

Rules for Award of Internal Assessment for UG/PG Courses



MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY ROHTAK

(Established under Haryana Act No. XXV of 1975)

'A' Grade University accredited by NAAC

No. ACS-III/F-46/2014/

Dated:

To

The Principal,
D.A.V Centenary College
N.H.-3, N.I.T. Faridabad-121001

DAVCC/14/1903
11/11/14

Sub: - Rules for Award of Internal Assessment for UG/PG Courses.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter No. DAVCC/14444 dated 19-09-2014 on the subject cited above.

In this connection, it is intimated that there is no change in the rules of internal assessment of **UG & PG** classes for the session 2014-15. The rules for award of Internal Assessment for UG/PG Courses have already been sent to all concerned vide this office letter No. ACS-III/2011/10127-10212 dated 18-07-11 and No. ACS-III/2011/F-23/19236-885 dated 20-12-2011 respectively.

Yours faithfully,

Superintendent (Academic)
For Registrar

Endst No: ACS-III/F-46/2014/ 28239

Dated: 30-09-2014

Copy of the above alongwith rules for award of Internal Assessment for UG/PG Courses is forwarded to the Director, Computer Centre, M.D. University, Rohtak with the request to uploaded the same on the University Website under the heading syllabi for information of students and teachers.

Encls: As above.

MhBatoa
Superintendent (Academic)

Prag-II

Co-Summary
4/10

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MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY ROHTAK

No. ACS-III/2011/1027-1022

Dated 18/7/11

To

All the Principal of Colleges,
(Arts, Science, Commerce & Running BBA Courses),
Affiliated to M.D. University, Rohtak.

Sub:

Increase of Internal Assessment & Scraping of House Examination
at U.G. level -Changes in the syllabi for the session 2011-12.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to inform you that the Academic Council vide Reso. No. 9 of its meeting held on 11.7.2011 has resolved as under:-

- i) That w.e.f. the session 2011-12, Internal Assessment be increased from 10% to 20% (5% for attendance, 10% for unannounced test and 5% for assignments) in B.A./B.Sc./ B.Com.(Pass & Hons.) courses; and
- ii) That House Examinations be scrapped at U.G. level from the session 2011-12

Accordingly the syllabi of B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. (Pass & Hons). courses Ist and IInd Semester for the session 2011-12 having provision of 20% Internal Assessment therein have been made available on the University Website www.mdurohtak.ac.in.

In addition to above, there is also change in the following syllabi during the session 2011-12:-

1. B.A.(Pass & Hons.) IIIrd & IVth Semester
2. B.Sc./B.Com.(Pass & Hons.) Vth & VIth Semester
3. BBA

The syllabi of above courses have also been made available on the University Website.

It is, therefore, requested that instructions to the students may be imparted accordingly.


Yours faithfully,


Incharge(Academic) 18/7/11
For Registrar 18/7/11

Encls. No. ACS-III/2011/1027-21 Dated 18/7/11

Copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

- 1- The Controller of Examinations, M.D. University, Rohtak
- 2- The Asstt. Registrar.(R-I,R-II ,R- III, Secrecy&Conduct Branch, M.D. University, Rohtak.
- 3- The Co-ordinator, University Website, M.D.University, Rohtak. He is requested to upload the above letter on the University website for the information of all concerned.
4. AGM, NYSA Communication Private Ltd. Rohtak


Incharge(Academic) 18/7/11
For Registrar 18/7/11

Rules for Award of Internal Assessment for PG Courses

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MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY ROHTAK

No. ACS-III/2011/F-23/19236-885

Dated 20.12.2011

To

- 1- All the Heads of the University Teaching Departments, M.D. University, Rohtak.
- 2-Director, Indira Gandhi P.G. Regional Centre, Meerpur(Rewari).
- 3- Director, University Institute of Law & Management Studies, Sector-40, Gurgaon.
- 4- All the Principals of the Colleges. Affiliated to M.D. University, Rohtak.
- 5- The Controller of Examinations, M.D. University, Rohtak.
- 6- The Asstt. Registrar(Secrecy/R.-I, II, III & IV), M.D. University, Rohtak.
- 7- Superintendent(Acad.-I & II), M.D. University, Rohtak.

Sub: Rules for Award of Internal Assessment for P.G. Courses from the session 2011-12.

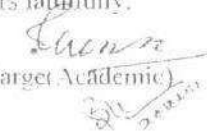
Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith the rules for award of Internal Assessment for P.G. Courses from the session 2011-12 which has been approved by the Executive Council vide Reso. No. 25 in its meeting held on 30.11.2011 for taking further necessary action at your end.

However, Clause 2 to 6 and 8 of the enclosed rules shall be applicable to all UG/PG Courses including Engg. Management and Law etc.

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,


Incharge Academic

Copy to:

The Co-ordinator CNEM Unit, M.D. University, Rohtak. He is requested to upload this letter on University Website.

Rules for Award of Internal Assessment for PG Courses

MAHARISHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY ROHTAK

Copy of extract of Reso. No. 25 of the meeting of
the Executive Council held on 30-11-2011

25. Rules for award of internal assessment for PG courses

Considered the recommendations of the Academic Council made vide Reso. No.36 of its meeting held on October 14, 2011 that w.e.f. the session 2011-12, the following 'Rules for Award of Internal Assessment' for PG courses may be prescribed:

1. The criteria for award of internal assessment of 20% marks for regular students of PG courses, run in the University Teaching Departments and affiliated Colleges (excluding M.Phil and Pre-Ph.D. courses) shall be as under:
 - i) One class test : 10 Marks
 - ii) Assignment and presentations (better of two) : 5 Marks
 - iii) Attendance : 5 Marks
 - Less than 65% : 0 Marks
 - Upto 70% : 2 Marks
 - Upto 75% : 3 Marks
 - Upto 80% : 4 Marks
 - Above 80% : 5 Marks
2. If a candidate is awarded internal assessment of more than 75%, the concerned teacher will give specific justification for the same, which shall be considered by a committee to be constituted by the concerned Head of the University Teaching Department/Principal of the College as the case may be, whose decision shall be final.
3. The schedule of the class test will be finalized by the Head of the Department/Principal of the College/Institute in consultation with the teacher concerned, which shall be notified to the students atleast 7 days before the start of test(s). The schedule of assignments and presentations shall be announced by the concerned teacher(s) in the class room given atleast 2 days notice.

The shortage of attendance of the students, if any, and the names of such students who have not appeared in the class test or have not given assignments/presentations shall be displayed on the Notice Board.

A student who fails to appear in the test or present the assignment on the scheduled date due to some emergency, may be given one more chance for appearing in the test or present assignment as the case may be, by the concerned Head of the Department/Principals of the College/Institute.

Internal assessment shall be made by the teacher teaching the subject.

4. The internal assessment awards of a candidate who fails in any semester/paper(s) shall be carried forward to the next examination.
5. The Head of the Department/Principal/Director of Institute shall display the head-wise details of the internal assessment awards of each paper on the Notice Board atleast 10 days before the commencement of the final University examination, to give an opportunity to the students to make representation, if any.
6. A candidate who has obtained less than 40% marks in the internal assessment in any paper(s) will be provided an opportunity to appear before the committee, to be constituted by the Director/Principal of the Institute/College, within one week of the display of internal assessment to reassess performance of the candidate.
7. The minimum pass marks for passing any examination, excluding Engineering, M.Phil, Pre-Ph.D., Medical/Ayurveda courses, shall be as under:
 - (i) 40% in each theory paper, including internal assessment/sessionals wherever prescribed.
 - (ii) 40% in each practical examination, viva voce, project training report, dissertation, including internal assessment/sessionals wherever prescribed.
8. The record of internal assessment shall be retained by the concerned Head of the Department/Principal for six months.

Note: 1. Clause 2 to 6 and 8 above shall be applicable to all the UG/PG courses, including Engg., Management, Law etc.

2. One class test of 10 marks will be held as unannounced test in the UG courses, as already notified vide circular No.ACS-III/2011/10127-10212 dated 18.7.2011 (Annexure A/23 page 274, already circulated).

RESOLVED THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL AS ABOVE BE APPROVED.

[ACTION BY INCHARGE(ACADEMIC)]

Internal Assessment

GOVERNMENT P.G. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ROHTAK

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Class and Section: B.A.
Semester: 4th sem

Subject: Home Science

Name of the Teacher: Asha & Indu

Session: 2019-20 Maximum Marks: 15

Sr. No.	University Roll Number	College Roll No	Attendance	Assignment/Presentation	Class Test/Assignment -II	Total Marks
1	7603229	2124820329	3.5	3.5	7	14
2	234	140	3.5	3.5	7	10
3	249	580	1.5	3.5	7	12
4	268	662	3.5	3	5.5	12
5	273	601	3.5	3.5	7	14
6	274	535	3.5	3.5	7	14
7	277	560	2.5	3.5	6	12
8	295	750	2.5	2.5	4	9
9	317	317	3.5	3.5	6	13
10	325	119	3.5	3.5	7	14
11	336	707	3.5	2.5	6	12
12	337	503	2.5	2.5	5	10
13	348	753	2	2	4	8
14	374	629	3.5	3.5	6	13
15	380	718	1	2	5	8
16	382	628	2	2	5	9
17	385	600	3.5	3.5	6	13
18	386	556	3.5	2.5	6	12
19	392	606	3	3	5	11
20	407	404	3.5	3.5	7	14
21	414	735	3.5	3	5.5	12
22	425	399	3.5	2.5	7	13
23	429	618	3.5	3.5	7	14
24	433	423	2.5	2.5	6	11
25	435	630	3.5	3.5	7	14
26	436	578	3	3	6	12
27	447	365	3.5	3.5	7	14
28	453	702	3.5	3.5	7	14
29	461	352	3.5	3.5	7	14
30	462	691	3	2.5	5.5	11

Countersign by HOD

04/07/2020

Signature of the Teacher

04/07/2020

Internal Assessment

Government P.G. College for Women Rohtak Internal Assessment

Class and section : B.Sc(Computer Science)

