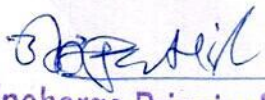


GANDHI EDUCATION SOCIETY KUNDAL'S
KRANTIAGRANI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA, KUNDAL
Certificate programs offered

Sr. No.	Course
1	Basic Course in English Language and Communication
2	Sutra-Sanchlan aani Nivedan
3	Accounting With Tally
4	Travel and Tourism
5	Panchayti Rajya
6	Fundamental of Remote Sensing and GIS
7	Agribusiness Cab
8	Certificate Course in Basic Web Technology
9	Vericomposte
10	Instrumental Methods of Chemical analysis

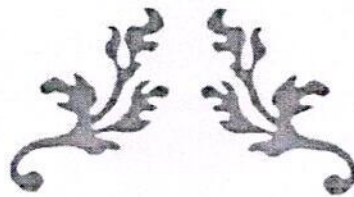



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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



Basic Course in English Language and Communication

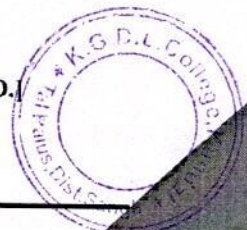
Certificate Course

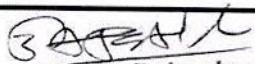


Course Coordinator

Dr D. D. Khaladkar

[MA (English & Philosophy), M.Phil., Ph.D.]




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0

Basic Course in Spoken English

English is a universal language. If you want to learn the world you need to learn the English language. With IT, we can open ourselves to the world and the only way we can connect to the world is through the English language. If you are a business man you would have to learn English to expand your business to overseas. If you are a student, you would have to learn English for a brighter future. If you are a professional, you would have to learn English for the benefit of your career. Even if you are just a street walker, still you need to learn English to understand what's going on in the world. No matter who you are? Learning English is very important. The format of the class would include theory classes on etiquette and manners, grammar & vocabulary. Conversation classes for building fluency! Group discussion classes including debates, thought processing, and language check etc.

CourseGoals

The purpose of the course is to synchronize educational fineness with human excellence, to promote self-development and creativity in a stress free atmosphere, to emphasize on providing the most modern and sophisticated learning environment coupled with the Indian heritage. Moreover, it is to develop a more qualified and learned society. The Goal is to create a society where English speaking capability can be harnessed by each and every individual to increase his/her potential to succeed in their professional and personal life. We seek to liberate the person from his inability to communicate in the corporate language of India, which is English.

Course Objectives


- Frame grammatically correct sentences in English.
- Fluently speak in English in any situation.
- Participate at higher levels in Group Discussions and meetings.
- Able to present your thought's more effectively.
- Present yourself more confidently in personal interviews.
- Participate at higher levels in Group Discussions and meetings.
- Speak in Neutral Accent and also pick-up UK/US Accent

WHY English?

Fluency in English helps you get ahead in life.

25% salary premium for those who are fluent in English.

70% of Indians agree that fluency in English enhance career growth.


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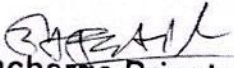
WHY JOIN TO OUR COURSE?

- Tips on improving English.
- A collection of learners' experience on how they learnt English.
- Help with English Grammar.
- Punctuation Rules.
- Vocabulary.
- You will come to know how to overcome Common mistakes non- native English speakers usually make.
- Articles on learning English using your mother tongue.
- How to get that dream job and tips on interview preparation.
- English exercise to test your language skills.



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SYLLABUS



Module I.

Basics of Communication

1. Introduction to communication
2. Building Vocabulary
3. Sentence construction

Module II.

Basic English Grammar

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective
4. Verb
5. Tenses
6. Preposition
7. Articles
8. Conjunction
9. Punctuation
10. Grammar usage in sentences

Module III.

Speaking English for the Real World

1. Everyday communication:
 - Introduction,
 - Shopping
 - Meeting friends
 - Traveling
 - Visiting a doctor
 - Telephonic communication
 - Negotiation
 - At the Movie Theatre
 - At the office
 - Meeting relatives.... etc.

Module IV.

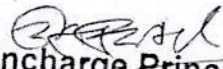
Public Speaking Skills

1. Extempore and Group discussion
2. Email drafting, Business correspondence
3. Avoiding spelling mistakes and mispronunciations
4. Letter writing practice

Module V.

Personality Development

1. Manners & Etiquettes
2. Building confidence and developing presentation skills
3. Dress code and colour pattern


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Module VI.

Interview skills

1. Resume writing
2. Interview question and answers
3. Mock sessions



TASKS

1. Task Phonology of English

Objectives:

- 1] To enable the students to acquire phonetic skills required for oral skills.
- 2] To give ear training to students to help them to listen sounds which are not there in their regional languages.
- 3] To acquaint the students with the phonological structure of modern English.
- 4] To orient the students to word accents and speech rhythm and spoken English.

