

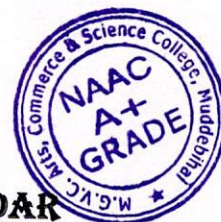
M.G.V.C.ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE MUDDEBIHAL

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

LIST OF N-LIST ARTICLES

YEAR: 2023-24

FACULTY NAME: M.I.BIRADAR



S.NO	Titles
01	Metrical Prose In Indian Literature.
02	Indian Culture
03	Advanced Syntax And Grammatical Categories
04	Advanced Syntax And Grammatical Categories Paper-6
05	Applied Linguistics – Language Teaching P-11
06	Applied Linguistics – Language Teaching P-12
07	Multilingualism And Language Teaching
08	Paper 09: Comparative Literature: Drama In India, Module 01: Drama In India: An Introduction
09	Paper 09: Comparative Literature: Drama In India , Module 05:Kalidasa: Abhignana Shakuntalam
10	Paper: 15: “Literary Translation In India” Module No 04: Types Of Translation,
11	Paper Title: Literary Translation In India, Module 10: Postcolonial Translation
12	Paper No & Title: Literary Criticism And Theory, Aristotle’s Poetic Concept: An Analysis Of Poetry
13	Literary Criticism And Theory, Theories On Language And Linguistics: Saussure, Derrida; Signs, Structures, Lapses And Faults
14	Literary Criticism And Theory, Sociolinguistics Structures: Roman Jakobson, Levi Strauss
15	Literary Criticism And Theory, : Orientalism And Thereafter: Edward Said
16	Introduction To Linguistics And Phonetics, What Is Linguistics?
17	Introduction To Linguistics And Phonetics, Levels And Scope Of Linguistics
18	Introduction To Linguistics And Phonetics, Mechanism Of Speech Production
19	Introduction To Linguistics And Phonetics, Tree Diagrams
20	Introduction To Linguistics And Phonetics, WH-Movement
21	20th CENTURY- MAJOR WRITERS AND THEIR WORKS
22	English Language Teaching, Research Methods - I
23	English Language Teaching, Language Teaching Theories
24	Language Skills Lsrw Iii (Reading)
25	English Language Teaching, Language Skills Lsrw Iv (Writing)
26	English Language Teaching, Second Language Instructions In India
27	English Language Teaching, Language Testing And Evaluation
28	English Language Teaching, Teaching English Language Through Movies



Values education

Education value is the process by which people give moral values to each other. According to Powney et al. It can be an activity that can take place in *any* human organization. during which people are assisted by others, who may be older, in a condition experienced to make explicit our ethics in order to assess the effectiveness of these values and associated behavior for their own and others' long term well-being, and to reflect on and acquire other values and behaviour which they recognise as being more effective for long term well-being of self and others. There is a difference between literacy and education.

There has been very little reliable research on the results of values education classes, but there are some encouraging preliminary results.

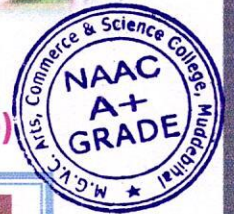
One definition refers to it as the process that gives young people an initiation into values, giving knowledge of the rules needed to function in this mode of relating to other people and to seek the development in the student a grasp of certain underlying principles, together with the ability to apply these rules intelligently, and to have the settled disposition to do so, Some researchers use the concept values education as an umbrella of concepts that includes moral education and citizenship education Themes that values education can address to varying degrees are character, moral development, Religious Education, Spiritual development, citizenship education, personal development, social development and cultural development.


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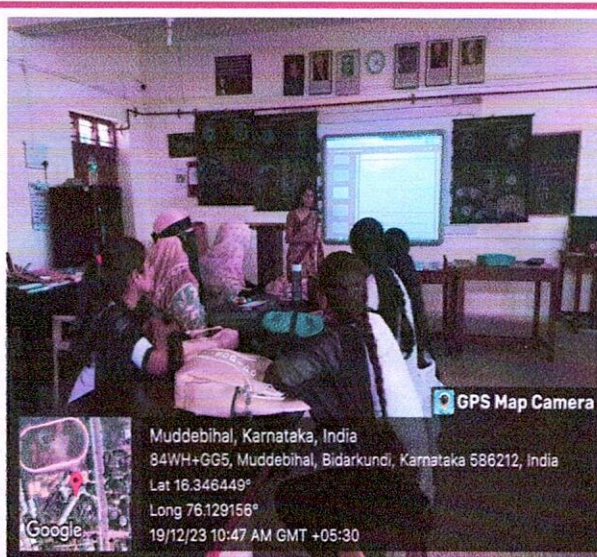
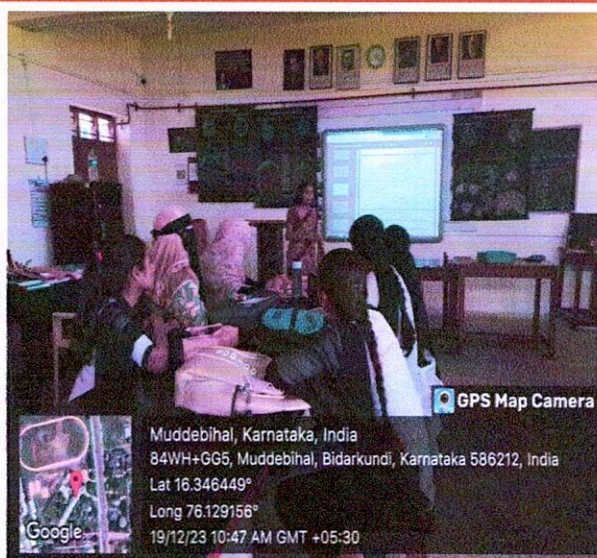
Name of the Staff Member: Miss. Laxmi Arjunagi

Class: B.Sc V

Date: 19-12-2023

Time: 10.45 to 11.45am

Topic: Indian Botanical Garden




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Name of the Staff Member: Miss. Laxmi Arjunagi

Class: B.Sc V

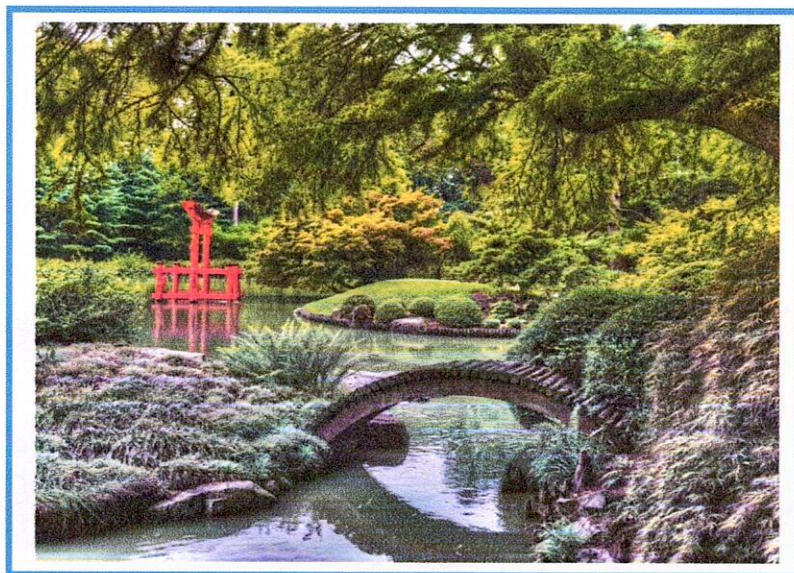
Date: 19-12-2023

Time: 10.45 to 11.45am

Topic: Indian Botanical Garden

A **botanical garden** or **botanic garden** is a [garden](#) with a documented collection of living plants for the purpose of scientific research, conservation, display, and education. Typically plants are labeled with their [botanical names](#). It may contain specialist plant collections such as [cacti](#) and other [succulent plants](#), [herb gardens](#), plants from particular parts of the world, and so on; there may be [greenhouses](#), [shadehouses](#), again with special collections such as [tropical plants](#), [alpine plants](#), or other [exotic plants](#).

Botanical gardens are often run by universities or other scientific research organizations, and often have associated [herbaria](#) and research programmes in [plant taxonomy](#) or some other aspect of botanical science. In principle, their role is to maintain documented collections of living plants for the purposes of scientific research, conservation, display, and education, although this will depend on the resources available and the special interests pursued at each particular garden. The staff will normally include [botanists](#) as well as gardeners.




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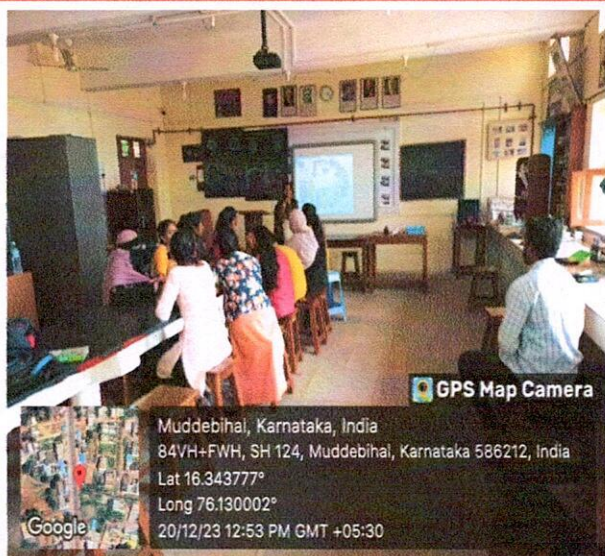
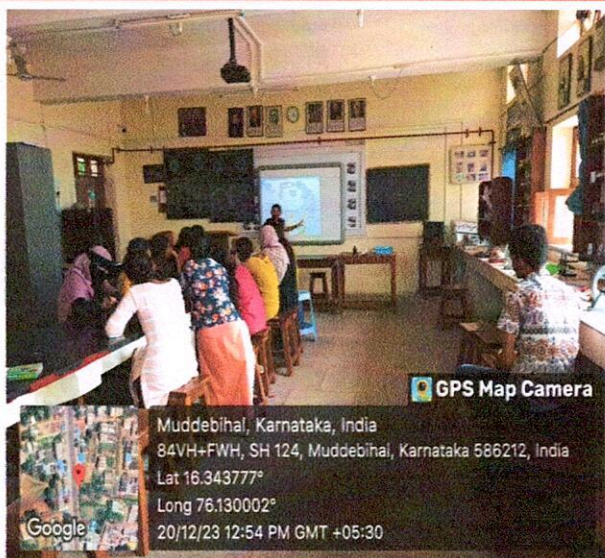
Name of the Staff Member: Miss. Laxmi Arjunagi

Class: B.Sc III

Date: 20-12-2023

Time: 12.30 to 1.30pm

Topic: Embryology- Female Gametophyte



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Name of the Staff Member: Miss. Laxmi Arjunagi

Class: B.Sc III

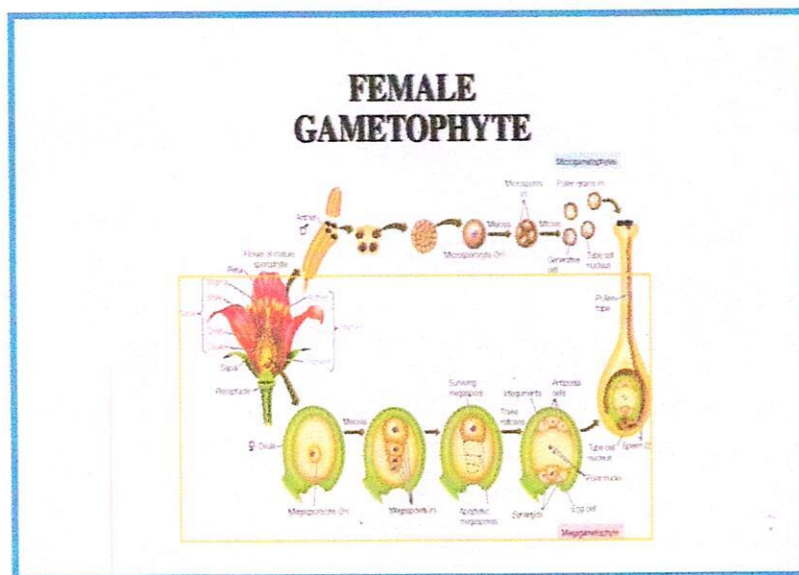
Date: 20-12-2023

Time: 12.30 to 1.30pm

Topic: Embryology- Female Gametophyte

The female gametophyte of gymnosperms is a large and multi cellular structure that serves the double function of supporting the gametes as well as nurturing the growing embryo which is in contrast to the state in angiosperms, wherein female gametophyte is minute and typically eight-nucleated with a single operational gamete.

The female gametophytes are responsible for the formation of female gametes and produce the molecular and physical basis for fertilization and origination of the seed development. These minuscule formations make up for the central hub for plant reproduction that depends on the molecular processes for its growth and development. It is not only sustained by gene functions but by cellular functions as well that are encoded by accessory cells which can turn active genetically if there is a failure in the gametes.




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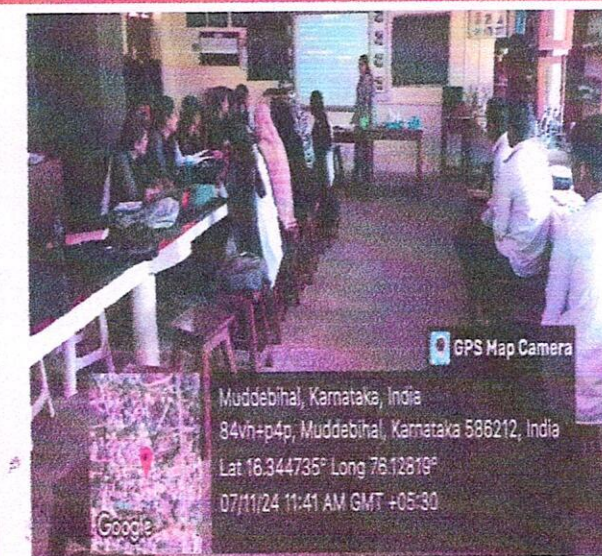
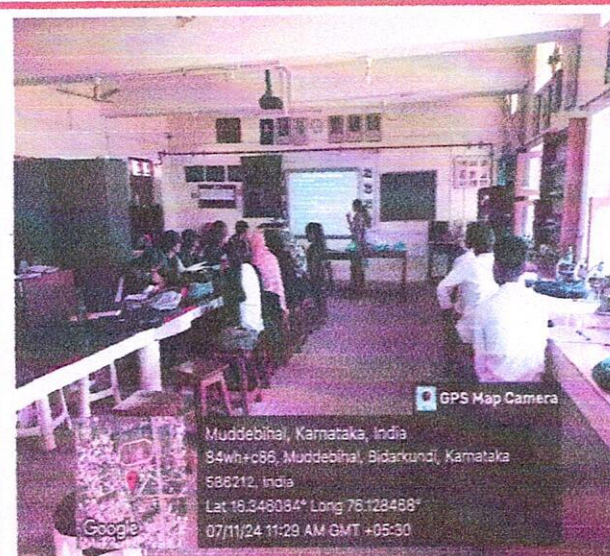
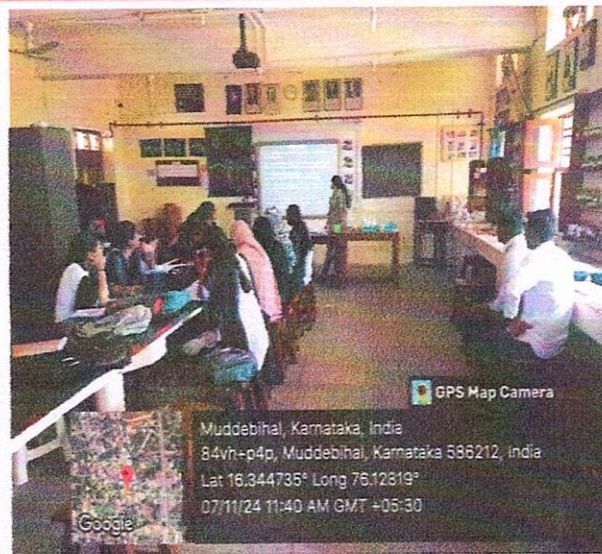
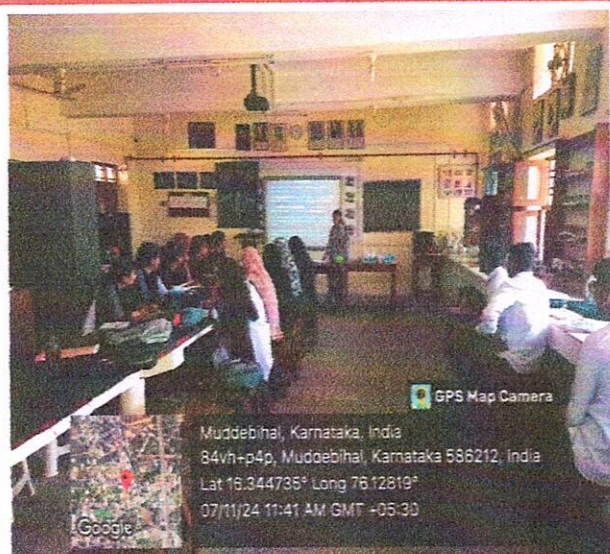
Name of the Staff Member: Miss. Chaitra Bilebhavi


