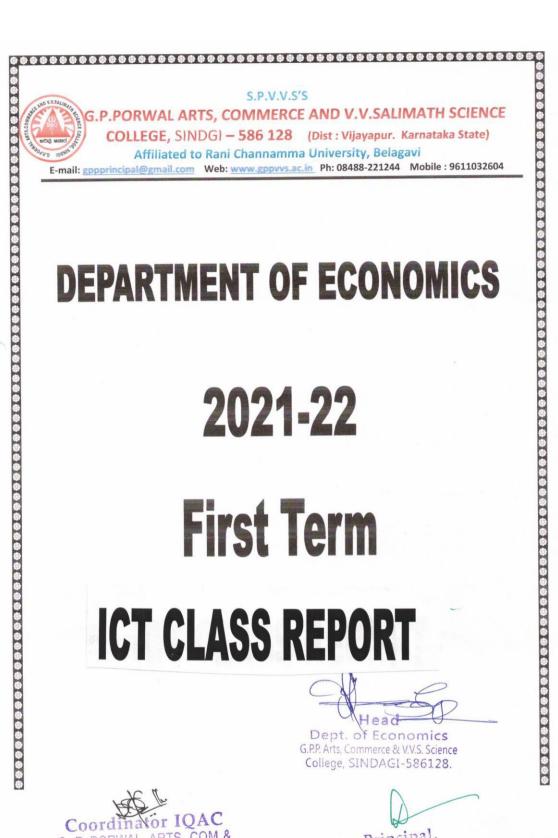
Activity Of Cork Cambium In Dicot Stem



HEAD
Dept. of Botany
G.P.P. & V.V.S. College
SINDGI - 586 128

Co-ordinator IQAC
C P. Porwal Arts Co. 1. V. V. Salimath
Stemme College Sci. 11 28. DtVjayapur

Principal,
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm. &
V. V. Salimath Go. College,
S. IDGI-586173. College Code: 5324



G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P. G. Centre, SINDAĞI.



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist: Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

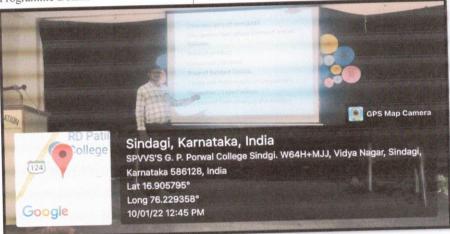
Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile : 9611032604

# ICT Teaching & Learning Methods Used In

Department of Economics (2021-22)

savaraj Ramalingappa
nand"





Head Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. Colle & P. G. Centre, SINDAL.

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist: Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604

# **Department of Economics**

Programme Name: ICT Enabled Teaching

Class: B. A. I Semestar

Topic: Determinants of Demand

Date: 10/01/22

# **Attendance Report**

Sl. No.	UUCMS Number	Name of the Students	Sign
1	U15NB21A0005	MEGHA MALLI	DR.
2	U15NB21A0006	GEETA	(G.L
3	U15NB21A0039	SHRUTI	Shoulder
4	U15NB21A0046	CHAITRA	<b>A</b>
5	U15NB21A0065	YASEEN NABILAL MANDEWALI	(6)
6	U15NB21A0087	GURUBAI	Crevul?
7	U15NB21A0103	VIDYASHREE SHANKAR BAGALAKOT	8,000
8	U15NB21A0137	LAXMI SHREESHAIL HANDI	0,0,0
9	U15NB21A0152	MALLIKARJUN LAXMAN KANNOLLI	M
10	U15NB21A0167	GEETHA	Coleraba
11	U15NB21A0198	BHUVANESHWARI B HADNUR	B. B. H
12	U15NB21A0222	MEGHA	
13	U15NB21A0231	SACHIN KULAKUMATAGI	Sum
14	U15NB21A0232	SHWETA MALEGAON	Shat
15	U15NB21A0236	BHAGYASHREE MADHUKESH DONUR	1
16	U15NB21A0248	MAIHIBOOB KONDAGULI	Mass

Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IOAC G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & Principal,
V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,
V.V.Salimath Sc. College,
V.V.Sa

& P. G. Centre, SINDA

In simple words other things being equal, quantity demanded will be more at a lower price than at higher price. The law assumes that income, taste, fashion, prices of related goods, etc. remain the same in a given period. The law indicates the inverse relation between the price of a commodity and its quantity demanded in the market. However, it should be remembered that the law is only an indicative and not a quantitative statement. This means that it is not necessary that such variation in demand be proportionate to the change in price.

