

FOUNDATION COURSE PROJECT

SEMESTER-I

*Submitted By:-

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Department of Communication : (B.com)

SIES (Nerul) College of Arts, Science And Commerce

Academic Year :-

2019-2020




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$\frac{07}{20} + \frac{04}{05} = \frac{11}{25}$

$\frac{AR}{13/3/20}$

Date of Submission:

31-08-2019

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A Gender Stereotyping is a predetermined set of attitudes and behavior that is believed to be typical of all men or women. Stereotypes about gender assume that there are only two genders: Male and Female. They also assume that all men and women are heterosexual and that gender is determined by or related to a person's sexuality. Gender and Gender stereotypes are connected to the sense of Identity, sexual practice and sexual desire. In light of the prevalence of the nuclear family in most of the Western societies, the roles of the father and mother are also key determinants of gender identity because the child stereotypically identifies with one parent and sees the other as a model of a future partner.

A man might say women aren't meant for combat, while a woman might say men do nothing but watch sports. Such expressions represent gender stereotypes, which are over-generalizations about the characteristics of an entire group based on gender. While women were barred from serving in military combat in Western Nations until the latter half of the 20th century, in recent times they have served in combat roles as capably as men. And while many men may watch sports, not all men would necessarily do so.

Gender stereotypes can have negative connotations, like those above, but they can also have positive connotations, even though they're often over-generalized. For instance, the notion that women are better care givers than men is a positive connotation, but it is a generalization and not necessarily true in all cases. This is similarly so for the notion that men are better providers than women, which while positive, can be disproved by looking at cases where men have abandoned their families and defaulted on child support.



Signature

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consumers in the category : men," the product's website reads.

When it debute din 2013,the Powerful brand of yogurt embraced


Its nick name of "brogurt" because ,after all, it was being pitched specifically to men.It was served in "man-size" 8-ounce cups with mainly black-and-red packaging ,and as the company website put it: "we decided to develop a new Greek yogurt specifically suited to address the unique health and nutrition needs of the most neglected consumers in the category : men.



CASESTUDY: II

According to the Canadian not-for-profit, Media Awareness Network (MAN), using cultural stereotypes to sell products ultimately has a negative impact on both society and future corporate earnings.




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Multiculturalism in Indian Architecture

Foundation Course Project

Semester-1

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Division : A

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Date of Submission:

08-2019

08+06 = 14
20

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21/10/19

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Introduction

Multiculturalism is defined as the state of co-existence of diverse cultures. Culture includes racial, religious, linguistic, etc. which may have differences and distinctions in customary behaviours, cultural assumptions and values, patterns of thinking and communicative styles. It also aims at the preservation of different cultures and their identities within a unified society as a state or nation. The architecture of India is rooted in its history, culture and religion. Indian architecture progressed with time and assimilated the many influences that came as a result of India's global discourse with other regions of the world throughout its two millennia-old past. The architectural methods practiced in India are a result of examination and implementation of its established building traditions and outside cultural interactions. One of the most enduring achievements of Indian civilization is undoubtedly its architecture. Indian architecture, which has evolved through centuries, is the result of socioeconomic and geographical conditions. Different types of Indian architectural styles include a mass of expressions over space and time, transformed by the forces of history considered unique to India. As a result of vast diversities, a vast range of architectural specimens have evolved, retaining a certain amount of continuity across history. Indian architecture, belonging to different periods of history, bears the stamp of respective periods. Though the cities of Indus Valley provide substantial evidence of extensive town planning, the beginnings of Indian architecture can be traced back to the advent of Buddhism in India.




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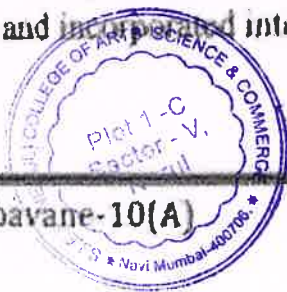
Case Study

1- Sun Temple

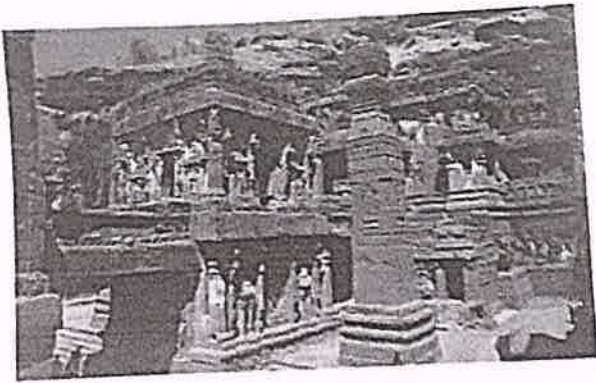


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Konark Sun Temple is a 13th-century CE sun temple at Konark about 35 kilometres northeast from Puri on the coastline of Odisha, India. The temple is attributed to king Narasimha deva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty about 1250 CE. Dedicated to the Hindu sun god Surya, what remains of the temple complex has the appearance of a 100-foot (30 m) high chariot with immense wheels and horses, all carved from stone. Once over 200 feet (61 m) high, much of the temple is now in ruins, in particular the largest shikhara tower over the sanctuary; at one time this rose much higher than the Mandapa that remains. The structures and elements that have survived are famed for their intricate artwork, iconography, and themes, including erotic Kama and Mithuna scenes. Also called the Surya Devalaya, it is a classic illustration of the Odisha style of Architecture or Kalinga Architecture. The Konark Sun Temple is located in an eponymous village about 35 kilometres (22 mi) northeast of Puri and 60 kilometres (37 mi) southeast of Bhubaneswar on the Bay of Bengal coastline in the Indian state of Odisha. The nearest airport is Bhubaneswar airport (IATA: BBI). Both Puri and Bhubaneswar are major railway hubs connected by Indian Railways' Southeastern services. The current temple is attributed to Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty, r. 1238–1264 CE. It is one of the few Hindu temples whose planning and construction records written in Sanskrit in the Odiya script have been preserved in the form of palm leaf manuscripts that were discovered in a village in the 1960s and subsequently translated.[62] The temple was sponsored by the king, and its construction was overseen by Siva Samantaraya Mahapatra. It was built near an old Surya temple. The Swaraj Ambavane A-10 FYBcom 7 sculpture in the older temple's sanctum was re-consecrated and incorporated into the newer larger temple.



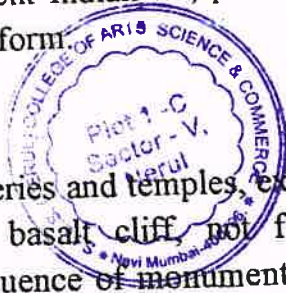
2- AJANTA AND ELLORA CAVES



Ajanta and Ellora caves, considered to be one of the finest examples of ancient rock-cut caves are located near Aurangabad in the state of Maharashtra, India. Adorned with beautiful sculptures, paintings and frescoes, Ajanta and Ellora caves are an amalgamation of Buddhist, Jain and Hindu monuments as the complex includes both Buddhist monasteries as well as Hindu and Jain temples. The Ajanta caves are 29 in number and were built in the period between 2nd century BC and 6th century AD whereas the Ellora Caves are more spread out and 34 in number and dates to the period between 6th and 11th Century AD. Ajanta and Ellora caves are designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites and are quite popular among travellers from all over the world. Ajanta Caves, located around 99km north of Aurangabad are mostly Buddhist sites and were used as a retreat by Buddhist Monks. Ellora is just 15 km west of Aurangabad and have a better mix of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist sites. These hand-carved caves were built and sponsored by the Indian rulers of those periods and are almost buried by thick forests all around. One of the most famous sites in the entire Ajanta and Ellora Caves is the Kailash Temple, which is also the single largest monolithic structure in the world. These rock-cut caves containing carvings are some of the best examples of ancient Indian architecture and sculpture. The Ajanta Caves are 30 (approximately) rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India.[1][note 1] The caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present emotion through gesture, pose and form.

Ellora Caves

These 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 7 km, were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff, not far from Aurangabad, in Maharashtra, Ellora, with its uninterrupted sequence of monuments dating from A.D. 600 to 1000, brings the civilization of ancient India to life. Not only is the Ellora complex a unique artistic creation and a technological exploit but, with its sanctuaries devoted to Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, it illustrates the spirit of tolerance that was characteristic of ancient India.



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Conclusion

One of the most enduring achievements of Indian civilization is undoubtedly its architecture. Indian architecture, which has evolved through centuries, is the result of socio-economic and geographical conditions. Different types of Indian architectural styles include a mass of expressions over space and time, transformed by the forces of history considered unique to India. As a result of vast diversities, a vast range of architectural specimens have evolved, retaining a certain amount of continuity across history. Indian architecture, belonging to different periods of history, bears the stamp of respective periods. Though the cities of Indus Valley provide substantial evidence of extensive town planning, the beginnings of Indian architecture can be traced back to the advent of Buddhism in India. It was in this period that a large number of magnificent buildings came up. Some of the highlights of Buddhist art and architecture are the Great Stupa at Sanchi and the rock-cut caves at Ajanta. With the establishment of Hindu kingdoms in South India, the south Indian school of architecture began to flourish. The most notable achievements of the Pallava rulers were the rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram and the temples of Kanchipuram. The Chola, Hoyasala and Vijayanagar rulers also did remarkable job in the field of architecture. The temples at Thanjavur, Belur and Halebid bear testimony to the architectural excellence of the South Indian rulers. It was followed by a new style of architecture that developed as a result of colonization of India. This style of architecture came to be called as Indo-Saracenic. The Indo-Saracenic architecture combined the features of Hindu, Islamic and western elements. The colonial architecture exhibited itself through institutional, civic and utilitarian buildings such as post offices, railway stations, rest houses and government buildings.



[Handwritten Signature]

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Multiculturalism In Indian Architecture

Foundation Course Project

Semester – 1

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07+02=20


21/08/19

Declaration


I A.M. Santosh Raghav of class F.Y.B.COM Div-A Roll No-01 of faculty commerce hereby declare that


this project is originally mine and I have not copied it from anywhere.
All the coding is the

result of my personal efforts. The information and data given in the project is authentic and to the best of my knowledge.

Date: 31 August 2019

Place: Nerul

Signature: 


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NAME: A.M. Santosh Ragav

Roll no ; A-01

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Introduction

Multiculturalism in India

The term multiculturalism, however, has not been used only to describe a culturally diverse society, but also to refer to a kind of policy that aims at protecting cultural diversity. Although multiculturalism is a phenomenon with a long history and there have been countries historically that did adopt multicultural policies, like the Ottoman Empire, the systematic study of multiculturalism in philosophy has only flourished in the late twentieth century, when it began to receive special attention, especially from liberal philosophers.

Multiculturalism describes the existence, acceptance, and/or promotion of multiple cultural traditions within a single jurisdiction, usually considered in terms of the culture associated with an aboriginal ethnic group and foreigner ethnic groups. This can happen when a jurisdiction is created or expanded by amalgamating areas with two or more different cultures (e.g. French Canada and English Canada) or through immigration from different jurisdictions around the world (e.g. Australia, Canada, United States, United Kingdom, and many other countries). The Indian caste system describes the social stratification and social restrictions in the Indian subcontinent, in which social classes are defined by thousands of endogamous hereditary groups, often termed jātis or castes. Religiously, Hindus form the majority, followed by Muslims. The statistics are: Hindu (80.5%), Muslim (13.4%), Christian (2.3%), Sikh (2.1%), Buddhist, Bahá'í, Jain, Jew and Parsi populations. India's state boundaries are largely drawn based on linguistic groups; this decision led to the preservation and continuation of local ethno-linguistic sub-cultures, except for the Hindi sprachraum which is itself divided into many states. Thus, most states differ from one another in language, culture, cuisine, clothing, literary style, architecture, music and festivities. A country's economic potential flows above all from its human capital, from the many talents, unique cultures and heritage of its people. We don't fully appreciate the value that our immigrants represent. Too often, we take our multiculturalism for granted.

Architecture in India

Indian architecture, primarily established through historical and cultural influences, is most recently a conversation about how best to modernize. India's architecture has to mediate rapid urbanization with respecting its climate, culture, and tradition. Questions of cultural preservation are especially pertinent in post-independence India after the dominance of western influences. India's architecture is highlighted in this page through interviews, news, and projects that look forward to a new revitalized urban landscape.

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Case Study

• Victoria Memorial

It is a memorial that was commemorated on the death of Queen Victoria by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon and opened for public in 1921. Designed by Sir William Emerson, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, it is in a Indo-Saracenic revivalist style. According to Lord Curzon,

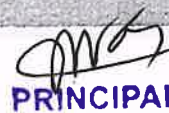
"Let us, therefore, have a building, stately, spacious, monumental and grand, to which every newcomer in Calcutta will turn, to which all the resident population, European and Native, will flock, where all classes will learn the lessons of history, and see revived before their eyes the marvels of the past."

Made from Makrana marbles from Rajasthan, the museum has a vast collection of remnants from the period of British Empire rule in India. Architectural elements like the great dome, clustered with four subsidiary, octagonal domed chattris, the high portals, the terrace and the domed corner towers have been used with great precision.



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Case Study

• Chand Baori

The Chand Baori is a stepwell built over a thousand years ago in the Abhaneri village of Rajasthan. It is one of the largest stepwells in the world and also one of the most beautiful ones. Located in the eastern part of the province of Rajasthan, it was built by King Chanda somewhere in the 9th century.

The Chand Baori is not an easy landmark to find, thus it is one of the hidden secrets of India. Stepwells, also called bawdi or baori, are unique to this nation. The wells have steps built into the sides that lead down to the water.

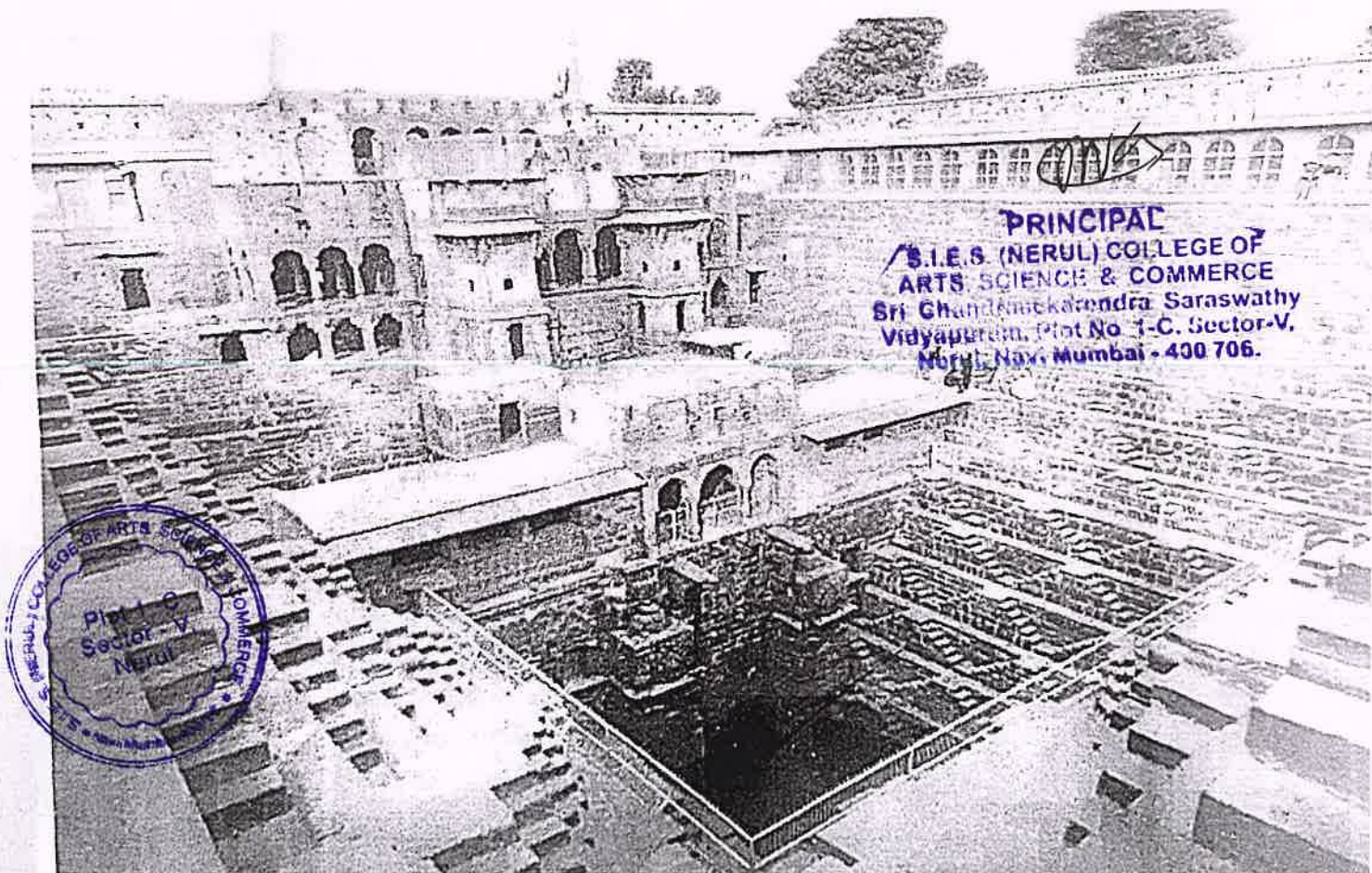
Chand Baori one was built during the 8th and 9th centuries and has 3,500 narrow steps arranged in perfect symmetry, which descend 20m to the bottom of the well.

Centuries ago, the stepwells were built in the arid zones of Rajasthan to provide water all year through.

Today, the construction is not used as a well anymore but its exquisite geometry attracts local and international visitors alike.

About 64 feet deep, it is India's largest and deepest stepwells with 13 floors and was built in the 9th century for water harvesting.

It was so named as it was built by King Chand Raja from the Gujara Pratihara clan, who claim to be the descendant of Lord Ram's younger brother Laxman



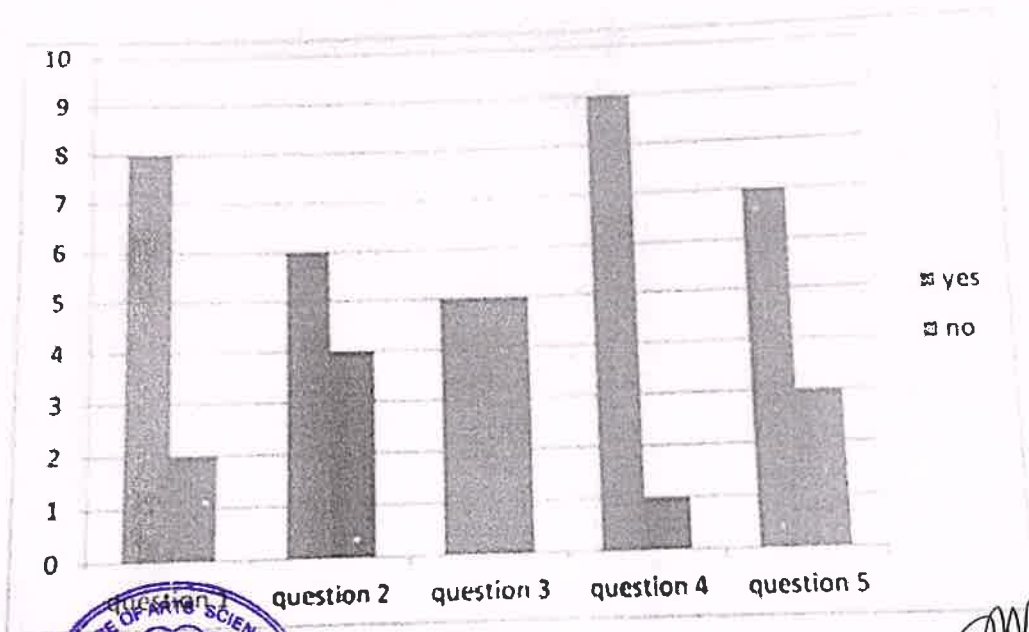
NAME: A.M .Santosh Ragav

Findings

Questionnaires

- A. Do you know in which century Chand Boari was build?
- B. Do you know where Victoria Memorial is located?
- C. Do you know what kind of material was used to build Victoria memorial?
- D. Do you know when was Victoria memorial build?
- E. Do you know the ways to reach Chand boari?

Question	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Yes	55%	85%	60%	55%	75%
No	45%	15%	40%	45%	25%



[Signature]

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Bibliography

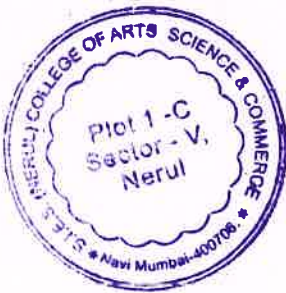
- www.sid.ir
- www.arch2o.com
- www.chandbaori.org

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Certificate

Class FY IT

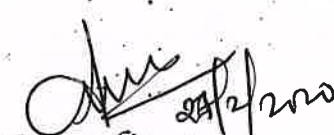
Roll No. T.14.83 [B-23]

Seat No. T.19.83.

Certified that Mr. / Miss. Saini Rajveer Singh.
of FY BSc IT has duly completed the practical
course in Computer Science / Information Technology during
the academic year 2019 - 2020 as per the syllabus
prescribed by the University of Mumbai.


Prof. in charge of Practicals

Date: 27/02/2020


Co-ordinator

Date: _____


External Examiner

Date: 16/3/2020


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5. Numerical integration	20/1/20		
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8. Regression	26/2/20		
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RISE WITH EDUCATION

CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 07 Topic: Iterative calculation

3) program for iterative calculation.

```
x = [0; 0; 0];
```

```
printf('n |xn| |yn| |zn| |t| |n|')
```

```
    xn          yn          zn          t          n
```

```
for i = 1:n
```

```
    printf('%i |t| %0.10f |t| %0.10f |t| %0.10f |n', i, x(1), x(2), x(3))
```

```
    x(1) = 0.7 + 0.1 * x(2)^2 - 0.05 * x(3)^2
```

```
    x(2) = 0.5 - 0.3 * x(1)^2 + 0.1 * x(1) * x(3)
```

```
    x(3) = 1.2 - 0.4 * x(2)^2 - 0.1 * x(1) * x(2)
```

```
end
```

```
= 0.0000000000 0.0000000000 0.0000000000
```

```
= 0.7
```

```
= 0.
```

```
= 0.
```

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1
0.7
0.353
0



0.7

0.353

1.1254464

0.7000000000 0.953000000000 1.1284469000

=

0.6491294

0.353

1.1254464

=

0.6491294

0.4466453

1.1254464

x =

0.659

0.441

1.092

x

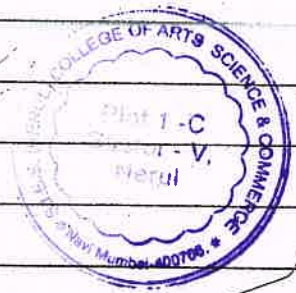
0.659

0.441

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0.659

0.441

1.092

At F (1/10) The resolution in $x = \% 10 f$, $y = \% 10 f$
and $z = \% 10 f$ $x(1)$, $x(2)$ $x(3)$

$x_1 =$

2.1876

$x_3 >$

2.2790168

9. 2.279012 -0.000033 3.000000 13.000000

2.279017 -0.000025

$x_1 =$

2.2790168

$x_3 =$

2.2790182

10. 2.279017 -0.000025 3.000000 13.000000 2.279018
-0.000008

c) program to solve algebraic and transcendental equations by socant method.

funcprot (0)

ans =

1.

//f(x) = exp(-x) - x

for i = 1:5

if i == 1 then

x(i) = 0;

else

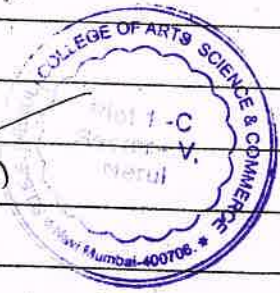
if i == 2 then

x(i) = 1;

else

$x(i) = x(i-1) - \frac{\exp(-x(i-1)) - x(i-1)}{\exp(-x(i-1)) - (\exp(-x(i-2)) - x(i-2))} (x(i-2) - x(i-1))$

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[Signature]
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$$ex(i) = (0.56714329 - x(i)) * \log(0.56714329,$$

end

end

end

x =

0.

1.

0.612

x =

0.

1.

0.612

0.563

x =

0.

1.

0.612

0.563

0.567

disp(x(1:5), "x=")

x =

0.

1.

0.612

0.563

0.567

disp(ex(3:5), "e=")



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Certificate

Class SYBSC IT

Roll No. B-62

Seat No. ST-19-122

DN S

Certified that Mr. / Miss. PARAG GUNJAL

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of SYBSC IT has duly completed the practical
course in Computer Science / Information Technology during
the academic year 20 19 - 20 20 as per the syllabus
prescribed by the University of Mumbai.

A. Subhal

Prof. in charge of Practicals

Mr
Co-ordinator

Date: 15/10/19

EXAMINED
Date: _____

Date: 15/10/19

External Examiner

EXAMINED
Date: _____

Date: _____

Principal






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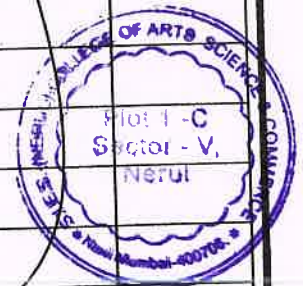


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RISE WITH EDUCATION

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3.	Reverse & Armstrong No.	28/09		
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5.	checking Palindrome no.	04/09		
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8.	Number of words using (Split functions)	11/09		
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CLASS : SYET

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 1 Topic : _____

1) Write an ionic program to accept two numbers from the user & print its addition in alert box.

Hom

2) Write an Ionic program to accept a number from the user and check whether it is even or odd.

a) Home page.html.

<ion-content>

Enter 1st number:

<ion-input placeholder = "Number"
 type = "Number" [LangModel] = "n1" > </ion-input>

Enter 2nd Number:

<ion-input place holder = "Number"
 type = "Number" [LangModel] = "n2" > </ion-input>

<ion-button size = "large"

(click) = "add()" > ADD </ion-button>

</ion-content>

[Signature]

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Home page.ts

export class HomePage {

n1: number

n2: number

res: number

constructor {}

add() {

this.res = this.n1 + this.n2

alert (" Addition is : " + this.res)

}

} // class ends.

b) Home page.html

<ion-content>

Enter a number:

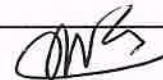
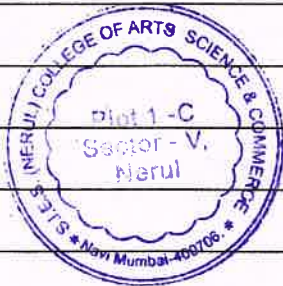
<ion-input placeholder = " Number"

type = "Number" [type Model] = "n1" > </ion-input>

<ion-button size = "large"

(click) = " even add()" > check </ion-button>

</ion-content>

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NAME: *PAYAL SUNIL KUTE*

STD. & DIV: *FY BAF (A)*

ROLL NO: *F. 18.51*

GROUP NO: *2*



ONAs

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What is Sustainable Development?

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations we face as a society.

All too often, development is driven by one particular need, without fully considering the wider or future impacts. We are already seeing the damage this kind of approach can cause, from large-scale financial crises caused by irresponsible banking, to changes in global climate resulting from our dependence on fossil fuel-based energy sources. The longer we pursue unsustainable development, the more frequent and severe its consequences are likely to become, which is why we need to take action now.



GREEN REVOLUTION



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The Green Revolution in India refers to a period when Indian agriculture was converted into an industrial system due to the adoption of modern methods and technology such as the use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, tractors, irrigation facilities, pesticides, and fertilizers. This was part of the larger Green revolution endeavor initiated by Norman Borlaug, which leveraged agricultural research and technology to increase agricultural productivity in the developing world.

The introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds after 1965 and the increased use of fertilizers and irrigation are known collectively as the Green Revolution, which provided the increase in production needed to make India self-sufficient in food grains, thus improving agriculture in India. The main development was higher-yielding varieties of wheat, for developing rust resistant strains of wheat. The introduction of high-yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds and the increased quality of fertilizers and irrigation technique led to the increase in production to make the country self-sufficient in food grains, thus improving agriculture in India. The methods adopted included the use of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds with modern farming methods. The Green Revolution led to an increase in food grain production, especially in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

The production of wheat has produced the best results in fuelling self-sufficiency of India. Along with high-yielding seeds and irrigation facilities, the enthusiasm of farmers mobilized the idea of agricultural revolution. Due to the rise in use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, there was a negative effect on the soil and the land.

WHITE REVOLUTION

Operation Flood, launched in 1970, was a project of India's National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), which was the world's biggest dairy development program. It transformed India from a milk-deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer. In 30 years it doubled milk available per person, and made dairy farming India's largest self-sustainable rural employment generator. It was launched to help farmers direct their own development, placing control of the resources they create in their own hands.

The pattern experiment at AMUL, a single, cooperative dairy, was the engine behind the success of the program. Anand Milk Union Limited or AMUL is derived from Sanskrit word "amoolya" which means "priceless" and was established in Anand Village of Gujarat. Verghese Kurien, the chairman and founder of Amul, was named the chairman of NDDB by the then Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Operation Flood is the program behind "the white revolution." It created a national milk grid linking producers throughout India with consumers in over 700 towns and cities, reducing seasonal and regional price variations while ensuring that the producer gets a major share of the price consumers pay, by cutting out middlemen.



ASIA'S LARGEST MILK BRAND



Amul Milk



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TYBAF 18-19

University of Mumbai



GST Overview by Traders Viewpoint

A Project Submitted to

University of Mumbai for partial completion of the degree of

Bachelor in Commerce (Accounting and Finance)

Under the Faculty of Commerce

By

Avinash Joseph David

Under the Guidance of

Dr. B. Indumathi



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March 2019

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CHANGING

INDIA



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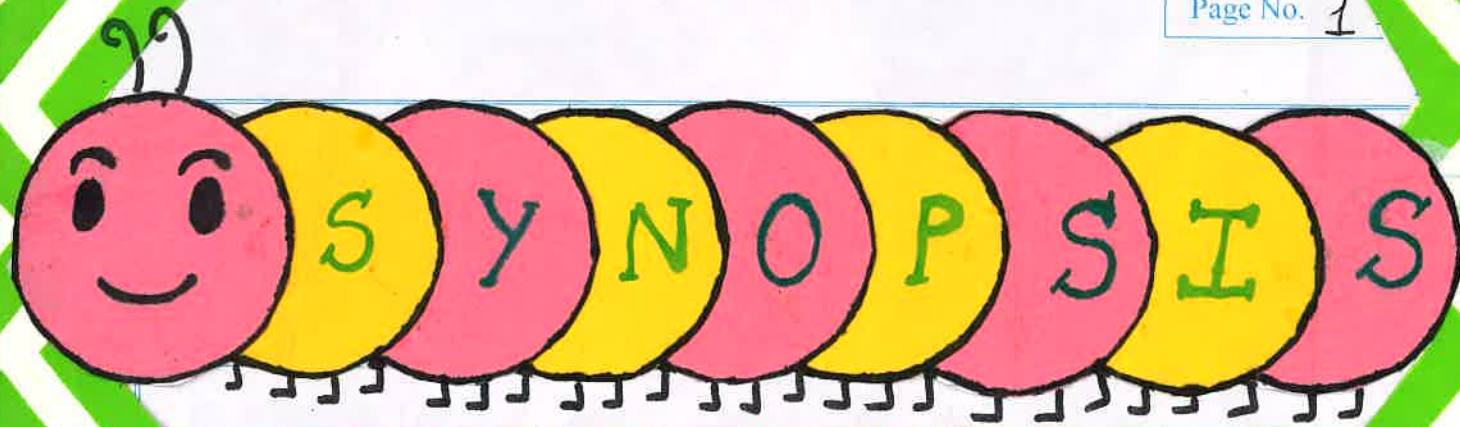
FOR

BETTERMENT

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[SUMMARY]

Talking about how much things have changed is an easy thing to do. Human brains are well turned to notice shifts in the environment. We're also apt to see the past as purer and less complicated than the present.

CHANGING INDIA FOR BETTERMENT

OR NOT refers to the changes taking place in the country. It also refers to the effects of these changes on India. It gives a detail study about these changes and their positive and negative effects on the country. It helps us to compare present and past scenarios

which will be useful to see future trends.



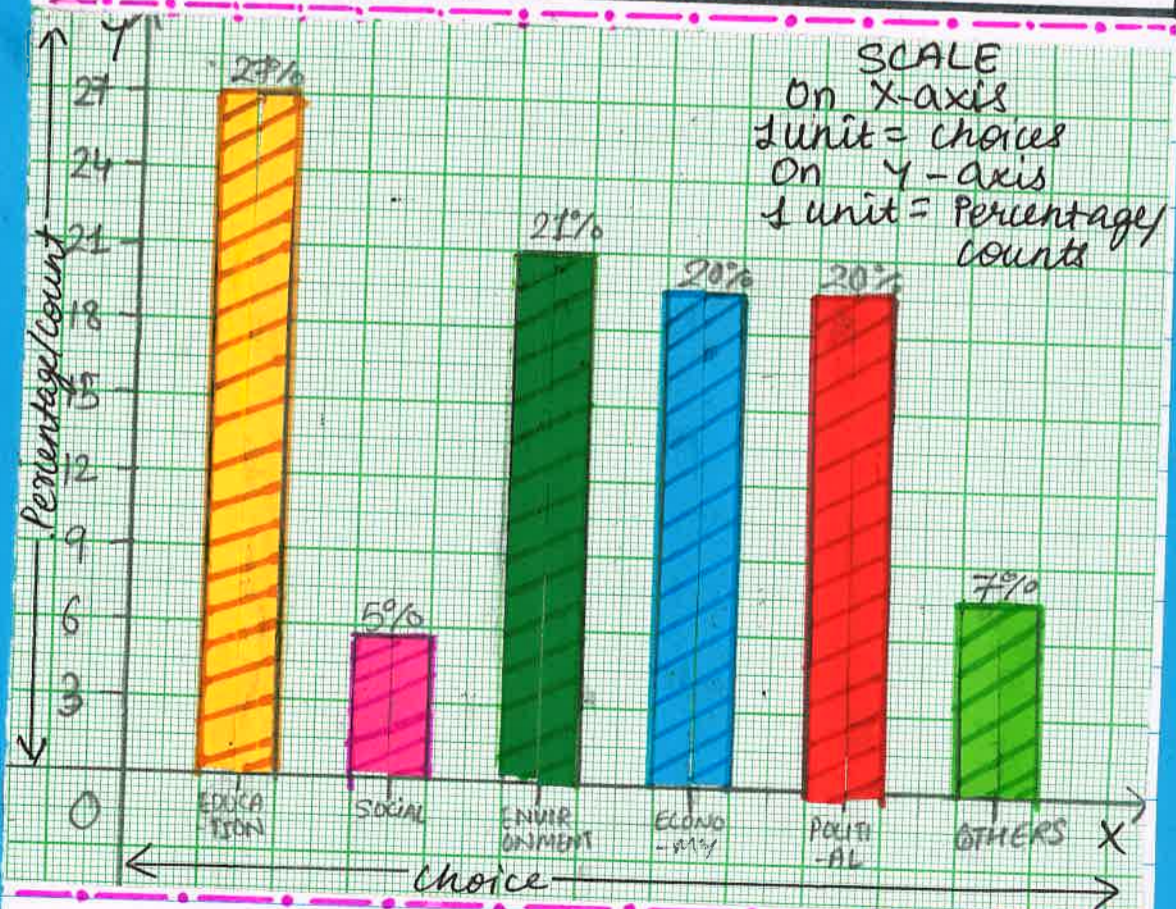
O B J E C T I V E S

1. To understand the effects of technology on the country.
2. To study the changes through which India is undergoing.
3. To recognize the change in context of the scientific enterprise, and to meet present nations needs in the new era of the globalisation, Government enunciates.
4. To ensure that the effects of these changes are positive or negative.
5. To study the growth and development of the country.

Question (15)

The up coming change should be in which field?

EDUCATION	27%	27
SOCIAL	5%	5
ENVIRONMENT	21%	21
ECONOMY	20%	20
POLITICAL	20%	20
OTHERS	7%	7



CONCLUSION :- The above graph shows the view of people about the upcoming change to overcome future problems.



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**SIES (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS,
SCIENCE & COMMERCE**

2019 – 2020

**A project on “ CHANGING LIFESTYLE AND ITS IMPACT
ON RURAL AREA & URBAN AREA”**


MADE BY –

GROUP NO . 1

ROLL NO.	NAMES
36 - A	SOHAIL KHAN
37 - A	KHYATI BHOSALE
42 - A	SHRAVANI LAD
65 - B	ANUDHYAN PATNAIK
82 - B	SEELAM BHARGAVISAI VENKATA REDDY
88 - B	SHAMBHAVI PUROHIT
97 - B	RUTUJA SHINGARE
113 -B	VENNA LAVANYA
114 - B	PREMA WADHWANI
116 - B	YADAV SWATHY SADAIYAN

Under the guidance of **ASST.PROFESSOR : MS. DHWANI CHAUHAN**




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**Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswati ,
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Navi Mumbai 400706**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled “ **CHANGING LIFESTYLE AND ITS IMPACT ON RURAL & URBAN AREAS**” is successful work of all students of “**GROUP 1**” in partial fulfillment for the completion of 1st Year (FY.BAF) Semester 2 Examinations. I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance. Its their own work and facts reported by their personal findings and investigation.

18/02/2020

Date of Submission : 18th February, 2020



[Signature]

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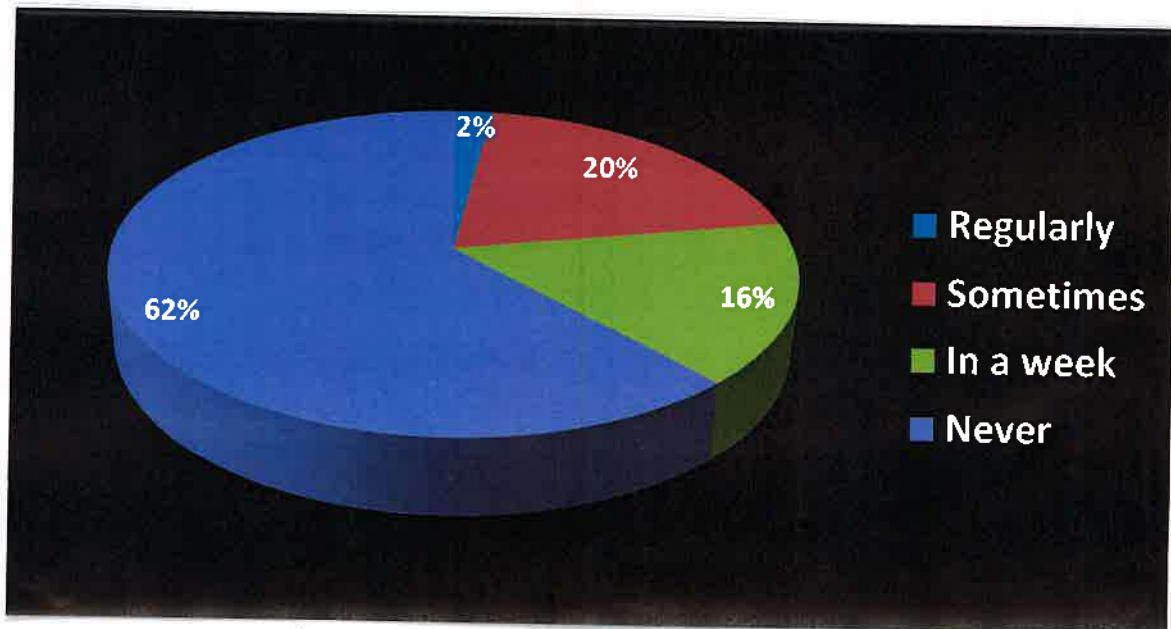
ABSTRACT

Lifestyle is a word that shows how we endure our life, how we act in this life, how we interact with others and it also means the way we think about every part in our lives. Lifestyle changes from time to time whether in rural or urban area. Our project is all about the changing lifestyle in urban and rural area. We have used survey method for this project by making two questionnaire one for rural area and one for urban area both the questionnaire contains 15 questions. Study included 50 people from rural area and 50 people from urban area with a male female ratio of 13:12 in rural and 23: 27 in urban area. After conducting these surveys, we were able to know how the lifestyle of people have changed in rural as well as in urban area. And after analyzing the survey we have reached to a point that rural and urban areas are now stepping towards the new era with adoption of new and advanced technology.

Keywords: Lifestyle, endure, changing, era, technology

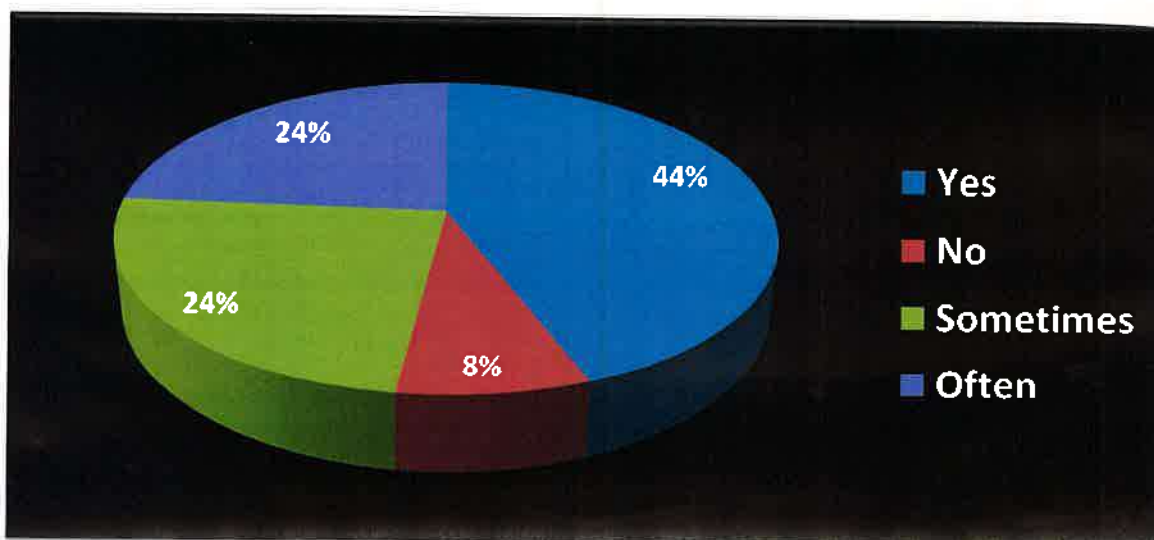



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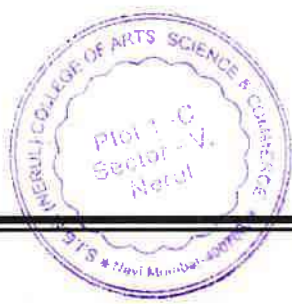
Interpretation :

In this question there were 4 options in which out of 50 people, 2% people opted for regularly, 20% people selected sometimes, 16% people opted in a week and remaining 62% people selected never. The highest option is never and the lowest option is regularly.



Interpretation :

In this question there were 4 options in which out of 50 people, 44% people opted for yes, 8% people for no, 24% people for sometimes and the remaining 24% people opted often. The highest is Yes and the lowest option is No.



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CONCLUSION

For rural areas,

Rural lifestyles can be said to sophisticated and typical where many areas are developing and majority are yet to be looked after.

We have seen rural areas covering different regions of the country, considering their lifestyle and standard of living. There are many aspects which are discussed, out of which the the life in rural areas can be concluded as below.

Government has worked out a lot to maintain hygiene in rural areas by building public toilets, dumping system, electricity, etc; but is lacking to provide proper water supply and drainage system. Even basic amenities like hospitals, public transport ,etc are fulfilled raising the standard of living in rural areas. Employment opportunities has increased to some extent in villages providing three time meal to some families, while some villages are still left behind in case of employment. Sustainable development is now taking place in rural parts of many regions ,where people are now making use of natural assets in the most optimum manner; solar panels, cookers, lanterns ,heaters are now known to the public here. It is expected that the overall scenario in villages would change positively if their lifestyle keeps on a constant workout. As of now people are developed enough to get accessed to the outer world.

For urban areas

The lifestyle in urban areas is quite dynamic in nature. People in urban areas have an agile mindset. Their lifestyle and standards of living changes as trends, fashions change.

Urban areas hold 31.16%of the country's population. With this there even rises the diversity of living in a social area with enough facilities vs. that which has rarely some. Hence, the life in urban areas can be described as below.

In such places government need not interfere at a larger extent as major development is taken up by the corporate industries. As of now, people in urban areas are now lending their hand towards sustainable development of the country by taking a check in their day to day activities that affect the resources. Likewise, public transport is now leading in cities and towns. People used to concentrate on their rough lifestyle but now they are even looking after their self health and others. Rather than being virtually present, people as a part of entertainment spend their leisure time with family, friends; enjoying real life's essence. Apart from this, people are ignoring some major aspects such as health. Though trying to carry out, people in urban areas are not able to lead a healthy lifestyle. Stress and work load also leads to pressure in life. Irregular sleep timings, junk food are major causes of health damage. Even though the standard of living is high in urban areas, it cannot be considered as a boon if lifestyle itself isn't proper




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FYBBI
Sem II

SIES (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS,
SCIENCE & COMMERCE

2019 - 2020

A project on

"CHANGING LIFESTYLE"

Submitted by-

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8.	Anto Mathew
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10.	Baishya Suryawanshi

Under the guidance of-

Assistant Professor: Dhwani Chauhan



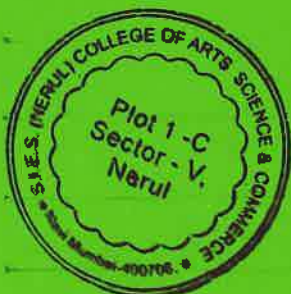
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Late Submission

Inder.

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Objectives

1. To study and understand the causes and effects of changing lifestyle of an individual.
2. To study the perception of individuals towards necessity goods and luxurious goods as it affects lifestyle.
3. To draw conclusion on the changing lifestyle of the current sample population.
4. To understand whether environmental changes affect changes in lifestyle.



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Research and Methodology

Primary Data.

The project is mainly based on primary data wherein the data was collected through framed questionnaires and a few personal interviews. The responses were collected through google forms.

Methodology

1. Sample Size : 50 respondents.
2. Interviews : 02.
3. Sample Questionnaire : Nerul, Navi Mumbai

Secondary Data

The project was also based on secondary data wherein information was collected through

1. Websites.
2. Newspapers.




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Findings

1. 44.9% people under the population of this survey assume that changes in environment affect lifestyle whereas 26.5% don't assume it.
2. 32% of the respondents get time to spend on their hobbies even after a busy schedule whereas 6% do not time for hobbies.
3. 38% of respondents in majority make time for fitness even after a busy schedule but 22% respondents fail to do it.
4. 30% respondents on an average use their phone and social media early morning whereas 12% are antisocial in the morning.
5. Majority respondents of 28% get time to spend with their family whereas 10% respondent strongly disagree.
6. 40% on an average and 2% respondents strongly agree that they are satisfied with their job whereas 20% strongly disagree that they do not receive job satisfaction.




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Irresponsible Rhetoric

India must resist the temptation to imitate Pakistan in its provocative tactics

Statements by senior functionaries of Pakistan including Prime Minister Imran Khan threatening war and violence against India and in Jammu and Kashmir are irresponsible, escalatory and dangerous. Mr. Khan has even spoken about the possibility of a nuclear war, albeit couched in language purportedly meant to be about the dangers of it, while a Minister went to the extent of announcing a time frame for starting a war. Several diplomats have called for jihad, Pakistan's reputation as a reckless nuclear power is reinforced in all this, and its continuing support for Islamist terrorist outfits is not doing any good for the people of J&K. Pursuit of military parity with India has ruined Pakistan economically, though the compact of generals and clerics that controls it has flourished. These vested interests have placed Kashmir as central to Pakistan's national identity that they understand as exclusive and Islamist. Now under fire for being ineffective in the face of India's recent measures with regard to J&K, Mr. Khan and his allies are ratcheting up the rhetoric. The military that is in step with him, tested a surface-to-surface missile amid the tensions. Pakistan is trying to catch the world's attention and assuage the perilous passions its state policies have created in its society.

Unlike Pakistan, India has set for itself high standards as a democratic secular polity and a responsible nuclear power. Its behaviour in all circumstances must live up to its reputation. New Delhi rules out mediation by any other country in its relations with Pakistan, on grounds that it is capable of resolving all issues bilaterally. Since 2014, India has also rejected any role for Pakistan on the question of J&K. Indian Ministers have been saying that the only point to be discussed with Pakistan is the return of parts of the region that is under its control currently. Simultaneously, New Delhi has also ruled out any talks with political leaders in J&K, separatists or mainstream. India has also indicated that it would be open to reviewing its 'no first use' nuclear doctrine. India calculates, probably rightly, that global powers caught up in their own crises have no inclination to be involved in any India-Pakistan dispute. Indian leaders have expressed willingness to talk to Pakistan on the one hand, and on the other hand made menacing statements primarily meant to sustain nationalist passions back home. Ambiguity may be a good tactic in diplomacy at times, but this occasion warrants stated clarity that India does not seek conflict. Having disrupted the equilibrium in J&K, India must now work harder to restore it and reaching out to Pakistan may be well worth it. At any rate, the government functionaries must resist the temptation to match the Pakistan leadership in irresponsible rhetoric.

Government should use RBI funds in a prudent manner

It is morally unacceptable that any one government can swallow even a part of such funds to help meet its expenditure in a particular year.

After a long tug of war, the government has eventually had its way with the Reserve Bank of India, managing to get it to part with a portion of its accumulated reserves. The RBI board, on Monday, decided to transfer a massive ₹1,76,051 crore to the government, including a sum of ₹52,637 crore from its contingency reserve built over the last several years. The outflow from the RBI's reserves was limited to this amount only because the Bimal Jalan Committee, appointed to recommend the economic capital framework for the RBI, decided to keep a major part of the reserves locked up and out of the reach of the government while opening up the remainder with strict stipulations. The Committee has recommended, and rightly so, that the Currency and Gold Revaluation Reserve Account (₹6.91 lakh crore as of June 30, 2018), at least half of which was eyed by the government, represents unrealised gains and hence is not distributable to the government. In the case of the Contingency Reserve (built out of retained earnings), which was ₹2.32 lakh crore as of the same date, the committee said that it should be maintained within a band of 6.5-5.5% of total assets. It left it to the RBI board to decide the precise percentage it was comfortable within this band and transfer the excess to the government. As it happened, the board, in its Monday meeting, decided to peg this ratio at 5.5% thus enabling it to transfer a sum of ₹52,637 crore to the government immediately. The committee should also be complimented for clearly specifying that the revaluation reserve cannot be used to bridge shortfalls in other reserves.

In principle, it could be argued that the government as sovereign owns the RBI and hence there is nothing wrong if it decides to tap the central bank's reserves. Yet, that it actually chose to do so is unfortunate because these reserves represent inter-generational equity built up over several years by the RBI by squirrelling away a part of its annual surplus. The reserves, as the Jalan Committee has pointed out, represent the country's savings for a 'rainy day', which is a monetary or financial crisis. Interestingly, the net surplus of ₹1,23,414 crore posted by the RBI in 2018-19 is more than double that of the previous year and is considerably higher than the ₹65,876 crore that it netted in 2015-16.

Arun Jaitley, the farmers' finance minister



Ashok Gulati

There have been several obituaries of Arun Jaitley. Most focus on his contribution to the BJP as a political strategist, or to the nation through GST-type reforms, or as personal friend, including by those occupying the opposition benches in Parliament. But I have not read anything about how he contributed to agriculture policies. And that's what I want to focus on. Before I venture into this less-known aspect of Jaitley's contribution,

let me say that we both studied together at the Shri Ram College of Commerce (SRCC), in the same batch (1970-73), with Arun in commerce and me in economics honours. After SRCC, he went on to do a degree in law and I pursued economics in Delhi School of Economics. But I did watch his rise in politics and public affairs from his Delhi University Student Union (DUSU) president days to being imprisoned during Emergency, and then later being the crowd-puller for Atal Bihari Vajpayee during his election campaigns. Like Arun, I too had the privilege to work with Vajpayee when he became,

finance minister in the Narendra Modi government in 2014. In 2015, at Rashtrapati Bhavan, I happened to be one of those Padma awardees. Immediately after the ceremony, Jaitley, who was sitting in the front row, came to congratulate me and then said, "Ashok, I read your piece 'Lead from the Centre' today in The Indian Express, and what you are saying, that we need to invest much more in irrigation, makes a lot of sense to me, especially when India is facing occasional droughts. I think we can do it." I thought his words were a normal gesture on such an occasion. But I was pleasantly surprised when I found him

announcing a special scheme for a "Long Term Irrigation Fund" of Rs 40,000 crore through MAB-ARID in his next budget speech.