Topics:

- 1] Phonemes: Consonants, Vowels and Diphthongs
- 2] Phonetic transcription of words and sentences
- 3] Syllables and CVC pattern
- 4] Rules for word accents
- 5] Weak forms and strong forms
- 6] Accent patterns in connected speech
- 7] Intonation: Rising tone, falling tone etc.

2. Task Conversation in English


Objectives:

- 1] To improve communicative competence of the students
- 2] To enable the students to converse in their life situations
- 3] To train the students to use English for the practical purposes.

Topics:

A] Patterns

- 1] Greeting
- 2] Introducing Oneself
- 3] Invitation
- 4] Making Request
- 5] Expressing Gratitude
- 6] Complimenting and Congratulating
- 7] Expressing Sympathy
- 8] Apologizing
- 9] Asking for Information
- 10] Seeking Permission
- 11] Complaining and Expressing Regret


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B) Using English in Real Life Situation

- 1) At the Bank/ post office/ College office
- 2) At the Green Grocer
- 3) At the Temple
- 4) At the College Canteen or Restaurant
- 5) At the Police station
- 6) At the Railway Station/ Bus Station
- 7) At the Medical Shop
- 8) At the Library
- 9) Interviews
- 10) Booking a Room in a Hotel
- 11) At the Travel Agency



3. Task Basic English Grammar

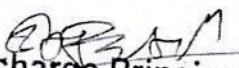
Objectives:

- 1) To acquaint learner with the modern English Usage
- 2) To take remedial steps to correct the errors that enter the learner's Language System while learning English as a foreign language.
- 3) To make them aware of the peculiarities English language.

Topics:

- 1) Parts of speech and their uses
- 2) Word formation
- 3) Tenses and their Uses
- 4) Articles and their uses
- 5) Types of sentences and sentence patterns
- 6) Synonyms and their uses
- 7) Antonyms and their uses




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Progress test 1: Units 1–6

Please do not write in this box.

Marks: 70

Section	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Score									

Time allowed: 70 minutes.

Answer all the questions.

Write your answers on this paper.

NAME: _____

Section A			(10 marks)
Choose the best answer, A, B or C. The first one is an example.			
0	..... is your name?		
	A How B Who C What		C
1	..... old are you?		.....
	A How B Who C What		.....
2	Where ?		
	A you from B you are from C are you from		.....
3	My flat only has two rooms – it's very		
	A small B big C large		.....
4	There aren't windows in this room.		
	A a B any C some		.....
5	Who's man over there? Is he a policeman?		
	A this B that C those		.....
6	How many students in your class?		
	A there is B there are C are there		.....
7	There are lots of here.		
	A tourist B tourists C tourist's		.....
8	My jackets are in the in my bedroom.		
	A cupboard B fridge C cooker		.....
9	It's my mother's birthday today. She's		
	A fourteen B fourth C forty		.....
10	..... is my favourite city.		
	A England B English C London		.....



Progress test 1: Units 1–6

Please do not write in this box.

Marks: 70

Section	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Score									

Time allowed: 70 minutes.

Answer all the questions.

Write your answers on this paper.

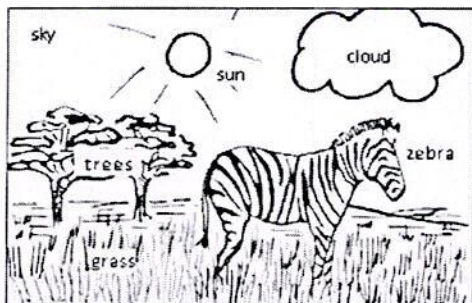
NAME: _____

Section A			(10 marks)
Choose the best answer, A, B or C. The first one is an example.			
0	..... is your name?		C
	A How B Who C What		-----
1	..... old are you?		
	A How B Who C What		-----
2	Where ?		
	A you from B you are from C are you from		-----
3	My flat only has two rooms – it's very		
	A small B big C large		-----
4	There aren't windows in this room.		
	A a B any C some		-----
5	Who's man over there? Is he a policeman?		
	A this B that C those		-----
6	How many students in your class?		
	A there is B there are C are there		-----
7	There are lots of here.		
	A tourist B tourists C tourist's		-----
8	My jackets are in the in my bedroom.		
	A cupboard B fridge C cooker		-----
9	It's my mother's birthday today. She's		
	A fourteen B fourth C forty		-----
10	..... is my favourite city.		
	A England B English C London		-----



Section: B (5 marks)

Look at the picture and imagine the colours. Choose the best colours (A–H) to complete each sentence. The first one is an example.