## Definitions

# Some major definitions of the Law of Demand are as follows:

"Law of Demand states that people will buy more at lower prices and buy less at higher prices, if other things remaining the same."- **Prof. Samuelson.** 

The Law of Demand states that amount demanded increases with a fall in price and diminishes when price increases." - **Prof. Marshall** 

"According to the law of demand, the quantity demanded varies inversely with price." – Ferguson

Marshall:- "The greater the amount to be sold the smaller must be the price"

**Benham:-** "Usually a larger quantity of commodity will demanded at lower price that a higher price"

## Characteristics of law of demand

- There is Inverse relationship between price of commodity and its demand.
- Price is independent variable
- Demand is dependent variable on price of goods.

## **Demand Schedule**

Prices of Oranges	Quantity of oranges demanded at specific prices
10	5
8	8
6	8
5	10

The demand for oranges is at 10 when the price of the orange is at 5/-, but the demand for oranges is decreased from 2 to 10 when the price of orange is increased from 5 to 10/- each. As the price of the orange is increased the demand for the oranges decreased and the price is decreased the demand for oranges increased, which is because of Law of Demand effect on goods and services, as there is inverse relation in between price of the goods and services and demand for the goods and services. The demand curve is sloping downwards from left to right.

## **ASSUMPTIONS**

Every law will have limitation or exceptions. This law operates when the commodity's price changes and all other prices and conditions do not change. The main assumptions are

- · Habits, tastes and fashions remain constant
- Money, income of the consumer does not change.
- Prices of other goods remain constant
- The commodity in question has no substitute
- The commodity is a normal good and has no prestige or status value.
- People do not expect changes in the prices.

## Exceptions to law of demand

Generally, the amount demanded of good increases with a decrease in price of the good and vice versa. In some cases, however, this may not be true. Such situations are explained below.

1. **Giffen goods:** these are those inferior goods on which the consumer spends a large part of his income and the demand for which falls with a fall in their price. The demand curve for these has a positive slope. The consumers of such goods are mostly the poor. a rise in their price drains their resources and the poor have

to shift their consumption from the more expensive goods to the giffen goods, while a fall in the price would spare the household some money for more expensive goods. which still remain cheaper. These goods have no closely related substitutes; hence income effect is higher than substitution effect.

- 2. Commodities which are used as status symbols: Some expensive commodities like diamonds, air conditioned cars, etc., are used as status symbols to display one's wealth. The more expensive these commodities become, the higher their value as a status symbol and hence, the greater the demand for them. The amount demanded of these commodities increase with an increase in their price and decrease with a decrease in their price. Also known as a Veblen good. (In economics, Veblen goods are a group of commodities for which people's preference for buying them increases as their price increases, as greater price confers greater status, instead of decreasing according to the law of demand.)
- 3. Expectations regarding future prices: If the price of a commodity is rising and is expected to rise in future the demand for the commodity will increase.
- 4. **Emergency:** At times of war, famine etc. consumers have an abnormal behaviour. If they expect shortage in goods they would buy and hoard goods even at higher prices. In depression they will buy less at even low prices.
- 5. Quality-price relationship: some people assume that expensive goods are of a higher quality then the low priced goods. In this case more goods are demanded at higher prices.

Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAG: -586128. Coordinator IQAC G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm V.V.Salimath Sc. Colle & P. G. Centre, SINDA 

# S.P.V.V.S'S G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist: Vijayapur. karnataka State) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belgavi E-mail: gppprincipal@xmail.com Web: yvww.gppvos.ac.in. Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS 2021-22 Second Term ICT CLASS REPORT Lead Dept. Alead Dep

Coordinator IQAC G. P PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P. G. Centre, SINDAGI.



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile : 9611032604

# ICT Teaching & Learning Methods Used In

Department of Economics (2021-22)

13/09/2022 (2021-22)
ICT Enabled Teaching
Dr. Prakash Rathod & Sri. Basavaraj Ramalingappa
60 (B. A. 1 <sup>st</sup> & B.Com 1 <sup>st</sup> Sem Students)
Topic: "Monetary Policy"







lead Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC G. F PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P G Centre SINDAGI.