Subject : 2.1
Programming In C
2.2 Structured
system analysis and

Name of the Teacher: Ms.
Monika Ahlawat

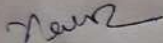
Semester: 2nd

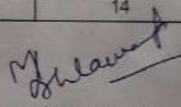
Session 2019-2020

Maximum Marks : 20

Serial No.	Examination Roll Number	College Roll No	Attendance	Assignment/Presentation	Class Test/Assignment-II	Total Marks
1	8367462	3039420240	4	4	6	14
2	8367466	3039420163	0	0	0	0
3	8367469	3039420101	0	0	0	0
4	8367475	3039420221	4	3	7	14
5	8367489	3039420222	3	4	6	13
6	8367495	3039420212	4	4	7	15
7	8367496	3039420051	4	4	6	14
8	8367506	3039420049	4	4	7	15
9	8367520	3039420012	0	0	0	0
10	8367523	3039420178	4	4	7	15
11	8367556	3039420034	4	3	8	15
12	8367560	3039420005	3	4	8	15
13	8367564	3039420018	4	3	7	14
14	8367574	3039420199	3	4	6	13
15	8367581	3039420241	0	0	0	0
16	8367583	3039420126	3	4	7	14
17	8367585	3039420046	4	3	3	10
18	8367593	3039420058	3	4	7	14
19	8367596	3039420024	4	4	6	14
20	8367605	3039420231	4	3	6	13
21	8367632	3039420114	4	4	6	14
22	8367633	3039420141	4	4	5	13
23	8367635	3039420063	4	4	6	14
24	8367645	3039420054	4	4	7	15
25	8367656	3039420103	3	4	6	13
26	8367672	3039420075	3	4	6	13
27	8367674	3039420025	4	4	5	13
28	8367683	3039420039	3	4	7	14
29	8367714	3039420105	4	4	6	14
30	8367721	3039420150	3	4	7	14
31	8367724	3039420015	4	4	7	15
32	8367727	3039420104	4	4	5	13
33	8367729	3039420164	4	4	5	13
34	8367735	3039420047	4	3	8	15
35	8367754	3039420107	4	4	3	11

36	8367757	3039420151	4	4	6	14
37	8367760	3039420080	3	3	2	8
38	8367771	3039420112	4	3	7	14
39	8367776	3039420140	4	4	6	14
40	8367790	3039420070	0	0	0	0
41	8367794	3039420079	4	3	6	13
42	8367796	3039420040	4	4	7	15
43	8367803	3039420186	4	3	5	12
44	8367808	3039420198	4	3	5	12
45	8367810	3039420061	4	4	5	13
46	8367816	3039420013	3	4	6	13
47	8367821	3039420011	4	3	7	14
48	8367824	3039420077	3	4	6	13
49	8367828	3039420088	4	4	7	15
50	8367830	3039420184	4	3	3	10
51	8367836	3039420106	3	3	7	13
52	8367841	3039420210	0	0	0	0
53	8367853	3039420027	4	4	5	13
54	8367854	3039420242	4	3	7	14


Countersign by HOD


Signature of the Teacher



MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK

College GOVT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN ROHTAK

Course BCA

Submission Status Locked

Subject COMPUTER & PROGRAMMING FUNDAMENTALS

Exam

Sessional Marks

Year 2019

Session

Semester 1

S. No.	Reg. No	Roll no	Exam Roll No	Student Number	Student Name	Father Name	Type	Max Marks/Grades	Obtained	Remarks
1	1916340651	3007020034	4305701	1101234679	AASTHA	SATISH KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	14	
2	1916340639	3007020025	4305702	1101234614	ADITI	RAKESH	Fresh	20.00	14	
3	1916340594	3007020098	4305703	1101239237	AKANKSHA	RAVINDER KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	15	
4	1916340572	3007020083	4305704	1101238855	ALKA	SOMVIR	Fresh	20.00	15	
5	1916340622	3007020005	4305705	1101234334	ANISHA SHARMA	VIJENDER KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	9	
6	1916340682	3007020058	4305706	1101236913	ANJALI	JAIPAL	Fresh	20.00	13	
7	1916340687	3007020062	4305707	1101236926	ANJALI	RAVI DUTT	Fresh	20.00	16	
8	1916340795	3007020079	4305708	1101237705	ANJALI	SATISH	Fresh	20.00	14	
9	1916340681	3007020057	4305709	1101236911	ANJU	WAZIR SINGH	Fresh	20.00	13	
10	1916340588	3007020095	4305710	1101239214	ANNU	KEHAR SINGH	Fresh	20.00	9	
11	1916340699	3007020071	4305711	1101237262	ANTIM	JAIPAL SINGH	Fresh	20.00	13	
12	1916340656	3007020038	4305712	1101234904	ARTI	MAHENDER	Fresh	20.00	13	
13	1916340570	3007020081	4305713	1101237716	BHARTI	RAMRAJEE	Fresh	20.00	17	
14	1916340576	3007020086	4305714	1101238864	BHAWANA	MURARI LAL	Fresh	20.00	13	
15	1916340677	3007020054	4305715	1101234957	DEEPIKA MALIK	MANJEET SINGH	Fresh	20.00	12	
16	1916340679	3007020056	4305716	1101236910	DIVYA	MANOJ KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	12	

S. No.	Reg. No	Roll no	Exam Roll No	Student Number	Student Name	Father Name	Type	Max Marks/Grades	Obtained	Remarks
17	1916340641	3007020027	4305717	1101234634	EKTA	SANJAY	Fresh	20.00	18	
18	1916340649	3007020033	4305718	1101234676	GARIMA	RAMESH KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	18	
19	1916340568	3007020080	4305719	1101237711	GEETIKA	BRIJ BHUSHAN	Fresh	20.00	19	
20	1916340796	3007020082	4305720	1101238849	GUDIYA	DHARMENDER SINGH	Fresh	20.00	14	
21	1916340695	3007020068	4305721	1101237239	HIMANSHI	ASHOK	Fresh	20.00	14	
22	1916340693	3007020066	4305722	1101237221	JANVI	RAJESH MALIK	Fresh	20.00	9	
23	1916340812	3007020009	4305723	1101234344	JYOTI	VINOD	Fresh	20.00	13	
24	1916340644	3007020029	4305724	1101234649	JYOTI	RAMPHAL	Fresh	20.00	13	
25	1916340654	3007020037	4305725	1101234691	JYOTI	ANIL	Fresh	20.00	13	
26	1916340602	3007020106	4305726	1101239270	JYOTI	SURESH	Fresh	20.00	15	
27	1916340825	3007020048	4305727	1101234932	KALASH	ASHOK	Fresh	20.00	13	
28	1916340607	3007020114	4305728	1101239505	KHUSHBU	KAILASH	Fresh	20.00	14	
29	1916340592	3007020097	4305729	1101239234	KIRAN	SUNIL	Fresh	20.00	9	
30	1916340669	3007020047	4305730	1101234929	KIRTI AGGARWAL	SURENDER KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	15	
31	1916340585	3007020093	4305731	1101239204	KOMAL	RAJESH KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	14	
32	1916340616	3007020030	4305732	1101261372	KUMARI DEEPIKA	SHRI BHAGWAN	Fresh	20.00	15	
33	1916340664	3007020044	4305733	1101234918	KUNIKA	RAJBIR	Fresh	20.00	14	
34	1916340621	3007020004	4305734	1101234330	KUSUM	SUBHASH CHANDER	Fresh	20.00	12	
35	1916340613	3007020118	4305735	1101239527	LAXMI KUMARI	SUNIL DUTT	Fresh	20.00	9	
36	1916340702	3007020073	4305736	1101237273	MADHU	VIRENDER	Fresh	20.00	13	

S. No.	Reg. No	Roll no	Exam Roll No	Student Number	Student Name	Father Name	Type	Max Marks/Grades	Obtained	Remarks
37	1916340660	3007020041	4305737	1101234913	MAHAK	RAJ KUMAR CHUGH	Fresh	20.00	11	
38	1916340684	3007020060	4305738	1101236922	MANI	RAMESH KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	16	
39	1916340830	3007020063	4305739	1101237208	MANISHA	MUKESH	Fresh	20.00	9	
40	1916340586	3007020094	4305740	1101239208	MANSI	RANBIR	Fresh	20.00	14	
41	1916340623	3007020007	4305741	1101234337	MANSI	SATENDER	Fresh	20.00	15	
42	1916340668	3007020046	4305742	1101234927	MANSI	BAL RAM SHARMA	Fresh	20.00	15	
43	1916340648	3007020032	4305743	1101234672	MOUSAM	CHANDER PAL	Fresh	20.00	14	
44	1916340658	3007020040	4305744	1101234909	MUSKAN	RAVI	Fresh	20.00	13	
45	1916340700	3007020072	4305745	1101237270	MUSKAN	MANOJ KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	16	
46	1916340643	3007020028	4305746	1101234644	MUSKAN YADAV	HARPAL SINGH	Fresh	20.00	18	
47	1916340799	3007020091	4305747	1101238888	NANCY	VIJAY	Fresh	20.00	9	
48	1916340629	3007020015	4305748	1101234363	NEERAJ	RAJENDER	Fresh	20.00	12	
49	1916340637	3007020023	4305749	1101234604	NEHA	RAMKARAN	Fresh	20.00	16	
50	1916340581	3007020089	4305750	1101238880	NEHA	RAJESH	Fresh	20.00	13	
51	1916340603	3007020109	4305751	1101239277	NEHA	DHARMENDER	Fresh	20.00	15	
52	1916340608	3007020115	4305752	1101239510	NEHA	SURENDER	Fresh	20.00	15	
53	1916340606	3007020112	4305753	1101239282	NEHA PANDEY	RAM PRAVESH PAND	Fresh	20.00	15	
54	1916340636	3007020021	4305754	1101234393	NIDHI	CHAND SINGH	Fresh	20.00	13	
55	1916340673	3007020050	4305755	1101234942	NIDHI	SANJAY DHAKA	Fresh	20.00	14	
56	1916340808	3006120097	4305756	1101234321	NIDHIKA	MEHAR SINGH	Fresh	20.00	15	