Class: B.Sc V

Date: 07-11-2024

Time: 10.45 to 11.45am

Topic: Plant Breeding




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Name of the Staff Member: Miss. Chaitra Bilebhavi

Class: B.Sc V

Date: 07-11-2024

Time: 10.45 to 11.45am

Topic: Plant Breeding

Plant breeding, application of genetic principles to produce plants that are more useful to humans. This is accomplished by selecting plants found to be economically or aesthetically desirable, first by controlling the mating of selected individuals, and then by selecting certain individuals among the progeny. Such processes, repeated over many generations, can change the hereditary makeup and value of a plant population far beyond the natural limits of previously existing populations. This article emphasizes the application of genetic principles to the improvement of plants; the biological factors underlying plant breeding are dealt with in the article heredity. For a discussion on transgenic crops, see genetically modified organism

Breeding self-pollinated species

The breeding methods that have proved successful with self-pollinated species are: (1) mass selection; (2) pure-line selection; (3) hybridization, with the segregating generations handled by the pedigree method, the bulk method, or by the backcross method; and (4) development of hybrid varieties.

Mass selection

In mass selection, seeds are collected from (usually a few dozen to a few hundred) desirable appearing individuals in a population, and the next generation is sown from the stock of mixed seed. This procedure, sometimes referred to as phenotypic selection, is based on how each individual looks. Mass selection has been widely used to improve old "land" varieties—varieties that have been passed down from one generation of farmers to the next over long periods—and is common in horticulture.

An alternative approach that has no doubt been practiced for thousands of years is simply to eliminate undesirable types by destroying them in the field. The results are similar whether superior plants are saved or inferior plants are eliminated: seeds of the better plants become the planting stock for the next season. A modern refinement of mass selection is to harvest the best plants separately and to grow and compare their progenies. The poorer progenies are destroyed and the seeds of the remainder are harvested. It should be noted that selection is now based not solely on the appearance of the parent plants but also on the appearance and performance of their progeny. Progeny selection is usually more effective than phenotypic selection when dealing with quantitative characters of low heritability. It should be noted, however, that progeny testing requires an extra generation; hence gain per cycle of selection must be double that of simple phenotypic selection to achieve the same rate of gain per unit time.


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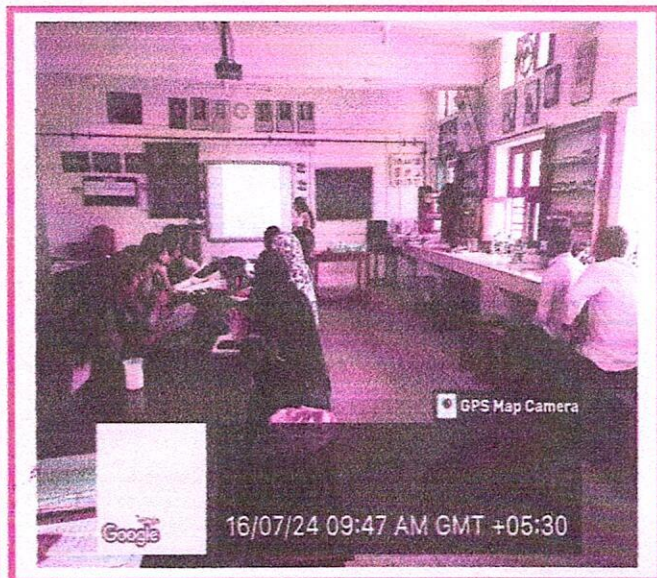
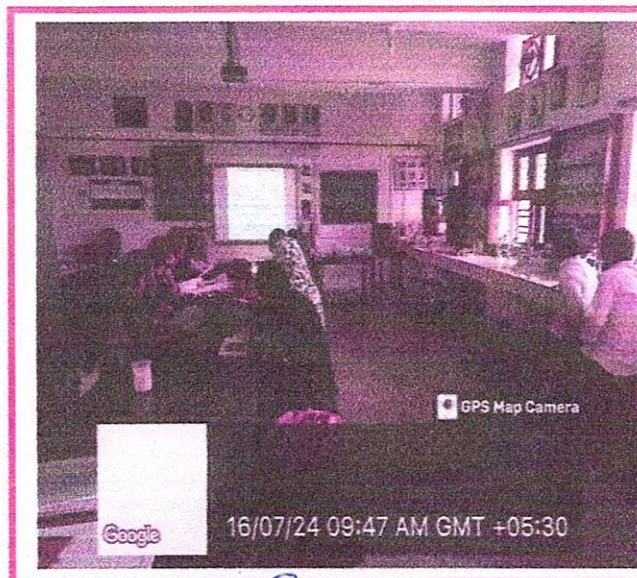
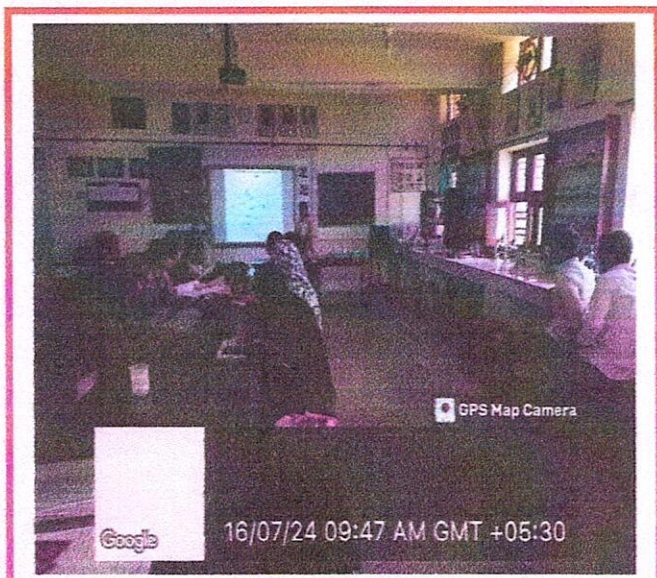
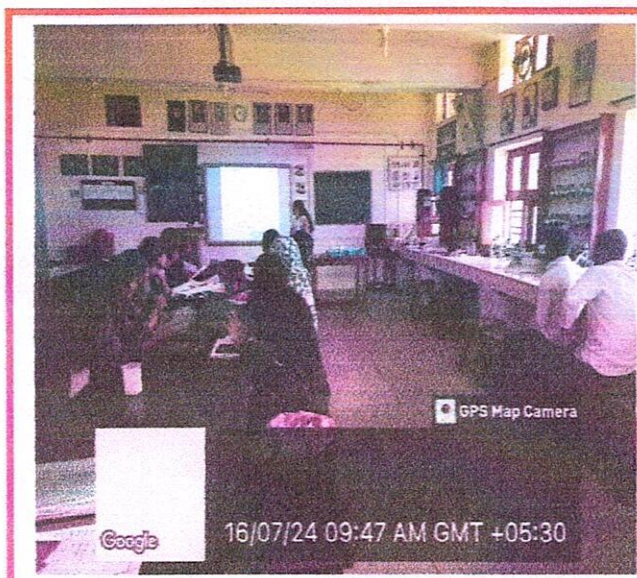
Name of the Staff Member: Miss. Chaitra Bilebhavi

Class: B.Sc IV

Date: 16-07-2024

Time: 9.30 to 10.30am

Topic: Ex-situ Conservation Method




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Name of the Staff Member: Miss. Chaitra Bilebhavi

Class: B.Sc IV

Date: 16-07-2024

Time: 9.30 to 10.30am

Topic: Ex-situ Conservation Method

Ex-situ Conservation is one of the primary objectives of Botanical Survey of India (BSI). It is literally an 'off site' conservation policy that involves a couple of techniques linking the transfer of an objective species, experiencing various threats, away from its native habitat to a much safer abode, like in a Botanical Garden, Zoological Garden, Seed Bank or Gene Bank etc. The prime goal of this technique is to adequately backing conservation strategies by guaranteeing the existence of vanishing and threatened taxa/species and the maintenance of allied genetic diversity thereof. It further supports the idea of reintroduction of species in its natural or original habitat as the species under varying threat perception are preserved in safe custody till the casual factors threatening their survival in the wild have been return to normalcy and the reintroduction becomes possible.

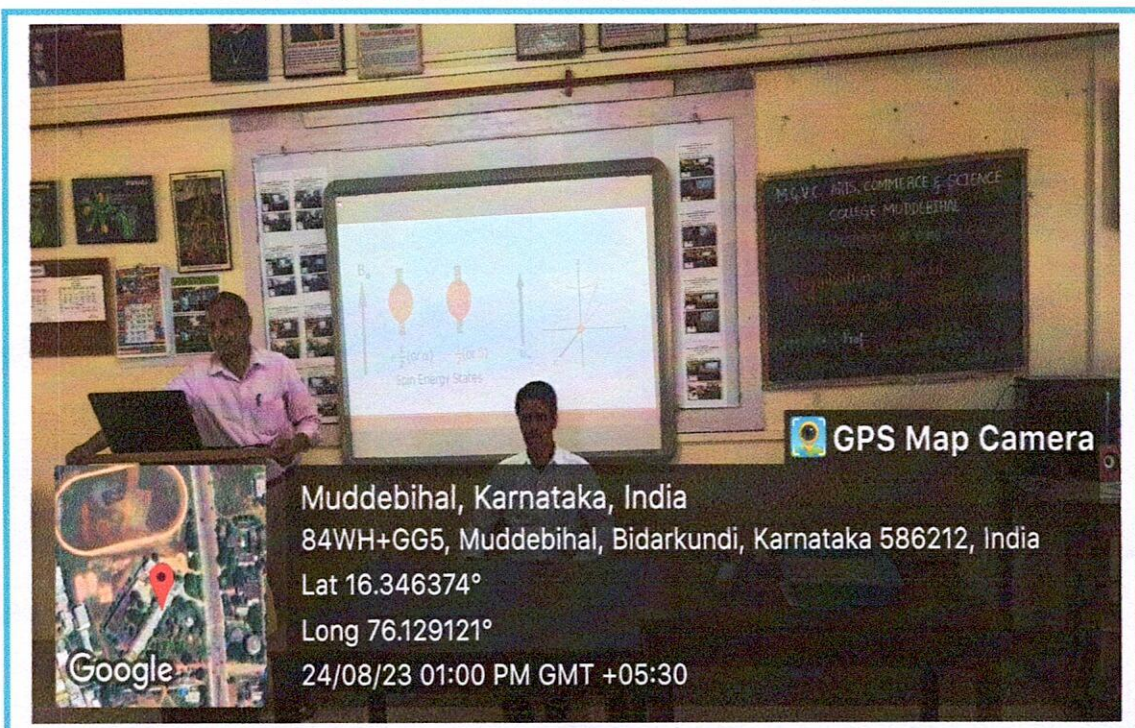
The preamble of Article 9 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) stresses the need of establishing Botanic Gardens as a complementary approach to in-situ conservation (conserving plant / animal species in their natural habitat) practices to conserve threatened plant species and taxa of the country of their origin and to adopt appropriate measures to ward off their extinction. In order to commensurate with the directives of CBD, BSI being the custodian of the floral wealth of the country (even well before CBD came into existence BSI has initiated work in the same lane) has set up several well networked major and minor Botanic Gardens spread across different geographical belts of the country exclusively to conserves its vast, endemic and threatened flora. In some centres storage of seeds, conserving pollen, storage of plant shoot in low temperature (in vitro preservation) as well as tissue culture methods is being employed to this effect.


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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

**POWERPOINT PRESENTATION BY PROF. C.S. KATAGERI ON PRINCIPLES OF NMR
SPECTROSCOPY FOR B.SC VI SEMESTER STUDENTS**



[Signature]
Head, Dept. of Chemistry,
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Department of Kannada
ICT Based Class
BA V Semester



Topic: Vachana's- Ayidakki Lakkamma

BA V Semester

Name of the Faculty: Dr. P.N. Naragund, HOD, Dept of Kannada



Academic Year- 2023-24

Date: 20-07-2024

Time: 8.30am

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುಡ್ಡೆಬಿಹಾಳ-586212.

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Topic: Vachana's- Ayidakki Lakkamma

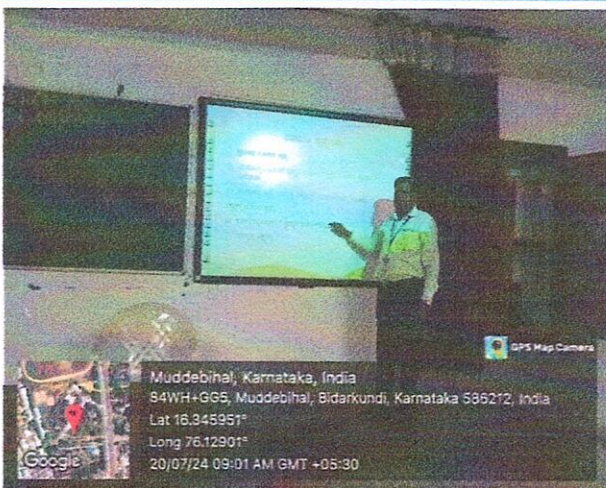
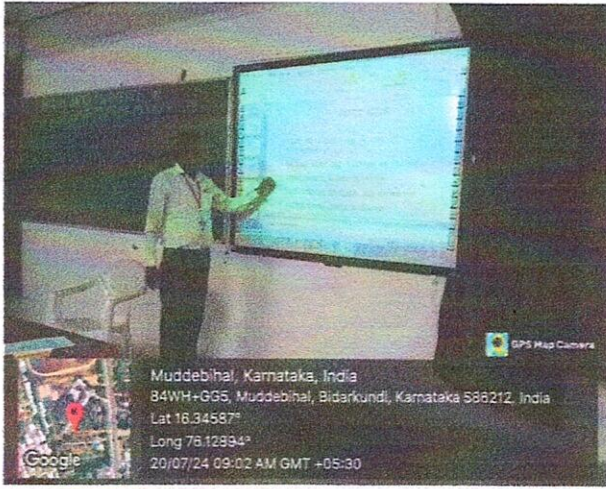
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ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುಡಬಿಹಾಳ-586212.

