


Criterion 1- Teaching Learning

1.2 Curriculum Planning and Implementation

1.2.4 Internal Assessment Mechanism (Quizzes, Class tests, Presentations, Assignments, MTT etc.)

Assessment Mechanism



Maharana Pratap Govt. Degree College Amb
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Date: - 8 October 2024

1. Teaching Learning


1.2 Curriculum Planning and Implementation

iv. Internal Assessment Mechanism

The following criteria will be followed for Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA) as per the guidelines mentioned in various UG & PG syllabus issued by Himachal Pradesh University Shimla.

Criteria for Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)

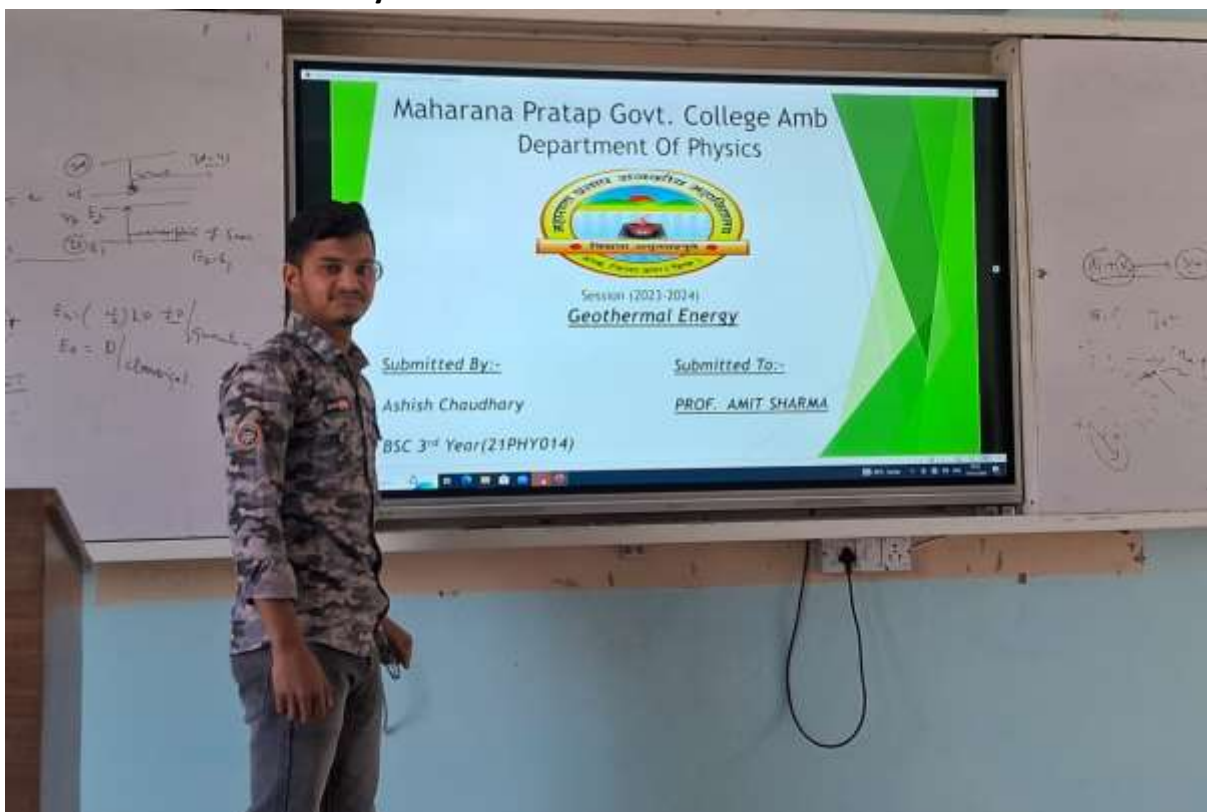
- a) Courses without Practical Paper Theory 70% CCA 30%
- b) Courses with Practical Paper Theory 50% CCA 30% Practical 20%
- c) Assessment for Practical Examination (20%) 10% (Written Exam.) 5% (File/Report) and 5% (Attendance)
- d) CCA (30%) 10%(Mid-term Exam), 5%(Class Test) 10%(Assignment/Presentation/Quizzes) and 5%(attendance)
- e) Criteria for the weightage of Attendance(5%)
 - 75% but < 80% (attendance) = 1 Marks
 - 80% but < 85% (attendance) = 2 Marks
 - 85% but < 90% (attendance) = 3 Marks
 - 90% but < 95% (attendance) = 4 Marks
 - 95% and above = 5 Marks

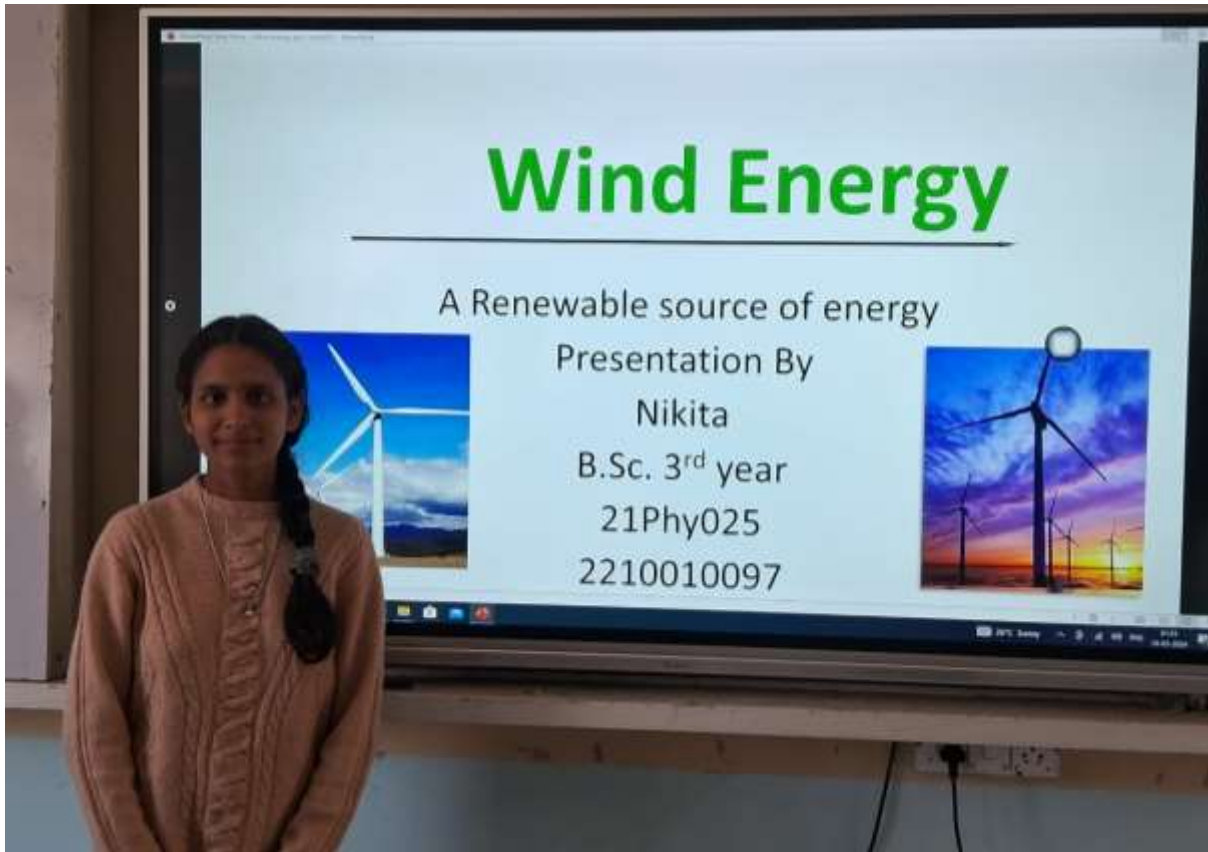

Principal
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Amb Distt. Una (H.P.)

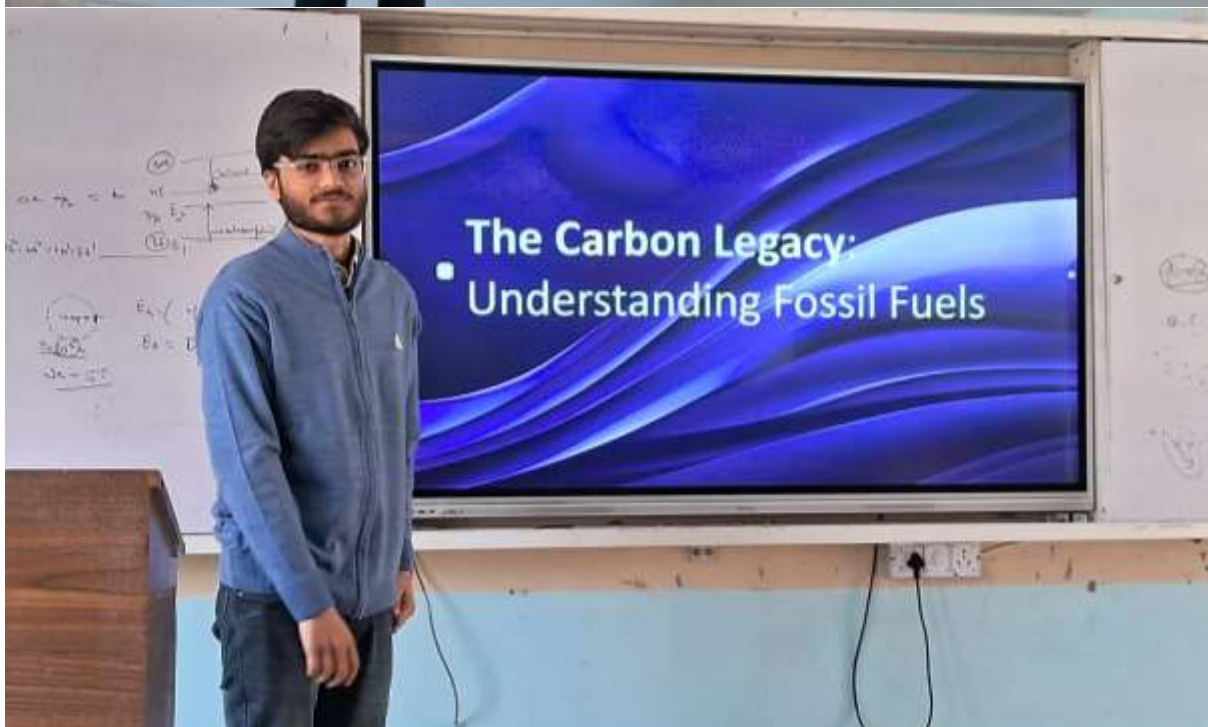
Quizzes



Classroom Presentation by Students







Assignments

SUBJECT WISE ASSIGNMENTS(Arts)

SUB. – POL. SCI.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

NAME - DEEKSHA THAKUR

CLASS - BA 1ST YEAR

ROLL No. - 23POL003

SUBMITTED BY - DEEKSHA THAKUR

SUBMITTED TO - MISS PARIKSHA THAKUR

TOPIC - NATURE OF INDIAN STATE

College:
Maharana Pratap
Govt. Degree College
Amb.

EQUALITY

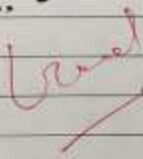
The assignment cover is decorated with several colorful paper flowers in shades of green, red, orange, blue, purple, and yellow, arranged vertically on the right side.



Acknowledgement

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher Miss Pariksha Thakur, who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project of Political Science, who also helped me in completing my project. I came to know about so many new things I am really thankful to them.

Secondly I would also like to thank my parents who helped me a lot in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.....


Deeksha Thakur
23 Pol 003
BA 1st year



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ASPECTS OF EQUALITY

DIMENSIONS

CONCLUSION

Certificate

This is to certify that DEEKSHA THAKUR has completed her assignment file under my supervision. She has taken proper care and shown almost sincerity in the completion of this assignment. I certify that this assignment is upto my expectations and as per the guidelines issued by HPU

Miss Pariksha Thakur
Maharaja Pratap Gord. Degree College
Amb.

Excellent

Signature *[Signature]*




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THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-सम्पन्न, समाजवादी, पंथनिरपेक्ष, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को : सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता, प्रातिष्ठा और अवसर की समता प्राप्त करने के लिए, तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए दृढसंकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. (सिति मारीशीर्ष शुक्ला सप्तमी, संवत् दो हजार छह विक्रमी) को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियम और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।



भारत का संविधान 26 जनवरी 1950 को लागू हुआ था। विश्व के सबसे बड़े लिखित संविधान के निर्माण के लिए देश भर के 389 सदस्य चुने गए थे। भारतीय संविधान की बनने में 2 वर्ष, 11 महीने, 18 दिन का समय लगा। 26 नवंबर 1949 को संविधान बनकर तैयार हो गया था परंतु इसे 26 जनवरी 1950 को लागू किया गया। संविधान की बनने में लगभग 60 लाख का खर्चा आया।



संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद थे। संविधान के निर्माण करने वाले निर्माता डॉ. भीमराव अंबेदकर जी थे। प्रारूप समिति 29 अगस्त 1947 को गठित की गई और संविधान सभा की अंतिम बैठक संविधान निर्माण के लिए 24 नवम्बर 1949 को आयोजित की गई। इस दिन 284 लोगों ने संविधान पर हस्ताक्षर किए। हस्ताक्षर करने वाले देश के पहले व्यक्ति पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू और राजस्थान से हस्ताक्षर करने वाले पहले व्यक्ति मास्टर बलवंतसिंह मेहता थे।

Conclusion

भारतीय संविधान द्वारा देशवासियों को न्याय प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया गया है। सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय का मुख्य लक्ष्य व्यक्तिगत हित और सामाजिक हित के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करना है। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं के समक्ष भारत एक "कल्याणकारी राज्य" Welfare State की स्थापना का उद्देश्य था।

इण्डिया अर्थात् भारत राज्यों का एक संघ है। यह संसदीय प्रणाली की संस्कार वाला एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुसत्ता सम्पन्न, समाजवादी, लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य है। यह गणराज्य भारत के संविधान के अनुसार शासित है जिसे संविधान सभा द्वारा 26 Nov. 1949 को ग्रहण किया गया था जो 26 Jan. 1950 को प्रवृत्त हुआ। संविधान भारत का सर्वोच्च कानून है। यह एक लिखित दस्तावेज है जो सरकार और उसके संगठनों के मौलिक बुनियादी संहिता, संरचना, प्रक्रियाओं, शक्तियों, कर्तव्यों और नागरिकों के अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों का निर्धारण करने वाले ढांचे की निर्धारित करता है। डॉ भीमराव अम्बेडकर को संविधान का मुख्य रचनाकार माना जाता है। भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डॉ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद भारत के संविधान पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले पहले व्यक्ति बने। यह विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लिखित संविधान है। भारत का संविधान न तो मुद्रित है और न ही टंकित है। यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में हस्तलिखित और सुलेखित है। आज की तिथि तक, संविधान में 105 बार संशोधन किया जा चुका है।

Ranj
25/11/2023



ASSIGNMENTS

SUB. – SANSKRIT

अपरीक्षित कारक

क्षपणक-कथा

दक्षिण दिशा में पाटलिपुत्र नामक नगर में सुणिभद्र नाम का एक धनी सेठ निवास करता था। देवयोग में वह धर्म, अर्थ, काम एवं मोक्ष की प्राप्ति के निश्चित कर्म करते हुए अपना समस्त धन गावां बंटा और दारिद्र्य हो गया। दारिद्र्य के कारण अपमानित और दुःखी होकर उसने अपने प्राणी को त्यागने का निश्चय किया और सो गया। सोते समय पद्मनेथि ने जैन साधु (क्षपणक) के स्वप्न में उसे दर्शन देते हुए कहा - कि मैं वल सुबह तुम्हारे घर आऊंगा तब तुम मेरे सिरे पर लाठी से प्रहार करना। उससे मैं स्वर्गमय होकर तुम्हारे घर में अक्षय्य कोश बनकर स्थापित हो जाऊंगा। प्रातः कृते उठकर वह रात में देखे गये स्वप्न की सत्यता असत्यता के बारे में विचार कर ही रहा था कि उसकी पत्नी ने पुरी में महावह आदि लगाने के लिए नाई को बुलावा लिया। लाठी चाँसे ही क्षपणक से स्वर्गमय होकर भूमि पर गिर पड़ा। इस समस्त घटना क्रम नाई द्वारा देख लिये जाने पर सेठ ने उसे द्रव्यादि देकर इन बातों गुप्त रखने के लिए कहा।

