

MES ASMABI COLLEGE, P VEMBALLUR


SIXTH SEMESTER SEMINAR ASSIGNMENTS- NEW LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

NAME OF THE CLASS : III BA ENGLISH 2022-23

| SL NO | REG NO | NAME | SEMINAR TOPICS | MARKS |
|-------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | AIAUAEGR01 | AYSHA T N | Alice Walker Remember Me? | 8 |
| 2 | AIAUAEGR02 | FARHANA FATHIMA R M | A D Hope Australia | 9 |
| 3 | AIAUAEGR03 | KAULATH SULTHANA PS | A far Cry From Africa | 8 |
| 4 | AIAUAEGR04 | NAJA T A | When Autumn came | 8 |
| 5 | AIAUAEGR05 | SANA MOL M I | I Ask My Mother to Sing | 9 |
| 6 | AIAUAEGR06 | SHABANA K S | When it Rains in Dharmasala | 8 |
| 7 | AIAUAEGR07 | SHAHANAZ K S | The White man Killed My Father | 10 |
| 8 | AIAUAEGR08 | AFRA JASIRA | Helen of Troy Does Countertop Dancing | 10 |
| 9 | AIAUAEGR09 | ANJANA RAJESH | There Was a Country | 9 |
| 10 | AIAUAEGR10 | ASMI V H | Voices by alice Munroe | 8 |
| 11 | AIAUAEGR11 | FARHANA NAZRIN P A | Long day's Journey into Night | 10 |
| 12 | AIAUAEGR12 | FARZANA SIRAJ | The kite Runner | 9 |
| 13 | AIAUAEGR13 | JUBAIRIYA A A | Embrace of the Serpent | 8 |
| 14 | AIAUAEGR14 | MEGHA P K | Alice Walker Remember Me? | 9 |
| 15 | AIAUAEGR15 | MIDHUNA P S | A D Hope Australia | 9 |
| 16 | AIAUAEGR16 | PARVATHY P | A far Cry From Africa | 8 |
| 17 | AIAUAEGR17 | SOPNALI M N | When Autumn came | 10 |
| 18 | AIAUAEGR18 | SUMAYYA C A | I Ask My Mother to Sing | 8 |
| 19 | AIAUAEGR19 | MOHAMMED IRFAN TP | When it Rains in Dharmasala | 8 |
| 20 | AIAUAEGR20 | SARATH KRISHNA V S | The White man Killed My Father | 8 |
| 21 | AIAUAEGR21 | AHLA K I | Helen of Troy Does Countertop Dancing | 10 |
| 22 | AIAUAEGR22 | ANNA GRACE | There Was a Country | 10 |
| 23 | AIAUAEGR23 | ANSILA U N | Voices by alice Munroe | 8 |
| 24 | AIAUAEGR24 | ANUSREE M J | Long day's Journey into Night | 9 |
| 25 | AIAUAEGR25 | APSANA K B | The kite Runner | 8 |
| 26 | AIAUAEGR26 | BAHJA T B | Embrace of the Serpent | 10 |
| 27 | AIAUAEGR27 | HANNA IBRAHIM | Alice Walker Remember Me? | 9 |
| 28 | AIAUAEGR28 | HASHIDHA HABEEB | A D Hope Australia | 9 |
| 29 | AIAUAEGR29 | HUDHA PARVEEN | A far Cry From Africa | 8 |
| 30 | AIAUAEGR30 | KAMALIYA K B | When Autumn came | 9 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| 31 | AIAUAEGR31 | KAVYA T T | I Ask My Mother to Sing | 8 |
| 32 | AIAUAEGR32 | LATHEEDHA NASRIN K M | When it Rains in Dharmasala | 10 |
| 33 | AIAUAEGR33 | MANJIMADAS T M | The White man Killed My Father | 8 |
| 34 | AIAUAEGR34 | RAISA BASHEER | Helen of Troy Does Countertop Dancing | 8 |
| 35 | AIAUAEGR35 | SAFA P F | There Was a Country | 9 |
| 36 | AIAUAEGR36 | SALMA BEEVI K N | Voices by alice Munroe | 8 |
| 37 | AIAUAEGR37 | SANA | Long day's Journey into Night | 10 |
| 38 | AIAUAEGR38 | SHABEELA E H | The kite Runner | 9 |
| 39 | AIAUAEGR39 | SMRITHI K S | Embrace of the Serpent | 9 |
| 40 | AIAUAEGR40 | TESSA JOSE | Alice Walker Remember Me? | 9 |
| 41 | AIAUAEGR41 | THANHA V S | A D Hope Australia | 10 |
| 42 | AIAUAEGR42 | VISHNUPRIYA M R | A far Cry From Africa | 9 |
| 43 | AIAUAEGR43 | AAKHIL C AMEER | When Autumn came | 8 |
| 44 | AIAUAEGR44 | ADHARSH KS | I Ask My Mother to Sing | 9 |
| 45 | AIAUAEGR45 | GOUTHAVU PRASANNAN V | When it Rains in Dharmasala | 10 |
| 46 | AIAUAEGR46 | MOHAMED ASLAM O N | The White man Killed My Father | 8 |
| 47 | AIAUAEGR47 | SREEHARI K U | Helen of Troy Does Countertop Dancing | 9 |