ಆಯ್ದಕ್ಕಿ ಲಕ್ಕಮ್ಮ

ಆಯ್ದಕ್ಕಿ ಲಕ್ಕಮ್ಮ ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಲಿಂಗಸಗೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಅಮರೇಶ್ವರಗ್ರಾಮದ ದಲಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು. ಅವಳ ಪತಿ 'ಆಯ್ದಕ್ಕಿ ಮಾರಯ್ಯ'. 'ಬಡತನ'ವೆಂಬ ದಿವ್ಯ ಅನುಭವವೇ ಲಕ್ಕಮ್ಮನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯದ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಿತು. ದಂಪತಿಗಳು ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರು ಹೋಗಿ, 'ಅಮರೇಶ್ವರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸಿದರು. ಕಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಿ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ಬದುಕು ಬೇಕೆ ಹೊರತು, ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಚ್ಚು ಶೇಖರಿಸಿಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ನಿಲುವಿನವಳು. ಆಕೆಯ ಅಂಕಿತನಾಮ 'ಮಾರಯ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರಿಯ ಅಮರೇಶ್ವರ ಲಿಂಗ'.

ಲಕ್ಕಮ್ಮನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ

ಶರಣರ ಕಾಯಕ, ದಾಸೋಹಗಳ ನಿಜಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು, ಜೀವನಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಪತಿ ಮಾರಯ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಮನಗಾಣಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವಳ ನಿಷ್ಕಾರ್ಥ ಮನಸ್ಸು, ತತ್ತ್ವಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳ ಪ್ರಥಮ ತಿಳಿವು, ಧೈರ್ಯ ಧೀಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲದ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅಕ್ಕಿಯಕಾಳು ಪೋಲಾಗದಂತೆ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯತ್ತ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕರೆದೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಮ್ಮನ ೨೫ ವಚನಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ.

'ಕಾಯಕ ನಿಂದಿತ್ತು ಹೋಗಯ್ಯಾ ಎನ್ನಾಳ್ವನೆ
ಭಾವ ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮಹಾ ಶರಣರ ತಿಪ್ಪೆಯ
ತಪ್ಪಲು ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ತಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು
ಮಾರಯ್ಯಾಪ್ರಿಯ ಅಮರೇಶ್ವರಲಿಂಗಕ್ಕೆ
ಬೇಗ ಹೋಗು ಮಾರಯ್ಯಾ ಅಂಗವರಿತ
ಅರುವೆಯ ಅಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬಯಕೆಯರಿತ
ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಡುಲವನಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಬನ್ನಿರಿ'

(ದ್ರಾವಿಡ)

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ-586212.



PRINCIPAL,

M. G. V. C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
**M.G.V.C Arts, Commerce and
Science College, Muddebihal**
Department of Kannada
ICT Based Class
B.Sc III Semester



Topic: Tatvapada (Santa Shishunal Sharif)

Name of the Faculty: Dr. P.N. Naragund, HOD, Dept of Kannada



Academic Year- 2023-24

Date: 12-01-2024

Time: 10.45am

ಪ್ರಾಸಾರಕರು

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುಧೇಬಿಹಾಳ-586212.

PRINCIPAL,

M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
**M.G.V.C Arts, Commerce and
Science College, Muddebihal**
Department of Kannada
ICT Based Class



Topic: Tatvapada (Santa Shishunal Sharif)

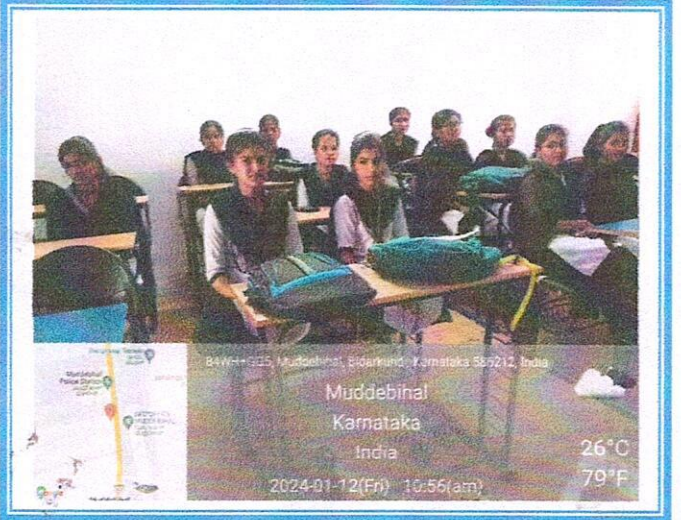
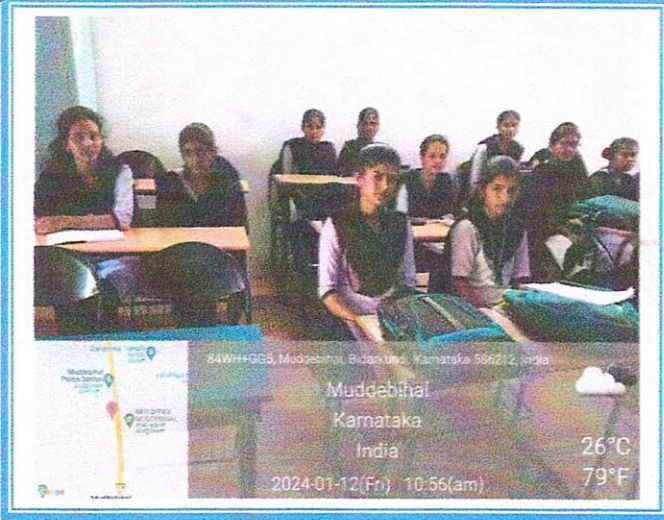
Academic Year- 2023-24

B.Sc III Semester

Name of the Faculty: Dr. P.N. Naragund, HOD, Dept of Kannada

Date: 12-01-2024

Time: 10.45am



ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು

**ಮಾನ್ಯವರ್ಗ,
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ಪ್ರಿ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುದ್ದೆಬಿಹಾಳ-586212.**



ಬಿದ್ವಿಯಬ್ಬೇ ಮುದುಕಿ

ಬಿದ್ವಿಯಬ್ಬೇ ಮುದುಕಿ
ಬಿದ್ವಿಯಬ್ಬೇ.

ನೀ ದಿನ ಹೋದಾಕಿ
ಇರು ಭಾಳ ಜೋಕಿ
ಬಿದ್ವಿಯಬ್ಬೇ ಮುದುಕಿ ಬಿದ್ವಿಯಬ್ಬೇ.

ಸದ್ಯಕಿದು ಹುಲುಗೂರ ಸಂತಿ
ಗದ್ದಲದೊಳಗಾಕ ನಿಂತಿ?
ಬಿದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒದ್ದಾಡಿದರ
ಎದ್ದು ಹ್ಯಾಂಗ ಹಿಂದಕ ಬರತಿ?

ಬುದ್ಧಿಗೇಡಿ ಮುದುಕಿ ನೀನು ಬಿದ್ವಿಯಬ್ಬೇ.
ಬುಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ತಲ ಇಟ್ಟಿ
ಅದನು ಉಟ್ಟ ಹೊತ್ತೊಳು ಜೋಕಿ;
ಕೆಟ್ಟಗಂಟಿ ಚೌಡೇರು ಬಂದು

ಉಟ್ಟುದನ್ನೆ ಕದ್ದಾರ ಜೋಕಿ!
ಬುದ್ಧಿಗೇಡಿ ಮುದುಕಿ ನೀನು ಬಿದ್ವಿಯಬ್ಬೇ.
ಶಿಶುನಾಳಾಧೀಶನ ಮುಂದೆ
ಕೊಸರಿ ಕೊಸರಿ ಹೋಗಬ್ಯಾಡ,

ಹಸನವಿಲ್ಲ ಹರಯ ಸಂದ
ಪಿಸುರು ಪಿಚ್ಚುಗಣ್ಣಿನ ಮುದುಕಿ
ಬುದ್ಧಿಗೇಡಿ ಮುದುಕಿ ನೀನು ಬಿದ್ವಿಯಬ್ಬೇ.

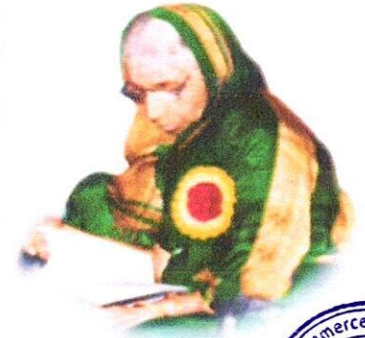
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು,

ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು,
ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ-586212

PRINCIPAL,

G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212, Dist: Vijayapur



S.G.V.C. V.P TRUST'S

**Matoshri Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar
Arts, Commerce & Science College
Muddebihal – 586 212**

(Accredited at A+ with CGPA 3.31 by NAAC)

DIST : BIJAPUR

STATE : KARNATAKA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



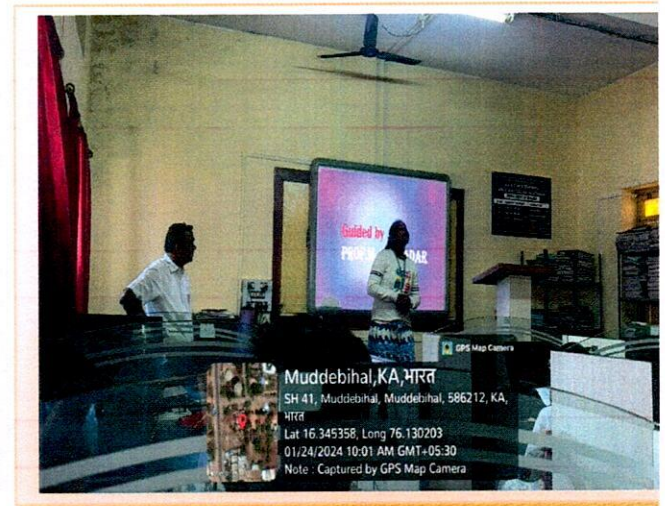
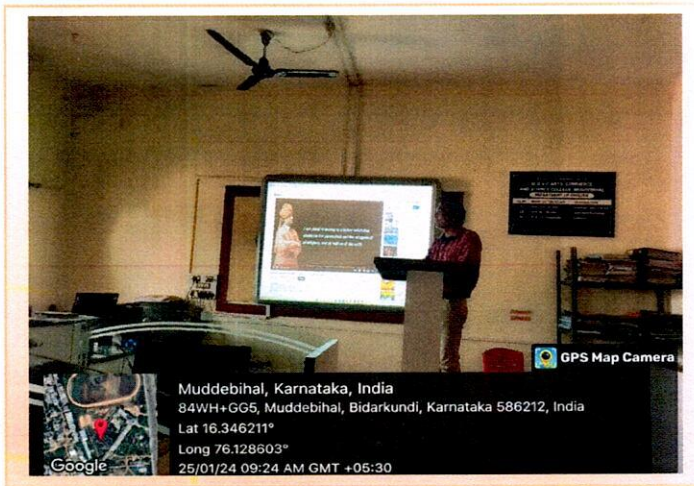
**Use of ICT
2023 - 2024**

S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective teaching learning process

Name of the Staff Member: Dr. M.I.BIRADAR

YEAR: 2023-24

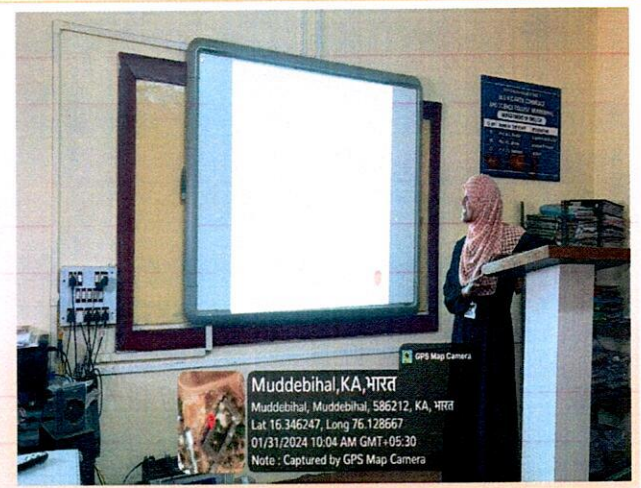
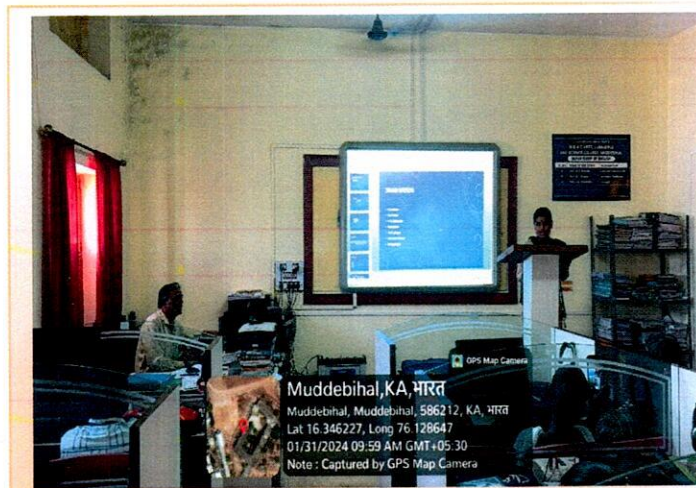
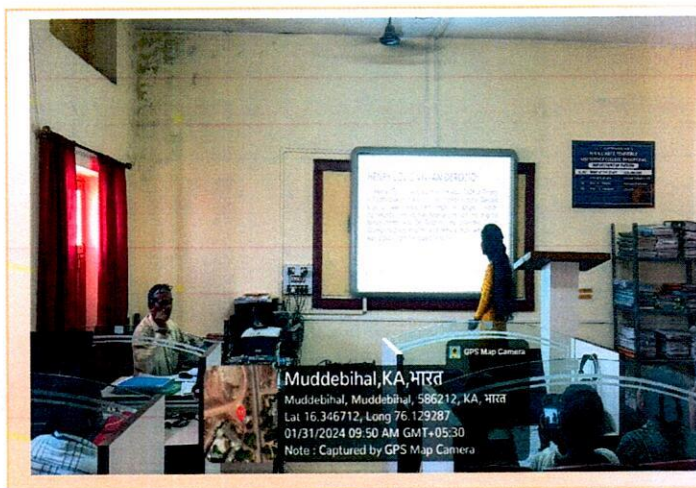