The scheme helped many languishing major and medium irrigation projects to move somewhat faster towards completion. He was a silent doer with regard to many such schemes.

The biggest agri-idea that came from Jaitley, and many heard it during the last year or so on various occasions, was when he said that the highest pay-off from economic reforms, after the GST reform, is to come from agriculture. The other big agri-idea with which Jaitley concurred was to gradually

transform various subsidies in the agri-food space to cash transfers directly into the accounts of beneficiaries.

He said this while releasing one of my books. Supporting Indian Farms the Smart way, in 2018. The book was based on two years of in-depth research on how different agri-policies impact Indian farmers, agriculture, food security, natural resources, especially water and soil, etc.

It is sad that Arun Jaitley's health deteriorated so quickly and he is no longer with us. The best tribute to such a personality is to implement his ideas fully, in good faith.

On the Loose: Between the lines
When truth is stranger than legendary fiction

It turns out it wasn't Leo Tolstoy's seminal work War and Peace that the Bombay High Court was referring to during the trial of human rights activist Vernon Gonsalves. It was War and Peace in Jungles: A History of Maoists in India, a collection of essays on political doublespeak and the Maoist problem. The Pune Police claim this to be "highly incriminating evidence" (among others) found at Gonsalves' residence (he is under arrest for allegedly making provocative speeches and instigating caste violence).

"The CD Rajya Daman Virodhi itself suggests it has something against the state. Why did you have this at home?" asked Justice Sarang Kotwal, according to a widely quoted PTI report. Meanwhile, because of a comedy of errors misreporting this story, one of the greatest love affairs in fiction from Russia that everyone has heard of but too few have read, was suddenly trending on Twitter.

It must be said that irrespective of which book the honourable judge was alluding to, it doesn't change a thing. It's a really long shot, trying to incriminate someone by finding a link between literature of any kind, and proving a crime was committed because of it. Our bookshelves represent our interests, our education, our past and our work. By the bizarre logic put forward by the Pune Police maybe I should be

one half because they own War and Peace, speaks volumes of how menacing they believe the reach of the Indian state is. And alas, more tragically, how little they know of Tolstoy.

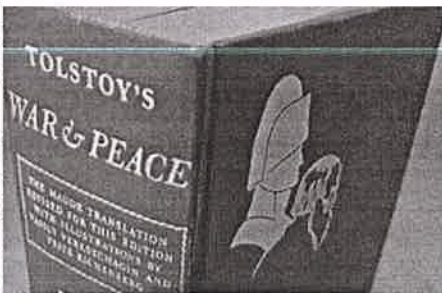
The facts though, are chilling. Consider, ten law abiding citizens, among them a poet and a professor with no previous criminal records, are arrested citing the draconian Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) under

to an outsider, the situation is eerily reminiscent of Franz Kafka's The Trial — where the protagonist is prosecuted by a remote authoritarian counsel and the nature of his crime not revealed either to him, or the reader.

In reality, the frivolous allegation against Gonsalves that has all of Twitter reacting in outrage follows an accepted practice in the business of law, where the gap between

examples of cases in court where both the defense and prosecution resort to clutching at straws to pad their cases. Just last week a woman filed for divorce saying her husband "fat shamed" her, causing mental stress and agony. Some years ago, AAP politician Somnath Bharti was accused by his estranged wife, of turning their pet Labrador against her. That dog was possibly the first in Indian history who unwittingly became a co-accused in a case of domestic violence.

The facts though, are chilling. Consider, ten law abiding citizens, among them a poet and a professor with no previous criminal records, are arrested citing the draconian Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) under the nebulous claim of participating in anti state activity.



chucking my copy of Narconomics, a readable dissection of the drug trade, for fear somebody might think I'm considering a new career. However, the fact that so many people thought it's entirely possible for the judiciary to deny some-

the nebulous claim of participating in anti state activity. Over a year later, it's still not clear what the charges against them are. While the Pune Police may be accusing Gonsalves of being influenced by Marxist literature,

winning and losing a case is painstaking research. You have to hand it to the canny (if slightly desperate) lawyer who could twist an obscure and flimsy fact — a book on a shelf — and magically present it as evidence. The news is rife with ex-

(Signature)



Nirmala Sitharaman mum on economic slowdown; says 'no thoughts' on Manmohan Singh's remarks

Staff Reporters

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman Sunday refused to acknowledge the growing concerns over the state of India's economy's health. While addressing a media conference after interacting with tax officials in Chennai, Sitharaman skirted the questions on falling GDP numbers, job losses and the overall slowdown in the economy. She said that the government is holding consultations with a lot of sectors and industry bodies and that the concerning reforms are underway and have been announced from time to time.

"The government has been in consultation with a lot of sectors. In some sectors, the inventory is piling up. We have heard them and announcements were made on August 23. Last Friday also we made some announcements," she replied.



She also said that a lot of steps which have been taken in the Budget are starting to manifest results. When asked about former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's remarks on the state of the economy, Sitharaman refused to comment on his statement.

"Is Dr Manmohan Singh saying that instead of indulging in political vendetta they should consult sane voices? Has he said that? All right, thank you, I will take his statement on it. That is my answer," said Sitharaman.

"I have no thoughts on what he said. He said it and I listened to it," she stated.

Singh had on Sunday morning said that the current slowdown in the Indian economy is a result of man-made disasters caused by the Modi government. "The last quarter's GDP growth rate of 5% signals that we are in the midst of a prolonged slowdown. India has the potential to grow at a much faster rate but all-round mismanagement by the Modi government has resulted in this slow down," Manmohan Singh said in a video released by Congress on Sunday morning.

Talking about the electric vehicles (EVs) the finance minister said that the government will

continue to encourage the use of EVs but not at the expense of other vehicles, adding that they will not be denied their market share. She further said that the decision regarding the reduction in GST rates will be taken by the GST council.

On bank mergers, Sitharaman quoted the example of SBI's merger with associate banks and said that there will be no retrenchments. Speaking about the job losses, the finance minister stated that majority of jobs are created by the informal sector which remains undocumented.

In her second press briefing on the economic slowdown on Friday, FM Nirmala Sitharaman announced a slew of banking reforms including the merger of public sector banks reducing the number of state-owned banks from 27 to 12.

Paytm Money to invest Rs 250 crore over next 18-24 months, to offer more investment options

Ishan Singh

Paytm Money, the wholly-owned subsidiary of One97 Communications that operates Paytm, on Monday said it has elevated Pravin Jadhav as Managing Director and chief executive officer, and also plans to invest Rs 250 crore over the next two years.

Founder and CEO of Paytm Vijay Shekhar Sharma said, in the last one year, under Jadhav's leadership, the team at Paytm Money has built an

entire organisation, product, and business grounds up. "As a true entrepreneur, Pravin has made Paytm Money from an idea to India's largest mutual fund investment platform today. As our business expands in stock broking, National Pension Scheme (NPS), and other investment products, I am very proud that Pravin will lead the company as its Managing Director and CEO," he added.

Jadhav was previously serving as the whole-time director. Prior to Paytm Money, he worked with Servify and Rediff.com, and was the founder and CFO of Wishberg.

Paytm Money has over three million users on its investment platform.

"Paytm Money aims to invest Rs 250 crore over the next 18-24 months as it is expected to launch new businesses in

cluding stock broking, NPS and more in this financial year," the statement said. The company has received regulatory approvals for offering stock broking and NPS services to its users and is expected to launch them soon. Paytm Money aims to become a full-stack investment and wealth management platform.



Financial markets to remain closed today on account of Ganesh Chaturthi

Staff Reporter

Domestic equity, debt and currency markets will remain closed today on account of Ganesh Chaturthi. On Friday, Nifty ended day's trade 74 points higher at 11,023 and Sensex closed higher by 263 points at 37,332 mark.

The rupee closed 39 paise higher against the US dollar at 71.41 on Friday, led by strength in domestic equities and renewed hopes of the US-China trade talks. The rupee depreciated 3.81 per cent against the US dollar last month.

The 10-year benchmark bond yield finished at 6.56 per cent, as against the previous close of 6.55 per cent. Financial markets will resume trading on Tuesday, September 3. While Sensex has gained 3.51% since the beginning of this year, Nifty has risen



However, both indices have logged losses during the last one year. While Nifty fell 5.60%, Sensex lost 3.51% during the period.

India GDP growth to rebound at slower pace: Fitch

Staff Reporter

After slumping to an over six-year low, India's economic growth will pick up over the coming quarters but the rebound is expected to be weaker than before, Fitch Solutions said on Monday as it trimmed GDP forecast for the current

for the current fiscal to 6.4 per cent from 6.8 per cent previously. India's real GDP growth slumped further in Q1 of FY2019/20 to 5 per cent year-on-year, from 5.8 per cent in Q1 FY2018/19 due mainly to a sharp

slowdown in private consumption growth. "We at Fitch Solutions believe that growth has likely bottomed out and will start to rebound over the coming quarters. However, noting ongoing pres-

sure on the external sector and private consumption, we now expect this rebound to be weaker than before," the rating agency said in its comments on India's growth. The combination of fiscal and monetary stimulus,

continued reform momentum, and favourable base effects would lead to a rebound in growth, it said. Fitch Solutions said it was revising its growth forecast to 6.4 per cent in FY2019/20, down from 6.8 per cent previously.

Delhi Metro ties up with bike-sharing app Yulu for last-mile connectivity

Staff Reporter

DELHI - Bike-sharing company Yulu on Monday launched operations in the national capital, with services at nine Delhi metro stations on blue and yellow lines. The company has

launched services from Dilli Haat to JLN Stadium in central Delhi in collaboration with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation to cater to first and last-mile connectivity for com-

muters and to reduce congestion and pollution in the city. DMRC Managing Director Mangu Singh inaugurated the service from Mandi House metro station.

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Shantivan Ashram

Foundation Course Project

Semester-II

Submitted by: Tanmay Yadav

Roll no.:59

Division-C

F.Y.B.Com

Submitted to: Ashwathy Ravindran

Designation: Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce(B.Com)

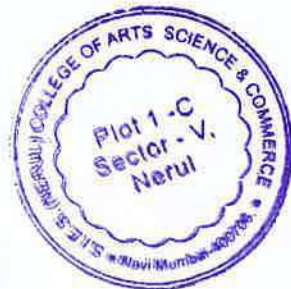
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Tanmay Yadav
Roll No.:C-59

08/08 = 16/20
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7/3/20

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Roll No.:C-59

Statistical collection of data through Interview

Survey of examination conducted by Panvel Urban Leprosy Center


	Registered	Inspection	Patients detected
Door to door surveys and school checkups	37240	32320	03
Indirect surveys	1842	1842	04
Examination of companions and re-examination	311	311	04
Suspected patients	125	125	01
Patients who voluntarily came for checkups	-	-	09
Total	39518	34528	21

Results of the treatment provided

	Contagious	Non-contagious	Total
Patients for the year ending 31-03-2018	07	02	09
Patients detected in 2018-19	12	09	21
Total patients	19	11	30
Patients cured in 2018-19	08	12	20
Patients under treatment for year ending 31 March 2019	08	03	11

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With the Manager

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ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Art, literature, theater and film (including the world-famous Bollywood films) and architecture have flourished in India for centuries and they continue to flourish today. The Ramayana is one of the oldest known epic works of literature.

India is full of talents in the field of art or architecture. India has full of talents in the field of art or architecture. Indian Art includes paintings, rangoli, plastic arts like pottery, and textile art like woven silk, etc. From Ancient ages, painting are a part of Indian art. Examples include paintings of Ajanta cave, Paintings of Ellora cave etc.


Rangoli are the art generally made by the female members of the family. It is an art of colours.

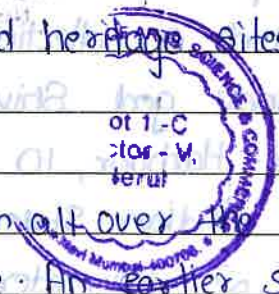
India is rich in architecture and it is one of the greatest achievements of India. From ages, India has greatest number of architecture like Rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram, temples of Thanjavur, Kanchipuram and many more.

UNESCO world heritage sites in India

It seems that wherever you turn in India you will come across a site of historic, natural or cultural importance. India is rich in heritage and some of the main UNESCO world heritage sites in India are listed below.

The Taj Mahal: Tourists flock from all over the world to see this resplendent seventeenth century palace. An earlier structure housed on the same site in India are listed below known as Humayun Tomb, is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.


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INDIAN ART

India has a rich and complex history spanning thousands of years. India was the only major Asian culture known to be visited by the ancient Greeks and Romans and has caused fascination as an exotic and mysterious land ever since. Such an image developed partly in thanks to its exuberant and unique art.

Indian Art is a term used in art history to group and study the different artistic expressions created in the historical regions of the Indian Subcontinent, including modern-day India, Bangladesh and areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan. It covers several art forms, historical periods, and influences.

History :- Archaeologists have found evidence of prehistoric rock art in India, an early art form consisting of drawings or engravings on cave rocks. The oldest examples are the Bhimbetka petroglyphs found in central India and believed to be at least 290,000 years old. Rock art continued to be created as cave paintings, representing animals and humans. The oldest examples of these paintings date from about 7000 BCE. The people of the Indus Valley civilization on the border of modern India and Pakistan produced the earliest known Indian art sculptures, from between 2500 and 1800 BCE. They were small terracotta and bronze figures depicting animals and humans, like cows, monkeys, and dancing positions.

Buddhism originated in India at some point in the 6th century BCE. Religious artists made sculpture pieces including stone and bronze.

DECLARATION

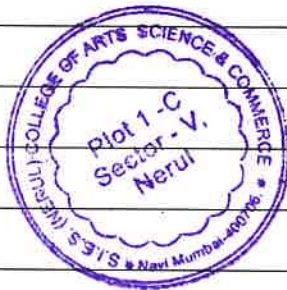
I Shriin Shalix Nadamal of Class FYBEM Div-A Roll no. 32 of faculty of financial markets declare this project titled 'Emp Multicultural diversity in India and its impact on human beings is a record of original work done by me under the guidance of Miss Rupali Zele.'

All the information and data provided are authentic to the best of my knowledge.

Date :- 5th October 2019

Place :- Nerul

SIGNATURE :-




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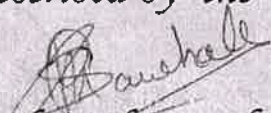
Certificate

Class FYBSC-IT

Roll No. B-03(63)

Seat No. T-19-63

Certified that Mr. / Miss. AJAY PAOYACHI
of FYBSC-IT has duly completed the practical
course in Computer Science / Information Technology during
the academic year 20 19 - 20 20 as per the syllabus
prescribed by the University of Mumbai.


Prof. in charge of Practicals



Co-ordinator

Date : 07/03/20

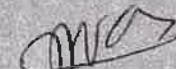
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External Examiner

Date : _____


Principal

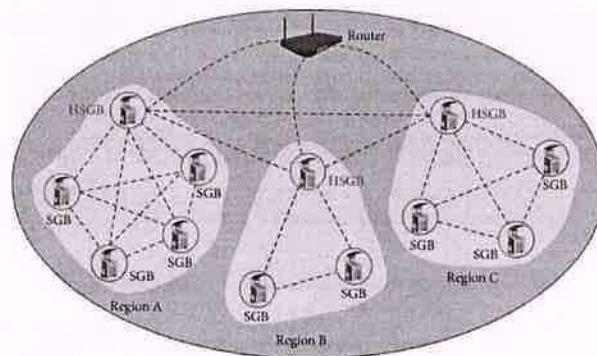



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Smart dustbin

Objective:

In this project is to design and build a prototype for an automatic open dustbin that can automatically open the lid when it detects the people who want to throw out their trash. It also can detect the level of the trash that inside the dustbin. If the dustbin is full of trash at the certain level, the lid will not open even when there are people who want to throw out their trash. dustbins are provided with a sensor which helps in tracking the level and weight of the garbage bins and a unique ID will be provided for every dustbin in the city so that it is easy to identify which garbage bin is full. In order to avoid the decaying smell around the bin harm-less chemical sprinkler is used which will sprinkle the chemical as soon as the smell sensors detect the decaying smell. Waste Management is all the activities and actions required to manage waste from inception to its final disposal. So this can be done by implementing IoT based waste management using smart dustbin.




- ① HSGB: header smart garbage bin
- ② SGB: smart garbage bin

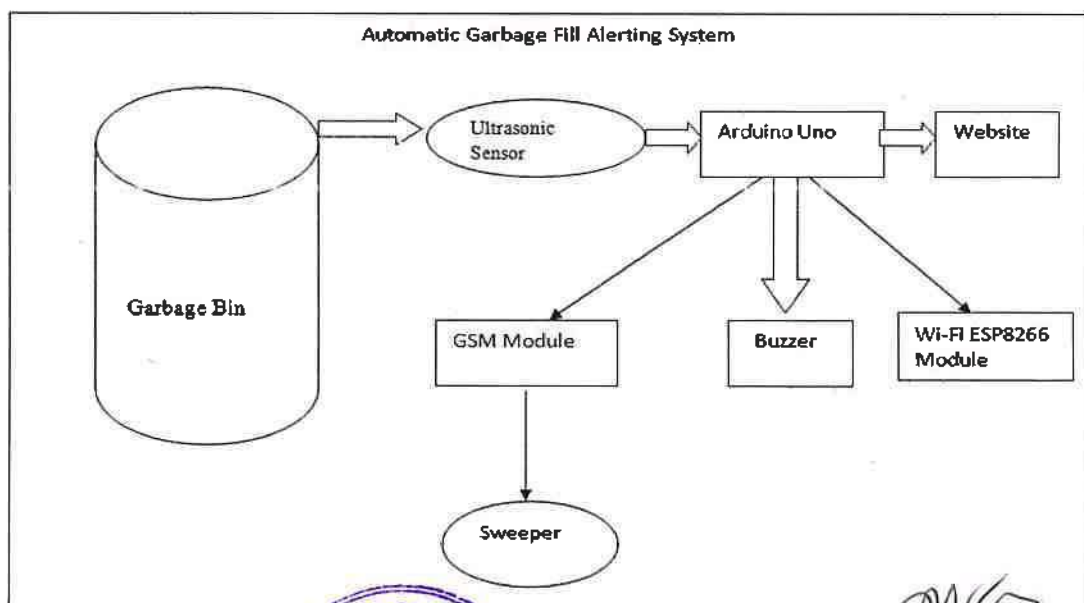
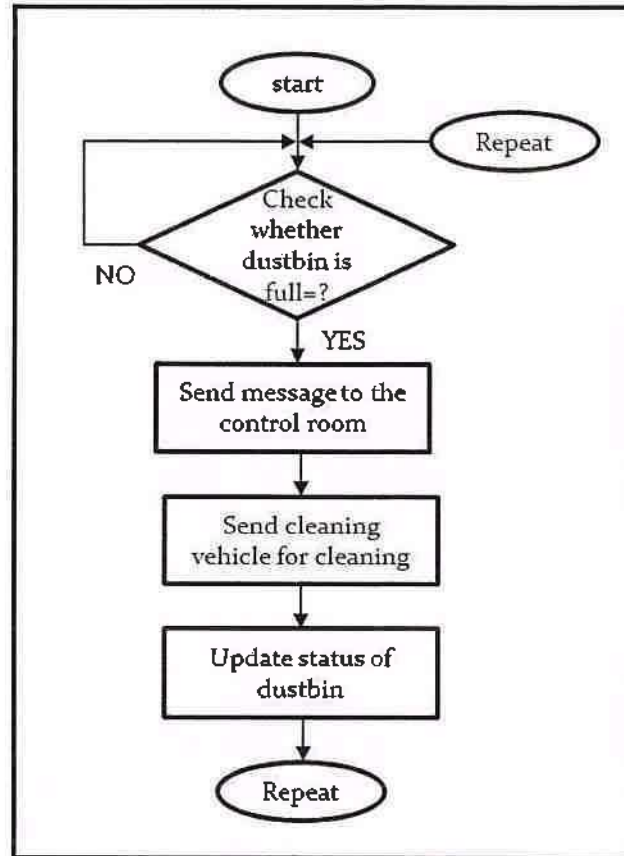
2) System design:

For communication purpose Bluetooth technology can also be used in the transmitter section. Bluetooth is a wireless networking standard that is aimed at remote control and sensor applications which is suitable for operation in harsh radio environments and in isolated locations. But, the main disadvantages of Bluetooth is short range, low complexity, and low data speed. Therefore, GSM is more advantages over Bluetooth for communication. Hence author use GS modem. A GSM modem is a specialized type




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Smart dustbin



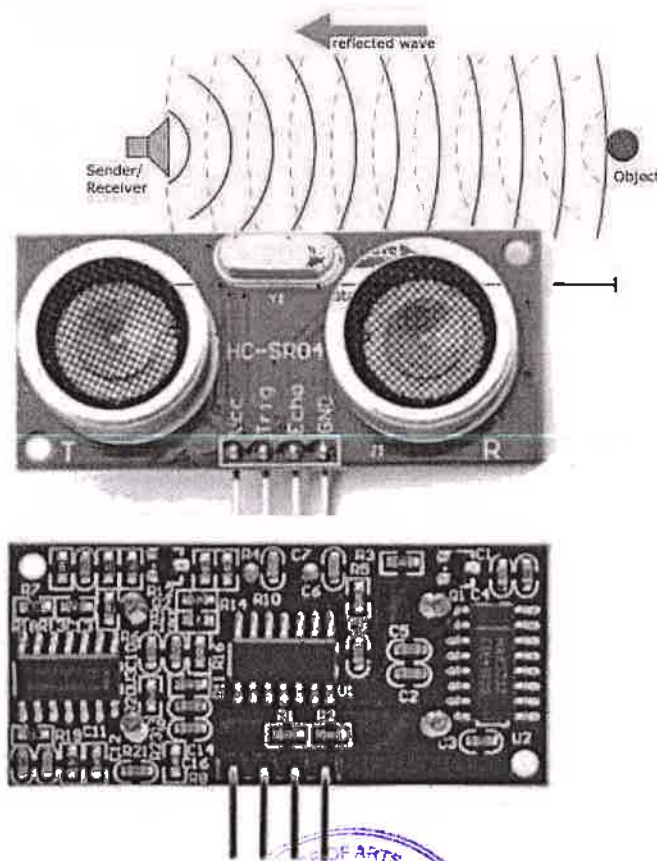
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Smart dustbin

Fig 9: PIR Sensor Diagram

4.) ULTRASONIC SENSOR-

The HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor uses SONAR to determine the distance of an object just like the bats do. It offers excellent non-contact range detection with high accuracy and stable readings in an easy-to-use package from 2 cm to 400 cm or 1" to 13 feet. The operation is not affected by sunlight or black material, although acoustically, soft materials like cloth can be difficult to detect. It comes complete with ultrasonic transmitter and receiver module.



MS

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UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

**A STUDY ON IMPACT OF UNION BUDGET 2020 ON HOUSEHOLD BUDGET IN
MUMBAI**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO
UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI FOR PARTIAL COMPLETION OF THE DEGREE**

**OF
MASTER IN COMMERCE
UNDER THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE**

**BY
MS. JINAL .A. KHETIA
UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
Dr FARHAT SHAIKH**

**SIES (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE
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MAY 2020



1

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "M/G".

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Chapter 2- Research methodology

The quality of project work depends upon the methodology adopted for the study. Methodology in study depends upon the nature of project work. The use of proper methodology is an essential part of any. research, in order to conduct the study scientifically. There are certain measures and methods to be followed, they are as follows:

- Research design used
- Data collection method
- Research measuring tool
- Sampling scheme
- Analysis


Research is a common parlance refers to search of knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for information on a specific topic. In fact, research is a part of scientific investigation

Research is also defined as “a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge”, or “systemized effort to gain new knowledge”.

Some people consider research as a movement, from the known to unknown. We all poses the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for, when the unknown fact confronts us, we wonder and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge, and the method which man employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever unknown, can be termed as research.

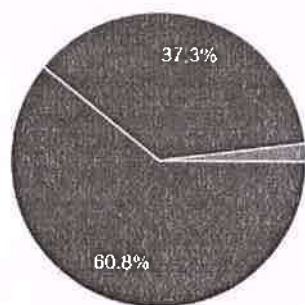


3


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income, 11.8% says that it will increase, 58.8% of respondent believe that their consumption will slightly increase, 19.8% would not find any changes in their consumption pattern, for 5.9% it will slightly decrease and consumption of 3.9% will decrease.

- **As compared to last year by what percentage your savings will increase?**



- less than 10%
- 10% - 25%
- 25% - 40%
- 40% - 55%
- more than 55%

Responses	No of responses	Percentage (%)
Less than 10%	31	60.8
10%-25%	19	37.3
25%-40%	1	2
40%-55%	0	0
More than 55%	0	0



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Chapter 5 – Findings & Conclusion

- Majority of them i.e 58.8% of them believe that their consumption pattern will slightly increase with the changes in Union budget this year
- 62.7% of them have moderate and 33.3% of them have minimum knowledge about the changes made in Union budget 2020-21
- Changes in Income tax rates will increase the disposable income and savings of the people
- For most of them savings will increase by less than 10% as compared to last year
- The major tax burden are goods and service tax(GST) 62.7% and property related taxes(47.1%)
- The major household expenses are groceries with 90.2%, electricity and water bill (72.5%), LPG gas bill(60.8%),43.1% have education fees and maintenance charges of society as their household expense, 52.9% have travelling expenditures.
- Majority of respondents i.e 60.8% invest in fixed deposit, following with investment in recurring deposit in savings A/C(43.1%), gold (35.3%), equity (29.4%),



PROJECT REPORT

ON

Cryptocurrency Historic Data Analysis and Forecasting

SUBMITTED BY

(Pravin Esakky Konar)

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

PROF. NILOFAR SHAIKH

SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF

MSc COMPUTER SCIENCE Semester IV

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

Department of Computer Science



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Navi Mumbai-400706





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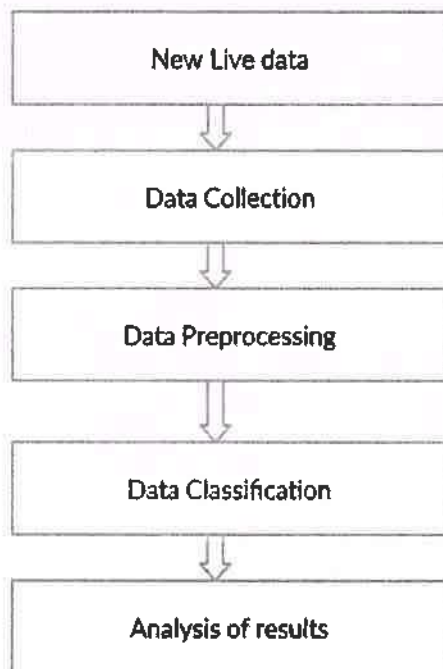



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been built with extraordinary Python libraries that are used in Big Data every day for solving problems. which are following

- TensorFlow
- NumPy
- SciPy
- Pandas
- Matplotlib


The main intent behind this project is to analyze the IoT products reviews and to see which product is useful and to see the feature of the IoT devices in India so many companies are investing their money in the IoT devices so by analyzing we can say that is there is need to invest or not in the upcoming new products As a technology is increasing so many new gadgets products are coming in the market and a nowadays there are so many customers who are using the smart devices so either customer is satisfied or not form the product is there is anything that customer need it can be done by analyzing the comments reviews of customers to know what is the opinion about IoT products smart devices which are coming in the market so many new startups which are putting there efforts to satisfy customer requirements and to give a better output.



A. Data collection

Data used in this project is a set of historical prices of various cryptocurrencies. It was Available on Coinmarket website and Blockchain info. The dataset has one csv file for each currency. Price history is available on a daily basis from April 28, 2013. This dataset has the historical price information of some of the top cryptocurrencies by market capitalization.




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CONCLUSION

Cryptocurrency seems to have move past the early adoption phase that new technologies experience. Even motor vehicles experienced this phenomenon. Bitcoin has begun to carve itself a niche market, which could help advance cryptocurrencies further into becoming mainstream; or be the main cause of it failing. Cryptocurrencies are still in their infancy, and it is difficult to see if they will ever find true mainstream presence in world markets. The Bitcoin community is striving to push into the mainstream through innovation and solving old problems. Other forms of cryptocurrency have already emerged and have gained followings of their own, and each slightly different from Bitcoin and arguably as valid. Some nations like Iceland have even begun to start their own national cryptocurrencies (Hoffman, 2014). It possible that the future holds a place for cryptocurrency as a major currency solution, and Bitcoin will be instrumental in paving the way for those currencies to flourish. The European and Latin America markets are exploding with Bitcoin transactions, signifying true validity. Further topics to explore regarding Bitcoin and cryptocurrencies are quite numerous. Extensive studies should be performed on the economic effects of Bitcoin's effect on long standing fiat currency performance, and compare the results to countries that are beginning to adopt state-sponsored cryptocurrencies. The ability for cryptocurrency to perform micro transactions may allow it to bridge an economic gap that traditional state sponsored currencies would not be able to solve, but requires a much deeper market and economic analysis to determine. Also, the block chain technology that acts as Bitcoin's backbone has potential uses in other ways, such as smart contracts (Hileman, 2016). These contracts are programmed payments that occur when a set condition occurs. Predetermined payment contracts are normally carried out by an entire accounting department of a company, making this an extremely interesting topic of further transformation. Lastly, cryptocurrency is a product of using cryptography to create a digital property. The frontier of digital property was popularized by the music industry's shift to a cloud-based infrastructure. This frontier is still fairly new and unexplored, mainly populated by different types of media. Other forms of digital property may become as popular as music and cryptocurrency. Eight years ago, digital money was completely unheard of, and the creator of Bitcoin single handedly changed that. Cryptology, the root science beneath bitcoin and all cryptocurrencies, may be the mechanism behind the frontier for new and exciting digital inventions.




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AWARENESS ABOUT CARPOOLING AND ITS BENEFITS

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
DEGREE OF

MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
(2019-2020)

BY

Mst. SARVESH VITHOBA MALI

SIES (Nerul) college of Arts, Science and Commerce

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Dr. JYOTI G. KOLIYAR

(Assistant Professor cum Co-ordinator)

SIES (Nerul) College of Arts, Science and Commerce

Department of Environmental Science

Submitted to



UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

2019-2020



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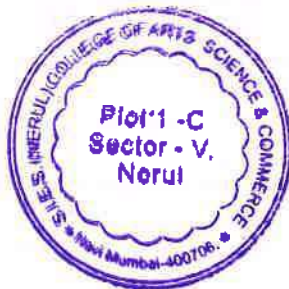
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Air pollution and traffic congestion are one of the major contributors for causing harm to the environment in a city. Along with the harm caused to the environment, the physical as well as the mental problems caused by the traffic congestion are severe. A noticeable amount of fuel is also spent in the traffic congestion causing loss to the economy. Carpooling is considered as a major solution to this traffic congestion. In this paper the factors which persuade people to carpool are studied via a survey where questions regarding the choice of fellow carpoolers, type of vehicle are studied. The survey questionnaires were filled out by 61 people. The results were analyzed and the impacts of carpooling were studied. The results showed that they benefitted by carpooling by reduction in costs, reduction in travel time and reduced traffic congestion. It also showed that if appropriate strategies are followed, then carpooling can be done easily. The results also showed that HOV lanes and inclusion of carpooling in planning of government policies will help reduce travel time, fuel costs as well reduce emissions.




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Navi Mumbai

Navi Mumbai (also known by its former name New Bombay), is a planned city on the west coast of the Indian state of Maharashtra in Konkan division. The city is divided into two parts, North Navi Mumbai and South Navi Mumbai, for the individual development of Panvel Mega City, which includes the area from Kharghar to Uran. Navi Mumbai has a population of 1,119,477 as per the 2011 provisional census.

Thane – Belapur road – This road is the worstly affected road due to traffic jam. It is because it has IT offices as well as Industrial area along its length and many people commute on this road using their own vehicles.

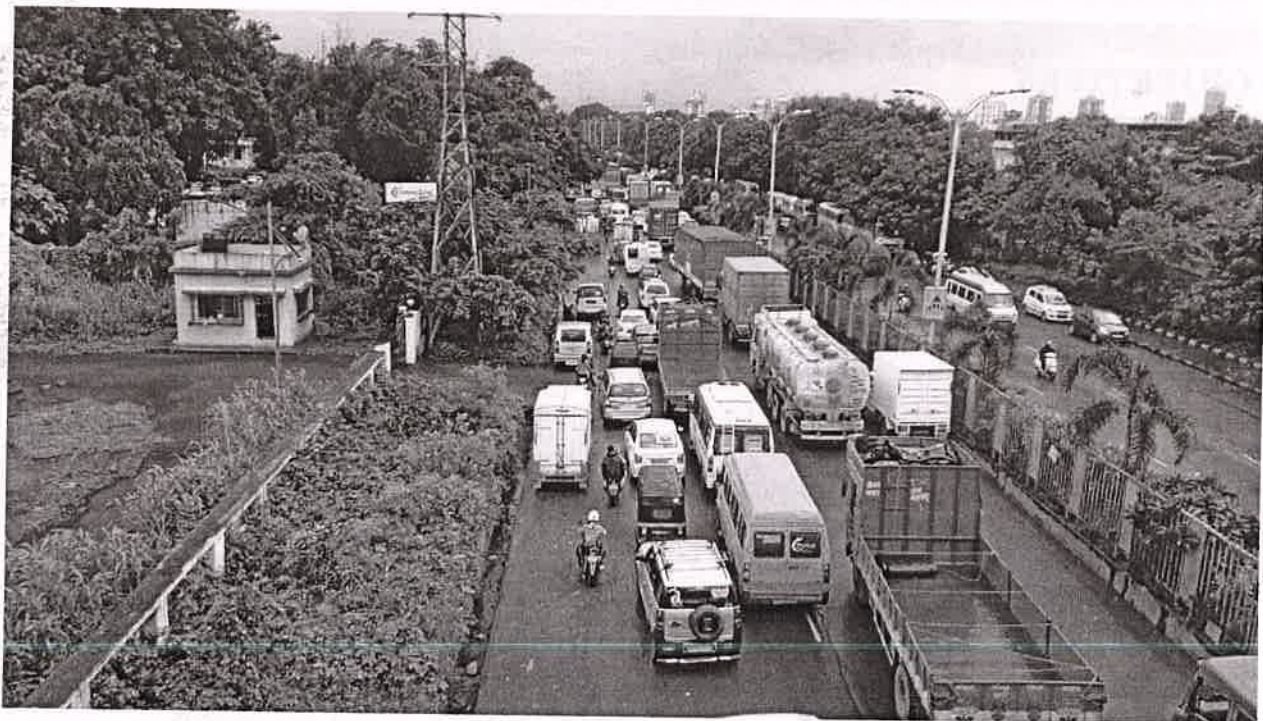



Figure 4




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HYPOTHESIS

The following project is undertaken to understand the awareness about carpooling among the people and to find out whether people get benefitted due to the use of carpooling. The survey will be carried among people commuting to 3 different places. The results obtained will be then used to find out how efficient car pooling is.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

AIM

To find out the awareness about carpooling among people.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the awareness about carpooling.
- To find out how car pooling has helped to reduce costs
- To get suggestions from the people to improve the method of car pooling



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "S. S. S.", written over the printed name of the Principal.

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Response of the survey

Table no 1

Questions	Responses
1. Do you know the concept of carpooling?	YES 88.5% NO 11.5%
2. Do you own a car?	YES 62.3% NO 37.7%
3. How far away is your workplace from your home?	Less than 3 kilometers away 9.8% 3-5 kilometers away 9.8% 5-10 kilometers away 18% 10-20 kilometers away 27.9% More than 20 kilometers away 34.4%
4. How many days a week do you commute to and from your workplace?	1-2 days 3.3% 2-3 days 3.3% 3-4 days 4.9% 5 days a week 60.7% More than 5 days a week 27.9%
5. Have you ever had a car sharing arrangement for your commute to and from your workplace?	Yes, on an informal basis 23% Yes, on a formal paying basis 37.7% No, I have never had a car sharing arrangement 39.3%
6. How many people do you like in carpooling with you?	One person 18% Two persons 29.5% Three persons 29.5% More than three persons 23%
7. What would you consider to be the most suitable pricing system for a shared journey?	A fixed cost depending on the frequency and distance of the journey 44.3% A cost per kilometer 50.8% Respondent suggestion 4.9%
8. What would be your primary reason for opting for car sharing?	To save car ownership costs 11.5% To save fuel costs 27.9% To meet interesting people 4.9% For the benefit of the environment 32.8%





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(ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED INSTITUTION)

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Certificate

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PROJECT TITLED
MEDICARE APPLICATION

IS UNDERTAKEN BY

SONALI DATTATREY THOMBRE

Seat No: 4104689

In partial fulfillment of the MSc - IT Degree (Semester IV) Examination in the academic year 2019-20 and has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form part of any other course undergone by the candidate. It is further certified that he/she has completed all the required phases of the Project.


Project Guide


External Examiner


Head of Department

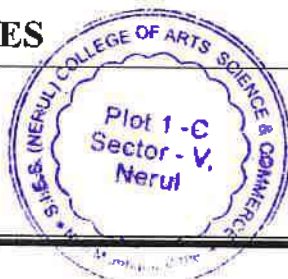

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ABSTRACT

The MediCare is an application about reminding their user to take proper medicines in proper quantity at proper time by automatically setting the reminders in the mobile. These reminders will be automatically set by the application as per the prescription.

Most of times patients may forget to take the medicines at proper time as per the specified in the prescription which may cause in late recovery from the disease/illness. So it is necessary to take proper medicines in proper quantity at proper time so this MediCare application will remind their user patient that now it's time to take the medicine.

This MediCare application also has an appointment reminder, due to which you can save your doctor's appointment date and time with the help of this application, patients will get a reminder on the date that you have doctor's appointment today and in this MediCare application you can also store your medical reports or other documents.




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OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this MediCare application is to assist people in taking the correct medicine in correct time.

The MediCare application has three parts-

1. Medicine Reminder System and
2. Appointment Reminder System
3. Reports save System.

The reminder system alerts the user about the time to take the medication through notification. It has the capability to indicate to take correct medicine stored in the compartments or boxes of the system according to the time, Medicine image and medicine color set by the user. The users (may be the patient itself or the guardian of the patient) are allowed to set different reminder for different prescription.

The objective of this MediCare application is to assist people for their doctor's appointment on correct date and time. In this MediCare application user can set their doctors appointment by storing information like, appointment name and appointment date and time and user can also save their doctor name. .

The users (may be the patient itself or the guardian of the patient) are allowed to set different reminder for different appointments. In this MediCare application user can also store their Medical reports.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "MVS".

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CONCLUSION

Conclusions Based on the result of this research, it can be concluded:
Our approach for implementing this project is we have implemented the MediCare Application using android. The software system allows the user to create their profiles and upload all their details.

The MediCare Application system is a useful resource for those who need technological help in completing or need help in working through day-to-day tasks and taking care of their health. It is a smart and organized system that is designed with helping the elderly people in our homes, It is helpful for elderly people because in this application user can get notification with medicine image or color so it is helpful for user to take correct medicine but we have not put any restrictions that stop an everyday user from using the system. Anyone can need medical attention and normal people forget taking their prescriptions as well. The MediCare application will help them out in regulating their medications. It can also help the patients to set doctor's appointment which provides notification to the users that is "Today is your doctor's appointment". In this MediCare application user can also save their medical reports. A working person with a busy schedule by sending him a notification on the device he uses full day, his laptop.

MediCare Application reduces the effectiveness of a treatment and imposes a financial burden on health care systems the patients will get the schedule of medicine in-take time with medicine description, and also get the schedule of his doctor's appointment by automatic reminding system.



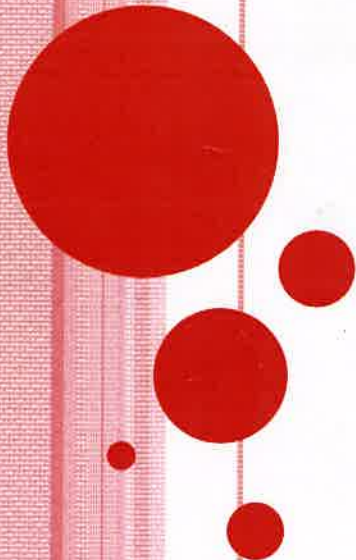
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G.02

TRADITIONAL LIFE INSURANCE PLANS



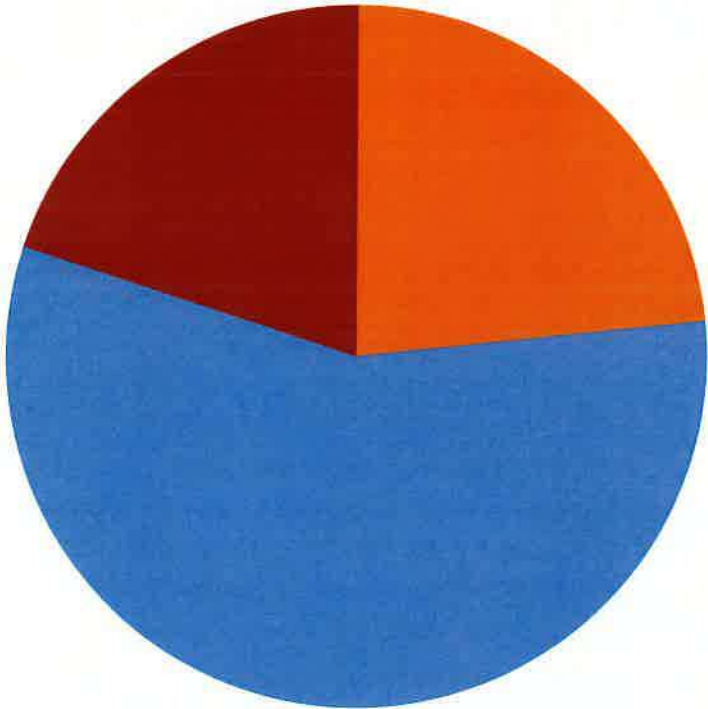
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19/12/19

what would you like to prefer?



■ traditional life insurance

■ non traditional life insurance

■ no idea



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TRADITIONAL LIFE INSURANCE SURVEY

(Background Information)

1. NAME: Nitesh. Mandai
2. AGE: 26
3. SEX: a) Male b) Female
4. Marital Status
 a) Married b) unmarried
5. Educational Qualification
a) illiterate b) Below matric
 c) Matric d) graduate
e) post graduate f) any other
6. Profession: a) student b) self employed
7. Nature of Job
 a) temporary b) permanent
8. Family Income:
 a) above 100000 b) below 200000 c) above 300000
9. Are you aware about the life insurance policy
 a) Yes b) No
10. Which insurance policy you prefer the most
 a) LIC b) ICICI
 c) SBI Insurance
11. Who influence you to get insured?
 a) Insurance agent
 b) Electronic Media
 c) Print media
 d) Friends of Relative

QMS



B103

C-18-224

TITLE: INFLUENCE OF MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS ON HUMAN
BEINGS

ASSIGNMENT SUBMITTED FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT FOR
SECOND YEAR B.COM

SUBJECT: FOUNDATION COURSE IV

SNEHA PRAKASH

[C.18.224] ROLL NO: 103, CLASS: SYBCOM , DIV:B

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Aims and objectives:

Aims:

- 1) To look at why some students/adults lose their motivation.**
- 2) Ways to help maintain students & adults motivation.**
- 3) Describe how achievement motivation can effect some participation.**

Objectives:

- 1) Understand the factors that lead to demotivation.**
- 2) Some strategies to help maintain motivation.**
- 3) Identify the views of motivation.**
- 4) Describe achievements motivation.**



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CONCLUSION:

Employee motivation is very important in the human resource management. Employees are motivated for the various reasons that are beneficial to the organization. The reasons include retention of the well-performing employees, increasing productivity or output of the organization; improve teamwork and the morale of employees. Other reasons are reducing the operation costs, decreasing employee's turnover and reducing absentees.

All these motivation theories have been broadly read, despite its weakness its enduring value is that it recognizes true motivation comes from within a person and not from other factors.


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A STUDY ON INVESTMENT AVENUES AND LENDING FACILITIES- WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

A Project Submitted to
University of Mumbai for partial completion of the degree of
Bachelor in Commerce (Accounting and Finance)
Under the Faculty of Commerce

By

Anusha Suresh

Under the Guidance of

Rajalakshmi Anantharaman

M.Com, M.Phil PGDCA UGC SET

South Indian Education Society College of Arts, Science & Commerce,

Nerul

March 2020



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2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The investor behavior has changed tremendously after the recession effect. Though India was not directly affected with the Sub-prime crisis effects which had lately hit the world. Fear has struck the minds of the investor heavily and spending lavishly has lost its energy as people have started investing more than spending. They are now looking for safety rather than a luxurious life. This was never guessed, the business must always be proactive to match up the changes that are taking place in the minds of the customer but at times it must also be reactive. So it's the time to study the behavior of an investor and to understand his feelings, his anticipations and perceptions that are related to an investment that he is making. This can help the financing firms in not just growing the business and also in developing the customer value.

Gone are the days when women were advised to invest for the future by finding a husband. Despite the gains in gender equality over the past century, though, men and women have not quite achieved parity in the field of investing.

Today, the investing gap between the sexes stems either from inborn tendencies or cultural expectations around gender and money. In many cases, it's unclear whether the discrepancies begin in nature or nurture. Either way, men and women have distinctly different outlooks and orientations.

The objective is

- To know the lending practices of cooperative banks in India.
- To measure and compare the efficiency of Cooperative Banks of India.
- To study the impact of 'size' on the efficiency of the Cooperative Banks.
- To suggest the appropriate measures to improve the efficiency of the Cooperative banks.
- To know different type of loans preferred by customers.
- To know the satisfaction level of the customers from bank's lending policies.
- To study the influence of age on the investment pattern
- To study the influence of gender on the investment pattern.
- To understand the investment pattern of the investors.
- To analyze the lending facilities.
- To understand the investment and lending facilities of co-operative banks.
- To compare the investment and lending facilities provided by different types of banks.


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5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

From the study, it can be concluded that the primary preferences of the general public for investment or lending purposes are public banks or private banks. There are only few who prefer co-operative banks for these services as they feel that their money is safer in public banks and private banks. Although co-operative banks are taking various measures to improve their facilities, the competition is high. Since the main focus of co-operative banks is to provide credit facilities to the small income group and agricultural sector, it does not focus much on the urban population. Also, public banks and private banks are backed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) because of which investors do not hesitate to pool their money into these banks. Due to the recent scams of certain banks, not just co-operative banks, but also public and private banks are at stake as investors do not have faith on these banks. Hence, along with co-operative banks, other banks should also provide better facilities to the investors.



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A PROJECT REPORT

on

"MERGER & ACQUISITION OF INDIAN BANKS"

A Project submitted to University of Mumbai for partial completion of the degree of
Bachelor in Commerce (Banking and Insurance)

Under the Faculty of Commerce By

SHRUTI SHIVAJI NIGUDKAR

Under the Guidance of

PROF. LATA LOKHANDE

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Sri ChandrasekarendraSaraswatiVidyapuram Plot I - C, Sector - V

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2019 - 2020



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CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Mergers and acquisitions activities are pointed out as the key role in a company's growth. The benefits of M&A really improve and support for the long term development scheme.

Perhaps the effectiveness of M&A depends on the strategies of the Board, the flexibility of negotiation period and enthusiasm of parties, but they could reach to the target if they are well prepared and target to conduct mergers and acquisitions successfully.

The achievement of certain corporate goals and objectives may involve the external acquisition of assets and resources needed for growth, a step that may be more efficient than internal expansion. Therefore, we should make a careful consideration before conducting M&A, avoiding the unfortunate consequence of capital and time.


In conclusion, M&A is really confirmed to be one of the most useful methods to overcome current difficulties and improve the development of companies. M&A really support for the growth of global economics, for it make companies in crisis become bigger in capitals, human resources. Therefore, the competition advantages of companies bring them to success and prosperity. Mergers and acquisitions are extremely noticeable ways to tackle with difficulties in the 21st century.

The fact derived from the research is that mergers and acquisitions have become a common phenomenon and are considered as an important mechanism of other corporate and banking sector growth. They are a vital part of the new economic model, especially in today's flourishing Indian economy.

FOLLOWING ARE SOME KEY POINTS:

- The consolidation and convergence of banks in India has, however, not kept pace with global phenomena. The efforts on the part of the RBI to adopt and refine regulatory and supervisory standards on a par with international best practices.
- Merger and Acquisition is the useful tool for growth and expansion in the Indian banking sector. It is helpful for survival of weak banks by merging into larger bank.
- The results of the study showed that financial and operational factors did significant improvement but on average it can be concluded that overall performance of the bank improves as a result of M&A activity.
- It could be suggested that the useful strategy in order to improve their financial and operational performance by achieving economies of scale, competitiveness and increased market share through M&A in Indian Banking sector.




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UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI



A PROJECT ON

EQUITY RESEARCH IN FMCG MARKET

BACHELOR OF FINANCIAL MARKETS

THIRD YEAR SEMESTER – VI

(2019-2020)

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME: HARSHVARDHAN KESARIA

PROJECT GUIDE:

Mr. GIRISH KIRTANI

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

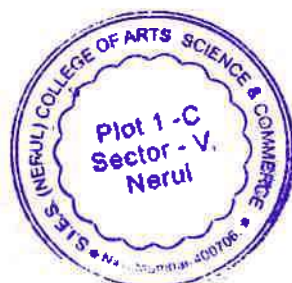
The FMCG market in India is growing at a tremendous rate and it is expected to grow at this rate in future. It is estimated that India will become fifth largest consuming country by 2025. The total market size of FMCG market in India is more than US\$ 74 billion.


This report starts with a brief introduction about Equity Research along with the overall industry view and industry analysis of FMCG market in India.

In this report five FMCG companies (HUL, ITC, NESTLE, Colgate – Palmolive, Marico) are analysed through ratios. The ratios which are taken into consideration are of past five years (2015-2019).

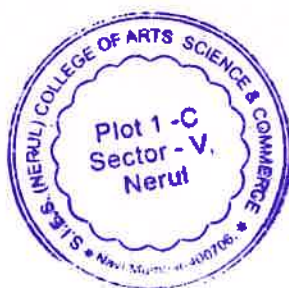
A survey has also been conducted which basically tells us about consumer preferences towards FMCG products in the day to day use. With this we come to know that consumers prefer which product so trend towards FMCG can be established and future predictions can be done as per the consumer preferences. These surveys reflect consumer mindset towards a particular product which further helps in determining the performance of FMCG companies.


The company's Fundamental Analysis is shown in the report. An analyst evaluates the stocks based on different parameter like fundamentals of company i.e. earnings of the company, P/E ratio, Dividend Yield ratio and many more things.




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Thus, I recommend these stocks according to above analysis.

COMPANY	RATING	INTERPRETATION
Hindustan Unilever (HUL)	Overweight	BUY
NESTLE	Neutral	HOLD
ITC	Underweight	SELL
Marico	Overweight	BUY
Colgate – Palmolive	Overweight	BUY

Disclosure :

All the above ratings are subject to market risk, I/we don't have any personal interest in these companies. I do have investment in above listed companies at personal level but it has not affected my overall research.




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**“LINKING HR POLICIES IN INDIAN RAILWAYS
(CENTRAL RAILWAYS) WITH JOB SATISFACTION”**

**BACHELOR OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
SEMESTER VI**

**SUBMITTED
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**BY
BHARATH SUBRAMANIAN IYER
SEAT NUMBER: M17C17
(2019-20)**

**SIES (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS SCIENCE AND
COMMERCE**

**SRI CHANDRASEKARENDRA SARASWATI VIDYAPURAM,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Human Resources is a vast subject, but none of it can work without the successful implementation of systematically planned HR policies. These policies ensure a safe, non-discriminatory workplace. They are essential, in the ever changing, dynamic business world for not only sustaining the running business, but also to provide guidelines for the employees which establishes a purposeful, principled organization.