इस घटना की दारुणता के पश्चात् नाई ने घर जाकर विचार किया कि अवश्य ही ये सभी क्षपणक साधु सिरे पर प्रहार कर पुर स्वर्ग के बन जाते हैं, इसलिए यदि मैं कूल प्रातः सभी क्षपणक को घर पर बुलाकर उनके सिरे पर लाठी से प्रहार करूँ तो मेरे भी बहुत सारा सौभाग्य इकट्ठा हो जायेगा। तब वह क्षपणकों के घर में गया और उन्हें अपने घर पर जाने का निमन्त्रण दिया। बहु विनती करने पर ही कुछ क्षपणक क्षपणक उसके घर पर आये तब वह उनके सिरे पर लाठी से प्रहार करने लगा। इससे बड़े स्वतपात और कोलाहल हुआ। कोलाहल को सुनकर नगर

पंचतन्त्रम्

अपरीक्षित कारक की तीन लघु कथाएं

- 1 - क्षपणक कथा
- 2 - सिंहकारक - सूर्य ब्राह्मण - कथा
- 3 - सूर्य पाण्डित - कथा

अथ लब्ध प्रणय की दो कथाएं

- 4 - तानर और मगरमच्छ की कथा
- 5 - मण्डूकराज - गंगादत्त की कथा



Date: _____
Page: _____

कौतवाले से उसे पकड़ कर न्यायाधीश के सुपुर्दे किया। न्याया-
धीश ने उससे इस कृत्य का कारण पूछा। तब उसने भण्डार
सेठ के यहाँ घरेलू चला का क्लान्त कह सुनाया। परिणामतः
नाई को फाँसी पर चढ़ा देने का आदेश हुआ।

शिक्षा: इस कहानी से हमें यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि अच्छी प्रकार
बिना देखे, अच्छी प्रकार बिना जाँचे-परीक्षे, जिसका
प्रती-प्रती जान नहीं हो और अनुभव नहीं हो उस कार्य को
नहीं करना चाहिए।

सिंहकारक-सूर्य ब्राह्मण-कथा

किसी जगह पर चार ब्राह्मण पुत्र मित्रतापूर्वक साथ-साथ रहा
करते थे। अमे से तीन ब्राह्मण-जान से पारंगत थे परन्तु बहिर्हीन
थे। एक ब्राह्मणजान से रहित था परन्तु बहिर्मान था। एक बार
इन चारों ने मिलकर विचार किया कि अपनी अर्जित विद्याओं
का प्रयोग कर राजासे को प्रसन्न करके धन की प्राप्ति की जाये।
अन्वेषण उस विद्या प्राप्ति से क्या लाभ? यह सोचकर वे पूर्व देग
की ओर निकल पड़े। कुछ दूर जाने पर उनमें से एक ने कहा कि
धन तो विद्या से ही प्राप्त होता है, बहिर्हीन नहीं, अतः विद्याहीन
की साथ में न ले जाकर घर वापस भेज दिया जाए। दूसरे मित्र
ने भी इस बात का समर्थन किया, पर तीसरे मित्र ने कहा कि
यह अपना बचपन का साथी है और सदैव हमारे साथ ही रहा है,
अतः इसे भी अपने धन का हिस्सेदार बना लिया जाये और साथ
में चलने दिया जाये। इस प्रकार वे चारों साथ-साथ ही आगे
बढ़ गये। कुछ दूर चलने पर उन्हें एक सिंह की हड्डियाँ दिखाई
पड़ी। उन्हें देखकर एक विद्यावान् मित्र ने कहा कि आज अपनी
विद्या की परीक्षा कर ली जाये तब एक विद्यावान् ने उन हड्डियों
को एकत्र किया। दूसरे विद्यावान् मित्र ने उन पर चर्म एवं मांस
आदि चढ़ाने के लिए अपनी विद्या का प्रयोग किया।
तीसरे विद्यावान् मित्र ने उन पर जब अपनी विद्या से
प्राणों का संचार करना प्रारम्भ किया तो चारों विद्याहीन कौत
बहिर्मान् मित्र ने उसे ऐसा करने से मना किया और कहा कि
यह सिंह जीवित होने पर सबको मार डालेगा। फिर श्री



मण्डकराज-गंगदत्त की कथा

किसी कुर में गंगदत्त नामक मैदकी का राजा रहता था। वह अपने बन्धु-बन्धवों से पीड़ित होकर रहत के सहारे कुर से बाहर निकाला। उसने बाहर निकलते ही एक काल साँप को बिल में घुसते हुए देखा। उसने सोचा क्यों न इस साँप को ले जाकर अपने बन्धुओं का नाश कर दूँ। इस प्रकार निम्नता करके वह प्रियदर्शन नामक साँप को कुर में ले गया और अपने शत्रु बन्धवों को उसे दिखा दिया। कुछ ही दिनों में एक-एक करके उसने सब मैदकी को खा लिया। इसके बाद मैदकी के समाप्त होने पर साँप ने कहा कि गंगदत्त आपके सब शत्रु समाप्त कर दिए गए हैं अब मुझे खाने की कुछ और दे। गंगदत्त ने साँप को वापिस जाने के लिए कहा परन्तु वह जले में डुबकार करता है और कहता है कि प्रतिदिन उसे खाने के लिए अपने वर्ग का एक-एक मैदक दिया करे। गंगदत्त उसे कुर में लेकर बहुत पसन्द करता है। एक दिन वह अपने साँप गंगदत्त के पुत्र रामुनादत्त को भी खा गया। तब उसकी पत्नी ने कहा कि यहाँ से निकलने और इस साँप को नष्ट करने का उपाय सोचो। इसके बाद गंगदत्त साँप को विश्वास में लेकर और यह कहकर कुर से बाहर निकल कि वह बाहर जाकर अन्य मैदकी को कुर में लायेगा। कुछ दिन बीतने के बाद साँप ने पास से रहने वाले गौत को गंगदत्त को ढूँढने के लिए मंगल गौत ने भी गंगदत्त को ढूँढकर कहा कि आपका मित्र प्रियदर्शन

आपकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है इसलिए जल्दी चलो। उसने आपके तिलछाचरण ले करने के लिए बीच में अपने धर्म की रखकर प्रतीक्षा भी की है। अतः निःशोक होकर चलो। यह सुनकर गंगदत्त ने कहा -

भूखा मनुष्य कौन सा पाप नहीं करता? क्षीण मनुष्य निष्कारण होते ही हैं। हे प्रिये! उस प्रियदर्शन नामक साँप से कह कि अब गंगदत्त पुनः कुर में नहीं आयेगा।

शिक्षा: बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति अपने बुद्धिबल से बड़ी से बड़ी मुसीबत से भी बाहर निकल जाता है। बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति को जहाँ पर अपना नाश दिखाई दे वहाँ पुनः नहीं जाना चाहिए।

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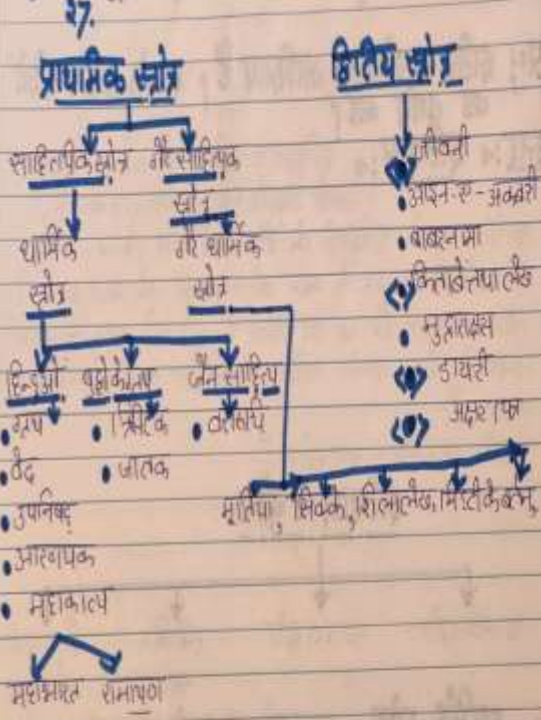


Assignment

Sub – history



17. प्राचीन वैदिक काल का साहित्य
उत्तर वैदिक काल का साहित्य



प्राचीन वैदिक काल का साहित्य :-

प्राचीन वैदिक काल का साहित्य में चार वेद, ऋग्वेद, आरण्यक तथा उपनिषद् आदि सम्मिलित हैं। इस साहित्य की श्रुति भी कहते हैं, इसकी रचना ऋषियों ने की थी। यह इतिहास ज्ञान भंडार माना जाता है।
क) पाद-वेद वेद शब्द 'वृद्धि' धातु से मिलता है, जिसका अर्थ है पढ़ना जघता ज्ञान, अन्य शब्दों में वेदों को ज्ञानों के ज्ञान का भंडार कहा जा सकता है।

- 17. ऋग्वेद
- 27. सामवेद
- 37. यजुर्वेद
- 47. अथर्ववेद

17. **ऋग्वेद :-** ऋग्वेद ऋषियों का सबसे प्राचीन वेद है। इसकी रचना 1500-1000 ई.पू. में हुई थी, वह उस समय पाजब आर्षि पुराण में रहते थे। ऋग्वेद में 1032 मंत्र हैं। इसको दस मंडलों में बांटा गया है। ऋग्वेद में गोपनी मंत्र विद्यमान हैं। इसे हिन्दु धर्म में आज प्रसिद्धि पढ़ते हैं।

27. **सामवेद :-** साम शब्द से अभिप्राय मधुर गीत से है। सामवेद को मधुर गीतों का संसद माना जाता है। इस वेद में 75 मंत्र मंत्र हैं। शेष सभी मंत्र ऋग्वेदके लिये हैं, इसके मंत्रों को पंडित, मुहूर्त, तालों में गाते हैं।

प्रश्न पाषाण काल की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं का वर्णन करें ?

उत्तर :- पाषाण काल :- जिस काल के विषय में हमें लिखित स्रोत प्राप्त होते हैं, उसे इतिहासकारों ने ऐतिहासिक युग का नाम दिया है। यह काल ईसा से 5000 साल पहले आरंभ हुआ था। इसके पहले के काल में ऐतिहासिक काल कहते हैं। इस काल की जानकारी हमें पत्थरों, औजारों तथा दार्ष्टिकों से होती है।

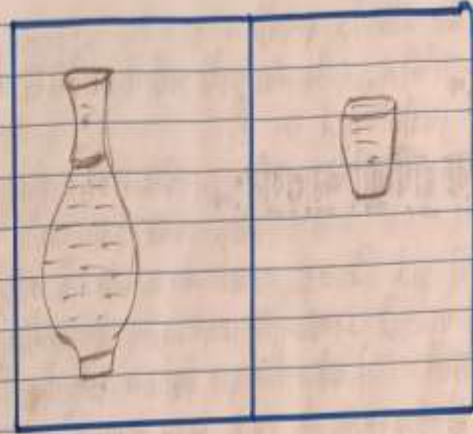
पुरा पाषाण काल के औजार :-



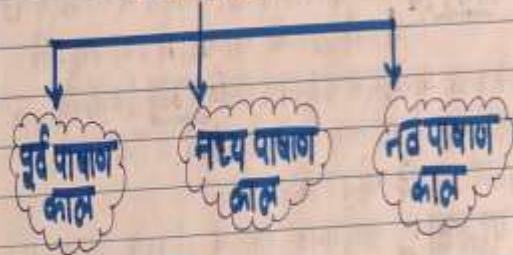
मध्य पाषाण काल के औजार :-



नव पाषाण काल के औजार



पाषाण काल



★ पूर्व पाषाण काल :-

1. पूर्व पाषाण काल की अवधि :- यह काल कब से कब तक था, इसके बारे में इतिहासकारों का अलग-अलग मत है। इसका कोई ठोस नहीं है। कुछ इतिहासकार इस काल को 5,00,000 और 15,000-15,000 ई. पू. बताते हैं।

2. भौगोलिक विपत्ति :- इतिहासकारों के अनुसार श्रमण पश्चिम युग प्रायः मौसम बदलने के साथ-साथ सबसे पहले माना जाता था।

तथा अधिक पा

10 संस्कृत व वेदों में अविश्वास :- संस्कृत भाषा
वेदों में अविश्वास थी

कि व्यावहिक वेद, उपनिषद् को पढ़ नहीं पाता, महात्मा
बुद्ध का संस्कृत वेदों में अविश्वास था, उन्होंने
प्रसार समाजाल भाषा में की थी।

11 परम्परा भ्रंश की भावना :- महात्मा बुद्ध
ने लोगों को
उपदेश दिया कि लोगों द्वारा अपनी भ्रंशों को
बदलना चाहिए, सभी धर्मों को भ्रंशों से रक्षा
चाहिए।

12 तत्त्व में विश्वास :- वह तत्त्वों में विश्वास नहीं
रखते थे उनके अनुसार
भ्रंशों को रक्षक शरीर को बचाने का कार्य
लाभकारी है।

13 निर्वाण :- बुद्ध के अनुसार
जीवन का लक्ष्य यह
है कि मनुष्य अरुण जीवन
व्यतीत करे तथा निर्वाण को
प्राप्त करे वह अपने
जातधर्म के चक्कर से
बच सकता है।



प्र-3 मौर्य साम्राज्य के प्रशासनिक प्रबंध की व्याख्या

अ-1 मौर्य साम्राज्य :- मौर्य साम्राज्य के शासक चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य
जी प्रशोक ने केवल अपनी महामता
के कारण प्रसिद्ध थे, बावजूद वह महान विजेता भी थे,
तथा उचित प्रबंधक भी जिस समय चन्द्रगुप्त सिंहासन
पर बैठा उस समय उसे कई समस्याएँ उससे लगी थीं।
मौर्य साम्राज्य का अन्य शासक जहाँ तक भारतीय इतिहास
का महत्वपूर्ण राजा था, उन्हें न केवल साम्राज्य की सीमा
पूरी थी, हमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण जहाँ तक के शिल्पकलेख सात

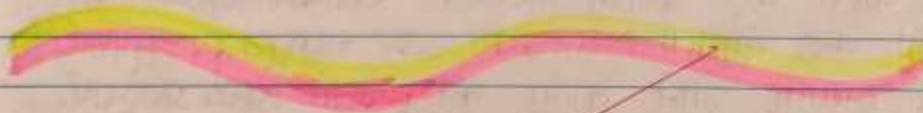
1. केन्द्रीय शासन प्रबंध :-

1.1 राजा :- राजा शासन का सर्वोच्च अधिकारी था,
उसके पास असीम शक्ति थी वह
महान पदों पर नियुक्त करता था तथा सर्वोच्च
न्यायाधीश होता था, राजा के मुख से निकलने वाले
शब्द कानून बन जाता था वह किसी भी अपराधी
को कड़ी सजा दे सकता था, अपना मर्क भी कर
सकता था, इस प्रकार राजा शासन व्यवस्था का केंद्र
बिन्दु था राजा न्याय भी करता था, वह बहुत
समझदार था, उसका जीवन तिलकित था, वह
वह पूरे साम्राज्य पर मित्रानी रखता था, वह सुरक्षित
को अपना बनाता था, वह राजा का मित्र होता था
तथा वह ही नियंत्रण करता था।