S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective teaching learning process

Name of the Staff Member: Dr. M.I.BIRADAR

YEAR: 2023-24

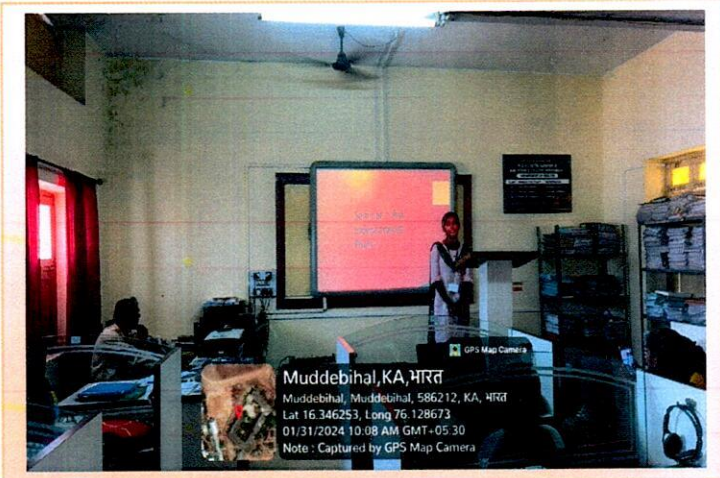


S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective teaching learning process

Name of the Staff Member: Dr. M.I.BIRADAR

YEAR: 2023-24

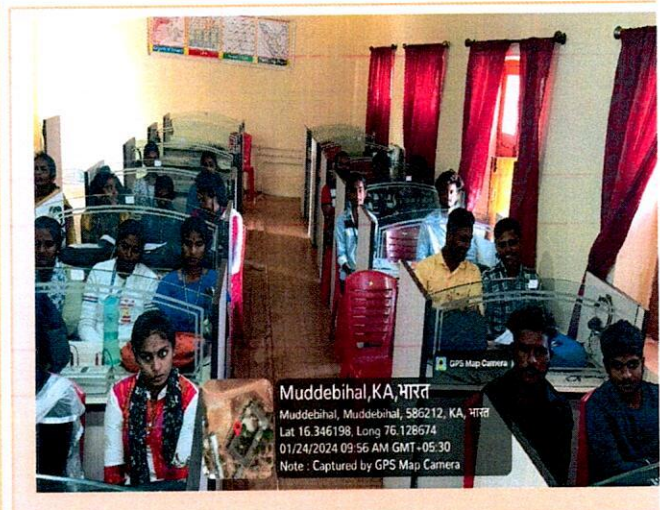
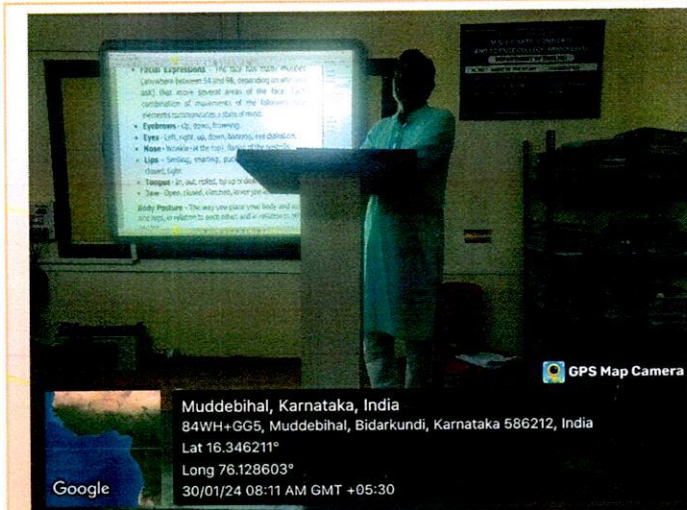
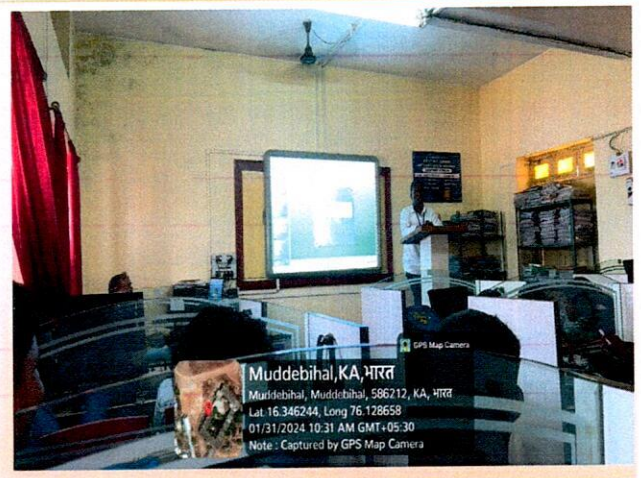


S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective teaching learning process

Name of the Staff Member: Dr. M.I.BIRADAR

YEAR: 2023-24

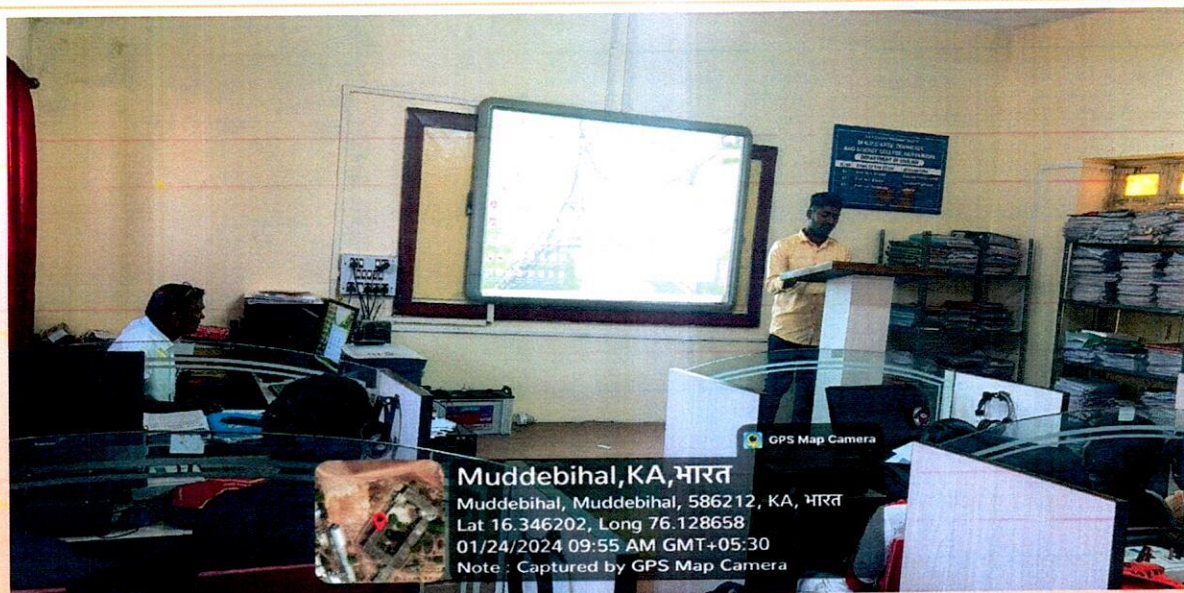
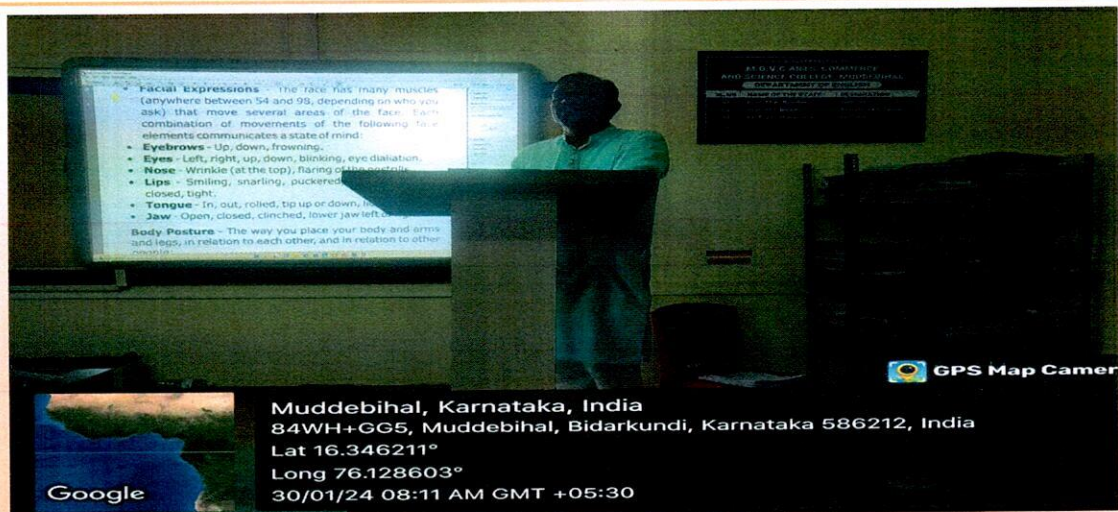


S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective teaching learning process

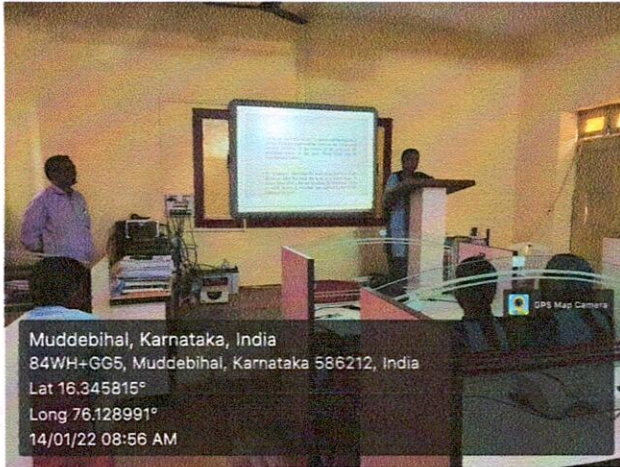
Name of the Staff Member: Dr. M.I.BIRADAR

YEAR: 2023-24



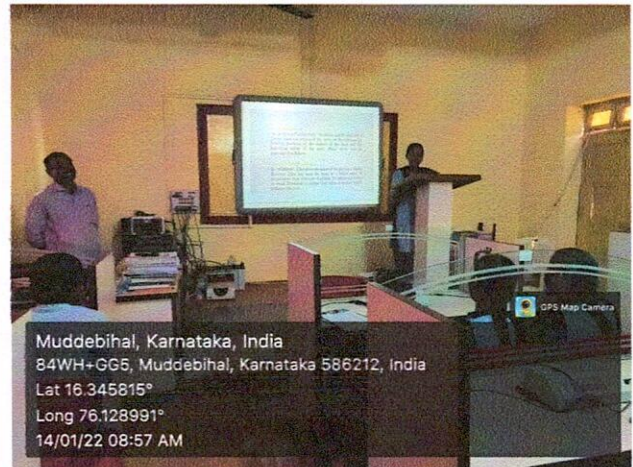


SEMINAR BY MALLIKARJUN CHALAWADI AND DHYAMAKKA MUTTATI



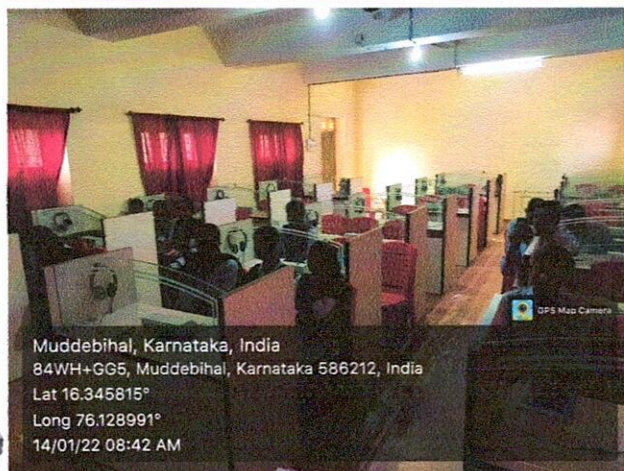
Muddebihal, Karnataka, India
84WH+GG5, Muddebihal, Karnataka 586212, India
Lat 16.345815°
Long 76.128991°
14/01/22 08:56 AM

Students Seminar



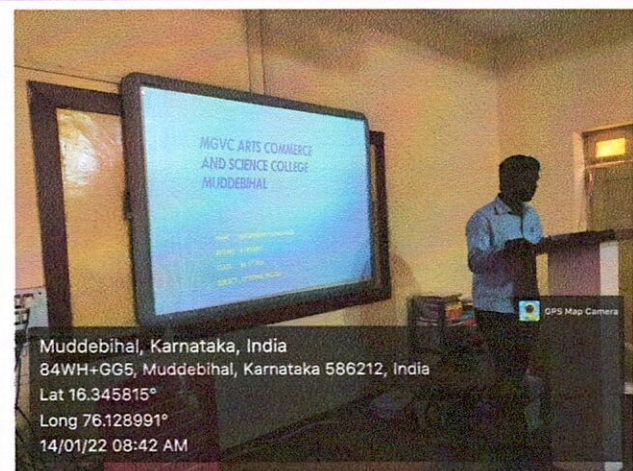
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14/01/22 08:57 AM

Students Seminar



Muddebihal, Karnataka, India
84WH+GG5, Muddebihal, Karnataka 586212, India
Lat 16.345815°
Long 76.128991°
14/01/22 08:42 AM

Lab class



Muddebihal, Karnataka, India
84WH+GG5, Muddebihal, Karnataka 586212, India
Lat 16.345815°
Long 76.128991°
14/01/22 08:42 AM

Students Seminar

Co-ordinator,
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL - 586212, Dist: Vijayapur.

PRINCIPAL,
M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212, Dist: Vijayapur.