S. No.	Reg. No	Roll no	Exam Roll No	Student Number	Student Name	Father Name	Type	Max Marks/Grades	Obtained	Remarks
57	1916340683	3007020059	4305757	1101236917	NIKITA	SATISH	Fresh	20.00	19	
58	1916340653	3007020036	4305758	1101234687	NISHA	DHARMENDER KUMA	Fresh	20.00	17	
59	1916340674	3007020051	4305759	1101234945	NISHA	SURESH PRASAD YA	Fresh	20.00	15	
60	1916340696	3007020069	4305760	1101237244	NISHA	SATBIR	Fresh	20.00	14	
61	1916340688	3007020064	4305761	1101236930	PINKI	PAWAN KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	18	
62	1916340619	3007020001	4305762	1101234324	POOJA	JASVIR	Fresh	20.00	16	
63	1916340640	3007020026	4305763	1101234628	POOJA	FALERAM	Fresh	20.00	15	
64	1916340698	3007020070	4305764	1101237256	POOJA	SURENDER	Fresh	20.00	14	
65	1916340596	3007020100	4305765	1101239249	POOJA	VIJAY	Fresh	20.00	15	
66	1916340605	3007020111	4305766	1101239280	POONAM	MUNNA LAL	Fresh	20.00	9	
67	1916340578	3007020087	4305767	1101238870	PREETI	RAKESH	Fresh	20.00	14	
68	1916340678	3007020055	4305768	1101236906	PREETI MALIK	VIKAS MALIK	Fresh	20.00	13	
69	1916340661	3007020042	4305769	1101234916	PREETI MEHRA	SATBIR	Fresh	20.00	14	
70	1916340691	3007020065	4305770	1101236933	PRIYA	RAM PARSAD	Fresh	20.00	15	
71	1916340598	3007020103	4305771	1101239256	PRIYA	JAI KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	15	
72	1916340565	3007020075	4305772	1101237287	PRIYA RANI	RAMESH KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	14	
73	1916340632	3007020018	4305773	1101234375	PRIYANKA	JAGMENDER	Fresh	20.00	18	
74	1916340600	3007020104	4305774	1101239261	PUSHPI	SANJAY	Fresh	20.00	14	
75	1916340675	3007020052	4305775	1101234948	RENU	HAV NARINDER KUMA	Fresh	20.00	14	
76	1916342009	3007020010	4305776	1101234350	RISHIKA GAMBHIR	KRISHAN LAL	Fresh	20.00	13	

S. No.	Reg. No	Roll no	Exam Roll No	Student Number	Student Name	Father Name	Type	Max Marks/Grades	Obtained	Remarks
77	1916340646	3007020031	4305777	1101234669	RITIKA	HARI RAM	Fresh	20.00	13	
78	1916340635	3007020020	4305778	1101234385	RITU	VINOD	Fresh	20.00	12	
79	1916342008	3007020119	4305779	1101239533	RITU	NARESH	Fresh	20.00	12	
80	1916340662	3007020043	4305780	1101234917	RIYA	JAIPAL	Fresh	20.00	13	
81	1916340566	3007020077	4305781	1101237700	RIYA PAL	SUNIL KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	12	
82	1916340579	3007020088	4305782	1101238874	RUBBY	SANJAY KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	9	
83	1916340801	3007020099	4305783	1101239245	SAKSHI	OM PAL	Fresh	20.00	15	
84	1916340590	3007020096	4305784	1101239219	SALONI	SANJAY	Fresh	20.00	9	
85	1916340694	3007020067	4305785	1101237223	SAYARI BHATTACHARJEE	BIDYUT BHATTACHAR	Fresh	20.00	15	
86	1916340804	3007020117	4305786	1101239522	SHEETAL	DHARE SINGH	Fresh	20.00	14	
87	1916340657	3007020039	4305787	1101234907	SHIKHA	NANHARAM	Fresh	20.00	12	
88	1916340672	3007020049	4305788	1101234938	SHIVANI	RAMESH KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	12	
89	1916340597	3007020101	4305789	1101239253	SHIVANI	SURESH DESWAL	Fresh	20.00	18	
90	1916340610	3007020116	4305790	1101239514	SHIVANI	SATBIR SINGH	Fresh	20.00	9	
91	1916340652	3007020035	4305791	1101234681	SHRUTI	PAPINDER	Fresh	20.00	10	
92	1916340666	3007020045	4305792	1101234922	SHRUTI AGGARWAL	SURENDER KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	16	
93	1916340633	3007020019	4305793	1101234380	SNEHA	PREMCHAND	Fresh	20.00	12	
94	1916340601	3007020107	4305794	1101239265	SUKANYA	NARESH	Fresh	20.00	14	
95	1916340584	3007020092	4305795	1101238898	SUNITA	HARIMOHAN	Fresh	20.00	14	
96	1916340817	3007020016	4305796	1101234364	SURBHI	JAGDISH	Fresh	20.00	9	

S. No.	Reg. No	Roll no	Exam Roll No	Student Number	Student Name	Father Name	Type	Max Marks/Grades	Obtained	Remarks
97	1916340686	3007020061	4305797	1101236925	SURBHI	VIJAY KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	15	
98	1916340628	3007020014	4305798	1101234358	SWATI SHARMA	DEEPAK	Fresh	20.00	19	
99	1916340626	3007020011	4305799	1101234355	TAMANNA	RAKESH	Fresh	20.00	15	
100	1916340631	3007020017	4305800	1101234372	TAMANNA	KRISHAN	Fresh	20.00	19	
101	1916340582	3007020090	4305801	1101238883	TANIKA DUA	SUNIL DUA	Fresh	20.00	14	
102	1916340617	3007020074	4305802	1101237280	TANNU	SHRI OM	Fresh	20.00	15	
103	1916340574	3007020084	4305803	1101238858	TANNU	PRITHVI SINGH	Fresh	20.00	16	
104	1916340797	3007020085	4305804	1101238861	TANNU	VINOD	Fresh	20.00	15	
105	1916340810	3007020002	4305805	1101234327	TANU	SOMNATH CHAWLA	Fresh	20.00	15	
106	1916340815	3007020012	4305806	1101234356	TRIPTI SHARMA	RANDHIR SINGH	Fresh	20.00	16	
107	1916340676	3007020053	4305807	1101234951	VERSHA	MUKESH	Fresh	20.00	14	
108	1916340615	3007020008	4305808	1101261370	VERSHA RANI	RAJESH KUMAR	Fresh	20.00	14	

Attendance Record

ATTENDANCE REGISTER												REGISTER																								
B.A. IV (Sem)												5 th Period																								
Sr.	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Fine	Remarks		
1	926310011 Mamta	P	A	P	P			P	P	P																										
2	098 Shweta	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
3	323 Shilpa	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
4	376 Jyoti	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
5	447 Shanti	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
6	487 Vasika	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
7	493 Babita	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
8	495 Vinod Kumar	A	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
9	496 Sita	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
10	528 Neha	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
11	544 Srujita	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
12	552 Taruna	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
13	576 Sushra	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
14	584 Ehti	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
15	613 Nancy	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
16	639 Ritu	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
17	671 Pooja	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
18	674 Laksha	P	P	P	A			P	P	P					P	P																				
19	686 Raj Rani	P	P	P	A			P	P	P					P	P																				
20	774 Pooja	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
21	783 Sonika	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				
22	802 Manisha	P	P	P	P			P	P	P					P	P																				

Attendance Record

Name of the Institution		ATTENDANCE REGISTER													B/IND										for the month of Feb 2019								
ART 5,6 Period		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Fine
1	1384320115 SHEKHA	A			P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
2	121 Komal	P			P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
3	220 Pooja	P			P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
4	255 Ritu	A			A	A		A		A		A	A	A	A	A		A		A	A	A				A	A	A					
5	258 KIRAN		P		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
6	339 Savita		P		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
7	345 Savita		P		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
8	352 RENU		A		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
9	461 MANISHA		P		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
10	497 Preeti		P		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
11	542 Sudesh		A		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
12	544 Jindu		P		P	A		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
13	545 varsha		P		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
14	580 Diksha		A		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
15	597 Suvita		P		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
16	602 Raviya		A		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
17	647 Manjeet		P		A	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
18	669 Ashi		P		P	P		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
19	727 Mahima		P		P	P		P		P		P	A	A	A	A		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
20	730 Sheetal		P		P	A		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					
21	487 AANCHAL		P		P	A		P		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P				P	P	P					

Assignment

Subject: programming in C (Paper-2.1)

Class: B.SC(CS)-2ND SEM

- 1) Write an algorithm and draw a flowchart of check an integer for even or odd.
- 2) Write an algorithm and draw a flowchart for finding the largest of three numbers.
- 3) Write an algorithm and draw a flowchart for finding the factorial of a number.

Subject: Structured System Analysis and Design (Paper-2.2)

Class: B.Sc(CS)-2ND SEM

1. what is feasibility study. Explain steps in feasibility analysis.
2. What is information gathering/explain information gathering tools.

Assignment

Govt. P.G. College For Women

Assignment

Class :- B.Sc HOME SCIENCE
V Semester

Subject :- Childcare and Rearing
Practices

Submitted To - Mrs. Pankaj

Submitted By -
Tripti

(3022820003)

$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{5}$
Tripti

Q.1 What is excessive fear and how it can be removed?

→ Excessive fear is a type of anxiety disorder defined by a persistent and excessive fear of an object or situation. Excessive fear typically result in a rapid onset of fear and are present for more than six months. Those affected will go to great lengths to avoid the situation or object, to a degree greater than the actual danger posed. If the object or situation cannot be avoided, they experience significant distress. Other symptoms can include fatigue, fainting which may occur in blood or injury phobia, and panic attacks, which are often found in agoraphobia. Around 75% of those with phobias have multiple phobias. The impact of a phobia can range from annoying to severely disabling. People with phobias often realize their fear is irrational, but they are unable to do anything about it.

Symptoms of phobias

The most common and disabling symptom of a phobia is a panic attack. Features of a panic attack include:

- pounding heart
- shortness of breath
- rapid speech or inability to speak
- dry mouth
- upset stomach

- nausea
- elevated blood pressure
- trembling or shaking
- chest pain or lightness
- a choking sensation
- profuse sweating

How to cure Excessive fear

→ COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT) : It is the most commonly used

therapeutic treatment for phobias. It involves exposure to the source of the fear in a controlled setting. This treatment can decondition people and reduce anxiety. The therapy focuses on identifying and changing negative thoughts, dysfunctional beliefs, and negative reactions to the phobic situation. New CBT techniques use virtual reality technology to expose people to the sources of their phobias safely.

→ MEDICATION : Antidepressants and anti-anxiety medications can help calm emotional and physical reactions to fear. Often, a combination of medication and professional therapy is the most helpful.

→ EXERCISE : Increase the amount of exercise you do.

Exercise requires some concentration, and this can take your mind off your fear and anxiety.

→ HEALTHY EATING : Eat lots of fruit and vegetables, and try to avoid too much sugar.

Resulting dips in your blood sugar can give you anxious feelings. Try to avoid drinking too much

tea and coffee, as caffeine can increase anxiety levels.

→ FAITH / SPIRITUALITY : If you are religious or spiritual, this can give you a way of feeling connected to something bigger than yourself. Faith can provide a way of coping with everyday stress, and attending church and other faith groups can connect you with a valuable support network.