Every organization needs relevant HR policies, which should be developed only after intricate planning, so as to adhere to legal compliances with the intention of organizational development. These policies can be a hit or a miss, and poorly defined policies would lead to lack of discipline, coordination and hinder overall respect for the organization on part of the employees. Policies on the rights, duties and responsibilities of employees create a suitable working environment and promote healthy workplace relationships. The distribution of policies and procedures to employees reduces the instances where management sends memos and notices on matters relating to employee issues.

Since HR policies and procedures assist an organization in establishing and maintaining consistent practices in the workplace, capricious changes in employee matters such as benefits, schedules and responsibilities create the risk of making employees dissatisfied and may lead to conflicts among the employees. Consistent application of the policies and procedures articulates the principles of the organization to the employees and other stakeholders. The need for HR policies is never ending, but their utmost importance lies due to the fact that they are one of the means of communication between the employer and employee. Besides conveying guidelines which are to be followed within the company, and create benchmark to treat all employees equally and fairly. Work processes are made more transparent, and this prevents misunderstandings between employers and employees. When these policies are well placed, they result in risk reduction, and make the employees more productive.

People talk about HR policies in the corporate world, but not much attention is given to Monopolies owned by the Government. The Indian Railways is a prime example of this, and the ever-existent importance of trains as a prime source of public transport makes it that much relevant. Handled by the **Indian Railway Personnel Service** or IPRS, the Human Resources



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CHAPTER 5:

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1) CONCLUSIONS

The Indian Railways is really vast when one considers the magnitude of their operations and the number of Human Resources that they employ. Human resources, together with financial and material resources, contribute towards production of goods and services in an organisation. Physical and monetary resources by themselves cannot improve efficiency or contribute to an increased rate of return on investment. It is through the combined and concerted efforts of people that monetary or material resources are harnessed to achieve organisational goals.

These efforts, and skills have to be sharpened from time to time to optimise the effectiveness of human resources and to enable them to meet greater challenges. Experience shows that the quality of human resource management mainly determines the rate of economic progress in a country. The enterprise is a community of human beings. Its performance is largely determined by the performance of human beings and human resource performance is the result of proper human resources management. Management of a highly productive material like human resources is very much important. It has been well 200 recognised that progress in any sector of the economy is mainly due to the contribution shown by its human forces. Even the widely accepted desire for the economic development of an under-developed economy needs the vital support of its manpower. This has made the human factor in the process of development as the most sensitive branch of management.

Such a huge organization needs to make sure that their policies are up to date and that employees are being periodically reviewed based on their performance to enable growth within the Railways.



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ONLINE PLACEMENT PORTAL

A Project Report

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
Requirements for the award of the Degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

By

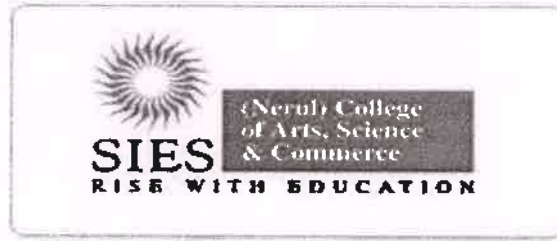
Samiksha Bhosale

Roll No: T17A59

UNDER THE ESTEEMED GUIDANCE OF

Prof.Meghna Bhatia

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR



DEPARTMENT OF B.SC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
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Chapter 7

Conclusions

7.1 Limitations

The size of database increases day-by-day, increasing the load on the database back up and data maintenance activity. It is necessary to own a pc and Network affiliation to access the appliance. Need to have a knowledge of pc and how to use the internet.

7.2 Future Enhancements

Every Edition of a book comes with new topics and modifications if any errors square measure gift. Within the similar means, in close to future, our application can overcome the issues if occurred, and attains new options offered to workers for the versatile and straightforward Transportation. Following square measure the Enhancements to the appliance.

Being a computing system, the system has uncountable scope.

I will try to focus on:

- Providing smart interface.
- Providing access permissions to the staff.
- Try to Implement the live tracking system.

In future following things are often another to the system:

- I will try to convert this project into mobile app.
- Try to add live chat messenger for the communication between the student and employer.
- Try to Implement the live tracking system for finding the exact location of company n also to find jobs near our location.

Conclusion:

At last it can be concluded that the Online placement portal was a real learning experience. The system has been made as user friendly as possible. Working on the project was really a learning experience and we have come a long way in building our concept of software engineering. The "Online placement portal developed by me is based on ASP,net platform". The overall purpose of this system is to computerized the whole process and thus prevent the intervening errors. We also tried to follow the holistic design principle so that the interface of the system is simple.




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Department of Commerce (Bcom)

Semester II - Module Wise Tutorial 2019-20

FY Bcom B

Name of Faculty: Ashwathy P V Ravindran

Subject: Business Communication

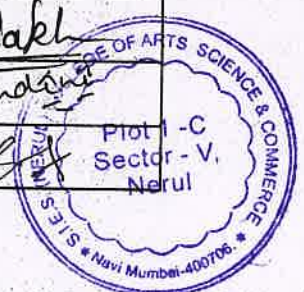
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B4	Amshu	Amshu	Amshu	Amshu	Amshu
B5	Anitha	Anitha	Anitha	Anitha	Anitha
B6	Bowli	Bowli	Bowli	Bowli	Bowli
B7	S. Laxmi	S. Laxmi	S. Laxmi	S. Laxmi	S. Laxmi
B8	Jankha	Jankha	Jankha	Jankha	Jankha
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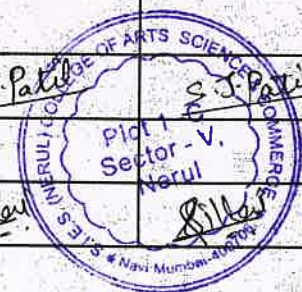
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B71	<u>Mahesh</u>	<u>Mahesh</u>	<u>Mahesh</u>	<u>Mahesh</u>	<u>Mahesh</u>
B72	<u>Ipate</u>	<u>Ipate</u>	<u>Ipate</u>	<u>Ipate</u>	<u>Ipate</u>
B73	<u>Asditi</u>	<u>Asditi</u>	<u>Asditi</u>	<u>Asditi</u>	<u>Asditi</u>
B74	<u>Apate</u>	<u>Apate</u>	<u>Apate</u>	<u>Apate</u>	<u>Apate</u>
B75	<u>Apate</u>	<u>Apate</u>	<u>Apate</u>	<u>Apate</u>	<u>Apate</u>
B76	<u>Asati</u>	<u>Asati</u>	<u>Asati</u>	<u>Asati</u>	<u>Asati</u>
B77	<u>Calpatil</u>	<u>Calpatil</u>	<u>Calpatil</u>	<u>Calpatil</u>	<u>Calpatil</u>
B78	<u>Sanali</u>	<u>Sanali</u>	<u>Sanali</u>	<u>Sanali</u>	<u>Sanali</u>
B79	<u>Matil</u>	<u>Matil</u>	<u>Matil</u>	<u>Matil</u>	<u>Matil</u>
B80	<u>Petal</u>	<u>Petal</u>	<u>Petal</u>	<u>Petal</u>	<u>Petal</u>
B81	<u>Samiksha</u>	<u>Samiksha</u>	<u>Samiksha</u>	<u>Samiksha</u>	<u>Samiksha</u>
B82					
B83	<u>S.J.Patil</u>	<u>S.J.Patil</u>	<u>S.J.Patil</u>	<u>S.J.Patil</u>	<u>S.J.Patil</u>
B84					
B85	<u>Shilpa</u>	<u>Shilpa</u>	<u>Shilpa</u>	<u>Shilpa</u>	<u>Shilpa</u>

X
X

X



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FY Bcom - Internal Submission Record 2019-20

Subject: FC

Semester: II

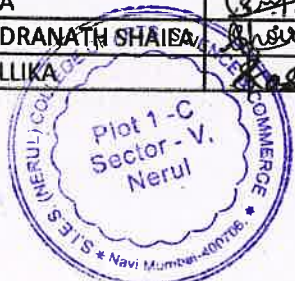
Class: FY BCOM

Div: A

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Exam Seat No.	Name of Student	Draft	Project	Viva
1	1	C.19.01	A M SANTOSH RAGAV MUTHUKUMARAN SHANTI	AMSR	AMSR	AMSR
2	2	C.19.02	A SURYA ANANDH A RAMALAKSHMI	ASURA	ASURA	ASURA
3	3	C.19.03	SHARIFF AALIA ANWAR MEHRUNISSA	SHARIFA	SHARIFA	SHARIFA
4	4	C.19.04	ABHIJIT SIVASANKARAN GEETHA	ABHIJIT	ABHIJIT	ABHIJIT
5	5	C.19.05	AGA FATIMA YUSUF NASIMA	FATIMA	FATIMA	FATIMA
6	6	C.19.06	AGARWAL YASH KUMAR RAKESH SEEMA	YASH	YASH	X
7	7	C.19.07	ALLAM VASAVI VENKANNA LAXMI	VASAVI	VASAVI	X
8	8	C.19.08	SHEIKH ALSHEEFA BASHEER HASINA	ALSHEEFA	ALSHEEFA	ALSHEEFA
9	9	C.19.09	AMAAN SHAH SAIRA	AMAAN	AMAAN	AMAAN
10	10	C.19.10	AMBAVANE SWARAJ SACHIN SNEHAL	AMBAVANE	AMBAVANE	AMBAVANE
11	11	C.19.11	AMIN ANANYA DIVAKAR	AMIN	AMIN	AMIN
12	12	C.19.12	ANANTHU ROBY	ANANTHU	ANANTHU	ANANTHU
13	13	C.19.13	ANDALKAR PRANAV NANDKUMAR VAISHALI	ANDALKAR	ANDALKAR	X
14	14	C.19.14	ANDREA VICTORIA ANSEL	ANDREA	ANDREA	ANDREA
15	15	C.19.15	ANIKET KUMAR RAY ANITA	ANIKET	ANIKET	ANIKET
16	16	C.19.16	AGARWAL ANIKET MUKESH NAMITA	ANIKET	ANIKET	ANIKET
17	17	C.19.17	ANISH SHIVAMLAL SHARMA	ANISH	ANISH	ANISH
18	18	C.19.18	ANIRUDH SARKAR RITA	ANIRUDH	ANIRUDH	ANIRUDH
19	19	C.19.19	ANIT KOUR BANGA JASMEET KOUR	ANIT	ANIT	ANIT
20	20	C.19.20	ANJALI PRASAD URMILA	ANJALI	ANJALI	ANJALI
21	21	C.19.21	ANNIE THOMAS RAKKINI	ANNIE	ANNIE	ANNIE
22	22	C.19.22	ANSHIKA ASHOK TIWARI ANJU	ANSHIKA	ANSHIKA	ANSHIKA
23	23	C.19.23	KADER ANUDH MUDAVATH MUMTAZ	KADER	KADER	KADER
24	24	C.19.24	AREKAR MANISH PRAKASH POOJA	AREKAR	AREKAR	AREKAR
25	25	C.19.25	ASHISH ASHWINKUMAR PATRO MINATI	ASHISH	ASHISH	ASHISH
26	26	C.19.26	ASHMITA	ASHMITA	ASHMITA	ASHMITA
27	27	C.19.27	ASHNA RAJA MEENA	ASHNA	ASHNA	ASHNA
28	28	C.19.28	ATTAR AYESHA AKBAR ALI RAMEEJA	ATTAR	ATTAR	ATTAR
29	29	C.19.29	AGARWAL AVNNI MOHIT NAVLIKA	AGARWAL	AGARWAL	AGARWAL
30	30	C.19.30	GUPTA AYUSH MAHESH VAISHALI	GUPTA	GUPTA	GUPTA
31	31	C.19.31	AYUSHI GUPTA	AYUSHI	AYUSHI	AYUSHI
32	32	C.19.32	BAJAJ SAHEJPREET KAUR GURMUKH	BAJAJ	BAJAJ	BAJAJ
33	33	C.19.33	BALBALE AFRAA ARIF FATIMA	BALBALE	BALBALE	BALBALE
34	34	C.19.34	BANGAR POOJA SHRIDHAR ALKA	POOJA	POOJA	POOJA
35	35	C.19.35	BARNWAL KSHITIJ SAUMYA RASHMI	CANCELLED	ADMSN.	
36	36	C.19.36	BHATKHANDE ANUSHKA PARAG NEETA	ANUSHKA	ANUSHKA	ANUSHKA
37	37	C.19.37	KUNDER BHAVNA SUNDARY	BHAVNA	BHAVNA	BHAVNA
38	38	C.19.38	BHOIR SNIGDHA NILESH SMITA	SNIGDHA	SNIGDHA	SNIGDHA
39	39	C.19.39	BHOIR SUSMITA MACHCHHINDRANATH SHAIKA	BHOIR	BHOIR	BHOIR
40	40	C.19.40	BHOSALE AKASH MOHAN MALLIKA	BHOSALE	BHOSALE	BHOSALE

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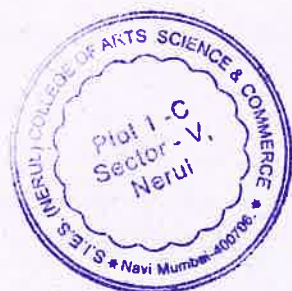
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 Nerul, Nav. Mumbai - 400 706.

41	41	C.19.41	BHOSALE MAYUR RAJENDRA MANGAL	Bhosale	Bhosale	Bhosale
42	42	C.19.42	BOMBLE HARSHAL KAILASH ANITA	B. Sombly	B. Sombly	B. Sombly
43	43	C.19.43	BURLA MRUNALI NARESH	Burla	Burla	Burla
44	44	C.19.44	CHARMEET NAVIN SINGH CHANDA	✓	✓	✓
45	45	C.19.45	CHETTIAR AARTI SHIVANAND SEETHALAKSHMI	Chettiar	Chettiar	Chettiar
46	46	C.19.46	CHOTALIYA KREENA VIPUL HEENA	Chotaliya	Chotaliya	Chotaliya
47	47	C.19.47	CHOUDHARI NEHA NITIN	Choudhary	Choudhary	Choudhary
48	48	C.19.48	CHOUDHARY RINKU POKARRAM SANTOSHDEVI	Choudhary	Choudhary	Choudhary
49	49	C.19.49	CHOWTA MANAS KISHOR VIDYA	Chowta	Chowta	Chowta
50	50	C.19.50	D DEVIPRIYA R JAYA BHARATHI	D. Devipriya	D. Devipriya	D. Devipriya
51	51	C.19.51	KURIAN DAN SAJIMOAN SHINEY	Kurian	Kurian	Kurian
52	52	C.19.52	DANDU MOUNIKA VENKATESH KAMESHWARI	Dandu	Dandu	Dandu
53	53	C.19.53	DANGLE SANJIVANEE SUDHAKAR VIDYA	Dangle	Dangle	Dangle
54	54	C.19.54	DAREKAR JAYANT HANMANT RENU	✓	✓	✓
55	55	C.19.55	DASTAGEER SADIYA SAHABUDEEN RAMIZA	Dastageer	Dastageer	Dastageer
56	56	C.19.56	DAWANE SAGRIKA SANTAJI	Dawane	Dawane	Dawane
57	57	C.19.57	DELIN GEORGE SUSAN	Delin	Delin	Delin
58	58	C.19.58	DEVADIGA KRITIKA CHANDRAHASA TRIVENI	Devadiga	Devadiga	Devadiga
59	59	C.19.59	DEWAN AASHNA RAKESH BHAWANA	Dewan	Dewan	Dewan
60	60	C.19.60	DHARSHINI SEENIVASAN AMUTHA	Dharshini	Dharshini	Dharshini
61	61	C.19.61	DHOND ANIKET PRASAD SURUCHI	Dhond	Dhond	Dhond
62	62	C.19.62	DHUMALE ADITI PRATAPRAO SUNITA	Dhumale	Dhumale	Dhumale
63	63	C.19.63	DIVYA RAVISWAMY VIJAYA	Divya	Divya	Divya
64	64	C.19.64	DIVYA SAMOTA SANGEETA	Divya	Divya	Divya
65	65	C.19.65	DUBEY PRASHANT SHAIENDRAKUMAR SUMAN	Dubey	Dubey	Dubey
66	66	C.19.66	MANDAR RAMCHANDRA	Mandar	Mandar	Mandar
67	67	C.19.67				
68	68	C.19.68	FEBIN GRACE BIJU BETTY BIJU	Febin	Febin	Febin
69	69	C.19.69	GAIKWAD PALLAVI NARENDRA	Gaikwad	Gaikwad	Gaikwad
70	70	C.19.70	GALUGADE ADITYA MARUTI REKHA	Galugade	Galugade	Galugade
71	71	C.19.71	GANESH PONNUSWAMY ACHARYA	Ganesh	Ganesh	Ganesh
72	72	C.19.72	GAURAV DEVENDER DHINGRA NEELIMA	Gaurav	Gaurav	Gaurav
73	73	C.19.73	GAURI RAJESH KALE	Gauri	Gauri	Gauri
74	74	C.19.74	GEHLOT HITESH KANTILAL LEELA	Gehlot	Gehlot	Gehlot
75	75	C.19.75	GHARAT RAI SHAM SUPRIYA	Gharat	Gharat	Gharat
76	76	C.19.76	GIRKAR RITESH RAJARAM RASHMI	Girkar	Girkar	Girkar
77	77	C.19.77	GOND DEEPAK DINESH PUSHPADEVI	Gond	Gond	Gond
78	78	C.19.78	GOSWAMI HARISHPURI KHYALPURI	Goswami	Goswami	Goswami
79	79	C.19.79	GUPTA DEVIKA SUNDEEP	Gupta	Gupta	Gupta
80	80	C.19.80	GUPTA PRIYANKA DINESH USHA	Gupta	Gupta	Gupta
81	81	C.19.81	GUPTA YASHASHRI SANJAY SAKSHI	Gupta	Gupta	Gupta
82	82	C.19.82	MACHRA GURNEET KAUR PARVEEN	Machra	Machra	Machra
83	83	C.19.83	HAJWANI MARYAM JAWID YASMIN	Hajwani	Hajwani	Hajwani
84	84	C.19.84	HARSH D GULABANI NEELAM	Harsh	Harsh	Harsh
85	85	C.19.85	HEGDE SAMITHRAJ RAVI SUMATHI	Hegde	Hegde	Hegde
86	86	C.19.86	KARANJE ISHA DIGAMBAR	Kanje	Kanje	Kanje
87	87	C.19.87	IYENGAR SHRINIVASAN SOURIRAJAN.PADMAVATHY	Iyengar	Iyengar	Iyengar




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88	88	C.19.88	JAIN AMAN DILIP REKHA	<i>Ajay</i>	<i>Ajay</i>	<i>Ajay</i>
89	89	C.19.89	JAISWAL KARAN RAJ KUMAR KUSUM	<i>Rajswal</i>	<i>Rajswal</i>	<i>Rajswal</i>
90	90	C.19.90	JAMKHANDI ROHIT RAMESH REKHA	<i>Rohit</i>	<i>Rohit</i>	<i>Rohit</i>
91	91	C.19.91	JILLA VINAY VIBHAKAR PURNIMA	<i>Vibhakar</i>	<i>Vibhakar</i>	<i>Vibhakar</i>
92	92	C.19.92	JOEL JACOB PHILIPOSE REENA	<i>Reena</i>	<i>Reena</i>	<i>Reena</i>
93	93	C.19.93	JOSEPH ANGEL WILSON	<i>Wilson</i>	<i>Wilson</i>	<i>Wilson</i>
94	94	C.19.94	JOSHI NEHA GOPAL SEEMA	<i>Seema</i>	<i>Seema</i>	<i>Seema</i>
95	95	C.19.95	K ANJANA ANILKUMAR	<i>Anil</i>	<i>Anil</i>	<i>Anil</i>
96	96	C.19.96	KADAM HARSH RAJESH RIYA	<i>Riya</i>	<i>Riya</i>	<i>Riya</i>
97	97	C.19.97	KADAM SRUSHTI SANJAY SUREKHA	<i>Suresh</i>	<i>Suresh</i>	<i>Suresh</i>
98	98	C.19.98	KADAM SUMEDI DIGAMBAR	<i>Sumedi</i>	<i>Sumedi</i>	<i>Sumedi</i>
99	99	C.19.99	KALANDHABHATTA R KOUSTUBH MADHAVI K	<i>Koustubh</i>	<i>Koustubh</i>	<i>Koustubh</i>
100	100	C.19.100	NAIK KALPESH EKNATH SWATHI	<i>Swathi</i>	<i>Swathi</i>	<i>Swathi</i>
101	101	C.19.101	KAMBLE SHRUTI MAHENDRA	<i>Shruti</i>	<i>Shruti</i>	<i>Shruti</i>
102	102	C.19.102	KANKARIYA PARSHV VIJAY SEEMA	<i>Parshv</i>	<i>Parshv</i>	<i>Parshv</i>
103	103	C.19.103	KAPRI SANYA SHANMUGAM JAYALAXMI	<i>Jayalaxmi</i>	<i>Jayalaxmi</i>	<i>Jayalaxmi</i>
104	104	C.19.104	KARAKKADA JILSON VARGHESE LISSY	<i>Lissy</i>	<i>Lissy</i>	<i>Lissy</i>
105	105	C.19.105	KARHATKARE YOGESH RAMLAL MAYA	<i>Maya</i>	<i>Maya</i>	<i>Maya</i>
106	106	C.19.106	KARKERA RIYA SURENDRA AARTI	<i>Aarti</i>	<i>Aarti</i>	<i>Aarti</i>
107	107	C.19.107	KARTIK BAPNA	<i>Bapna</i>	<i>Bapna</i>	<i>Bapna</i>
108	108	C.19.108	KARTIK JAYARAMAN DEVENDRA VIJAYLAXMI	<i>Vijaylaxmi</i>	<i>Vijaylaxmi</i>	<i>Vijaylaxmi</i>
109	109	C.19.109	KAVITA BHAGAT MIRA DEVI	<i>Mira</i>	<i>Mira</i>	<i>Mira</i>
110	110	C.19.110	KAVITHAKUMARI GEETHA	<i>Geetha</i>	<i>Geetha</i>	<i>Geetha</i>
111	111	C.19.111	VINAY VISHNU PAWAR	<i>Pawar</i>	<i>Pawar</i>	<i>Pawar</i>
112	112	C.19.112	KAZI ZIKRA MOHAMMED HUSAIN SAMEERA	<i>Sameera</i>	<i>Sameera</i>	<i>Sameera</i>
113	113	C.19.113	KELKAR SHREEYA HRISHIKESH ARCHANA	<i>Archana</i>	<i>Archana</i>	<i>Archana</i>
114	114	C.19.114	KHAN AALEESHA IRFAN IFFAT	<i>Iffat</i>	<i>Iffat</i>	<i>Iffat</i>
115	115	C.19.115	KHAN ALEENA IRFAN IFFAT	<i>Aleena</i>	<i>Aleena</i>	<i>Aleena</i>
116	116		cancelled	<i>Cancelled</i>	<i>Cancelled</i>	<i>Cancelled</i>
117	117	C.19.117	KHAN FIZA JAVEDUDDIN SABEENA	<i>Sabeena</i>	<i>Sabeena</i>	<i>Sabeena</i>
118	118	C.19.118	KHAN INSHA RAHIM RESHMA BANO	<i>Reshma</i>	<i>Reshma</i>	<i>Reshma</i>
119	119	C.19.119	KHARCHE UTKARSH PRAVEEN BHARATI	<i>Bharati</i>	<i>Bharati</i>	<i>Bharati</i>
120	120	C.19.120	SHAIKH MERAJ AZIZ POOJA	<i>Pooja</i>	<i>Pooja</i>	<i>Pooja</i>




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 Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400 706.

SIES (N) College of Arts, Science & Commerce

FY Bcom - Internal Submission Record 2019-20

Subject: FC

Semester: II

Class: FY BCOM

Div: B

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Exam Seat No.	Name of Student	Draft	Project	Viva
1	1	C.19.121	KHILARI SAKSHI MANGESH SAVITA	Sakshi	Sakshi	Sakshi
2	2	C.19.122	KHILARI TANAYA SHARAD SUREKHA	Khilara	Khilara	Khilara
3	3	C.19.123	MONDAL NISHA VINOD RIKA	Nisha	Nisha	Nisha
4	4	C.19.124	KHUSHI BAINSLA INDRESH	Khushi	Khushi	Khushi
5	5	C.19.125	KIZHAKKE ANITHA RAMCHANDRAN	Anitha	Anitha	Anitha
6	6	C.19.126	KOLI SIMRAN RAJAN ANITA	Simran	Simran	Simran
7	7	C.19.127	KONAR MURUGALAXMI SORIMUTHU MARIYAMMAL	Murugala	Murugala	Murugala
8	8	C.19.128	KONAR SANKAR LINGAM BALASUBRAMANIAN U.	Sankar	Sankar	Sankar
9	9	C.19.129	KOTAMARTHY CHANDU SHRINIVAS YOGALAXMI	Chandu	Chandu	Chandu
10	10	C.19.130	KOTHARI PRATHAM NILESH RUPA	Pratham	Pratham	Pratham
11	11	C.19.131	SHETTY KRISHA JAYA SUKANYA	Shetty	Shetty	Shetty
12	12	C.19.132	KRIKA BISAI SUNANDA	X	X	X
13	13	C.19.133	KUDVA ADITYA SUBRAMANYAM SMITA	Kudva	Kudva	Kudva
14	14	C.19.134	KULKARNI GURUDEV PRASHANT RUPALI	Gurudev	Gurudev	Gurudev
15	15	C.19.135	KUNDAR YUKTA MAHESH BEBI	Yukta	Yukta	Yukta
16	16	C.19.136	KURKUTE PRATIK VIJAY SUNITA	Pratik	Pratik	Pratik
17	17	C.19.137	KURNE SUYASH SUNIL AARTI	Suyash	Suyash	Suyash
18	18	C.19.138	KUWALEKAR AKSHAY ANIRUDDHA ASAWARI	Akshay	Akshay	Akshay
19	19	C.19.139	LAXMAN GANESHAN	X	X	X
20	20	C.19.140	LOHANA KRISH PRADEEP KAVITA	Krish	Krish	Krish
21	21	C.19.141	M AJI RIYA AMAL PURABI	Riya	Riya	Riya
22	22	C.19.142	MADGUDE PRERNA DATTATRY JAYASHREE	Prerna	Prerna	Prerna
23	23	C.19.143	MADHAVI SAHIL SOMNATH SUNITA	Sahil	Sahil	Sahil
24	24	C.19.144	MAHADIK NAMIRA NIYAZ MARYAM	Namira	Namira	Namira
25	25	C.19.145	MAHTO RAHUL KUMAR RUP RITA DEVI	Rahul	Rahul	Rahul
26	26	C.19.146	WAGH MAHIKA ATEET YOGITA	Mahika	Mahika	Mahika
27	27	C.19.147	MANDLIK APEKSHA GANESH ANUPAMA	Apeksha	Apeksha	Apeksha
28	28	C.19.148	MANGE KINJAL JETHALAL	Kinjal	Kinjal	Kinjal
29	29	C.19.149	MANSURI SHUMAYEEL ZAHEER NASEEM	Shumayeel	Shumayeel	Shumayeel
30	30	C.19.150	MARKAD PRITI BABASAHEB MEERA	P.B. markad	P.B. markad	P.B. markad
31	31	C.19.151	MATHEW AJU THOMAS	Mathew	Mathew	Mathew
32	32	C.19.152	MAYEKAR ARYAN JAYWANT SHERYL	Aryan	Aryan	Aryan
33	33	C.19.153	MEHAK VERMA	Mehak	Mehak	Mehak
34	34	C.19.154	MHATRE ASHISH RAVINDRA MANISHA	Ashish	Ashish	Ashish
35	35	C.19.155	MHATRE MAHIMA BHALCHANDRA	Mahima	Mahima	Mahima
36	36	C.19.156	MHATRE VIRAJ VIKAS	Viraj	Viraj	Viraj
37	37	C.19.157	MHATRE YASH VINOD VANDANA	Yash	Yash	Yash
38	38	C.19.158	MISQUITTA VANESSA MELVIN	Misquitta	Misquitta	Misquitta
39	39	C.19.159	MOHAMMED THOUSEER MOHAMMED YAKUB SUMAIYA	Thouseer	Thouseer	Thouseer
40	40	C.19.160	MONDAL MONALISHA ASTAKUMAR	Monalisa	Monalisa	Monalisa

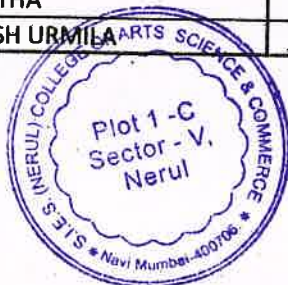


(Signature)

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Vidyapuram, Plot No. 1-C Sector-V,
Nerul, New Mumbai - 400706.

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Registration No.	Name	Signature 1	Signature 2	Signature 3
(4)	41	C.19.161	MRUNMAI MANOJ SALVI MANASI		CANCELLED	ADMS10.
42	42	C.19.162	MUJAINA BANU GANI NOORAJAHAN	Mujaina	Mujaina	Mujaina
43	43	C.19.163	MULANI SHIREEN ABDUL HASEENA	Mulani	Mulani	Mulani
44	44	C.19.164	MUSKAN YADAV	Muskan	Muskan	Muskan
45	45	C.19.165	NADAR DHANALAXMI KANNAN SADI	Nadar	Nadar	Nadar
(46)	46	C.19.166	NADAR EASTHER KOILRAJ SUSHILA Not signed			
47	47	C.19.167	NAIK SHAMITA NARAYAN CHANDRIKA	Shamita	Shamita	Shamita
48	48	C.19.168	NAIR AADITYA AJAY BINDU	Aaditya	Aaditya	Aaditya
49	49	C.19.169	NAIR ABHISHEK NITHYANAND	Abhishek	Abhishek	Abhishek
50	50	C.19.170	NAIR ANIRUDH MURALEEDHARAN SHREELATHA	Anirudh	Anirudh	Anirudh
51	51	C.19.171	NAIR KARTHIK UNNIKRISHNAN MALINI	Karthik	Karthik	Karthik
52	52	C.19.172	NAIR SHARAD RAJENDRAN	Sharad	Sharad	Sharad
(53)	53	C.19.173	NAKHAWA OM KIRTI ARCHANA	Om	Om	Om
54	54	C.19.174	NANDINI RASTOGI ARIMA	Nandini	Nandini	Nandini
55	55	C.19.175	NAYAK SHREYA KESHAV SHILPA	Shreya	Shreya	Shreya
56	56	C.19.176	NEHA NARESH PAWAR NAMRATA	Neha	Neha	Neha
57	57	C.19.177	NETHRA SHAJI POORNIMA	Nethra	Nethra	Nethra
58	58	C.19.178	NEVAGE VRUSHALI MADHUKAR SHOBHA	Nevage	Nevage	Nevage
59	59	C.19.179	NIKITA S NAIR RAJANI	Nikita	Nikita	Nikita
(60)	60	C.19.180	NIMMANAGOTI GANESH SREENA LAXMI	Ganesh	Ganesh	Ganesh
(61)	61	C.19.181	NITHYASHREE SANKAR DHANALAKSHMI Not signed			
62	62	C.19.182	SHIRWADKAR OMKAR DATTARAJ PRACHI	Omkar	Omkar	Omkar
63	63	C.19.183	PABITWAR ANUJA MAROTI ARCHANA	Anuja	Anuja	Anuja
64	64	C.19.184	PADDA NAVPREETKAUR MALKIATSINGH	Padda	Padda	Padda
65	65	C.19.185	PALLAVI MISHRA NITU	Pallavi	Pallavi	Pallavi
66	66	C.19.186	PANDEY SIMRAN PADAM GEETA	Simran	Simran	Simran
67	67	C.19.187	PANDIT CHANDRIKA PRIYANKA SITADEVI	Priyanka	Priyanka	Priyanka
68	68	C.19.188	KASHIRAM VIJAY PARAB NEHA	Parab	Parab	Parab
69	69	C.19.189	PAREKH VARDA SUNIL RUCHA	Varda	Varda	Varda
70	70	C.19.190	PARMAR JUGAL BHARAT JIGNASHA	Jugal	Jugal	Jugal
71	71	C.19.191	PARMAR MAHESH KAPOOR LEELADEVI	Mahesh	Mahesh	Mahesh
72	72	C.19.192	PATEL DHARMISHTA GOVIND RAMILA	Dharmishta	Dharmishta	Dharmishta
73	73	C.19.193	PATIL AADITI HARSHAL	Aaditi	Aaditi	Aaditi
74	74	C.19.194	PATIL ADITYA SHASHIKANT KEERTI	Aditya	Aditya	Aditya
75	75	C.19.195	PATIL AKSHATA RAJESH RFKHA	Akshata	Akshata	Akshata
(76)	76	C.19.196	PATIL AYUSH SATYAWAN	Ayush	Ayush	Ayush
(77)	77	C.19.197	PATIL JANAHVI RAJENDRA PRABHA	Janahvi	Janahvi	Janahvi
78	78	C.19.198	PATIL MANALI SHIVAJI SHIVANI	Manali	Manali	Manali
79	79	C.19.199	PATIL MANASI ARUN	Manasi	Manasi	Manasi
80	80	C.19.200	PATIL NINAD MOTIRAM MANSI	Ninad	Ninad	Ninad
81	81	C.19.201	PATIL SAMIKSHA SANJAY	Samiksha	Samiksha	Samiksha
(82)	82	C.19.202	PATIL SHREYA CHANDRASHEKHAR	Shreya	Shreya	Shreya
(83)	83	C.19.203	PATIL SHRUTI JAYRAM BHARATI	Shruti	Shruti	Shruti
84	84	C.19.204	PATIL VEDANT NARESH YASHODA	Vedant	Vedant	Vedant
85	85	C.19.205	PILLAI RITIKA SHIVANANDAN SUMATHY	Ritika	Ritika	Ritika
86	86	C.19.206	PILLAI RUTIKA KUMAR SEETHA	Rutika	Rutika	Rutika
87	87	C.19.207	PINGALE SAMARPIT GANESH URMILA	Pingale	Pingale	Pingale



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88	88	C.19.208	CHAUDHARI POOJA BABU MANA		<i>Pooja</i>	<i>Pooja</i>	<i>Pooja</i>
89	89	C.19.209	POOJARY RISHWIT KRISHNA PREMA		<i>Rishwit</i>	<i>Rishwit</i>	<i>Rishwit</i>
90	90	C.19.210	PRADHAN RITU VIJAYKUMAR JAYANTI		<i>Ritu</i>	<i>Ritu</i>	<i>Ritu</i>
91	91	C.19.211	PRANUSH SHANKAR SHETTY		<i>Pranush</i>	<i>Pranush</i>	<i>Pranush</i>
92	92	C.19.212	PRASAD SHALINI SABHAJIT		<i>Shalini</i>	<i>Shalini</i>	<i>Shalini</i>
93	93	C.19.213	AGRAWAL PRATHAM SANJAY		<i>Pratham</i>	<i>Pratham</i>	<i>Pratham</i>
94	94	C.19.214	PRIYANKA SHIT ANJANA		<i>Shit</i>	<i>Shit</i>	<i>Shit</i>
95	95	C.19.215	RAASHI MUTHAYYA NADAR		<i>RA</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>RA</i>
96	96	C.19.216	RAJAPKAR MISBA GULAMHUSSAIN MUMTAZ		<i>Misba</i>	<i>Misba</i>	<i>Misba</i>
97	97	C.19.217	RAJESH THIRUNAVUKKARASU MAHESHWARI		<i>Rajesh T</i>	<i>Rajesh T</i>	<i>Rajesh T</i>
98	98	C.19.218	RAMDHARNE HRUSHITA RAJESH		<i>Ramdharna</i>	<i>Ramdharna</i>	<i>Ramdharna</i>
99	99	C.19.219	RANE DATTATRAY RAVINDRA	For	<i>Mufar</i>	<i>Mufar</i>	<i>Mufar</i>
100	100	C.19.220	RANE MANASI UMESH ANUSHA		<i>Mufar</i>	<i>Mufar</i>	<i>Mufar</i>
101	101	C.19.221	RANE VAISHNAVI AJAY CHETANA	Not signed	<i>Mufar</i>	<i>Mufar</i>	<i>Mufar</i>
102	102	C.19.222	RANKAR NEHA CHANDRAKANT ANAMIKA		<i>Rankar</i>	<i>Rankar</i>	<i>Rankar</i>
103	103	C.19.223	RAUT DEVENDRA SURESH PRAVINA		<i>Raut</i>	<i>Raut</i>	<i>Raut</i>
104	104	C.19.224	RAWAL TAMANNA LALIT		<i>Tamanna</i>	<i>Tamanna</i>	<i>Tamanna</i>
105	105	C.19.225	RAWOOL BHUMIKA RAJENDRA KUSUM		<i>Rawool</i>	<i>Rawool</i>	<i>Rawool</i>
106	106	C.19.226	CHOUHARY RINKEL JAYANTI MANABEN		<i>Rinkel</i>	<i>Rinkel</i>	<i>Rinkel</i>
107	107	C.19.227	WADHOD MANSI SUNKANRAJ SEEMA		<i>Mansi</i>	<i>Mansi</i>	<i>Mansi</i>
108	108	C.19.228	SALDANHA RIYA RONALD HELEN		<i>Riya</i>	<i>Riya</i>	<i>Riya</i>
109	109	C.19.229	ROHAN BHUTIA SUNITA		<i>Rohan</i>	<i>Rohan</i>	<i>Rohan</i>
110	110	C.19.230	ROHAN PINTO GEETANJALI		<i>Rohan</i>	<i>Rohan</i>	<i>Rohan</i>
111	111	C.19.231	ROKADE PURVA SHASHIKANT		<i>Purva</i>	<i>Purva</i>	<i>Purva</i>
112	112	C.19.232	S ANANT RAJ		<i>Anant</i>	<i>Anant</i>	<i>Anant</i>
113	113	C.19.233	SABARISH SHIVAKUMAR PUSHPA		<i>Sabarish</i>	<i>Sabarish</i>	<i>Sabarish</i>
114	114	C.19.234	SABLE PARTHAVI PRALHAD PRIYA		<i>Sable</i>	<i>Sable</i>	<i>Sable</i>
115	115	C.19.235	NAIKNAWARE SAHIL DEEPAK NIRMALA		<i>Sahil</i>	<i>Sahil</i>	<i>Sahil</i>
116	116	C.19.236	SAI PATIL	For	<i>Sai</i>	<i>Sai</i>	<i>Sai</i>
117	117	C.19.237	SAIT SHAHID SIKANDAR MYDEEN ISRATH BANU		<i>Shahid</i>	<i>Shahid</i>	<i>Shahid</i>
118	118	C.19.238	SAIYED AREEB ALIMUDDIN NISHAT		<i>Areeb</i>	<i>Areeb</i>	<i>Areeb</i>
119	119	C.19.239	SAKSHI SHYAM SHETTY SAROJA		<i>Sakshi</i>	<i>Sakshi</i>	<i>Sakshi</i>
120	120	C.19.240	SALMANI AMREEN SHEZAD SHAHANA		<i>Amreen</i>	<i>Amreen</i>	<i>Amreen</i>



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Tutorials-I

a)

i. $y = x^6 \cdot (-2x-8)$

differentiate w.r.t x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^6 \frac{d}{dx}(-2x-8) + (-2x-8) \frac{d}{dx}(x^6)$$

$$= x^6(-2) + (-2x-8)(6x^5)$$

$$= -2x^6 - 12x^6 - 48x^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -14x^6 - 48x^5$$

ii.

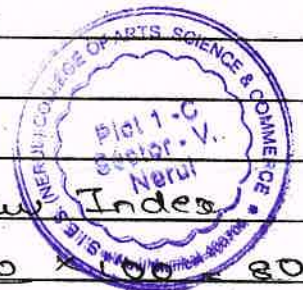
$y = 14x - 3 \log x + x^{1/2}$

differentiate

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 14 \frac{d}{dx}(x^1) - 3 \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) + \frac{d}{dx}(x^{1/2})$$

$$= 14 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 14 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$



Year	Index (old)	New Index
2000	100	$\frac{100}{125} \times 100 = 80$
2001	105	$\frac{105}{125} \times 100 = 84$
2002	110	$\frac{110}{125} \times 100 = 88$
2003	125	$\frac{125}{125} \times 100 = 100$
2004	135	$\frac{135}{125} \times 100 = 108$
2005	180	$\frac{180}{125} \times 100 = 144$

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Formula.

$$\text{New Index no of any year} = \frac{\text{old I no of year} \times 100}{\text{New I. base year}}$$

C. Year	Import (x)	x	x ²	xy	Trend value
2000	48	-3	9	-144	52
2001	50	-2	4	-100	51
2002	58	-1	1	-58	50
2003	52	0	0	0	49
2004	45	1	1	45	48
2005	41	2	4	82	47
2006	49	3	9	147	46
Total	343	0	28	-28	-

here, $n = 7$, $\sum y = 343$, $\sum x^2 = 28$, $\sum xy = -28$.

Now a and b are calculated as follow

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{n} = \frac{343}{7} = 49$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2} = \frac{-28}{28} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= a + bx \\ &= 49 + (-1)x \\ &= 49 - x \end{aligned}$$



MS

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P-2
a



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Certificate

Class TY.BCOM B

Roll No. 106

Seat No. 3046463

Certified that Mr. / Miss. Rugvedhi Pratul Mayekar
of TY BCOM B has duly completed the practical
course in S. Y. / T. Y. B. Com during the academic year
2019 - 2020 as per the syllabus prescribed by the
University of Mumbai.

Power

Prof. in charge of Practical



for sign
Co-ordinator

Date: 28/9/19

Date: 28/9/19



External Examiner

Date: _____

[Signature]

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Vidyapuram, Plot No. 1-G Sector-V,

[Signature]

Principal

. INDEX .

SERO.	DATE	TOPIC	PAGE NO.	SIGN
1	17/7/19	Prac 1: a creating worksheets, adding header footer and using basic formatting tools on cell, rows, columns.	3-4	<u>Prasad</u>
2	17/7/19	Prac 1: b Demonstrating the use of Auto complete, Auto correct, Auto fill, Autofit, Undo and Redo, Spell check, Find and replace	5-8	} <u>Prasad</u>
3	29/7/19	prac 2: a Creating formulas, cell references, linking worksheets	9	
4	29/7/19	prac 2: b Calculating SI, CI, Sum, Average, min, max, count using maths and statistical functions	10-17	
5	29/7/19	prac 2: c Financial Functions (PV, FV, PMT, IPMT, PPMT, NPER, RATE)	18-19	
6	31/7/19	prac 3: a using a sorting, subtotal	20	} <u>Prasad</u>
7	31/7/19	prac 3: b: Pivot table: Building, rearranging	21	
8	18/8/19	prac 4: a Creating Database, tables and using datatypes.		<u>MS</u>
9	27/8/19	prac 4: b Inserting, deleting, updating, deleting		



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SIES (Nerul) College of Arts, Science and Commerce

CLASS : TY. Bcom B

DATE : 17/7/19

Practical No.: 1a Topic : _____

Aim: To create worksheets, adding header footer and using basic formatting tools on cell, rows, columns.

To create worksheets:

Definitions: A worksheet consists of numbers of grid of rows and columns where we enter our data and formula.

[By default MS-Excel has 3 worksheets open in the workbook.]

Steps: To add or create a new worksheet click the insert worksheet tab at the bottom of the screen or press shift + F1 on the keyboard.

To create/add header footer.

Definition: a) the header is the section of document that appears in the top margin.

b) The footer is the section of the document that appears at the bottom margin.

Steps: 1) Click the worksheet to which you want to add header or footer

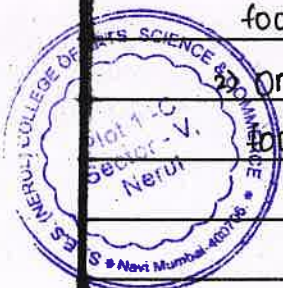
On the insert tab, in text group, click header and footer

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Page No.

003





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CLASS : 14Bcom B

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 1a Topic : _____

3) To add header, click the right, centre or left header or footer text at the top or bottom of the worksheet page.

4) Type the text that you want.

↳ using basic formatting tools on cell, rows and columns:

Steps: 1) To change the alignment of the cell, row, column, select the cell, row or column and click on alignment button on the formatting toolbar, i.e. left, right, centre and justified.

2) To change font style and font size, select the cell row or column you want to format, click on Home tab and then from font button select font style, size, colour etc.

3) To apply Bold / Italic / underline to the cell, row or column, select cell, row or column, click on the appropriate button to apply bold / Italic / underline.



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Tutorials

1/2 ✓1) Do not try to cover too many points about a problem while making a presentation [avoid, cover, mix, steer]

1/2 ✓2) Your speech should not be monotoneous in tone and pitch.
at queer, loud, monotoneous

1/2 ✓3) Nervousness actually aids eloquence
[Dignation, rambling, nervousness, mambing]

1/2 ✓4) The speaker must stand before in a relaxed posture.
[relaxed, flexible, lax, soldier]

1/2 ✓5) Do not begin your presentation with the joke which is tacky in nature.
[tacky, dissent]

1/2 ✓6) Visual aids should be use to reinforce point while making the a presentation
[Vociferation, visual aids, thumping, anger]

1/2 ✓7) Flip charts are portable.
[Expansion, portable, complicated, to elaborate]



- 8) The letter calling the interviewee must be sent several days in advance [month, hours, days, times]
- 9) The candidate should always prepare himself to deal with different types of interviews. (Physically, mentally, always, never)
- 10) The In appraisal interview the superior officer reviews the subordinates performance future work plan & personal prospect. [exit Interview, appraisal interview, selection Interview, under stress interview]
- 11) Under stress Interview tries to established whether the candidate is come tuckful & capable to taking proper disision in a emergency. clinical Interview, Appraisal Interview, under stress interview, exit Interview.
- 12) Grievance Interview help to identify to problems in the organization. exit I, Grievance I, Appraisal I, Selection I.

True or false:

Memories speeches are very easy to give.
False.




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2) Public tends to focus more on the content of speech than on the delivery style.
True

3) Nervousness ~~are~~ is seen only who are beginner.
True False

4) If you have many transference it is necessary to number them.
True

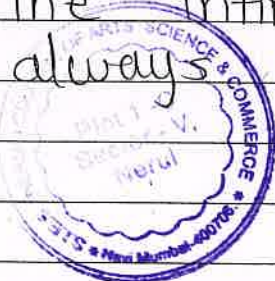
5) At the interviewee should have thank to interviewer.
False

6) If the interviewee is straying from the point the interviewer should interrupt to the candidate.
True

7) Voting is compulsory at the end of the conference.
True

8) Quorum is an essential

9) The intimation about a conference is always done through a notice.



Explain the terms.

1) Group Discussion:

→ The Group discussion is a preferred means of screening and evaluation of candidates because it simulates real life work place situation. Group discussion are conducted to help organisations select candidates who are good team members and skilful group communicators.

2) Conference:

→ A conference is a gathering of people with a common interest or background, with the purposes of allowing them to meet one another and to learn about and discuss issues, ideas and innovations related to a topic of mutual concern.

3) W.A.S.P.:

W.A.S.P means:

W - Welcome

A = Acquiring Information

S = Supplying Information

P = Parting

Whatever the interview types, all interviews follow the W.A.S.P model to a certain extent.

4) OHP:

→ OHP means Over head projector which is use to make visual presentation.



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5) Close questions.

Answer in brief.

1) Do's & Don't of presentation

If presentations have to be effective then a lot of planning and preparation has to take place.

We therefore need to keep a few things in mind.

Do's of effective presentation:

1) Study the audience profile

2) Introduce yourself

3) Maintain rapport

4) Outline your topic

5) Illustrate the topic and ideas

6) Preview and lead to the main idea

7) Collect your ideas, connect, present your argument.

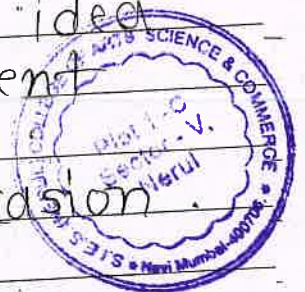
8) Refer to the audience and the occasion

9) Be precise and concise.

10) Be sensitive to cultural differences

11) Use humour appropriately

12) Summarize and conclude



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Don'ts of effective presentation :

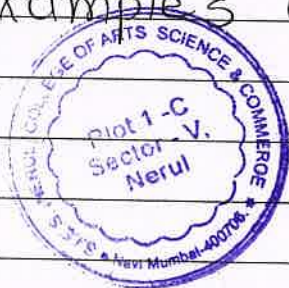
- 1) Talk down to the audience
- 2) Be aloof aloof from the audience
- 3) Use gimmicks
- 4) Overuse words, terms, jargon
- 5) Use long winded sentences.
- 6) Use a monotone
- 7) Apologize
- 8) Evade questions and clarifications

3) Types of Interview

Interviews are an integral part of any organization. In the commercial world an organization holds interviews for various purposes.

Interviews are broadly categorised as directional and non directional Interview.

- 1) Directional Interview :- Here the objective of the interview is known to the interviewer as well as interviewee. such interviews are official and formal in nature. selection interviews, reprimand and assessment or appraisal interview are a few examples of directional interview.




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Class FYIT

Roll No. T. 18. 21

Seat No. 3221296

Certified that *Mr. / Miss. Rutuja Satish Dudhade.*
of Green Computing has duly completed the practical
course in *Computer Science / Information Technology* during
the academic year *2018 - 2019* as per the syllabus prescribed
by the *University of Mumbai.*

Prof. in charge of Practicals

Co-ordinator

Date : _____

Date : _____

External Examiner

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Date : _____

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Green Computing Techniques to Power Management and Energy Efficiency

❖ GREEN COMPUTING

Green computing is an application of environmental science which offers economically possible solutions that conserve natural environment and its resources. Green computing is designing, manufacturing, using and disposing of computers and its resources efficiently with minimal or no impact on environment. The goals of Green computing is to manage the power and energy efficiency, choice of eco friendly hardware and software, and recycling the material to increase the product's life. Go for Green computer reduced your electricity bill and give a full rest to your mind. Now in these days, we use the star management strategies and technologies that reduce energy consumption waste.

Green computing is the study and practice of minimizing the environmental impact of computer system and related resources effectively and eco-friendly. It is an emerging concept towards reducing the hazardous material and save our environment from the harmful impacts of the computer, CPU, servers and other electronic devices. Green computing is basically concerned with the Computers when they are manufactured, used and disposed with no side effect on environment. Use of computer plays a vital role in our environment pollution. In this era 70 percent of energy is consumed by our computers which are not in properly used and is still turned on and that consumed energy is main reason of co₂ emission. So now there is a big need to save our environment and live a healthy life. This labelling program is basically designed to promote and recognize the energy efficiency in monitors, climate control equipment and other technologies. This technique basically increases the adoption of "sleep mode" among consumer's electronics. Organization TCO. It issues the certification from cathode ray tube (CRT) based computer displays. This program was later extends to include criteria on energy consumption and use of hazardous material in construction."



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1.ABSTRACT:-

Green computing or green IT, refers to environmentally sustainable computing or IT. It is "the study and practice of designing, manufacturing, using and disposing of computers, servers, and associated subsystems-such as monitors ,printers, storage devices, and networking and communications systems- efficiently and effectively with minimal or no impact on the environment".

Green computing is one of the emergent computing technology in the field of computer science engineering and technology to provide Green Information technology (Green TI/GC). It is mainly used to protect environment, optimize energy consumption and keep Green environment. Increasing energy efficiency and reducing the use of hazardous materials are the main goals of green computing. Green computing ultimately focuses on ways in reducing overall environmental impacts. It requires the integration of Green computing Practices such as recycling, electronic waste removal power consumption, virtualization, improving cooling technology, and optimization of the requirements. The major power consumption components are processors and the main memory in the servers. Green computing is the concept which is trying to confine this procedure by inventing new methods that would work efficiently while consuming less energy and making less population. This paper focuses on green computing techniques, in order to achieve low power consumptions. This paper includes green computing techniques and power saving.

Keywords: energy efficiency, electronic waste, green computing, power consumption, and recycling.