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's
**M.G.V.C Arts, Commerce and
Science College, Muddebihal**

Department of Education

ICT Based Class

Academic Year- 2023-24

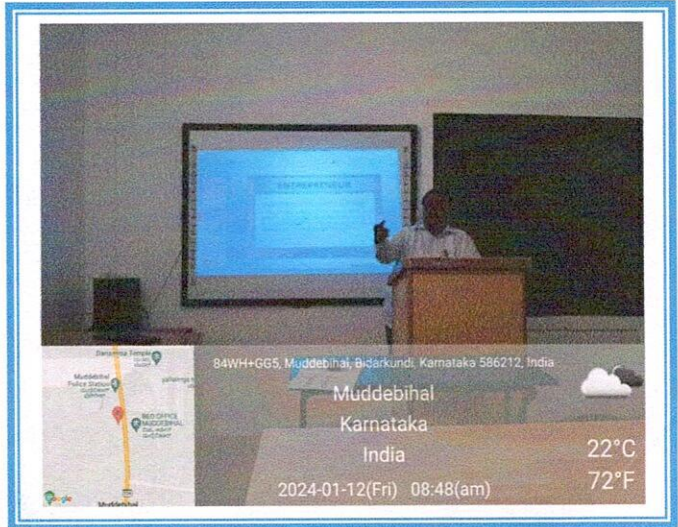
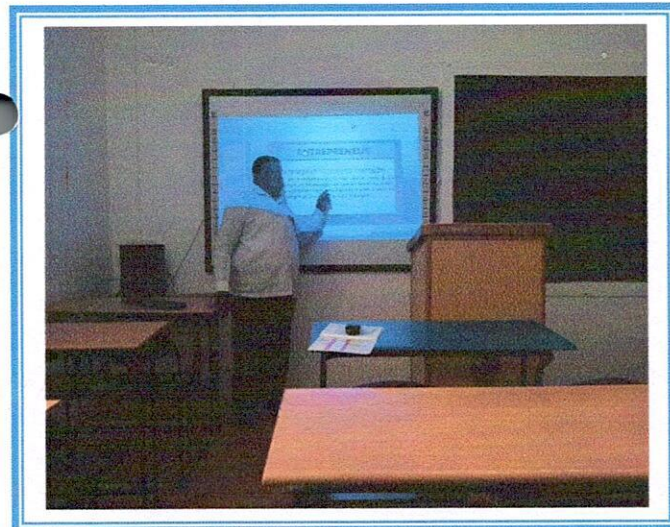
BA I Semester



Name of the Faculty: Prof. S.S. Hugar, HOD, Dept of Education

Date: 12-01-2024

Time: 8.30am




PRINCIPAL,

**M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College,
MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.**



S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's

**M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE
AND SCIENCE COLLEGE,
MUDDEBIHAL**



DEPARTMENT OF KANNAD

YEAR - 2023-24



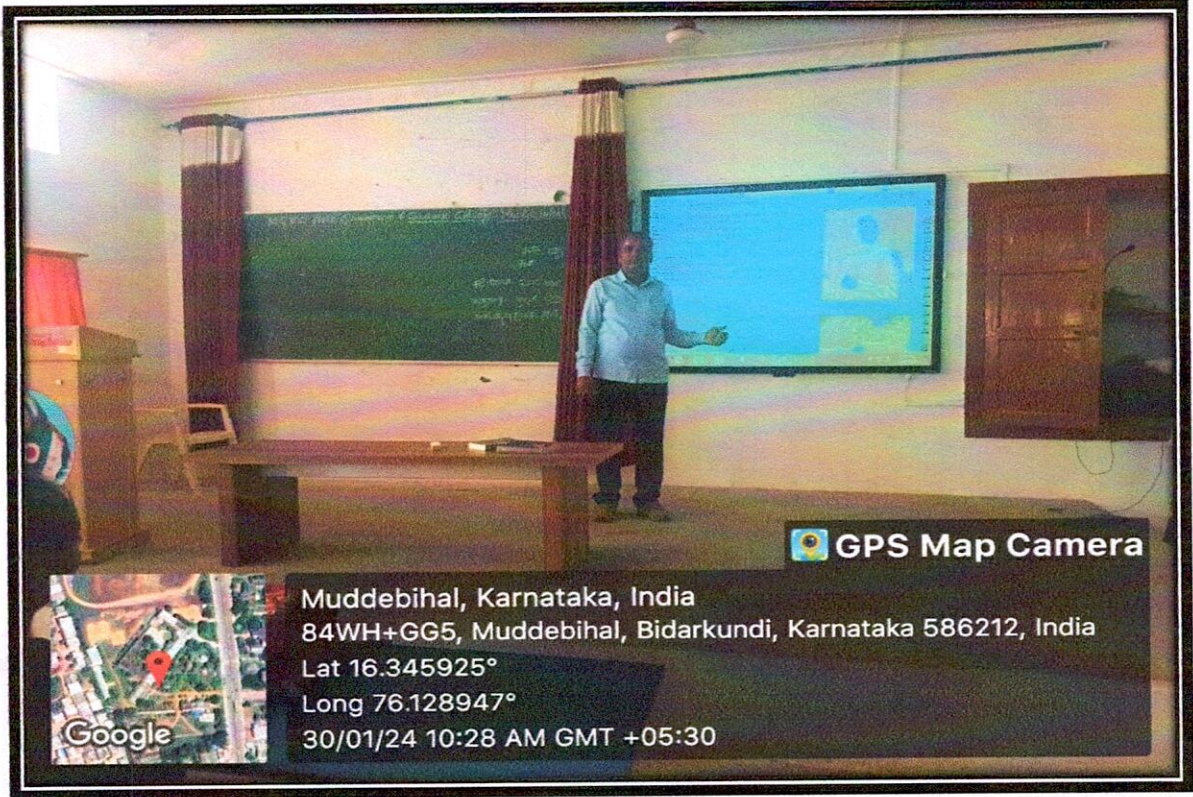
**Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective
Teaching Learning Process**

Name of the Staff Member: Prof. V. S.Lamani

Class: B.A.I Semester

Date: 30.01.2024

Time: 9.30 to 10.30 am



Muddebihal, Karnataka, India
84WH+GG5, Muddebihal, Bidarkundi, Karnataka 586212, India
Lat 16.345925°
Long 76.128947°
30/01/24 10:28 AM GMT +05:30

GPS Map Camera

Co-ordinator,

**Internal Quality Assurance Cell
M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212, Dist: Vijayapur.**

PRINCIPAL,

**M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212, Dist: Vijayapur.**

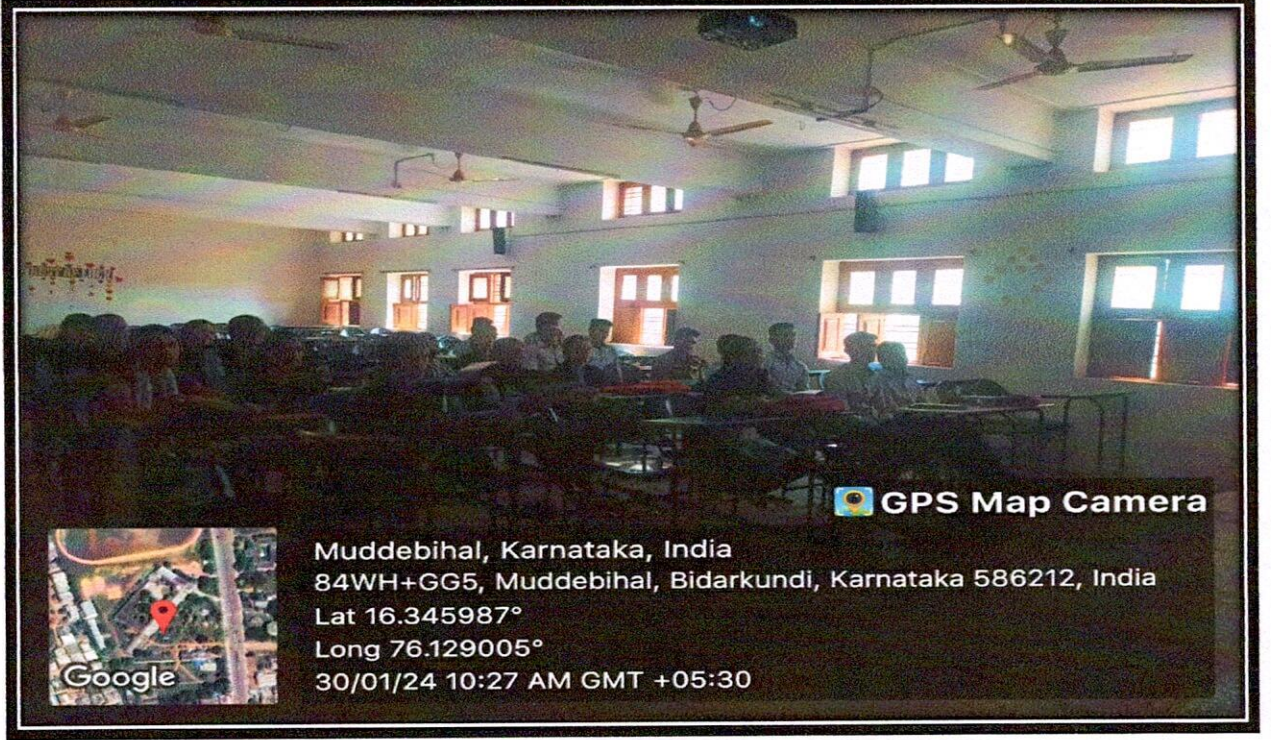
Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective Teaching Learning Process

Name of the Faculty: Prof. V.S. Lamani

Class: B.A.I Semester

Date: 30.01.2024

Time: 9.30 to 10.30 am



ಕುವೆಂಪು

ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ (ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೨೯, ೧೯೦೪^[೧] - ನವೆಂಬರ್ ೧೧, ೧೯೯೪), ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಗ್ರಮಾನ್ಯ ಕವಿ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರ, ನಾಟಕಕಾರ, ವಿಮರ್ಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಂತಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನ ಕಂಡ ದೈತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ. ವರಕವಿಬ್ರೇಂದ್ರೆಯವರಿಂದ 'ಯುಗದ ಕವಿ ಜಗದ ಕವಿ' ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರು. ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಸಂದೇಶ ನೀಡಿದವರು. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಎರಡನೆಯ 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ. ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟವರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಮಾಡುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಂಪ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದವರು.

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿಯ ತವರೂರಾದ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೊಪ್ಪ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹಿರೇಕೊಡಿಗೆ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೨೯, ೧೯೦೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು.^[೨] ತಂದೆ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ; ತಾಯಿ ಸೀತಮ್ಮ. ಅವರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ತಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಯ ಊರಾದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯಿತು.

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೂಲಿಮರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿತು. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ವೆಸ್ಲಿಯನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರು.^[೩] ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಿಂದ ಬಿ.ಎ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂ. ಎ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದರು. ಟಿ. ಎಸ್. ವೆಂಕಣ್ಣಯ್ಯನವರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

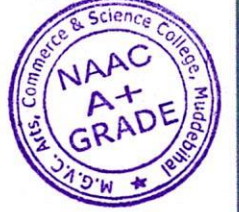


S.G.V.C Vidya Prasarak Trust's

M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, MUDEBIHAL

DEPARTMENT OF KANNAD

YEAR - 2023-24



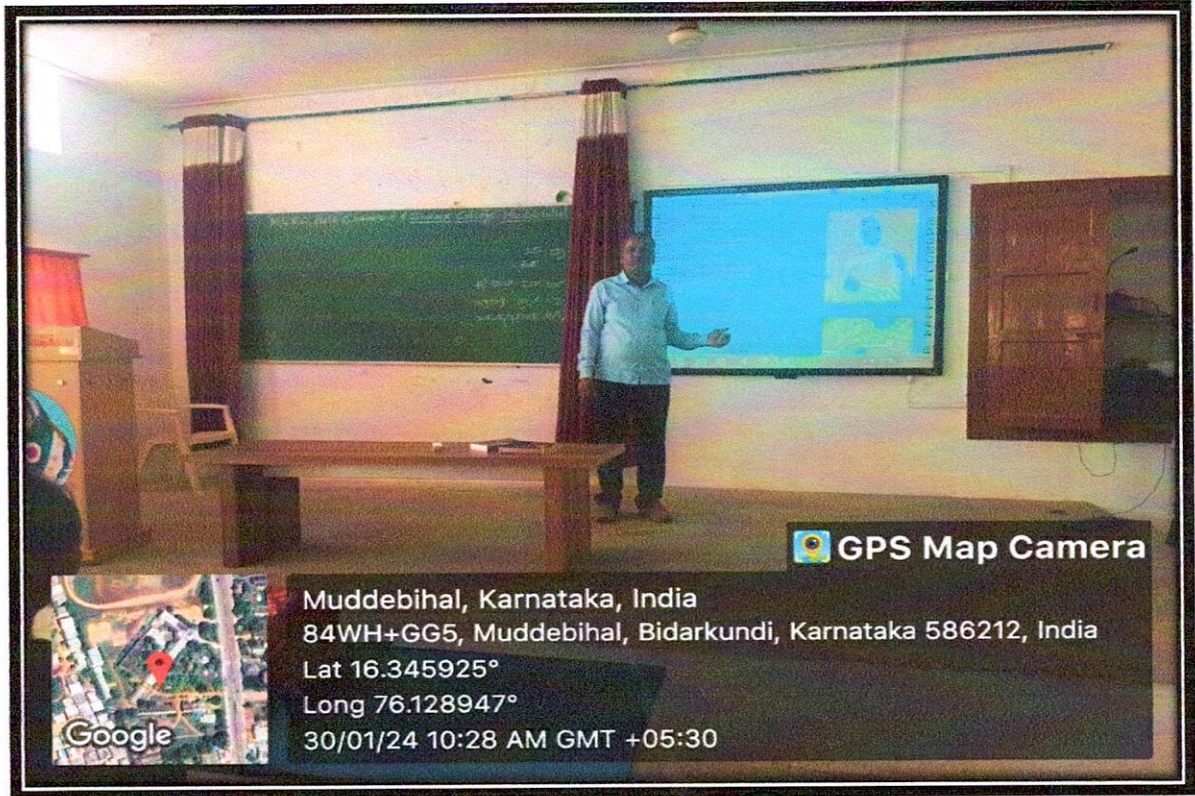
Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective Teaching Learning Process

Name of the Staff Member: Prof. V. S.Lamani

Class: B.A.I Semester

Date: 30.01.2024

Time: 9.30 to 10.30 am



Muddebihal, Karnataka, India
84WH+GG5, Muddebihal, Bidarkundi, Karnataka 586212, India
Lat 16.345925°
Long 76.128947°
30/01/24 10:28 AM GMT +05:30

(Signature)

PRINCIPAL,

M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell

M.G.V.C Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective Teaching Learning Process

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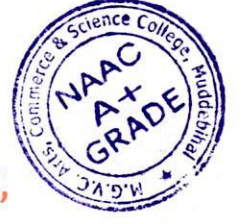


ಕುವೆಂಪು

ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ ಪುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ (ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೨೯, ೧೯೦೪^[೧] - ನವೆಂಬರ್ ೧೧, ೧೯೯೪), ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಗ್ರಮಾನ್ಯ ಕವಿ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರ, ನಾಟಕಕಾರ, ವಿಮರ್ಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಂತಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನ ಕಂಡ ದೈತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ. ವರಕವಿಬೆಂದ್ರಿಯವರಿಂದ 'ಯುಗದ ಕವಿ ಜಗದ ಕವಿ' ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರು. ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ ಸಂದೇಶ ನೀಡಿದವರು. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಎರಡನೆಯ 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕವಿ. ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟವರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಮಾಡುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರತ್ನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಂಪ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದವರು.

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿಯ ತವರೂರಾದ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೊಪ್ಪ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹಿರೇಕೊಡಿಗೆ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೨೯, ೧೯೦೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು.^[೨] ತಂದೆ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ; ತಾಯಿ ಸೀತಮ್ಮ. ಅವರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ತಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಯ ಊರಾದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯಿತು.

ಕುವೆಂಪು ಅವರ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೂಲಿಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿತು. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ವೆಸ್ಲಿಯನ್ ಮಿಷನ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರು.^[೩] ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಿಂದ ಬಿ.ಎ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂ. ಎ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದರು. ಟಿ. ಎಸ್. ವೆಂಕಣ್ಣಯ್ಯನವರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು.