→ FACE YOUR FEAR : If you avoid situations that scare you, you might stop doing things you want or need to do. You won't be able to test out whether the situation is always as bad as you expect, so you miss the chance to work out how to manage your fears and reduce your anxiety. Exposing yourself to your fears can be an effective way of overcoming this anxiety.

Q : What is sleeping disorder and it can be removed?

→ Sleeping Disorders is a condition that disturbs your normal sleep patterns. There are more than 80 different sleep disorders. Some major types are:-

1) Insomnia : Being unable to fall asleep and stay asleep. This is most common sleep disorder.

2) Sleep apnea : A breathing disorder in which you stop breathing for 10 seconds or more during sleep.

3) Restless leg syndrome : a tingling or prickly sensation in your legs, along with a powerful urge to move them.

- 4) Hypersomnia : being unable to stay awake during the day. This includes narcolepsy, which causes extreme daytime sleepiness.
- 5) Circadian rhythm disorders : problems with the sleep-wake cycle. They make you unable to sleep and wake at the right times.
- 6) Parasomnia : acting in unusual ways while falling asleep, sleeping, or waking from sleep, such as walking, talking, or eating.

Some people who feel tired during the day have a true sleep disorder. But for others, the real problem is not allowing enough time for sleep. It's important to get enough sleep every night. The amount of sleep you need depends on several factors, including your age, lifestyle, health, and whether you have been getting enough sleep recently. Most adults need about 7-8 hours each night.

Symptoms

The symptoms of sleep disorders depend on the specific disorder. Some signs that you may have a sleep disorder include that:

- You regularly take more than 30 minutes each night to fall asleep.
- You regularly wake up several times each night and then have trouble falling back to sleep, or you wake up too early in the morning.
- You often feel sleepy during the day, take

frequent naps, or fall asleep at the wrong times during the day.

- Your bed partner says that when you sleep, you snore loudly, snort, gasp, make choking sounds, or stop breathing for short periods.
- You have creeping, tingling, or crawling feelings in your legs or arms that are relieved by moving or massaging them, especially in the evening and when trying to fall asleep.
- Your bed partner notices that your legs or arms jerk often during sleep.
- You feel as though you cannot move when you first wake up.

How to cure sleeping disorder

Treatments for sleep disorders depend on which disorder you have. They may include:

- Good sleep habits and other lifestyle changes, such as a healthy diet and exercise.
- Cognitive behavioral therapy or relaxation techniques to reduce anxiety about getting enough sleep.
- CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure) machine for sleep apnea.
- Bright light therapy
- Medicines, including sleeping pills. Usually, providers recommend that you use sleeping pills for a short period of time.
- Natural products, such as melatonin generally for short-term use.

Assignment = 1

Que What is data structure? Explain its objectives. Also discuss its various types with the help of examples.

Ans • Data structure refers to the ways of assembling or organising data i.e. the logical or mathematical model of organising data is called data structure.

- It describes the representation of data and the operations which can be performed on the data.
- Data structure can also be viewed as a collection of data elements whose organization is characterized by the accessing functions. The accessing functions are used to store and access individual data items.

For example, suppose data is organized as an array A of 100 elements as

$A[0], A[1], \dots, A[k-1], \dots, A[99]$

Here accessing function is A and the elements are stored and accessed by using the function $A[k-1]$ which is the k^{th} element of the array.

Here

$$V(G) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$E(G) = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (1, 5), (1, 3), (3, 5)\}$$

Various types of graphs are:

- Directed graph
- Non-directed graph
- Connected graph
- Non-connected graph
- Simple graph
- Multi-graph

2) Structure

- The data type used to group a number of data items together to form a single entity is known as structure.
- These data items need not be of the same type.
- Thus, a structure can have one or more integer field, real field or character field.
- In C language a structure definition is specified by the keyword `struct` followed by the user given name. It is then followed by the opening brace. Then it encloses the members of the structure followed by the closing brace then semicolon.
- The syntax of the structure is

```
struct user-given-name  
{  
    data-type member 1;  
    data-type member 2;  
    :  
    :  
    data-type member n;  
};
```

e.g. An array MARKS can be shown as follows

MARKS[0]	MARKS[1]	MARKS[2]	MARKS[3]
66	42	54	30

- The number in the bracket is called the subscript or the index of an element and denotes the position of the element in the array.
- In the above array $\text{MARKS}[2] = 54$ and is the 3rd element in the array. The total no. of elements in the array is 4.
- Some common operations performed on array are:
 - Traversing an array
 - Searching an array
 - Sorting an array
 - Insertion of new elements
 - Deletion of required element
 - Merging of arrays.

such as integer, float and character

These are of two types :- 1. > Array
2. > Structure

1.7 Array

- It is a finite set of homogeneous elements such that each element can be identified resp. by a set of n consecutive numbers $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$
- In C language the indexing starts from $0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.
- The data elements must be of the same type i.e. they can be all integers or all characters etc.
- If we denote an array by the letter A then its elements can be denoted as:-

- In PASCAL language as:-

$A[1], A[2], A[3] \dots A[n]$

- In C/C++ and Java languages as:-

$A[0], A[1], A[2] \dots A[n-1]$

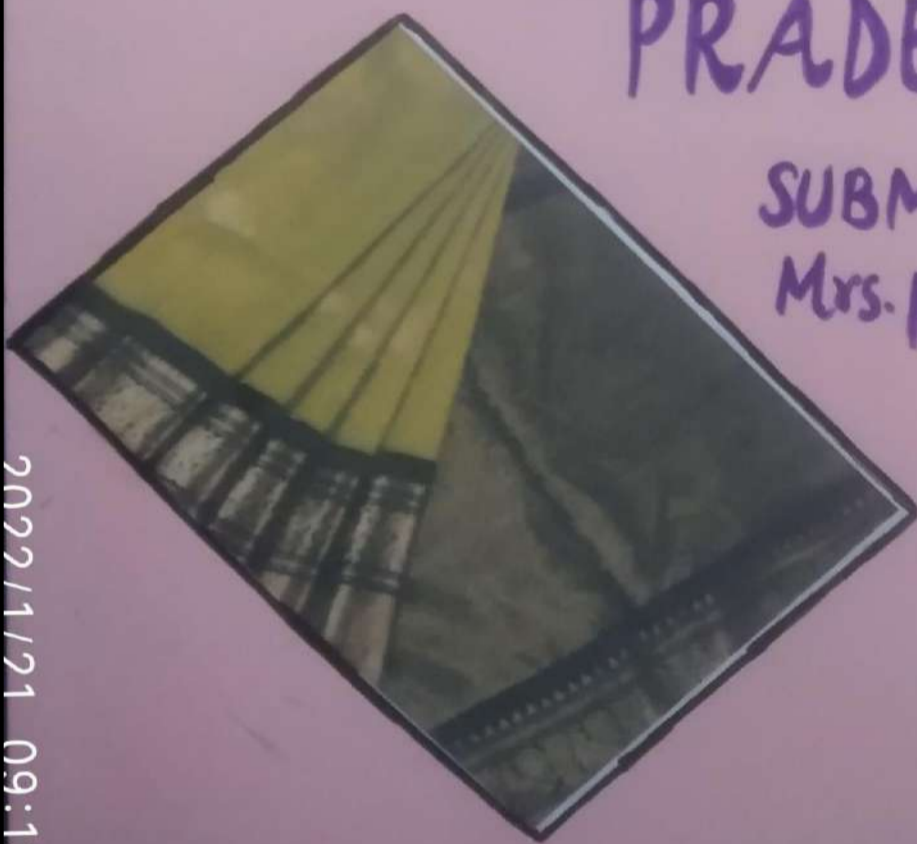
Objectives of Data Structure

- 1.) Data structure enables an efficient storage of data for an easy access.
- 2.) It enables to represent the inherent relationship of the data in the real world.
- 3.) It enables an efficient processing of data.
- 4.) It helps in data protection and management.
- 5.) To provide the knowledge of basic data structures and their implementations.
- 6.) To understand importance of data structures in context of writing efficient programs.

PORTFOLIO

SAREES OF ANDHRA PRADESH.....

SUBMITTED TO:
Mrs. RITU MAM





INTRODUCTION

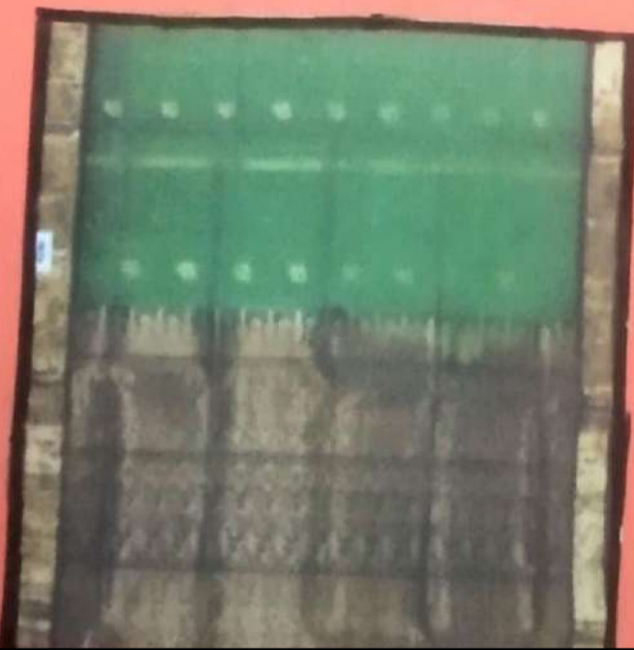
Venkatagiri sarees are generally made of cotton, silk mix, pure silk that are weaved mostly woven with on the traditional pit looms. These sarees are mostly woven out of Jamdani weaving followed from about 14 generations.

It is believed during the time of Venkatagiri Raja, this art of weaving started. Now about 70,000 people of Venkatagiri are involved in this work.

Previously the people from the caste of Padmasali community was mostly involved in this work. Nowadays other people are also part of this work.

HISTORY

In 18th century, It was brought to south and in Uppada village of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India Jamdhani style of weaving recreated with a local resonance. The Jamdhani style weaving was as old as 300 years. In 1972, Uppada weavers were recognized by Government of India with President's award.



TOOLS AND RAW MATERIALS

• Raw Materials,

Cotton yarn - Cotton yarns of generally high quality & are generally prepared.

Silk yarns - Pure or Art silk yarns are prepared as per the cost at which it is made.

Zari - Pure or artificial zari threads are used as per customer's requests.