जुलाम जाले पे, मृत्यु बड़ बहुत कम लीकी को
दिया जाता था,

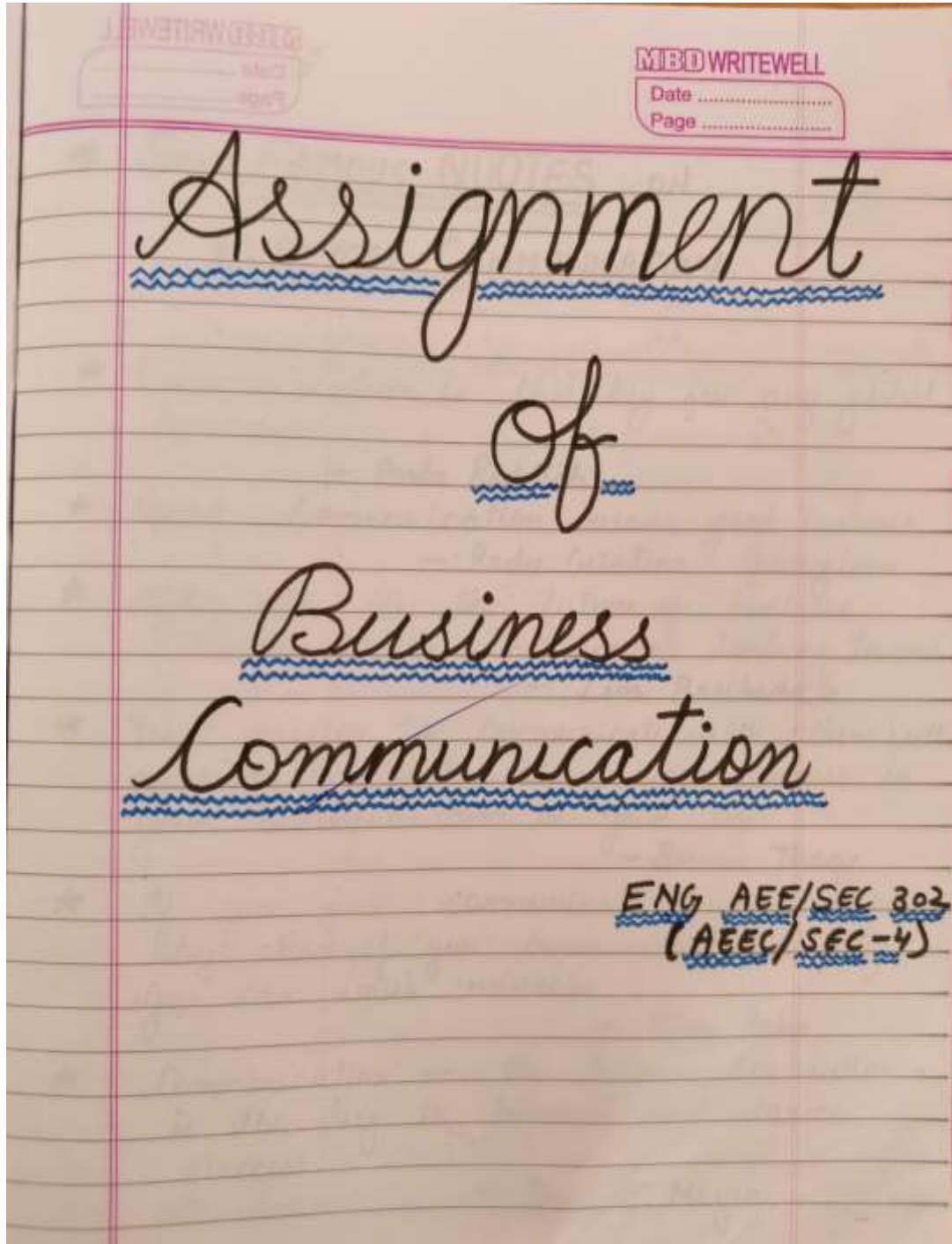
6. सैनिक व्यवस्था:- चोल शासकों ने अपने साम्राज्य
की सुरक्षा तथा विस्तार के
लिए सैनिक व्यवस्था की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया,
इसकी महान विजेताओं से संवेत मिलता है कि
उसकी सेना बहुत शक्तिशाली थी। चोल शासकों की
सेना के तीन अंग थे घोड़दल, धुड़सवार तथा हाथी में
विभाजित थे। उनके सैनिकों की कुल संख्या 1, 50, 000
थी 60000 हाथी थे, अरब से बढिया नस्ल
के घोड़े मंगवाये जाते थे, राजा समस्त सेना का
पूधान था, वह सेना का प्रतीनिधित्व करता था, नायक,
सेनापति, महादण्डनायक, समुच्च मंत्री थे, राजा के
अंगरक्षक को वीलेवकार कहा जाता था,


SD
08/11/2023



Assignment

SUB. – ENGLISH





Ques: What do you mean by Communication?
What are the different types of Communication?

Answer:

Meaning of Communication

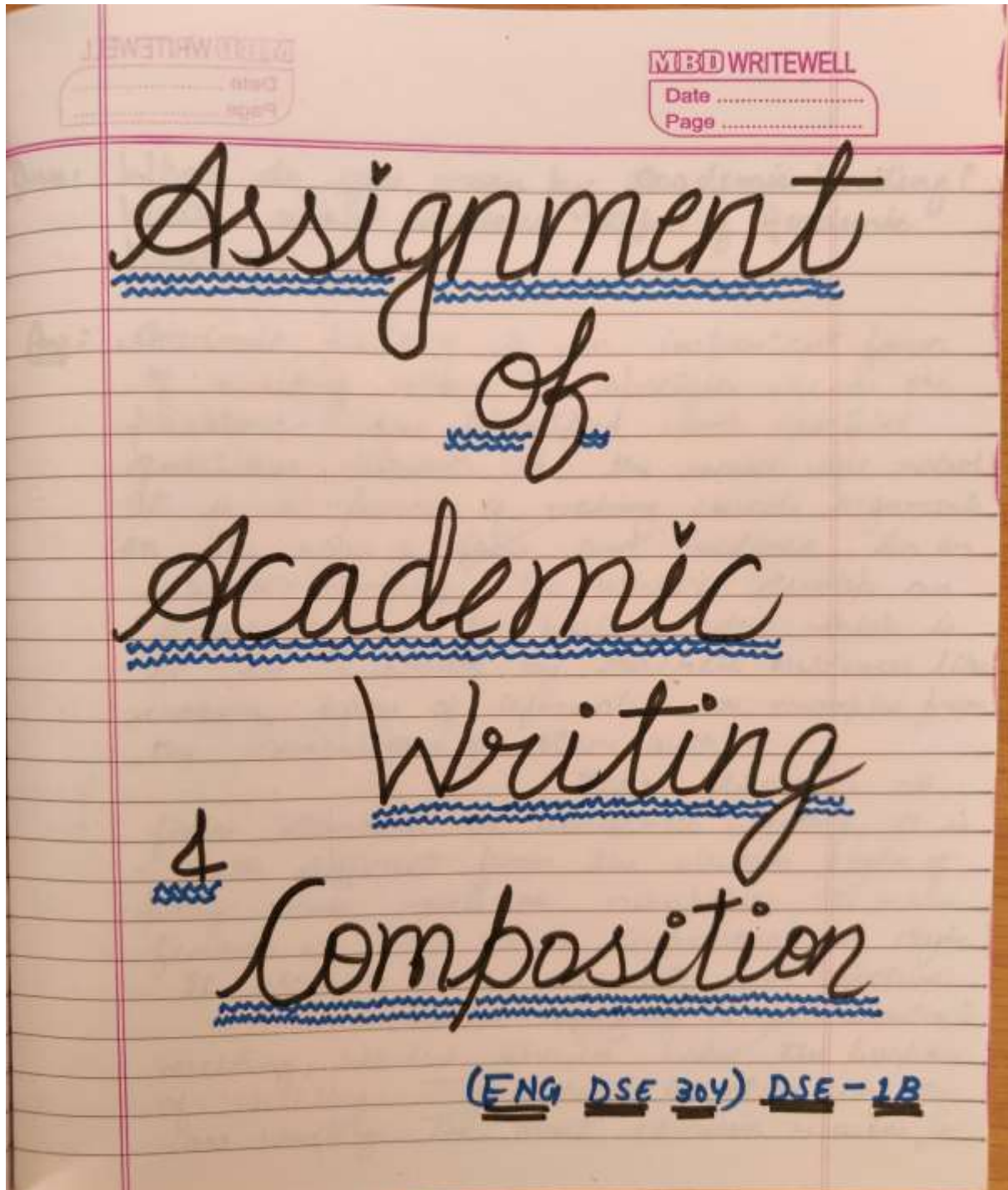
→ Communication is a process of exchanges ideas, facts, feelings, opinions or impressions. In the words of Keith Davis, we can define it as "a process of passing information and understanding from one person to another". We can also say that communication is a process of social interaction. It involves two or more individuals. Communication can also be between an individual and an organization, or between one organization and another organization. Thus we can say that communication is a two way process. It is not merely the transmission of a message. Its desired reception is equally important. It must be transmitted in such a way that it produces the desired effect. To ensure that the receiver has understood the

message, there must be some sort of feedback also. Feedback means advice, criticism or information about how successful our message has been in its desired purpose.

Communication is a complex process. It does not end with the mere transmission of message. The process is incomplete until the information reaches the receiver and is understood clearly. The success of any business, profession or career depends on our ability to communicate clearly and effectively. We can communicate in many different ways. We can communicate through gestures and symbols. We can communicate through words and letters. We can send our message through electronic, print or postal media. In whatever the medium of communication, we can count it successful only if the receiver understands it clearly and responds through feedback.

Types of forms of Communication

→ We can communicate with others in many different forms and ways. For example, by





Types of Academic Writing

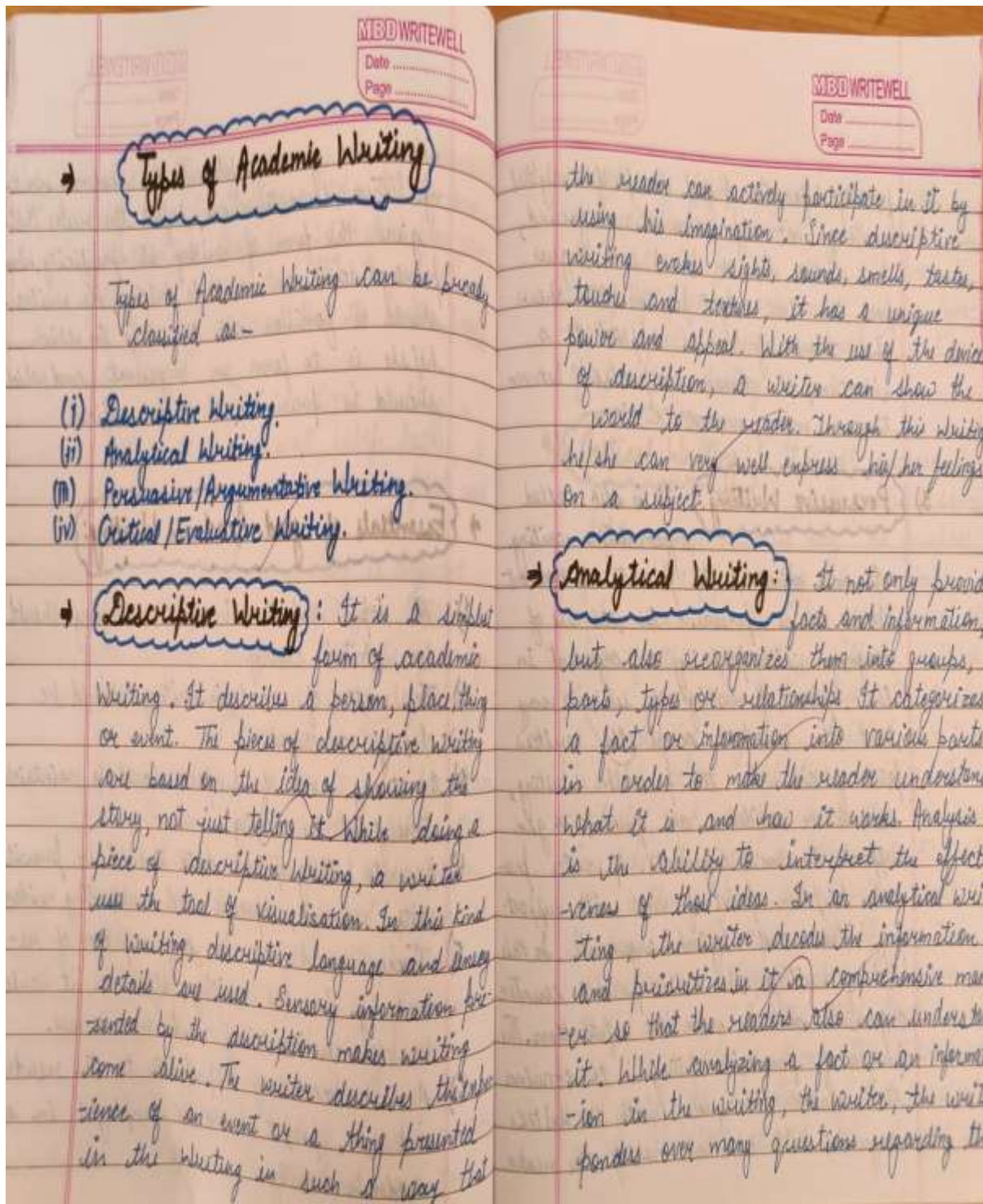
Types of Academic Writing can be broadly classified as-

- Descriptive Writing.
- Analytical Writing.
- Persuasive/Argumentative Writing.
- Critical/Evaluative Writing.

Descriptive Writing: It is a simplest form of academic writing. It describes a person, place, thing or event. The pieces of descriptive writing are based on the idea of showing the story, not just telling it. While doing a piece of descriptive writing, a writer uses the tool of visualisation. In this kind of writing, descriptive language and sensory details are used. Sensory information presented by the description makes writing come alive. The writer describes the topic of an event or a thing presented in the writing in such a way that

the reader can actively participate in it by using his imagination. Since descriptive writing evokes sights, sounds, smells, tastes, touches and textures, it has a unique power and appeal. With the use of the device of description, a writer can show the world to the reader. Through this writer he/she can very well express his/her feelings on a subject.

Analytical Writing: It not only provides facts and information but also reorganizes them into groups, parts, types or relationships. It categorizes a fact or information into various parts in order to make the reader understand what it is and how it works. Analysis is the ability to interpret the effectiveness of that idea. In an analytical writing, the writer decodes the information and prioritizes it in a comprehensive manner so that the readers also can understand it. While analyzing a fact or an information in the writing, the writer, the writer ponders over many questions regarding the





3) User Manual: It is circulated to aware a customer how to use and operate a product. It also gives information about hazards. Generally it includes a series of frequently asked questions (FAQs) to resolve common problems of a customer.

4) Operation Manual: The operations manual is the documentation by which an organisation provides guidance for members and employees to perform their functions correctly and reasonably effectively. It is written to inform the approved standard procedures for performing operations safely to produce good and provide services.

5) Crisis Management Manual: This manual is used by management and decision making bodies to gain an overall picture of what is required by them at the time of emergency.

6) Organizational Manual: The book which contains the information of various positions, their authority, responsibility, job, description, salaries, relationships, activities, duties and functions of each position and organisation procedure and method is called organizational manual.

7) Laboratory Manual: These manuals are written to aware the students and researcher about the procedure of practicals. These manuals give information about the equipments, components, chemicals etc used in the experiments. They also warns the research about the risk or hazard involved in experiment.