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Prof. in charge of Practicals

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Co-ordinator

Date : 12/10/19

Date : 12/10/19

Swetha
External Examiner

Date : 12/10/19

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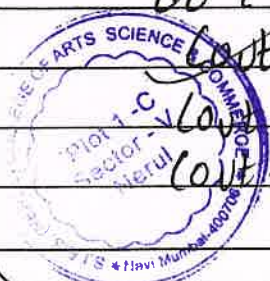
CLASS : SYIT

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 1 Topic : _____

1. Write a program to store the elements in 1-D array & perform the operations like searching, sorting and reversing the elements [Menu driven].

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int a[20];
int m, n, p, val, i, j, key, pos, temp, sum;
void create();
void display();
void insert();
void del();
void sort();
void search();
void reverse();
int main()
{
  clrscr();
  int choice;
  do {
    cout << "\n\n - - - menu - - - \n";
    cout << "1. create \n";
    cout << "2. display \n";
```



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```

cout << "3. insert\n";
cout << "4. Delete\n";
cout << "5. Search\n";
cout << "6. Sort\n";
cout << "7. Reverse\n";
cout << "8. Exit\n";
cout << "\n";
cout << "\nEnter your choice : ";
cin >> choice;
switch (choice)
{
    case 1: create();
            break;
    case 2: display();
            break;
    case 3: insert();
            break;
    case 4: del();
            break;
    case 5: search();
            break;
    case 6: sort();
            break;
    case 7: reverse();
            break;
    case 8: exit(0);
            break;
    default:

```



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Prof. in charge of Practicals

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Co-ordinator

Date: 1/10/19

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CLASS : Ty CS

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 01 Topic : Breadth first search

Implement BFS algorithm for romanian map problem.

In BFS the root node is expanded first then all nodes generated by the root node are expanded next, and then successors and so on.

In general, all the nodes at depth d in the search tree are expanded before the nodes at depth $d+1$.

It considers all the paths of length 1 first, and then of length 2 and so on. We consider a hypothesis state space where every state can be expanded to yield a new state.

The branching factor of these states is b . The branching root of the search tree generated b nodes at the first level each of which generates b more nodes for a total of b^2 at the second level.

Each of these generates b nodes, yielding b^3 nodes at 3rd level and so on. Now, suppose the solution for this problem has a path length of d then the maximum nodes expansion before finding a solution is -

$$1 + b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots + b^d$$



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TIME TABLE 2019-2020

MSc-CS Semester-III

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
10.00-12.00	BI-P L4-NS	BI-T 16A-NS	BI-P L3-NS	Lab/Lib	Lab/Lib	BI-T L3-NS
12.15-02.15	Ubi-T L7-AB	CL-P L4-RK	Ubi-P L4-AB	CL-P L7-RK	CL-T L7-RK	Ubi-P L5-AB
02.30-04.30	SNA-T 16A-MS	SNA-P L7-MS	SNA-T 16A-MS	Ubi-T 9A-AB	SNA-P L6-MS	CL-T L7-RK
MSc-CS Semester-I						
08.00-10.00						ALGO-T MM-NS
10.00-12.00	Lab/Lib	Lab/Lib	ROB-P L4-RK	ALGO-P L3-NS	ROB-P L4-RK	ADBMS-P L6-VK
12.15-02.15	ANC-T 16A-FM	ALGO-T 16A-NS	ADBMS-T L7-TM	ADBMS-T 16A-VK	ADBMS-P L6-TM	ANC-P L7-FM
02.30-04.30	ROB-T 9A-RK	ROB-T 9A-RK	ANC-P L7-FM	ANC-T 16A-FM	ALGO-P L3-NS	Lab/Lib



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I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance and that no part of it has been submitted previously for any Degree or Diploma of any University.

It is his own work and facts reported by his personal findings and investigation.

Shalanthi

Name and Signature of

Guiding Teacher

Date of Submission: 4th April, 2019

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 MEANING OF TAX

A tax (from the Latin *taxo*) is a mandatory financial charge or some other type of levy imposed upon a taxpayer (an individual or other legal entity) by a governmental organization in order to fund various public expenditures.^[1] A failure to pay, along with evasion of or resistance to taxation, is punishable by law. Taxes consist of direct or indirect taxes and may be paid in money or as its labour equivalent.

Taxes in India are levied by the Central Government and the state governments. Some minor taxes are also levied by the local authorities such as the Municipality.

The authority to levy a tax is derived from the Constitution of India which allocates the power to levy various taxes between the Central and the State. An important restriction on this power is Article 265 of the Constitution which states that "No tax shall be levied or collected except by the authority of law". Therefore, each tax levied or collected has to be backed by an accompanying law, passed either by the Parliament or the State Legislature. In 2015-2016, the gross tax collection of the Centre amounted to ₹14.60 trillion (US\$200 billion).

Most countries have a tax system in place to pay for public, common or agreed national needs and government functions. Some levy a flat percentage rate of taxation on personal annual income, but most scale taxes based on annual income amounts. Most countries charge a tax both on corporate income and dividends. Countries or subunits often also impose wealth taxes, property taxes, sales taxes, value-added taxes, payroll taxes or tariffs.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The levying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund government or to alter prices in order to affect demand. States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions. Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure (roads, public

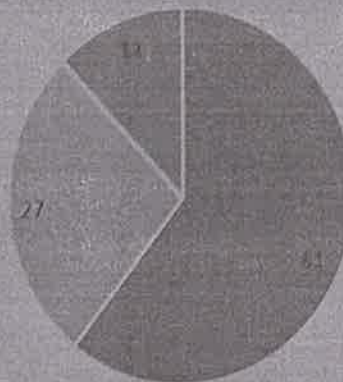


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4.9 Government to Introduce Training to Traders Analysis

GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE TRAINING TO TRADERS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Yes	46	61
No	20	27
Maybe	9	12

Government to Introduce Training to Traders



■ Yes ■ No ■ Maybe

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INTERPRETATION:

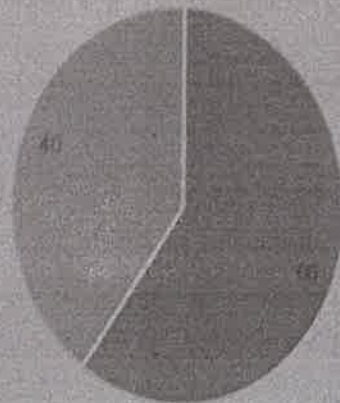
From the above diagram, 61% Traders think that they need training in GST whereas 27% think that they do not require any training in GST and rest 12% think that they might or might not need any training on GST.



4.7 Legal Formality Analysis

DECREASE IN LEGAL FORMALITY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Agree	45	60
Disagree	30	40

Decrease in Legal Formalities



* Agree * Disagree

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INTERPRETATION:

From the above diagram, 60% Traders think that GST has decreased the Legal Formality whereas 40% think that Legal Formalities has increased.



CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Summary of the Project:

This project report helped me to get deeply understanding the "GST Overview by Traders Viewpoint"

The main focus of this study was to assess the perception of traders regarding the Goods and Service Tax (GST).

The study is structured of Five Chapters namely, Introduction, Research Methodology, Literature Review, Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation and last one is Summary and Suggestions.

First Chapter covers the Introduction of Taxation System, Background of GST in India, Concept of GST, Types of GST, Impact of GST and Benefits of GST.

Second Chapter i.e. Research Methodology highlights the problem statement, scope of study, need of study, objective of the project, research design, research plan, sampling design, sample size, sample technique and data collection methods.

Third Chapter i.e. Literature Review covers Studies of different researchers are analysed carefully.

Fourth Chapter i.e. Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation, the data collected from data collection method are classified in a tabular format which shows number of respondents and the percentage of respondents with a particular answer and the data is carefully interpreted and analysed and the results are decided and are presented in a graphical form by using Pie Graph.

5.2 Conclusion:

1. The study highlighted the overall overview of GST.

2. The Government to put in more effort to ensure clear understanding and develop a positive perception leading to its wide acceptance.

3. Good understanding among traders is important as it can generate a positive perception towards the taxation policy.



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CERTIFICATE

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I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance and that no part of it has been submitted previously for any Degree or Diploma of any University.

It is her own work and facts reported by her personal findings and investigations.

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Lata Lokhande
12/4/19

Project guide

PROF. LATA LOKHANDE



Date of Submission

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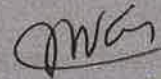
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It is a process of removing a currency from general usage or circulation of money in a country. Demonetization is an act where the old unit of currency gets retired and replaced with a new currency unit. It can also be considered as withdrawal of a specific currency from market. To check undisclosed black money, corruption and fake currency the Government of India on the 8 November 2016 announced demonetization of high denomination currency notes Rs 500 and Rs1000. A new redesigned series of Rs 500 and Rs 2000 banknote is in circulation since 10 November 2016. Banking can be defined as the business activity of accepting and safeguarding money owned by other individuals and entities, and then lending out this money in order to earn a profit. In this paper I want to discuss the impact of demonetization on the banking sector.



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Banks are the core part of any economy. They channelize the money for the smooth functioning of different sectors. Initiative of green banking has made the banks to transform conventional banking services into modern ones. The products and services are offered through electronic devices with the help of internet. Surgical strike on black money called 'Demonetization' brought enormous changes in all the sectors of the economy. Demonetization is the act of removing the current currency from the economy and replacing it with the new one. It is the step taken up by the Government generally with the motive of removal of corruption. Moreover, it is the act of depriving of value of currency for official payment. It does not only include the currency but also include the precious metals. Originally Demonetization is the French word "demonetiser" dating back to 1850-55. The reasons for the Demonetization are: To fight with inflation, to beat the corruption, to remove counterfeit currency and to discourage the cash system. Developing country like India has to find the solution of problems like these for betterment of country.

On 8th November 2016, government of India announced that Rs.500 and Rs.1000 ceases to be a legal tender. These high value currencies contributed 86% of the total cash circulation. Various sectors of the economy had divergent effects due to demonetization. Banks are not exceptions to the influence of demonetization and brought vibrations in the operations as well as products and services of banks. It created greater demand for digital banking services where cashless transactions are prioritized. Day to day operations of banks are affected and led to liquidity management a difficult task. The exchanging of banned currency notes eroded the quality of service. At the same time, meeting of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was challenging. Demonetization has disturbed the bank operations and made the employees to work under unconditional stress with the extended working hours. Most of the banks were unable to discharge other banking services effectively while exchanging the banned currency notes. Hence, the present study is made to figure out the influence of demonetization on the banking sector. It highlights the post demonetization effect on banks and their operations.



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CHAPTER 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research statement:

The following research statement is framed: -

“To study about the impact of demonetization on banking sector”

2.2 Objectives:

The objectives of the study are as follows: -

1. To study the influence of demonetization on the banking sector.
2. To determine the impact of demonetization on bank employees.
3. To identify those accounts which are highly affected due to demonetization.
4. To find out the positive and negative results of post demonetization on bank operations.

2.3 Hypothesis:

• Null hypothesis

The following null hypothesis is framed:

H₀ – There is a negative impact of demonetization on the banking sector.

• Alternative hypothesis

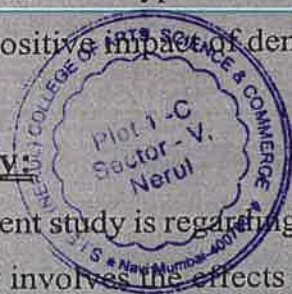
The following alternative hypothesis is framed:


H₁ – There is a positive impact of demonetization on the banking sector.

2.4 Scope of study:

The scope of present study is regarding the impact of demonetization on the banking sector.

The study mainly involves the effects of demonetization on banks during that period.




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2.5 Data collection:

Data can be collected from two methods:

1. Primary data

Primary data has been collected with the help of questionnaire method.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data has been collected from the information available by various analysts through their research books and internet.

2.6 Sample size:

For the present study, employees from few private banks of Kamothe (Navi Mumbai) as well as some common people of Kamothe were taken for analysis. The sample size of my respondents is 50.

2.7 Tools and techniques:

The following are the tools and techniques used for the present study: -

- Pie chart
- Bar chart
- T-test
- Correlation

2.8 Limitation:

Despite of having a complete analysis of the topic, this research is having some of the limitation. Those are as follows.

- i) This study covers only few employees of private banks and few respondents from Kamothe which may not provide the complete picture of the effect of demonetization over banking sector.
- ii) Some respondents didn't show the interest to fill the questioner.
- iii) Moreover, this topic requires a very depth research whereas here only 50 respondents have taken so it may not enough for this study.



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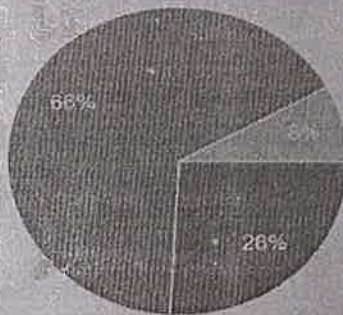
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13. Do you think currency ban by Modi government was the right decision to fight against black money?

Response

Options	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	13	26%
Yes, but needs much better planning	33	66%
No	4	8%

Pie chart



- Yes
- Yes, but needs much better planning
- No

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Data interpretation

By analyzing the above chart, we can say that 26% of respondents feel that currency ban by Modi government was the right decision taken by them to fight against black money. But majority of people i.e. 66% of them felt that it was the correct decision but it should have been done with much better planning whereas, 8% of them didn't feel that it was not a right decision taken by them.

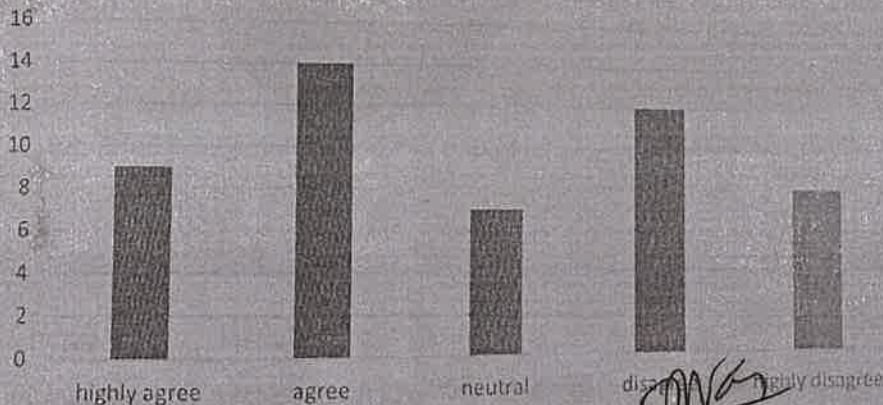


14. Do you think government has not prepared enough for the post demonetization situation?

Response

Options	Number of respondents	Percentage
Highly agree	9	18%
Agree	14	28%
Neutral	7	14%
Disagree	12	24%
Highly disagree	8	16%

Bar chart



Data interpretation

From the above graphical presentation, we can see that there is a mixed opinion about the preparation of government for the post demonetization. 38% of respondents feel that the government has not prepared enough facility for the post demonetization process whereas, 40% of them disagree with the same and feel that the government has prepared some facilities for people post demonetization. 14% of respondents doesn't have any response for that.

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CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Findings: -

This research was conducted to find the "IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON THE BANKING SECTOR", at the end of this research we can say that Demonetization does have an impact on the banking sector. After completing the study, we can say that:

- A lot of people didn't expect that there would be any sudden announcement of demonetization in the country.
- people faced the inconvenience because of demonetization but at the same time they were trying to accept the move taken by the government as majority of people said that they didn't mind the inconvenience which they had to face during that period.
- Demonetization helped reduce black money, corruption and terrorism in India because there are equal responses for the two options i.e. somewhat and yes.
- Lot of people faced some or the other crisis during that period because they were not aware about demonetization and govt didn't announced it well in advance.
- People felt that there was a positive impact of demonetization over banking sectors
- Demonetization has not at all helped the bank employees because there was a lot of workload upon them.
- Handling excessive crowd of customers was another main problem for the bank employees
- The cash flow in banks decreased after demonetization. There was not much currency in circulation after demonetization thus the government had restricted the withdrawal amount.
- Demonetization has led to cash shortage which has dented the demand for loans. Banks didn't had resources to provide these loans. After demonetization banks focused on exchanging currency and were not providing loans.
- In India people were mostly dependent on cash transactions but after demonetization when the supply of money was less people are resorting to the use of online banking and online payments to meet their daily expenses which increased the use of online banking.



TEST 3: Testing of hypothesis using correlation

1. Do you think currency ban by Modi government was the right decision to fight against black money?

Options	Number of respondents
Yes	13
Yes, but needs much better planning	33
No	4

2. Is demonetization successful till date?

Options	Number of respondents
Yes	35
No	15

Test result:

Do you think currency ban by Modi government was the right decision to fight against black money?	Is demonetization successful till date?

0.100125235

Interpretation:

The correlation between the currency ban by Modi government and successful rate of demonetization is 0.100125235

Hence, we can say that the correlation between both of them is positive.



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UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI



A PROJECT ON
FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS IN FMCG COMPANIES

BACHELOR OF FINANCIAL MARKETS

THIRD YEAR SEMESTER - VI

(2018-2019)

SUBMITTED BY:


NAME: SANTANU PARUI

PROJECT GUIDE:

Ms. BABITA KAKKAR

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that MR. SANTANU PARUI has worked and duly completed his *Project Work* for the degree of Bachelors of Commerce (Financial Markets) under the faculty of Commerce the subject of financial market and his project is entitled, "FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS IN FMCG COMPANIES" under my supervision.

I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my *Guidance* and that no part of it is submitted previously for any Degree or Diploma of any University.

It is his own work and facts reported by her personal findings and investigations

Name and Signature of
Guiding Teacher

25 - March - 19
Date of Submission

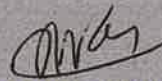
T. Sankar
Jennie prajith
external examiner



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CHAPTER NO. 1

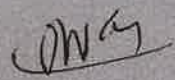
INTRODUCTION TO FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS

1.1 Analysis-

Analysis is a method for investors and traders to make buying and selling decisions. By studying and evaluating past and current data, investors and traders attempt to gain an edge in the markets by making informed decisions. There are two basic types of stock analysis:

1. Fundamental analysis
2. Technical analysis

Fundamental analysis considers financial and economic data to determine the viability of a company. The basic of fundamental analysis lies in understanding the business of the company properly and the industry in which it operates. The fundamentals of a firm can be analyzed quantitatively as well as qualitatively. Fundamental analysis helps to decide investors whether to buy or sell a particular stock depending upon its current market price and the intrinsic value. Fundamental analysis is used to calculate the true intrinsic value of a share and to find opportunities where that share value differs from its current market price. In order to do this, fundamental analysis looks at economic factors, known as fundamentals. These fundamentals are mainly found in the company's financial reports, as well as reports about various macro-economic indicators and variables. Fundamental analysis is based on the assumption that there is a time delay in the affecting of share prices by these fundamentals. A method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies. The main task of fundamental analysis is to determine the true value of a share. Whoever performs the analysis should consider the overall performance of the company and its financial statements, including


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Chapter: 6

Conclusion

It is very important to analyze the fundamental of the company because the fundamental acts as the base for the company. The greater number of rooms can be constructed when the foundation for a building is strong. Like that when the foundation of the company is strong then the performance of the company will be everlasting nature. If the fundamental goes wrong then the investor's wealth creation will get affected due to sustainable survival of the company. Pricing of the scrips' do not depend on the euphoria built among the market participants, but the valuation matters. To value the market properly, fundamental analysis has to be done.

Fundamental analysis holds that no investment decision should be without processing and analyzing all relevant information. Its strength lies in the fact the information analyzed is real as opposed to hunches or assumptions. On the other hand, while fundamental analysis deals with tangible fact, it does not tend to ignore the fact that human beings do not always act rationally. Market prices do sometimes deviate from fundamentals. Prices rise or fall due to insider trading, speculation, rumor, and a host of other factors.

This is true to an extent but strength of fundamental analysis is that an investment decision is arrived at after analyzing information and making logical assumptions and deductions. Furthermore, fundamental analysis ensures that one does not recklessly buy or sell shares especially buy.

Reason for selecting FMCG companies is that it is one of the sectors that is essential for economy and also 4th largest sector in Indian economy.

Under this project an effort was made to understand how fundamental analysis is applied towards understanding a financial position of various companies. Companies have been selected and have been analyzed on the basis of their:

SWOT analysis:

From the analysis, it is observed that all the FMCG companies (ITC LTD, HUL, SABUR LTD) as a result of being in the industry for a long time and surviving


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difficult periods share strong fundamentals, a good reach, image and market popularity. Hence, these companies have become main elements of the FMCG industry.

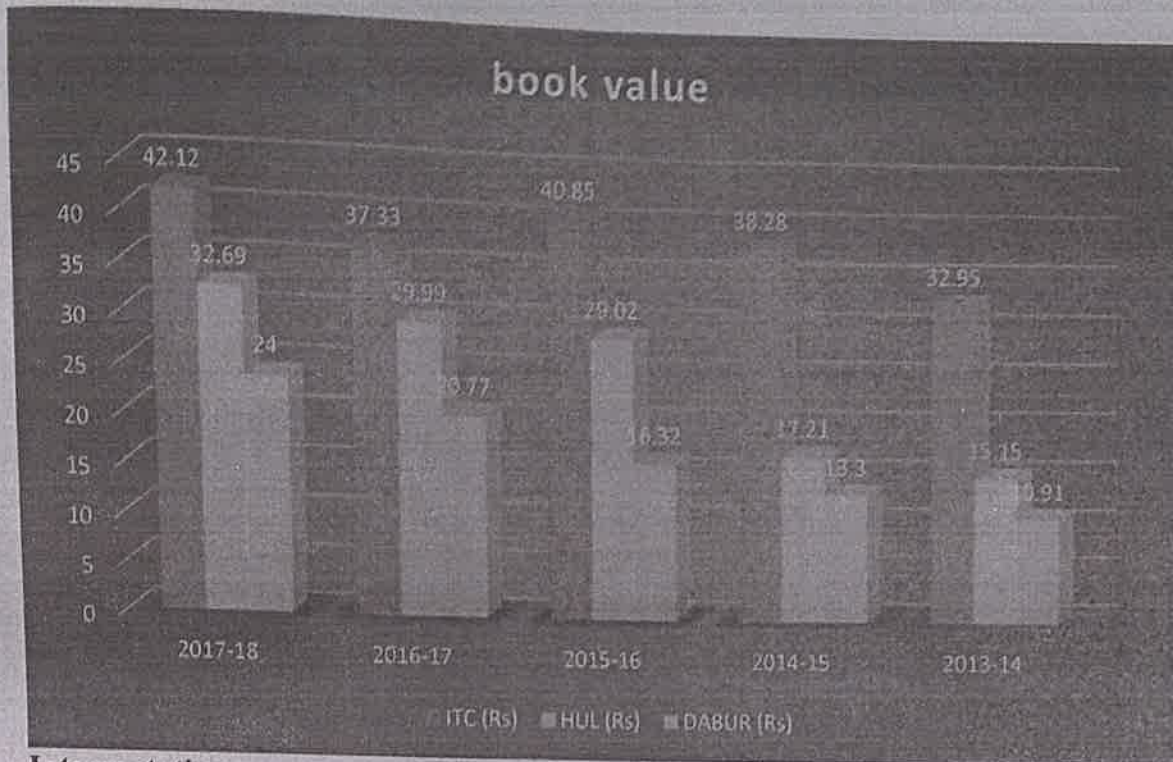
2. On the other hand, ITC LTD has its own typical threat of existence, since it's mainly revenue totals from tobacco & cigarette and government policies may heavily effect the company.
 3. It has been found that, the major opportunities in the market for 3 companies are in trapping rural market & increasing penetration in the urban areas.
 4. The threats existing is mainly, the intense competition among these companies, it is expected that this competition will result in better products & innovation, ultimately benefit to customers.
- **Ratio analysis:** The Ratio Analysis of the companies is useful in the inter firm comparisons. Such comparison is almost impossible without these accounting ratios. These ratios have helped to understand, analyze and interpret how the companies (Dabur Ltd, ITC Ltd and HUL Ltd) have been performing, over a period of time.

Be it the comparison of debt, gross profit, turnover, operating profit, ratio analysis helped to understand whether Dabur, ITC or HUL is giving better results for an investor. The usage of Leverage, Liquidity, Profitability, Activity and Operating Ratio has been done since they are the main elements of ratio analysis.

OVERALL OBSERVATION :

- 1) HUL has highest ROCE (2017-18) and also over last 5 years has generated higher ROCE as compared to its peers.
- 2) Dabur & HUL has growing EPS over 5 years, ITC has fluctuating EPS. Dabur has lowest dividend payout ratio, means company is retaining their income for future prospect or growth.





Interpretation:

- **Book value represents the intrinsic net worth of a company, it is a helpful tool for investors wanting to determine if a company is underpriced or overpriced, which could indicate a potential time to buy or sell. Value investors search for companies trading for prices at or below book value, which implies the shares are selling for less than the company's actual worth.**
 - **Book value greater than market value:** Indicates that the market has lost confidence in the company for the moment. In other words, the market doesn't believe that the company is worth the value on its books or that there are enough assets to generate future profits and cash flows.
 - **Market value greater than book value:** The stock market is assigning a higher value to the company due to the potential of the earning power of the company and its assets. It indicates that investors believe the company has excellent future prospects for growth, expansion and increased profits that eventually raise the book value of the company. Growth investors find such companies promising. However, it may also indicate overvalued or overbought stocks which are trading at a high price.





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. RISHI THEVAR, roll no. M.16.108 of Third Year B.M.S., Semester VI (2018 - 2019) has successfully completed the project on The Study of Marketing strategies at Vikram Barwal Photography Studio under the guidance of Dr. Neera Kumar.

Ananyagon

PROF ANANYA GON
Course Coordinator

Milind

DR. MILIND VAIDYA
Principal

Neera Kumar

DR. NEERA KUMAR
Project Guide/ Internal Examiner

M. Thevar
External Examiner



Milind

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This project starts with various chapters used for completion of this project under the project guide.

1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called **research methodology**.

2. INTRODUCTION TO MARKETING STRATEGIES

Marketing strategy has the fundamental goal of increasing sales and achieving a sustainable competitive advantage. Marketing strategy includes all basic, short-term, and long-term activities in the field of marketing that deal with the analysis of the strategic initial situation of a company and the formulation, evaluation and selection of market-oriented strategies that contribute to the goals of the company and its marketing objectives

3. SECTOR PROFILE

Sector Profiles provide you with a wealth of latest information on your industry or sector via our interactive and easy to use web-platform. The profiles are perfect for industry associations, local authorities, large businesses and tertiary education organizations.

4. COMPANY PROFILE

The manner in which an organization presents itself to its customers and stakeholders can have a tremendous impact on how they are perceived in the market. The initial projection of a business through a corporate write-up is considered as its **Company Profile**.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It states all the roles and responsibilities of an intern that are performed by him/her during the internship.



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The purpose of methodology section in the report making is to describe the research process that is followed while doing the main part. This would however include the research design, the sampling procedure, and the data collection method. This section is perhaps difficult to write as it would also involve some technical terms and may be much of the audience will not be able to understand the terminology used. The methodology followed by the researcher, during the preparation of the report was:

Research Design

A research design is purely and simply the framework or plan for a study that guides the collection and analysis of data. The survey research was used in this project, because consumer's feedback was necessary for obtaining the data.

Research Instrument

For doing the survey research, structured questionnaire with both open-ended and closed-ended questions were used.

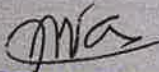
Mode of Survey

The mode of survey was personal interview with the respondents during the filling up of the questionnaires.

Personal Visits

As a part of the analysis, it was necessary to visit the different clients, as it would always help me knowing their nature.




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7. SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

Our strength is not limited to the robust professional training, certification and experience we have acquired prior to setting up a photography business, but also our rich network, passion and ability to convert leads to loyal customers within a short time – frame.

- It might be a type of photography that you're passionate about
- It could be that you've got good gear
- It could be that you're good at certain techniques
- It could be you have a particularly skill (posing, post production etc)
- It could be you just have a good 'eye'
- It could be that you've got a good education in and knowledge of photography

Knowing your strengths as a photographer is a powerful thing – it will highlight areas that you can build further upon.



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10. CONCLUSION

THE CONCLUSION of this study is, that a Photography Business has a scope if done with the right mind-set, and the right strategies.

It also has drawbacks like, startup difficulty, already existing and established competition and etc. But then again, what business doesn't?

This study suggests that with the right preparation, right marketing strategies, and the right implementation, any business can take off.



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Certificate

Class FYIT

Roll No. T. 18. 17.

Seat No. 3937472

Certified that Mr. / Miss. Ruchika Dhuri
of FYBSCIT - C.S has duly completed the practical
course in Computer Science / Information Technology during
the academic year 2018 - 2019 as per the syllabus prescribed
by the University of Mumbai.

Prof. in charge of Practicals

Date : _____

External Examiner

Date : 12/12/18

EXAMINED
Date : _____

Co-ordinator

Date : _____



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Principal



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CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 3

Topic : _____

Report Writing :

A report is a study of facts and information which is prepared in a structured format and widely used in industry, education, science and medicine as well as technological fields. A report is prepared to study existing practices and procedures, for planning a future course of action for resolving a problem. A therefore, usefulness professional report is written to meet a demand or fulfil a requirement. Therefore, usefulness or relevance to the topic or need, clarity of facts and economy in data collection & report presentation are three vital factors for effective report writing.

Characteristics of a Report :

A good report should have the following characteristics :

- 1) It should be accurate in the facts that it reports and in the language used in it.
- 2) It should be relevant. Only details and facts relevant to the purpose of the report should be included in it.
- 3) It should be precise. The report should have unity, coherence and be brief.
- 4) It should be objective. The recommendations should be the logical conclusion.

Page No. _____

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of the findings and analysis. Further, it should be impartial and should not project the interest of the writer.

5) It should be clear. The writer should identify his sources and present his findings systematically, dividing the report into short short paragraphs. The writer should also provide appropriate headings to aid the flow of information.

6) It should be oriented towards the reader. The writer should always remember the particular type of readers for whom he is writing, i.e. Directors, Managers, Experts, Chartered Accountants and layperson Shareholders (Shareholders without specialized knowledge).



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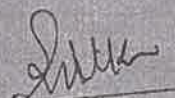
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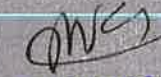
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled, "MILK MANAGER", is bonafide work of **JANVI ROY** bearing Seat No: 3041614 and **PARMILA LAMA** bearing Seat No: 3041463 submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** from University of Mumbai.


Internal Guide


Coordinator


External Examiner - 1



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Date: 20/11/19



PROFORMA FOR THE APPROVAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

(Note: All entries of the Performa of approval should be filled up with appropriate and complete information. Incomplete Performa of approval in any respect will be summarily rejected.)

PNR No. : 2016016402207497

Seat No. : 3041614

PNR No. : 2016016402207555

Seat No. : 3041463

1. Name of the Student:-

JANVI ROY
PARMILA LAMA

2. Title of the Project:-

MILK MANAGER

3. Name of the Guide:-

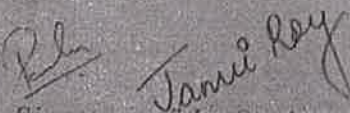
Ms. Dipali Patil

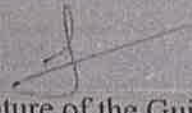
4. Teaching experience of the Guide: - Five Years.

5. Is this your first submission?

Yes

No


Signature of the Student


Signature of the Guide

Date: 29/04/2019


Signature of the Coordinator




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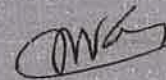
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ABSTRACT

The project titled "MILK MANAGER" has been created keeping in mind the problems which arise due to manual management of milk distribution. This gives rise to the need of a reliable milk management application with minimum human involvement so as to reduce any natural human error mistake which might occur due to miscalculation and mismanagement.

The main objective of this project is to build an android application for milk management on a daily basis. This milk management app helps you to remember everything about quantity of milk and its expenses. This milk management application is used to reduce the burden of the buyer and the seller.

The System is designed to be user-friendly, simple to understand and comprehend . It is a low cost solution which shall enable customer satisfaction and give an opportunity to milk vendors to connect more easily to possible buyers and thus help to expand their business.



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Chapter 2: Survey of Technology

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

India is the largest producer of milk in the world with over 150 million tonnes of production. The consumption of dairy products is playing a vital role in child nutrition and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers across the region, since they are the source of production for the vast amount of milk and dairy products that we consume. The success of the dairy industry has resulted from the integrated cooperative system of milk collection, transportation, processing and distribution, retail distribution of milk and milk products, sharing of profits with the farmer.

In urban cities, a lot of hassles arise due to manual management of milk distribution. This leads to inconvenience faced by the consumers every day.

This gives rise to the need of a reliable milk management application with minimum human involvement so as to reduce any natural human error mistake which might occur due to miscalculation and mismanagement.

This milk management app helps you to remember everything about quantity of milk and its expenses.

1.2 Objective

The main objective of this project is to build an android application and website for milk management on a daily basis. This application aims at automating the work of the milk vendor as well as of the customers and would ensure high speed and correctness in delivery of milk and payment for the same.

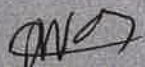
1.3 Purpose, Scope and Applicability

1.3.1 Purpose

Managing our daily expenses is always a tedious task because every month we need to gather the information about milk quantity, its expenses, due date for milk man etc. As a consumer we need to make a note of all these details so as to deal with the milk vendor. Many a times due to wrong calculations and human mistakes it leads to misunderstandings and even disputes at the time of making payment.

At the milk vendor side also there is huge amount of data that is handled manually. Milk vendors has the data of the customers and their address, contact number, the quantity of the milk to be delivered etc. The milk vendors maintains these data manually in registers, which is prone to loss or damage.




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Chapter 2

Survey of Technologies

The Milk Manager is a mobile application that facilitates the users to search the milk distributors nearby, get the delivery services and monthly reports. The platform chosen for the proposed system is android. Android is a mobile operating system based on Unix-like (Modified Linux) kernel developed by Google. According to the latest statistics (September 2018) Android has the largest mobile operating system market share with 91.15 %. As Android dominates the Smartphone operating system market hence choosing android as a platform for the proposed project would be a wise decision as it targets a large number of users. Below is the diagram that shows the accurate statistics of mobile platforms' market share in India.



Figure 1: Market share of Mobile Operating System in India

The technologies required for the completion of Milk Manager Android Application are as follows:

Android SDK:

Android studio is a Software Development Kit (SDK) for the development of android application developed by Google. Android SDK includes debugger, large set of libraries and emulator. Android SDK runs on different operating system such as Windows, Mac and Linux.

Android studio is the official Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for Google's Android Operating System. It is built on JetBrains' IntelliJ IDEA software and designed specifically for android development.

Available Technologies:

Xamarin:

It is Microsoft owned subsidiary. Xamarin tools can be used by developers to develop cross platform applications. Android applications can also be developed by using Xamarin. Xamarin supports the c# programming language. Code reusability is one of the strong features of Xamarin.


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Consumer Registration

parmila lama

8605329147

Flat 703, sector 3, CBD Belapur

400786

parmila.lama@yahoo.com

....

password must contain atleast 5 characters/symbols

....



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parmila

lama

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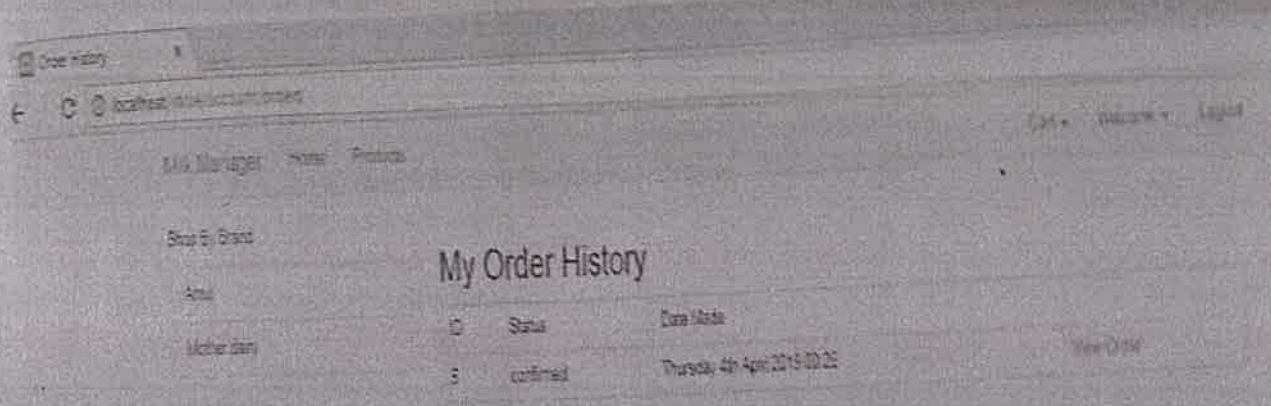
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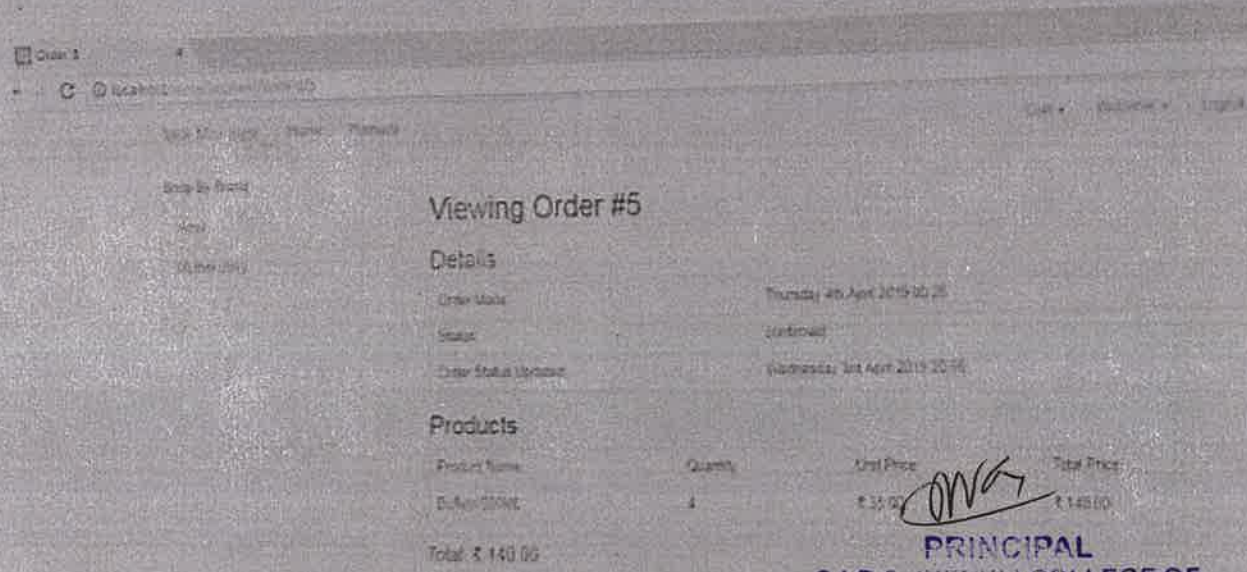
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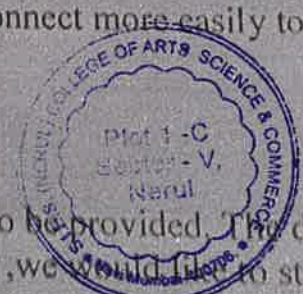
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6.2 Conclusion

"Milk manager" was made such that the problems faced by the customer and the seller would be solved. The burden of the manually done activities was made easy with its development. It helps to remember everything about the quantity of milk and its expenses. It is comfortable for all users because of its simplicity and reliability. Its a low cost solution which enables customer satisfaction and gives an opportunity to milk vendors to connect more easily to possible buyers. Thus helps expanding their business.

6.3 Future Scope

We can add payment options to our software. More security can also be provided. The data is being stored locally since sqlite provides for that only. In the future, we would like to store



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Certificate

This is to certify that the project entitled "DENTAL CLINIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" developed in HTML using PHP and MySQL is successfully completed by Ms. Vikranti Koli of Third Year Bachelor of Science(Computer Science) as per the requirement of University Of Mumbai in part fulfillment for the completion of Degree of Bachelor of Science (Computer Science). It is also to certify that this is the original work of the candidate done during the academic year 2018.19.

Seat No: 517A47

Date of Submission:

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30/9/19
Prof. Nisha Baranwal

(Project Guide)

Date: 30/9/19

[Signature]

Prof. Padmaleela Damaraju
(Coordinator)

Date: 30/9/19

External Examiner:

[Signature]
11/10/19

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INTRODUCTION

Every project big or small is successful largely due to the effort of a number of wonderful people who always give their valuable advice or lent a helping hand. I sincerely appreciate the inspiration; support and guidance of all those people who have been instrumental in making this project a success.

I am extremely grateful to my Department faculty members for the confidence bestowed in me, their valuable advice, guidance and entrusting my project entitled "DENTAL CLINIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM".

I express my deep gratitude to my Project Guide Prof. Nisha Baranwal, for her assistance during all the phases of project and without whom my project would not have been a success.

I would also like to thank Prof. Padmaleela Darmaju for periodically evaluating my project documentation and monitoring the progress of project completion.

At this juncture, I feel deeply honored in expressing my sincere thanks to my College Computer Laboratory administrators for making the resources available at right time and providing valuable insights leading to the successful completion of my project.

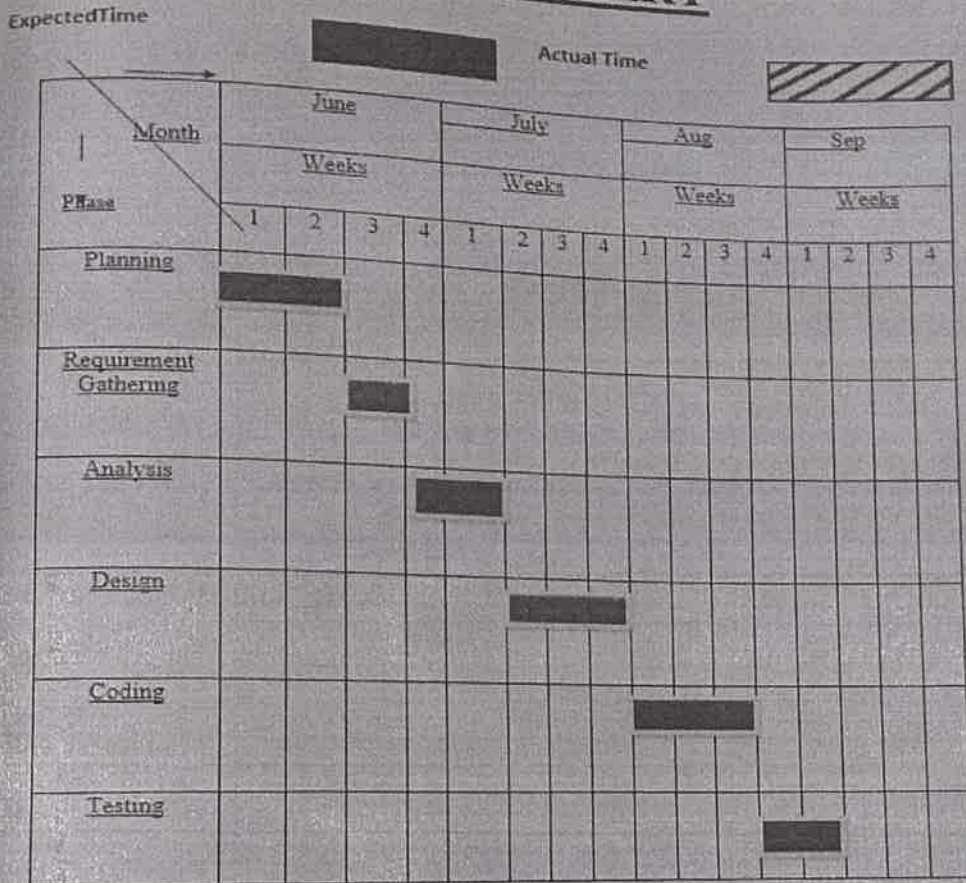
Last but not the least I place a deep sense of gratitude to my family members and my friends who have been constant source of inspiration during the preparation of this project.



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Remove Patient:



CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

1. The project was designed keeping in mind the current requirements of the DENTAL CLINIC & its users.
2. However perfect a system may seem to be, there is always a scope for improvement.
3. This DENTAL CLINIC is in no exception.
4. However, any new needs do not arise all at once.
5. They surface as per course of time.
6. Some aspects were not considered and some new can be added in the system to cater changing requirements.

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IS UNDERTAKEN BY

Naidu Durgeshree Venkatesh

Seat No: 43394

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Project Guide [Signature] 03/05/19

Head of Department



External Examiner [Signature] 20/6/19

Principal

20 JUN 2019

EXAMINED

ABSTRACT

The new developments in the field of information technology offered the users enjoyment, comforts and convenience, but there are many security thread related issues. One of them is Password file. Password files have found a lot of security problem that has affected billions of users as well as many companies/Industries. Password file is generally stored in encrypted format like Hash file, if a password file is stolen or theft by using the password cracking techniques and decryption technique it is easy to get most of the plaintext and encrypt passwords. For which Juels and Rivest proposed Honeywords (decoy passwords) to detect attacks against Hash password databases. The creation of honeyword password, i.e. a decoy password using a perfectly flat honeyword generation method, and try to attract adversary / illegal or unauthorized user. Hence that time server detect the unauthorized user and Alert the User and Administrator. Here the given provision also protect the original data from unauthorized user.

Keywords: Authentication, Confidentiality, Impersonation, Infraction, Honeywords, Login, Sweetword, Sugarword, Cyberpunk, Honeypot.



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INTRODUCTION

Leakage of password files is a severe security problem that has affected millions of users Accounts and companies like Yahoo, LinkedIn and Adobe, since disclosed passwords make the users target of many possible cyber-attacks. These recent activities have demonstrated that the weak password storage methods are currently in place on many web-servers. For example, the LinkedIn passwords encryption were using the SHA-1 algorithm without a salt and similarly the passwords in the eHarmony system were also stored using unsalted MD5 hashes. Indeed, once a password file is stolen, by using the password cracking techniques like the algorithm of Weir et al. it is easy to capture most of the plaintext passwords. In this respect, there are two problems that should be considered to solve these security problems: First, passwords must be protected by taking right precautions and storing with their hash values computed through salting or other complex mechanisms. Hence, for an attacker it must be hard to invert hashes to get plaintext passwords. The second point is that a secure system should detect whether a password file leak incident happened or not to take appropriate actions. Here focus is on the latter issues and deal with fake passwords or accounts as a simple and cost effective solution to detect compromise of passwords.

Honeypot is one of the best solution to identify occurrence of a password database breach. In this method, the administrator purposely creates fake user accounts to lure adversaries and detects a password leakage, if any one of the honeypot passwords get used. This idea has been modified by Herley and Florencio to protect on-line banking accounts from password brute force attacks. According to the study, for each user incorrect login try with some passwords lead to honeypot accounts, i.e., malicious behavior is recognized. For instance, there are 108 possibilities for a eight-digit password and let system links 10,000 wrong password to honeypot accounts, so the adversary performing the bruteforce attack 10,000 times more likely



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Anas".

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1. ABSTRACT

A gas leak refers to a leak of natural gas or other gaseous product from a pipeline or other containment into any area where the gas should not be present. Because a small leak may gradually build up an explosive concentration of gas, leaks are very dangerous. In addition to causing fire and explosion hazards, leaks can kill vegetation, including large trees, and may release powerful greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

A gas detector is a device that detects the presence of gases in an area, often as part of a safety system. This type of equipment is used to detect a gas leak or other emissions and can interface with a control system so a process can be automatically shut down. A gas detector can sound an alarm to operators in the area where the leak is occurring, giving them the opportunity to leave. This type of device is important because there are many gases that can be harmful to organic life, such as humans or animals.

It can be used to detect combustible, flammable and toxic gases, and oxygen depletion. This type of device is used widely in industry and can be found in locations, such as on oil rigs, to monitor manufacture processes and emerging technologies such as photovoltaic. They may be used in fire fighting.



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2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & SURVEY

In our society the most practical implementation of real time monitoring application is used in the world of computers. There are many monitoring application available require external hardware like sensor etc. So this application is very costly which is not affordable for home and small companies.

Monitoring of equipment is needed for following reasons:

- How to know children switch on the gas?
- What if children forget to turn off the gas?
- Or, what if some children are not allowed to switch on the gas and they did?
- When elderly person forgot to switch off the regulator?
- What if child wants to monitor their elderly parents from one position?



A centralized network administrator was a need so that daily activity can be monitored and problems within the infrastructure can be rectified.

The presence of dangerous LPG leakage in the cars, service station or in the storage tank environment can be detected using the ideal Gas sensor. This LPG gas leakage detector unit can be easily integrated into a unit that can sound an


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5 | Page

I. Working of this Gas leakage detector and sms alert project is simple.

- Detect LPG gas leakage (can also Butane leak, Methane leak and CO) can be detected using MQ2 Sensor.
- If that PPM (parts per million) is greater than 50 (parameter can be adjust to sensitive or normal through the program), Arduino uno is activated.
- Else PPM is less than 50 keep on detecting.
- Once Arduino is active it sends signal to GSM for forwarding alert to mobile.
- It is SMS based Alert Mechanism which sends sms to 1 specified mobile number or can be to multiple mobile (input inside the program)
- GSM sim900a sends the alert sms to the receiver in the mobile.