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile: 9611032604

# **Department of Economics**

Programme Name: ICT Enabled Teaching

Class: B. A. T Semestar

Topic: Monetary Policy

Date: 13 | 09 | 2022

# **Attendance Report**

Sl. No.	UUCMS Number	Name of the Students	Sign
1	U15NB21A0005	MEGHA MALLI	THE STATE OF THE S
2	U15NB21A0006	GEETA	1 Cay
3	U15NB21A0039	SHRUTI	Should
4	U15NB21A0046	CHAITRA	
5	U15NB21A0065	YASEEN NABILAL MANDEWALI	(A)
6	U15NB21A0087	GURUBAI	Buls rals:
7	U15NB21A0103	VIDYASHREE SHANKAR BAGALAKOT	(8)
8	U15NB21A0137	LAXMI SHREESHAIL HANDI	D.W.B
9	U15NB21A0152	MALLIKARJUN LAXMAN KANNOLLI	<u>Qu</u>
10	U15NB21A0167	GEETHA	Paus.
11	U15NB21A0198	BHUVANESHWARI B HADNUR	8. B. H
12	U15NB21A0222	MEGHA	~ B
13	U15NB21A0231	SACHIN KULAKUMATAGI	Lage
14	U15NB21A0232	SHWETA MALEGAON	Ship
15	U15NB21A0236	BHAGYASHREE MADHUKESH DONUR	(Contraction)
16	U15NB21A0248	MAIHIBOOB KOMDAGULI	Muse

Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC
G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM &
V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,
SINDGI-586128

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P. G. Centre, SINDAGI.

# **Monetary Policy**

Monetary policy is the policy adopted by the monetary authority of a nation to control either the interest rate payable for very short-term borrowing (borrowing by banks from each other to meet their short-term needs) or the money supply, often as an attempt to reduce inflation or the interest rate, to ensure price stability and general trust of the value and stability of the nation's currency.

Monetary policy is a modification of the supply of money, i.e. "printing" more money, or decreasing the money supply by changing interest rates or removing excess reserves. This is in contrast to fiscal policy, which relies on taxation, government spending, and government borrowing as methods for a government to manage business cycle phenomena such as recessions.

Further purposes of a monetary policy are usually to contribute to the stability of gross domestic product, to achieve and maintain low unemployment, and to maintain predictable exchange rates with other currencies.

Monetary economics can provide insight into crafting optimal monetary policy. In developed countries, monetary policy is generally formed separately from fiscal policy.

Monetary policy is referred to as being either expansionary or contractionary.

Expansionary policy occurs when a monetary authority uses its procedures to stimulate the economy. An expansionary policy maintains short-term interest rates at a lower than usual rate or increases the total supply of money in the economy more rapidly than usual. It is traditionally used to try to reduce unemployment during a recession by decreasing interest rates in the hope that less expensive credit will entice businesses into borrowing more money and thereby expanding. This would increase aggregate demand (the overall demand

for all goods and services in an economy), which would increase short-term growth as measured by increase of gross domestic product (GDP). Expansionary monetary policy, by increasing the amount of currency in circulation, usually diminishes the value of the currency relative to other currencies (the exchange rate), in which case foreign purchasers will be able to purchase more with their currency in the country with the devalued currency.[5]

Contractionary policy maintains short-term interest rates greater than usual, slows the rate of growth of the money supply, or even decreases it to slow short-term economic growth and lessen inflation. Contractionary policy can result in increased unemployment and depressed borrowing and spending by consumers and businesses, which can eventually result in an economic recession if implemented too vigorously.

## History

Monetary policy is associated with interest rates and availability of credit. Instruments of monetary policy have included short-term interest rates and bank reserves through the monetary base.

For many centuries there were only two forms of monetary policy: altering coinage or the printing of paper money. Interest rates, while now thought of as part of monetary authority, were not generally coordinated with the other forms of monetary policy during this time. Monetary policy was considered as an executive decision, and was generally implemented by the authority with seigniorage (the power to coin). With the advent of larger trading networks came the ability to define the currency value in terms of gold or silver, and the price of the local currency in terms of foreign currencies. This official price could be enforced by law, even if it varied from the market price.

Paper money originated from promissory notes termed "jiaozi" in 7th century China. Jiaozi did not replace metallic currency, and were used alongside the copper coins. The succeeding Yuan Dynasty was the first government to use

Nowadays this type of monetary policy is no longer used by any country.

During the period 1870–1920, the industrialized nations established central banking systems, with one of the last being the Federal Reserve in 1913. By this time the role of the central bank as the "lender of last resort" was established. It was also increasingly understood that interest rates had an effect on the entire economy, in no small part because of appreciation for the marginal revolution in economics, which demonstrated that people would change their decisions based on changes in their economic trade-offs.