Sabitha M M



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Portrayal of women in Malayalam TV advertisements

by Ramees.P
I MA English
MES Asmabi College, P Vemballur

“Man who stops advertising to save money is like a man who stops a clock to save time”

-Henry Ford

Definition of Advertisement :-

The definition of the advertisement is the means of communication in which a product, branch or service is promoted to a viewership in order to attract interest, engagement and sales.

Ads on physical beauty :-

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UP TO 24 HOURS

Fair & Lovely winter FAIRNESS

Fair & Lovely
Winter Fairness
SPRINKLE FAIRNESS
ON YOUR SKIN

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The secret
of younger
looking skin
2x SANDAL FRAGRANCE

CHANDRIKA
Chandrika, my secret
to problem-free skin

MAYBELLINE
NEW YORK
₹299
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by colorsensational

Ayurvedic
ADVANCED
HAIR OIL
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TRUSTED BY MILLIONS
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FIC Limited claim as per FSSAI/FCI Guidelines for packed MMT and 250g Retail India market by ATTA segment of Packaged Atta Category



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ദുരിതം തീർത്വ
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മരണം തീർത്വ



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Thank you



Assignment

Submitted to
Mrs. NASIYA

Submitted on
20-11-2022

Submitted by
NABILAH NAZIR
BCA IInd Year
UG22BCA18



GRAPH TRAVERSAL

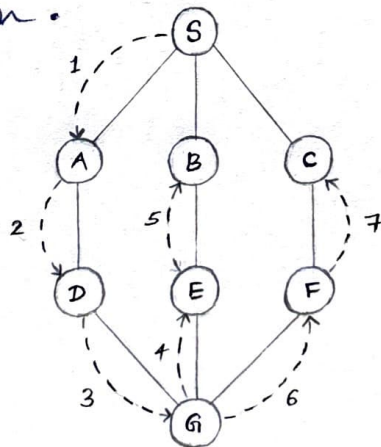
Graph traversal is a search technique for finding a vertex in a graph. In the search process, graph traversal is also used to determine the order in which it visits the vertices. Without producing loops, a graph traversal finds the edges to be employed in the search process.

There are two methods to traverse a graph data structure :-

- Depth-First Search or DFS Algorithm
- Breadth-First Search or BFS Algorithm

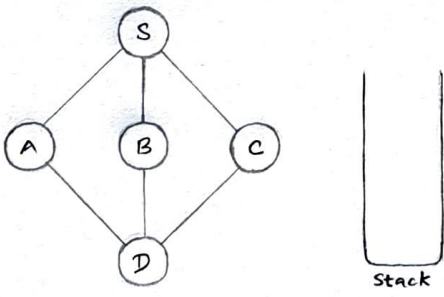
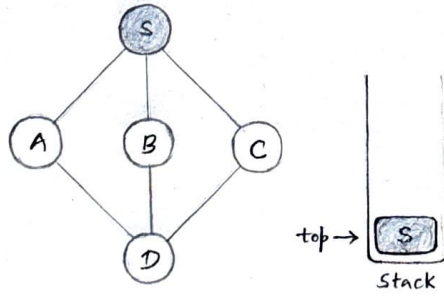
Depth-First Search (DFS) Algorithm