TOOLS USED

- **Chaukha -**

It is an equipment that winds the yarns on to the pins.

- **Spools -**

It is used to input the jamdhani designs in the weaving process.

- **Scissors -**

It is used to cut out the unrequired yarns.



TYPES

Pochampally sarees

Pochampally is a small town in the Nalgonda district which is famous for its geometric designs made with the weaving technique, Ikkat which means tie and dye.

The master craftsmen of Pochampally use interesting techniques to develop threads that are dyed in beautiful colours.



NARAYANPET SAREES

Narayanpet sarees are manufactured at Narayanpet town in Mahabubnagar. The place is famous for traditional silk and cotton sarees. Narayanpet sarees have a very distinct design, they mostly have a checked surface body with border and pallu contrasting the body of the saree.

MANGALGIRI SAREES

Mangalgiri is a town located in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. Mangalgiri is famous for its handloom of unique traditional cotton sarees with gold or copper thread work on borders. The body of the traditional Mangalgiri saree is cotton, which either has stripes or checks on it and the pallu is simple with small stripes of zari and the colours of these sarees are often vibrant. These sarees are weaved on a pit-loom.



Assignment
on
INTEGRATED PEST
MANAGEMENT

SUBMITTED To :- Dr. Santosh Hooda
(Dept. of Zoology)

SUBMITTED By :- Sonia
BSc. final (med.)

Roll-no :- 1450720024

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrated pest management is a suitable approach to managing pests through biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimize risks to the community.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL :-

- Natural control strategies that employ biological agents for pest suppression.
- Usually refers to the practice of rearing and retaining natural enemies, parasites, predators or pathogens.
- Management activity that is designed to protect or conserve natural enemies.

Charles Valentine Riley :-

"Father of Modern Biological Method" and the first person who import mites to control grapevine Phylloxera.

Strategies of Biological Control :-

- Relies on predation, parasitism and other natural mechanisms.

There are three basic strategies :-

1. Importation
2. Augmentation
3. Conservation

IMPORTATION :-

Classical biological control involves the introduction of pests natural enemy to a new location where they do not occur naturally.

- One of the earliest success in west was in controlling Teerya purchasi (cotton cushion scale) in Australia using a predatory insect Rodalia cardinalis.
- Parasitoidal wasps Trichogramma ostrinal to control European corn borer Ostrinia nubilalis.

AUGMENTATION :-

- Involves the supplemental release of natural enemies, boosting the naturally occurring population.
- All activities designed to increase numbers or effect of existing natural enemies, achieved by releasing additional number of a natural enemy to a system or modifying the environment in such a way as to promote greater numbers of effectiveness.

CONSERVATION :-

- Involves avoidance of measures that destroy natural enemies and the use of measures that increase their longevity and reproduction of the natural enemies in an environment.
- Natural enemies are already adapted to the habitat and to the target pest and their conservation can be simple and cost effective.

CONSERVATION INVOLVES :-

- Avoidance of harmful cultural practice.
- Maintenance of diversity.
- Habitat manipulation practice, providing suitable habitat as, shelters natural food, artificial food supplements to increase the population of natural enemies.
- Protection from pesticides.

Biological Control Agents :-

- Predators
- Parasitoids
- Pathogenic
- Microorganisms
 - Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Protozoa
 - Viruses

★ PREDATORS :- Predators are mainly free living species that directly consume a large number of prey during their whole life time.
Example :- lady bugs (larvae)

★ PARASITOIDS :- Parasitoides lay their egg in the body of an insect host. which is then used as a food for developing larvae. The host is ultimately killed mostly insect parasitoids are wasps or flies and usually have a very narrow host range.

★ PATHOGEN :- Pathogenic micro-organism.

- Include bacteria, fungi and viruses.
- They kill or debilitate their host and relatively host specific.
- Various microbial insect disease occur naturally but may also be used in Biological Pesticides.

★ MICRO-ORGANISMS :-

- Bacteria :- Used for biological control infests insects in their digestive tract so they offer only limited options for controlling insects with sucking mouth part parts such as aphids and scale insects.

Examples :- Bacillus thuringiensis

Bacillus popilliae

Bacillus sphaericus

- Fungi :- Used successfully to protect crops from a variety of pests.
- They can infect a wide range of insect hosts.
- They are only limited success in fungi as biological control agents because fungi are slow to kill their host whereas some fungi have a broad host range.

Examples :- Verticillium leonii against aphids and flies
Ascheersonia allyroides against scale insects and flies
Cordyceps sp. against arthropods.

★ NEMATODES :-

Resides in soil, soft bodied, non segmented, or facultative parasite on broad range of insects.

- Introduce new and environmental friendly way to eliminate plant pest.
- Viruses :- Viruses are obligate disease causing organisms that can reproduce within a host insect.
- They can provide the safe, effective and sustainable control of the variety insect pests usually attack larval of Lepidoptera.

Advantages of Biological Control :-

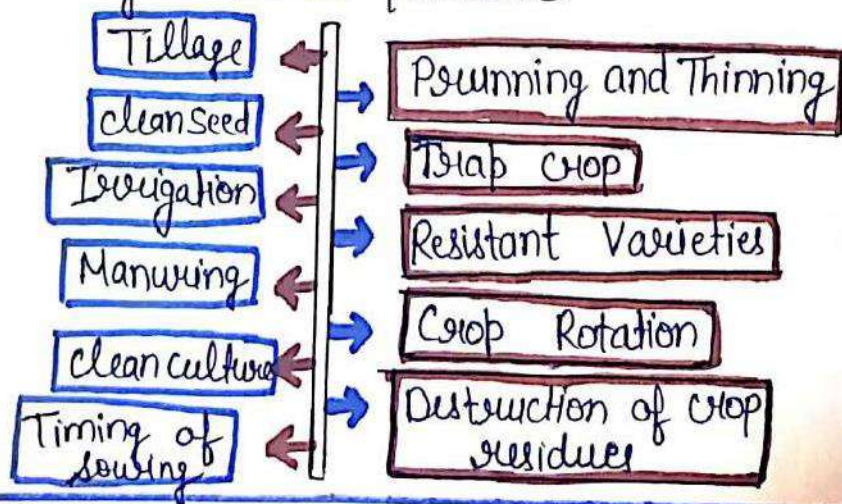
- Absence of toxic effects
- No development of resistance by the pest.
- No residues of poison in the soils and rivers.
- No build up to toxins in food chain.
- No killing of pollinators or development of a pest through destruction of their environment.

Disadvantages of Biological Control :-

- Control is slow.
- It is often unpredictable.
- It is difficult and expensive to develop and supply.
- It requires expert supervision.

CULTURAL CONTROL :-

Control of insect pest producing/performing the regular agricultural practices



INSECT PHEROMONES :-

Pheromones are chemicals released into environment in small amounts by special abdominal glands in insect.

- Pheromones are species specific may stimulate one gender or all genders.
- Male moths detect pheromones with antenna.
- Synthetic sex pheromones of insects are manufactured and used as lures.

Types of Pheromones :-

- Aggregation pheromones - (attract more individuals of same species)
- Trail pheromones - (used by social insect to mark trails to food sources)
- Alarm pheromones - (used in case of attacks by predators)
- Marking pheromones - (avoid multiple parasitism or territory marking)
- Identification pheromones - ("Home odour")
- Dispersion pheromones - (signal for swarming in different directions)

Advantages :-

- Affordable pheromone traps
- Non-toxic, no residue on food
- Easy to install and manage
- Can be used season long.

ANTIFEEDANTS :-

These are chemical which inhibit feeding by insects or other products pests. So the crop and other products are saved from pests.

Z.T.P (zinc salt or dimethyl dithiocarbamic acid) was first antifeedant used the vertebrate pests like rodents.

★ Antifeedants have four classes :-

1. Triazines eg:- AC 20455
2. Carbamates eg:- O-isopropoxyphenyl
3. Botanicals eg:- - Pyrethrum, neem seed
4. Organotin eg:- Fentin chloride

★ Mechanism of action of antifeedants :-

The inhibitory effect of antifeedants is recognised by maxillary and palps.

The chemical affect gustatory receptors and insect fail to identify the food.

Significance of Antifeedants :-

- The antifeedants are comparatively more specific than other chemical and have no adverse effect on parasites and the predators.
- The crop and grain protection is more effective.