Monetarist economists long contended that the money-supply growth could affect the macroeconomy. These included Milton Friedman who early in his career advocated that government budget deficits during recessions be financed in equal amount by money creation to help to stimulate aggregate demand for production. Later he advocated simply increasing the monetary supply at a low, constant rate, as the best way of maintaining low inflation and stable production growth. However, when U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker tried this policy, starting in October 1979, it was found to be impractical, because of the unstable relationship between monetary aggregates and other macroeconomic variables. Even Milton Friedman later acknowledged that direct money supplying was less successful than he had hoped.

Dept. of Economics G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC
G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM &
V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,
SINDGI-586128.

Principal, G.P.Porwal Arts, Comm. & V.V.Salimath Sc. College & P. G. Centre, SINDAGI.



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist: Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B' Grade (2.42 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile



# **DEPARTMENT OF HINDI**

# I.C.T CLASS

2020-21

Head
Dept. of Hindi
G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science
College, FINDACT-586128

Coordinator IQAC

G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

Principal, G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Sc. College

SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B' Grade (2.42 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile

### **2020-21 DEPARTMENT OF HINDI**

Date	20-06-2021	
Faculty Name	Dr. M. J. Sankapal	
Class	B.A II Sem Basic: Hindi	
No. Of Students Attended	14	
Topic Covered	"जनतंत्र का जन्म" कविता का भावार्थ	
Report	Topic covered on "जनतंत्र का जनम' composed by Rashtrakavi Ramadhar Singh Dinakar. In this poem poed dinakar has said that in a democracy the public is paramount, the scepter of democracy is not a gazette, a weapon or a tool.	

Head Dept. of Hindi G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC rwal Arts, Comm & limach Sc. College

Principal, G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128 College Code: 5234 V. V. Salimath Sc. College Code: 5234 INDGI-586128. College Code: 5234



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

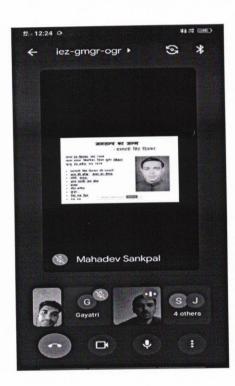
Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B' Grade (2.42 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile

# DEPARTMENT OF HINDI 2020-21

Date: 20-06-2021

Time: 11.30 p.m to 12.30 p.m





Head Dept. of Hindi G.P.R. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, STINDAGI-586128. Coordinator IQAC
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & C. P. Porwal Arts, College V. V. Salimati Sc. College V. V. Salimati V. V. Salimati Sc. College Code: 523410GL 596129

11hr

Principal,
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm &
V. V. Salimath Sc. College



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B' Grade (2.42 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile

## **DEPARTMENT OF HINDI** 2020-21

Date	03-05-2021 Prof. V.A. Pande	
<b>Faculty Name</b>		
Class	B.A VI Sem Optinal: Hindi	
No. Of Students Attended	12	
Topic Covered	गिलिगडु	
Report	Topic covered on गिलिगडु उपन्यास में चित्रित वृद्ध जीवन की त्रासदी गिलिगडु उपन्यास में चित्र मुद्गल ने पात्रों के माध्यम से सामाजिक मूल्य के क्षरण को बड़ी कुशलता के साथ रूपांतरित करती है। तेरह दिनों की मित्रता में जशवंत सिंह और कर्नल स्वामी की जो स्थिति प्रकट होती है वह वस्तुतः मूल्यों के क्षरण का परिणाम है संयुक्त परिवार भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रमुख वैशिष्य रहा है जहाँ सम्बन्धों को महत्व दिया जाता था।	

Head

Coordinator IQAC
G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm &
V. V. Salimath Sc. College

Principal, G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & G.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V. Science SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234 V. V. Salimath Sc. College Code: 5234 V



# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE

COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 (Dist : Vijayapur. Karnataka State)

Affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi Accredited at 'B' Grade (2.42 CGPA) by NAAC

E-mail: gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppvvs.ac.in Ph: 08488-221244 Mobile