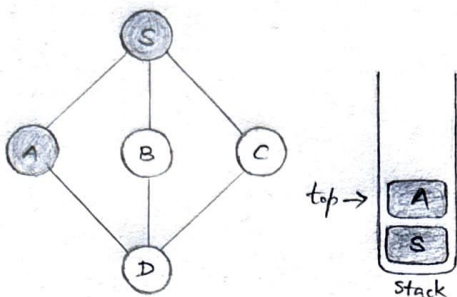
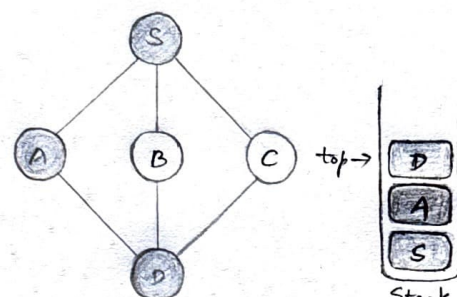
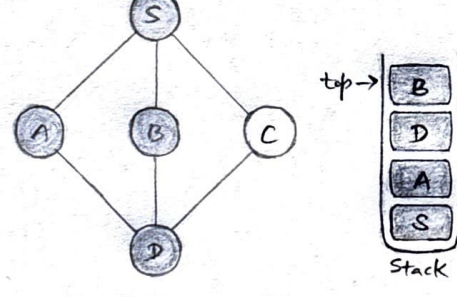
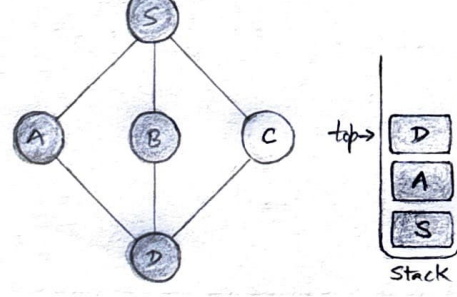
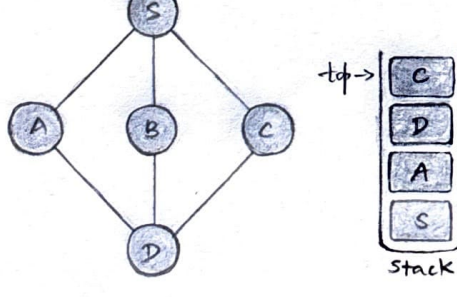
Depth-First Search (DFS) algorithm traverses a graph in a depthward motion and uses a stack to remember to get the next vertex to start a search, when a dead end occurs in any iteration.



As in the example given, DFS algorithm traverses from S to A to D to B to E to C first, then to F and lastly to C. It employs the following rules:-

- Rule 1 - Visit the adjacent unvisited vertex. Mark it as visited. Display it. Push it in a stack.
- Rule 2 - If no adjacent vertex is found, pop up a vertex from the stack. (It will pop up all the vertices from the stack, which do not have adjacent vertices.)
- Rule 3 - Repeat Rule 1 and Rule 2 until the stack is empty.

| step | Traversal | Description |
|------|---|--|
| 1 |  | Initialize the stack |
| 2 |  | Mark S as visited and put it onto the stack. Explore any unvisited adjacent node from S. We have three nodes and we can pick any of them. For this example, we shall take the node in an alphabetical order. |

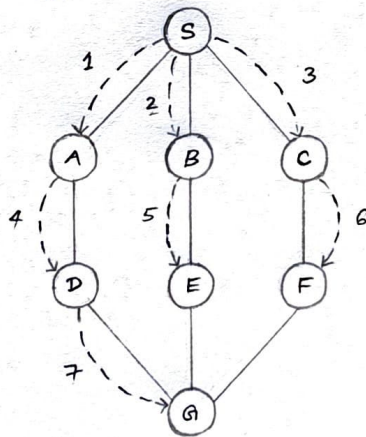
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 |  | <p>Mark A as visited and put it onto the stack. Explore any unvisited adjacent node from A. Both S and D are adjacent to A but we are concerned for unvisited nodes only.</p> |
| 4 |  | <p>Visit D and mark it as visited and put onto the stack. Here, we have B and C nodes, which are adjacent to D and both are unvisited. However, we shall again choose in an alphabetical order.</p> |
| 5 |  | <p>We choose B, mark it as visited and put onto the stack. Here B does not have any unvisited adjacent node. So, we pop B from the stack.</p> |
| 6 |  | <p>We check the stack top for return to the previous node and check if it has any unvisited nodes. Here, we find D to be on the top of the stack.</p> |
| 7 |  | <p>Only unvisited adjacent node is from D to C now. So we visit C, mark it as visited and put it onto the stack.</p> |

As C does not have any unvisited adjacent node so we keep popping the stack until we find a node that has an unvisited adjacent node. In this case, there's none and we keep popping until the stack is empty.