[Signature]
07/02/2023



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ASSIGNMENT

SUB. - HINDI

I N D E X					
NAME: कौमल		STD: 1st year <small>(वर्ष)</small>	SEC: —	ROLL NO: 23HIN024	हिन्दी
S. No.	Date	Title	Page No.	Teacher's Sign / Remarks	
<p>नाम : → कौमल</p> <p>कक्षा : → कला स्नातक प्रथम वर्ष</p> <p>अनुक्रमांक : → 23HIN024</p> <p>विषय : → 17. आदिकाल की विशेषताएँ (i) सिद्ध (ii) नाय (iii) जैन 27. मीराबाई की काव्यगीत विशेषताएँ</p> <p>कार्यभार : → हिन्दी</p> <p>प्रस्तुत : → डॉ. सुजाता कुमारी</p>					



classmate

classmate

17 इसरी विशेषता में तीरता से कुछ हुआ वीरगाथात्मक साहित्य था, जो रासो ग्रंथों में लिखा गया है। यह राज कवियों द्वारा प्रचलित तथा लिखित है।

18 तीरता लौकिक साहित्य है, जिसकी रचना कवियों ने सामान्य लोगों के लिए की थी, जिसका अध्ययन करके लोग प्रेरित हो सकें।

19 (क) वीरगाथात्मक साहित्य की विशेषताएँ :-
यह साहित्य दरबारों में राज कवियों के द्वारा लिखा गया था, उसे रासो साहित्य का नाम दिया गया था, इस साहित्य में चन्द्रबरखाई रचित "पृथ्वीराज रासो", जगनिक विरचित "परमात्म रासो" आदि ग्रंथों का नाम दिया जा सकता है।
इसकी निम्नलिखित विशेषताएँ थीं :-

17 अश्रयदाताओं की स्तुति,
18 राष्ट्रियता का आभाव,
19 युद्धों का वर्णन वर्णन,
20 वीर रस तथा शृंगार रस का सम्बन्ध,
21 कल्पना का अधिक महत्त्व,
22 नारी का सम,
23 सामान्य जीवन से कटा हुआ साहित्य,
24 सकृति की दृष्टि,
25 श्रावण का प्रयोग,
26 दूतों तथा अलंकारों का प्रयोग।

17 अश्रयदाताओं की स्तुति :- इस युग में साहित्य कवियों द्वारा लिखे जाते थे, जो राजा के दरबार के सौजन्य होते थे, इसमें कवि ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के मुकाबले अश्रयदाताओं के गुणगान करते थे, राजाओं की स्तुति गान करना ही इनका मुख्य तथ्य था।

18 राष्ट्रियता का आभाव :- होते-होते राज्यों में बड़े-बड़े भारतीयों को राजा अपने राष्ट्र का हिस्सा मानते थे, इन दरबार कवियों में राष्ट्रियता का आभाव था, वह केवल अपने राज्य से ही करते थे।

19 युद्धों का वर्णन वर्णन :- उस समय कवियों की विशेषता यह थी कि वह तलवार तथा कलस दोनों के धनी थे, उन्होंने अपने साहित्य में युद्धों का वर्णन करते थे, उसमें वह राजा का ही गुणगान करते थे।

20 वीर रस तथा शृंगार रस का सम्बन्ध :- इस युग में प्राचीन की प्रेरणा नाहीं ही थी, इसमें वीर तथा शृंगार रस था।

शृंगार रस

संयोग वियोग



उस काल में जब नरी को पर्दे में रखा जाता था और
तब भीरा ने बंधनों को तोड़ने का साहस दिखाया
था, कुल की लाय बचाने के लिए भीरा को
दो बार मारने के प्रयास किए गए थे। तीसरा बार
भीरा को श्री कृष्ण ने बचा लिया था।
इतना ही नहीं, भीरा की भक्ति में विरह की वह भीरा
है जो सपत्नियों को भी पिघल दे। भीरा भावविह्वल
होकर गाती है:-

२२ धायल की गति धायल जाने,
कि जेन लोई होय।
देस विण दुखन लागे नैनवा!
जब ते तुम बिहरै, प्रभु मोरे,
कबहुँ न पावौ चैन।

भीरा का आनंद कृष्ण भक्ति में ही है। भीरा
के गीतों में सप्त राजस्थानी भाषा का प्रयोग
हुआ है।

जतः 1548 में रणशेखर दाम जी के मंदिर में
भीरा ने सप्त लयाग लिखे थे।

* भीराबाई की प्रमुख रचनाएँ :- नरसी जीरां भाई,
राग गोविंद गीत गोविंद लीका
भीरा की सभी रचनाएँ "२२ भीरा पदावली" में संक-
लित हैं।

काव्यगत विशेषताएँ :- संत काव्य के अन्य
कावियों की भाँति भीरा

ने अपने पदों में भाव पर अधिक बल दिया है।
जहाँ उपकृत करने के लिए जो सब अधिक उपयुक्त
लगे उसका उन्होंने प्रयोग किया था। भीरा श्री कृष्ण
की दीवानी थी, कृष्ण उनके जीवन के केंद्रबिन्दु
थे।

⇒ भीराबाई की भक्ति भावना :- भीरा कृष्ण की भक्ति
पर उनकी भावित काल
भाव की है। वे गिरिधर नगर को अपना स्वामी
कहती हैं तथा स्वयं को दासिनी कहती हैं।

⇒ विरह वर्णन :- विरह वर्णन का मार्मिक चित्रण भीरा
के काव्य में हुआ है। उनके विरह में
कलौन्त, भावुकता है।

⇒ भाषा शैली :- भीरा के पदों में भेषता, संगीतमयता
विद्यमान है। सप्त काव्य भावपूर्ण है।
भीरा की भाषा राजस्थानी थी।

⇒ रसों का योजन :- भीरा के काव्य में सप्त शृंगार रस
की अभिव्यक्ति हुई है। शृंगार के दोनो रसों
में संधोग, विषोग का निरूपण किया है। भावित में
शांत रसका भी वर्णन किया है।

⇒ अलंकार विधान :- भीरा के काव्य में बहुत कम
अलंकारों का प्रयोग हुआ है। पदों
में केवल उपमा अलंकार तथा रूपक अलंकार ही
प्रयुक्त थे।



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निष्कर्ष :- मीरा के पद हिंदी साहित्य में अनूठे हैं। वह दृष्टि की महारि से निकले हैं। वह हिंदी साहित्य में बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं जो बहुत लोकप्रिय हुए, उसके पद मधुरता के प्रतीक हैं। उसके माध्यम से ज्ञात होता है कि मीरा लक्ष्मी कुब्जा की सच्ची भक्त, सच्ची प्रेमिका थी।

16/10/2023



Principal
M. P. Govt. College, Amb
Distt. Una (H.P.)

15/2

(Chapter-1)

(Chemical Technology) CHEM - 307

Distillation:- It is one of the most common and oldest method for both purification and separation.

It is a process in which components from liquid mixture are separated by selective heating and condensation.

Types of distillation:-

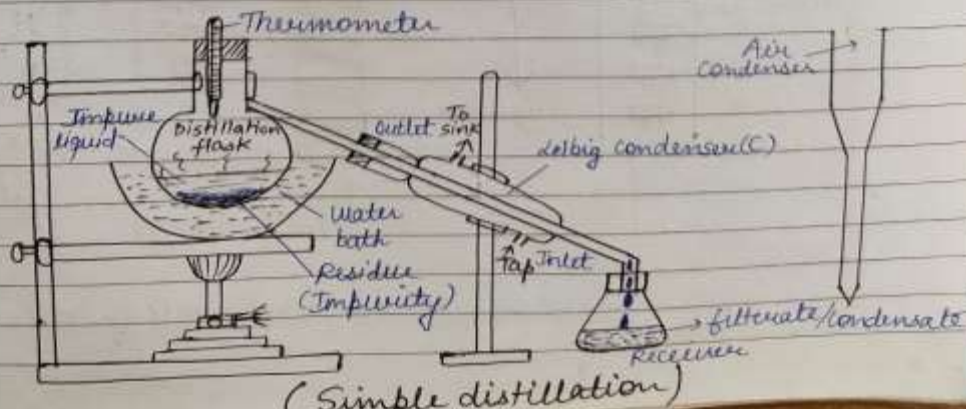
- 1) Simple distillation
- 2) Fractional distillation
- 3) Vacuum distillation
- 4) Steam distillation

1) Simple distillation:- It is carried out at atmospheric pressure.

It is employed in following cases:-

- 1) Separation of residues/Impurity or to purify the liquids and provided that liquid does not decompose at its Boiling Point.
- 2) Separation of mixture of two liquids which differ in their Boiling points atleast by $20^{\circ}-30^{\circ}\text{C}$

(Experimental Setup):-



B.P. difference between the two liquid should be $20^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$.

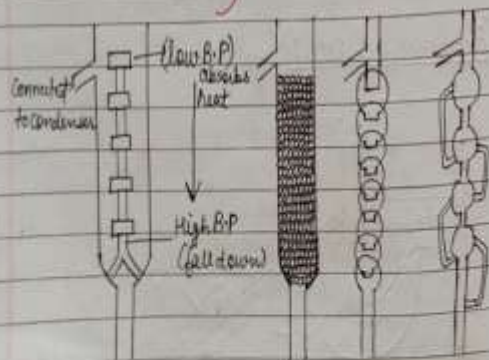
eg $H_2O + C_2H_5OH$
 water Ethyl alcohol
 Boils at $100^{\circ}C$ Boils at $78^{\circ}C$

(B.P. \propto Volatility)

If B.P. \uparrow , then less volatile or non-volatile
 If B.P. \downarrow , then more volatile
 So, in case of H_2O & C_2H_5OH
 C_2H_5OH vapours are formed very first than the water.
 (low B.P.)

When the liquid mixture is heated, then low boiling component is collected as a condensate or filtrate. Then high boiling component is vapourised up to its boiling point, and collected separately. And the impurities are non-volatile and left as residue in the distillation flask.

2) Fractional distillation:-



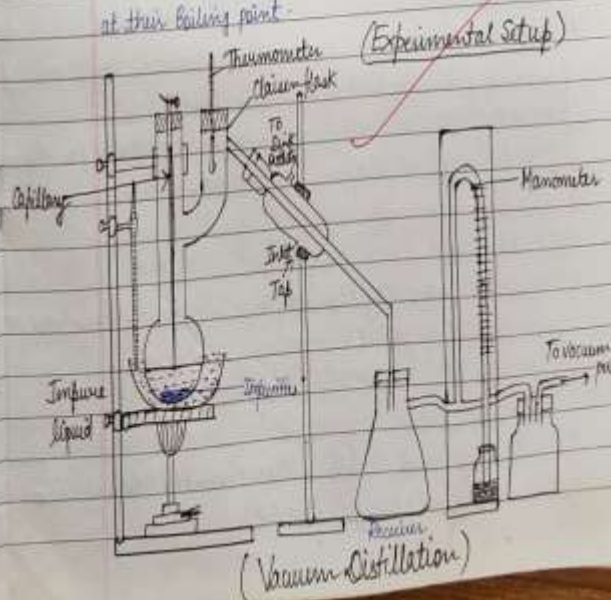
(Various types of fractionating columns)

If the organic liquid to be purified contains liquid impurities then it is purified by the method of fractional distillation. In fractional distillation we use fractionating column for the separation of two liquids, B.P. difference should be $15^{\circ}-20^{\circ}C$ (less than $25^{\circ}C$)

Some times liquids are vapourised collectively. So, low boiling point liquid rises at the top and absorbs heat from the high boiling point liquids which rises at the bottom.

So separation is done. low B.P. vapours absorb heat from higher B.P. vapours to remain in the vapour state. So, low B.P. vapours are collected first in condensate and received as condensate.

3) Vacuum Distillation :- If the liquid to be purified decomposes at its boiling point then it cannot be separated by distillation under atmospheric pressure. Such liquids are purified by distillation under reduced pressure. Vacuum distillation is done for those liquids which decompose at their boiling point.



(Vacuum Distillation)



6
14/2

(Chapter-1) CHEM-308 (Pests → destroy crops)

(Pesticides (An Introduction))

Pesticides are the substances (chemical or biological agents) that are used for preventing, destroying, repelling, eradicating or controlling any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi or weeds.

Pesticides serve as plant protection products, which protect them from insects, rodents, nematodes weeds or fungi.

Classification of pesticides

Pesticides are classified in the following ways:-

- 1) on the basis of their source (natural or synthetic)
- 2) Their target (the pests they control)
- 3) Their mode of action (the way they control the pests)
- 4) Their chemical structure

(I) Based on their source

1) Natural pesticides - These are derived from the nature or natural source such as a mineral or plant.

Natural pesticides

- Plants
e.g. Neem oil,
Nicotine
Pyrethrins
Rotenone
- Animals
e.g. Diatomaceous
earth
↓
a dry powdery
material derived
from the shells of
marine organisms
It is used mainly
to deter and kill
crawling Pests.
- Inorganic
minerals
e.g. Boric acid
↓
It is used to
control pests
like termites,
Cockroaches, is a
mineral;
(Boric acid)

Nicotine → Nicotine is obtained from the stems and leaves of tobacco plant. It is used to kill aphides, leaf hoppers



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Class - B.Sc 2nd year

Subject - Chemistry Assignment (Skill)

i.e Basic Analytical Chemistry CHEM-203

and Fuel Chemistry CHEM-204

Submitted to - Dr. Krishna Sharma



Chapter-2

Date: _____
Page: _____

Evaluation of Analytical Data

→ Arithmetic mean / Arithmetic average / Mean value
Arithmetic mean is defined as the average of the total observation.

$$\text{Arithmetic mean, } \bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

→ Median

Median is the middle value of different measurements.

- 1) If there are odd no. of measurements then all the measurements are arranged in ascending order and the middle value directly gives the value of median.
- 2) If there are even no. of measurements then after arranging the measurements in ascending order, the average of two middle values gives the value of median.

→ Range

Range is the method of representing the variability of the given data.

$$\text{Range} = \text{Largest value} - \text{Smallest value}$$

Numerical The room temperature record of a particular day is $4.0^\circ\text{C}, 8.0^\circ\text{C}, 10.0^\circ\text{C}, 12.0^\circ\text{C}, 14.0^\circ, 16.0^\circ\text{C}, 18.0^\circ\text{C}, 20.0^\circ\text{C}, 22.0^\circ\text{C}$
Calculate the range?

Soln

$$\text{Largest value} = 22^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Smallest value} = 4.0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Range} = \text{Largest value} - \text{Smallest value}$$



Chapter-2

Evaluation of Analytical Data

→ Arithmetic mean / Arithmetic average / Mean value
Arithmetic mean is defined as the average of the total observation.

$$\text{Arithmetic mean, } \bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

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Numerical The room temperature record of a particular day is
4.0°C, 8.0°C, 10.0°C, 12.0°C, 14.0°C, 16.0°C, 18.0°C, 20.0°C, 22.0°C
Calculate the range?

Soln

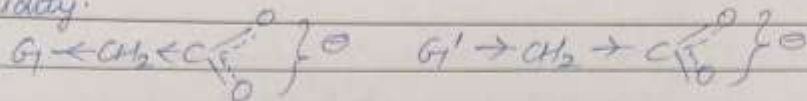
$$\text{Largest value} = 22^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Smallest value} = 4.0^\circ\text{C}$$

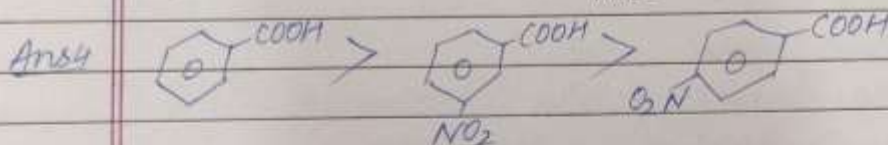
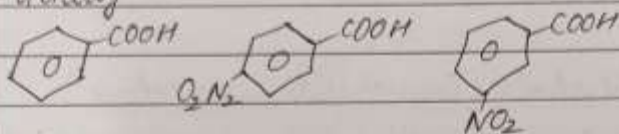
$$\text{Range} = \text{Largest value} - \text{Smallest value}$$



So, it decreases the acidity of parent acid.
It may be stated that electron withdrawing group increases the acidity while electron releasing groups decreases the acidity.

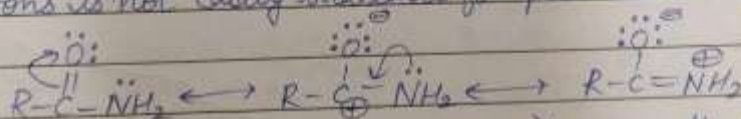


Q4 Giving reason arrange the following in order of increasing acidity :-



Q5 Explain Amphoteric nature of amides ?

Ans Amides may be expected to be basic in character due to lone pair of e⁻ on nitrogen. It is obvious that the pair of electrons is not easily available for protonation. So, it is weak basic.



Due to partial positive charge on nitrogen, the hydrogen attached to nitrogen can be released as a proton in presence of strong bases. Therefore, acid amides are very-very weak acids as well.

Q6 Explain why Acyl halides are most reactive of all acid derivatives?

Ans Acid chlorides are most reactive of all acid derivatives. They readily undergo nucleophilic substitution reactions characteristic of acyl compounds and are easily converted into acids and other acid derivatives.



Date: _____
Page: _____

2) Cellulose ($C_6H_{10}O_5$):- Cellulose is widely distributed in nature as the chief constituent of cell wall in plants. It is chief component of cotton, wood, jute. Wood contains about 50% Cellulose while cotton contains more than 90%.

Each glucose unit is linked by a glycosidic linkage to C-4 of next unit.