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```

sendingsms | Arduino 1.8.6
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sendingsms

Serial.println(textForSMS);

Serial.println("message sent.");

delay(1000);

while(1)
{
}

}

void sendSMS(String message)
{

SIM900.print("AT+CMGF=1\r");

delay(1000);

SIM900.println("AT + CMSS = \""+918454874910+"\");

delay(1000);

SIM900.println(message); // message to

delay(1000);

SIM900.println((char)26); // End AT comm

delay(1000);


SIM900.println();

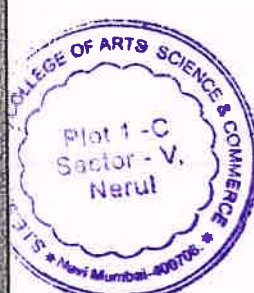
delay(100);

// SIM900power();

}
}

```


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Arduino/Genuino Uno en COM3

continued...

A. ADVANTAGES

Following are the advantages of Gas sensor:

- ➔ Simple and low cost technology.
- ➔ It has robust and simple construction.
- ➔ It has very wide measurement range.
- ➔ It measures toxic gases in very low concentrations.
- ➔ It works well at constant high humidity condition.
- ➔ It can be placed in harsh & rotating parts.

B. DISADVANTAGES

Following are the disadvantages of Gas sensor:

- ➔ It requires air or oxygen to work.
- ➔ It is difficult to handle while fabrication due to smaller size.



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Cracking Detection

IS UNDERTAKEN BY

Miss Pratiksha Kule

Seat No: 43294

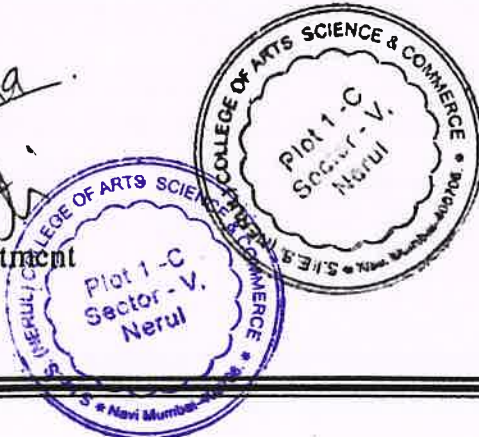
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Project Guide

Head of Department

External Examiner

Principal



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6.3 Sequence Diagram

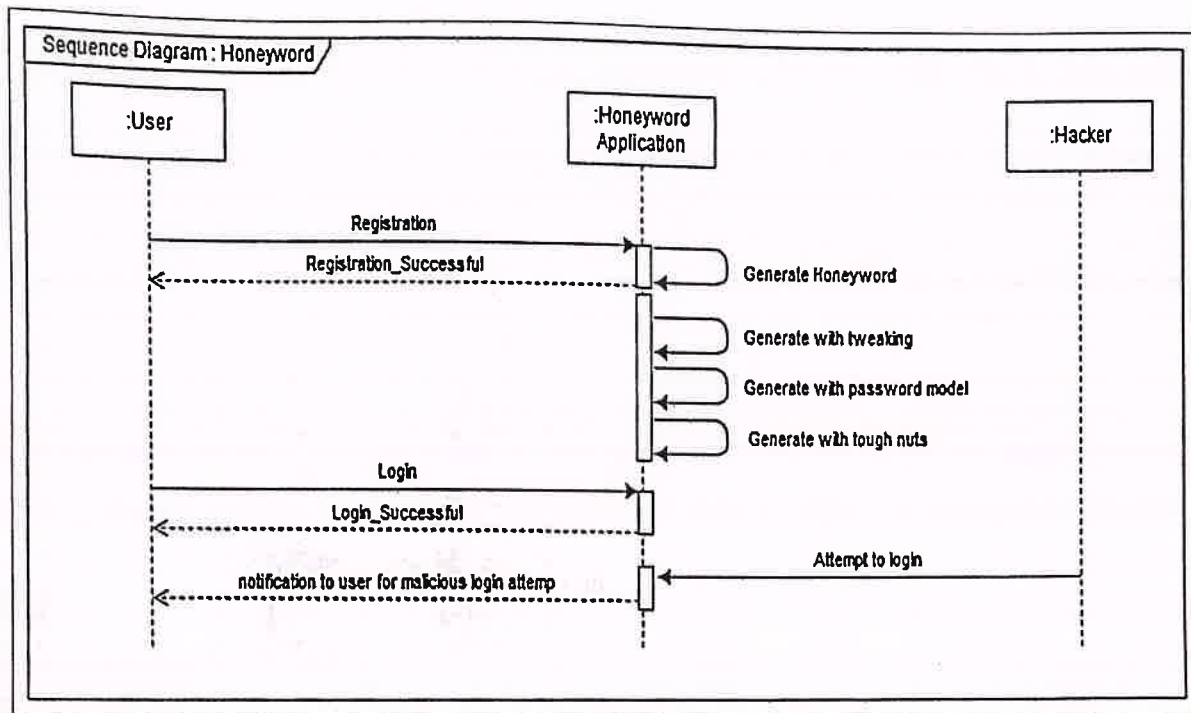
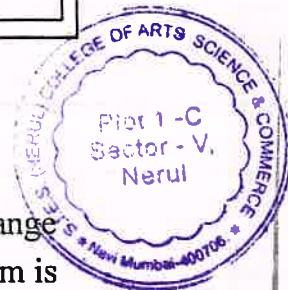


Figure 6.3: Sequence Diagram

Sequence diagrams describe interactions among classes in terms of an exchange of messages over time. They're also called event diagrams. A sequence diagram is a good way to visualize and validate various runtime scenarios. An important characteristic of a sequence diagram is that time passes from top to bottom. Registration activity which is must for new user then Sequence of activity leads to login activity. Dark arrow headed line between objects shows activity execution and Dotted arrow headed line shows acknowledge. Vertical dotted line show lifeline of objects involved in application. vertical rectangular shape entity shows time period of activity. Types of Messages in Sequence Diagrams : Synchronous Message, Asynchronous Message, Reply or Return Message, Self Message, Create Message, Delete Message, Found Message.



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7.4 Problem Class

7.4.1 What is P?

- P is set of all decision problems which can be solved in polynomial time by a deterministic.
- Since it can be solved in polynomial time, it can be verified in polynomial time.
- Therefore P is a subset of NP.

Whenever a user types password in any organization's Login box, the hacker intercepts the password. The threat of such hackers is pervasive. Username is useful to find the particular user and the password for the authorization of the user. Once a password file is stolen, by using the password cracking technique it is easy to capture most of the plaintext passwords.

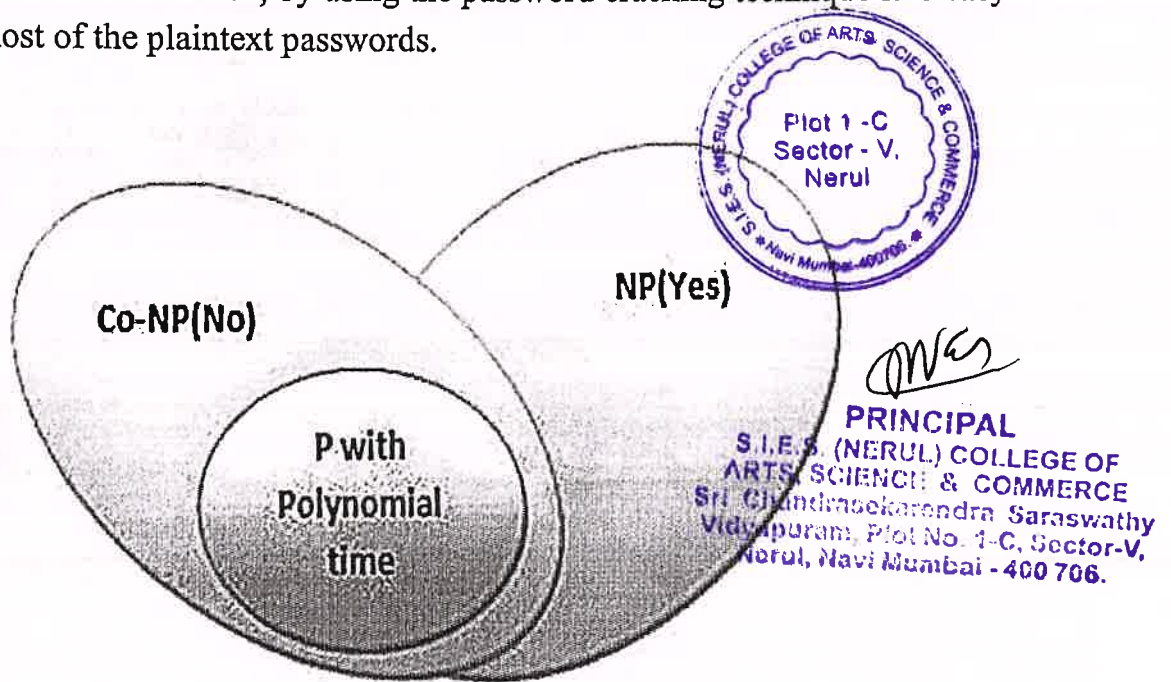


Figure 7.2: Polynomial Time

8.2 User Login successfully

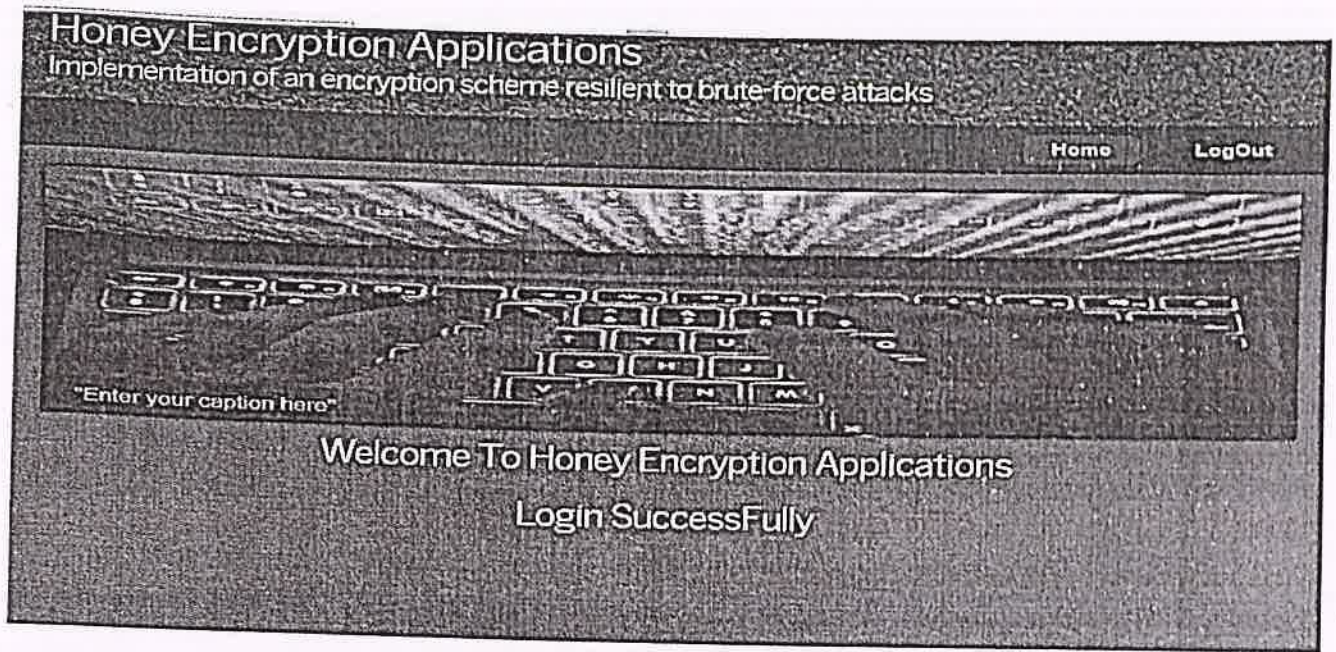


Figure 8.5: User Login successfully

8.1 User Login (Tried with Honeyword)

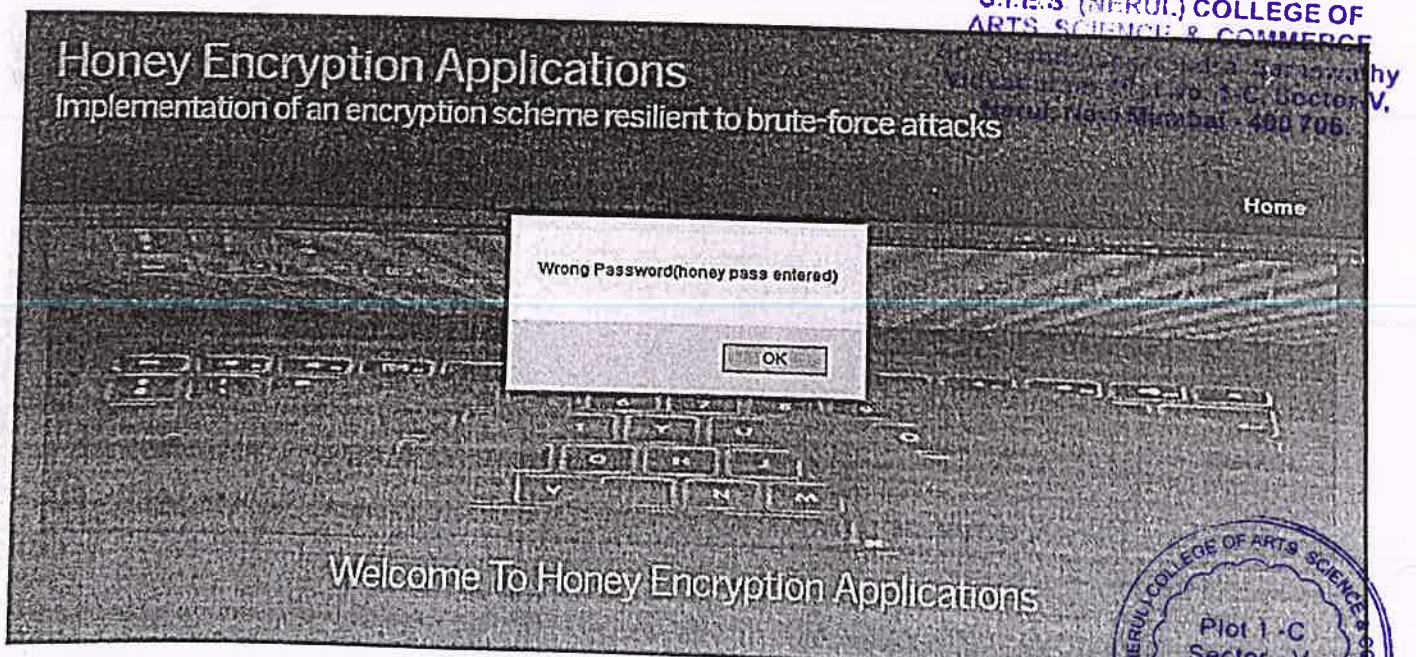


Figure 8.6: User Login (Tried with Honeyword)

Name:- pawan Rayi
Rollno - A40

Sy B Sc (CS)

Page No.	
Date	

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offans
7/8/2019

Java assignment

Q1 what is string buffer class tell its imp methods?

→ string buffer is a peer class of string while string creates strings of fixed length string buffer creates strings of flexible length that can be modified in terms of both length and content.

These are the methods that are frequently used in string manipulation.

Method	Task
<code>s1.setCharAt(n, 'n')</code>	Modifies the n th character to n.
<code>s1.append(s2)</code>	Appends the string s2 to s1 at the end.
<code>s1.insert(n, s2)</code>	Inserts the string s2 at the position n of the string s1.

Q2 A program showing how some string methods

A program showing how some of the string methods are used for manipulation strings.

static string manipulation.



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String Buffer str = new String buffer

```

System.out.println("Length of string = length")
// Accessing characters in a string
for (int i=0; i < str.length(); i++)
{
    int p = i+1;
    System.out.println("character at position: " + p + " is " + str.charAt(i));
}

```

```

// Inserting a string in the middle
String aString = new String("str to string");
// modifying characters
str.setCharAt(6, " ");
System.out.println("string now: " + str);

```

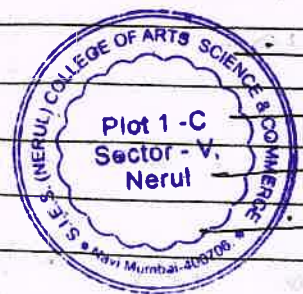
```

// Appending a string at the end
System.out.println("Appending string: " + str);

```

o/p :- original string : object language
length string : 15
character of position : 1 is o

- 2 is b
- 3 is i
- 4 is e
- 5 is c
- 6 is t
- 7 is
- 8 is



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Name - Pawan Raji

Rollno - A40

Date

character at position : 9 is a
: 10 is m
: 11 is g
: 12 is y
: 13 is a
: 14 is g
: 15 is e

Modified string object oriented language.

3) what are wrapper classes?

→ A wrapper class is a class whose object wraps or contains a primitive data type. when we create an object to a wrapper class, it contains a field and in this field we can store a primitive data type.

An object is needed to suppose syncronization is multithreading.

// wrapping around character object
Character charObj = e;

// printing the value from system output in "(value of wrapper objects (printing as objects))".

// wrapping object to primitive data



byte bv = byteObj;
int iv = intObj;
float fv = floatObj;
double dv = doubleObj;
char cv = charObj;

[Signature]

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```

System.out.println("byte value, bv: "+bv);
    " " " ("int value, iv: "+iv);
    " " " ("float value, fv: "+fv);
    " " " ("double value, dv: "+dv);
    " " " ("char value, cv: "+cv);
}
}

```

primitive datatype	wrapper class	Q
char	Character	
byte	Byte	→
short	Short	
long	Integer	
float	Float	
double	Double	
boolean	Boolean	

Q4 write a prog using the wrapper classes
→ class wrapping & unwrapping.

```

{
public static void main (String args)
}

```

// byte's data type
byte a = 1;

```
Byte byteObj = new Byte(a);
```

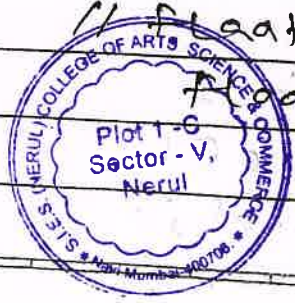
// int data type

int b = 10;

```
Integer intObj = new Integer(b);
```

// float data type

```
float c = 18.6f;
```



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```

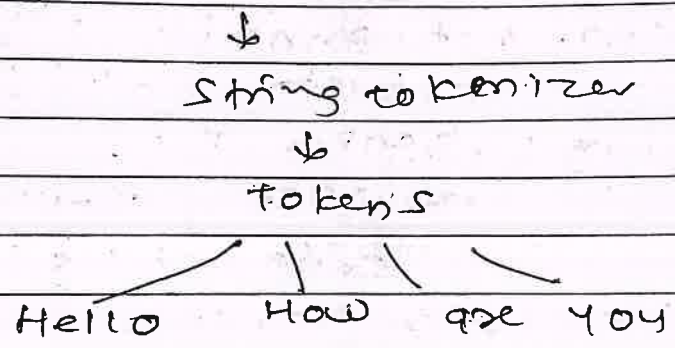
float float obj = new float (k);
// double data type
double d = 250.5;
double double obj = new double (d);
// char data type
char c = 'a';

```

Q5 what is string tokenizer?

→ string tokenizer class in java is used to break a string into tokens.

Example :- Hello How are you



- A string tokenizer object internally maintains current position within the string to be integer.
- Some generation advance the change in current position.
- Some operation advances that current position post the character.



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Q6