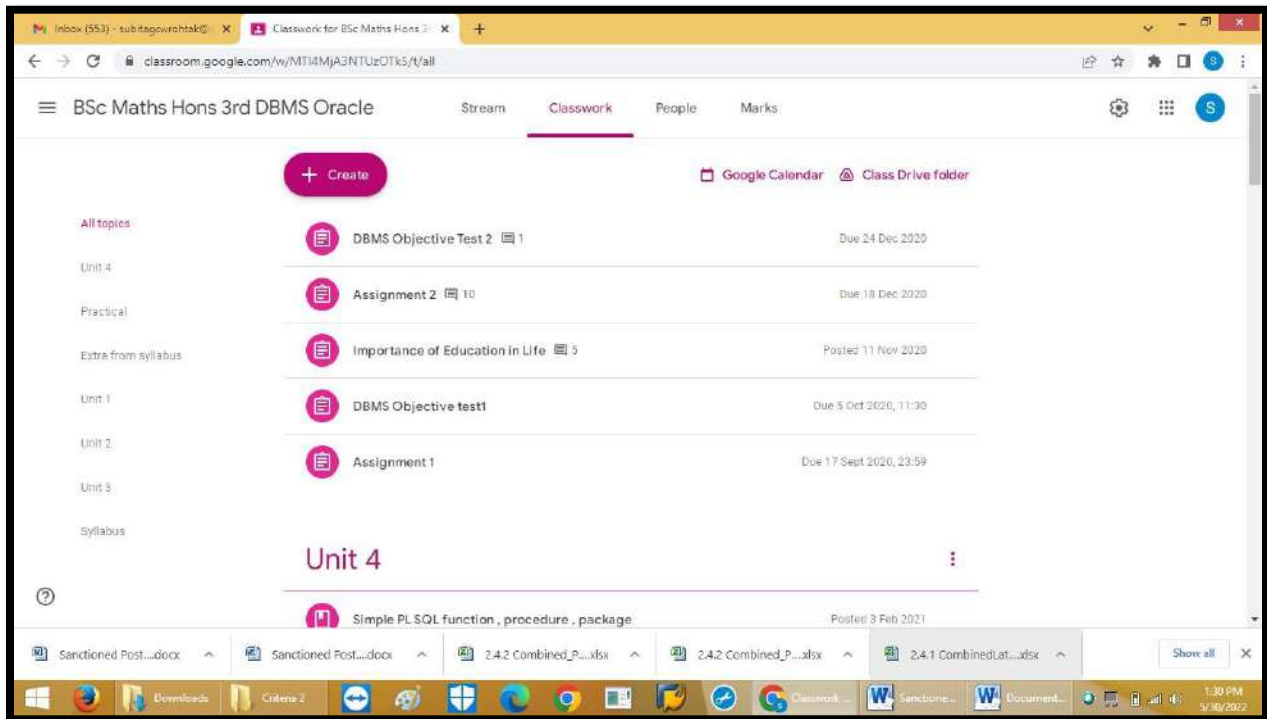
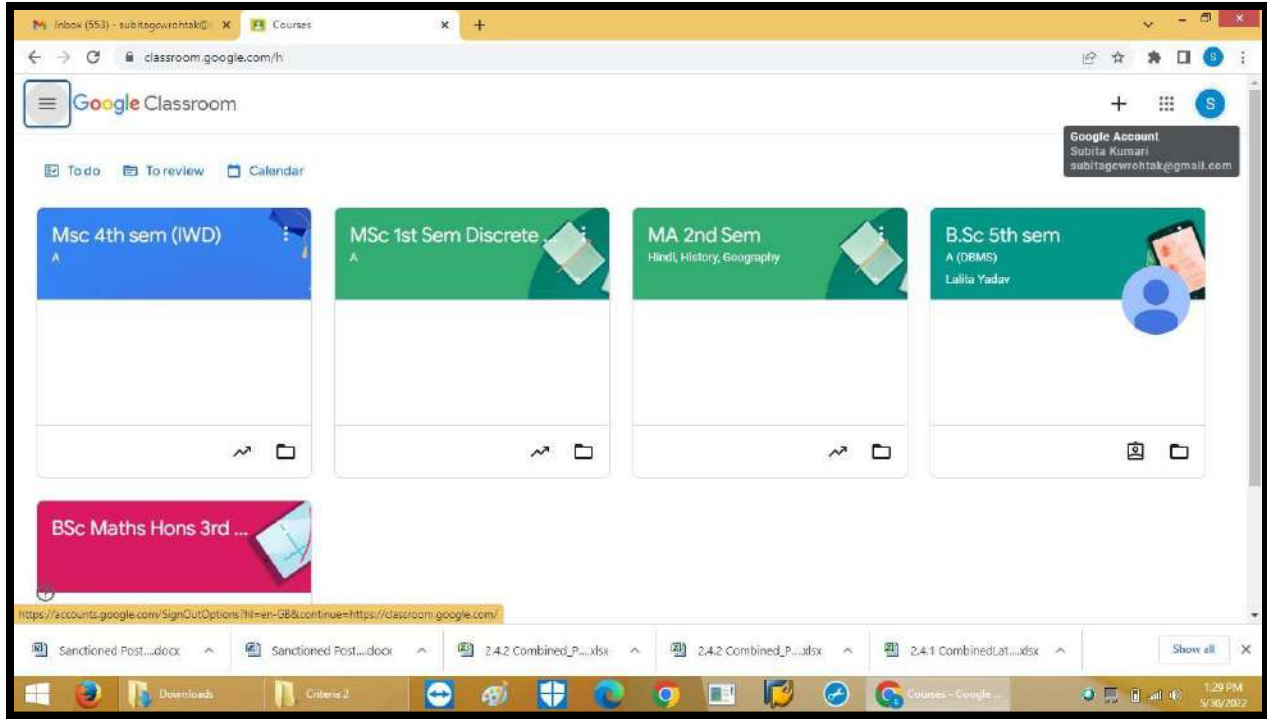
Advantages of Antifeedants :-

- No phytotoxicity or pollution.
- Affect plant feeders, but safe to natural enemies.
- Pest ~~not~~ immediately killed, so natural enemies can feed on them.

Disadvantages of Antifeedants :-

- Only chewing insects killed and not sucking insects.
- New growth of plants not protected.
- As the insects not immediately killed, they can move to untreated plants and damage them.

Google Classroom Proofs



Google Classroom Proofs

The screenshot shows a Google Classroom interface for a course titled "MA 2nd Sem" (Hindi, History, Geography). The "Classwork" tab is active. The page features a "Create" button, "Google Calendar", and "Class Drive folder" options. A sidebar on the left lists "All topics" and units 1 through 4. The main content area displays a list of assignments:

- Test Unit 1 and Unit 2 (Draft)
- Assignment 1 Unit 1 (Due 21 Jul 2021, 23:59)
- Unit 4
 - Pdf unit 4 complete (Posted 31 Aug 2021)
- Unit 3
 - Pdf Unit 3 Power Point (Posted 31 Aug 2021)

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including "Sanctioned Post...", "2.4.2 Combined_P...", and "2.4.1 CombinedLat...". The system clock indicates 1:31 PM on 3/30/2022.

The screenshot shows a Google Classroom interface for a course titled "MSc 1st Sem Discrete Maths". The "Classwork" tab is active. The page features a "Create" button, "Google Calendar", and "Class Drive folder" options. A sidebar on the left lists "All topics" and units 1 through 3. The main content area displays a list of assignments:

- old question papers (Posted 8 Jan)
- E-book Discrete Mathematics by Schau... (Posted 16 Feb 2021)
- Syllabus MSc Computer Science (Posted 3 Jan 2021)
- Unit 3
 - Test of unit 3 (Due 14 Jan)
 - Video on Determinants part2 by Dr. Subita K... (Posted 6 Apr 2021)
 - Video on Determinants part1 by Dr. Subita K... (Posted 6 Apr 2021)

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including "Sanctioned Post...", "2.4.2 Combined_P...", and "2.4.1 CombinedLat...". The system clock indicates 1:32 PM on 3/30/2022.

Inbox (553) - sub tagovrohtakG x Classroom for Msc 4th sem (IWD) x +

classroom.google.com/w/MzI2ODc3Nzc1NjIx/t/all

Msc 4th sem (IWD) Stream **Classwork** People Marks

+ Create Google Calendar Class Drive folder

All topics

Unit 4

Unit 2

Unit 3 Material

Unit3 Videos

Unit1 Material

Unit1 Videos

IWD Assignment 2 Due 10 Jul 2021

Assignment 1 on HTML, write all three q... 1 Due 4 Jul 2021

Unit 4

Unit 4 XML Pdf Posted 11 Jul 2021

Unit 4 CSS Pdf Posted 11 Jul 2021

Unit 4 Java Script Pdf Posted 11 Jul 2021

Sanctioned Post...docx Sanctioned Post...docx 2.4.2 Combined_P...xlsx 2.4.2 Combined_P...xlsx 2.4.1 CombinedLat...xlsx Show all X

1:34 PM 5/30/2022

Class Test

B.Sc. Ist Sem. Sessional Marks

<u>Sr. no.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Roll No.</u>	<u>Marks</u>
1	Himani	3039420005	10
2	Surekha	3039420011	11
3	Sujata	3039420013	8
4	Priyanka	3039420015	14
5	Himanshi	3039420018	10
6	Krishma	3039420024	10
7	Nisha	3039420025	2
8	Varshita	3039420027	10
9	Harshita	3039420034	16
10	Nitika	3039420039	12
11	Kirti	3039420046	11
12	Rajni	3039420047	10
13	Anshul	3039420049	8
14	Ankusha	3039420051	4
15	Nancy	3039420054	11
16	Simran	3039420060	9
17	Muskan	3039420063	8
18	Nisha	3039420075	11
19	Tamanna	3039420077	12
20	Tanisha	3039420088	12
21	Neha	3039420103	15
22	Priyanka	3039420104	11
23	Priti Yadav	3039420105	9
24	Tannu	3039420106	10
25	Sakshi	3039420112	12
26	Khushboo	3039420126	12
27	Salma	3039420140	14
28	Monika	3039420141	10
29	Priya	3039420150	7
30	Ritika	3039420151	12
31	Priyanka	3039420164	10
32	Bharti	3039420178	13
33	Tannu	3039420184	11
34	Shweta	3039420186	5
35	Shweta	3039420198	13
36	Kajal	3039420199	8
37	Monika	3039420201	12
38	Ankush	3039420212	8
39	Anjali	3039420221	12