# **DEPARTMENT OF HINDI** 2020-21

Date: 03-05-2021

Time: 11.30 p.m to 12.30 p.m

46 G. C	:38 0	22, 50	
$\leftarrow$	About this call		
	People	Info	
ADD O	THERS		
<	Share joining info		
IN CAL	L		
1	Ramesh S Rathod,173	9 (You)	
4.	MR SHAHID768	3:	:
9	Sameer Khan R.No:	B.	E
S	Sanabegum Mand	12:	E
S	Sandeep Pawar	B.	:
S	Shahid Mirji	S.	:
s	subanabegam awati	12.	:
S	Sudheer Rathod	1St.	:
0	vikram pande	0	:
	= 0	<b>←</b>	



Head
Dept. of Hindi
G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science
College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC

P. Porwal Arts, Comm of V. V. Salimath Sc. College

VOGI-586128, College

SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234 V. V. Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE,

# SINDGI - 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgi.in Ph: 08488-221244

# ICT TEACHING CLASS

# DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ACADEMIC CALENDAR 2019-2020

DATE OF PROGRAMME	2019-2020
TEACHING METHOD	ICT ENABLED TEACHING
PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR	DR. SHRIKANT L. PATIL
NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDED/ INVOLVED	50
PROGRAMME DETAILS	TOPIC: MARKETING MIX

Dept. of Commerce G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & Idience College SINDAGE 3 Coordinator IQAC
G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM. &
V.V.SALIMATH Sc. College,
SINDGI-586128

Principal,
G. P Porwal Arts, Comm &
V V Salimath Sc. College
SINDGI-586128. College Code: 520

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE,

## SINDGI - 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgi.in Ph: 08488-221244

# Marketing mix

- · Product Mix.
- · Product Progression and Product Life Cycle.
- Market Coverage Mix (aka Positioning Mix)
- · Service Mix.
- Marketing Program Mix (or Promotional Mix)
- · Channel Mix/Vertical Integration.
- Global Marketing Mix (or International Marketing Mix)

Dept. of Commerce G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128. Coordinator IOAC
G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM. &
V.V.SALIMATH Sc. College,
SINDGI-586128

G. P Porwal Arts, Comm & V V Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE,

# SINDGI - 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgi.in Ph: 08488-221244

# ICT TEACHING CLASS

# DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ACADEMIC CALENDAR 2019-2020

DATE OF PROGRAMME	2019-2020
TEACHING METHOD	ICT ENABLED TEACHING
PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR	DR. SHRIKANT L. PATIL
NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDED/ INVOLVED	50
PROGRAMME DETAILS	TOPIC: MEETING

Head
Dept. of Commerce
G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science
College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM. & V.V.SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128

Principal,
G. P Porwal Arts, Comm &
V V Salimath Sc. College
SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE,

# SINDGI - 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgi.in Ph: 08488-221244

# **MEETING**

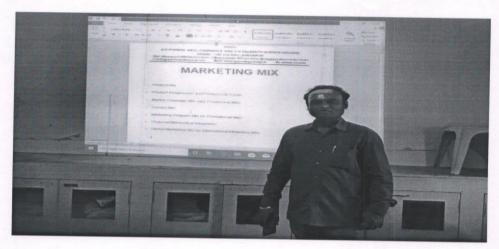
- 1. Formal Meetings.
- 2. Annual General Meeting (AGM).
- 3. Statutory Meetings.
- 4. Board Meetings.
- 5. Informal Meetings.

Dept. of Commerce G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128. Coordinator IQAC
G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM. &
V.V.SALIMATH Sc. College,
SINDGI-586128

G. P Porwal Arts, Comm & V V Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgi.in Ph: 08488-221244



ICT class

Coordinator IQAC Dept. of Commerce G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College,

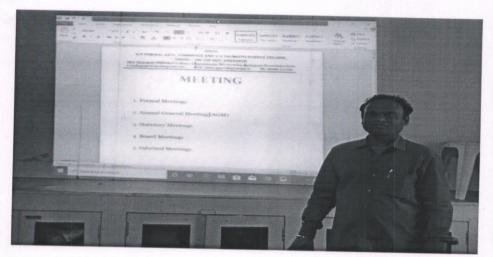
SINDGI-586128.

Principal,

G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgi.in Ph: 08488-221244



ICT class

Coordinator IQAC Dept. of Commerce G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, SINDGI-586128.