SUB. – PHYSICS

Topic _____ Date _____

Name : Anshika

Class : B.Sc. 1st year

Roll-no. : 23BCS009

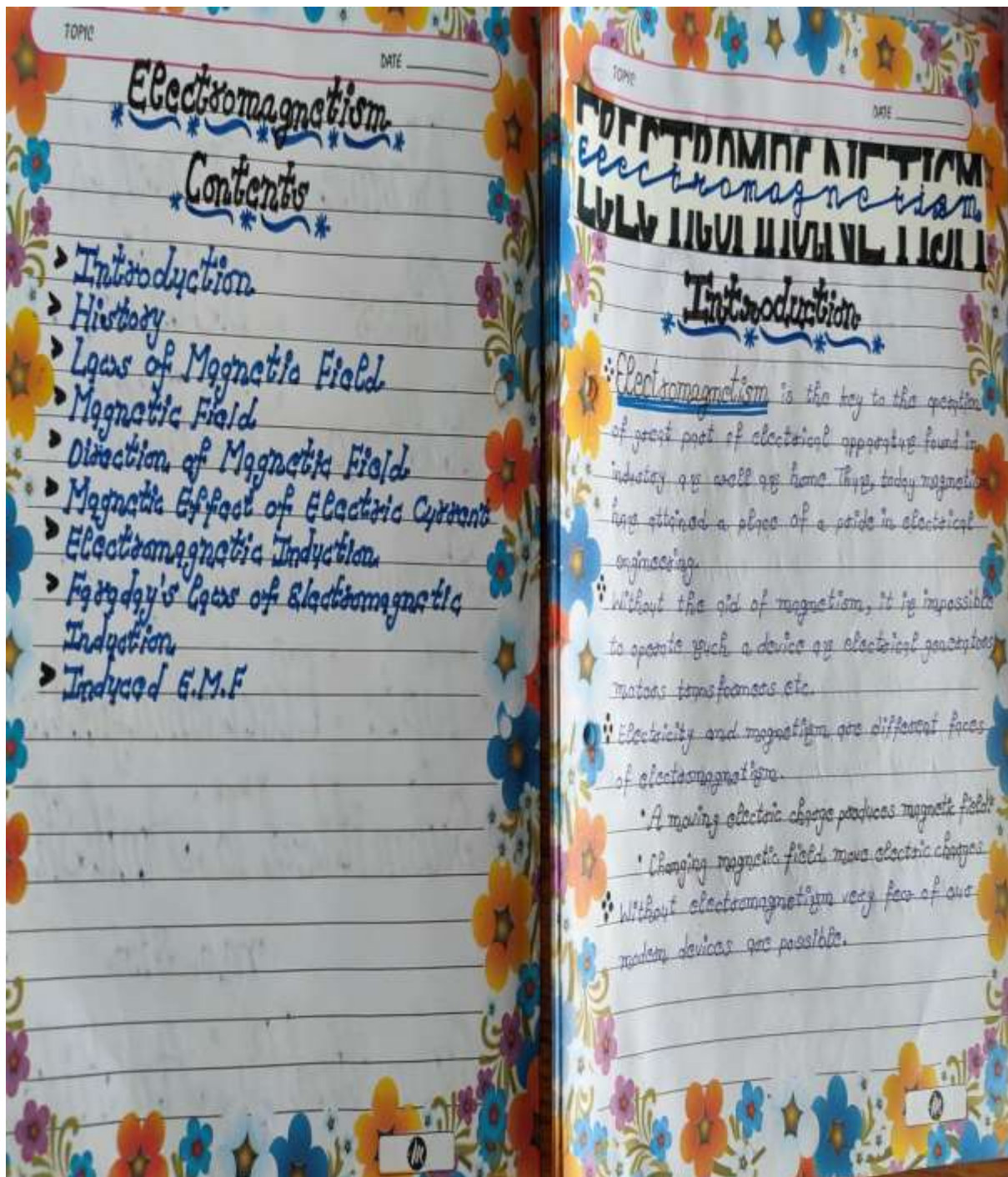
Assignment : Physics

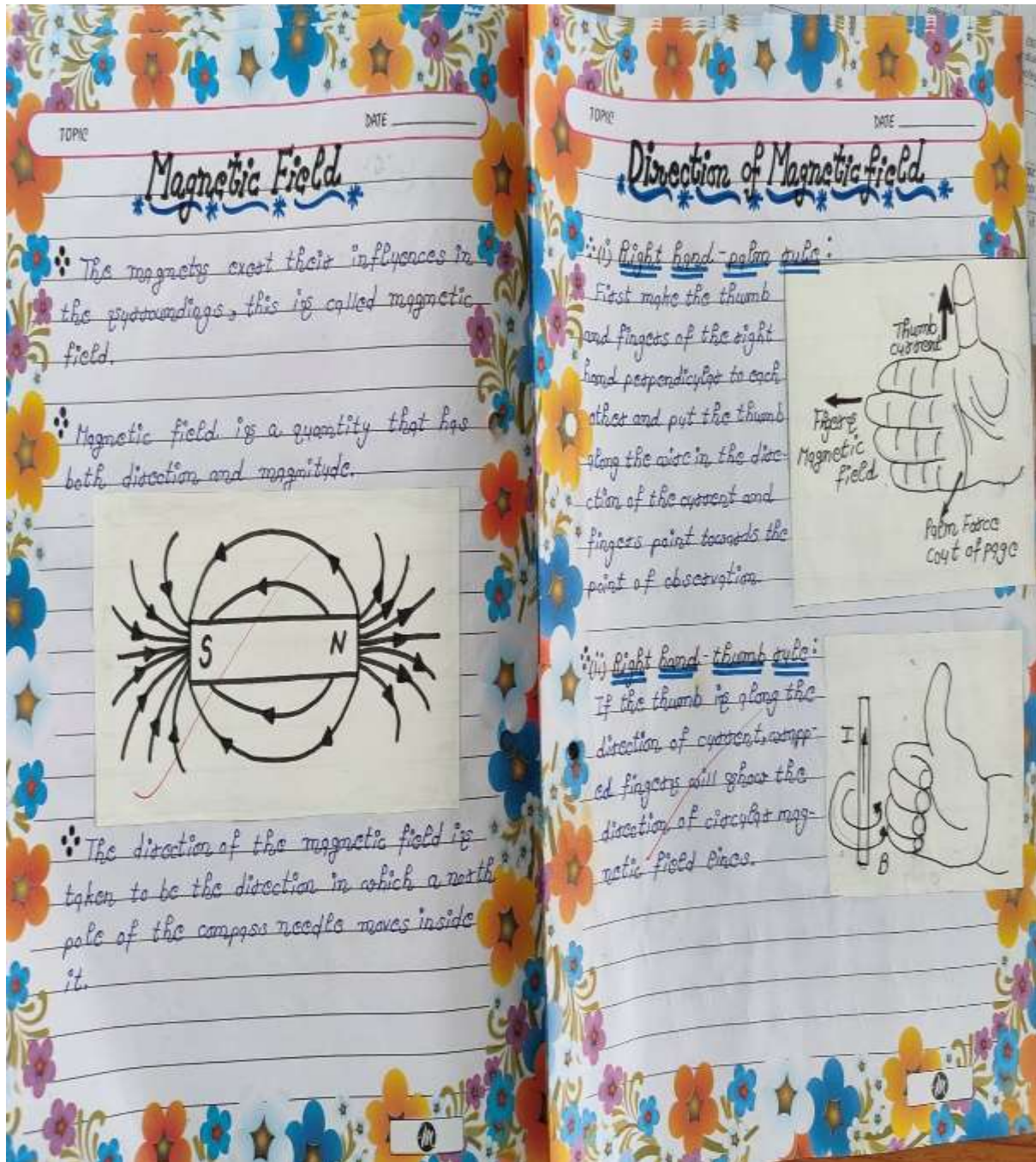
Topic : Electromagnetism

Subject code : PHYS102T

Submitted To : Physics Department

A PRADEEP PRODUCT





TOPIC: _____ DATE: _____

Electromagnetic Induction

When the magnetic flux linking a conductor changes, an e.m.f is produced in the conductor. If the conductor forms a closed circuit, a current will flow in it. This phenomenon is known as electromagnetic induction.

TOPIC: _____ DATE: _____

Faraday's Laws of Electromagnetic Induction

Faraday's First Law:
Any change in the magnetic field of a coil of wire will cause an e.m.f to be induced in the coil. This e.m.f induced is called induced e.m.f and if the conductor circuit is closed, the current will also circulate through the circuit and this current is called as induced current.

Method to change magnetic field:

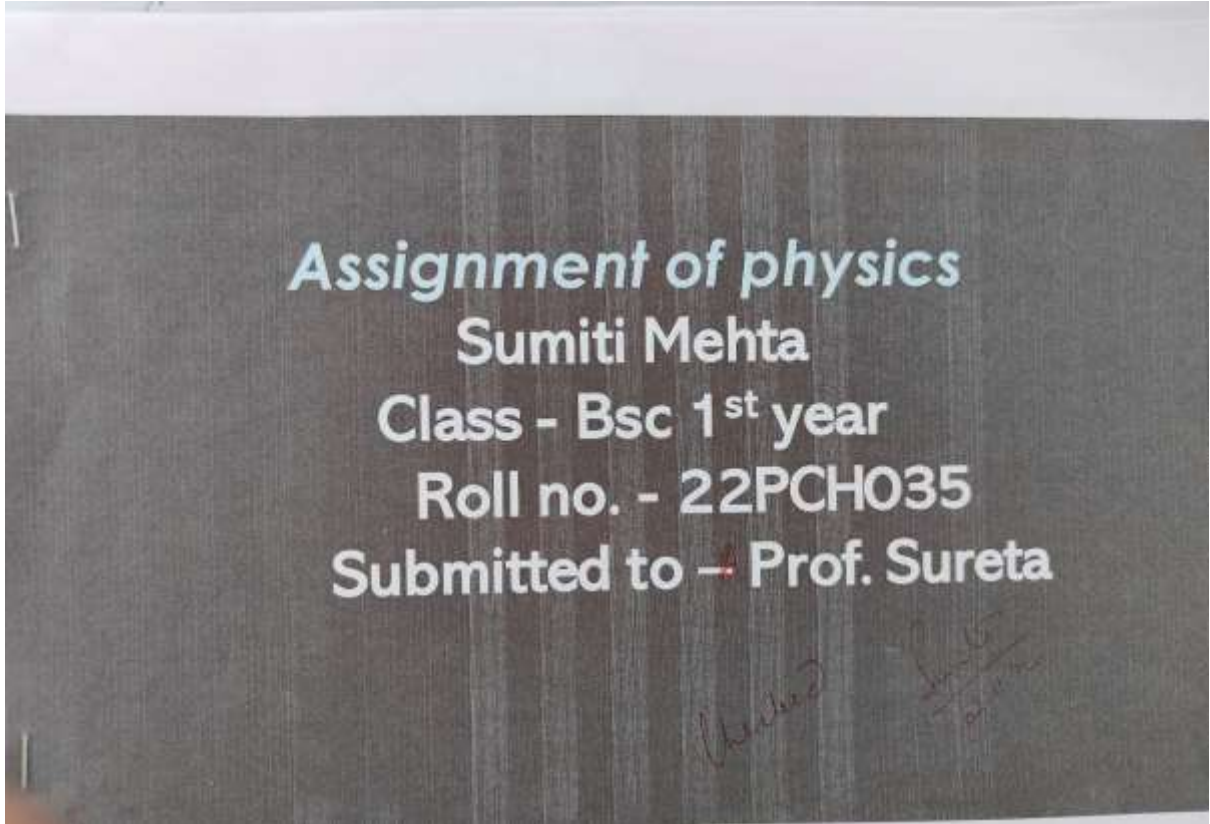
- (i) By moving a magnet towards or away from the coil.
- (ii) By moving the coil into or out of the magnetic field.
- (iii) By changing the area of a coil placed in the magnetic field.
- (iv) By rotating the coil relative to the magnet.

Faraday's Second Law:
It states that the magnitude of e.m.f induced in the coil is equal to the rate of change



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If current density in the conductor be J and the area of cross section of the conductor be a then

$$I = J \cdot a \quad (3)$$

from eq 3)

$$I = J \cdot a$$

$$R = \rho l / a$$

So eq 2 becomes $J \cdot a \cdot \rho l / a = E I$

$$J \rho = E$$

$$J / \sigma = E$$

$$[\rho = 1 / \sigma]$$

$$J = \sigma E$$



What is invariance of charge? explain with example

Invariance implies unchangedness under varying conditions

Like mass, total spin and magnetic moment, particle's charge quantum number remains unchanged between two reference frames in relative motion. For example, an electron has a specific charge e , total spin, and invariant mass m_e .



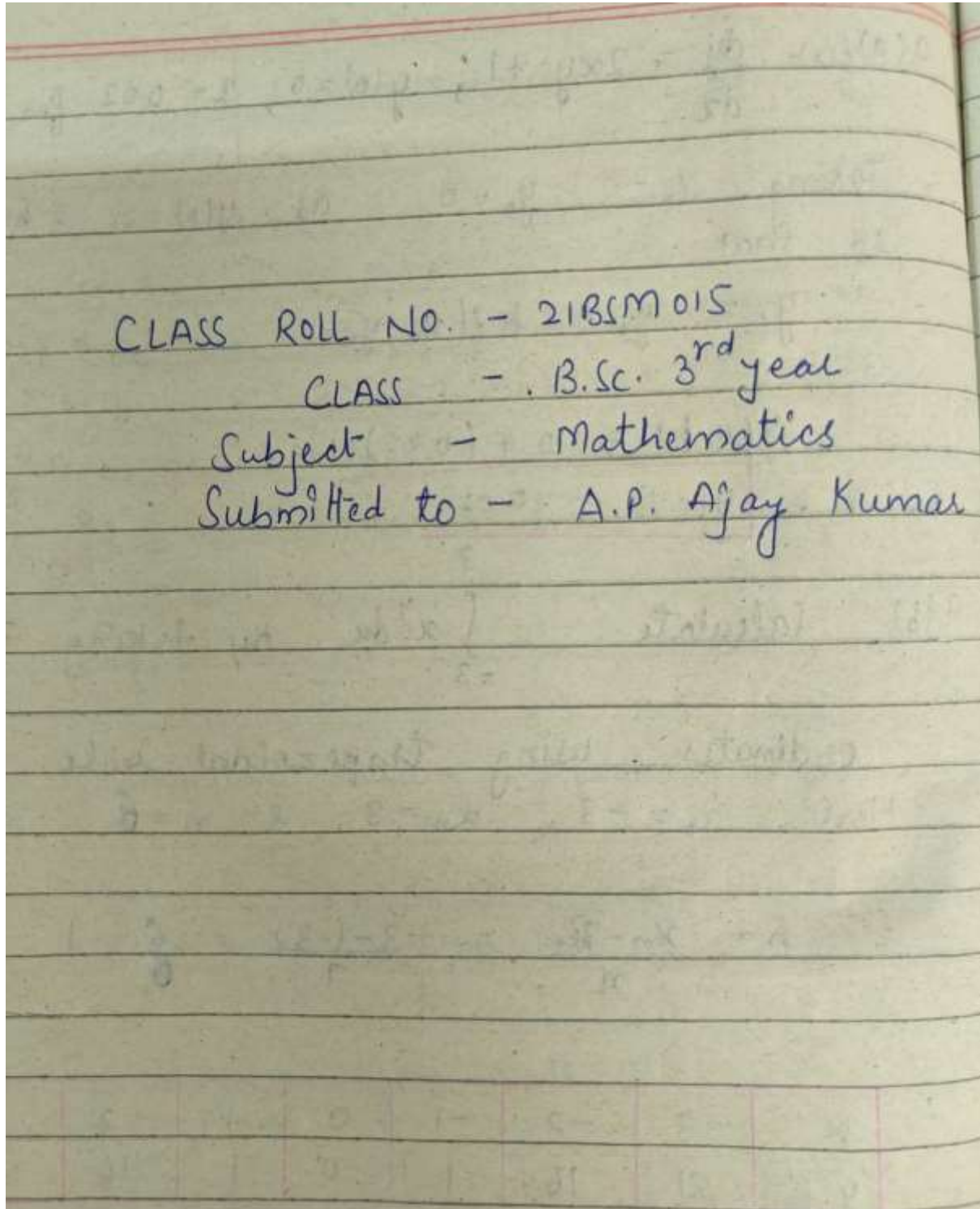
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ASSIGNMENTS

SUB. – MATHS





Numerical Methods

Sec - A

- i) Advantages of Newton - Raphson Method
- This method is easy for implementation on a computer.
 - The order of convergence of this method is 2 which makes it fast as compared to other methods.

ii) Given equation is $x^3 - x - 4 = 0$

Let $f(x) = x^3 - x - 4$

Here $f(1) = 1 - 1 - 4 = -4 < 0$

$f(2) = 8 - 2 - 4 = 2 > 0$

So a real root of given equation lies in $(1, 2)$

Iteration 1 Taking $a = 1$, $b = 2$ so that

$f(a) = -4$, $f(b) = 2$

∴ Solving by Regula Falsi method

$$x_1 = \frac{a f(b) - b f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)}$$

$$= \frac{1(2) - 2(-4)}{2 - (-4)} = \frac{10}{6}$$



Matrices

(i) IDEMPOTENT MATRIX : A square matrix A such that $A^2 = A$ is called idempotent matrix.

Eg: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

(ii) INVOLUTORY MATRIX : A square matrix is called involutory matrix when $A^2 = I$

Eg: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a & b & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(iii) Prove that a real matrix is unitary iff it is orthogonal.