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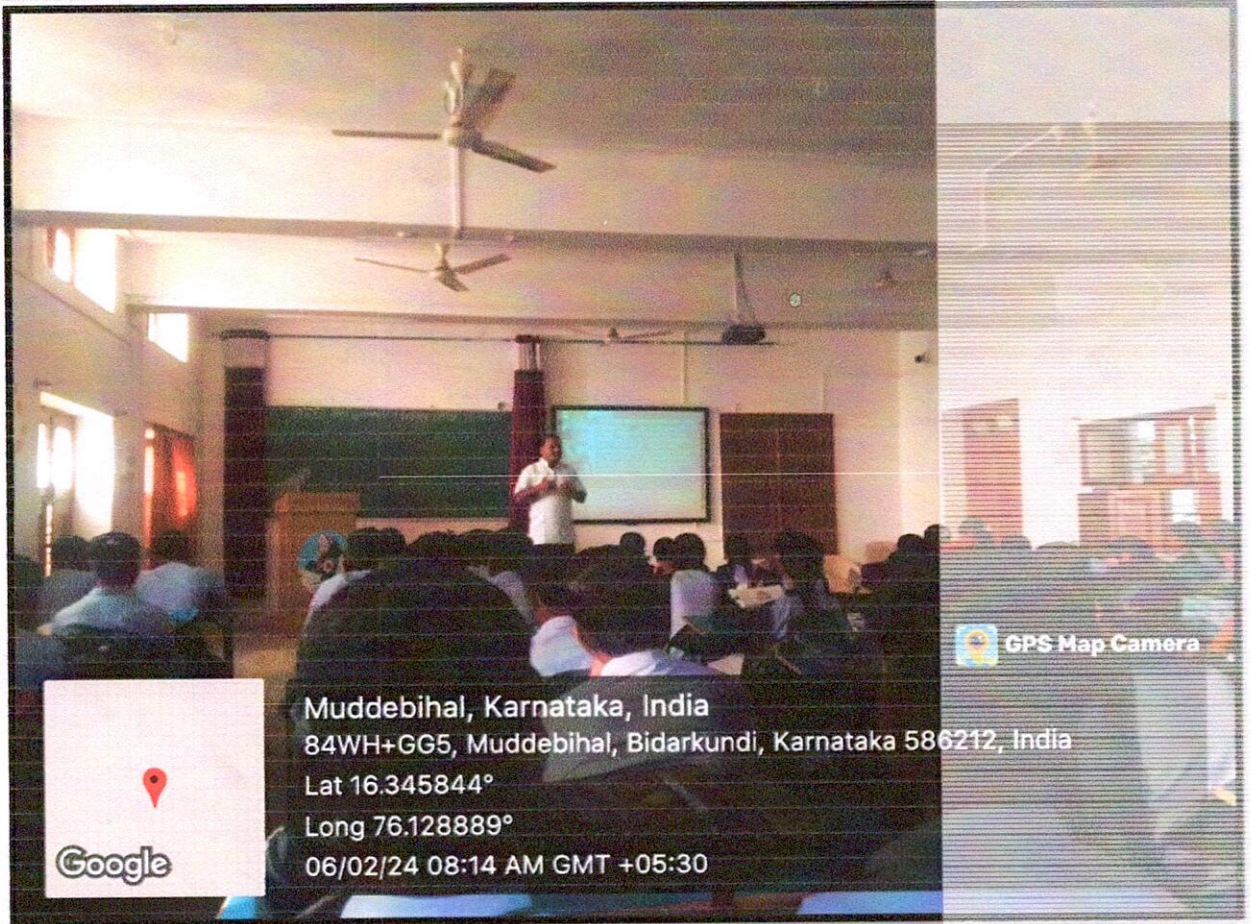
DEPARTMENT OF KANNAD

YEAR - 2023-24

Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective Teaching Learning Process

Name of the Staff Member: DR. BASAVARAJ HADAPAD

Class: B.A.1st Semester Date: 06.02.2024 Time: 7:30 to 8:30 am




Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
M.G.V.C Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.


PRINCIPAL,

M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective Teaching Learning Process

Name of the Staff Member: DR. BASAVARAJ HADAPAD

Class: B.A.Ist Semester Date: 06.02.2024 Time: 7:30 to 08:30 am



ರಾಯಸಂ ಭೀಮಸೇನ ರಾವ್ (ಬೀಚಿ)(1913-1980)

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಹಾಸ್ಯಗಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ನೀಡಿ **ಬೀಚಿ** ಎಂದು ದ್ವಿಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲು ಅವರು ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. **ಅವರನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಬರ್ನಾಡ್ ಶಾ** ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಬೀಚಿಯವರ ಬರಹಗಳು ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಆಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರ ಮೊದಲ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ **ದಾಸಕೂಟ**, ಅವರು 32 ವರ್ಷದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರು. **ದಾಸಕೂಟ**ವು ಮೇಲ್ಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರು ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ಅಧೀನದಿಂದ ಬೇಸತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ (ಉಮೇಶ್) ಕಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಪುರುಷರ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ದಾಸ್ಯ ನಾಯಕನು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, ತಂದೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಮಲತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಯುವತಿಯನ್ನು ಮರುಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ **ಸುಭಾಸ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸ್** ಅವರ ("ನೇತಾಜಿ") ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಆರ್ಮಿ (INA) ಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾನೆ.

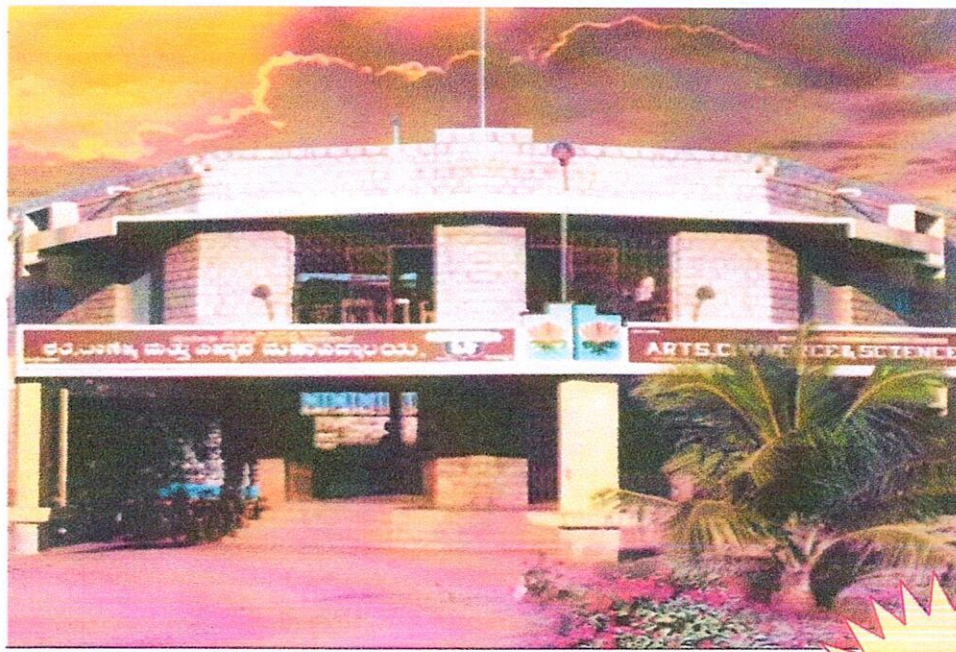


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Department of Hindi

Academic
Year-
2023-24



Teachers Use ICT enabled tools
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H. O. D.

Department of Hindi
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College, Muddebihal Dist. Vijayapur.



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**M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE
AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL**
DEPARTMENT OF HINDI



Topic: Sanskar (Novel)

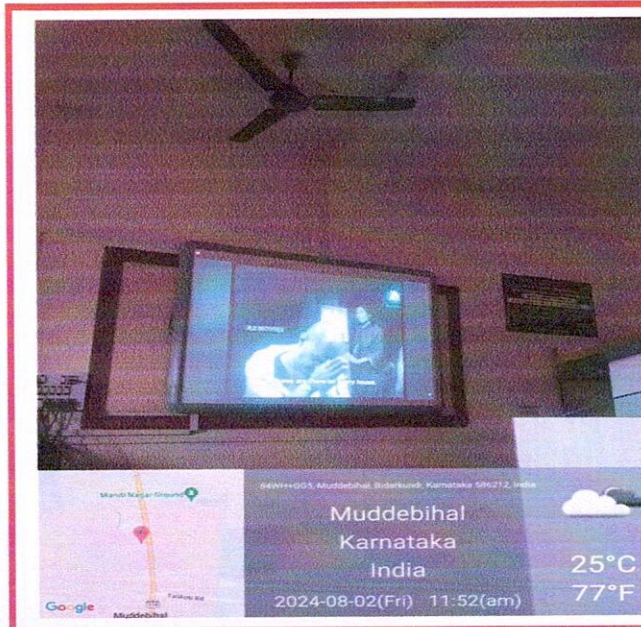
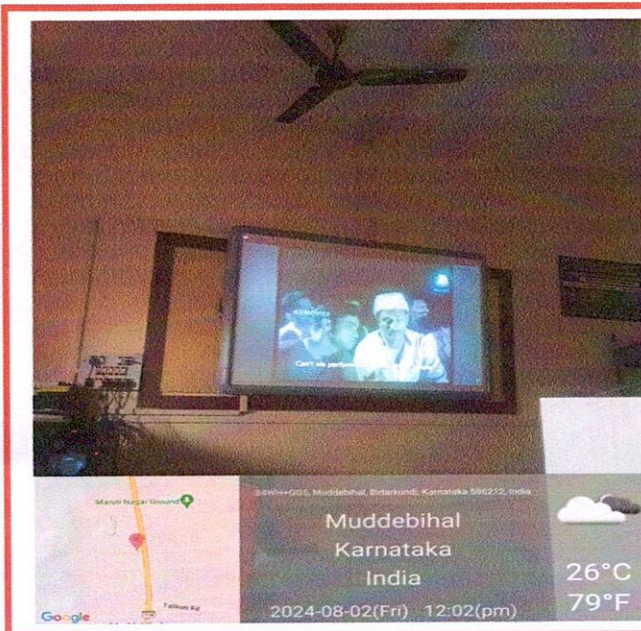
Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective teaching learning process

Name of the Faculty: Dr. S.C. Angadi

Class: BA VI Semester

Date: 02-08-2024

Time: 11.30 to 1.30pm



Dr. S.C. Angadi

H. O. D.
Department of Hindi
M.G.V.C. Arts, Com. & Science
College, Muddebihal. Dist: Vijayapur.

संस्कार

संस्कार और भावना एकांकी एक भारतीय हिन्दू परिवार की पुराने संस्कारों में जकड़ी हुई मां तथा आधुनिक समाज के साथ बदलते हुए बेटों और बहुओं के बीच संघर्ष की चेतना पूर्ण कहानी है। इस हिन्दू परिवार की मुखिया वृद्ध मां है जो कि पुराने संस्कारों में पली जाति-पाति, छूआ-छूत, ऊँच-नीच आदि के संस्कारों पर अन्ध-विश्वास करती है। इस वृद्ध मां के अविनाश और अतुल दो बेटे हैं। दूसरे बेटे अविनाश ने अपनी शादी एक बंगाली लड़की से कर ली है जिसे कि विजातीय (दूसरी जाति की) होने के कारण मां अपनी बहू के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं करती। पहले लड़के अतुल की शादी हिन्दू-धर्म की परम्पराओं और मर्यादाओं के अर्न्तगत ही होती है। किन्तु अतुल और उसकी पत्नी उमा दोनों ही आधुनिक वातावरण में पले होने के कारण दोनों ही पुराने संस्कारों से मुक्त हैं।

पुराने संस्कारों में आस्था रखने वाली मां की इच्छा के अनुकूल शादी न होने के कारण रूढ़िवादी मां अपने बेटे अविनाश और उसकी विजातीय पत्नी को बहू के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं करती और उन्हें घर से निकाल देती है। अतुल और उसकी पत्नी उमा को मां की यह रूढ़िवादिता पसन्द नहीं है। अतः उनके हृदय में अविनाश और उसकी पत्नी के प्रति आदर भाव और सहानुभूति यथावत् बने रहते हैं और उनका एक दूसरे से मिलना-जुलना भी बना रहता है।

एक दिन उमा ने एक पुस्तक में पढ़ा- 'जिन बातों का हम प्राण देकर भी विरोध करने को तैयार रहते हैं, एक समय आता है, वे ही बातें हम चुपचाप स्वीकार कर लेते हैं।' पुस्तक के इस वाक्य ने उमा को गम्भीर विचारों में डाल दिया। वह इस वाक्य की गम्भीरता की विचार धारा में ऐसी डूब गई कि उसे अपने शरीर की भी होश न रही। इसी समय उसकी सास वृद्ध मां हृदय में वेदना, आंखों में पीड़ा और शरीर में थकान लिये वहां पहुंची। उसने उमा को बताया कि अविनाश बहुत सख्त बीमार रहा है और उसकी पत्नी ने अपने जीवन की परवाह न कर उसकी सेवा-श्रृषा कर उसे बचाया है। इसके पश्चात् अब वह स्वयं भी बीमार हो गई है। उसने तो अविनाश को जी-जान से सेवा कर बचा लिया। परन्तु अविनाश में ऐसी क्षमता नहीं है कि वह अपनी पत्नी को बचा सके। इस घटना को सुनकर मां के हृदय में आत्मीयता जागती है और वह पुराने संस्कारों की दीवार तोड़कर उसके (बहू) पास जाना चाहती है।

उमा से मां को इस बात का भी पता चलता है कि वह अविनाश की पत्नी से मिल चुकी है तो उसकी बहू और बेटे के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त करने की आतुरता और भी बढ़ जाती है। उमा द्वारा अविनाश की पत्नी के रूप, गुण और स्वभाव की प्रशंसा उसके हृदय को और भी अधिक मिलने के लिये व्याकुल कर देती है। अपने पुत्र अतुल के द्वारा भाई के व्यवहार, दृढ़ संकल्प और निःस्वार्थ सेवाभाव के विषय में जानकर मां पश्चात्ताप करती हुई प्राचीन रूढ़िवादी संस्कारों को छोड़कर अपनी बहू और बेटे अविनाश को मिलने के लिये अधीर हो जाती है।

बहू की बीमारी की बात सुनकर वह मानती है कि उसे बचाने की शक्ति केवल उसी के अन्दर है। मां को यह पक्का विश्वास है कि यदि वह बहू के पास चली जायेगी तो वह अवश्य बच जायेगी। इसलिये वह अपने बेटे अविनाश और उसकी विजातीय बहू को स्वीकार करने का निश्चय करते हुए कहती है- अतुल इसीलिये कहती हूँ, तू एक बार मुझे उसके पास ले चल। वह निर्मम है, पर मैं तो मां हूँ। मुझे निर्मम नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं उसके पास चलूंगी।

अन्त में उमा, अतुल और मां तीनों तांगे में बैठ कर अविनाश और उसकी विजातीय पत्नी को मिलने जाते हैं और प्राचीन संस्कारों की दीवार टूट जाती है।



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Department of Urdu

Academic
Year-
2024-25

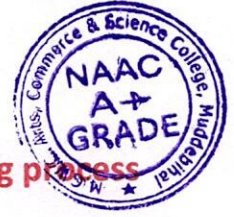


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Department of Urdu
M.G.V.C. College, Muddebihal.