```

import java.util.*;
public class Newclass
{
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        System.out.println ("Using constructor-
        string tokenizer st1 =
        while (st1.hasMoreTokens())
        System.out.println ("string using
        constructor 2 -");
        String tokenizer st2 =
        new String tokenizer ("java:
        code =string", ":");
        while (st2.hasMoreTokens())
        System.out.println ("using cons tr-
        uctor 3 -");
        String tokenizer st3 =
        while (st3.hasMoreToken ())
        System.out.println (st3 next
        Token ());
    }
}

```

checked
Jyoti



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Department of Commerce (Bcom)

Semester I - Module Wise Tutorial 2018-19

FY Bcom A

Name of Faculty: Ashwathy P V Ravindran

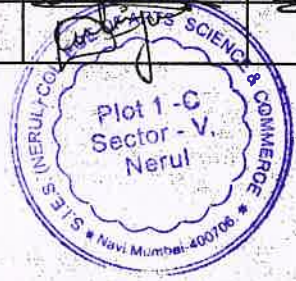
Subject: Business Communication

Roll No.	Module I	Module II	Module III	Module IV	Module V
A1	Ash	Ash	Ash	Ash	Ash
A2	Swamy	Swamy	Swamy	Swamy	Swamy
A3					
A4					
A5	Fatima	Fatima	Fatima	Fatima	Fatima
A6					
A7	Jasavi	Jasavi	Jasavi	Jasavi	Jasavi
A8	Ashwathy	Ashwathy	Ashwathy	Ashwathy	Ashwathy
A9	A				
A10	A				
A11	Amin	Amin	Amin	Amin	Amin
A12	A				
A13	A				
A14	Audrey	Audrey	Audrey	Audrey	Audrey
A15	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket
A16	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket
A17	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket
A18	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket	Aniket
A19					
A20	Apasara	Apasara	Apasara	Apasara	Apasara
A21	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas
A22	Anshika	Anshika	Anshika	Anshika	Anshika



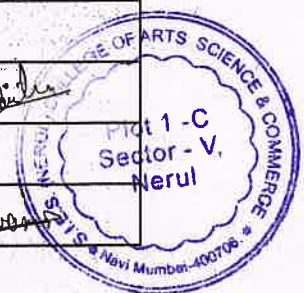
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A23					
A24	Amekar	Amekar	Amekar	Amekar	Amekar
A25	A				
A26	Amu	Amu	Amu	Amu	Amu
A27	Amna-Raj	Amna-Raj	Amna-Raj	Amna-Raj	Amna-Raj
A28	A				
A29	Amnigh	Amnigh	Amnigh	Amnigh	Amnigh
A30	A				
A31	Ampta	Ampta	Ampta	Ampta	Ampta
A32	Bajaj	Bajaj	Bajaj	Bajaj	Bajaj
A33	Babale	Babale	Babale	Babale	Babale
A34	Pooja	Pooja	Pooja	Pooja	Pooja
A35					
A36	Arp	Arp	Arp	Arp	Arp
A37	Bunder	Bunder	Bunder	Bunder	Bunder
A38	Bij.	Bij.	Bij.	Bij.	Bij.
A39					
A40					
A41					
A42	M Sombh	M Sombh	M Sombh	M Sombh	M Sombh
A43	Mofu	Mofu	Mofu	Mofu	Mofu
A44	chameet	chameet	chameet	chameet	chameet
A45	Chettiar	Chettiar	Chettiar	Chettiar	Chettiar
A46	K. S. C.	K. S. C.	K. S. C.	K. S. C.	K. S. C.
A47	Cueha	Cueha	Cueha	Cueha	Cueha
A48	Rhowhary	Rhowhary	Rhowhary	Rhowhary	Rhowhary
A49	Wharta	Wharta	Wharta	Wharta	Wharta
A50	Kubija	Kubija	Kubija	Kubija	Kubija



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A51	BS	BS	BS	BS	BS
A52	Bruta	Bruta	Bruta	Bruta	Bruta
A53					
A54	<u>Hare</u>	<u>Hare</u>	<u>Hare</u>	<u>Hare</u>	<u>Hare</u>
A55	<u>Sastagen</u>	<u>Sastagen</u>	<u>Sastagen</u>	<u>Sastagen</u>	<u>Sastagen</u>
A56					
A57	<u>D. L. L.</u>	<u>D. L. L.</u>	<u>D. L. L.</u>	<u>D. L. L.</u>	<u>D. L. L.</u>
A58	<u>Paradiga</u>	<u>Paradiga</u>	<u>Paradiga</u>	<u>Paradiga</u>	<u>Paradiga</u>
A59	<u>Rashna</u>	<u>Rashna</u>	<u>Rashna</u>	<u>Rashna</u>	<u>Rashna</u>
A60	<u>Shavsha</u>	<u>Shavsha</u>	<u>Shavsha</u>	<u>Shavsha</u>	<u>Shavsha</u>
A61					
A62	<u>Aditi</u>	<u>Aditi</u>	<u>Aditi</u>	<u>Aditi</u>	<u>Aditi</u>
A63	<u>Rony</u>	<u>Rony</u>	<u>Rony</u>	<u>Rony</u>	<u>Rony</u>
A64	<u>Surya</u>	<u>Surya</u>	<u>Surya</u>	<u>Surya</u>	<u>Surya</u>
A65	<u>Pulley</u>	<u>Pulley</u>	<u>Pulley</u>	<u>Pulley</u>	<u>Pulley</u>
A66	<u>Mandar</u>	<u>Mandar</u>	<u>Mandar</u>	<u>Mandar</u>	<u>Mandar</u>
A67	A				
A68	A				
A69	<u>Pratikwad</u>	<u>Pratikwad</u>	<u>Pratikwad</u>	<u>Pratikwad</u>	<u>Pratikwad</u>
A70	#	#	#	#	#
A71	<u>P. Ganesh</u>	<u>P. Ganesh</u>	<u>P. Ganesh</u>	<u>P. Ganesh</u>	<u>P. Ganesh</u>
A72	<u>Ganesh</u>	<u>Ganesh</u>	<u>Ganesh</u>	<u>Ganesh</u>	<u>Ganesh</u>
A73	<u>Bal</u>	<u>Bal</u>	<u>Bal</u>	<u>Bal</u>	<u>Bal</u>
A74	<u>Pitresh</u>	<u>Pitresh</u>	<u>Pitresh</u>	<u>Pitresh</u>	<u>Pitresh</u>
A75					
A76	<u>Rita</u>	<u>Rita</u>	<u>Rita</u>	<u>Rita</u>	<u>Rita</u>
A77					
A78	<u>Moswami</u>	<u>Moswami</u>	<u>Moswami</u>	<u>Moswami</u>	<u>Moswami</u>




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Q3

Pay off table

	Supply →	10	15	20
Demand ↓				
10		90	90	90
15		65	135	135
20		40	110	180
Probability		0.3	0.45	0.25

CP = 25 SP = 34 Profit = 34 - 25 = 29

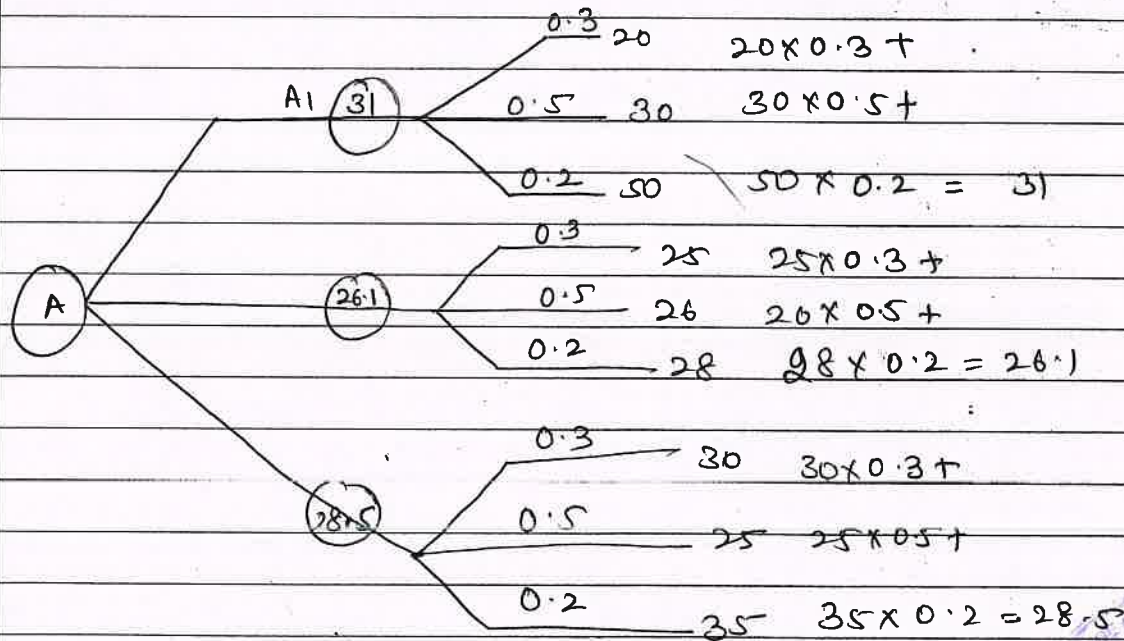
EMV $A_1 = 90 \times 0.3 + 90 \times 0.45 + 90 \times 0.25 = 90$

$A_2 = 65 \times 0.3 + 135 \times 0.45 + 135 \times 0.25 = 114$

$A_3 = 40 \times 0.3 + 110 \times 0.45 + 180 \times 0.25 = 106.5$

The maximum EMV is 114, therefore best course of action is the product 15 units.

Q4



The best course of action is A_1 , where EMV is 31

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Q.5	Course of Action	State of Nature		
		S_1	S_2	S_3
	A_1	35	100	38
	A_2	58	95	105
	A_3	45	30	91

(i) Maximin criteria $\cdot A_1 = 35, A_2 = 58, A_3 = 45$
 $(35, 58, 45) = 58$ $\cdot A_2$ best decision

(ii) Maximax criteria $\cdot A_1 = 100, A_2 = 105, A_3 = 91$
 $(100, 105, 91) = 105$ $\cdot A_2$ is best decision

(iii) Laplace criteria
 $A_1 = \frac{35 + 100 + 38}{3} = 57.67$

$$A_2 = \frac{58 + 95 + 105}{3} = 36$$

$$A_3 = \frac{45 + 30 + 91}{3} = 55.33$$

$$\text{Maximum} = (57.67, 36, 55.33) = 57.66$$

\Rightarrow The decision is to choose action A_1 where pay off is 57.66.



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PRACTICAL JOURNAL

2018 - 2019

SUBJECT : Computer Journal

Name of student : Anjali Khanna

Class : SYBcom Div.: B Roll No.: 31

Student signature : Anjali Khanna

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Certificate

Class SYBCOM B

Roll No. 31

Seat No. _____

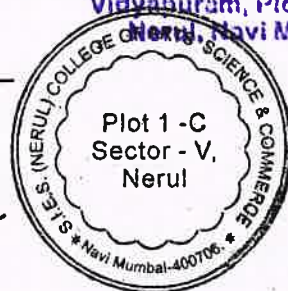
Certified that Mr./Miss. Anjali Khanna
of S.I.E.S (Nerul) has duly completed the practical
course in S. Y. / I. Y. B. Com during the academic year
2018 - 2019 as per the syllabus prescribed by the
University of Mumbai.

T. Wankar
Prof. in charge of Practicals

Date: 18/3/19

External Examiner

Date: _____



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CLASS: SYB com B

DATE: _____

Practical No.: 1

Topic: MS Office Access Menu & Ribbon.

Aim: To learn how to use the menu in MS office.

1. Start → All Programs → MS Office → MS Access.

2. Select Blank database

3. In filename on right side, enter name and click create

4. My This creates a new file called My Contacts in documents

5. Access create Database. Open the sheet.

6. When office button is click name is shown

7. Place mouse pointer on various menu and dialog box appear it is called tool tip.

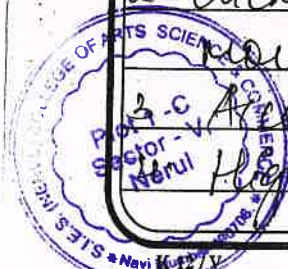
8. Place external mouse pointer & write down the purpose.

Quick Access toolbar:

1. Click the rightmost drop down arrow toolbar.

2. Click customize. Quick Access toolbar, click on more commands

3. Access opt dialog box, select command highlight it, click ok.



MS



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PRACTICAL JOURNAL

2018 - 2019

SUBJECT : COMPUTER

Principal's Signature

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Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400 706.

Name of student : S. VIGNESH

Class : T.Y.B.COM Div.: A Roll No.: 119

Student signature : *[Signature]*



VIRGO PRINTS 98190 68611



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Certificate

Class TY B.COM A

Roll No. 119

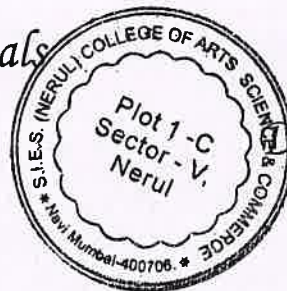
Seat No. _____

Certified that Mr. / Miss. S. VIGNESH

of _____ has duly completed the practical
course in S. X. / T. Y. B. Com during the academic year
20 18 - 20 19 as per the syllabus prescribed by the
University of Mumbai.

DT
Prof. in charge of Practicals

Date: 26/3/19



Sha
Co-ordinator

Date: 26/3/19

External Examiner

Date: _____

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Arup
Principal

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CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 2

Topic: Salary Calculation

Calculation of DA, HRA, PF, Gross Salary & Net Salary using MS-Excel.

Prepare a Worksheet containing Names & Basic Salary of 5 Employees as shown below

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Employee No	Name	Basic Salary	DA	HRA	PF	Gross Salary	Net Salary
2	101	Diana Fernandes	30000					
3	102	Geetanjali Shyam	27500					
4	106	Prachi Mehta	28000					
5	107	Himanshu Mehta	31000					
6	108	Prevna S	30000					
7	109	Vaani Komar	19000					
8								

Fig 1.1 Salary Calculation

We will calculate the DA, HRA & PF using the following formulae:

DA = 20% of Basic Salary

HRA : If basic salary \geq 3000, HRA is 35% of basic salary. If basic salary \geq 20000, but less than 30000, HRA is 25% of basic salary. If basic salary \leq 20000, HRA is 20% of basic salary.



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001

SOLAR ENERGY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RELIANCE INDUSTRY

UNDER THE
GUIDANCE OF :

MS RAJALASHMI

SUBMITTED BY:

SAKSHI MANOJ SINGH

ROLL.NO. 98

COURSE : FYBAF.

YEAR-2018-19




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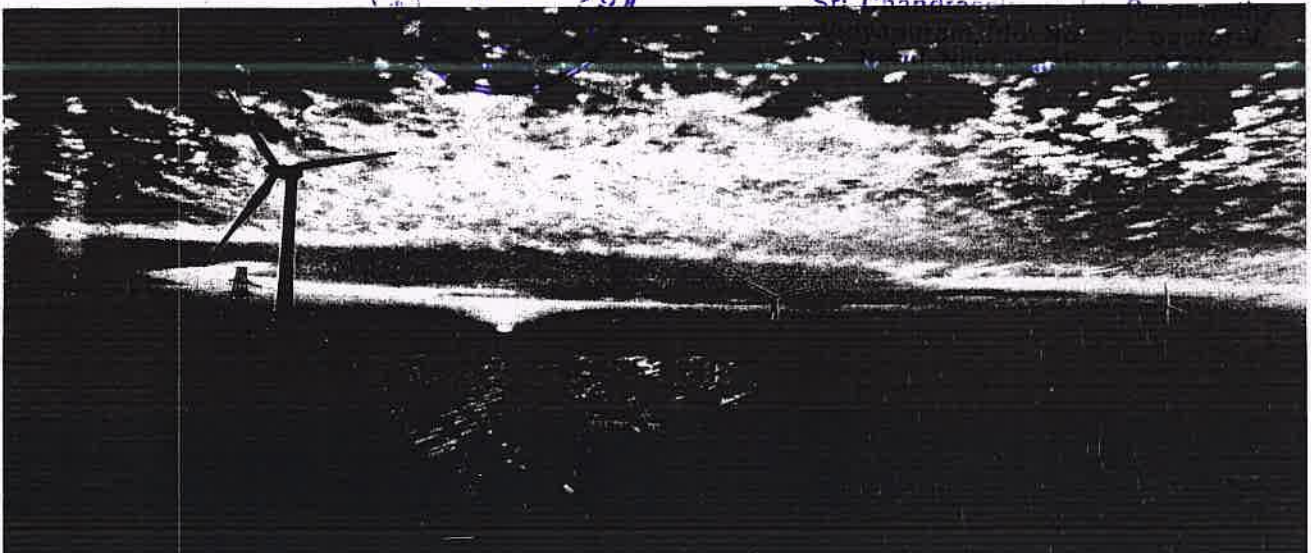
INTRODUCTION

Solar energy simply means energy that comes from the sun. Sun is a powerful source of energy. Without it, there would have been no life on the Earth. It is renewable, free, widely available and clean form of energy that is currently in use by many home and business owners for variety of purposes.

Solar energy is something that we have really been looking into in recent years, if for no other reason than to try and find a better way to deal with getting energy without hurting the environment. If you don't know a lot about solar energy, it is basically energy that we get from the sun that we convert into energy that we can use, whether that energy is used for electricity or for heating/cooling.



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OBJECTIVES OF STUDY



- ✓ To know government initiative in solar power plan.
- ✓ To know which company use solar energy.
- ✓ To know limitations of solar energy plan.
- ✓ To understand Green energy is totally the new rage, but it is also a way to look out for the future of our planet and reduce our impact.
- ✓ To promote ecologically sustainable growth while addressing India's energy security challenges.
- ✓ To analyse the conclusion.



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TIME TABLE OF B.COM. DÉPT SEM I, III AND V 2017-18**

TIME

MONDAY	FY A	FY B	SY A	SY B	TY A	TY B
7.35-8.23	AFM I (GK)	MATHS(SD)	FCII(RZ)	PRAC(RS/TW)	FAII(VR)	FA I(KC)
8.23-9.11	AFM I (GK)	MATHS(SD)	FCII(RZ)	PRAC(RS/TW)	FAII(VR)	FA I(KC)
9.35-10.23	COMII(SJ)	BC(AR)	LAW(GK)	PRAC(RS/TW)	FA I(KC)	FAII(VR)
10.23-11.11	BC(AR)	EVS(RZ)	COMIII(SJ)	ECO(PM)	FA I(KC)	FAII(VR)
11.11-11.59	A1-A4			COMIII(SJ)	PRACT(RS/TW)	
12.15-1.05						
1.05-1.55						
2.15-3.05						
3.05-3.55						
4.05-4.50						
4:50-4.55						
TUESDAY	FY A	FY B	SY A	SY B	TY A	TY B
7.35-8.23	MATHS(SD)	AFM I (GK)	AFMIII(VR)	PRAC(RS/TW)	ECO(KRC)	MHRM(SJ)
8.23-9.11	MATHS(SD)	AFM I (GK)	AFMIII(VR)	PRAC(RS/TW)	FAI(KC)	ECO(KRC)
9.35-10.23	AFM I (GK)	BC(AR)	COMIII(SJ)	PRAC(RS/TW)	FAI(KC)	FAII(VR)
10.23-11.11	AFM I (GK)	EVS(RZ)	MA(KC)	ECO(PM)	MHRM(SJ)	FAII(VR)
11.11-11.59	EVS(RZ)	T(B1-B4))	MA(KC)	COMIII(SJ)		PRACT(RS/TW)
12.15-1.05						
1.05-1.55						
2.15-3.05						
3.05-3.55						
4.05-4.50						
4:50-4.55						
WEDNESDAY	FY A	FY B	SY A	SY B	TY A	TY B
7.35-8.23	EVS(RZ)	ECO(PM)	LAW(GK)	MA(KC)	FAII(VR)	COMP(RS)
8.23-9.11	ECO(PM)	BC(AR)	COMIII(SJ)	MA(KC)	FAII(VR)	COMP(RS)
9.35-10.23	MATHS(SD)	FC(AR)	FCII(RZ)	LAW(GK)	MHRM(SJ)	TAX(VR)
10.23-11.11	BC(AR)	MATHS(SD)	ADV(SJ)	AFMIII(VR)	PRACT(RS/TW)	FAI(KC)
11.11-11.59	A1-A4	EVS(RZ)		COMIII(SJ)	PRACT(RS/TW)	FAI(KC)
12.15-1.05						
1.05-1.55						
2.15-3.05						
3.05-3.55						
4.05-4.50						
4:50-4.55						
THURSDAY	FY A	FY B	SY A	SY B	TY A	TY B
7.35-8.23	STATS(SD)	FC(AR)	ECO(PM)	COMP(RS)	MHRM(SJ)	FAIII(KC)
8.23-9.11	FC(AR)	ECO(PM)	ADV(SJ)	EVS(RZ)	FAIII(KC)	ECO(KRC)
9.35-10.23	EVS(RZ)	STATS(SD)	LAW(GK)	ECO(PM)	FAIII(KC)	ECO(KRC)
10.23-11.11	ECO(PM)	EVS(RZ)		LAW(GK)	TAX(VR)	PRACT(RS/TW)
11.11-11.59		T(B1-B4)		MA(KC)		PRACT(RS/TW)
12.15-1.05						
1.05-1.55						
2.15-3.05						
3.05-3.55						



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FRIDAY	FY A	FY B	SY A	SY B	TY A	TY B
7.35-8.23	FC(AR)	STATS(SD)	ADV(SJ)	LAW(GK)	TW/KC	TAX(VR)
8.23-9.11	FC(AR)	COMI(SJ)	LAW(GK)	COMP(TW)	FAIII(KC)	TAX(VR)
9.35-10.23	COMI(SJ)	FC(AR)	ECO(PM)	AFMIII(VR)	ECO(KRC)	FAIII(KC)
10.23-11.11	STATS(SD)	COMI(SJ)		AFMIII(VR)	ECO(KRC)	PRACT(RS/TW)
11.11-11.59	T-A5	T-B5		AFMIII(KC)		PRACT(RS/TW)
12.15-1.05						
1.05-1.55						
2.15-3.05						
3.05-3.55						
4.05-4.50						
4:50-4.55						
SATURDAY	FY A	FY B	SY A	SY B	TY A	TY B
7.35-8.23	BC(AR)	AFMI(GK)	AFMIII(VR)	FCII(RZ)	TW/KC	MHRM(SJ)
8.23-9.11	ECO(PM)	AFMI(GK)	AFMII(VR)	FCII(RZ)	TW/KC	MHRM(SJ)
9.35-10.23	EVS(RZ)	COMI(SJ)	ECO(PM)	COMP(TW)	TAX(VR)	FAIII(KC)
10.23-11.11	COMI(SJ)	ECO(PM)	MA(KC)	LAW(GK)	TAX(VR)	COMP(RS)
11.11-11.59	T-A5	T-B5				PRACT(RS/TW)
12.15-1.05						
1.05-1.55						
2.15-3.05						
3.05-3.55						
4.05-4.50						
4:50-4.55						

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NAME	INITIALS
KOEL R.	KRC
VASANTI R.	VR
SUGANDHA J.	SJ
RAJESHRI S.	RS
TRUPTI W.	TW
RUPALI Z.	RZ
KAVITA C.	KC
PAYAL M.	PM
SUNETRA D.	SD
ASHWATHY R.	AR
GIRISH K.	GK
SHEEJA R.	SR

CERTIFICATE

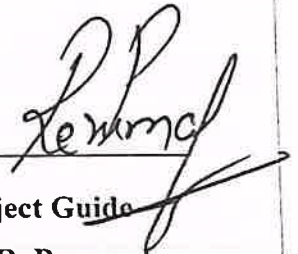
This is to certify that the project entitled "The Banking Ombudsman" is done by Miss. **Lakshmi.M.Kurup** of T.Y.B.Com. Banking & Insurance Semester V (2017-2018), has successfully completed the project under the guidance of **Mr. R.Perumal**, and submitted to Mumbai university in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree.



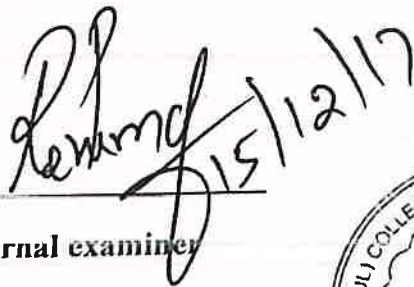
Principal
Dr. Milind Vaidya



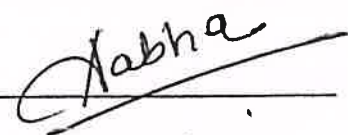
Course Co-ordinator
Prof. Lata Lokhande



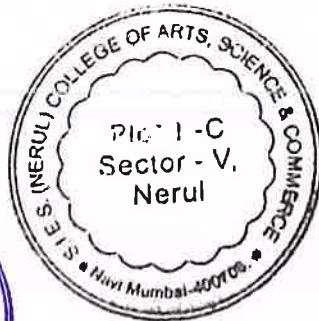
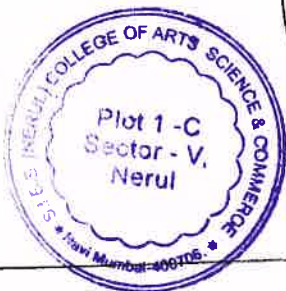
Project Guide
Prof R. Perumal




Internal examiner



External Examiner




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DECLARATION

I, **Lakshmi.M.Kurup**, from SIES (Nerul) college of Arts, Science and Commerce, T.Y.B.Com Banking & Insurance (Semester V) hereby declare that I have completed the project titled "The Banking Ombudsman", under the guidance of Prof R. Perumal.

I also declare that this project which is the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of T.Y.B.Com (Banking & Insurance) of the Mumbai University is the result of my efforts including the others helps.

I further declare that the information presented in this project report is genuine, true and fair to the best of my knowledge.



Lakshmi

Signature of student

Lakshmi Muralidharan Kurup

Perumal


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OBJECTIVE

- To explain the duties, functions & powers of the Ombudsman.
- To show the services provided by the Banking Ombudsman to the customers.
- To comprehend the necessity and importance of the Banking Ombudsman in India.
- To show how the Banking Ombudsman deals with customer complaints.
- To understand the customer's awareness about banking ombudsman.
- To analyze the performance of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme




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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research for this project was done in following ways:

Primary data:

In this project the primary data was collected through questionnaire. Customers of banks were asked to answer questions from the questionnaire. Total 100 questionnaires were collected from customers.

Secondary data:

In this project the secondary data was collected through internet.

RESEARCH LIMITATION:

- The interviews of the bank manager could not be conducted as no banks were ready to disclose their customer grievance as it affects the banks reputation.
- Research was limited to Navi Mumbai locality.



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Sr no	Chapters	Page no
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2.	Banking ombudsman	2 – 5
3	Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006	6 – 16
4	Case study	17 – 26
5	Awareness among the customers about the banking ombudsman	27 – 46
6.	Conclusion	47




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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO BANKING

As per Section 5(b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, "banking" means the accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise, and withdraw able by cheque, draft, order or otherwise.


A bank is a financial institution that provides banking and other financial services to their customers. A bank is generally understood as an institution which provides fundamental banking services such as accepting deposits and providing loans. There are also nonbanking institutions that provide certain banking services without meeting the legal definition of a bank. Banks are a subset of the financial services industry.

Types of banks are central, retail, commercial, investment, universal, merchant, cooperative and specialized banks.

A banking system also referred as a system provided by the bank which offers cash management services for customers, reporting the transactions of their accounts and portfolios, throughout the day. The banking system in India should not only be hassle free but it should be able to meet the new challenges posed by the technology and any other external and internal factors. For the past three decades, India's banking system has several outstanding achievements to its credit. The Banks are the main participants of the financial system in India. The Banking sector offers several facilities and opportunities to their customers.

Banking sector has become the core of almost all the monetary transaction that takes place in the country. Reserve Bank of India introduced the Banking Ombudsman Scheme to resolve disputes with their banks without needing to resort to the Courts.




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CHAPTER 2: BANKING OMBUDSMAN

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO BANKING OMBUDSMAN

The Banking Ombudsman Scheme was first introduced in India in 1995, and was revised in 2002. Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006 of Reserve Bank of India has come into effect from 1st January 2006 with the prime objective of improving or strengthening the relationship between Banker and Customer by providing quick and inexpensive redressal of customer complaints relating to deficiencies in banking services. If a customer is not satisfied with redressal of his grievance, after exhausting all the available avenues in the Bank, may approach the Banking Ombudsman, who will sort out and facilitate speedy settlement of the grievances. The Scheme was notified under Section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

2.2 WHAT IS BANKING OMBUDSMAN?

Banking Ombudsman is a quasi-judicial authority functioning under India's Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006, and the authority was created pursuant to a decision made by the Government of India to enable resolution of complaints of customers of banks relating to certain services rendered by the banks. The Banking Ombudsman was set up in 1986 to investigate complaints from bank customers.

The Banking Ombudsman is a senior official, appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to address grievances and complaints from customers, regarding deficiencies in banking services. It covers all kinds of banks – PSU Banks, Private Banks, Rural banks and co-operative banks. Even though, it was originally setup in 1995, there were major revisions in 2006 covering transactions related to complaints of ATM cards, debit cards and credit cards, deduction of service charges by banks without prior intimation, unfair practices of banks and non-compliance by Direct Sales Agents (DSA) of banks for services promised while opening an account etc. Today, the Banking Ombudsman covers almost all kind of complaints for banking services. There is a total of 15 Banking Ombudsman in our country. You complain to the one which comes under the jurisdiction of the Bank location, i.e., if your bank is in Bangalore, you can complain to the BO from Bangalore region. In case you



or the bank is not satisfied by the decision given by the Banking ombudsman, in that case within 30 days of BO decision, the complaint can be taken forward to Appellate Authority, which is a Deputy Governor of the RBI. It's just like going to Supreme Court if you are not satisfied by High court decision.


2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF BANKING OMBUDSMAN

- The Banking Ombudsman is a quasi-judicial authority. It has power to summon both the parties -bank and its customer, to facilitate resolution of complaint through mediation.
- All scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and scheduled primary cooperative banks are covered under the scheme.
- The banking ombudsman has power to consider complains from nonresident Indians having accounts in India in relation to their remittances from abroad, deposits and other bank related matters.
- The banking ombudsman does not charge any fees for the resolving the customer's grievances.

2.4 HISTORY OF BANKING OMBUDSMAN

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 or courts, has taken care of it but as of now consumer forum is hard pressed with the alarming rise in number of cases. In the banking sector, so far consumer or customer are concerned, their grievances are many and varied.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is flooded with complaints. They received complaint and forward the complaint to concerned bank and banks are required to submit comment and confirm that grievance of the customers stand redressed. Whether it is redressed or not, paper transactions take place. Banking sector is constantly under criticism by press, public and estimate committees. Various committees, commissions and working group were formed to go into the issue since 1972. Banking Commission was headed by Sri R. G. Saraiya followed by Sri. R.K. Talwar which made as much as 172 recommendations and lastly report of the Goiporia Committee is a step further as to the sustained anxiety of RBI towards improvement of customer services in banks. Banks have implemented the


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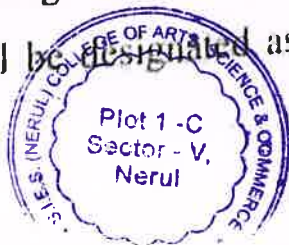
CHAPTER 5: AWRANESS AMONG THE CUSTOMERS ABOUT
THE BANKING OBUDSMAN

5.1 BANKS TO DISPLAY SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEME FOR
COMMON KNOWLEDGE OF PUBLIC

1. The banks covered by the Scheme shall ensure that the purpose of the Scheme and the contact details of the Banking Ombudsman to whom the complaints are to be made by the aggrieved party are displayed prominently in all the offices and branches of the bank in such manner that a person visiting the office or branch has adequate information of the Scheme.
2. The banks covered by the Scheme shall ensure that a copy of the Scheme is available with the designated officer of the bank for perusal in the office premises of the bank, if anyone, desires to do so and notice about the availability of the Scheme with such designated officer shall be displayed along with the notice under Sub-Clause (1) of this Clause and shall place a copy of the Scheme on their websites.
3. The banks covered by the Scheme shall appoint Nodal Officers at their Regional/Zone Offices and inform the respective Office of the Banking Ombudsman in whose jurisdiction the Regional/Zonal Office falls. The Nodal Officer so appointed shall be responsible for representing the bank and furnishing information to the Banking Ombudsman in respect of complaints filed against the bank. Wherever more than one zone/region of a bank is falling within the jurisdiction of a Banking Ombudsman, one of the Nodal Officers shall be designated as the 'Principal Nodal Officer' for such zones or regions.


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5.2 THE AWARENESS OF BANKING OMBUDSMAN CAN BE POPULARIZED IN DISTICT WAYS SUCH AS:


1. Create an awareness program through the social media, where majority of the customer's access.
2. By distributing the pamphlets and by keeping banners in every bank, so that the passerby i.e., customers get awareness about it.
3. Advertising about the ombudsman scheme, in the newspapers and other magazines etc.
4. Awareness programs should be conducted by organizing the seminars, conferences etc.

5.3 ENHANCING CONSUMER AWARENESS

1. **Meeting with select banks:** A meeting with representatives of IBA and Principal Nodal Officers of select banks was convened on February 24, 2016 by Consumer Education and Protection Department of RBI to discuss the measures to enhance awareness among customers about fictitious offers of money, ATM frauds, precautionary measures to be taken; and concerns regarding miss-selling of Third Party Products. Using product advertisements issued by banks as a medium to caution the public about fictitious offers of money, use of ATM kiosk/enclosures to display of informative messages about use of ATM/Debit cards, precautions to be taken while selling of third party products by banks were the key issues discussed.

2. **Messages to be incorporated along with product advertisements of banks:** The aspect of creating awareness amongst public about safe banking and fictitious offers of money made in the name of public authorities including RBI was recently reviewed in consultation with IBA and Principal Nodal Officers of major commercial banks. It was decided that banks will insert small messages on this aspect in all the promotional advertisements issued by them for their own products and services. Some of the banks have inserted these cautionary messages in their advertisements.




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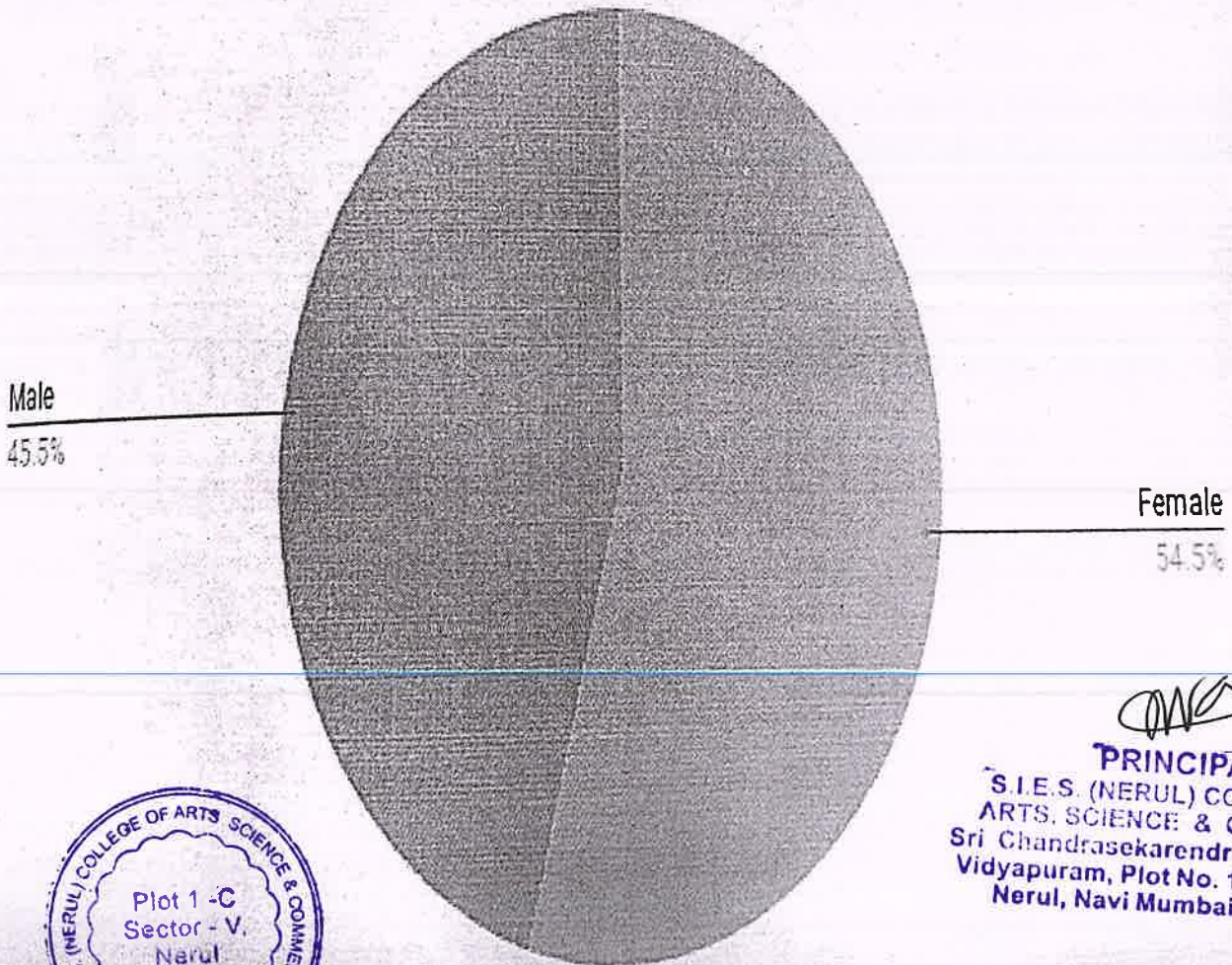
5.5 DATA COLLECTION- QUESTIONNAIRE


(Questionnaire link- <https://goo.gl/forms/TLQ8YiGshmX0ieua2>)

5.6 DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS:

Question 1: Gender

Count of Gender




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1 the above pie chart out of 100 customers, 44.9% were male customers & 55.1% were
male customers.

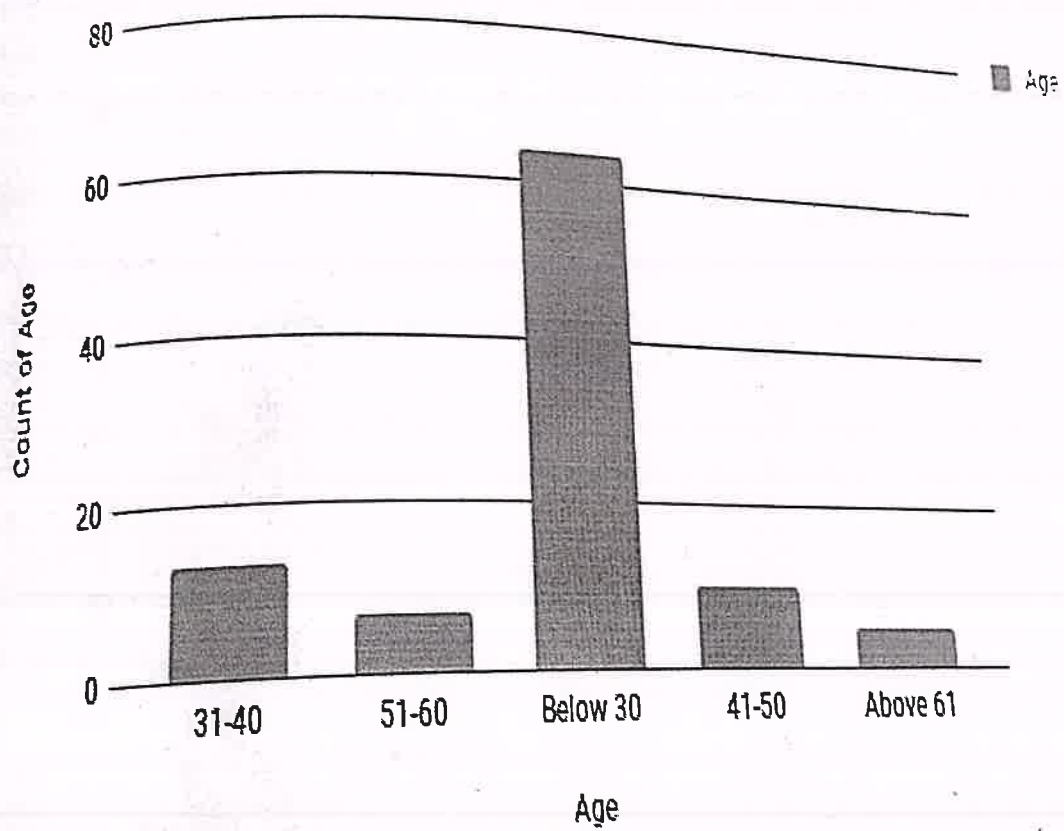
■ Age



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Question 2: Age

Count of Age



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- In the above bar diagram,
- There are 13 customers, who are in between 31 to 40 years.
- There are 7 customers, who are in between 51 to 60 years.
- There are 64 customers are below 30 years,
- There are 10 customers, who are in between 41-50 years.
- There are 6 customers are above 61 years.




CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

Though the Banking Ombudsman Scheme was introduced in the year 1995, with a view to do away with the banking customer complaints, the scheme was amended in subsequent years of 2002 and 2006. But the banks do not seem to have adopted the norms for their efficient functioning, that is the reason behind the increasing consumer cases against the banks, which are governed under the scheme.

In the system of Banking Ombudsman, the results are delivered very soon the procedures are fair together with cost, and proportionate to the nature of the issues involved. The system deals with cases at reasonable speed, is understandable to those who use it, is responsive to the needs of those who use it, and provides as much certainty as the nature of cases allows. This is true because over the past five years nearly 36,000 complaints are being resolved by the Banking Ombudsman under this Banking Ombudsman Scheme. Though the Banking Ombudsman is eligible enough to deliver the bank customer complaints at the earliest, yet the Consumer Redressal Forum/Commission is being taken resort of by most of the bank customers for their redressal of grievances with the bank. There as on is they are well popular among the common public which is lacking with the banking ombudsman and it's working. The Scheme needs popularity in the society for its more appropriateness and effectiveness so that the aggrieved bank customer with the services of the bank prefers to knock the door of the banking ombudsman for redressal. The scheme should provide more powers and levy more duties on the banking ombudsman so that they can easily be approachable by the aggrieved bank customer.

As number of complaint received are though significant and are handled but total consumer awareness needs to grow to get total satisfaction of consumer and BOS needs to handle complaints efficiently and promptly to not deny a consumer justice as its delayed is denied. Bank Ombudsman is limited to twenty-seven grounds on which a customer can file a complaint against a bank and there is a dire need to expand the scope of ombudsman in the changing IT environment.




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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of this report is to introduce the reader to the topic of "THE BANKING OMBUDSMAN". Reserve Bank of India introduced the Banking Ombudsman Scheme in the year 1995 as the apex level grievance redressal mechanism akin to the Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism primarily focusing the small and vulnerable class of bank customers for whom other avenues for redressal of grievance are cost prohibitive.

The first chapters introduce us about the banking system in India followed by the introduction to the banking ombudsman in the second chapter which covers the Banking ombudsman's meaning, history, jurisdiction, powers and duties.


In the third chapter is about the Banking Ombudsman scheme 2006. In this chapter the topics covered are importance, scopes and benefits of the scheme, application, funding, procedure for filing the complaints, the way of settling the customers complaints, ground of rejections, procedure for getting justice, banking ombudsman officer, brief review of the operations and how the banking ombudsman scheme 2006 is different from the 1995 scheme.

The fourth chapter tells us about different case study of the banking ombudsman which covers customers complaints on bank: for failing to take proper care of the safe deposits, for wrong advice given by the bank, for cheque got stolen from the drop box, internet banking and for refund money transferred to computer scammers.

The fifth chapter is prepared via primary data through a questionnaire of the banking ombudsman. It is filled from 100 customers of the banks to show the awareness and usefulness of the baking ombudsman.

After showing the observation and finding with the suggestion, the conclusion have made in the last (sixth) chapter.




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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms. Nawal Tisekar has satisfactorily carried out the Project work on the topic **SILVER AS AN INVESTMENT** .Under the guidance of Ms. Koel Roy Choudhury, in partial fulfillment of Bachelor of Financial Markets (BFM) Semester V as per the curriculum laid down by the University of Mumbai, during the academic year 2017 -2018.

Milind Vaidya

Principal:

Dr Milind Vaidya



Milind Vaidya

Priyanka Dukhande
05/12/17

Course Coordinator:

Ms Priyanka Dukhande

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Koel Roy Choudhury

Internal examiner/project guide :

Dr Koel Roy Choudhury



Anamika
05/12/17

External Examiner:

DECLARATION

I, **NAWAL TISEKAR**, a student of SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce T.Y.BFM, hereby declare that I have completed the project on the topic "SILVER AS AN INVESTMENT " for the academic year 2017-2018, under the kind guidance of **Prof. Koel Roy Choudhury** as a partial fulfillment of the course curriculum in the third year Bachelor Of Financial Markets, Semester V.

The information submitted herein is true and original to the best of my knowledge.



DATE :

30/11/17

Nawal Tisekar

NAWAL TISEKAR

[Signature]


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Silver's 2011-2015 down trend was broken in the first half of 2016, with prices rallying 55 percent. Prices have since weakened, but are still up around 17 percent from the 2015 low.
- The initial buying force came from fund buying, both short-covering and fresh buying, followed by ETF buying that took holdings to a record high in October.
- Fabrication and industrial demand remain weak; the exception is demand from the solar power industry where demand is expected to grow 11 percent this year.
- Given much political uncertainty in 2017, we predict that investment demand for Silver will strengthen further, which is expected to see the bull market resume.




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CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION TO SILVER

Silver is a metallic chemical element with the chemical symbol Ag and atomic number 47. A soft, white, lustrous transition metal, it has the highest electrical conductivity of any element and the highest thermal conductivity of any metal. The metal occurs naturally in its pure, free form (native silver), as an alloy with gold and other metals, and in minerals such as argentite and chlorargyrite. Most silver is produced as a by-product of copper, gold, lead, and zinc refining. Silver has long been valued as a precious metal, and it is used to make ornaments, jewelry, high-value tableware, utensils (hence the term silverware), and currency coins. Today, silver metal is also used in electrical contacts and conductors, in mirrors and in catalysis of chemical reactions. Its compounds are used in photographic film and dilute silver nitrate solutions and other silver compounds are used as disinfectants and microbiocides. While many medical antimicrobial uses of silver have been supplanted by antibiotics, further research into clinical potential continues.

CHARACTERISTICS :

Silver is a very ductile and malleable (slightly harder than gold) monovalent coin age metal with a brilliant white metallic luster that can take a high degree of polish. It has the highest electrical conductivity of all metals, even higher than copper, but its greater cost has prevented it from being widely used in place of copper for electrical purposes. Despite this, 13,540 tons were used in the electromagnets used for enriching uranium during World War II (mainly because of the war time shortage of copper).

Among metals, pure silver has the highest thermal conductivity (the non-metal diamond and super fluid helium are higher) and one of the highest optical reflectivities.

Silver also has the lowest contact resistance of any metal. Silver halides are photosensitive and are remarkable for their ability to record image that can later be developed chemically. Silver is stable in pure air and water, but tarnishes when it is exposed to air or water containing ozone or hydrogen sulfide, the latter forming a black layer of silver sulfide which can be cleaned off with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Silver has a brilliant white metallic luster that can take a high polish, and which is so characteristic that the name of the metal itself has become a colour name. Unlike copper and gold, the energy required to excite an electron from the filled d band to the s-p conduction band in silver is large



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SYMBOLIC ROLE :

Silver plays a certain role in mythology and has found various usage as a metaphor and in folklore. In folklore, silver was commonly thought to have mystic powers: for example, a bullet cast from silver is often supposed in such folklore the only weapon that is effective against a werewolf, witch, or other monsters. From this the idiom of a silver bullet developed into figuratively referring to any simple solution with very high effectiveness or almost miraculous results, as in the widely discussed software engineering paper No Silver Bullet. Silver also has more negative cultural meanings: the idiom thirty pieces of silver, referring to a reward for betrayal, references the bribe Judas Iscariot is said in the New Testament to have taken from Jewish leaders in Jerusalem to turn Jesus of Nazareth over to soldiers of the high priest Caiaphas. Silver production has also inspired figurative language. Ethically, silver also symbolizes greed and degradation of consciousness; this is the negative aspect, the perverting of its value.

Occurrence and production:

Silver is usually found in nature combined with other metals, or in minerals that contain silver compounds, generally in the form of sulfides such as galena (lead sulfide) or cerussite (lead carbonate). So the primary production of silver requires the smelting and then cupellation of argentiferous lead ores, a historically important process. Lead melts at 327 °C, lead oxide at 888 °C and silver melts at 960 °C. To separate the silver, the alloy is melted again at the high temperature of 960 °C to 1000 °C in an oxidizing environment. The lead oxidises to lead monoxide, then known as litharge, which captures the oxygen from the other metals present. The liquid lead oxide is removed or absorbed by capillary action into the hearth linings.

Today, silver metal is primarily produced instead as a secondary byproduct of electrolytic refining of copper, lead, and zinc, and by application of the Parkes process on lead bullion from ore that also contains silver. In such processes, silver follows the non-ferrous metal in question through its concentration and smelting, and is later purified out.

APPLICATIONS :

Currency :

The earliest known coins of the Western world were minted in the kingdom of Lydia around 600 BC. The coins of Lydia were made of electrum, which is a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver, that was available within the territory of Lydia. Since that time, silver



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CHAPTER 3 : INVESTMENT AVENUE

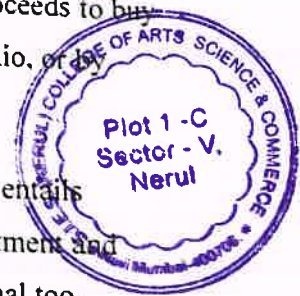
Saving means not spending all of your current income on consumption. Investing on the other hand, is choosing what assets to hold. We may choose to invest in safe assets, risk assets, or a combination of both. In the common usage, however, the term saving is often taken to mean investing in safe asset such as an insured bank account. It is easy to confuse saving with safe investing.

An investor's portfolio is simply his collection of investment assets. Once the portfolio is established, it is updated or rebalanced by selling existing securities and using the proceeds to buy new securities, by investing additional funds to increase the overall size of the portfolio, or by selling securities to decrease the size of the portfolio.

Investment is the sacrifice of certain present value for the uncertain future reward. It entails arriving at numerous decisions such as type, mix, amount, timing, grade etc. of investment and disinvestment. Further, such decision making has not only to be continuous but rational too. Broadly speaking, an investment decision is a tradeoff between risk and return. All investment choices are made at points of time in accordance with the personal investment ends and in contemplation of an uncertain future. Since investments in securities are revocable, investment ends are transient and investment environment is fluid, the reliable bases for reasoned expectations become more and more vague as one conceives of the distant future.

Investors in securities will, therefore, from time to time, reappraise and re-evaluate their investment commitments in the light of new information, changed expectations and ends. Traditionally, investment is defined as the current commitment of resources in order to achieve

later benefits. If resources and benefits take the form of money, investment is the present commitment of money for the purpose of receiving money later. In some cases, such as the purchase of a bank certificate of deposit, the amount of money to be obtained later is known exactly. However, in most situations the amount of money to be obtained later is uncertain. There is no broader view point of investment – based on the idea of flows of expenditures and receipts spanning a period of time. From this view point, the objective of investment is to tailor the pattern of these flows over time to be as desirable as possible. When expenditures and receipts are denominated in cash, the net receipts at any time period are termed cash flow, and the series of flows over several period is termed a cash flow stream.



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I. Employees Provident fund:

It includes the following benefits.

- a) PF Benefits
- b) Pension Benefits

a.. Provident Fund benefits:

- Employer also contributes to Members PF @ 12% (10% in case of certain companies).
- EPFO guarantees the Employer contribution and credits interest at such rates as determined by the Central Government.
- Member can withdraw from this accumulations to cater to financial exigencies in life - No need to refund unless misused.
- On resignation, the member can settle the account. i.e., the member gets his PF contribution, Employer Contribution and Interest.



b.. Pension Benefits:

i. Pension to Member

ii. Pension to Family (on death of member)

iii. Scheme Certificate:

1. This Certificate shows the service & family details of a member
2. This is issued if the member has not attained the age of retirement while leaving an establishment and applies for this certificate
3. Member can surrender this certificate while joining another establishment and the service stated in the certificate is added with the service one is gaining from the new establishment.
4. After attaining the age of 50 or above, the member can apply for Pension by surrendering this scheme certificate (if total service is atleast 10 years).
5. This is a better choice than Withdrawal Benefit, as a member dies holding a valid scheme certificate, his or her family will get pension (Death when not in service).

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CHAPTER 5 : INVESTMENT RULES

Rules for investing in silver :

1. When all else fails, there is silver.

No one likes to be a prophet of doom, but the simple truth is that silver is the world's money of last resort. Should a severe economic collapse occur, leaving paper assets worthless, silver will be primary currency for purchase of goods and services. (Gold will be a store of major wealth, but will be priced too high for day-to-day use.) Thus, every investor should own some physical silver-and store a portion of it where it's accessible in an emergency.

2. Start small- keep it simple.

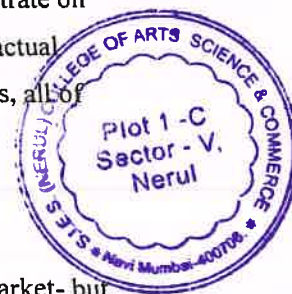
Too many investors, upon deciding to beef up the metals portion of their portfolio, buy too much physical silver at once-and in the wrong forms. Beginning metals investors should concentrate on pure bullion bars or coins, in smaller sizes, looking to pay a minimum premium over the actual metal value. Avoid commemorative coins, decorative items, jewelry and other collectibles, all of which carry large premiums and have limited resale markets.

3. Boost the buying power of your dollars with mining shares.

If you are a typical investor, you cannot expect to be an expert on silver and the silver market- but you can invest in the people who are. Once you have established a core holding of physical silver, leverage both your knowledge and your buying power by purchasing the stocks of mining companies. These shares are highly responsive to changes in silver prices, frequently producing much higher percentage returns than the metal itself.

4. Dollar – cost average to lower your costs – and increase your discipline.

Dollar-cost averaging is an ideal way to implement Rule 2. By making same dollar purchases at regular time intervals, you wind up buying more metal when prices are low and less when they are high. This approach helps you develop discipline, erasing the “trader” mentality that infects many market participants and instead fostering an “investment” philosophy. Dollar-cost averaging also eases some of the sting when prices move against you, allowing you to view the downturn as an improved buying opportunity rather than a disappointing loss.



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This is to certify that, Ms. Anisha. S. Shelar, Roll No.: 2043477, student of Third Year B.M.S., Semester-V (2017- 2018) has successfully completed the project on,

“The Training and Development Programme at Idemitsu Lube Pvt. Ltd.”

under the guidance of Prof. Farheen Hamdulay.

Ananya Gon

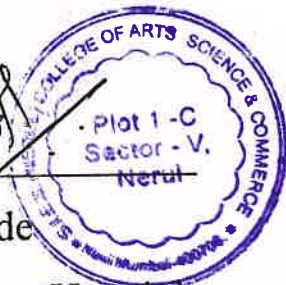
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23-05-2017

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms. Anisha Subhash Shelar, has undergone one month Industrial Training in our organization from 24-04-2017 to 23-05-2017. During her training period she was involved in understanding of basics of HR & Administration department and allied activities. Her main area of learning was in the domain of "Training & Development".

During this period we found her hardworking, enthusiastic and devoted towards his work.

We extend our best wishes for her future.

For Idemitsu Lube India Pvt. Ltd.

Satish Desai
Sr. Manager HR & Administration



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Declaration

I, Anisha. S. Shelar, a student of T.Y.B.M.S. Semester-V (2017-2018) hereby declare that I have completed the project on

"The Training and Development Programme at Idemitsu Lube Pvt.Ltd."

The information submitted is true and original to the best of my knowledge.



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Roll number: 2043477

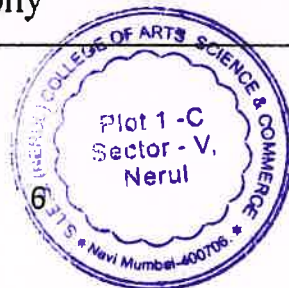
Anisha. S. Shelar

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Executive Summary

Having interned with "Idemitsu Lube Pvt. Ltd" for 1 month and after experiencing the industrial world, I decided to prepare a project on the effective training and development programme carried out by the Idemitsu to retain their employees in organization.

My topic is concerned with the employee's training and development at Idemitsu. Thus, through this report, I shall lay emphasis on history of Idemitsu, how it grew its business, their HSE policy for the safety and maintenance of health and welfare facilities in the overall organization for employees as well other staffs, also share my personal experience while working with the firm and their steps and methods in carrying out effective training and development programme.

In today's scenario, change is the order of day and only way to deal with it is to learn and grow. Employees are the precious gems for the organization, so it's time to realize that "TRAIN AND RETAIN" is the mantra of new millennium.




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5) **Improves Productivity**: Through training the need of an employee get fulfilled. If he/she lacks in some areas that will be trained by the trainer. As this will happen, it will lead to the efficient performance of the workers increasing overall productivity of the company. They also gain new tactics of overcoming challenges when they face them.

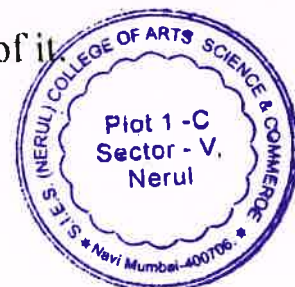
6) **Reduced Cost**: Training and development program results with optimal utilization of resources in a company. There is no wastage of resources, which may cause extra expenses. Accidents are reduced, as all the machines and resources are handled safely and used economically.

7) **Improved Quality of Products and Services**: Employees gain standard methods to use in their tasks. They are also able to maintain uniformity in the output they give. This results with a company that gives satisfying services or products to the customers.

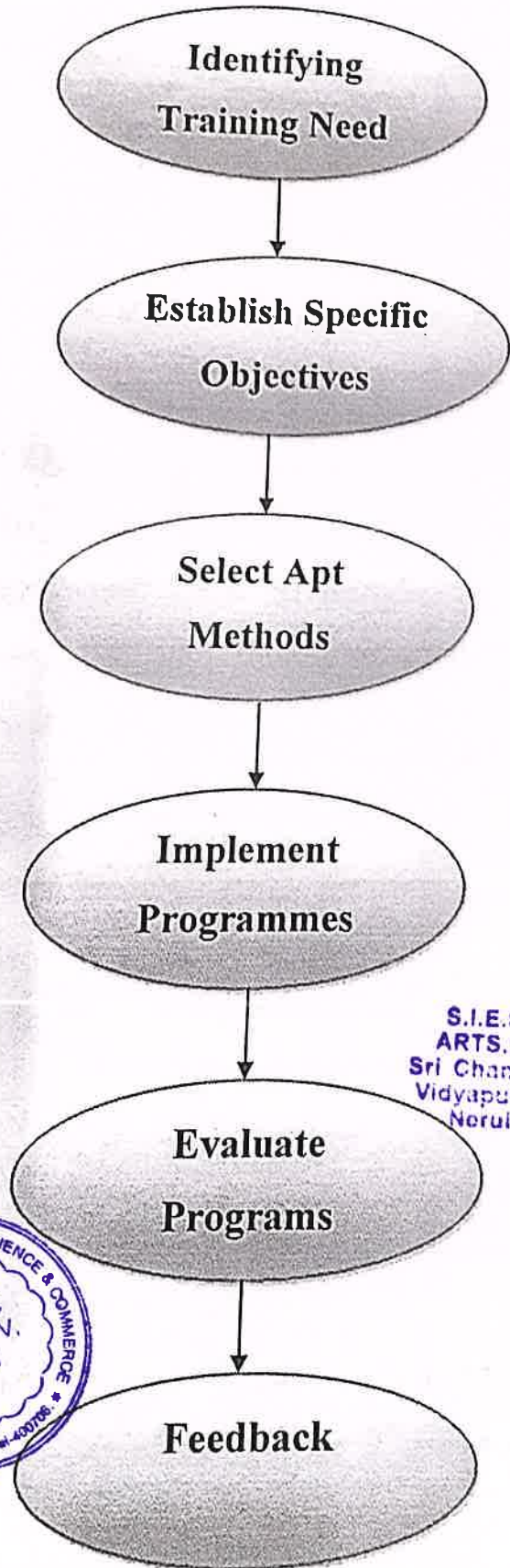


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Thus, these are the few points to highlight why training is a must in every organization, whether small or large; every employee needs training as no one is perfect in their work. Some of them may need to brush up their skills and some have to learn them. So training is one of the ways to retain employees in the organization and make them feel that they are the part of it.

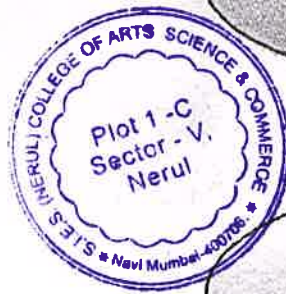


Process of Training and Development



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Training Need Analysis

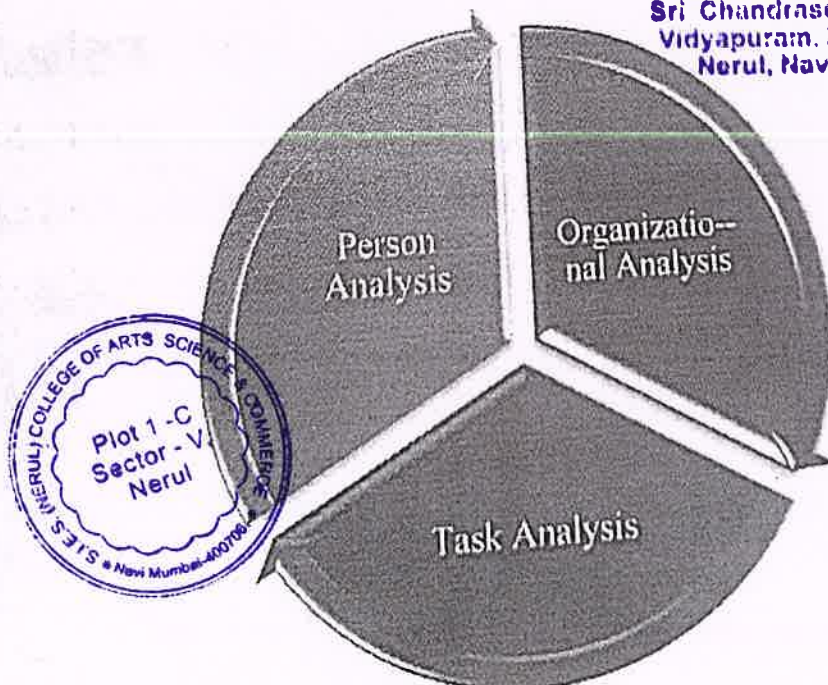
Training Need Analysis is an organizational intervention. A well planned and designed analysis helps the organization to a greater extent.

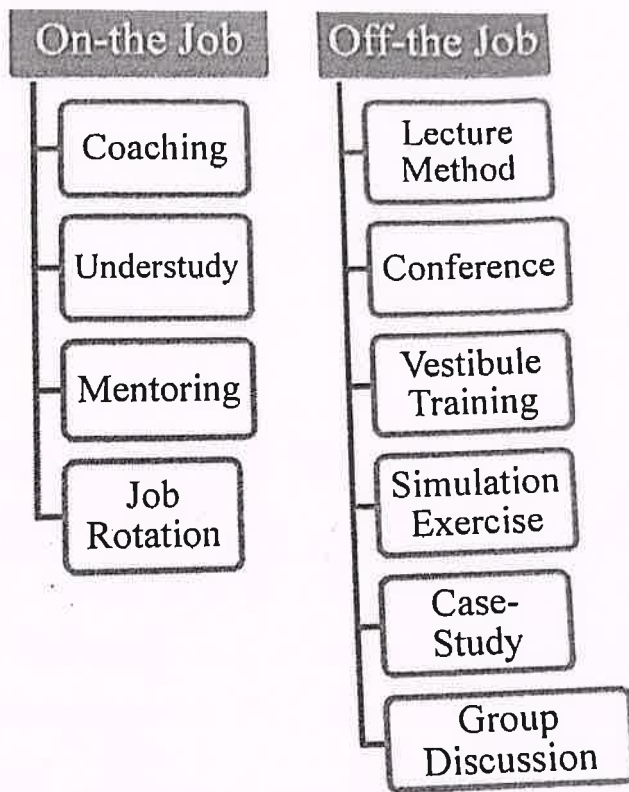
Training Need Analysis (TNA) is the method of determining if a training need exists and, if it does, what training is required to fill the gap. TNA seeks to identify accurately the levels of the present situation.

Training Need = Desired Capability – Current Capability of the Participants

Training Need Analysis requires **three** different types of analyses:

- 1) Organizational Analysis
- 2) Task Analysis
- 3) Person Analysis





The training methods can be used for training for employees. The classified into 2 types:

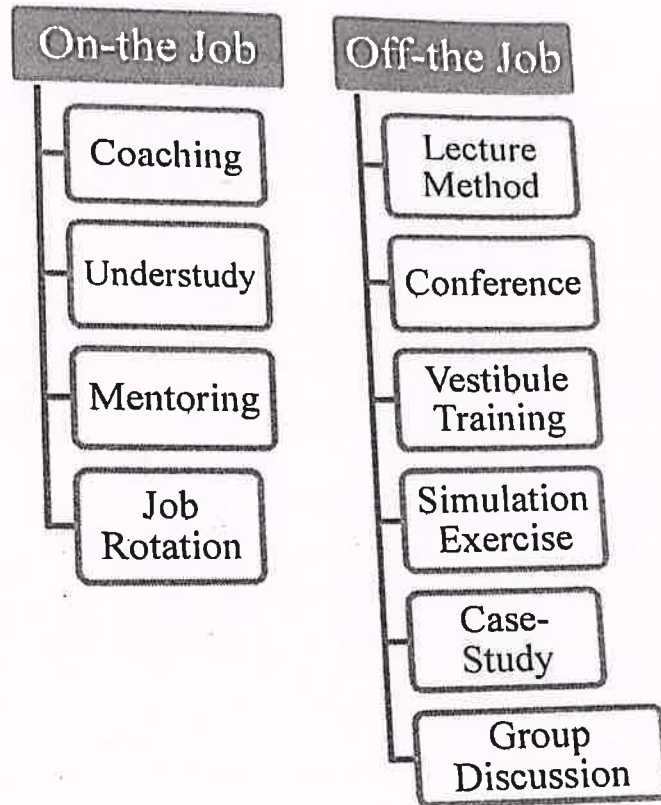
1) On-the Job Method

2) Off-the Job Method



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Methods of Training and Development



The training methods can be used for training for employees. The methods are classified into 2 types:

- 1) On-the Job Method
- 2) Off-the Job Method



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Objectives achieved

After completion of my internship, there are certain objectives which got achieved. They are as follows-

- ✓ As I was new to the environment, I learnt how one has to be confident, accountable, smart, responsible one has to be in his work.
- ✓ I learnt of being positive throughout my internship as being an organization. there may be many ups and downs.
- ✓ I developed a skill required to communicate with the senior in a professional manner.
- ✓ I also developed little bit time management skills to complete project in a give time.
- ✓ Gains the theoretical knowledge about my topic, i.e; "Training and Development at Idemitsu Lube Pvt.Ltd".


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- ✓ I learnt the importance of team work in organization as I was working with people in same field with same project topic.



I learnt about the HSE Policy which Idemitsu follows. As being an intern accidents might happen without any calls so they have to prepared for it and as much as accidents they can by taking proper measures.

Conclusion

The experience in the industry and completion of my project on subject training and development made me learn the importance of it in every organization. Without this, organization will be able to sustain their employees for a longer period.

Thus, my internship taught me the importance of training and development and theoretical knowledge related to it. I had certain objectives which I wanted to achieve during my internship and so it got. In today's scenario, changes are done on a daily basis and the only way to deal with it is to learn and grow.

Sustaining employees should be one of the mantras of the organization and so it is. Idemitsu. As earlier said, Idemitsu works on 5 principles, "Great-Family Like System", "Don't Be A Slave For Money", "Respect For Human Beings", "A Bridge From Producer To Consumer" and "Independence and Autonomy" this means it considers employees as a family and to sustain them training and development programmes are conducted.

Finally, I would like to conclude with the thing that from this internship all my objectives got achieved as well as I also learnt new skills and gained knowledge on my topic.



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(NAAC ACCREDITED 'A' GRADE)

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This is to certify that **Ms. SHIVANI SANJAY DEOKAR** has successfully completed the project entitled "**GEO-SPATIAL INFO-TECH SOLUTION**" at **SIES (NERUL) College of Arts, Science and Commerce** for a partial fulfillment for the award of Degree in Bachelor of Science (Information Technology) under the University of Mumbai during the academic year 2017-2018.

Sutkar
21/04/18

PROJECT GUIDE



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Shreyas

HEAD OF THE



Praveen L

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

EXAMINED
Date

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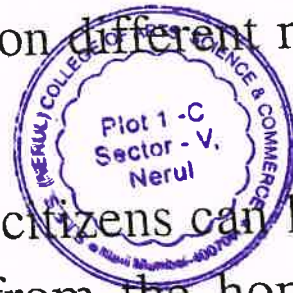
ABSTRACT


Local bodies like municipalities need to collect different kind of taxes from the citizens. Every citizen need to pay Water Bills and Electricity Bills to the particular authorities. Actually a citizen want to pay his municipal tax means he should go to municipal office and collect the necessary bill, pay there only. Same as water and electricity bill. This is not an easy job to get all these tax information in different authorities now days.

For that purpose we are developing this application, which collect the tax information from different authorities based on the house no's and owner name by using **Web Services** and stores the data in its own database. For getting the information regarding taxes citizens need to register first. The bills are calculating on different modes like annual, half yearly, quarterly etc.

By using the user-id and password citizens can log into the system and collect the necessary information from the home page. For every user need to provide his house no and owner name. By clicking on the search button they will get their own

- House Details
- Electricity Bill Details
- Water Bill Details
- Municipality Bill Details
- Pending Bills
- Dues




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INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Local bodies like municipalities need to collect different kind of taxes from the citizens. Every citizen need to pay Water Bills and Electricity Bills to the particular authorities. Actually a citizen want to pay his municipal tax means he should go to municipal office and collect the necessary bill, pay there only. Same as water and electricity bills. This is not an easy job to get all these tax information in different authorities now days.

For that purpose we are developing this application, which can collect the tax information from different authorities based on the house numbers and owner name by using **Web Services** and stores the data in our own database. For getting the information regarding taxes citizens need to register first. The bills are calculating on different modes like annual, half yearly, quarterly etc...




1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

Local bodies are classified into Municipal Corporations, Municipalities of different grades depending upon the population and income of the Urban Local Body. These Urban Local Bodies have been constituted with the objective of discharging certain.

Obligatory functions like

- Supply of Drinking Water
- Providing Water connection to houses
- Sending water bills to houses


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SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

After analyzing the requirements of the task to be performed, the next step is to analyze the problem and understand its context. The first activity in the phase is studying the existing system and other is to understand the requirements and domain of the new system. Both the activities are equally important, but the first activity serves as a basis of giving the functional specifications and then successful design of the proposed system. Understanding the properties and requirements of a new system is more difficult and requires creative thinking and understanding of existing running system is also difficult, improper understanding of present system can lead diversion from solution.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the flexibility of the uses the interface has been developed a graphics concept in mind, associated through a browser interface. The GUI'S at the top level have been categorized as

1. Administrative user interface
2. The operational or generic user interface



The administrative user interface concentrates on the consistent information that is practically, part of the organizational activities and which needs proper authentication for the data collection. The interfaces help the administrations with all the transactional states like Data insertion, Data deletion and Data updating along with the extensive data search capabilities.

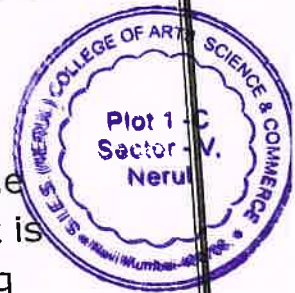

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SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The main purpose for preparing this document is to give a general insight into the analysis and requirements of the existing system or situation and for determining the operating characteristics of the system.

Scope: This Document plays a vital role in the development life cycle (SDLC) and it describes the complete requirement of the system. It is meant for use by the developers and will be the basic during testing phase. Any changes made to the requirements in the future will have to go through formal change approval process.



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DEVELOPERS RESPONSIBILITIES OVERVIEW:

The developer is responsible for:

- Developing the system, which meets the SRS and solving all the requirements of the system?
- Demonstrating the system and installing the system at client's location after the acceptance testing is successful.
- Submitting the required user manual describing the system interfaces to work on it and also the documents of the system.
- Conducting any user training that might be needed for using the system.
- Maintaining the system for a period of one year after installation.

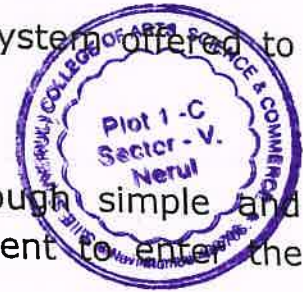
CONCLUSION

It has been a great pleasure for me to work on this exciting and challenging project. This project proved good for me as it provided practical knowledge of not only programming in ASP.NET and C#.NET web based application and to some extent Windows Application and SQL Server, but also about all handling procedure related with "Geo-Spatial Info-Tech Solutions". It also provides knowledge about the latest technology used in developing web enabled application and client server technology that will be great demand in future. This will provide better opportunities and guidance in future in developing projects independently.

BENEFITS:

The project is identified by the merits of the system offered to the user. The merits of this project are as follows: -

- It's a web-enabled project.
- This project offers user to enter the data through simple and interactive forms. This is very helpful for the client to enter the desired information through so much simplicity.
- The user is mainly more concerned about the validity of the data, whatever he is entering. There are checks on every stages of any new creation, data entry or updation so that the user cannot enter the invalid data, which can create problems at later date.
- Sometimes the user finds in the later stages of using project that he needs to update some of the information that he entered earlier. There are options for him by which he can update the records. Moreover there is restriction for his that he cannot change the primary data field. This keeps the validity of the data to longer extent.
- User is provided the option of monitoring the records he entered earlier. He can see the desired records with the variety of options provided by him.




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- From every part of the project the user is provided with the links through framing so that he can go from one option of the project to other as per the requirement. This is bound to be simple and very friendly as per the user is concerned. That is, we can say that the project is user friendly which is one of the primary concerns of any good project.
- Data storage and retrieval will become faster and easier to maintain because data is stored in a systematic manner and in a single database.
- Decision making process would be greatly enhanced because of faster processing of information since data collection from information available on computer takes much less time than manual system.
- Allocating of sample results becomes much faster because at a time the user can see the records of last years.
- Easier and faster data transfer through latest technology associated with the computer and communication.
- Through these features it will increase the efficiency, accuracy and transparency,

LIMITATIONS:

- The size of the database increases day-by-day, increasing the load on the database back up and data maintenance activity.
- Training for simple computer operations is necessary for the users working on the system.



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FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- This System being web-based and an undertaking of Cybe Security Division, needs to be thoroughly tested to find out an security gaps.
- A console for the data centre may be made available to allow th personnel to monitor on the sites which were cleared for hosti during a particular period.
- Moreover, it is just a beginning, further the system may utilized in various other types of auditing operation viz. Netw auditing or similar process/workflow based applications...



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PROJECT REPORT
ON
BLOOD BANK APPLICATION.

SUBMITTED

TO

MUMBAI UNIVERSITY

BY

PRIYANKA SUNILKUMAR SHUKLA

(TYBSc.Computer Science)

2017-2018



496CS

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Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswati Vidyapuram,
Plot I-C ,Sector V, Nerul, Navi Mumbai-400706**Certificate**

This is to certify that the project entitled "**Blood Bank Application**" developed in Android Studio using Java ,XML Language is successfully completed by Ms. Priyanka Sunilkumar Shukla of Third Year Bachelor of Science (Computer Science) as per the requirement Of University of Mumbai in part fulfilment for the completion of Degree of Bachelor of Science (Computer Science). This is also to certify that this is the original work of the candidate done during the academic year 2017-18.

Seat No:

Date of Submission:

DIJ

Prof. Padmaleela Damaraju

(Project Guide)

Date: 17/3/18*Alpana Pandey*

Prof. Alpana Pandey

(Documentation in charge)

Date: 16/3/18*Mes*
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Prof. Padmaleela Damaraju

(Coordinator)

Date: 17/3/18*Dr. Milind Vaidya*

External Examiner

Date: 25/04/18*Dr. Milind Vaidya*

Dr. Milind Vaidya

(Principal)

PREFACE

It provides me a great opportunity to present this project on the topic i.e. "Blood Bank Application". This is a mobile based application created in Android Studio using Java and Xml language as front-end and Firebase as back-end.

This project acts as an important role in saving life of human beings and which is also its main aim. The project Android Blood Bank Application is developed so that users can view the information about registered blood donors such as name, address, and other such personal information along with their details of blood group and other medical information of donor. The main aim of developing this application is to reduce the time to a great extent that is spent in searching for the right donor and the availability of blood required. Thus this application provides the required information in no time and also helps in quicker decision making.

This report consists of all the basic knowledge needed for software development along with various diagrams and charts. I have taken complete care to include almost all modules related to the topic and put it up in an interesting and an attractive format. I have worked with commitment right from the initialization of the project and continuing all the way till its completion.



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Review of the project is an unending process. It may contain errors, as there is always a scope for improvements. The content of the project is true and verified and aims to give a simple and clear understanding of the design and implementation of the software.

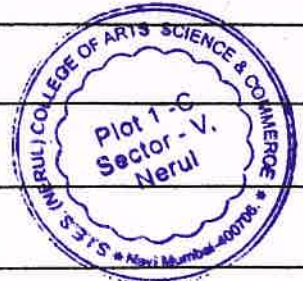
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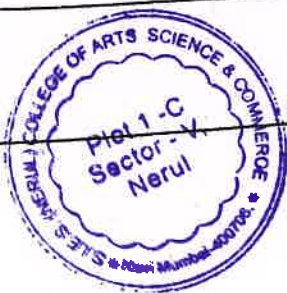
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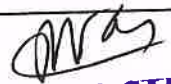
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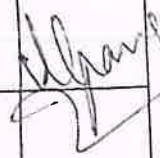
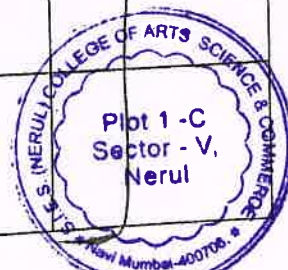
Blood Bank Application

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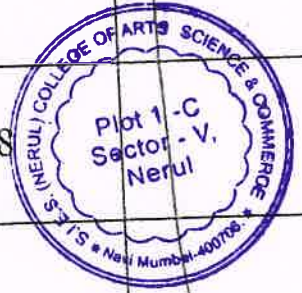




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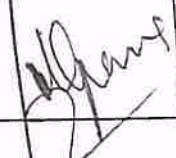


Phase Completion Table

Phase Title	Starting Date	Expected Date of Completion	Actual Time Of Completion	Remarks
1.Preliminary Investigation	10/11/17	26/11/17	25/11/17	
1.1 Introduction		10/11/17	10/11/17	
1.2 Existing System & its Disadvantages		12/11/17	12/11/17	
1.3 Proposed System & its Advantages		14/11/17	14/11/17	
1.4 Feasibility Study		17/11/17	17/11/17	
1.5 Components	 PRINCIPAL	22/11/17	22/11/17	
1.6 Gantt Chart	S.I.E.S. (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi Vidyapuram, Plot No. 1-C, Sector-V, Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400 706.	26/11/17	26/11/15	
2.System Analysis	1/12/17	12/12/15	10/12/15	
2.1 Event Table		1/12/17	1/12/17	


Blood Bank Application

2.2 Use Case Diagram		2/12/17	2/12/17	
2.3 ERD		3/12/17	3/12/17	
2.4 Activity Diagram		4/12/17	4/12/17	
2.5 Class Diagram		6/12/17	5/12/17	
2.6 Object Diagram		9/12/17	6/12/17	
2.7 Sequence Diagram		11/12/17	10/12/17	
2.8 State Diagram		12/12/17	12/12/17	
3. System Design	18/12/18	15/1/18	15/1/18	
3.1 Converting ERD to tables		18/12/18	18/12/18	
3.2 Class Diagram	 PRINCIPAL S.I.E.S. (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathy Vidyapuram, Plot No. 1-C, Sector-V, Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400 706.	8/1/18	7/1/18	
3.3 Component Diagram		10/1/18	10/1/18	

Blood Bank Application

3.4	Deployment Diagram		13/1/18	12/1/18	
3.5	Package Diagram		15/1/18	15/1/18	
4. System Coding		20/1/18	19/2/18	19/2/18	
4.1	Menu Tree/ Site map		20/1/18	18/1/18	
4.2	List of Tables with attributes		24/1/18	23/1/18	
4.3	Validations		28/1/18	28/1/18	
4.5	Screen Layouts & Report Layouts		12/2/18	11/2/18	
5. System Implementations/ Uploading		13/2/18	26/2/18	26/2/18	
6. Project Report Submission			5/3/18	5/3/18	PRINCIPAL S.I.E.S. (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathy, Vidyapuram, Plot No 1-C, Sector-V, Nerul, Navli Mumbai - 400 706.
6.1	Future Enhancements		1/3/18	28/2/18	

Blood Bank Application

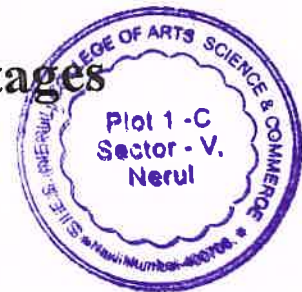
6.2 References & Bibliography		5/3/18	5/3/18	
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I] PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

- ✚ Organisational overview
- ✚ Description of the system
- ✚ Limitations of current system
- ✚ Proposed system and it's advantages
- ✚ Feasibility study
- ✚ Stakeholders
- ✚ Technologies used
- ✚ Gantt chart



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TECHNOLOGIES USED

Front end : Android (Android Studio 3.0.1)

Back end : Firebase

Software requirements:

- Microsoft Windows 7/8/10 (32-bit or 64-bit)
- JDK 8

Hardware requirements:

MS

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- 2 GB RAM minimum, 8 GB RAM recommended
- 2 GB of available disk space minimum, 4 GB Recommended (500 MB for IDE + 1.5 GB for Android SDK and emulator system image)
- 1280 x 800 minimum screen resolution
- For accelerated emulator: 64-bit operating system on a Intel processor with support for Intel VT-x, Intel EM64T (Intel 64), and Execute Disable (XD) Bit functionality.



GANTT CHART

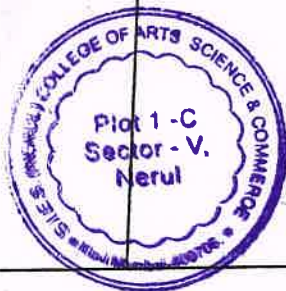
Task Name	Starti ng Date	Time of Com pletio n	N o v	D e c	J A N	F e b	M a r
Planning for the system for Library	10/11 /17	26/11 /17	■	■			
Defining Problem			■				
Defining Current System				■			
Developing Current System				■			
System Analysis	1/12/ 17	10/12 /17					
Fact Finding				■			
Use Case Diagram				■			
Object Diagram					■		
Activity Diagram						■	
Sequence/Collaboratio n Diagram						■	
System Design	18/12 /17	15/1/ 18					
Convert ERD into Tables						■	
Component Diagram						■	
Package Diagram						■	
Deployment Diagram						■	



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EVENT TABLE

	Event	Source	Trigger	Use Case	Responses	Destination
1	User wants to signup	Sign Up	User	SignUp	Email id and password stored.	User,Admin
2	User logs in	Login	User	Login	Email id and password authenticated	User,Admin
3	User selects blood group		User	Views donors	List of donors retrieved.	User.



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FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

However perfect a system may seem to be, there is always a scope for improvement. This Blood Bank Application is no exception.

However, any new needs do not arise all at once. They surface as per course of time. Some aspects were not considered and some new can be added in the system to cater changing user requirements.

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1. Rendering a profile page for the users.
2. Using location based services to enlist the donors according to the location selected.
3. Providing a count of the donors per blood group in the database.





PROJECT REPORT

ON

“TeacherAssistantApp”

PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
M.Sc.(Information Technology) 2017 - 2018

In the Subject Head

Project (IV Semester)



SUBMITTED BY

BALAJI VENKATRATNAM PALAMANGALAM

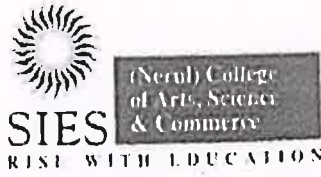
UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

PROF. (MRS) ARTI BANSODE

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NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI 400706

Project Certificate

This is to certify that the project entitled "TeacherAssistantApp" is undertaken by

BALAJI VENKATRATNAM PALAMANGALAM

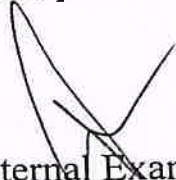
SEAT NO



In partial fulfilment of M.Sc. I.T. Part 2 (Semester IV), 2017 Examination and has not submitted for any other examination and does not form part of any other course undergone by the candidate.

It is further certified that they have completed all required phases of the Project.


Project Guide


External Examiner


28/4/18
Head of Department





Principal




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PROJECT STATEMENT:

To design and implement "TeacherAssistantApp" by using Android Studio.

OBJECTIVE:

The aim of this project is to develop an application that allows Teacher take student attendance. This Android app for teachers support basic functionalities such as adding student to each class/department, save notes, make schedules for classes etc. It also provides a CGPA (Cumulative Grade Point Average) calculator that basically calculate grade point average from the given grade points.



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Description of project:

- This app contains user side.
- In user side ,user can register name, username, password and phone number and then can login into the app.
- Once logged in teacher(user) can view , edit , take attendance of student.
- The user can also have option to set scheduler for remainder and calculate cgpa.
- All the data are stored at server side so multiple user can utilize the app functionality.

Functionality present in project:


- Login for user
- Take attendance and keep them class wise
- Add New student. View each student's attendance separately
- Edit Student/Attendance later
- Save notes subject wise
- Automatic notification about notes available when the teacher takes attendance
- Schedule classes
- CGPA calculator
- Simple and Material designed interface




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- The application has been tested under all criteria. All phases of development were conceived using methodologies. The application executes successfully by fulfilling the objectives of the project.
- The user can easily register himself and can login to the application. Once logged in, user can perform various activities like add student, edit student, take attendance, create notes, schedule period, calculate CGPA and get the detail attendance history of the particular student.
- Further extensions to this application can be made required with minor modification.



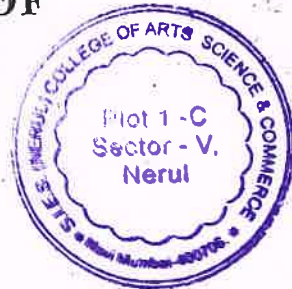

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PROJECT PROPOSAL (SYNOPSIS)
ON
“A KEY LESS WAY TO DEAL WITH PICTURE
ENCRYPTION”

SUBMITTED BY
POOJA BORKAR

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
MS. SUREKHA KOHLE

SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
M.Sc. COMPUTER SCIENCE SEMESTER III
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-2018



UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
Department of Computer Science



MS

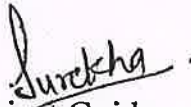
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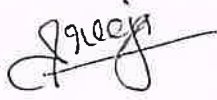
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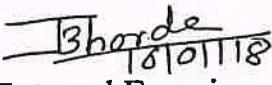
CERTIFICATE

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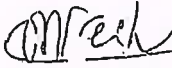
This is to certify that Ms. Pooja Borkar has satisfactorily completed the Project Proposal (Synopsis) on "A Keyless way to deal with picture encryption" to be submitted in the partial fulfilment of Master of Science in Computer Science during the academic year 2017-2018.


Project Guide
Date: 10/01/18

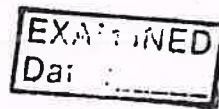

Head of the Department
Date: 12/01/18


External Examiner
Date: 10/01/18




Principal
Date:

Date:



College Stamp




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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. S. S.", written over the printed name of the Principal.

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Introduction

Nowadays, the transmission of knowledge through laptop networks is increasing immensely. therefore, the security of the transmitted information becomes necessary. Cryptography is that the desired technique to produce security of the transmitted information. There are 2 processes in cryptography. cryptography is that the 1st method within which the plain text or legible text is regenerate into cipher text or illegible text.

The second method is named coding method within which the cipher text or illegible text is regenerate to plain text or legible text. To cypher information, we tend to apply associate degree cryptography algorithmic program at the sender finish and to reveal the info at the receiving finish, we tend to apply a coding algorithmic program.

In this paper tend to study the approach of image cryptography victimization the construct of image SDS that's sieving, dividing and shuffling. There are 2 approaches for encrypting images; 1st one by victimization algorithmic program and keys and, second approach is dividing the image into shares for secrecy. Since the primary approach suffered from some disadvantages equivalent to restricted key size and high price of building the secure algorithms, we tend to are adopting the second approach for securing the image.

This project describes SDS technique for image cryptography technique is enforced with the SDS algorithmic rule and involves 3 steps. In the first step (Sieving) the key image is split into primary colours. In step 2 (Division) these split pictures square measure arbitrarily divided. In step 3 (Shuffling) these divided shares square measure then shuffled every inside itself. Finally, these shuffled shares square measure combined to come up with the specified random shares.

While representing colours, additive and also the subtractive colour models square measure the foremost most popular models. within the RGB or the additive model, the 3 primary colours i.e. Red, Green, Blue square measure mixed to come up with the specified colours. the colours as visible on the pc monitor square measure

Associate in Nursing example of the additive model. equally once exploitation the CMY or the subtractive model, the colours square measure painted by the degree of the sunshine mirrored by the coloured objects. during this theme Cyan(C) Magenta (M) and Yellow (Y) pigments square measure accustomed turn out the specified vary of colours.

Since our planned technique involves computation throughout the encoding and decoding stages and also the results square measure to be viewed on the pc monitors thus it's natural for United States to use the additive colour model.



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On a monitor a picture could also be thought as dimension \times Height \times dimensional matrix, with every entry within the matrix representing a pixel worth. every of these pixels may be a series of bits composed of values representing the RGB values. eight bits (255) every for R,G,B), sixteen bits (4 bits every for R,G,B), twenty four bits (8 bits every for R,G,B), forty eight bits (16 bits every for R,G,B) etc. square measure a number of the usually used RGB schemes. Figure 2 represents the illustration of R/G/B values for a private pic.

If n be the amount of bits used for representing any primary colour, then a complete of 2^n colours are often painted by communicating the 3 primary colours. The values of every primary colour can then vary from zero to $(2^n - 1)$.

The scheme that we tend to gift here may be a (n, t) threshold scheme i.e. for retrieving a secret image that has been divided into t shares all t shares square measure needed. No shares singly convey any data regarding the key image, nor do a mixture of set of random shares, the first image can safely be retrieved from the entire set of random shares.



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Abstract

Maintaining the secrecy and confidentiality of images is a vibrant area of research, with two different approaches being followed, the first being encrypting the images through encryption algorithms using keys, the other approach involves dividing the image into random shares to maintain the images secrecy.

Unfortunately, heavy computation cost and key management limit the employment of the first approach and the poor quality of the recovered image from the random shares limit the applications of the second approach. In this paper we propose a novel approach without the use of encryption keys.

The approach employs Sieving, Division and Shuffling to generate random shares such that with minimal computation, the original secret image can be recovered from the random shares without any loss of image quality.



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Literature Survey

Image Encryption means that, convert the image into unreadable format. Digital visual data is organized into rectangular arrays frames. Elements of array are denoted as pixel. Each pixel is a numerical value. In "Digital Signatures" [1], the digital signature issued to encrypt the message by adding it, bit-wise, to the encoded version of the original image.

The digital signature is treated like additive noise, which can be recovered at the receiver end. To be able to recover the digital signature, an error control code is used to encode the original image. An error control code takes in the original image and adds redundancy in a known manner so that the bits corrupted by noise can be recovered. In our case, the digital signature is the noise that is added to the image after error control coding.

The addition operation is equivalent to the XOR operation. We have used the BCH error control code to encode our original image. The original image is used to compute the digital signature. The image is then encoded using an appropriate BCH code. The digital signature is added block wise to the encoded image. The resulting image is the encrypted image.

"Chaos Theory" [2], the image encryption algorithm includes two steps. Firstly, the image fusion is completed between the original image and the key-image. Then the pixel values of the fusion-image are encrypted by Henon chaotic system.

"Shared key" [3], the scheme directly works on the quantized DCT coefficients and the resulting noise-like shares are also stored in the JPEG format. The decryption process is lossless preserving the original JPEG data. Monochrome Images: The lossy version of JPEG image compression uses discrete cosine transforms (DCT). A monochrome image is first split into 8×8 non-overlapping blocks of pixels. An 8×8 DCT is applied to each block and the resulting coefficients are scalar quantized using a quantization matrix.

The quantized coefficients are then converted from a two-dimensional representation to a one-dimensional vector by a process known as zigzag scanning and sent to an entropy coder that uses either Huffman or arithmetic coding. Colour Images and JPEG Modes: This scheme uses the same JPEG approach to handle colour images. Since the resulting image shares are JPEG images, any colour space that can be handled by JPEG is also suitable for our application. JPEG supports up to 255 components in one image and hence support for a large variety of image formats.



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Chaos Theory on image Encryption

In mathematics and physics, chaos theory describes the behaviour of certain nonlinear dynamical systems that, under certain conditions, exhibit dynamics that are highly sensitive to initial conditions. As a result of this sensitivity, the behaviour of chaotic systems appears to be random as a result of the exponential growth of errors in the initial conditions.

This apparently chaotic behaviour occurs even though these systems are deterministic in the sense that their future dynamics are well defined by their initial conditions, and there are no random elements involved. A chaotic dynamical system is a deterministic system that exhibits seemingly random behaviour as a result of its sensitive dependence on its initial conditions and can never be specified with infinite precision. The behaviour of a chaotic system is unpredictable; therefore, it resembles noise

The close relationship between chaos and cryptography makes a chaos-based cryptographic algorithm a natural candidate for secure communication and cryptography. Chaotic maps and cryptographic algorithms (or, more generally, maps defined on finite sets) have similar properties, such as sensitivity to changes in the initial conditions and parameters, pseudorandom behaviour, and unstable periodic orbits with long periods. In a cryptographic algorithm, repeated encryption rounds lead to the desired diffusion and confusion properties of the algorithm. Iterations of a chaotic map spread the initial region over the entire phase space. The parameters of the chaotic map may represent the key to the encryption algorithm. An important difference between chaos and cryptography is that encryption transformations are defined on finite sets, whereas chaos has meaning only for real numbers.

Moreover, at present, the notion of cryptographic security and the performance of cryptographic algorithms have no counterpart in chaos theory. In summary, we note that chaos-based encryption techniques are considered promising candidates for practical applications because these techniques provide an effective combination of speed, high security, complexity, reasonable computational overhead and computational power. Chaotic maps have attracted the attention of cryptographers as a result of the following fundamental properties.



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Shared key encryption of JPEG colour images

A secret sharing encryption scheme creates several (n) shares of the original information and distributes to n participants. The decryption is carried out by using a prescribed number (k , $k \leq n$) of subset shares. Fewer than k shares are insufficient to reconstruct the original data. The scheme proposed in generated two shared key images from a given binary image as a printed page and a transparency of the same size. When the transparency is stacked on top of the printed page, the original image is formed. The two keys are generated in such a way that the share images are "random" looking with no semblance to the original image. It is a highly secure mechanism since the decryption is being performed by the human visual system when both shares are brought together. This is a 2-out-of-2 or $\{2,2\}$ secret sharing method. An extension to k out of n secret sharing where k stacked

images are needed to reconstruct the clear image has also been developed. Several publications that followed this development extended the basic visual cryptography using concepts from digital half toning [2, 3] to address grey scale images and colour pictures [4,5]. In many of these schemes, the encryption-decryption process is lossy. The original image is transformed into a halftones image before deriving the share images. Half toning is a lossy process. Furthermore, in many of the proposed schemes the reconstruction from the k shared images create a lossy version of the half-toned image itself. This led to several researchers' efforts on improving contrast quality of the decrypted images.



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Business Communication

PAGE No.

Bcom

DATE

31/3/18

QD) Fill in the blanks (5 marks)

1. The interview call letter must be sent few days in advance.
2. Counselling helps to improve the efficiency & motivation of the employee.
3. Chairperson plays the role of a leader in a meeting.
4. A question on which vote is to be taken is called a motion.

Q5) Advising Committee is a formal committee.

Q6) A permanent committee is empowered to take management decision.

7. Crisis Management is very important function of PR department.

8. Counselling can reduce tension & frustration & set practical ^{& attainable} goals before work.

9. Agenda spells out the aspects to be covered by a report.

10. Individual report is usually sent in the form of a letter.



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	3.2. Plan of work (Survey, Sample Size, Target Audience)	
04.	Conclusion	12



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Introduction

Tribe is a group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history. They are largely self-sufficient.

In every part of India, there live a number of nomadic tribes who so far could not be persuaded by the Government and the social welfare agencies to settle down and become stable and steady breadwinners. They are passionately nomadic and since food-gathering and hunting in the jungle in the traditional manner is often impossible, they have switched over to the rather dangerous, but still an exciting life of 'foraging' in the fields, villages and towns of India.

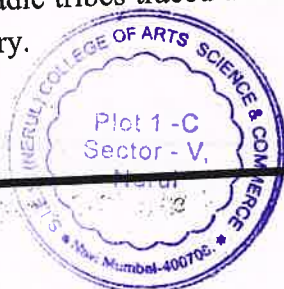
These nomadic communities of tribal origin must be distinguished, however, from the other types of vagrant communities which are most probably of low-caste Hindu or Muslim origin. The nomadic life of the latter communities is more the consequence of the occupations they follow. To these belong not only the mimes, musicians and drummers, jugglers and acrobats, but also the travelling artisans like smiths, knife-grinders, millstone makers and repairers, basket makers and bamboo makers. The chance of earning a livelihood in one of these particular occupations became, by force of the caste systems, their permanent, established way of life, forcing them to continue their once accepted occupation and thus condemning them to perpetually unsettled life.

On the basis of nature of caste and the reason of its emergence the tribes are classified into the following:

- i) Aboriginal Castes/Tribes.
- ii) Occupational Castes/Tribes.
- iii) Cult-oriented Castes/Tribes.
- iv) Crossbred Castes/Tribes.
- v) Naturally Distributed Castes/Tribes.
- vi) Migration-oriented Castes/Tribes.
- vii) Non-Conventional Castes/Tribes.

Nomadic Communities in Maharashtra:

The nomadic tribes traced around the state were migrated from northern and southern regions of the country.



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The peculiarity of Northern tribes (Paradhis, Banjaras, Vagharis, etc.) is that they are light complexioned and their language comprises an admixture of Hindi, Gujarati, Marwari, Rajasthani colloquialisms. On the other hand, the Southern tribes (Vadars, Bestars, Katabus, etc.) are dark in complexion and their tongues are degenerate forms of regional languages.

These tribes resort to a wandering lifestyle for earning their livelihood. This lifestyle adapted by them unable them to satisfactorily fulfill their need of food, clothing, shelter and formal education. Hence they may at times even opt to beg or steal to obtain utility.

The nomadic tribes commonly found in the State of Maharashtra may be classified as follows:


- i) Hunter Gatherer Tribes
- ii) Cattle Herder Tribes
- iii) Public Entertainer Tribes
- iv) Beggar and Fortune-teller Tribes
- v) Occupational Tibes

Development

The term 'Development' used in the context of the tribal people's development is concerned with the protective and positive provisions regarding social, economic, educational, behavioral, health, cultural development as well as changes in the criminal attitude and the migrant lifestyle. This development is attempted to be brought about by the Government through welfare schemes and programmes focused on them.

The Government of Maharashtra, through its Department of Social Welfare, has classified its various social welfare schemes under several heads, namely,




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- (1) Education,
- (2) Research & Training,
- (3) Protection of Civil Rights,
- (4) Beggars' Rehabilitation,
- (5) Verification of Caste Certificates,
- (6) Backward Class Development,
- (7) Special Component Plan,
- (8) Handicapped Welfare, and
- (9) Prohibition Propaganda.


Out of the various welfare schemes formulated under these heads, the schemes like educational scholarships, Ashram Schools and craft training for women are particularly important to the nomadic tribes. Maharashtra to encourage the B.C. students to complete their primary, secondary as well as higher secondary education and the development of their educational standards.

Case Study

Name of the organization: Leo Club of Navi Mumbai (Sub-unit of Lions Club International).

The vision of Leo Club for the year 2018-19 is to serve for betterment of the society as a whole with Hands Towards Humanity. They have successfully implemented a permanent program for the organization called 'Nanhe Parinde' wherein they visit Perna Abhyasika Study Centre,




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Q Draft the following. (5 marks)

1) Notice & agenda of the 5th Annual General Meeting of Deepak fertilizers private limited.

Resolutions for 1) Declaration of Dividend.
2) Appointment of Auditor

* Answers *

Q Short notes :-

Q2) Conference will vary ~~and~~ depending on their need & purpose. Following are the types of conferences:-

Q Academic Conferences :- Academic Conferences are centered around academicians, focusing on a single subject & related topics within that subject. A major focus of such conferences is addition to exchange of ideas, & networking, which would help in funding, employment, & other professional benefits. It would usually have students & academics presenting their research, project work & theories. These conferences could be annual in feature supported & sponsored by professional organisations of the discipline involved.

(b) Professional Association Conferences organised by professional bodies are quite similar to academic conferences. The delegates are restricted to one profession & the focus of the conf. would be more on specific professional issues & developments in their

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INTRODUCTION

The natural environment encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial. The term is most often applied to the Earth or some parts of Earth. This environment encompasses the interaction of all living species, climate, weather, and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity. In contrast to the natural environment is the built environment. In such areas where man has fundamentally transformed landscapes such as urban settings and agricultural land conversion, the natural environment is greatly modified into a simplified human environment. Even acts which seem less extreme, such as building a mud hut or a photovoltaic system in the desert, modify the natural environment into an artificial one. Though many animals build things to provide a better environment for themselves, they are not human, hence beaver dams and the works of Mound-building termites are thought of as natural.


INDUSTRY AND MARINE LIFE

Industry is the production of goods or related services within an economy.

[1] The major source of revenue of a group or company is the indicator of its relevant industry.

[2] When a large group has multiple sources of revenue generation, it is considered to be working in different industries. The Industrial Revolution led to the development of factories for large-scale production with consequent changes in




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society.[3]Originally the factories were steam-powered, but later transitioned to electricity once an electrical grid was developed.

The mechanized assembly line was introduced to assemble parts in a repeatable fashion, with individual workers performing specific steps during the process. This led to significant increases in efficiency, lowering the cost of the end process. Later automation was increasingly used to replace human operators. This process has accelerated with the development of the computer and the robot. Marine life, or sea life or ocean life, refers to the plants, animals and other organisms that live in the salt water of the sea or ocean, or the brackish water of coastal estuaries. So it is okay to understand that if the development of human world must take place then there should be proper utilisation of all the resources that is land labour capital and entrepreneur and also to use all the possible resources that are available in the environment. But due to the selfishness of people things grew a bit harsh and thus it lead to the environment and the natural resources getting degraded which led to environmental degradation.

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems; habitat destruction; the extinction of wildlife; and pollution. Efforts to counteract this problem include environmental protection and environmental resources management.

Thus we will study more about environmental degradation and about how it effects the industry and marine life in detail.




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CAUSES

Different kinds of the human activities are the main reasons of environmental degradation.

SOCIAL FACTORS

1. **Population:** One of the major causes of environmental degradation in India could be attributed to rapid growth of population which is adversely affecting the natural resources and environment. The growing population and the environmental deterioration face the challenge of sustained development without environmental damage. The existence or the absence of favorable natural resources can facilitate or retard the process of economic development. Population is an important source of development, yet it is a major source of environmental degradation when it exceeds the threshold limits of the support systems.
2. **Poverty:** Poverty is said to be both cause and effect of environmental degradation. The circular link between poverty and environment is an extremely complex phenomenon. Inequality may foster unsustainability because the poor, who rely on natural resources more than the rich, deplete natural resources faster as they have no real prospects of gaining access to other types of resources. Although there has been a significant drop in the poverty ratio in the country from 55 percent in 1973 to 36 percent in 1993-94 and further to 27.5 per cent in 2004-05. The absolute number of poor has also declined from 320 million in 1993-94 to 301 million in 2004-05





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3. **Urbanization:** Lack of opportunities for gainful employment in villages and the ecological stresses is leading to an ever increasing movement of poor families to towns. Such rapid and unplanned expansion of cities has resulted in degradation of urban environment. It has widened the gap between demand and supply of infrastructural services such as energy, housing, transport, communication, education, water supply and sewerage and recreational amenities, thus depleting the precious environmental resource base of the cities. The result is the growing trend in deterioration of air and water quality, generation of wastes, the proliferation of slums and undesirable land use changes, all of which contribute to urban poverty.

Economic Factors

Environmental degradation, to a large scale, is the result of market failure, namely the non-existent or poorly functioning markets for environmental goods and services. In this context, environmental degradation is a particular case of consumption or production externalities reflected by divergence between private and social costs/benefits. Lack of well-defined property rights may be one of the reasons for such market failure. On the other hand, market distortions created by price controls and subsidies may aggravate the achievement of environmental objectives. The level and pattern of economic development also affected the nature of environmental problems. Large quantities of industrial and hazardous wastes brought about by expansion of chemical based industry have compounded the wastes management problem with serious environmental health implications.



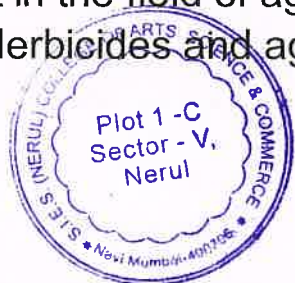

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Institutional Factors

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is the key legislation governing environment management. Other important legislations in the area include the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The weakness of the existing system lies in the enforcement capabilities of environmental institutions, both at the centre and the state. There is no effective coordination amongst various Ministries/Institutions regarding integration of environmental concerns at the inception/planning stage of the project. Current policies are also fragmented across several Government agencies with differing policy mandates. Lack of trained personnel and comprehensive database delay many projects.

Land Degradation

Land degradation is any change or disturbance to the land perceived to be undesirable. Land degradation can be caused by both manmade and natural reasons such as floods and forest fires. It is estimated that up to 40 per cent of the world's agricultural land is seriously degraded. The main causes of the land degradation includes climate change, land clearance and deforestation, depletion of soil nutrients through poor farming practices, overgrazing and over grafting. In India, water erosion is the most prominent reason of land degradation. The growing population put immense pressure on land intensification at cost of forests and grazing lands because the demand of food could not increase substantially to population. Thus, horizontal extension of land has fewer scopes and relies mostly on technical development in the field of agriculture i.e. HYV seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Herbicides and agricultural implements etc.




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S.V.
Prof. in charge of Practicals

Date: 12/10/17

Am
Co-ordinator

Date: _____

S.V.
External Examiner

Date: 15/10/17

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CLASS : FY BSc.IT

DATE : 30/7/2019

Practical No.: 1

Topic : BASIC PROGRAMS

Ⓐ Write a program to display the message "HELLO WORLD".