Assume A is a real matrix

$$\therefore A^{\circ} = (\bar{A})' = A'$$

Now A is unitary

$$\Leftrightarrow A^{\circ}A = I \quad \Leftrightarrow A'A = I$$

$\Leftrightarrow A$ is orthogonal

(iv) Given matrix : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Since there exists no minor of order 3×4



$$\therefore \rho(A) \leq 2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Also minor $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 0 = -1 \neq 0$

does not vanish

$$\therefore \rho(A) \geq 2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

From (1) & (2)

$$\boxed{\rho(A) = 2}$$

(iv) Prove $\rho(A^{-1}) = \rho(A)$; Where A is non singular matrix

Here A is an n-rowed non-singular matrix $\therefore |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \rho(A) = n$.

\therefore A is non singular $\therefore A^{-1}$ exists &

$$AA^{-1} = I$$

$$\Rightarrow |AA^{-1}| = |I| = |A||A^{-1}| = |I| \Rightarrow |A^{-1}| \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \rho(A^{-1}) = n \Rightarrow \rho(A^{-1}) = \rho(A)$$

(v) State Sylvester's law of nullity.

If A, B are two n-rowed square matrices, then

$$\boxed{\max. \{ \nu(A), \nu(B) \} \leq \nu(AB) \leq \nu(A) + \nu(B)}$$

(vi) Eigen Values: Let A be a square matrix of order n over a field f



Probability & Statistics

1 (i) Probability set function : $P(A)$ is called the probability set function defined on a σ -field C of events if the following properties or axioms hold.

1 Axiom of non-negativity :

For each $A \in C$, $P(A)$ is defined, is real & $P(A) \geq 0$.

2 Axiom of certainty : $P(S) = 1$

3 Axiom of additivity : If $\{A_n\}$ is any finite or infinite sequence of disjoint events in C , then

$$P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$$

(ii) If X denotes the no. of tails obtained when a coin is tossed two times

Let p be the probability of getting a head & q be the probability of not getting a tail.



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ASSIGNMENT

SUB.- BOTANY

Evergreen
Page No. _____
Date: / / 20__

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Subject: Botany

Roll No.: 23200026

Standard: B.SC 1st Year

Submitted To: DR. NITIN SIR

Session: 2023-24

MAHARANA PRATAP GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
(AMB)

Paper: BOTA102

Dr. Nitin A. Sir



GENERAL Account Of Adaptation In Xerophytes

The plants growing in relatively dry habitat are called Xerophytes. Xerism may be the result of soil drought or atmospheric drought or both. The atmospheric drought is caused by excessive transpiration. The soil drought occurs due to inadequate absorption of water. It may be due to ~~two~~ reasons. There may be an actual shortage of water in the soil, it is called as physical dryness. This can be because of cold soils, waterlogged conditions, acid soils or presence of high salt concentration in soil water. It is known as Physiological dryness. Physiological dryness is met in cold deserts where the soil is frozen and covered with snow as in tundra and alpine regions.

On the basis of their morphology, physiology and life cycles, the Xerophytes can be grouped into three categories:

- (1) Ephemerals
- (2) Succulents
- (3) Non-Succulents



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School Friends	
Date :	
Page :	

MAHARANA PRATAP GOVT. COLLEGE
AMB

NAME :- PALAK
CLASS :- B.Sc (IIND YEAR)
ROLL No. :- 22 BOT012
SUBJECT :- Botany Skill (Gardening
and floriculture)
TOPIC :- POST-HARVEST
MANAGEMENT

(Signature)
Dr. Nilam F. Sharma



POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT

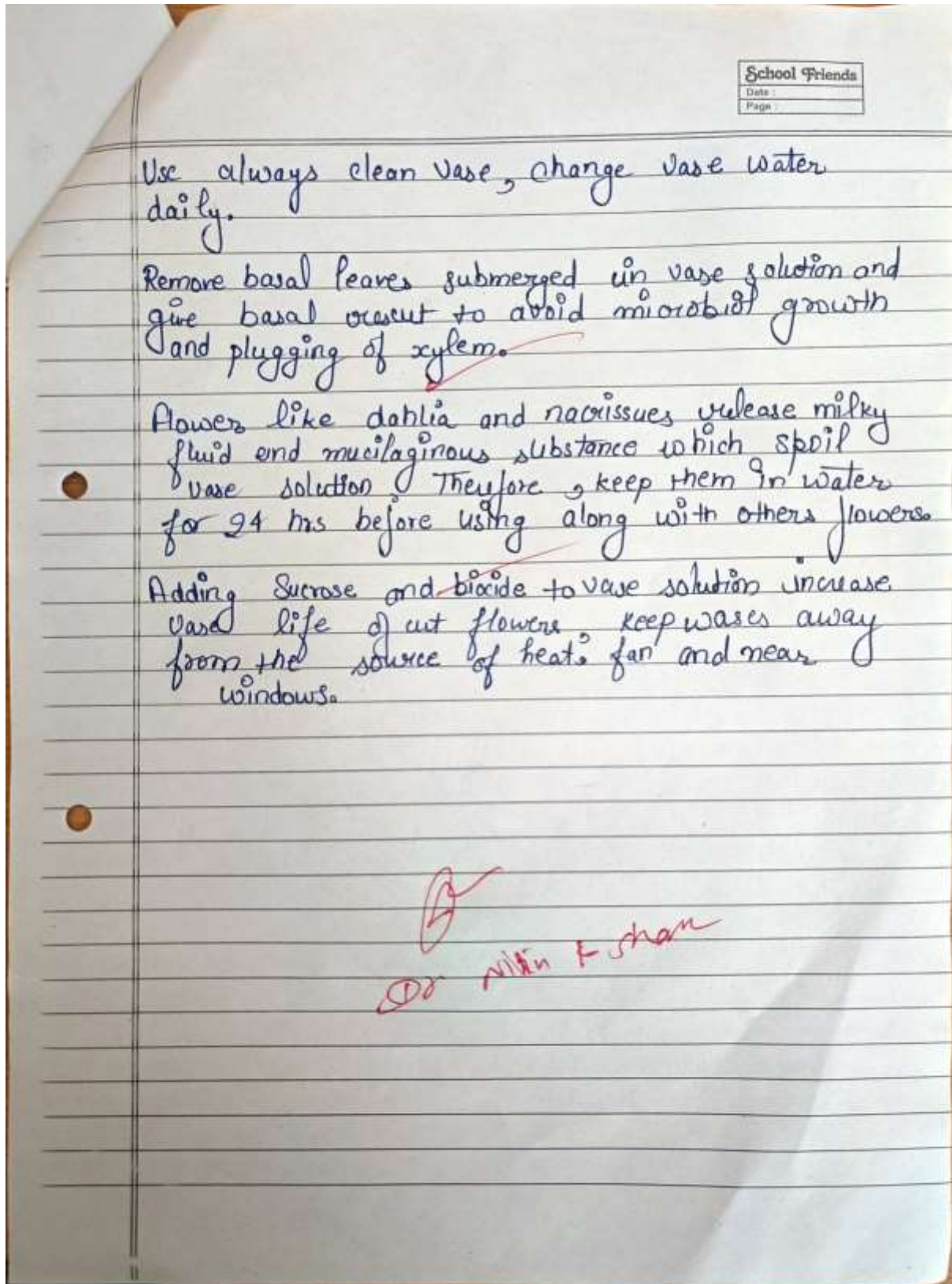
INTRODUCTION :-

Post harvest making of the crop is the most important aspect of getting the right value of crop.

Flowers are the one of the most beautiful natural form out there. Flowers are part of the life cycle of fruit, and a ~~major~~ ~~multitude~~ of plant bear them. Some flowers, because of their visual appeal flower are considered very high value commodities and trade locally and globally ~~across~~ the world. As important as it to ensure that the right flower are grown abundance in farmer's land, it is equally important to ensure that they are handled the way they are supposed to be.

Importance Of POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT.

The quality of flower which reaches to consumer depends upon pre harvest and post harvest handling. Quality is the pillar for creating value and customer satisfaction. The flower are highly perishable they need most care after harvesting. When flower detached from the plant, they deprived





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ASSIGNMENT

SUB.- ZOOLOGY

Maharana Pratap Government College,
Amb.

Anchal Bhogal

Class
B.Sc. (2nd year)

Roll Number
22700002

Subject
Zooology Medical Diagnostics
(ZOO203th)
Skill Enhancement Course

Topic
Blood Composition

Incharge:
Dr. Shruti



Composition Of Blood

Whole blood (100%)	Blood Plasma (55%)	Proteins (7%)	Albumins (54%) Globulins (38%) Fibrinogen (7%) All others (1%)
		Water (91-92%)	
Other fluids and tissues (45%)	Formed elements (45%)	Other Solutes (2-3%)	Electrolytes Nutrients Gases Regulating substances Waste products
		Platelets (100,000-400,000)	Neutrophils (60-70%) Lymphocytes (20-25%) Monocytes (3-8%) Eosinophils (0-4%) Basophils (0.5-1.0%)
		NRBCs 5000-10000	
		RBCs 4.6-5.4 million	

Blood Composition

Topic _____ Date _____

The Blood :

- Blood is a fluid connective tissue.
- It circulates continually around the body, allowing constant communication between tissues distant from each other.
- Blood makes about 7% of body weight (about 5.6 lt in a 70kg man).
- This proportion is less in women, while in children is greater (gradually decreasing until the adult level is reached).
- The normal pH range of blood is 7.35 to 7.45 which is slightly alkaline. The venous blood normally has a lower pH than the arterial blood because of presence of more carbon dioxide.
- The temperature of the blood is 38°C, (100.4°F).

idea

EOSINOPHIL

Bilobed Nucleus

Crystalloid Granules

MITOCHONDRIA

BASOPHIL

Glycogen

GRANULES

NUCLEUS With Irregular lobes of S-shape

Topic _____ Date _____ **idea**

Eosinophils:-

- Eosinophils constitute 2-4% of leukocytes in normal blood.
- Life span in circulation is about 50 hours and 10 days in tissues.
- These cells have bilobed nucleus.
- The cytoplasm of eosinophils contains large granules that are stained by eosin.
- The granules contain many types of enzymes e.g. RNase, peroxidase etc.
- An increase in the number of eosinophils in the blood is associated with allergic reaction and parasite infection.

Basophils:-

- Basophils make up less than 1% of blood leukocytes.
- These are about 10-15 μ m.
- The nucleus is divided into irregular lobes of S-shape.
- The granules contain mainly histamine and heparin.

idea

BLOOD PLATELET

Electron-Microscopic Structure of Blood Platelet

Topic _____ Date _____ **idea**

Blood - Platelets:

- Blood platelets are called as thrombocytes when function is to react to bleeding from blood vessel injury by clumping, thereby initiating blood clot.
- Platelets have no cell nucleus.
- Platelet granules are of 3 types: α granule, dense granules, glycoprotein granules.
- A marked decrease in number of platelets in the blood (below 100,000/cu mm) is called thrombocytopenia.
- If the platelet count falls below 40,000/cu mm, the haemorrhagic condition is developed and is called the critical count of platelets.
- Increase in number of blood platelets is called thrombocytosis.
- Their life span is of about 7-10 days after which they are phagocytosed by leucocytes of blood and phagocytes of liver and spleen.

idea



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Maharana Pratap GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
AMB

Name: **Anchal Bhogal**

Class: **B.Sc. (2nd year)**

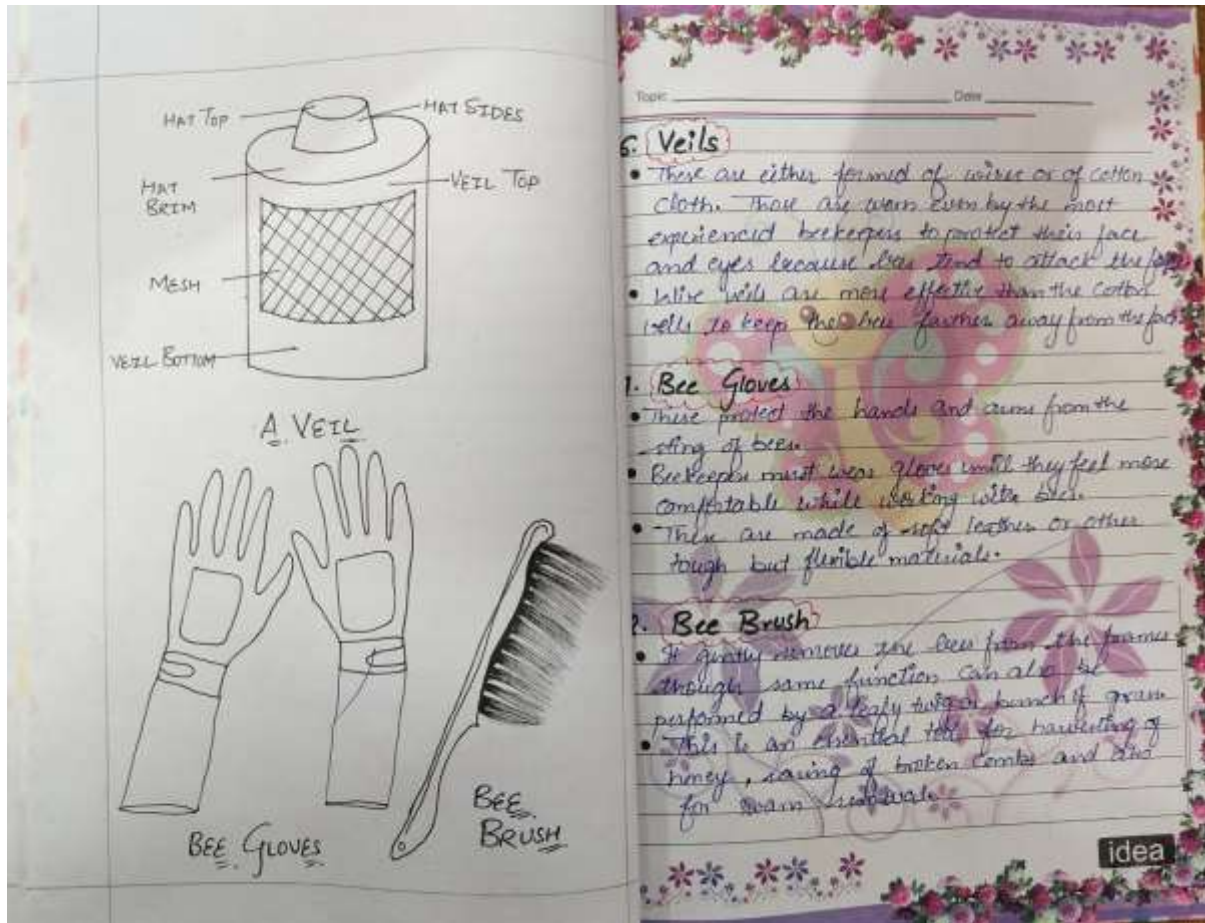
Roll NUMBER: **22200002**

SUBJECT: **Zoology Apiculture**
ZOOLOGY - 204M

TOPICS:

- BEEHIVES.
- BEE KEEPING EQUIPMENTS.
- METHODS OF HONEY EXTRACTION.

Incharge: **Dr. Shrutti**



LANGSTROTH BEE HIVE

Topic _____ Date _____

- Seven separate wooden frames $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ " in size and 7 " broad. They are hung inside the brood chamber.
- Super chamber $9\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " in size. It is kept over the brood chamber.
- A top cover with an opening in the centre which is guarded by a hive gauge is kept over the super.
- The wooden frames inside the hive should be spaced in between.

★ LANGSTROTH BEE HIVE :
A langstroth beehive was designed by L.L. Langstroth and retained its nest commonly used beehive for almost 150 years.

- Bottom Board is structure that takes the full weight of the hive and incorporates the entrance slanting which lessens weight.
- Brood Boxes are formed of wood or polystyrene or plastic. The number of boxes may vary.
- A traditional box is 36 " wide and is 7 " long but on the basis of depth three different types of boxes are available: $9\frac{1}{2}$ " deep; $6\frac{1}{2}$ " medium.

idea

A Beehive

Type _____ Date _____

BEEHIVES

A beehive is a natural habitation of bees or an artificial dome-shaped or box-shaped dwelling place constructed for bee culturing. Now the word "hive" is used to describe structure used by humans to house a honey bee nest.

It is basically an enclosed structure in which some honey bee species of the subgenus *Apis* live and raise their young.

ANCIENT HIVES:

The walls of the Egyptian Sun temple of Abydos in depict workers blowing smoke into hives as they remove honey combs. In antiquity, Egyptians kept bees in human-made hives.