Breadth - First Search

(BFS) Algorithm

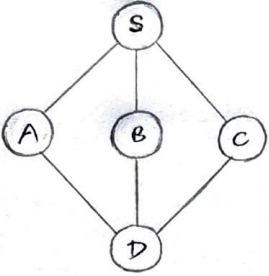
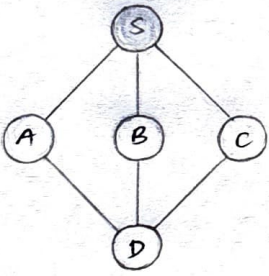
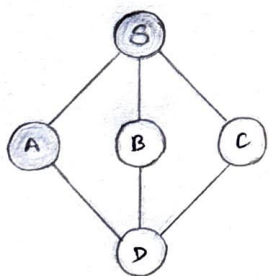
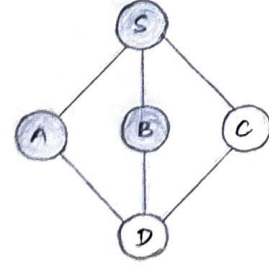
Breadth - First Search (BFS) algorithm traverses a graph in a breadthward motion and uses a queue to remember to get the next vertex to start a search, when a dead end occurs in any iteration.

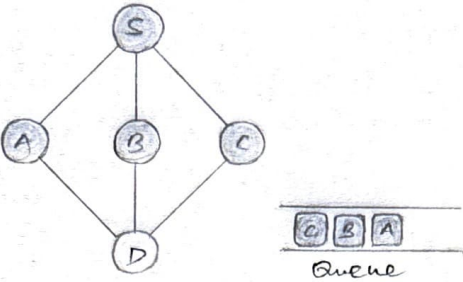
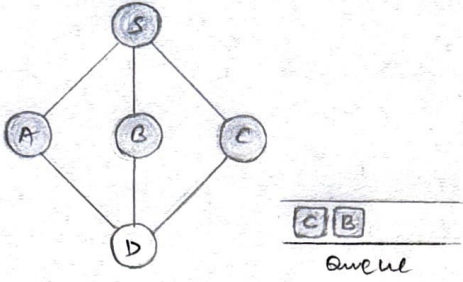
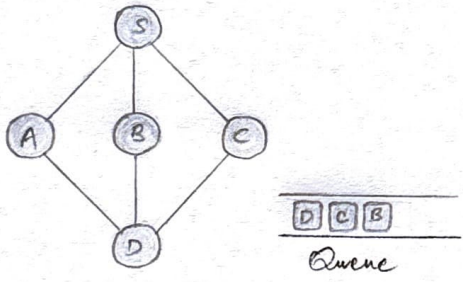


As in the example given above, BFS algorithm traverses from S to A then to B and C first then A to D, B to E, C to F and lastly D to G. It employs the following rules :-

- Rule 1 - Visit the adjacent unvisited vertex. Mark it as visited. Display it. Insert it in a queue.

- Rule 2 - If no adjacent vertex is found, remove the first vertex from the queue.
- Rule 3 - Repeat Rule 1 and Rule 2 until the queue is empty.

| Step | Traversal | Description |
|------|---|--|
| 1 |  <p style="text-align: right;">_____ _____ Queue</p> | Initialize the queue |
| 2 |  <p style="text-align: right;">_____ _____ Queue</p> | We start visiting from S (starting node), and mark it as visited. |
| 3 |  <p style="text-align: right;">[A] _____ Queue</p> | We then see an unvisited adjacent node from S. In this example, we have three nodes but alphabetically we choose A, mark it as visited and enqueue it. |
| 4 |  <p style="text-align: right;">[B] [A] _____ Queue</p> | Next, the unvisited adjacent node from S is B. We mark it as visited and enqueue it. |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 5 |  | <p>Next, the visited adjacent node from S is C. We mark it as visited and enqueue it.</p> |
| 6 |  | <p>Now, S is left with no unvisited adjacent nodes. So, we dequeue and find A.</p> |
| 7 |  | <p>From A we have D as unvisited adjacent node. We mark it as visited and enqueue it.</p> |

At this stage, we are left with no unmarked (unvisited) nodes. But as per the algorithm we keep on dequeuing in order to get all unvisited nodes. When the queue gets emptied, the program is over.