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M.G.V.C ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF URDU



Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective teaching learning process

Name of the Faculty: Dr. A.A. MULLA

Class: BA/ B.Com/ B.Sc

Date: 29-10-2024

Time: 7.30 to 9.00am



84WH+85V, Muddebihal, Bidarkundi, Karnataka 586212, India

Muddebihal
Karnataka
India



23°C
73°F

2024-10-29 (Tue) 07:56(AM)

Co-ordinator,

Department of Urdu

Internal Quality Assurance Cell

PRINCIPAL,

M.G.V.C. College, Muddebihal

M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.

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MUDDEBIHAL
DEPARTMENT OF URDU



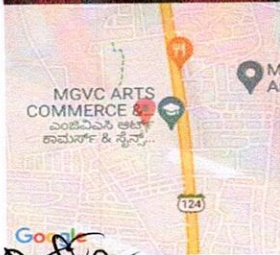
Teachers Use ICT enabled tools for Effective teaching learning process

Name of the Staff Member: Dr. A.A. MULLA

Class: BA/ B.Com/ B.Sc

Date: 29-10-2024

Time: 9.30 to 10.30 am



84WH+C86, Muddebihal, Bidarkundi, Karnataka 586212, India

Muddebihal

Karnataka

India

2024-10-29(Tue) 07:55(AM)



23°C

73°F

Head

Allama Iqbal

Sir Muhammad Iqbal (9 November 1877 – 21 April 1938) was a South Asian Islamic philosopher, poet and politician. His poetry is considered to be among the greatest of the 20th century, and his vision of a cultural and political ideal for the Muslims of British-ruled India is widely regarded as having animated the impulse for the Pakistan Movement. He is commonly referred to by the honorific Allama (Persian: علامه, transl. "learned") and widely considered one of the most important and influential Muslim thinkers and Western religious philosophers of the 20th century.

Born and raised in Sialkot, Punjab, Iqbal completed his BA and MA at the Government College in Lahore. He taught Arabic at the Oriental College in Lahore from 1899 until 1903, during which time he wrote prolifically. Notable among his Urdu poems from this period are "Parinde ki Faryad" (translated as "A Bird's Prayer"), an early contemplation on animal rights, and "Tarana-e-Hindi" (translated as "Anthem of India"), a patriotic poem—both composed for children. In 1905, he departed from India to pursue further education in Europe, first in England and later in Germany. In England, he earned a second BA at Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently qualified as a barrister at Lincoln's Inn. In Germany, he obtained a PhD in philosophy at the University of Munich, with his thesis focusing on "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia" in 1908. Upon his return to Lahore in 1908, Iqbal established a law practice but primarily focused on producing scholarly works on politics, economics, history, philosophy, and religion. He is most renowned for his poetic compositions, including "Asrar-e-Khudi," for which he was honored with a British knighthood upon its publication, "Rumuz-e-Bekhudi," and "Bang-e-Dara." His literary works in the Persian language garnered him recognition in Iran, where he is commonly known as Eghbal-e Lahouri (Persian: اقبال لاهوری), meaning "Iqbal of Lahore."

An ardent proponent of the political and spiritual revival of the Muslim world, particularly of the Muslims in the Indian subcontinent, the series of lectures Iqbal delivered to this effect were published as The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam in 1930. He was elected to the Punjab Legislative Council in 1927 and held several positions in the All-India Muslim League. In his Allahabad Address, delivered at the League's annual assembly in 1930, he formulated a political framework for the Muslim-majority regions spanning northwestern India, spurring the League's pursuit of the two-nation theory.^[9]

In August 1947, nine years after Iqbal's death, the partition of India gave way to the establishment of Pakistan, a newly independent Islamic state in which Iqbal was honoured as the national poet. He is also known in Pakistani society as Hakim ul-Ummat (lit. 'The Wise Man of the Ummah') and as Mufakkir-e-Pakistan (lit. 'The Thinker of Pakistan'). The anniversary of his birth (Yom-e Weladat-e Muhammad Iqbal), 9 November, is observed as a public holiday in Pakistan.




Head

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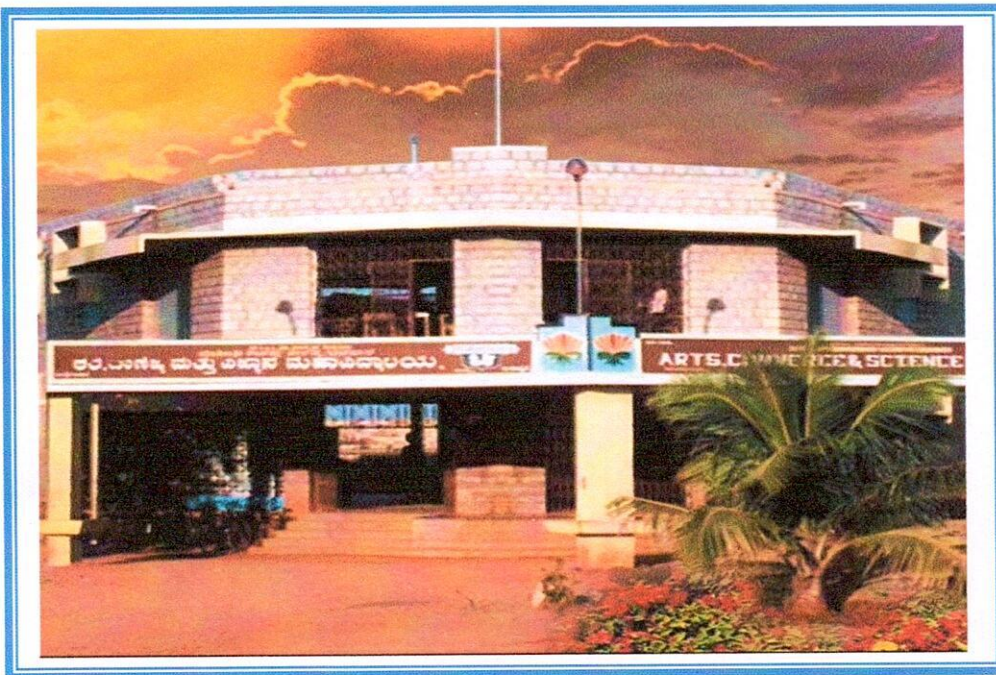


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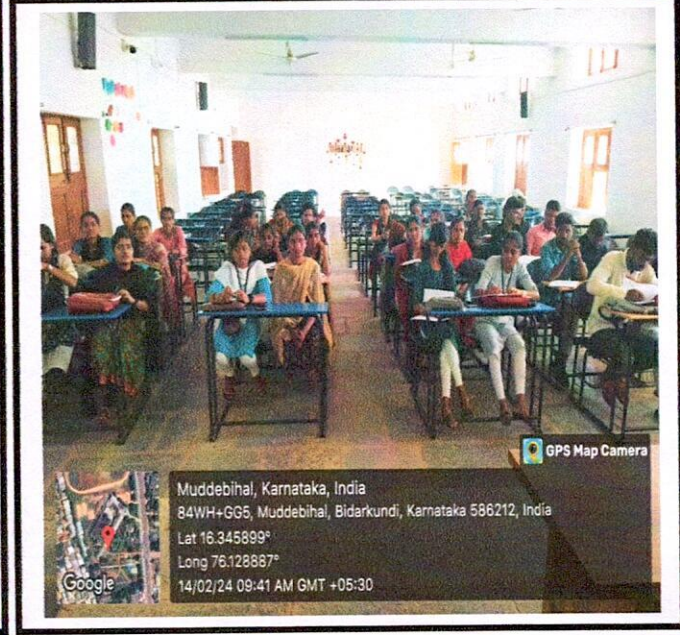
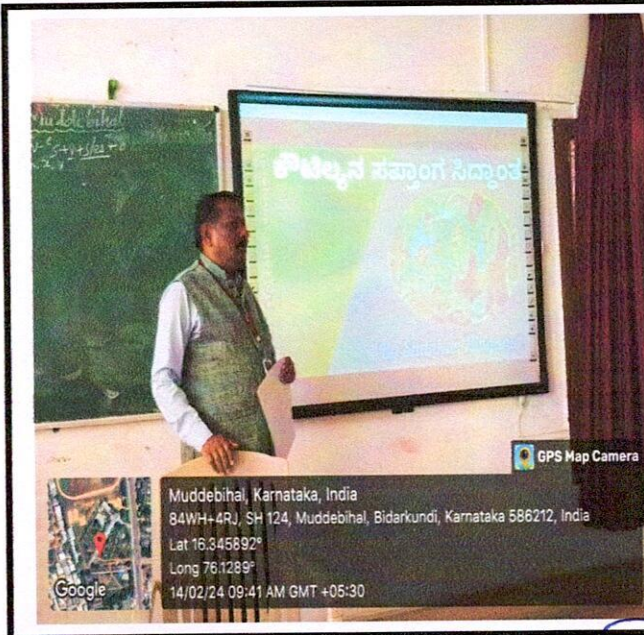
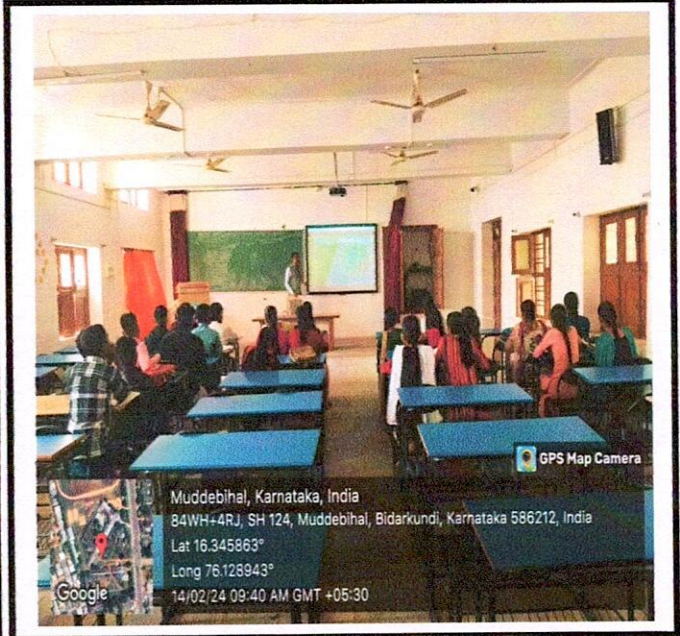
Topic: Koutilyana Saptanga Siddanta


Name of the Staff Member: Dr. R.H. Sajjan

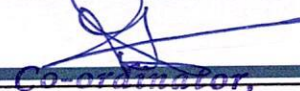
Class: BA III


Date: 14-02-2024

Time: 9.30 to 10.30 am




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KAUTILYA:- SAPTANGA THEORY OF STATE

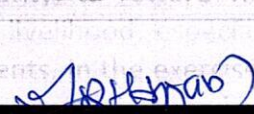
The word "Saptang" indicates seven limbs, constituents or elements. Together, they constitute the State as an organism, "like a chariot composed of seven parts fitted and subservient to one another". To an extent; the Saptanga theory of State finds elaboration in the Ancient Greek Political Philosophy.


1) Swami (The Sovereign King)-

Subscribing to monarchy as the ideal form of state, Kautilya has accorded to the king "the highest place in the body- politic". The Swami is the chief executive head of the state and, is, thus "the consummation of all other elements". The word Swami is derived from the word swayam which refers to self-determining. The Swami, therefore, becomes a living and animate embodiment, which is subjected to be ruled by none, does not follow any external rulings and is liable only to self- imposed restrictions. He is, thus, the symbol of legal and political authority and power. Kautilya gives a comprehensive list of four broad categories of qualities which constitute the ideals of a Swami: (i) Qualities of an inviting nature; (ii) Qualities of intellect and intuition; (iii) Qualities of enthusiasm and (iv) Qualities of self- restraint and spirit. This categorization of qualities supplements the usual notion of kingship being characterized by coercion and subordination of people. The king was, thus, not to be a despot, exercising power through sheer military force, but was to rule his subjects through affection. Accordingly, the duties and functions that he is called upon to perform are of two types: (i) Protective Functions- The king being the natural guardian and savior of his people, Kautilya expects him to perform the following protective functions that he should put down violence and maintain law and order, he should avert dangers and command the army, to redress people's grievances, to punish the wrong- doers and to administer justice impartially and in accordance with the sacred law, evidence, history and enacted law. (ii) Promotive Functions- On the other hand, his promotive functions include the following that he should promote the moral and material happiness and welfare of his people, as in their happiness lies his happiness and in their welfare his welfare, to enable them to pursue freely their independent efforts in life, to maintain unity and solidarity, to reward virtue, to promote agriculture, industry and arts, to regulate the means of livelihood, especially of the laborers and artisans and to encourage education and help students. In the exercise of these functions, Kautilya's king was all- powerful. The limits of his authority were imposed by the social and religious customs of his state.

2) Amatya (The Minister)-

In its narrow sense, the term Amatya or Mantrin is used for the minister of the high grade. Kautilya describes an elaborate system of recruitment of the Amatyas and other officials who were to be morally and ethically pure, honest in financial matters and of good character. The Amatyas were expected to be natural born citizens, persons of noble origin, free from all vices, men of infallible memory, friendly nature, wisdom, patience and endurance. The king was expected to appoint only wise men to these offices as they were to be his trusted advisers. These ministers were not only to advise the king whenever their advice was sought; they were also to maintain the secrecy of their deliberations.


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3) Janapada (The People and The Territory)-

This unique element of Saptanga is the symbol of State, which stands for a "territorial society". Here, 'Jana' denotes people and 'Pada' is a symbol of territory where these inhabitants permanently reside. D.R. Bhandarkar and R.S. Sharma are of the view that Kautilya's Janapada includes not only territory but also population.

4) Durga (Fortification)-

Kautilya regarded fortification as essential for the defense and protection of the state. He wanted the state to fortify the territories from all sides. He has described four types of fortification which include Audak, Paarvat, Dhannvana and Vana. Of these categories, the first two are used for the protection of the territory and the remaining two are used for the protection of the farmers. These fortifications, thus, would not only protect the people and the capital, but would also be suitable for fighting purposes, i.e. for both defensive and offensive purposes.

5) Kosha (The Treasury)-

The flourishing economy is essential for the existence of the State in all times and circumstances. That is probably why the philosophers of Ancient India looked at treasury as an essential element of the State. Though Kautilya wanted a prosperous treasury, he specifically directed the king to earn the wealth of nation only by legitimate and righteous means and in no way by unfair and immoral means.

6) Danda (The Army or The Force)-

Kautilya accepted a strong and hereditary Kshatriya army, as the most important requisite of the state. He insisted on the hereditary army, as it would not only be skilled, well-contended and obedient to the king's will, but also be free from duplicity. Such an army would serve both the defensive and offensive purposes of the king. Hence, it was obvious for Kautilya to pay great attention to the maintenance and organization of the army.