Temple of Thebes has inscriptions detailing the production of honey and its storage in jars and cylindrical hives.

idea



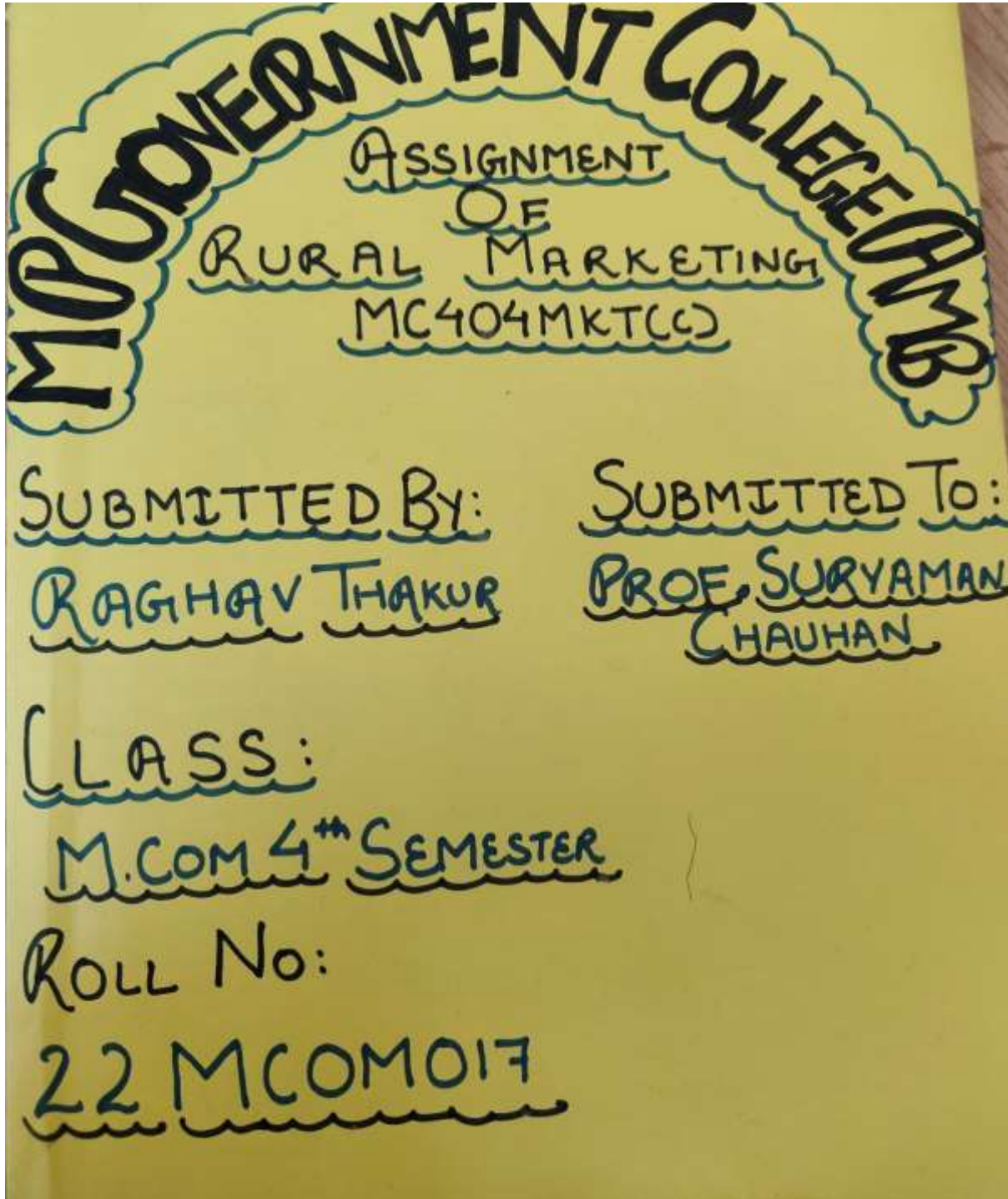
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75
आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

ASSIGNMENTS

SUB. COMMERCE (M.COM.)





Page No. 1
Date: _____

Ques 1: What are the challenges for Markets in Rural India?

Ans 1:

MEANING OF MARKET

- Market is mechanism which includes market space and marketplace. Marketplace refers to the physical market where goods and services are traditionally bought and sold, whereas market space refers to the virtual market where transactions are conducted online.

- Definition of Market in the words of Mr. Coyle.

"Market includes both place and region in which buyers and sellers are in free competition with one another."

DEFINITION OF RURAL MARKET

- According to census of India 2011:

The rural market has been defined as a place where the population is not more than 5000 and the density



M T W T F S S
Page No. 2
Date: / /

of the population is not more than 400 sq km and at least 75% of the male working population is engaged in agriculture.

- According to RBI:
Location with population up to 10,000 will be considered as rural and population between 10,000 to 1,00,000 as semi urban.
- According to NABARD:
All locations irrespective of villages or towns up to a population of 10,000 will be considered as rural.
- Thus on the basis of above definition it can be said that rural market refers to any area where population is less than 10,000, population density is low and there is lack of significant infrastructure facilities.
- Rural Marketing is the simple application of marketing principles and general practices in rural markets.
Rural marketing can be defined as a function that manages all activities involved in assessing, stimulating and converting



Page No: 45
Date: MANNAT

Ques 5: Discuss the benefits and limitations of Co-operative Marketing in India.

Ans 5:

MEANING OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

- The term 'Co-operative' is derived from the Latin word 'Co-operari' which means working together.
- It is a voluntary association or organisation of people or entities to promote their interests based on unity, equality, liberty and economic principles.
- Co-operative marketing is the extension of the general principle of cooperation in marketing. It is the process of marketing through co-operative associations, which are formed voluntarily by its members to perform different marketing functions related to their product.

According to RBI

"Co-operative marketing is a co-operative association of cultivators formed primarily for the purpose of helping the members to market their produce more profitably"



of the population is not more than 400 sq km and at least 75% of the male working population is engaged in agriculture.

- According to RBI:

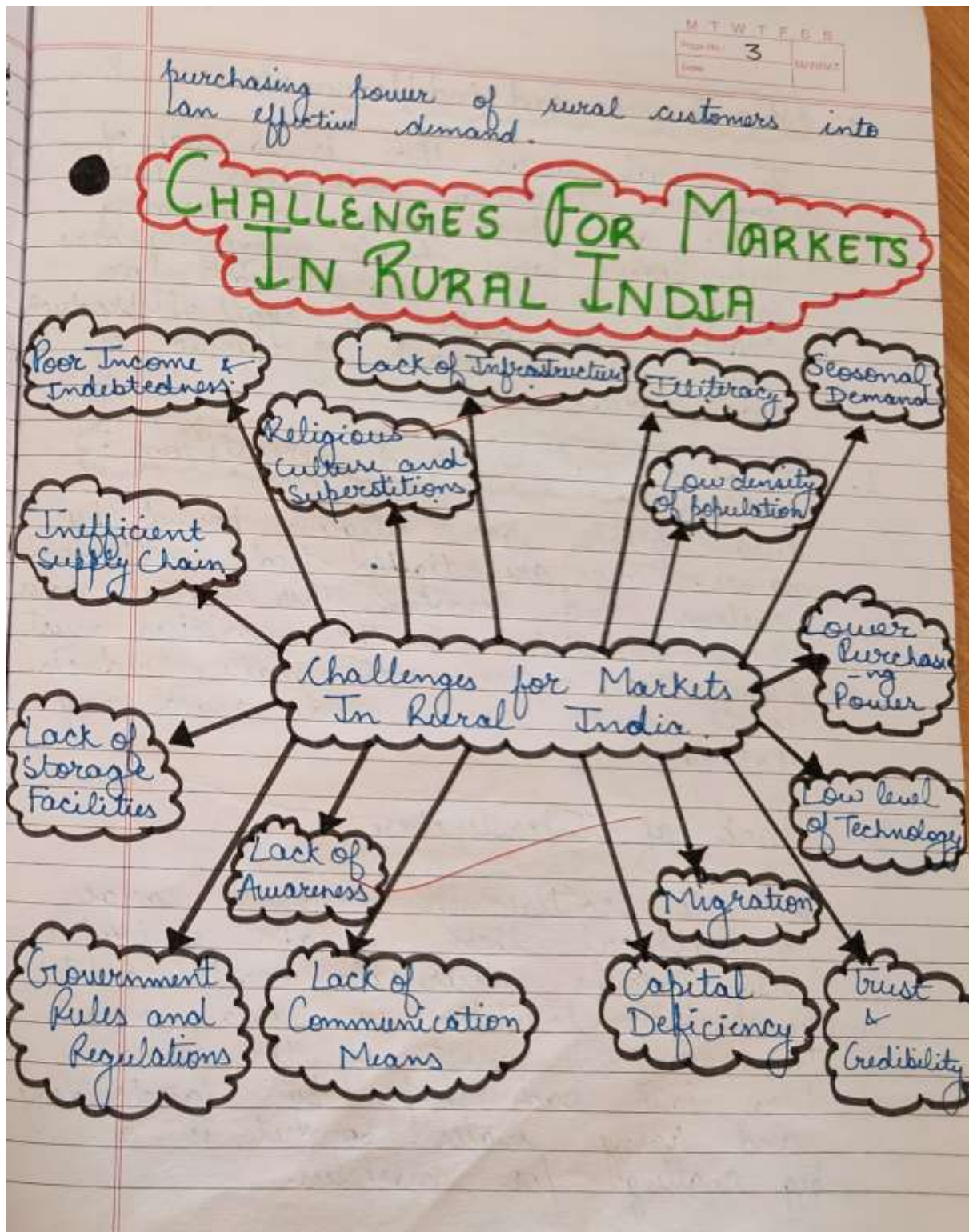
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- Rural Marketing is the simple application of marketing principles and general practices in rural markets. Rural marketing can be defined as a function that manages all activities involved in assessing, stimulating and converting the





Promotion: Following media can be used alternatively for promotion of seeds.

1) **Formal media:** Print, TV, Radio, wall painting, sign board and handbills.

2) **Rural specific media:** Farm to farm visit, group meetings, audio-visual publicity van, field demonstration, jeep campaign.

Distribution: Demand for seeds is seasonal and seeds have less shelf life. They can be stored for some time. Production of seeds takes approximately one year, so its supply cannot be increased in the short run with increased demand. The different channels which may be used for distribution of seeds are:

Production center → Distributor → Retailer → Farmer

Production center → Co-operative Marketing Federation → Farmers ← Primary Coops

Seeds are essential inputs for High yield and hence the farmer itself approaches the seller for establishing

C. MARKETING MIX FOR TRACTORS

Tractor is another durable agricultural input which facilitates the production of crops by preparing land appropriate for sowing seeds.

1. **Product:** In Indian market tractor is available in different horsepower (HP) and trolleys. In India tractor is used for multiple purposes i.e. tilling, transportation and power generation.

2. **Price:** Prices of tractor are the function of cost of manufacturing input, conversion cost and margin of manufacturer. It also depends on demand and supply conditions prevailing in the market.

3. **Promotion:** It includes Print, TV, wall painting, sign board and also it includes Rural specific media.

4. **Place:** Since the sale of tractor is technical nature, a small number of distribution is preferred. The Tractors Company gives dealers interested and appropriate people in agricultural centre.



with co-operatives by offering temporarily favourable terms.

5. **Insufficient finance:**
Finance is the life blood of any organisation. Better management and adequate finance plays a crucial role in growth and expansion of any organisation. Co-operatives lack sufficient funds to finance its needs of expansion.

6. **Small size:**
A particular society is organised to cater the requirements of limited membership and therefore, its operations are limited.

7. **Inadequate motivation**
Absence of profit, low or no dividends nominal remuneration to the members of the society act as a hurdle to motivate members for higher performance.

Delay in decision making and execution:
Co-operative societies have rules and regulations which govern the functioning. Despite this co-operatives are bound to act strictly according to the direction of the government. This all results in delay in decision making and its implementation.

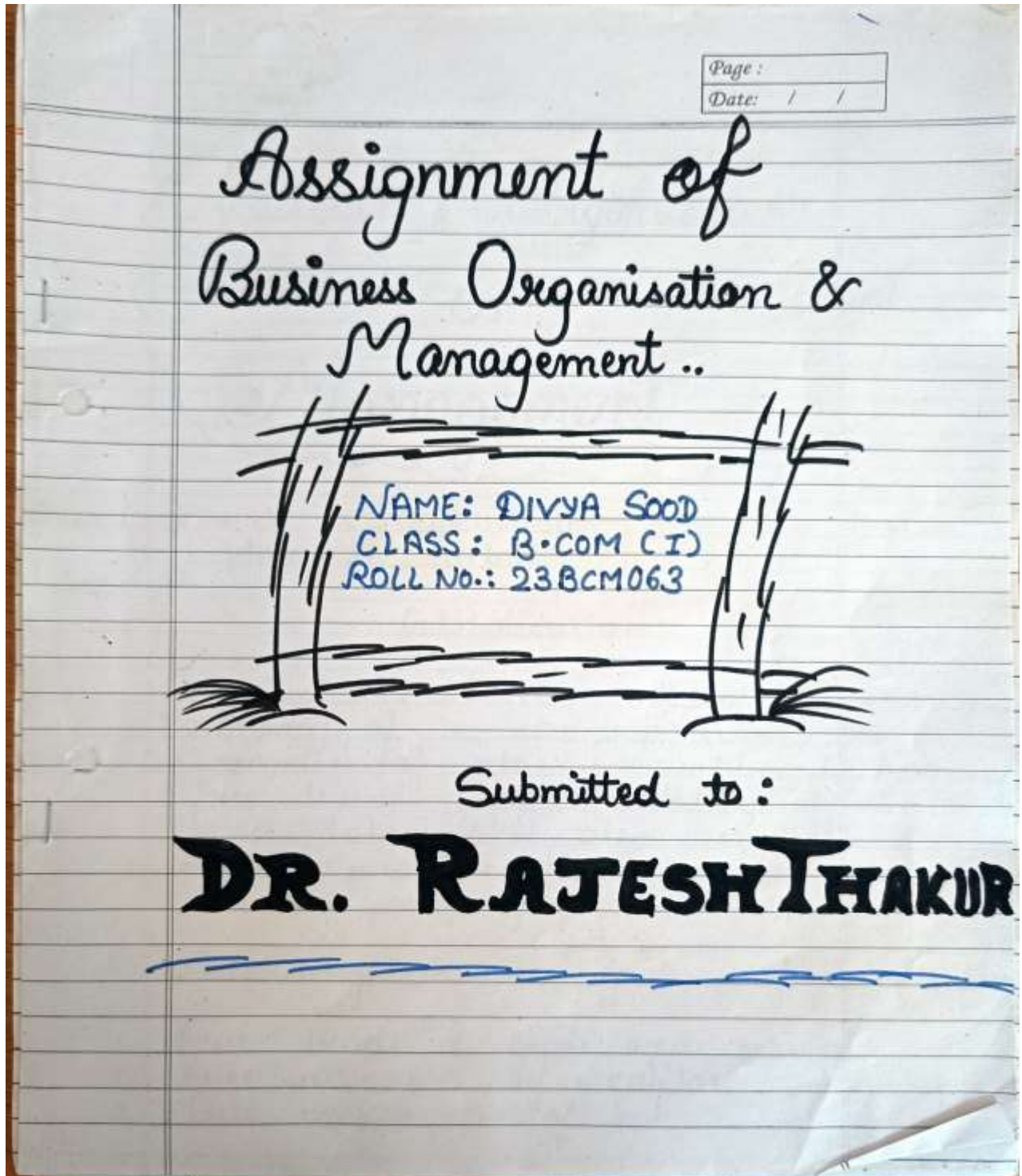
53

Excellent.

Suraj Kumar
14/08/24



B. COM.





Business Organisation & Management

Ques 1 What is Globalisation and liberalisation.
Explain in detail.