```
→ #include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main ()
{
printf ("HELLO WORLD");
getch ();
}
```

Output :- "HELLO WORLD".

Ⓑ Write a program to declare some variables of type int, float and double. Assign some values to these variables and display these values.

```
→ #include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main ()
{
int n = 350;
float f = 12.3;
double d = 156789;
```



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Page No. 1

```

printf ("\n Integer value = %d", n);
printf ("\n Float value = %f", f);
printf ("\n Double value = %lf", d);
getch ();
}

```

Output :- Integer value = 350
 Float value = 12.30000
 Double value = 156789.987

Q Write a program to find the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of two numbers.

```

→ #include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main ()
{
int a, b, add, sub, mul;
double div;
a = 40
b = 30
add = a + b;
sub = a - b;
mul = a * b;
div = a / b;

```



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Class FYCS

Roll No. 10

Seat No. 3.16.10

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of C-PROGRAMMING has duly completed the practical
course in Computer Science / Information Technology during
the academic year 20 ~~17~~ - 20 ~~18~~ as per the syllabus prescribed
by the University of Mumbai.

[Signature]
Prof. in charge of Practicals

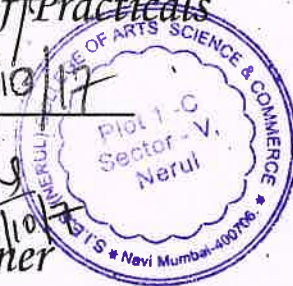
Date : 10/10/17

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External Examiner

Date : _____

[Signature]
Co-ordinator

Date : _____



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* Practical :- 1

~~Ans~~
22/8/16

- write a java program for addition of two numbers.

```
class Addition
{
    public static void main (String arr[])
    {
        int a = 5;
        int b = 10, c;
        c = a + b;

        System.out.println ("Sum of " + a +
            " and " + b + " is " + c);
    }
}
```

}


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```
class C extends B
```

```
{
```

```
    C()
```

```
}
```

```
    System.out.println("In class C's  
    constructor");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class construct
```

```
{
```

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

```
{
```

```
    C c1 = new C();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```



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* Practical :- 3

Write a java program to demonstrate the example of switch.

```
class switch.
```

```
{
```

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

```
{
```

```
int i = 2;
```

```
switch (i)
```

```
{
```

```
case 1 :
```

```
System.out.println ("I am in block 1");
```

```
Case 2 :
```

```
System.out.println ("I am in block 2");
```

```
Case 3 :
```

```
System.out.println ("I am in block 3");
```

```
Case Case 4 :
```

```
System.out.println ("I am in block 4");
```



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Introduction

Media and gender refers to the relationship between media and gender is represented within **media** platforms. Initiatives and resources exist to promote gender equality and reinforce women's empowerment **in** media industry. Visual narration being an important mode of communication has been rapidly spreading all **over** the country and is "the most pervasive and one of the most powerful". Children start watching television at **the** very early stage of their life. In light of this fact, an excessive number of youngsters are watching television **excessively** and the cartoons that they watch have turned out to be an addiction. Children distinguish promptly **with** cartoon characters.

What are Gender Stereotypes?

A stereotype is a widely held, simplified, and essentialist belief about a specific group. Groups are often stereotyped on the basis of sex, gender identity, race and ethnicity, nationality, age, socioeconomic status, language, and so forth. Stereotypes are deeply embedded within social institutions and wider culture. They are often evident even during the early stages of childhood, influencing and shaping how people interact with each other. For example, video game designers designed a game platform for girls in pink because that is what the parents (who purchase the game) perceived their girls wanted. The girls themselves preferred darker metallic colors

Gender disparity in media career

Numbers of women in media professions, such as journalism, is growing; however, the media is and has been statistically dominated by men, who hold the vast majority of power positions. Studies show that men are more likely to be quoted than women in the media, and more likely to cover "serious" topics. A large number of international institutions and NGOs are advocating for gender equality in the media workplace. In the video game industry about half of the gamers are women but their presence is still limited in the production of games. In cinema there is concern about the low number of female directors and the difficulties of older actresses to find roles. They also earn 2.5 times less income than men in the same jobs.

Representations of men

Men are proportionally represented by media more often compared to women, but the representations that do exist are often criticized for their portrayal of sexist stereotypes. Most critics discuss the ways male characters in film and television are typically more tough, aggressive, domineering, etc. than the average man they are meant to represent.

Media has the power to shed the light on what is frequently stereotyping images, actions and values that are no more acceptable on all humanitarian levels because they represent all kind of violence and gender discrimination. The importance of mainstream media when it affects the way that people think, understand and talk about violence within our communities; also when it plays a role in shaking the mentalities and promoting positive images for women who are strong leaders and powerful survivors, yet what media should start highlight is positive masculinity. Many examples show that masculinity is usually represented by negative values such as violence, dominance, cruelty, illegal or unhuman actions. Media are way too often diffusing and showcasing this negative representation. Thus, they are playing a role in the acceptance of the society, by men and women, to these negative values as the norm to depict men and masculinity.




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Effects on youth

The media is generally regarded as playing an important role in defining prevailing social norms concerning sexual harassment especially television, which is "widely accessible and intentionally appealing and engaging, [making] massive use of stereotypical messages that the majority of the people can easily understand" Media affects behaviors and is "of prime importance for adolescents' general ideas of romance, sex, and relationships .Thus, objectifying media has important social consequences, among which is greater acceptance of stereotypical attitudes. Studies have found that exposure to objectifying media can be linked to increased probability of male viewers engaging in sexual harassment, abuse, or acts of violence against women men. Additionally, pop music and music videos have been shown to increase stereotypical gender schemas, and promote the ideas that gender relationships are adversarial and that appearance is fundamental.

The stereotyped portrayals of men and women have been argued to be valued and internalized by younger viewers, especially during puberty and the construction of their sexual identity.

Film Genres

Gender stereotyping is based on who is considered to be the target audience for a given film and is considered to be a prominent issue in the United States. It is believed that romantic movies and or shows are more directed towards and intrigue more females than they do males. Due to the reputation that is upheld in romantic films, males feel that they are unable to enjoy or watch films in this genre, forming this stereotype. It is also believed that these gender expectations in movie genres are developed at a young age as both girls and boys direct their interests towards different film categories. Researchers Oliver and Green displayed a preview of as well as Beauty and Beast to a group of both girls and boys. The researchers asked the children whether the movies previewed would be more appealing to girls or boys to the violence in the film. While boys are more intrigued by action movies, girls tend to enjoy a film that is more feminine and contains a female protagonist. In addition, targeting a specific gender through different genres and displaying that particular sex's desires helps to intrigue that targeted audience even further. Different genres attract different audience .The participants within the study determined whether the genre presented was more directed towards male or females. While action, adventure, fantasy, history, horror, thriller etc. movies were considered to be more liked by males.

Body image:

There are many studies that aim to prove that sexual objectification is the root cause of body image issues. One 1998 study intended to prove that sexual advertising contributes to body dissatisfaction. One hundred and thirty nine women were involved. They were split into two groups: The first group where the women watched an advert that showed attractive women. The second part where they showed adverts that were non-appearance related. The results showed the group of women that watched the appearance related advertisement experienced feelings of depression and body dissatisfaction.

Social Media

With the rise in popularity of social media platforms such as Instagram , Whatsapp, Twitter and Snapchat new standards of beauty have emerged in the relationship between media and gender. This can create a false image of how individuals, particularly young children, should look. Young people are more likely to purchase products endorsed by social media personalities such as Instagram models in hopes of getting that model's body type when in reality the figures are likely attained through plastic surgery.




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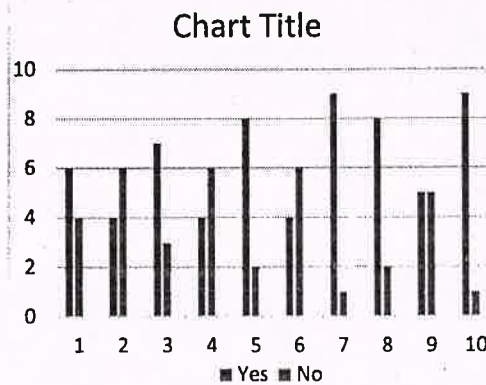
SURVEY REPORT

QUESTIONNAIRE:

1. Do you agree with gender stereotypes?
2. Is equal status given in your family?
3. Are males and females capable of carrying out same household chores?
4. Should always men be shown performing all extraordinary activities?
5. Can men and women hold same profession in society?
6. Are only men bread winner of the family?
7. Do television serials and advertisement make youngsters want to look and live in certain image shaping?
8. Are you given equal treatment in choosing your career?
9. Are women degraded always?
10. Does it influence students values , attitudes and aspirations?


Answer

Question no.	Yes	No
1	6	4
2	4	6
3	7	3
4	4	6
5	8	2
6	4	6
7	9	1
8	8	2
9	5	5
10	9	1



10 basic questions were asked to my college students related to gender stereotypes. Many had positive approach towards this few were puzzled why did I ask such things. The graph explains the answer for the question stated




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PROJECT REPORT
ON
**“HOUSING SOCIETY MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM”**

SUBMITTED BY

**VIKAS NARAYAN MOHITE
&
TEJAS VILAS TELAWANE**

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

PROF. (MS) ARTI BANSODE

SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF MSc-INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**SIES (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE &
COMMERCE**



Navi Mumbai-400 706

2016- 2017

HOUSING SOCIETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

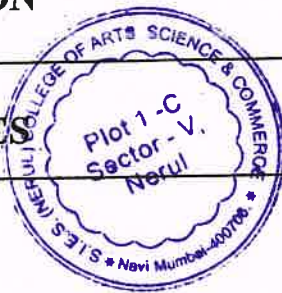
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "MS".

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HOUSING SOCIETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM


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About Android

Android is the most powerful, and the most widely used mobile-based operating system. Its smoothness and speed, has won the hearts of millions. Its famous for its unique design, and signature bot, which is its logo. Android is an outcome of millions invested by Google. It was started on the market, where Symbian was the ruler, but Arrival of this guy changed everything. Because of its popularity, there are more developers for this platform as compared to others. That is why, most of the popular apps were developed for android only, and then after versions for other platforms launched. You can't run those apps directly in PC, but still there are some ways to Run Android On PC.

Android holds more than 80% of the market share and is the most dominant Mobile OS currently. It is being run on in numerous models of tablets and smartphones, and also other devices. Going by this, you would be feeling android app developers are the reason for this. Yes, they most certainly are. Android has barged into every other person's lives and apps are what make them popular. If you are planning to hire an android developer for an app of yours, rest assured you are hiring an awesome person. They are the ones that have made android this popular. In the initial years, the android development was considerably complex. Android developers faced a lot of issues while developing even the simplest app that could be run on Android OS. But android has come a long way since then.



HOUSING SOCIETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Proposed System

In this society management system all the society categorize by the number of houses. The people who lives in house they may be a owner of house or tenant of house. In this era, people are very busy with their routine work, so they do not have time for complain small problem related for houses. We have developed the system for society member they can make complain form anywhere any time and we resolve the Complain as soon as possible. In this system people can easily find address of the house by providing member name.

- The main purpose of this app is to pay maintenance bill online and provide notifications about notices, meetings and events occurring in the society.

-By using this app, member can also register complaints and provide feedback about society services and facilities.

-This app can also help members to find Vendors easily for any kind of repairing purposes such as Electrician, Plumbers, Carpenters, Housekeeping etc.



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Hardware & Software Requirements:

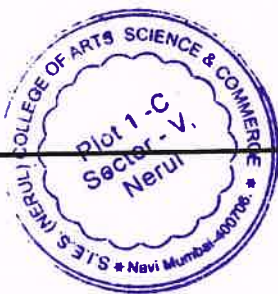
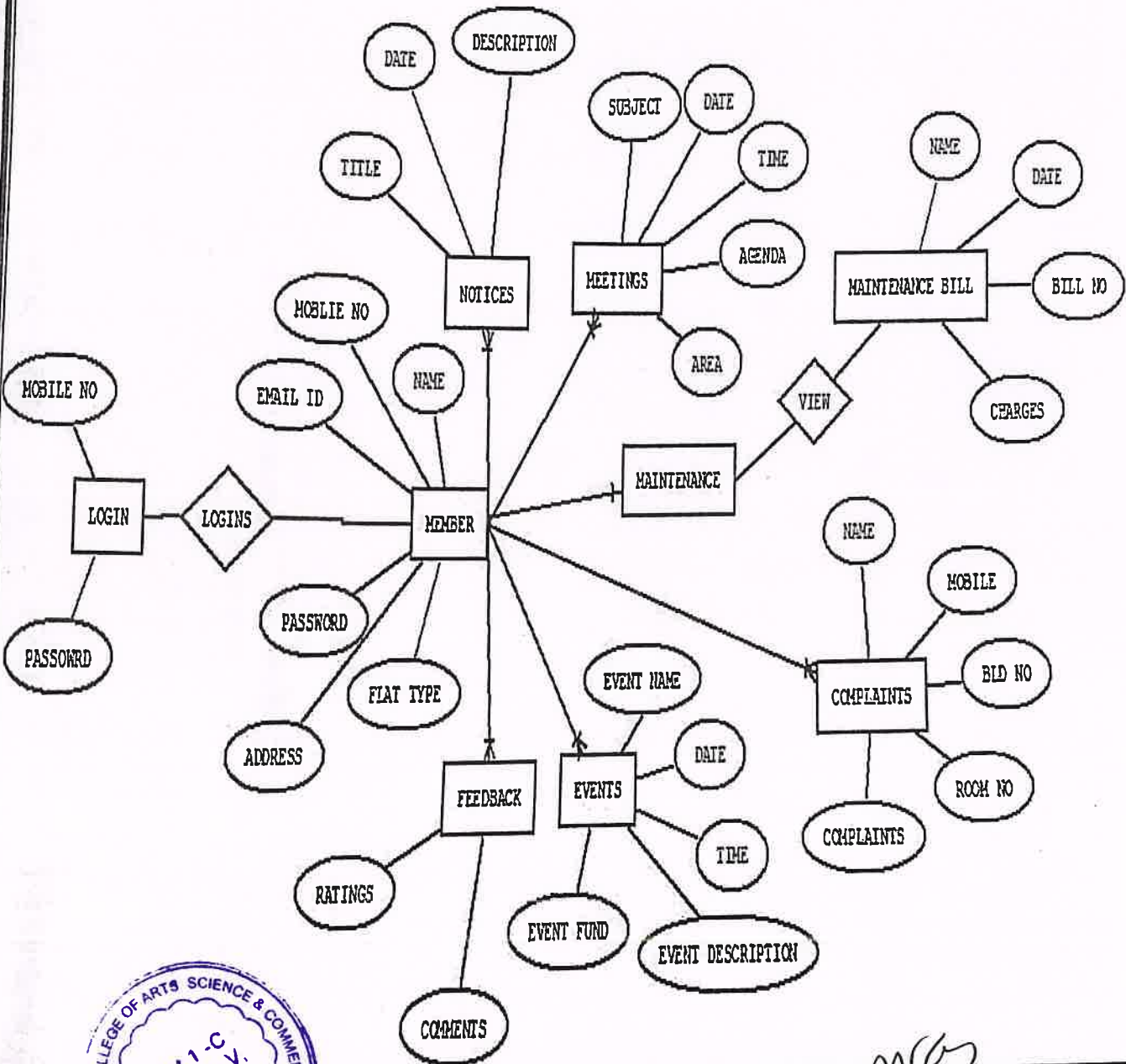
The main hardware platform for Android is the ARM architecture (ARMv7 and ARMv8-A architectures; formerly also ARMv5), with x86 and MIPS architectures also officially supported in later versions of Android. Unofficial Android-x86 project used to provide support for the x86 and MIPS architectures ahead of the official support. Since 2012, Android devices with Intel processors began to appear, including phones and tablets. While gaining support for 64-bit platforms, Android was first made to run on 64-bit x86 and then on ARM64. Since Android 5.0 Lollipop, 64-bit variants of all platforms are supported in addition to the 32-bit variants.

Requirements for the minimum amount of RAM for devices running Android 5.1 range from 512 MB of RAM for normal-density screens, to about 1.8 GB for high-density screens. The recommendation for Android 4.4 is to have at least 512 MB of RAM while for "low RAM" devices 340 MB is the required minimum amount that does not include memory dedicated to various hardware components such as the baseband processor. Android 4.4 requires a 32-bit ARMv7, MIPS or x86 architecture processor (latter two through unofficial ports), together with an OpenGL ES 2.0 compatible graphics processing unit (GPU). Android supports OpenGL ES 1.1, 2.0, 3.0, 3.2 and as of latest major version Vulkan. Some applications may explicitly require a certain version of the OpenGL ES, and suitable GPU hardware is required to run such applications.



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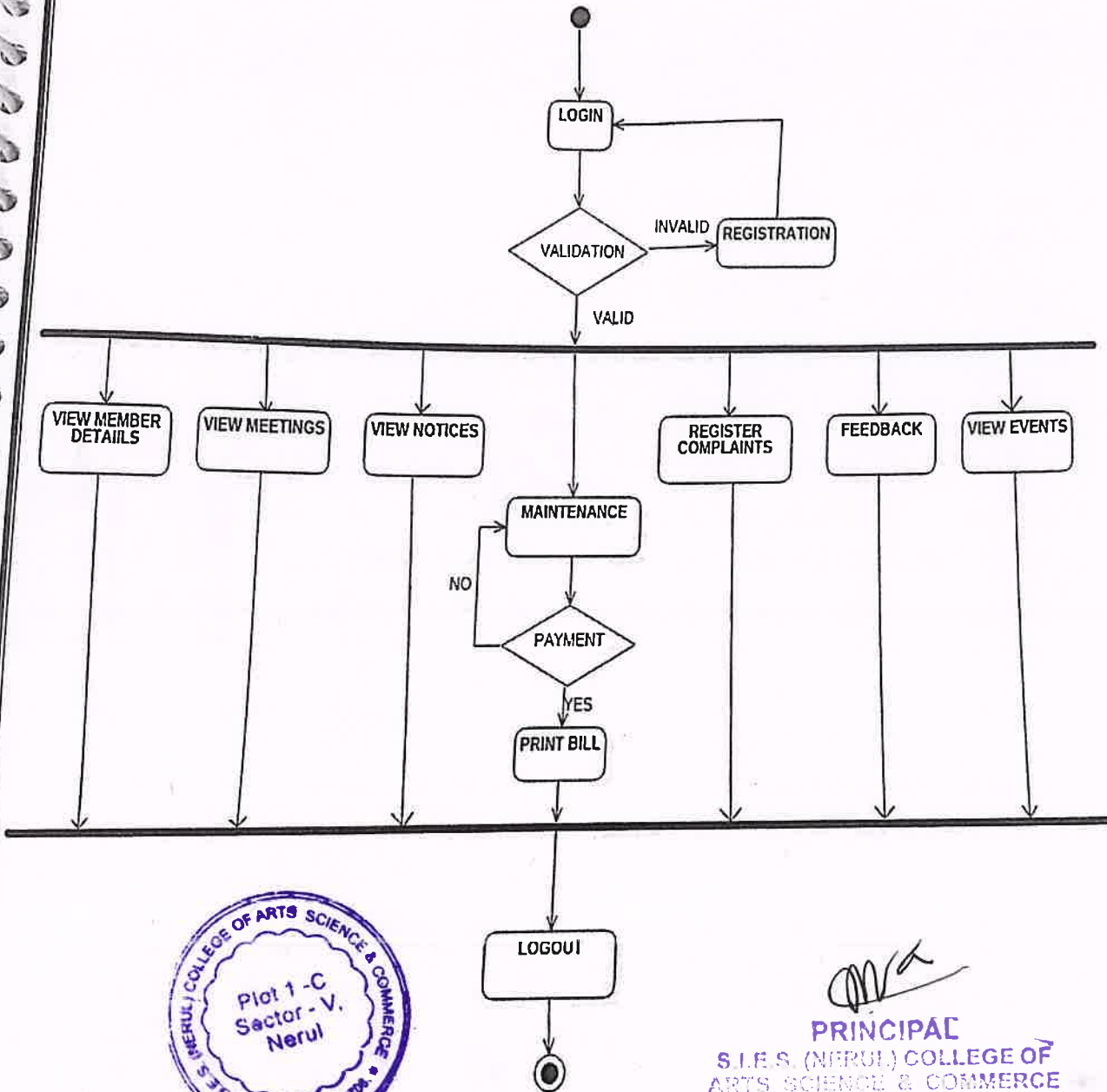
ERD Diagram



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Activity diagram



[Signature]
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Housing Society Management Sy...

VIEW RENTER DETAILS

Room No.	Start Date	End Date
401	13/4/2017	14/5/2018
501	15/7/2018	18/6/2020
101	16/8/2017	19/9/2021

Housing Society Management Sy...

VIEW RENTER DETAILS

Start Date	End Date	Flat Type
14/5/2018	2BHK	15000
18/6/2020	1BHK	10000
19/9/2021	1RK	8000

UPDATE RENTER DETAILS

Housing Society Management Sy...

RENT DETAILS

VIEW **UPDATE/DELETE**

Flat Type

1RK/1BHK/2BHK/3BHK

Rent Charge Per Month

ADD RENTER

RESET

Select Table: **renter_details**

No. Of Records: 3

Click here to change this table

Click on the row below to update values or delete the tuple

Rname	mob_no	bld_no	room_no	startdate	enddate
Mrunali	8549497646	A15	401	13/4/2017	14/5/20
Kiran	8896457576	C17	501	15/7/2018	18/6/20
Guru	8564649467	14	101	16/8/2017	19/9/20

Previous Next

Error Messages will be displayed here

Custom Query

values

Click Here to Change this row

Click Here to Change this row

Update this row

Delete this row

bld_no: A15

room_no: 401

startdate: 13/4/2017

enddate: 14/5/2018

flattype: 2BHK

close Ok

[Handwritten Signature]

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HOUSING SOCIETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Housing Society Management Sy... 19:44

PROFILE DETAILS

Name: Vikas N Mohite
 Mobile No: 9876543210
 Email ID: vikas@gmail.com

ADDRESS

Society Name: Samrat society
 Bld no: B15 Room no: 201
 Sector: 20
 Area: Nerul
 City: Navi Mumbai
 Pincode: 400706

Housing Society Management Sy... 19:45

PROFILE DETAILS

Email ID: vikas@gmail.com

ADDRESS

Society Name: Samrat society
 Bld no: B15 Room no: 201
 Sector: 20
 Area: Nerul
 City: Navi Mumbai
 Pincode: 400706
 FlatType: 3BHK

UPDATE DETAILS

PAY MAINTENANCE

Housing Society Management Sy... 13:52

WELCOME Vikas


 VIEW MEMBER DETAILS


 PAY MAINTENANCE


 APRIL 2016
 VIEW EVENTS


 VIEW MEETINGS





Housing Society Management Sy... 13:52

Godrej society
 Building No. C02 Room No. C04

Full Name Vikas Narayan Mohite
 Mobile No. 9930828265
 Date 1/5/2017

Sr. No.	Items	Charges
1.	Maintenance Charges	200
2.	Parking Charges	300
3.	Other Charges	400
Total Cost		900

PRINT BILL

(Signature)

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SYNOPSIS REPORT

ON

Analysis of Airline Data

SUBMITTED BY

(Seema MohanSingh Saun)

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

PROF. SREEJA NAIR

SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF

MSc COMPUTER SCIENCE Semester III

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-2017

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

Department of Computer Science



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S.I.E.S(Nerul) College of Arts, Science and Commerce,

Navi Mumbai-400706



CERTIFICATE

Seat No: 34286

This is to certify that Mr/Ms Seema MohanSingh Saun has satisfactorily completed the Synopsis Report on Analysis of Airline Data to be submitted in the partial fulfilment of Master of Science in Computer Science during the academic year 2016-2017.

Sreeja

Project Guide
Date: 13/12/16

Sreeja

Head of the Department
Date: 13/12/16

Indhe
External Examiner

Sreeja
Principal

Date:
College Stamp



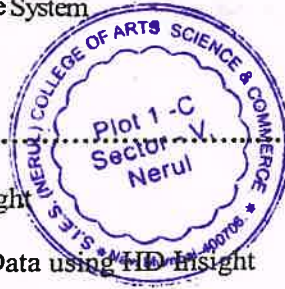
Date:

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 How to analyze Big Data with Hadoop Technology

With rapid innovations, frequent evolutions of technologies and a rapidly growing internet population, systems and enterprises are generating huge amounts of data to the tune of terabytes and even petabytes of information. Since data is being generated in very huge volumes with great velocity in all multi-structured formats like images, videos, weblogs, sensor data, etc. from all different sources, there is a huge demand to efficiently store, process and analyze this large amount of data to make it usable.


Hadoop is undoubtedly the preferred choice for such a requirement due to its key characteristics of being reliable, flexible, economical, and a scalable solution. While Hadoop provides the ability to store this large scale data on HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System), there are multiple solutions available in the market for analyzing this huge data like Map Reduce, Pig, Hive.

I. What is Big Data Analysis?

Big data is the availability of a large amount of data which becomes difficult to store, process and mine using a traditional database primarily because of the data available is large, complex, unstructured and rapidly changing. This is probably one of the important reasons why the concept of Big data was first embraced by online firms like Google, eBay, Facebook, LinkedIn etc.

Big data is mostly generated from social media websites, sensors, devices, video/audio, networks, log files and web, and much of it is generated in real time and on a very large scale. Big data analytics is the process of examining this large amount of different data types, or big data, in an effort to uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations and other useful information.

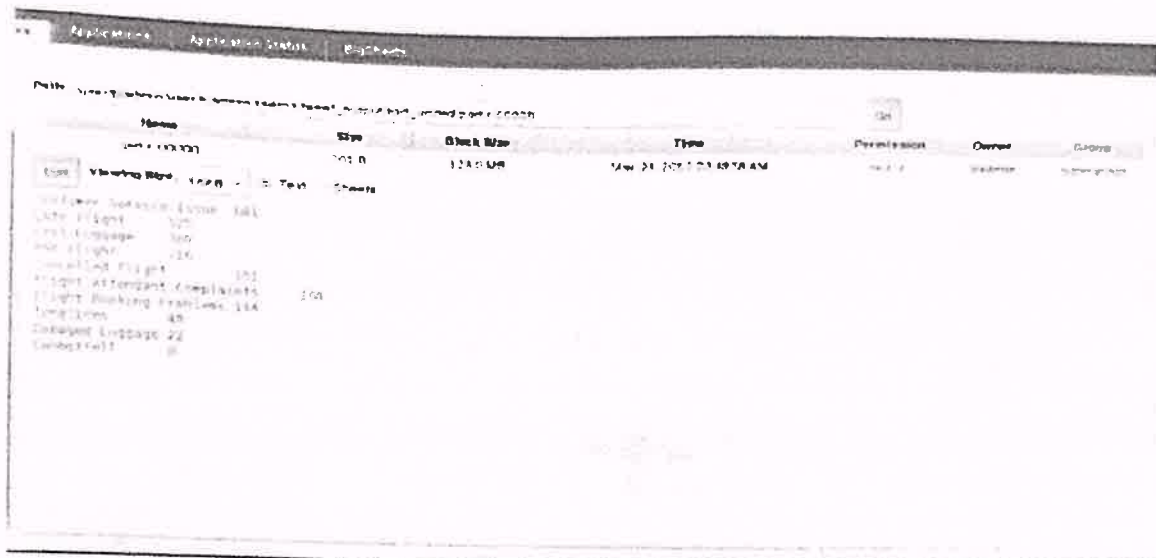



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```
sorted_united = ORDER Reason_count_united BY count DESC;
```

```
STORE sorted_united into 'user/biadmin/seema/tweet_output/sort_united';
```

OUTPUT



Name	Size	Check Size	Type	Permissions	Owner	Group
Viewing Blob	1024	1024	TEXT	drwxr-xr-x	biadmin	biadmin
Delayed Departure (over 1hr)	120					
Late Flight	120					
Lost Luggage	120					
Over Flight	120					
Cancelled Flight	120					
Flight Attendant Complaints	120					
Flight Booking Problems	120					
Long Lines	120					
Delayed Luggage	120					
Cancelled	120					

> AMERICAN AIRLINE

```
Reason_count_american = FOREACH grouped{
```

```
American = FILTER Negative BY Airline=='American' AND Reason!='CannotTell';
```

```
GENERATE group as reason, COUNT(American) as count;
```

```
};
```

```
sorted_american = ORDER Reason_count_american BY count DESC;
```

```
STORE sorted_american into 'user/biadmin/seema/tweet_output/sort_american';
```



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SECTION - II

RUSHIKESH BHOR

Q III

a)	x	y	xy	x ²	y ²
	6	18	108	36	324
	7	23	161	49	529
	8	14	112	64	196
	5	27	135	25	729
	8	10	80	64	100
	11	7	77	121	49
	2	31	62	4	961
	42	180	665	308	2888

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{42}{7} = 6$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y}{n} = \frac{180}{7} = 25.71$$

$$r = \frac{\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n}$$

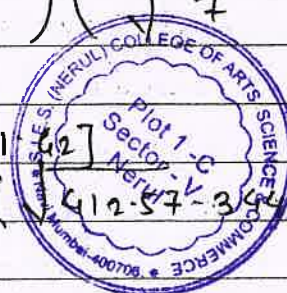
$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n}} \right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}{n}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{665 - [6(180)]}{7}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{308 - (42)^2}{7}} \right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{2888 - (180)^2}{7}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{95 - [111]}{7} \left(\sqrt{44 - 36} \right) \left(\sqrt{412.57 - 367.14} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-16.42}{(2.82)(8.22)}$$



ANS

e)	Year	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Index	100	112	125	130

	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Index	100	118	135	150

For the year 2000

$$130 \rightarrow 100 \quad \therefore \frac{100}{130}$$

$$\text{For year 1997} = \frac{100 \times 100}{130} = 76.92$$

$$\text{For year 1998} = \frac{112 \times 100}{130} = 86.15$$

$$\text{For year 2000} = \frac{130 \times 100}{130} = 100$$

Hence the new scale is as follows

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Index	76.92	86.15	96.15	100	118	135	150



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~~03/09/17~~

Tutorial - Sem - I

i.

a.)

i.) $y = x^6 (-2x - 8)$

⇒ differentiate w.r.t x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^6 \frac{d(-2x-8)}{dx} + (-2x-8) \frac{d(x^6)}{dx}$$

$$= x^6 (-2) + (-2x-8) (6x^5)$$

$$= -2x^6 - 12x^6 - 48x^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -14x^6 - 48x^5$$

ii.)

i.) $y = 14x^9 - 3 \log x + x^{1/2}$

⇒ differentiate w.r.t x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 14 \frac{d(x^9)}{dx} - 3 \frac{d(\log x)}{dx} + \frac{d(x^{1/2})}{dx}$$

$$= 126x^8 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} x^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 126x^8 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

b.)

Year	Index (old)	New Index
2000	100	$\frac{100}{125} \times 100 = 80$



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Year	Index (old)	New Index
2000	100	$100 \times \frac{100}{125} = 80$ 125
2001	105	$105 \times \frac{100}{125} = 84$ 125
2002	110	$110 \times \frac{100}{125} = 88$ 125
2003	125	$125 \times \frac{100}{125} = 100$ 125
2004	135	$135 \times \frac{100}{125} = 108$ 125
2005	180	$180 \times \frac{100}{125} = 144$ 125

Formula:

$$\text{New Index no of any year} = \frac{\text{old I. no of year} \times 100}{\text{New I. base year}}$$

c)

Year	Imports (y)	x	x ²	xy	Trend value
2000	48	-3	9	-144	52
2001	50	-2	4	-100	51
2002	58	-1	1	-58	50
2003	52	0	0	0	49
2004	45	1	1	45	48
2005	41	2	4	82	47
2006	49	3	9	147	46
Total	343	0	28	-28	

here, $n=7$, $\Sigma y = 343$, $\Sigma x^2 = 28$, $\Sigma xy = -28$



80 Now a and b are calculated as follow

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{n} = \frac{343}{7} = 49$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2} = \frac{-28}{28} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore Y &= a + bx \\ &= 49 + (-1)x \\ &= 49 - x \end{aligned}$$



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1	SYNOPSIS	1
2	OBJECTIVE OF STUDY	2
3	LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	3
4	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	4
5	ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION	5-19
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1. SYNOPSIS

The extensive use of Social Networking in India has been on the rise among the new generation youths. In today's world, life cannot be imagined without Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, What's App, LinkedIn or Twitter accounts and online handles.