40	Ankita	3039420222	9
41	Lovely	3039420231	13
42	Akanksha	3039420240	12
43	Vidisha	3039420242	11

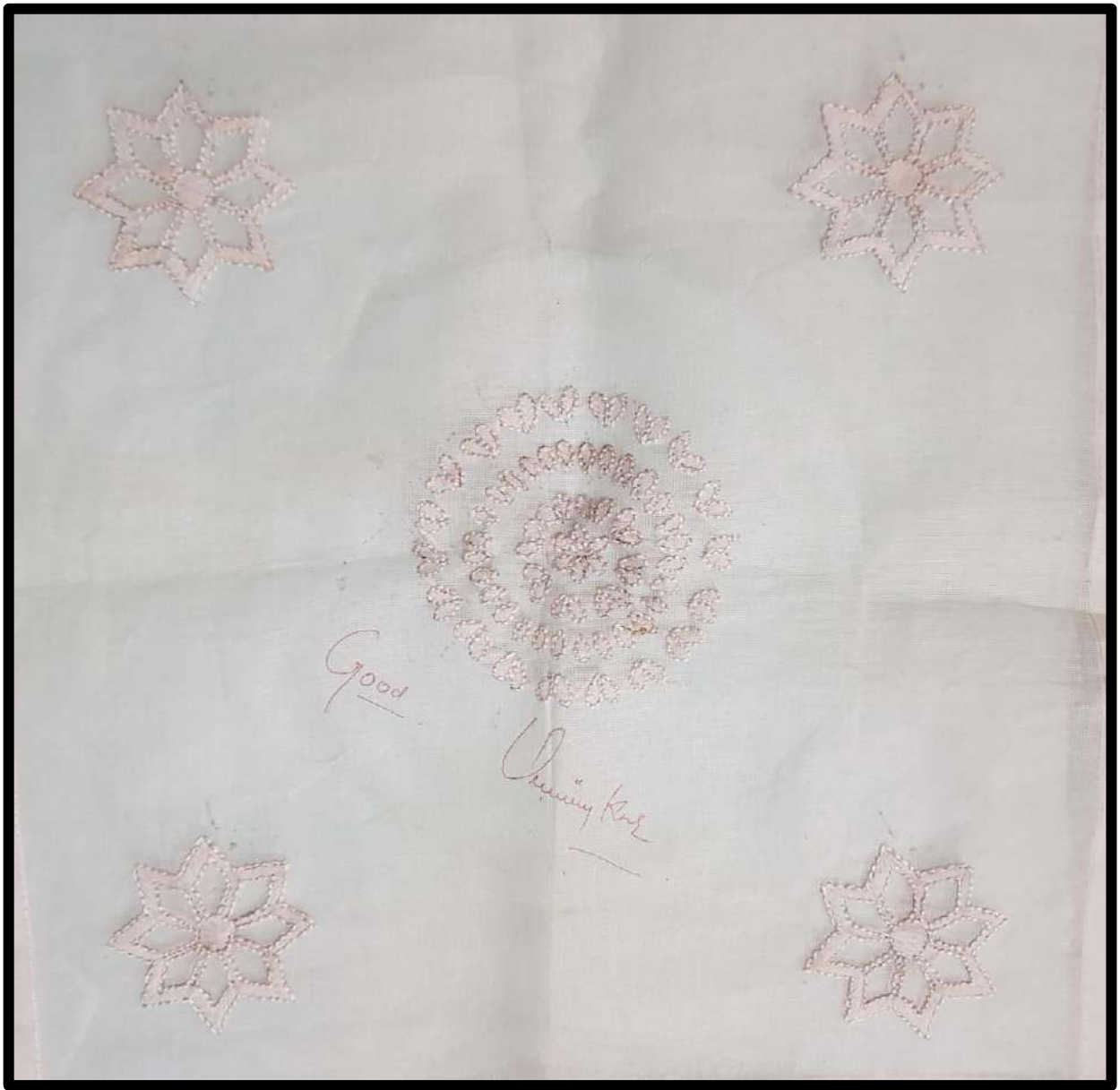
Dev

Practical File

Index

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<u>3</u>	Kashida	5,6
<u>4</u>	Phulkari	7,8,9
<u>5</u>	Mirror work	10,11
<u>6</u>	Virtual Craftcentre Tour	12,13

REMARKS



Good

Cherry King

Chikankari

• State - Uttar Pradesh

• Fabric Used -

Traditionally Chikankari is done on the white muslin background. Now it is done on the fine cotton material like voile, two x two, cambroy, mulmul, Organdie, chiffon, jeorgette, nets and other similar sheer fabrics.

• Thread Used -

Chikankari is basically done with white thread on white muslin background. Hence, it is famous also as "White embroidery".

• Motif Used -

Motifs are traced prior to embroidery. The designs are prepared and transferred on the wooden block. With the help of engraved wooden blocks, the designs are impregnated on the material with washable colour, by simple stamping technique. The motifs employed are mostly flowers, foliages, creepers, flowering streams, fruits like mango, almond, birds like peacock and parrot, i.e., the motifs have been picked up from the surrounding lines.

• Colour Used -

White colour or other cool (thin) tints are used for fabrics as well as in threads. Earlier Chikankari was done white-on-white but now many colours are incorporated in this embroidery.

• Articles made -

Chikankari work was done on saree borders, pallow with tiny buttas in the body of the saree, blouses, kurtas, cuffs,



Kalka (KAIRI) MOTIF



FLORAL MOTIF



STYLISED KALKA



Motifs Used

collars, jubbas, handkerchiefs, caps, table mats, cushions, curtains and other household linen.

• Stitch Used :-

It is thought that almost 32 stitches are used in different types of Chikankari. A long darning stitch is worked with 6 strands of thread from right side of the fabric. It is thought to be a basis for other stitches and ornamentation. Chikankari includes some stitches like satin, back, stem, button hole and herringbone stitch, giving a clusterous effect white which is simple, gentle and subtle.

→ Muxri :- Muxri is rice shaped stitch which is also called french knot. It is used to make rose flowers and other motifs.

→ Jali Work :- In jali work the threads are drawn apart and kept intact with the help of button hole stitch. In this work thread is never drawn through the fabric instead the work is done over the thread itself.

→ Phanda :- It resembles millets and gives a raised effect as it falls under knotted style. This is used to fill the petals, leaves, calyx etc.

→ Bakhiya :- This is also called shadow work. This embroidery is done on wrong side of the cloth and the shadow of wrong side is visible on the right side. A transparent fabric is used in this work.

→ Hool :- Hool is a type of eyelet stitch. A hole is made in the fabric and the warp and weft threads are made apart. It is oftenly used in centre of flower.

Zanzeena, Khatau, Channapatti, Kauri, Dhaniya Patti are some of the other Chikankari threads.



V. Good

• Types of Kantha :-

i) Aushilata Kantha -

Aushilata is used to make mirror covers. It has a wide border and the central motif is taken from the scenes of Krishna leela or Radha - Krishna rasas.

ii) Bayton Kantha -

Bayton work is used to make books and other precious things covers. It has a central motif, usually the lotus with hundred petals called 'Satadala Padma'.

iii) lep Kantha -

lep is also popular as 'desired covering'. Simple geometrical designs are worked with running stitch using coloured threads.

iv) Durjani Kantha -

Durjani is also known as Jhalia. It is a square piece Kantha, covers the wallet, has a central lotus motif.

v) Oar Kantha -

Oar Kantha is used to make pillow covers, cushion covers etc. It is a rectangular piece whose size is about two feet by one.

vi) Sujani Kantha -

The most popular and striking Kantha is Sujani Kantha, generally large rectangular piece of three feet by six feet.

vii) Rumal Kantha -

Rumal Kantha is used to make handkerchief and plate covers headset with lotus motif at the center position.



Kashida

- State - Kashmir.

- Fabric Used -

The ground fabric on which embroidery done is composed of various types of wool like Pashmina, Shahtoosh, Astitu, varieties of silk, cotton, chinon and linen.

- Thread Used -

The embroidery thread employed earlier was fine quality woollen yarns. Gradually woollen yarns were replaced by rich and lustrous silk threads. The bright, gorgeous in-expensive art silk (rayon) thread has entered the industry by replacing the expensive silk threads. Cotton threads of bright colours with good colour fastness are also used abundantly.

- Motif Used :-

A large variety of flowers of tremendous colours, shapes, size namely lili, lotus, tulip, saffron, iris, bunches of grapes, apple, almond, cherries, plump, birds like Kingfisher, parrot, wood pecker, magpie, all appear in Kashida. The chinax leaf is the motif most abundantly used along with cypress tree.

- Colours Used :-

Usually the embroidery is done on the undyed material of white or cream background. However, according to the demand fabrics are dyed in darker colours like black, blue, brown, bottle green, maroon. The embroidery is comprised of wide spectrum of colours of light and dark shades, such as crimson red, scarlet red, blue, yellow, green, purple, black and brown.



KALKA MOTIFS



FLORAL MOTIFS



TYPICAL
KASHMIRI DESIGN

Motifs Used

- Stitches Used -

The technique of Kashida originated with darn stitch, used as a finish to the shawl by the Rajugar. It is a simple running stitch gives a woven design effect on the shawls. Stem stitch usually in darker shade used to give shape to the motif by outlining it. Other stitches include Sazni (satin), zalakdozi (chain) and vata chikan (button hole). Occasionally herringbone, doria (openwork) and takaibas (gold work) are also employed.

- Articles made :-

Kashida was mainly done on all types of shawls produced in Kashmir. But now this is produced on dress materials, saree, coats, jackets, Kurta, muffler, dupatta, Pagdi, table linen, Cushion covers, Bedsheets, handkerchiefs, curtains, Quilts, table mats, bags, foot wears etc.

- Various types of Kashmir Shawls (woven) :-

- Pashmina Shawl :-

a superior quality shawl woven with pure wool. These shawls are difficult to obtain as India has restricted its trade with Tibet. Pashmina shawls are made from the fleece of Copra hircus a species of wild Asian goat.

- Do-Shala :-

Do-shala, which means double shawls, sold always in pairs. Two identical shawls are stitch together and they are reversible too.

- Do-Rookha :-

Do-rookha is another double sided shawl, which appears same of either sides, right and wrong. Sometimes a single design is reproduced in two different colour, giving double sided patterns like dhoop chav.



workmanship of Both Bagh and Phulkari are graded according to its length and density of its stitches. The usual length ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. For outlining the borders sometimes stem and chain stitches are used. Double running and satin stitches are also employed. However, the edging is done Bottonhole.

• Types of Phulkari :-

i) Chope :-

a precious red coloured Phulkari, prepared and presented by the maternal grandmother of the bride at her wedding function. The triangular designs are embroidered with golden yellow pat by double running stitch, which appears identical on either sides of the cloth. However, a small Nazar buti is embroidered in one corner of the chope to keep off the evil eye.

ii) Subhar :-

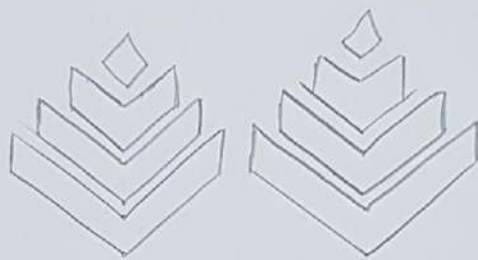
Another rich, gorgeous, red coloured phulkari worn by the bride, during her wedding, at the time of 'Pheras', taking rounds around the holy fire. Though the colour of the base material and floss is the same as that of chope, the area embroidered varied. Subhar has a central and four corner motifs where the center has a group of five motifs and similar ones repeated at the corner.

iii) Til patra :-

It means sprinkled sesame seeds, scarcely embroidered. Small tiny embroidered dots in the body, of an inferior and inexpensive Khaddar is usually presented to the maids during wedding or any other such traditional auspicious occasions.

iv) Nilak :-

As the name suggest, it is a phulkari of blue colour. The farm women use this Khaddar on which embroidery is done with yellow and crimson pat though glaring but exhibits attractive