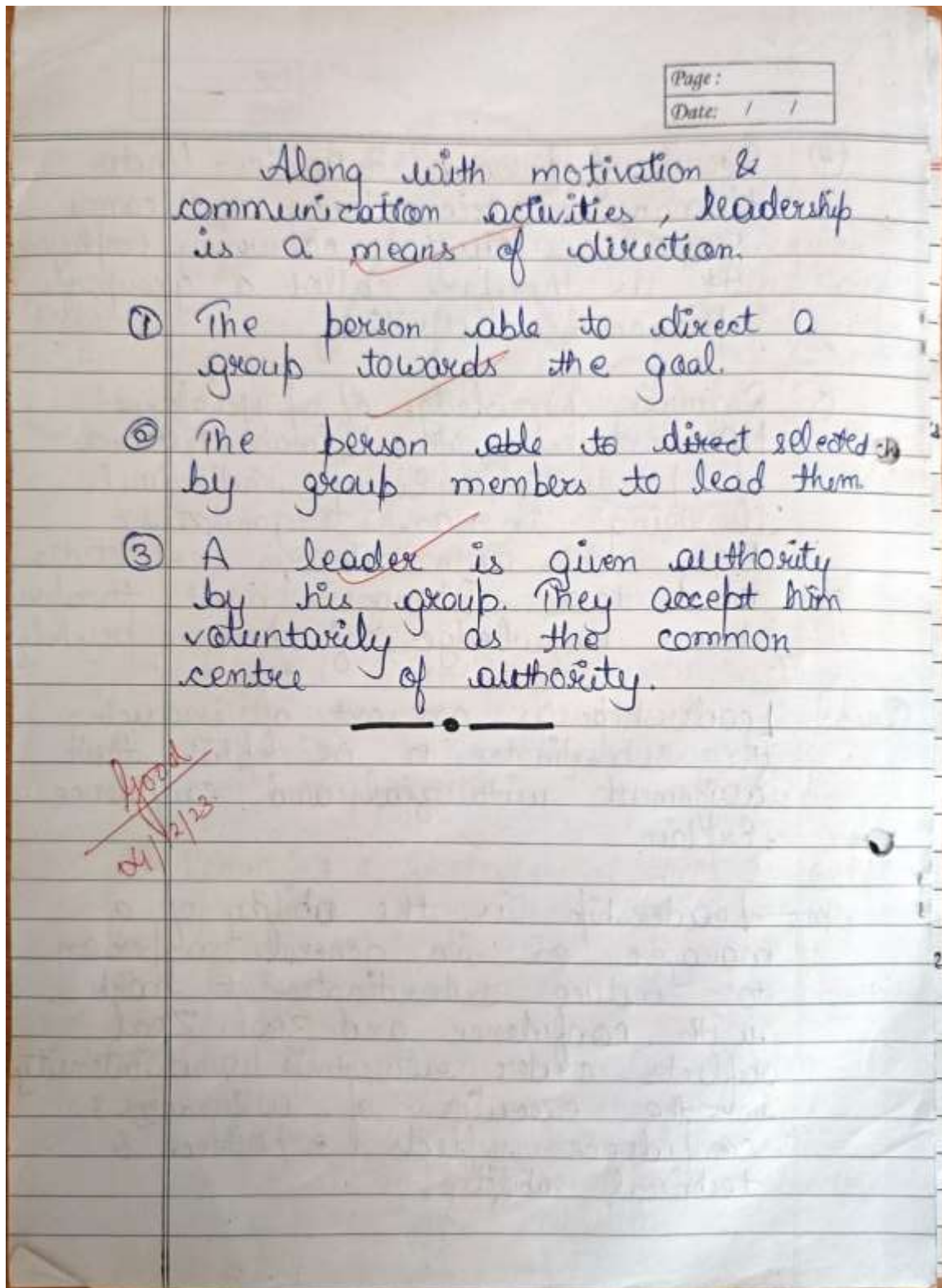
Ans:

Globalisation

Meaning: Globalisation means linking the economy of a country with the economies of other countries by means of free trade, free mobility of capital and labour. It also means inviting multinational companies to invest in domestic economy.

Following are the features of globalisation.

1. Free trade of goods and services
2. Free movement of capital.
3. Free movement of labour.





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MID TERM DATESHEET

SCIENCE

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SCIENCE

Date sheet for Mid. Term. Exam (2023-24) TIME 12:00-1:00 PM

Date	B.A/B.Sc-I	B.A/B.Sc-II	B.A/B.Sc-III
11.12.2023	COMP101 TH CHEM101	COMP201 TH CHEM201	COMP301 CHEM301
12.12.2023	COMP102 TH CHEM102	COMP202 TH CHEM202	COMP302 CHEM305
13.12.2023		PHY201,BOTA-201	PHY301,BOTA-301
14.12.2023	PHY101,BOTA-101	PHY202,BOTA-202	(SEC) ZOOL-304,BOTA-307, MATH-317,PHYS- 310,CHEM-308
15.12.2023	ENGLISH	MATH 201,ZOOL-201	MATH 304,ZOOL-301
16.12.2023	PHY102,BOTA-102	(SEC) ZOOL-203,BOTA- 203, MATH-309,PHYS- 203,CHEM-203	(SEC) ZOOL-303,BOTA-306, MATH-313,PHYS- 307,CHEM-307,COMP-303
18.12.2023	ZOOL-101,MATH101	MATH 202,ZOOL-202	MATH 301,ZOOL-302
19.12.2023	ZOOL-102,MATH102	(SEC) ZOOL-204,BOTA- 204, MATH-310,PHYS- 205,CHEM-204, COMP203	PHY304,BOTA-303

Note: Any objection/query may be brought in the notice of Dr Rajneesh Kumar on or before 05/12/2023.

[Handwritten Signature]
Principal
M.P.G.C
AMB

[Handwritten Signature]
05/12/23



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
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COMMERCE

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE AMB DISTRICT UNA, H.P.			
COMMERCE			
DATESHEET FOR M.T.T (2023-24)		TIME: 02:00 - 03:00 PM	
DATE	B.COM-I	B.COM-II	B.COM-III
11-12-2023	--	COST ACCOUNTING (BC 2.5)	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
12-12-2023	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING (BC1.1)	--	ECONOMY OF HP (ECONA 313) (BA/B.COM)
13-12-2023	--	COMPANY LAW (BC 2.1)	--
14-12-2023	BUSINESS STATISTICS (BC 1.4)	--	ENTREPRENEURSHIP (BC 3.3)
15-12-2023	SANSKRIT	COMPUTER APPLICATION IN BUSINESS (BC 2.3)	--
16-12-2023	BOM (BC 1.2)	--	GST (BC 3.2(B))
17-12-2023	--	--	--
18-12-2023	--	INCOME TAX (BC 2.2)	MARKETING (BC 3.16)
19-12-2023	BUSINESS LAW (BC 1.3)	HINDI (201) (BA/B.COM)	--
20-12-2023	ENGLISH-I (CORE COMPULSORY) (ENGCE101)	--	FUNDAMENTALS OF INVESTMENT (BC 3.6(C))
21-12-2023	--	CORPORATE ACCOUNTING (BC 2.4)	PERSONAL SELLING (BC 3.7)
22-12-2023	AECC ENGLISH 2 (AECCENG104)	E COMMERCE (BC 2.6)	--
23-12-2023	--	ENGLISH-II (ENGCE 201)	INDIAN ECONOMY (ECONA 314)

NOTE :- 1. Any objection/query may be brought to the notice of Prof. Jameet Kumar, Dept of Commerce before 07/12/2023.
2. All the concerned students are advised to reach half an hour before the commencement of the exam in the college.


PRINCIPAL
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE AMB,
DISTRICT UNA, H.P.



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ARTS

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE AMB, DIST. UNA

Date Sheet for UG (CBCS) Classes BA1st Year Mid-Term Test to be held w.e.f. 11th December 2023. Time: -10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.

Date	Class	Course Type	Title of the Course	Course Code
11-12-2023	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I(A)	Introduction to Political Theory	POLS101
12-12-2023	B.A.-1st	DSC -I(A)	History	HIST101
	B.A.-1st	DSC -I(A)	Principles of Micro Economics	ECONA101
13-12-2023	BA-1st	Compulsory	Compulsory English	ENG CE 101
14-12-2023	B.A.-1st	DSC -I(A)	Hindi Sahitya ka Itiha	HIND102
	B.A.-1st	DSC -I(A)	English Literature-1 (Essays, Stories and Poems)	ENG DSC102
	B.A.-1st	DSC -I(A)	Sanskrit	SKTDSC101
15-12-2023	BA/ Bcom-1st	Compulsory	NitiShahityam	SKT-DSC103
16-12-2023	B.A.-1st	DSC -I(B)	Indian Govt & Politics	POLS102
18-12-2023	BA/ Bcom-1st	AECC	Hindi Bhasha Aur Samprakashan	HIND 104
	BA-1st	AECC	AECC	ENGAECC104
19-12-2023	B.A.-1st	DSC -I(B)	History of India from 300 -1206 CE	HIST102
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I(B)	Principles of Micro Economics	ECONA102
20-12-2023	B.A.-1st	DSC -I(A)	Introduction to Physical Education (Core)	PED-101
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I	Sociology	SOCL-A-101
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I	Music	MUSA-101TH
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I	Principles of Communication	BJMCPAC101
21-12-2023	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I(B)	Olympic Movement and Organisation of Tournaments	PED-102
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I1	Introduction to Radio and TV	BJMCPAC102
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I1	Sociology	SOCL-A-102
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I	Music	MUSA-102TH
22-12-2023	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I(B)	Poems, Short Stories and Essays	ENG DSC105
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I(B)	Madhyakalin Hindi Kavita	HIND103
	B.A.-1 st	DSC -I(B)	Sanskrit	SKTDSC102

Note :-(i) For the courses of Mathematics, check the date-sheet of Science Stream.
(ii) Any objection/query may be brought in the notice of Prof. Sukh Dev.
(iii) All the concerned students are advised to reach half an hour before the commencement of the exam in the college.



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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE AMB, DIST. UNA

Date Sheet for UG (CBCS) Classes BA 2nd Year Mid-Term Test to be held w.a.f. 11th December 2023. Time:- 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Date	Class	Course Type	Title of the Course	Course Code
11-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	Principles of Macroeconomics-I	ECONA 201
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	History of India from c 1206 to 1707	HIST-203
12-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	DSC	Literary Cross Currents	ENG-DSC201
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	Hindi Gadhya Sahitya	HIND-203
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	Sanskrit	SKT-
13-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	Comparative Govt. and Politics	POLS-201
14-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	History of India From 1707 to 1950	HIST-204
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	Principles of Macroeconomics-II	ECONA 202
15-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	British Literature:(Play and Novel)	ENG DSC202
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	Aadharic Hindi Kavita	HIND-202
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	Sanskrit	SKT-
16-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	SEC-1	Economics of Rural Development	ECONA 204
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-1	Historical Tourism: Theory And Practice	HIST-213
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-1	Legislative Support	POLS-203
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-1	Sociology	SOCLSEC203
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-1	Karyalayee Hindi	HIND-204
18-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	SEC-1	Creative Writing, Book And Media Reviews	ENG AEEC204
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	Human Anatomy and Physiology	PED 201TH
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	Sociology	SOCLDSE201
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1C	Introduction to Advertising and Public Relation	BJMCPAC201
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1c	Music	MUSA201TH
19-12-2023	B.A-2 nd	SEC-2	AnuradVigyan	HIND-206
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-2	An Introduction to Archaeology	HIST-215
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-2	Demography	ECONA 206
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-2	Sociology	SOCLSEC204
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-2	Public Opinion And Survey Research	POLS-204
	B.A-2 nd	SEC-2	Translation Studies and Principles of Translation	ENG AEEC205

20-12-2023	B.A-2 nd	Compulsory	English 2 (w.a.f) (Compulsory)	ENG C 201
21-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	Sports Psychology	PE-11 2021TH
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	Sociology	SOCLCIVS 202
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	New Media Communication	BJMCPAC202
	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	Music	MUSA201TH
22-12-2023	B.A-2 nd	Compulsory	Sanskrit	SKT 201
23-12-2023	B.A-2 ND	DSC-1D	Introduction to International Politics	POLS-202

Note :- (i) For the courses of Mathematics, check the date-sheet of Science Stream and Compulsory Hindi HIND201 common with B.Com. 2nd year.

(ii) Any objection/query may be brought in the notice of Prof. Sukh Dev.

(iii) All the concerned students are advised to reach hall an hour before the commencement of the exams in the college.

Principal
Govt. College
Amb



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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE AMB, DIST. UNA

Date Sheet for UG (CBCS) Classes BA 3rd Year Mid-Term Test to be held w.e.f. 11th December 2023. Time: - 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Date	Class	Course Type	Title of the Course	Course Code
11-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1A)	Lok Sahitya	HIND 305
	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1A)	Soft Skills	ENG-DSE-303
	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1A)	Sanskrit	SKT-DSE-
	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1A)	Music	MUSA303TH
12-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1A)	Modern and Contemporary World History-I:1871-1919	HIST(A) 305
	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1A)	Physical Education	PED305TH
13-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(GE-II)	Contemporary India: Women & Empowerment	ENG GE 306
	B.A.-3 rd	(GE-II)	Yoga	PED310TH
	B.A.-3 rd	(GE-II)	Human Rights Gender & Environment	
14-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1A)	Themes in Comparative Political Theory	POLS-301(A)
15-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1B)	Chhayadottar Hindi Kavita	HIND 306
	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1B)	Academic Writing & Composition	ENG-DSE-304
	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1B)	SahityikSamalochana	SKT-DSE-
16-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1B)	Development Economics	ECONA 305
	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-III)	Modern and Contemporary World History-II:1919-1992	HIST(A) 307
	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1B)	Physical Education	PED307TH
18-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1B)	Democracy and Governance	POLS-302(B)
19-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-3)	Rang Alekh Evam Rangmanch	HIND 301
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-3)	Democratic Awareness Through Legal Literacy	POLS-303
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-V)	Indian History and Culture	HIST(A) 317
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-3)	Public Finance	ECONA 310
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-3)	Technical Writing	ENG-AEEC/ SEC-301
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-3)	Bhartiya Rangashala	SKT-AEEC-305
20-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(GE-I)	Health Education and Nutrition	PED 309 TH
	B.A.-3 rd	(GE-I)	Literature from Himachal	ENG GE 305
	B.A.-3 rd	(GE-I)	Music	MUSA307
	B.A.-3 rd	(GE-I)	Society Economy and Politics in HP	



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21-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-4)	Sanshar Sanskhar Aur Lekhan	HIND-304
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-VII)	Introduction to Indian Art	HIST(A) 319
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-4)	Conflict and Peace Building	POLS-304
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-4)	Presentation and Documentation	MUSA 302 PH
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-4)	Business Communication	ENG-AEEC/SEC302
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-4)	Bharatiya Vastusashtra	SKT-AEEC-306
	B.A.-3 rd	(SEC-4)	Money and Banking	ECONA 311
22-12-2023	B.A.-3 rd	(DSE-1B)	Music	MUSA305TH


Note :-(i) For the courses of Mathematics, check the date-sheet of Science Stream and Economics ECONA303 common with B.Com. 3rd year.

(ii) Any objection/query may be brought in the notice of Prof. Sukh Dev.

(iii) All the concerned students are advised to reach half an hour before the commencement of the exam in the college.

Principal
Govt. College
Amb

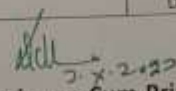
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Mid Term Exam October 2023

Timing: 10: 30 pm to 11:30 pm

Class/time	05.10.2023	06.10.2023	07.10.2023	09.10.2023	10.10.2023
BCA-I Sem.	Office Automation	C Programming	Fundamental of Computer	Math	Applied English
BCA-III Sem.	DTP	Math	C++	Business Practice & Mgt	Computer Organization
BCA V Sem.	ASP.NET	MIS	Operating System	E-Commerce	Computer Oriented Statistical
BBA-I Sem.	Statistics for Business Decision	Fundamental of Mgt.	Entrepreneurship Development		
BBA-III Sem.	Management Accounting	Macro Economics	India Diversity & business	Principal of Marketing	Personality Development & communication skill
BBA V Sem.	HRD system & Strategies	Quantitatives Techniques for Management	Legal Aspect of Business	Training & Management Development	


 21.10.2023
Chairman-Cum-Principal



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BBA/BCA EVEN SEMESTER MTT

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Mid Term Exam April 2024

Timing: 10:30 am to 11:30 pm

Class/time	01.04.2024	02.04.2024	03.04.2024	04.04.2024	05.04.2024
BCA-II Sem.	Data Structure	Digital Electronics	Math	DBMS	Comm. Eng
BBA-II Sem.	Managerial Economics	Business Ethics & CSR	Business Accounting	Business Communication	

Timing: 12:00 Noon to 1:00 pm

BCA-IV Sem.	Internet Technology & Web Page	Visual Basic	System Analysis & Design	Personnel Management	Accounting
BBA-IV Sem.	Tax Planning	Human Resource Management	IT Tools in Business	Financial Management	Business Research

Timing: 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm

BCA VISEM.	Computer Graphics	Numerical Method	Software Eng.	Computer Network	Multimedia
BBA VISEM.	Business Policy & strategy	Financial Institutions & Market	Performance compensation & MGT		

[Signature]
Co-ordinator(BCA & BBA)

[Signature]
Chairman-Cum-Principal
Chairman-Cum-Principal,
Higher Education Institute Society (HEIS)
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Dist. Una (H.P.) - 177203

[Signature]
Convener IQAC

[Signature]
Principal
M. P. Govt. College, Amb
Distt. Una (H.P.)