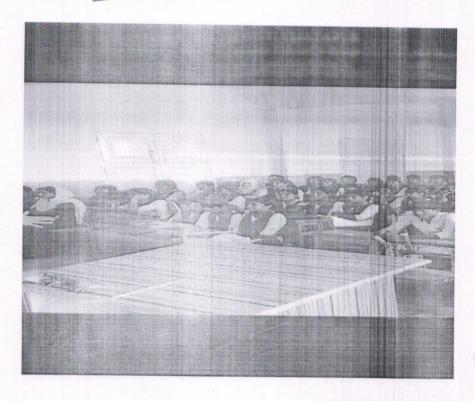
Principal, G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE,

# SINDGI - 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgi.in Ph: 08488-221244

# ICT class



Dept. of Commerce G.P.P. Arts, Commerce & V.V.S. Science College, SINDAGI-586128.

Coordinator IQAC
G. P. PORWAL ARTS, COM & G. P. Porwal Arts, Comm & V. V. SALIMATH Sc. College, V. V. Salimath Sc. College SINDGI-586128. College Code: 5234

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE, SINDGI – 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgl.in Ph: 08488-221244

Programme Name: Class:

Topic: Date: / 20

**Attendance Report** 

2019-20

Sl. No.	UUCMS Number	Name of the Students	Sign
1	C1959801	ABhina sha Bhandari	
2	C1959802	Akash	Abhi
3	C1959803	Akash Anchegavi	del
4	C1959804	Ambreesh choudri.	A
5	C1959805	Anil C Naikodi	Anal
6	01959806	Anglakuman Navi	1
7	C1959807	and kuman kotall	Anthe
8	C1959808	AJICHOOO	
.9	C1959809	Asheef Mandeval	Asiana
10:	C1959810	Ashwini	Asher
11	C1959811	Ashwini	Achia
12	C1959812	Basavara Olekar	Bean
13	C1959813	Belsing Plyani	
14	C1959814	Beenappa Ketaginamani	Burano
15	C1959815	Bhagyashore Marlons	Bag
16	C1959816	Bhagyashnee P. Patil	Bhaugu
17	C1959817	Bharati	Borowk
18	C1959819	Bheemanau	Bood
19	C1929850	Dayandad H. Singe	Taya
20	C1828851	Devindro kum bon	Devinda
21	C1626855	Dundappa Koganwi	(Digs
22	C1959823	Hanamatrayayoud Dodamani	Hanamanga
23	C1959824	Heenakausan	Hanny
24	C1959825	IRanna sutan	IRanna
25	C1959826	Jahangeen naikodi	Tatangus
26	C1959 827	Jakkanay John	1
27.	C1959828	Kaneppa	Louis
28	C1959 830	Kauita epundi	Hauta
29	C1951831	keesithi k naik	Keexto

# G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE AND V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE, SINDGI - 586 128 DIST: VIJAYAPUR

Dist: Vijayapur) Affiliated to Rani Channamma University-Belagavi (Karnataka State e-mail:gppprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.gppcollegesindgi.in Ph: 08488-221244

# Department of

Programme Name:_		elocat			Class:	
Горіс:						
	(			_	Date:	/ /20

# Attendance Report

SI. No.	UUCMS Number	riame of the Students	Sign
30	01959832	K6621, 100,	teel
31	C1959833	Kinan Singhe	Koga
72	01959834	Lalemashyak mujavan	1 ce uni
33	C1959835	lalita Bangam.	1000
34	01959836	Mahantesh	mada
35	C1959837	maharaya walikar	Mean
36	C1959838	Mallikantun Binadan	Malto
37	C19.29839	malli kantun natikan	Wallile
38	<u>c1959840</u>	mallikanjun purani	No
39	01959841	manjunath N. Shambevadi	mant
10	<u>C1959842</u>	Manghan DoDamani	Mag
+1.	C1959843	mantesh	many
12	C1959844	mustak Aland	May
-3	C1959845	nagaroj. B. Mandevali	nague
4	<u>C1959</u>	Nagesh Dason	naven
-2	01959846	Naveenakumar N Chagashetti	11/02
-6	C1959 848		Dangeur
7	<u>C1959.849</u>	ningayya	0
-8	C1424820	poota on malasidda	TOOTO
9	C1959821	Pradeep Siddappa Hadapad	Discool
O	C1959852	000/100/- 0-11/1	Потоков
			POLOFOID
-			
-	-A		*
	86	5	
24	Head (	Coordinator IOAC Principal,	
ot. o	Commerce 6	P. PORWAL ADTO	mm &
	NDAGI-586128.		ollege
-	500120.	51.100128 S1.1001-580128. College	Code: 523

# YouTube Channel Link

http://www.youtube.com/@g.p.porwalcollegesi ndgisin2623