The new age social networking culture has been well accepted and has met an enthusiastic response and acceptance. There are reports of cultural changes and in the way traditional interactions and social communications are conducted in India. Research studies on this new age social media impact and usage within navi mumbai have been limited to specific surveys & theories. The objectives of this study is an attempt to investigate the extent of social networking impact on the Indian youth. The reason for selecting youth as the target audience is because the direction of a country & culture is decided by the direction of a country. This paper is an attempt to analysis the pattern of social networking usage and impact in order to determine the social networking addition.



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2. OBJECTIVES

- To study about the influence of social media amongst youth.
- To interview people to know their perspective towards social media.
- To interpret and analyse the data collected through interview.
- To collect secondary data through newspaper, e-newspaper, etc.



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4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY


Primary and Secondary data is collected.

Primary data means the data collected based on questionnaire, field trip, survey, face to face interview, etc.

Around 100 samples are collected through questionnaire circulated in Navi Mumbai region

Secondary data is collected through e-newspaper, websites, journals, magazines etc.




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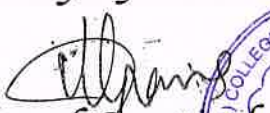
Certificate

Class FYCS

Roll No. _____

Seat No. _____

Certified that Mr. / Miss. SAIPRIYA HEMACHANDRAN
of DATABASE SYSTEMS has duly completed the practical
course in Computer Science / Information Technology during
the academic year 20 ~~16~~ - 20 ~~17~~ as per the syllabus prescribed
by the University of Mumbai.


Prof. in charge of Practicals




Co-ordinator

Date : 14/10/16

Date : _____


External Examiner

Date : _____


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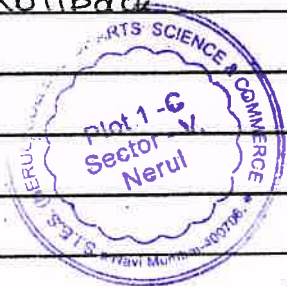
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	B] Create table with and without constrain and view it.			
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CLASS : FYCS

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 01 Topic : _____

- AIM:-
- A] Create and view database
 - B] Create table with and without constraints and view table.
 - C] Insert, update, delete records.

A] Create and view database :-

⊙ In mysql, CREATE DATABASE statement creates a database with the given name.

- To use this statement, you must have the CREATE privilege.
- CREATE SCHEMA is a synonym for CREATE DATABASE.
- You will get an error, if the database exists and you did not specify IF NOT EXISTS clause.

Syntax :-

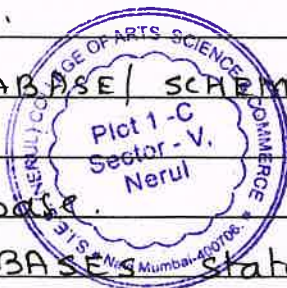
```
CREATE { DATABASE | SCHEMA } [IF NOT EXISTS ]
database = name;
```

→ database_name is the name of the new database.

e.g: CREATE { DATABASE | SCHEMA } [IF NOT EXISTS]
student;

⊙ Displaying Database.

- The SHOW DATABASES statement displays all



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Page No. 01

databases in the MySQL database server.

Syntax: SHOW DATABASES;

- MySQL USE statement is used to change the database from default to the given database.

Syntax: - USE database_name;

e.g: USE student;

- ⊙ Remaining database :- Removing database means you delete the database physically.

Syntax:-

DROP DATABASE [IF EXISTS] database_name;

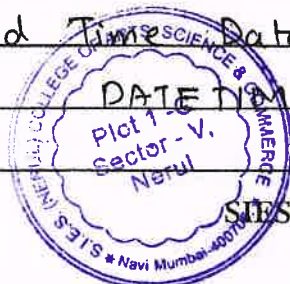
B] CREATE TABLE WITH AND WITHOUT CONSTRAINTS.

Data type :- A data type specifies particular type of data, such as integer, floating-point, Boolean, etc.

- Numerical Data Types :- TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, INT, BIGINT, DECIMAL, FLOAT, DOUBLE, BIT

- String Data Types :- CHAR, VARCHAR, BINARY, etc.

- Data and Time Data Types :- DATE, TIME, DATETIME, TIMESTAMP.



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- MySQL Create Table Syntax:-

```
CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] table_name
(column-list)
engine = table-type;
```

- Defining a column

Syntax -

```
Column_name, data_type [size] [NOT NULL/NULL]
[DEFAULT VALUE] [AUTO-INCREMENT]
```

Syntax for create table with constraints :-

```
=> CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXIST] table_name
(column name datatype [SIZE] [NOT NULL/NULL]
[DEFAULT VALUE] AUTO-INCREMENT, Column
name datatype [SIZE] [NOT NULL/NULL],
PRIMARY KEY (column.name))
engine = InnoDB;
```

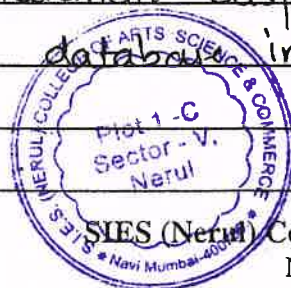
Syntax to create table without constraints.

```
=> CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXIST] table_name
column name datatype [SIZE] [NOT NULL/NULL]
[DEFAULT VALUE],
engine = InnoDB;
```

- ⊙ How tables, 'statement displays a list of all the tables in the database in use

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Plagiarism Report

Chapter 1

Results

Scan Properties

Number of Words in the Document File : 649
Results Found from the Document : 0



0% Plagiarism 100% Unique 0% Related-Meaning

Background in testing system lot of man power is required huge amount of paper is required admin has to keep the track of all the details. This may be unbeneficial to administrator. Hence also there is not accurate in bill calculation. Also a lot of files records are required to store these documents thus making it not easy to maintain. Since all these reports are prepared manually we require computer software for all these things. This software is able to control the workstations, manage customer database, sell products and generate detailed reports. This is a powerful Cyber Cafe management software that helps to managing customer and employees, controlling computer and printers, securing systems, accounting and billing it simplifies and automates turning your Internet Cafe business. Unlike many other computer programs, Cyber cafe management system is robust, quick, secure and very intuitive and easy to use. It doesn't matter how big your internet cafe is - Cyber cafe management system is capable of controlling any number of workstations. Cyber cafe management system is designed to be a complete solution for internet cafes and to make easier for internet cafe owners, operators and customers. The basic task of our software is to provide operators and customers with an efficient and helpful information at any time. Cyber cafe management system keeps customer accounts, operators and

✓ No Plagiarism Detected!

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In existing system a lot of manual work has to be carried out. Large amount of paper work is involved which may cause high degree of error.

Registration of user names, keeping records of user are done manually, which is time-consuming process and there is possibility of making errors. Administrator has to keep the track of time, which is tedious job. Once the user logs out, while preparing bill, he has referred to user details including name, login time and time allocated leading to possibility of causing errors in bill calculation. This may be unbeneficial to administrator. Hence also there is not accuracy in bill calculation. Also a lot of files, records are required to store these documents thus making it difficult to maintain. Since all these reports are prepared manually, we require computer software for all these purposes.

The software is the solution for an Internet cafe. The software provides you with a means to control the workstations, manage customer database, sell products and generate detailed reports and statistics. This is a powerful Cyber Cafe management software that helps with managing customers and employees, controlling computers and printers, securing systems, accounting and billing. It simplifies and automates running your Internet Cafe business. Unlike many other competitive programs, Cyber cafe management system is robust, quick, secure and very intuitive and easy to use. It doesn't matter how big your Internet cafe is - Cyber cafe management system is capable of controlling any number of workstations. Cyber cafe management system is designed to be a complete solution for Internet cafes and to make life easier for Internet cafe owners, operators and customers. The basic task of our software is to provide operators and customers with an accurate timing and billing information at any time. Cyber cafe management system keeps customer accounts operators and customers. The basic task of our software is to provide operators and customers with an accurate timing and billing information at any time. Cyber cafe management system keeps customer accounts




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1.2 Objectives

The objective and scope of my Project Cyber Cafe Management System is to record the details various activities of user. It will simplify the task and re use the paper work. During implementation every user will be given appropriate training to suit their specific needs. Specific support will also be provided at key points within the academic calendar. Training will be provided on a timely basis and you will be trained as the new is Cyber Cafe Management System rolled out to your area of responsibility.

At the moment we are in the very early stages! so it is difficult to put a specific time on the training, but we will keep people informed as plans are developed. The system is very user friendly and it is anticipated that functions of the system will be easily accessed by administrators, academics, students and applicants.

Hence the management system for the College management has been designed to remove all the deficiency from which the present system is suffering and to ensure



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DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT SYSTEM

This system provides information entered but also analyzes data. Each user's details are kept private and no other body can tinker with them.

Some people express their view that where is the actual need for this kind of system. Ordering systems on isolated computers and personal PC's are not accessible from anywhere. Where as these kind of web related systems can be accessed from anywhere.

Virtually from any part of the world with out any difficulty. The web site with the benefits of internet they can provide better and Cost-effective selling services to distrobutors, not only that with this kind of design they can Go for online shopping for other users.

Realization of these kinds of systems includes gathering of many technologies at one point. Implementation of this system involved both server-side programming and client-side programming. Server-side part has to communicate with the date base management system and has to send the results as part is responsible for providing user friendly and visually attractive interface to the user and is responsible for communicating to the server on behalf of the user.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "AN".

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The main function of the system is:

- To register and store user details and retrieve these details as and when required.
- To manipulate these details meaningfully.
- Recording information about the customer that comes.
- Recording information related to product given to customer.
- System input contains customer details, product details; while system output is to get these details on to the CRT screen.

NEED:

- Efficiently maintains the details about the user.
- Simultaneously updates changes made to any data item in the entire database.



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Event Table

	Trigger	Source	Activity	Response	Destination
1. User wants to register	Register	user	register's as a new user	registration successful	user
2. user wants to login	Login	user	log's in to website	login successful	user
3. user wants to check the category	new user	user	look up category	category details	user
4. user choose category	new vote	user	choose category	category details	user
5. user choose nominee	new vote	user	choose nominee	nominee details	user
6. added into voting list	new vote	user	add to voting list	vote confirmation	user
7. user voted	places vote of nominee	user	place vote of nominee	vote placed	admin
8. user cancels the vote	cancels vote of nominee	user	cancel vote of nominee	vote cancelled	admin
9. user wants to logout	user log's out	user	logout	logout	user
10. admin add new nominee	new nominee	Admin	add new	nominee added	supplier




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The advantages of green Ganesha idol are:

1. It is eco friendly because it is made from natural ingredients.
2. The colours used to make these idols are non toxic.
3. The water bodies can be protected from pollution with these idols.
4. They are light weight that is why easy to carry.
5. They can disintegrate within four to six hours when immersed.
6. If the idol is immersed in a bucket full of water at home, that water can be used for plants.



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Problems

1. To minimize the impact on the environment . The toxic waste kills plant and animal life.
2. Plaster of Paris (POP) is not a naturally occurring material and contains gypsum, sulphur, phosphorus and magnesium. The idols take several months to dissolve in water and in the process poison the waters of lake, ponds, rivers and seas.
3. The chemical paints used to decorate the Ganesh idol contain mercury, lead, cadmium and carbon and this increases the acidity and heavy metal content in the water.
4. Several accessories used during the Ganesh Puja like Thermocole, plastic flowers, cloth, incense, camphor and numerous other materials are dumped carelessly adding more strain to the already polluted rivers and lakes. Careless dumping of Ganesh idols in water bodies blocks the natural flow of water. This results in stagnation and breeding of mosquitoes and other harmful pests.
5. The polluted water causes several diseases including skin diseases.
6. The pollution from Ganesh Chaturthi idols also damages the ecosystem, kills fishes and water plants.
7. In many areas, the same polluted water gets pumped into homes.



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Conclusion :

- It helps to control water and noise pollution and make our environment clean and eco-friendly.
- These should be collected and disposed of or recycled .
- We should contribute towards a less polluted world.
- The toxic waste from these materials kills plant and animal life in the water bodies.
- Celebrating eco- friendly ganesh festival enables you to celebrate festival grandly without harming environment and other living beings.
- Let us make festival more joyful and meaningful in an eco – friendly manner.



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Q1. The interview call letter must be sent few days in advance.

b) Counselling helps to improve the efficiency and motivation of the employee.

c) Chairperson plays a role of a leader in a meeting.

d) A question on which vote is to be taken is called motion.

e) Advising committee is a formal committee.

f) A permanent committee is empowered to take management decision.

g) Crisis management is a very important function of PR dept.

h) counselling can reduce tensions and frustration and set practical and attainable goal before workers.

(i) Agenda spells out the the aspects to be covered by a report.

j) Individual report is usually sent in the form of a letter.

True or False

1) The stress interview is conducted with a stress. False.



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Business

Short notes

Q1.

Advantages of Meeting and conference.

Conference require elaborate preparation much more than regular meetings. Like in meetings, the chairperson does play an important in the organising of a conference. The success of a well organised conference involves the teamwork of the employees involved.

With technology enabling communication to a large extent, group communications are also making extensive use of technology. Video and tele conferencing helps people from different parts of the world to attend conferences and discuss issues without having to travel distances. Skype that began as voice calls are used for commercial and educational purposes. Webinars, the latest of technology enabled group communication is popular because of the convenience and ease with which it can be employed to train, educate or advertise.

Q2:-

Conferences will vary depending on their needs and purpose. The following are some of the most common types of conferences organised.

1)

Academic Conference - Academic conferences are conducted around academicians, focusing on a single subject and related topics within the subject. It would usually have students and academics, focusing and presenting research, project work, and theories, and defending, expanding or changing them in response to questions, criticisms and other feedback from colleagues.



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MSc-IT 15-16



PROJECT REPORT

ON

**“VEHICLE MOVEMENT BASED STREET LIGHTS WITH
EXTERNAL LIGHT SENSING”**

**PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT
OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
M.Sc. (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)**

SUBMITTED BY

RACHITA RAJESH KOTHARI (44015)

PROJECT GUIDE

PROF.VISHWANATH KALE



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ABSTRACT

The existing system in the topic of street lights is that the electricity is wasted. Electricity is wasted in the way that it is kept ON sometimes in the day time also. As now a day's water supply is the biggest issue as in such situation we need to come out with a conventional way of using electricity and also saving resources. The problem with this existing system is that it does not use conventional resources and lot of water is wasted in the generation of electricity. The existing system also does not have sensors which can save lots of energy. So this problem can be solved by using solar electricity and collecting this free source to improve the existing system.



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As soon as the system senses any vehicle, the LEDs start to glow as shown in Figure 5.3.

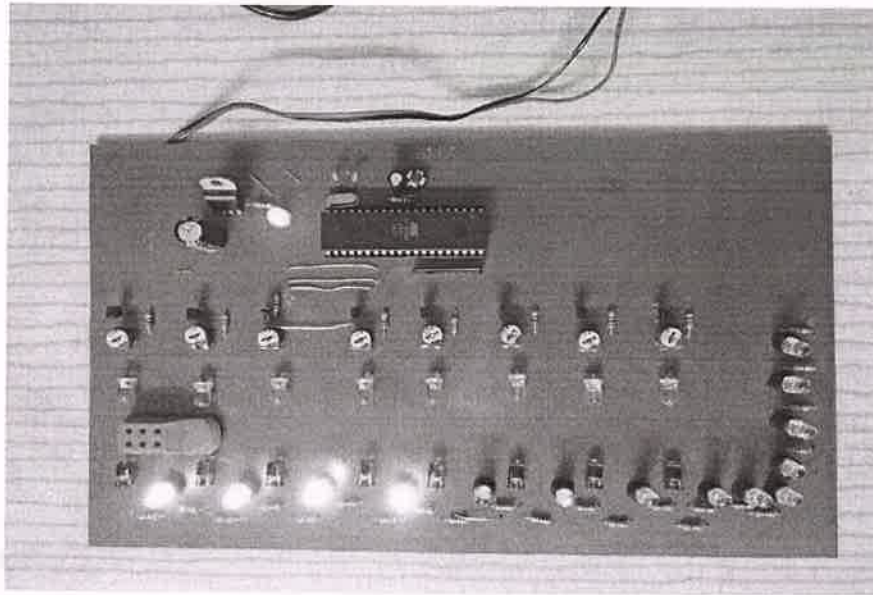


Figure 5.3: Indicates the LEDs glowing as it senses the vehicle.

As the vehicle moves ahead, LEDs in the behind turn OFF as shown in Figure 5.4.

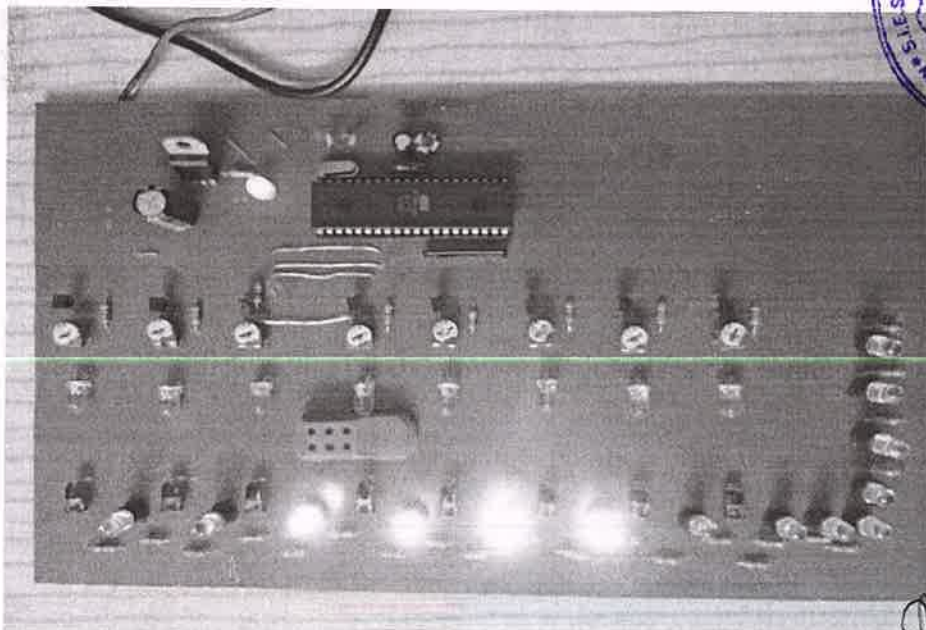


Figure 5.4: Indicates LEDs behind switched OFF.



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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

In this project a novel method of using street lights based on vehicle movement sensing is made and an eco friendly way of saving electricity and its wastage is avoided. We can also use solar energy to charge it in the morning and use these street lights at night to light the streets. This project can be used in many places like highways, hotel and shopping mall parking, villages, etc.

6.2 ADVANTAGES:

- The vehicle movement based street light can be quickly and easily Maintained.
- Low power consumption.
- Simple and easy to understand .
- Cost effective.
- Effectively receive maximum energy if solar tracking system used.
- No external source required.
- Universal charger.
- One time investment.

6.3 APPLICATIONS:

- It can be installed in urban/rural areas where power is not available for partial/full time.
- It can be installed in public places like Hotel parking, shopping centers, highways, etc.



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PROJECT REPORT
ON
“ANDROID LIBRARY MANAGEMENT APPLICATION
USING BARCODE SCANNER”

SUBMITTED BY
JYOTI B. YADAV

Under the Guidance of
Ms. SREEJA S. NAIR

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
qualifying MSC (CS) Semester-IV Examination

Department of Computer Science



SIES(Nerul) College of Arts, Science & Commerce,
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2015-2016



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ABSTRACT

The project titled Library Management System using barcode scanner in android is Library management software for monitoring and controlling the transactions in a library .The project “**Library Management Application Using Barcode Scanner In Andoid**” is developed in Android, PHP & Mysql, which mainly focuses on basic operations in a library like issuing and return books from member, calculating the availability of book & sending a notification about book to member, and updating information,

Library Management Using Barcode Scanner in android” is a wireless application, designed to help users maintain and organize library. Our software is easy to use for both beginners and advanced users. It features a familiar and well thought-out, an attractive user interface, combined with strong searching Insertion and reporting capabilities.

The entire automation will be done by Barcode Scanner which will be interfaced to the Android mobile.




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Aims AND Objective

The software Library Management System Using Barcode Scanner In Android has four main modules.

Barcode scanner attached to the mobile

- Scanning a barcode of book through android scanner – User friendly input screen
- Availability of book in the rack – Attractive Output Screen
- Update database after issuing or submission of book – borrowed book list & Available book list
- Reminder and late fee calculation – search for books and members

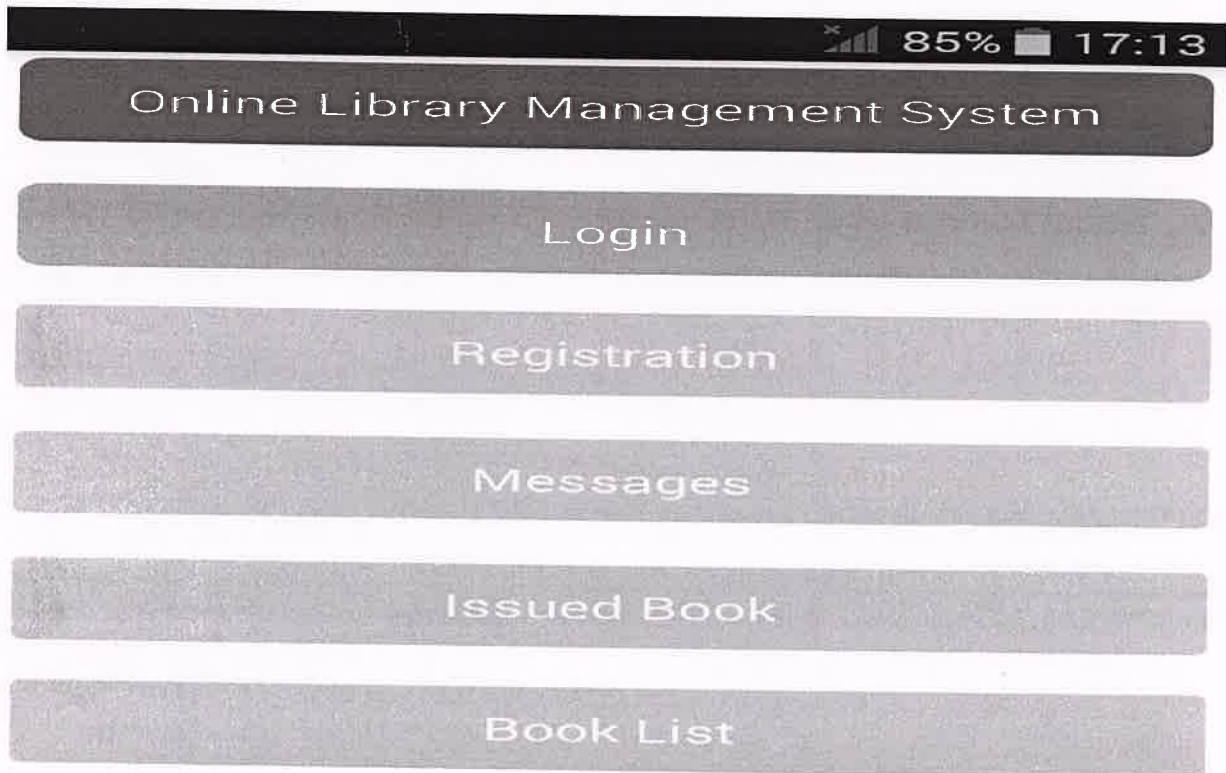
Scope of the project

- 1. The project will be implemented in Andriod.**
- 2. Reader will be connected to the Android mobile**
- 3. The software will also sms the details via WEB api's**




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Login page




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Issued book database

SQLyog Community Edition - MySQL GUI - (New Connection - root@localhost)

File Edit Favorites DB Table Objects Tools PowerTools Window Help

librarymanagement

root@localhost

- information_schema
- librarymanagement
 - Tables
 - book
 - bluebook
 - Columns
 - Indexes
 - message
 - Columns
 - Indexes
 - usertable
 - Columns
 - Indexes
 - usertable1
 - Columns
 - Indexes
 - Views
 - Stored Procs
 - Functions
 - Triggers
 - mysql
 - test

Reasons for upgrading to Enterprise: Scheduled Backups presents a wizard driven interface to take backups

Query

1 Result 2 Messages 3 Table Data 4 Objects 5 History

Show All Or Limit 0 to 50 Refresh

rollNumber	id	startdate	enddate
1	2	2016-04-19	2016-04-26
• (NULL)	(NULL)	(NULL)	(NULL)

Objectbrowser refreshed... 0 ms 1 row(s) Connections: 1 Upgrade to SQLyog Enterprise

Search the web and Windows 5:10 PM 4/20/2016

SQLyog Community Edition - MySQL GUI - (New Connection - root@localhost)

File Edit Favorites DB Table Objects Tools PowerTools Window Help

librarymanagement

root@localhost

- information_schema
- librarymanagement
 - Tables
 - book
 - Columns
 - Indexes
 - issuebook
 - Columns
 - Indexes
 - message
 - Columns
 - Indexes
 - usertable
 - Columns
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 - Columns
 - Indexes
 - Views
 - Stored Procs
 - Functions
 - Triggers
- mysql
- test

Reasons for upgrading to Enterprise: Scheduled Backups presents a wizard driven interface to take backups

Query

1 Result 2 Messages 3 Table Data 4 Objects 5 History

Show All Or Limit 0 to 50 Refresh

bookname	author	publishername	stock	id
<input type="checkbox"/> java programming	nashra	publisheer	5	1
<input type="checkbox"/> programming with c	Salasny	surya	8	2
<input type="checkbox"/> image processing	raj kamal	mcgraw hill	5	3
• (NULL)	(NULL)	(NULL)	(NULL)	(NULL)

Objectbrowser refreshed... 0 ms 3 row(s) Connections: 1 Upgrade to SQLyog Enterprise

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Synopsis

In the project, we are going to research and analyse on the topic 'EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT'.

The topics covered under this project will be 5 interviews taken by us of different entrepreneurs undertaking different business. The interview questions include type of business, capital, risk and challenges associated opportunities, etc. Based on this interview, analysis and interpretation of data is made. We are also looking forward to highlight various schemes for encouraging self employment and women empowerment through self employment, Training, funding employment for people with disabilities and many more. At last we are going to give suggestions related to self employment.




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Primary data

Primary data refers to the data collected based on questionnaires, field trip, survey, focus group interview etc.

SELF - EMPLOYMENT .

If a person is running a business as a sole proprietorship, independent contractor, as a member of a limited liability company is considered to be self-employed. He is an entrepreneur of his own company and does not work under someone. Due to many of the emerging opportunities in self-employment. Today's youths are attracted towards being an entrepreneur.




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Roll No. 07

Seat No. _____

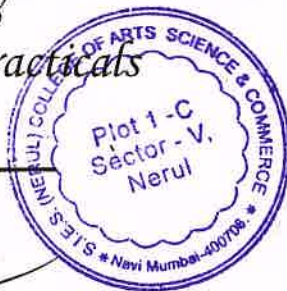
Certified that Mr. / Miss. Gayathri Murali
of DBMS has duly completed the practical
course in Computer Science / Information Technology during
the academic year 20 15 - 20 16 as per the syllabus
prescribed by the University of Mumbai.

[Signature]
Prof. in charge of Practicals

Date : _____

[Signature]
External Examiner

Date : _____



Co-ordinator

Date : _____

[Signature]
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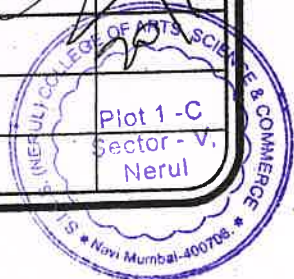
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CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

Practical No.: 1 Topic : _____

Aim: A) Create and view database. B) Create table with and without constraints and view table. C) Insert, update, delete records.

A) Create and view database:-

⊙ In my sql software, CREATE DATABASE statement creates a database with a given name

- To use this statement, you must have the CREATE privilege.
- CREATE SCHEMA is a synonym for CREATE DATABASE
- You will get an error, if the database exists and you did not specify IF NOT EXISTS clause...

Syntax:-

```
CREATE {DATABASE | SCHEMA} [IF NOT EXISTS]  
database - name ;
```

→ database - name is the name of the new database.

eg: CREATE {DATABASE | SCHEMA} [IF NOT EXISTS]
student ;

⊙ Displaying Database

- The SHOW DATABASES statement displays all databases in the MySQL database server.

Syntax:-

```
SHOW DATABASES ;
```

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⊙ In MySQL, USE STATEMENT is used to change the database from default to the given database.

Syntax :-

USE database -- name ;

eg :- USE student ;

⊙ Removing database: Removing database means you delete the database physically

Syntax :-

DROP DATABASE [IF EXISTS] database -- name ;

B) Create table with and without constraints.

Data type :- A data type specifies particular type of data such as integer, floating-point, Boolean etc.

• Numeric Data types :- TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, INT, BIGINT, DECIMAL, FLOAT, DOUBLE, BIT

• String Data types :- CHAR, VARCHAR, BINARY etc.

• Date and time data types :- DATE, TIME, DATETIME, TIME STAMP

• MySQL Create table syntax :-
 CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] table_name
 (column-list)
 engine = table-type ;



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- Defining a column syntax:-
column-name data-type [size] [NOT NULL | NULL]
[DEFAULT value] [AUTO-INCREMENT]

Syntax for create table with constraints :-

⇒ CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] table-name
(column name datatype [size] [NOT NULL | NULL]
[DEFAULT value] AUTO-INCREMENT,
column name datatype [size] [NOT NULL | NULL],
engine = InnoDB;

Syntax for create table without constraints.

⇒ CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] table-name (column
name datatype [size] [NOT NULL | NULL]
[DEFAULT value],
column name datatype [size] [NOT NULL | NULL]
[DEFAULT value])
engine = InnoDB;

⊙ SHOW tables : This statement displays a list of all the tables in the database in use.

c) Insert, Update, delete records

⊙ INSERT STATEMENT It allows you to insert data into table

i] To insert single row

Syntax:- INSERT INTO table-name (col 1, col 2)
VALUES (value 1, value 2)



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INTRODUCTION

Problem Statement

- Currently the customer/shopkeeper are visiting the offline shop to buy the products.
- The main problem for the customers/shopkeepers is that it is a time consuming and there is no assurance of availability of product to visit the shop to buy the products.
- Therefore customer/shopkeeper can visit the website(online), so they can browse for the products of his wish ,place the order accordingly and never settle for an alternative .
- **LIMITATION OF CURRENT SYSTEM IN USE:**
 - Wastage of time in visiting the shop.
 - More efforts to carry the products back to their respective places, if lot of products have to be bought.
 - Difficult to recollect the products needed.
 - More human efforts as all calculation is manual done.


Need for Identification

As the use of technologies is increasing tremendously, manual maintenance of database in excels sheets and paper is very difficult. Hence, the need for a website is inevitable. In case of manual system they need a lot of time, manpower and consume lot of space. Here almost all work is computerized. So the accuracy is maintained. Maintaining backup is very easy.

Scope of the project

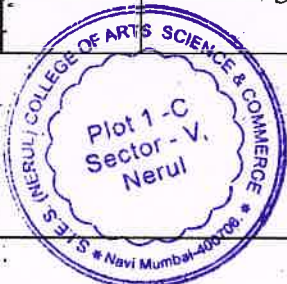
This is an online solution for shopping different product that automates the entire process of shopping. It also gives the capability of conventionally managing all operations. It integrates all the processes and functions of an offline shop by consolidating information on a central server, making the function more organized and stream lined, thus ensuring an increase in efficiency due to the enhanced productivity.




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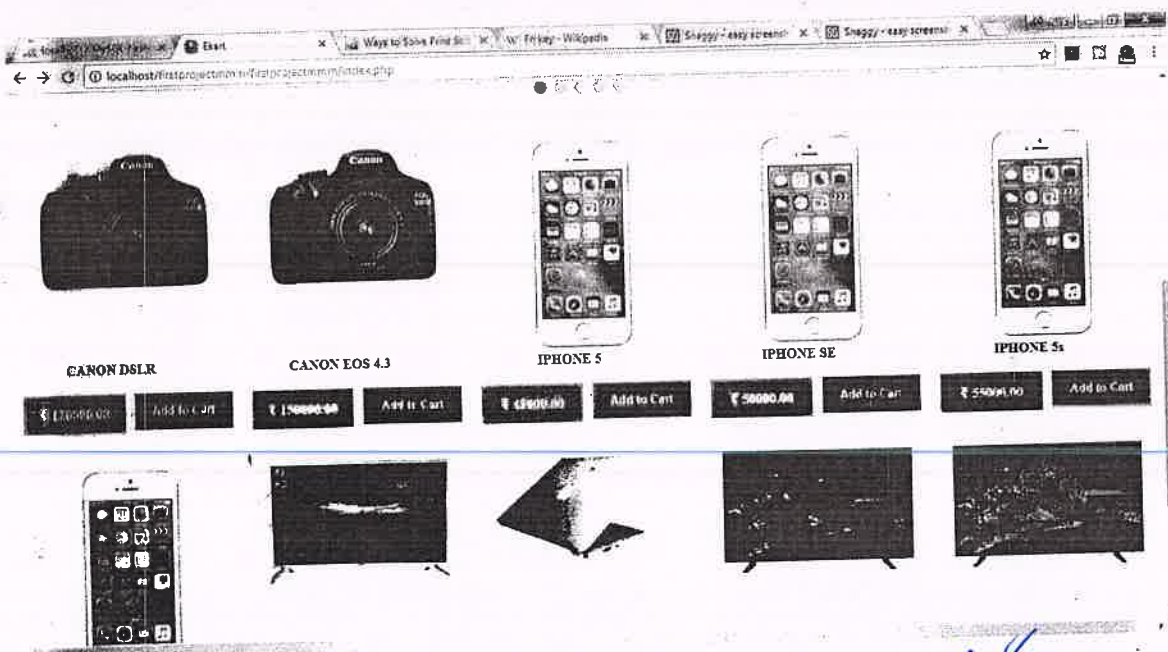
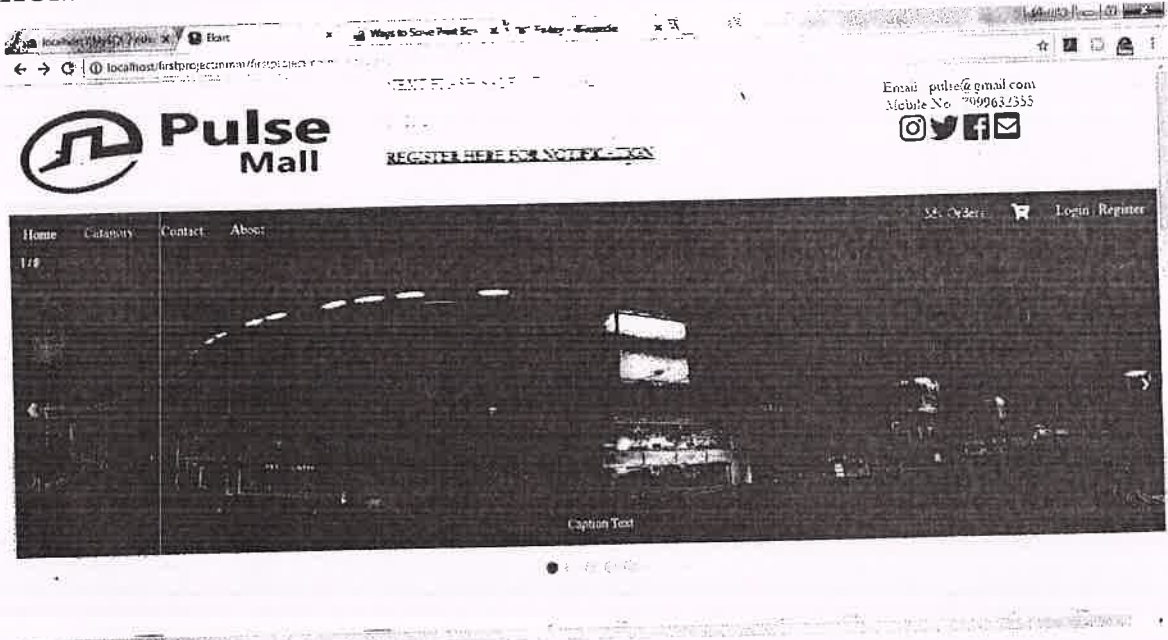
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SYSTEM DESIGN DETAILS

UML is a standard language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the artifacts of software systems.

UML was created by the Object Management Group (OMG) and UML 1.0 specification draft was proposed to the OMG in January 1997.

OMG is continuously making efforts to create a truly industry standard.

- UML stands for **Unified Modeling Language**.
- UML is different from the other common programming languages such as C++, Java, COBOL, etc.
- UML is a pictorial language used to make software blueprints.
- UML can be described as a general purpose visual modeling language to visualize, specify, construct, and document software system.
- Although UML is generally used to model **software systems**, it is not limited within this boundary. It is also used to model non-software systems as well. For example, the process flows in a manufacturing unit, etc.



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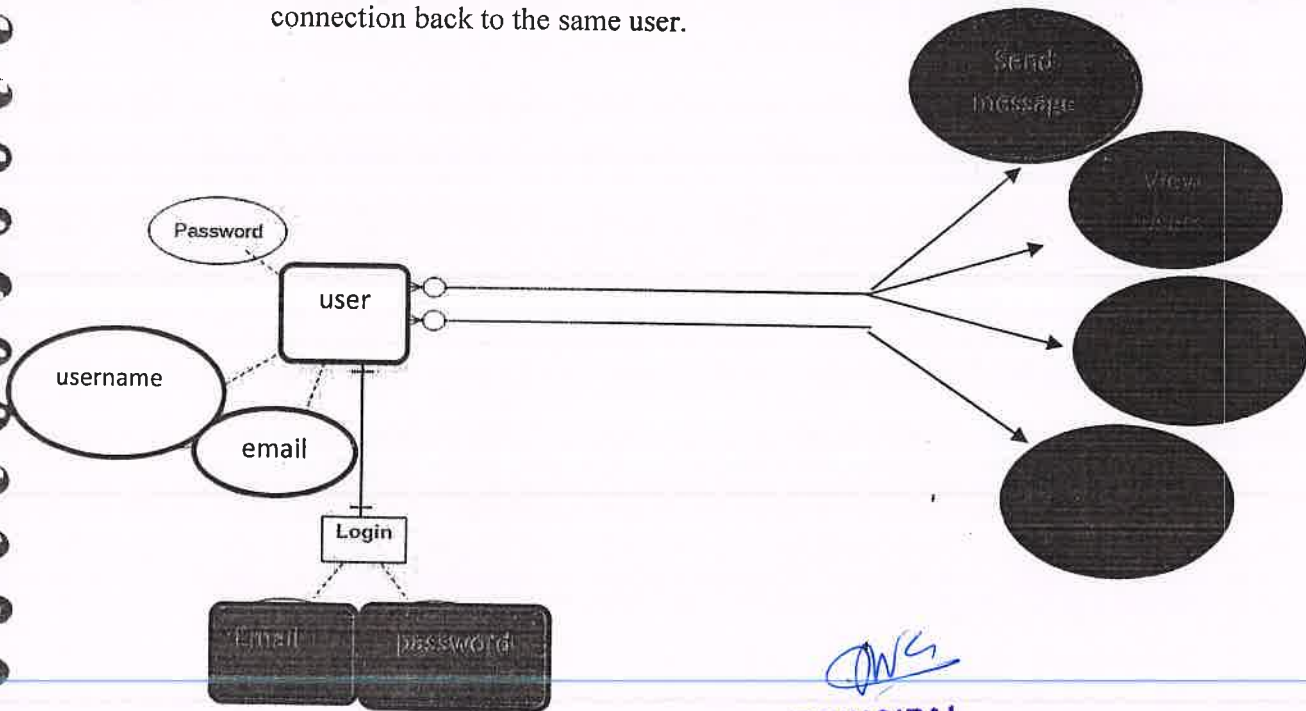
(B) ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

While useful for organizing data that can be represented by a relational structure, an entity-relationship diagram can't sufficiently represent semi-structured or unstructured data, and an ERD is unlikely to be helpful on its own in integrating data into a pre-existing information system. Three main components of an ERD are the entities, which are objects or concepts that can have data stored about them, the relationship between those entities, and the cardinality, which defines that relationship in terms of numbers.

The three main cardinal relationships are:

One-to-one (1:1). For example, if each user in a database is associated with one mailing address.

One-to-many (1:M). For example, a single user might send messages to multiple users. The user is associated with multiple entities, but all those entities have a single connection back to the same user.



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S.I.E.S(Nerul) College of Arts, Commerce & Science
Department of M.Sc-IT (2015-2016)

Time table – SEM I & SEM III (June to Oct 15)

MSc IT Part I						
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
08:30 - 09:30						
09:45 - 10:45	LB/LW		DCS(T) VK	DM(T) SA	DM(P)	DM(P)
10:45 - 11:45		DCS(P)-VK				
12:00 - 01:00	ST(T) AB	DAT(T) - MA	DM(T) SA	DCS(T) VK	ST(T)-AB	
01:00 - 02:00						DAT(P) - MA
02:00 - 03:00	DCS(P)-VK	ST(P)-AB	DAT(P) MA	DAT(T) MA	LB/LW	ST(P)-AB
03:00 - 04:00						
MSc IT Part II						
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
08:30 - 09:30	ANN(T)-PD			ANN(T)-PD		
09:45 - 10:45	ES(P)-VK	ANN(T)-MA	ISM(T) MA	ES(P)-VK	LB/LW	ANN(T)
10:45 - 11:45						
12:00 - 01:00	ISM(T) MA	EH(T) AB	ES(T) VK	EH(T) AB	ANN(T)-MA	EH(P)-AB
01:00 - 02:00						
02:00 - 03:00	EH(P)-AB	LB/LW	ISM(P)-AB	LB/LW	ES(T) VK	ISM(P)
03:00 - 04:00						

[Signature]
Coordinator

[Signature]
PRINCIPAL

[Signature]
Principal

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**S.I.E.S (NERUL) COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (M.Sc-IT)**

TIME TABLE - sem II & IV - 2015-2016

MSc IT Part I						
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
10:45-11:45	ADBMS (VK) 9 A	Mobile Computing Lab 6	CC Practicals Lab 6	Mobile Theory 9A	Mobile Computing 9A	Mobile 9 A
11:45 to 12:45	ADBMS (VK) 9 A	Mobile Computing Lab 6	CC Practicals Lab 6	Mobile Theory 9A	Mobile Computing 9A	Mobile 9 A
01:00 - 02:00	Cloud Computing AB 9A	ADBMS Lab 6	A CN Practicals Lab 6	Cloud Computing 9A	A CN 9 A	A CN 9 A
02:00 - 03:00	Cloud Computing AB 9A	ADBMS Lab 6	A CN Practicals Lab 6	Cloud Computing 9A	A CN 9 A	A CN 9 A
03:00 - 04:00	A CN Lab 6	CC Practical Lab 6	Lib/ Lab work Lab 6	ADBMS Lab 6	ADBMS Lab 6	Lib/ Lab work 9 A
4.00 - 5.00	A CN Lab 6	CC Practical Lab 6		ADBMS Lab 6	ADBMS Lab 6	

MSc IT Part II						
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
10:45-11:45	ITIM LAB 6	RTES 9A	AI Theory 9A	CM Lab 6	CM Lab 6	Lib/ Lab work Lab 6
11:45 to 12:45	ITIM LAB 6	RTES 9A	AI Theory 9A	CM Lab 6	CM Lab 6	
01:00 - 02:00	RTES(P) Lab6	CM 9A	RTES Theory 9A	ITIM Lab 6	AI Lab 6	RTES Lab 6
02:00 - 03:00	RTES(P) Lab6	CM 9A	RTES Theory 9A	ITIM Lab 6	AI Lab 6	
03:00 - 04:00	Lib/ Lab work 9A	Project 9 A	Project 9 A	Lib/ Lab work 9 A	Lib/ Lab work 9 A	CM Lab 6
4.00 - 5.00						

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S.I.E.S(Nerul) College of Arts, Science and Commerce

Department of M.Sc. Computer Science

TIME TABLE 2015-16 (November- April)

MSc CS Part I

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
10:45 - 11:45	BI(SA)	Compiler(SN) (P) Lab 6	BI(SA) (P) Lab 6	Lab/Lib	Lab/Lib	BI(SA) (P) Lab 6
11:45 - 12:45						
01:00 - 02:00	Adv OS(SK)	BI(SA)	Adv OS(SK)	Compiler(SN)	Cyber(AB)	Cyber(AB)
02:00 - 03:00						
03:00 - 04:00	Cyber(AB) (P) Lab 6	Adv OS(SK) (P) Lab 6	Compiler(SN) (P) Lab 6	Cyber(AB) (P) Lab 6	Compiler(SN)	Adv OS(SK) (P) Lab 6
04:00 - 05:00						

MSc CS Part II

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
10:45 - 11:45	IP(SK)	ES(SA)	IP(SK)	IS(SN)	CRM(SN) (P) Lab 6	CRM(SN)
11:45 - 12:45						
01:00 - 02:00	CRM(SN) (P) Room 3	CRM(SN)	IS(SN)	IP(SK) (P) Room 3	IP(SK) (P) Room 3	ES(SA) (P) Room 3
02:00 - 03:00						
03:00 - 04:00	ES(SA)	Project(SN) Room 3	IS(AB) (P) Room 3	ES(SA) (P) Room 3	IS(AB) (P) Room 3	Project
04:00 - 05:00						

Jeeja
26/11/15
Coordinator

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S.I.E.S(Nerul) College of Arts, Science and Commerce

Department of M.Sc. Computer Science

TIME TABLE 2015-16 (Jun-Oct)

MSc CS Part I

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
09:45 - 10:45	AR(T) (SN) (Room No 16A)	RAI(T) (SA) 09:00 to 11:00 (Lab 1)	ADBMS(T) (SK) (Room No 16A)	ACN(P) (SN) (Lab 6)	ADBMS(T) (SK) (Room No 16A)	ADBMS(P) (SK) (Lab 1)
10:45 - 11:45						
12:00 - 01:00	ADBMS(P) (SK) (Lab 1)	ACN(T) (SK) (Room No 16A)	AR(P) (SN) (Lab 1)	AR(T) (SN) (Room No 16A)	RAI(P) (SA) (Lab 1)	AR(P) (SN) (Lab 1)
01:00 - 02:00						
02:00 - 03:00	RAI(P) (SA) (Lab 1)		ACN(P) (SN) (Lab 1)		ACN(T) (SK) (Room No 16A)	RAI(T) (SA) (Room No 16A)
03:00 - 04:00						

MSc CS Part II

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
09:45 - 10:45	DCS(P) (SK) 09:00 to 11:00 (Lab 1)	SS(T) (SN) (Room No 16A)	SS(P) (SN) (Lab 6)	DCS(T) (SK) (Room No 16A)		SS(T) (SN) (Room No 16A)
10:45 - 11:45						
12:00 - 01:00	AI(T) (SA) (Room No 16A)	AI(P) (SA) (Lab 1)	OPTI(T) (SR) 1:00 to 2:00 (Room No 16A)	AI(P) (SA) (Lab 1)	OPTI(T) (SR) 12:00 to 1:00 (Room No 16A)	DCS(T) (SK) (Room No 16A)
01:00 - 02:00						
02:00 - 03:00		DCS(P) (SK) (Lab 1)	AI(T) (SA) (Room No 16A)	OPTI(P) (SN) (Lab 1)	SS(P) (SN) (Lab 1)	OPTI(P) (SN) (Lab 1)
03:00 - 04:00						

Sreya
Coordinator

MS

Prasad
Principal

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Introduction

Media has become the lifeline of modern entertainment Industry. It not only provides information but also helps in the dissemination of ideas to every nook and corner of the globe. Medium of the media can be different such as TV, Radio, Newspapers or internet but they serve the same purpose. Billed as the powerful way of communication, media has its own advantages and disadvantages. Let's take a look at each of them:

Exposure to media is a part of modern life which has introduced social media, a plethora of ways in which we can interact, share information and express ourselves

Social Media is being used by the youth in positive ways that weren't thought of before. It is not just a medium for socializing, but kids and adolescents have found a new way to express creatively, interact, and learn with a broader audience. Students are using it to form study groups where they can easily and instantaneously share ideas and learning material. But these benefits cannot sugar-coat the negatives that come with social media.

However, media as a whole and social media as its branch doesn't always impacts the youth in positive and beneficial way, it can't be denied that all its negative impacts are more harmful than the former one. This as a matter of fact can't sugarcoat the dangers of media.

I hereby put forward the positive and negative sides of this coin called "Media" as follows:-

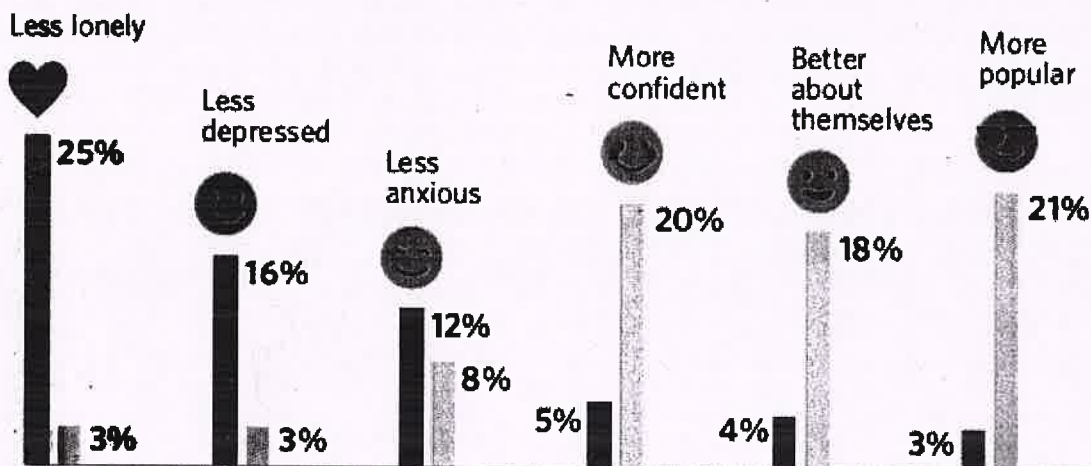



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Positive impacts of Media and social media :-

Social media users who say using social media makes them feel "more" or "less":

■ LESS ■ MORE




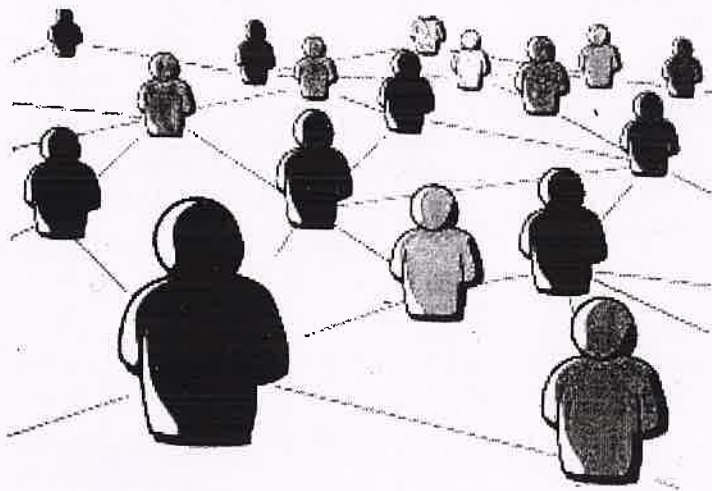
Help Develop Awareness:

Most teens live a sheltered life. But with exposure to various media outlets, they can develop awareness about society and the world. This cultural and political awareness is vital if we want to groom a generation of socially responsible citizens. With news channels, magazines, social networking sites blaring about world happenings, teens can realize that there is more to the world than just what is happening in the 'hood.

Youngsters become more informative about the national and international current affairs. They are introduced to the local news and events that enlightens them and plays an important role in the formulation of the public opinion. With the advent of electronic media, images and videos are beamed across the world via television and the mobile gadgets people can access information at the click of the button.




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2. Help Develop Social Skills:

Many teens are socially awkward. Media gives them the chance to groom their social skills. It also gives them the chance to expand their social circle and develop new friendships. Other benefits include social confidence, heightened literacy in the media, and more social support. Social media diversifies your teen's social skills, which in turn helps him navigate successfully through modern society.

3. Transparency:

Media has helped to make the working of a nation extremely transparent. According to the experts, it is the **third pillar of democracy** after the government and the people. Common man can air his grievances without any problem through the social media so that the higher authorities of the ruling class can take action for their good. Unlike the past when decision making was masked by opacity, the



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