7) Mitra (The Allies)-

Having realized that "political isolation means death", Kautilya proceeded to consider the Mitra or the ally as a vital factor. Kautilya recognizes two kinds of allies, namely Sahaja and Kritrima. The Sahaja or natural ally is the one whose friendship is derived from the times of King's father and grandfather and who is situated close to the territory of the immediately neighboring enemy.

Conclusion

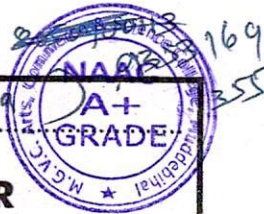
Kautilya's concept of 'State' is, however, vividly reflected in his description of angas or elements of the state. He did not specifically define the term 'State', as he was essentially a man of action, and not a theorist. His concern for and emphasis on the internal and external security of state was to save humanity from a sort of Hobbesian state of nature.

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IT-7 class BA 1st semester



Block No. 5/10/24 Chanakya Neet (Contest) Room No.

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Subject : History - DSLV Date : 14/02/2024

Time : 9-30 to 10-30

Class : 1st Semester

ATTENDANCE REPORT

Jr. Supervisor : R.H. ...

DEGREE BA SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2023 - 2024

Roll No.	University Seat No.	Name of the Candidate	Signature
1)	U15NU22A0148	Akshaya	Akshaya
2)	U15NU22A0118	Hanamanta Bhatadwar	Hanamanta
3)	U15NU22A0015	Sharif M. Walikar	Sharif
4)	U15NU22A0119	Geeta, S. Benakataji	Geeta
5)	U15NU22A0068	D. Umesh	D. Umesh
6)	U15NU22A0065	Mohammed Jafar Hallur	Mohammed
7)	U15NU22A0041	Ajay Rathod	Ajay
8)	U15NU22A0044	Axjun	Axjun
9)	U15NU22A0159	B. A. N. Plavadi	B. A. N. Plavadi
10)	U15NU22A0124	Nihantesh. Belikatti	Nihantesh
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17)	U15NU22A0128	Chaitra. L. Chavan	Chaitra
18)	U15NU22A0068	Paubha R. Patil	Paubha
19)	U15NU22A0038	Srushti. S. Nalagadli	S. S. N.
20)	U15NU22A0070	Yashvanti Y. Pujari	Yashvanti
21)	U15NU22A0133	Neelamma Y. Bhandi	Neelamma
22)	U15NU22A0082	Vidyaashree Sandamani	Vidyaashree
23)	U15NU22A0110	Lalita. D. Rathod	Lalita
24)	U15NU22A0127	Sangeeta R. Bimadew	Sangeeta
25)	U15NU22A0151	Kavay. S. Patil	Kavay
26)	U15NU22A0014	APSA R. Chavan	APSA

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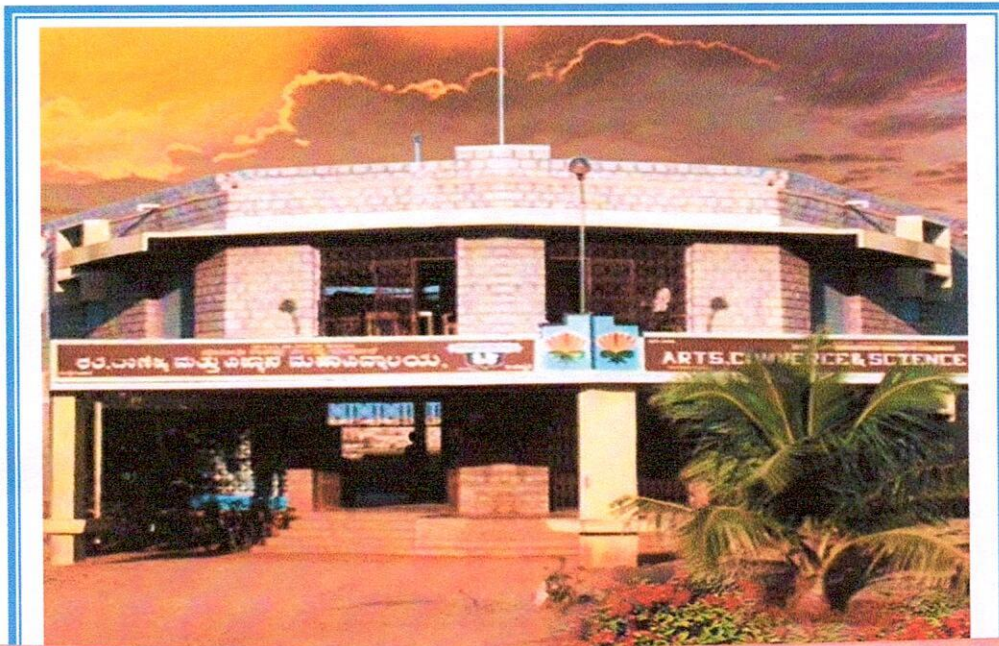
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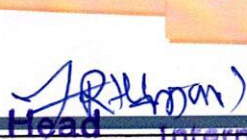

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Topic: Kalyanada Kalachuriyaru

Name of the Staff Member: Dr. R.H. Sajjan

Class: BA I

Date: 14-02-2024

Time: 11.30 to 12.30 pm



[Signature]
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Kalachuris of Kalyani

The **Kalachuris of Kalyani**, also **Southern Kalachuris**, were a 12th-century Indian dynasty, who ruled over parts of present-day northern Karnataka and Maharashtra. This dynasty rose to power in the Deccan region between 1156 and 1181 CE (25 years).

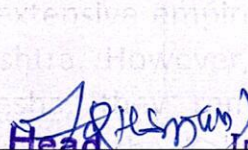
The rulers of the dynasty traced their origins to one Krishna, who is said to have conquered Kalinjar and Dahala in present-day Madhya Pradesh (see Kalachuris of Tripuri). Bijjala, a viceroy of the dynasty, is said to have established the authority over Karnataka after wresting power from the Chalukya king Taila III. Bijjala was succeeded by his sons Someshvara and Sangama but after 1181 CE, the Chalukyas gradually retrieved the territory. Their rule was short and turbulent and yet very important from a socio-religious point of view; a new sect known as the Lingayat or Virashaiva sect was founded during these times in a time extent of 25 years.¹

Origin

The Kalachuris of Kalyani overthrew the Kalyani Chalukyas in the early part of the 12th century, and had a relatively short but stormy rule. The name "Kalachuri" is shared by multiple earlier dynasties, two of which ruled in central India. Some historians such as Dr. P.B. Desai believe that the southern Kalachuris of Kalyani are descendants of these central Indian dynasties. In the 6th century, before the rise of the Badami Chalukyas, the Kalachuris of Mahishmati had carved out an extensive empire covering areas of Gujarat, Malwa, Konkan and parts of Maharashtra. However, after their crippling defeat at the hands of Chalukya Mangalesha, they remained in obscurity for a prolonged period of time. Subsequently, the Kalachuris of Tripuri and their branches rose to power in central India.

As feudatories of Chalukyas

The first notable chief of the Kalachuri family of Karnataka was Uchita. While there were several kings who followed him ruling as feudatories of the Kalyani Chalukyas, it was Jogama who became an influential vassal of Vikramaditya VI, being related to the great Chalukya king by matrimony.


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**MATOSHRI GANGAMMA VEERAPPA CHINIWAR
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Date :

Time : 22-36 to 1-30

Class : B.A TS¹ Semester

ATTENDANCE REPORT

Jr. Supervisor R. H. [Signature].....

DEGREE B.A. SEMESTER EXAMINATION 202₃ - 202₄[illegible]



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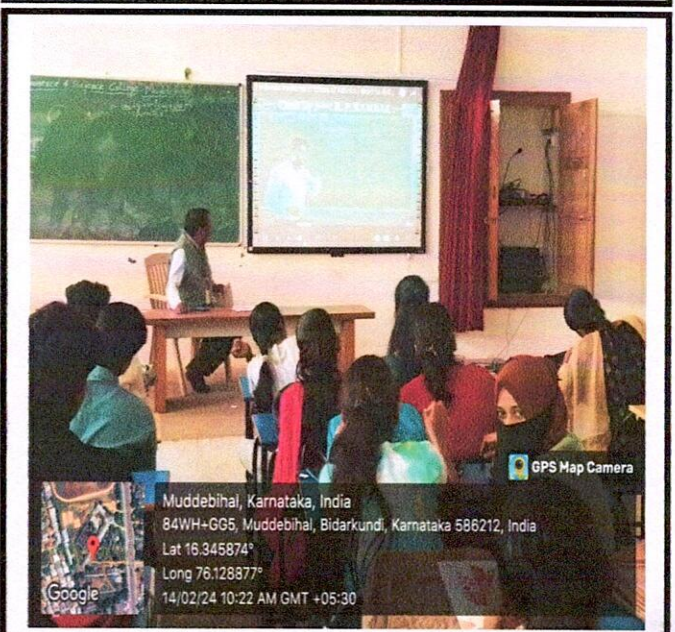
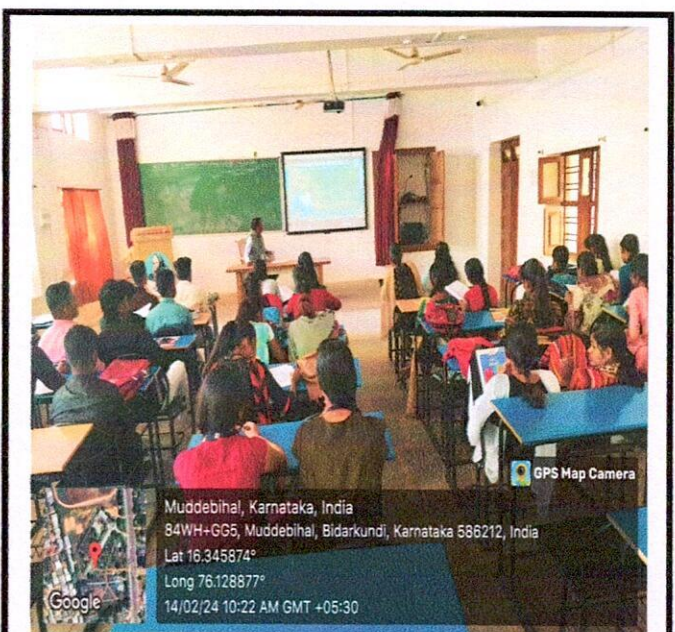
Topic: Freedom Movement of Mumbai Karnataka

Name of the Staff Member: Dr. R.H. Sajjan

Class: BA III

Date: 14-02-2024

Time: 10.30 to 11.30 am



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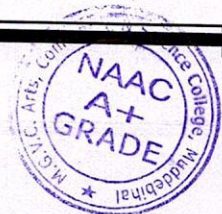
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Kittur Chennamma



Kittur Chennamma (23 October 1778 – 21 February 1829) was the Indian Queen of Kittur, a former princely state in present-day Karnataka. She led an armed resistance against the British East India Company, in defiance of the Paramountcy, in an attempt to retain control over her dominion. She defeated the Company in the first revolt, but died as a prisoner of war after the second rebellion. As one of the first and few female rulers to lead kittur forces against British colonisation, she continues to be remembered as a folk hero in Karnataka, she is also an important symbol of the Indian independence movement.

Rebellion against the British

Chennamma's husband died in 1816, leaving her with a son and a state full of volatility. This was followed by her son's death in 1824. Rani Chennamma was left with the state of Kittur and an uphill task to maintain its independence from the British. Following the death of her husband and son, Rani Chennamma adopted Shivalingappa in the year 1824 and made him heir to the throne. This irked the East India Company, who ordered Shivalingappa's expulsion. The state of Kittur came under the administration of Dharwad collectorate in charge of St John Thackeray of which Mr Chaplain was the commissioner, both of whom did not recognize the new rule of the regent, and notified Kittur to accept the British control.

This is seen as a predecessor of the later Doctrine of lapse Policy introduced later by Lord Dalhousie, Governor General of India, to annex independent Indian States from 1848, a doctrine based on the idea that in case the ruler of an independent state died childless, the right of ruling the State reverted or "lapsed" to the suzerain.

In 1823, Rani Chennamma sent a letter to Mountstuart Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Governor of the Bombay province pleading her case, but the request was turned down, and war broke out. The British placed a group of sentries around the treasury and crown jewels of Kittur, valued at around 1.5 million rupees upon the outbreak of war in order to protect them. They also mustered a force of 20,797 men and 437 guns, mainly from the third troop of Madras Native Horse Artillery in order to fight the war. In the first round of war, during October 1824, British forces lost heavily and St John Thackeray, collector and political agent, was killed in the war. Amatur Balappa, a lieutenant of Chennamma, was mainly responsible for his killing and losses to British forces. Two British officers, Sir Walter Elliot and Mr Stevenson were also taken as hostages. Rani Chennamma released them with an understanding with Chaplain that the war would be terminated but Chaplain continued the war with more forces. During the second assault, subcollector of Solapur, Munro, nephew of Thomas Munro was killed. Rani Chennamma fought fiercely with the aid of her deputy, Sangolli Rayanna, but was ultimately captured and imprisoned at Bailhongal Fort, where she died on 21 February 1829 due to health deterioration.

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Subject : History -

Date : 14/12/21

Time : 11-40 - 12-00

Class : 11th semester

ATTENDANCE REPORT

Jr. Supervisor : R. H. Foster

DEGREE B.A. SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2023-2024

Roll No.	University Seat No.	Name of the Candidate	Signature
01	VISNU22A0108	Aishwariya S. Math	A.S. Math
02	VISNU22A0064	Shakuntala, B. Pajari	(S) Pajari
03	VISNU22A0001	Ashwini . P	Ashwini
04	VISNU22A0063	Pooja R. Chavhan	P. R. Chavhan
05	VISNU22A0009	Lalita Rathod	Lalita
06	VISNU22A0014	Apasara R. Chavan	(A) Chavan
07)	VISNU22A0127	Sangeeta R. Bhavdar	(S) Bhavdar
08)	VISNU22A0151	Kaveri . S. Patil	(K) Patil
09)	VISNU22A0082	Vidyashree S. S.	Vidya . S.
10)	VISNU22A0070	Gurudev . V Pujari	(G) Pujari
11)	VISNU22A0133	Nagamma V Bondi	N.V. B.
12)	VISNU22A0038	Srushti S. Nelagaddi	S. S. N
13)	VISNU22A0056	Pavitra -R. Patil	P. R. P.
14	A0128	Chaitanya . L. Chavan	(C) Chavan
15)	VISNU22A0130	Sushama . M. Rodagi	S . M. Rodagi
16)	VISNU22A0149	Bhagyaashree R. Polikar	B R P
17)	VISNU22A0145	Tamanna D. Desai	T. D. Desai
18)	VISNU22A0112	Sabha H. Choudhari	S. H. Choudhari
19)	VISNU22A0048	Neelamma M. Hosangamath	(N) Hosamath
20.	VISNU22A0125	Supriya . S. Hosamani	(S) Hosamani
21	VISNU22A0144	Lalita . D. Rathod	Lalita
22)	VISNU22A0154	Basanagada . Nelagaddi	(B) Nelagaddi
23)	VISNU22A0124	Mohantesh . Bellikatti	(M) Bellikatti
24)	VISNU22A0044	Ashwin .	(A) Ashwin
25)	VISNU22A0041	Ajay Rathod	(A) Rathod
26)	VISNU22A0068	D. Umesh	(D) Umesh

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