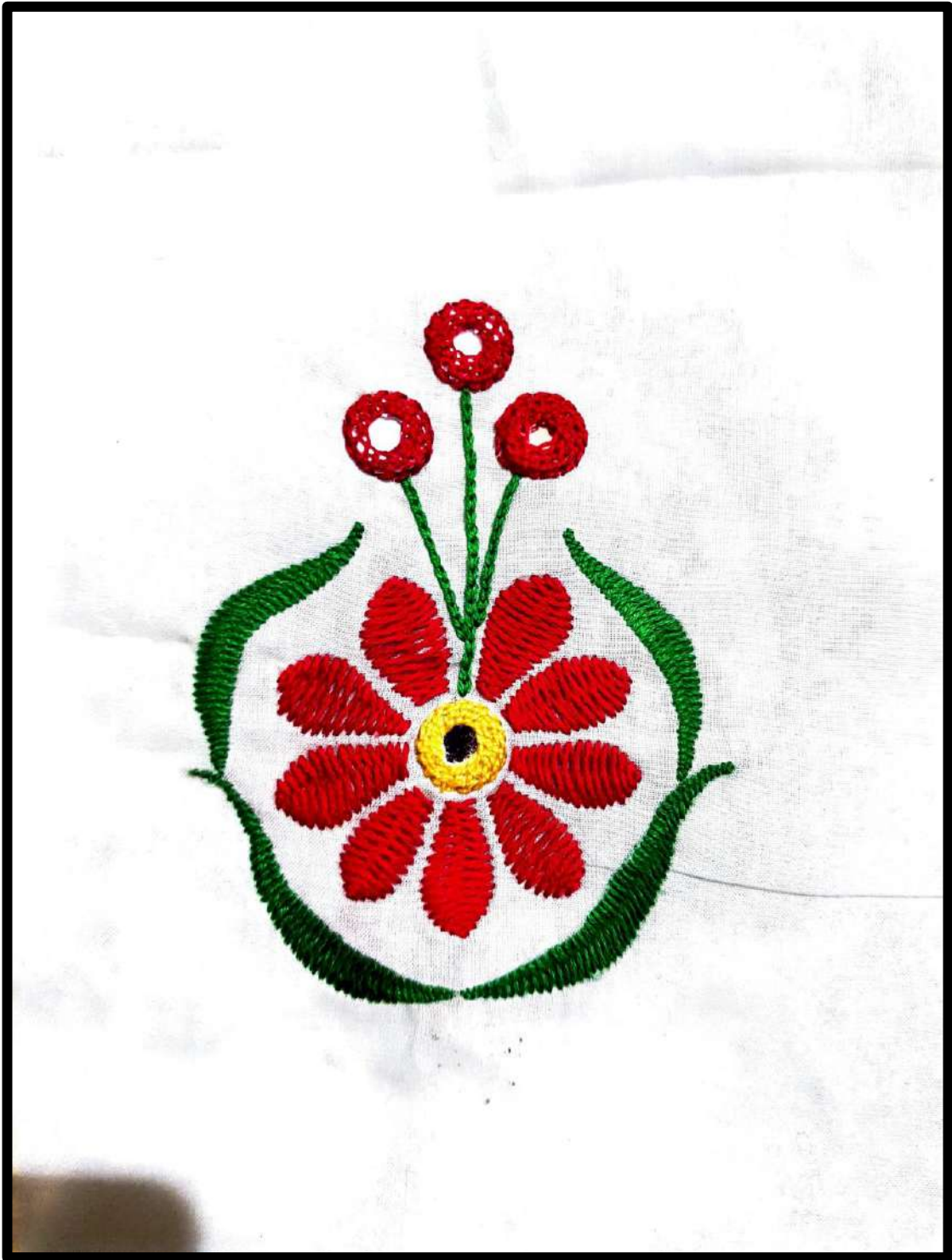


Geometrical
MOTIF



BORDER'S MOTIF

Motifs Used



Mirror Work

- State :- Gujarat (Kutch and Kathiawar)

Mirror work also known as shisha embroidery, is a traditional art of affixing mirrors onto a fabric. It is known as Shisheh (Persian) or Abhala Bharat embroidery. It involves the fixing of small mirrors or other reflecting metal in different shapes.

- Shape Used :-

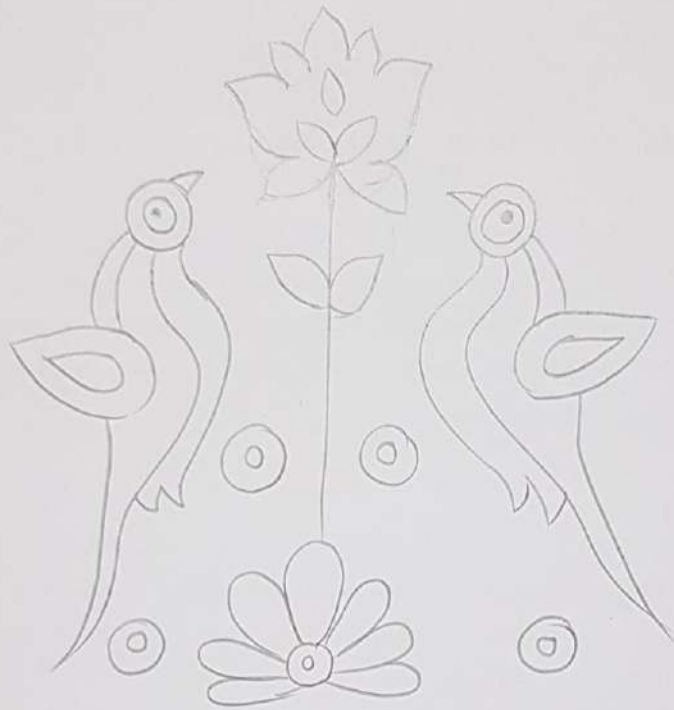
Mirrors of circular shape is popular and traditionally used in wide ranges, though other shapes like square, triangular, or some other geometrical shape like pop polygon, hexagon, also figure in the designs.

- Stitches used :-

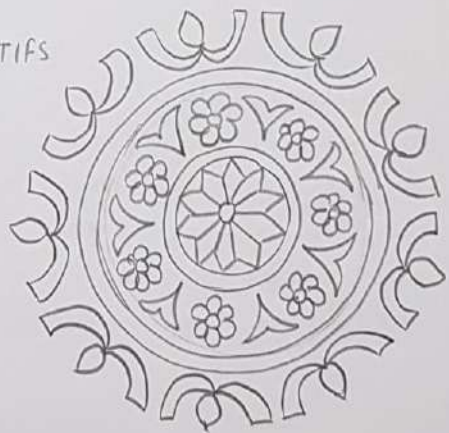
Mirrors are fixed to the fabric by placing the mirrors in the desired places and putting cross stitches over them in a pattern. The patterned stitches not only hold the mirrors in place but additionally contribute to the beauty of the saree as designs. Stitches that are made to hold the mirrors in place are generally chain stitch, backstitch and herringbone and buttonhole stitch.

- Colour Used :-

Traditionally limited colours were used in embroidery of mirror namely blue, red, green and pink. But now these days number of colours are used to decorate the mirror due to the demand in market.



CENTRAL FLORAL MOTIFS



Motifs Used

TITLE _____

DATE _____

- Motifs Used :-

Traditionally, the floral motifs with various shapes, types and colours of foliage, creepers, climbers, tendrils (and) are most common.

- Fabric Used :-

In early times, Cotton fabric of light colours are used to design the mirror embroidery. The current trend is to inset the mirrors on a dark background to bring about a glittering effect especially at a dinner or any evening functions.

- Thread Used :-

Twisted Cotton Thread of red, yellow, blue, green and pink colours are used to design the mirror.

- Articles Made :-

Variety of articles made with different designs are used in daily life. Mirror work can be done on table clothes, Cushion covers, Dress designing, decorative wall hangings, handkerchiefs, Bags etc.

Program - 1

Date.....

/* Write a program using class */

```
#include <iostream.h>
class person
{
char name [30];
int age;
Public:
void getdata (void);
void display (void);
};
void person :: getdata (void)
{
cout << " Enter name :";
cin >> name;
cout << " Enter age :";
cin >> age;
}
int main ()
{
person P;
P. getdata ();
P. display ();
return 0;
}
```

Teacher's Signature

Experiment No.....

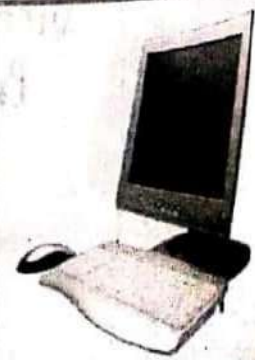
Date.....

Program-1

Output

Enter name : yachna
Enter Age : 21

Name : Yachna
Age : 21



/* Write a program using inline functions
Date.....

```
#include <iostream.h>
using namespace std;
inline float mul (float x, float y)
{
    return (x * y);
}
inline double div (double p, double q)
{
    return (p/q);
}
int main ()
{
    float a = 12.345;
    float b = 9.82;
    cout << mul (a, b) << "\n";
    cout << div (a, b) << "\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Program - 3

pg-2

Date.....

/* write a program using static class member */

```
#include <iostream.h>
class item
{
    static int count;
    int number;
public:
    void get data (void)
    {
        number = a;
        count ++;
    }
    void get count (void)
    {
        cout << "count:";
        cout << count << "\n";
    }
};
int item :: count;
int main ()
{
    item a, b, c;
    a. get count ();
    b. get count ();
}
```

Teacher's Signature

c. get count ();

- a. getdata (100);
- b. getdata (200);
- c. getdata (300);

```
cout << "After reading data" << "\n";  
a. get count ();  
b. get count ();  
c. get count 'c';  
return 0;  
}
```

Teacher's Signature

Experiment No.....

Program -3

Date.....

Output ÷

count : 0

count : 0

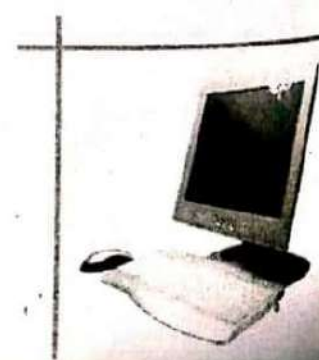
count : 0

After reading data

count : 3

count : 3

count : 3



t1 . Setcode ();

test :: showcount ();

test t3;

t3 . Setcode ();

test :: showcount ();

t1 . Showcode ();

t2 . Showcode ();

t3 . Showcode ();

return 0;

}

Experiment No.....

Program - 4

Date.....

Output ÷

count : 2

count : 3

object member : 1

object member : 2

object member : 3


```
#include <iostream.h>
class employee
{
    char name [30]
    float age;
public:
    void get data (void);
    void put data (void);
};
void employee :: getdata (void)
{
    cout << "Enter name : ";
    cin >> name;
    cout << "Enter age : ";
    cin >> age;
}
void employee :: putdata (void)
{
    cout << "Name : " << name << "\n";
    cout << "age : " << age << "\n";
}
const int size = 3;
int main()
{
```

Program - 6

Experiment No.....

Date.....

Output :-

Point P1 = (1, 1)

Point P2 = (5, 10)