0. The cloud is D
1. The sun is
2. The sky is
3. The grass and trees are
4. The zebra is and

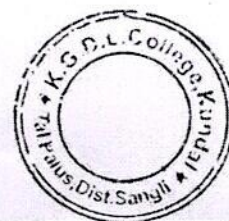
- | | |
|---|--------|
| A | black |
| B | blue |
| C | green |
| D | grey |
| E | pink |
| F | red |
| G | white |
| H | yellow |

Section: C (5 marks)

Complete the five conversations. Choose A, B or C.

EXAMPLE

1	Is this your umbrella?	A Yes, they are.
	.....	B That's true.
	.....	C No, it isn't.
2	Can I have some juice, please?	A Yes, of course.
	.....	B Thank you.
	.....	C Oh, really?
3	Tom – this is my friend Lisa.	A What's her name?
	.....	B I don't know.
	.....	C Hi. How are you?
4	Here's a present for you – happy birthday!	A Please.
	.....	B Thank you.
	.....	C That's all right.
5	What's your address?	A 402 1071.
	.....	B 5, Market Street.



.....	C	Mr and Mrs Brown.
-------	---	-------------------

Section: D (6 marks)

Complete this conversation at a party. What does Mike say to Jill?

Choose the correct letter A–I from the box. The first one has been done for you.

Jill: Hello. Who are you?

Mike: 0 C

Jill: And I'm Jill. Where are you from. Mike?

Mike: 1

Jill: Me too. And are you married?

Mike: 2

Jill: Do you have any children?

Mike: 3

Jill: Really? How old are they?

Mike: 4

Jill: And where's your wife now? At home with the children?

Mike: 5

Jill: But that's Dolores Mitchell!

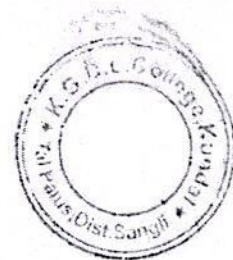
Mike: 6

Jill: Oh! So you're married to Dolores Mitchell ...

A	I'm from London.
B	Are you Dolores Mitchell?
C	Oh, hi. I'm Mike.
D	No, she's here, actually – that's her, over there.
E	Yes, we have two – a girl and a boy.
F	Yes. Yes. I am.
G	Oh, sorry.
H	That's right. And I'm Mike Mitchell.
I	The girl's three, and the boy is just a baby.

Section: E (7 marks)

Read the text, and choose the best words to fill the gaps. The first one has been done for you.



There0..... many men in my family, but there are lots of1..... My2.....have three daughters – me (my name's Jenny), and my two3..... Barbara and Jo. Barbara and Jo aren't married, but I am. My4..... name is Bob. We have five5..... – and they're all girls! And my oldest daughter Liz has a.....6..... girl. She's just one year old, and.....7..... name's Anna.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| 0 | A isn't | B aren't | C am not |
| 1 | A woman | B womans | C women |
| 2 | A mother | B father | C parents |
| 3 | A brothers | B sisters | C parents |
| 4 | A husband | B husbands | C husband's |
| 5 | A children | B babies | C sons |
| 6 | A child | B baby | C son |
| 7 | A his | B her | C its |



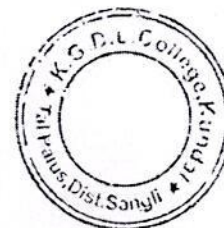
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Section: F (8 marks)

Read the information about three hotels, and answer the questions. Which hotel are the people staying at? Write *Plaza*, *Park* or *Roxy*. The first question has been done for you.

THE PLAZA HOTEL		THE PARK HOTEL		THE ROXY HOTEL	
The Plaza Hotel is right on the beach. All rooms have their own bathroom, phone and TV. They also have a large bed, a sofa and two armchairs, and a large balcony. There are 60 rooms on five floors, and four lifts. The hotel has three restaurants and two swimming pools.		The Park Hotel is in the city centre. It has 25 rooms on four floors. There isn't a lift. The rooms are small, but they have big windows, and there is a desk and chair, and a radio. There are two bathrooms on every floor, and there's a TV room next to the restaurant, on the ground floor.		The Roxy Hotel is near the airport, about 10 km from the city. It has 120 rooms on seven floors, and six lifts. There's a restaurant and a swimming pool. The rooms aren't very large, but all have bathrooms, and some rooms have small balconies. There is a phone, TV and radio in every room.	
0	'There isn't a lift in our hotel.'	.....	Park		
1	'We have a balcony, but it isn't very big.'	.....		
2	'Our room has a TV, but not a radio.'	.....		
3	'The hotel's near all the big shops.'	.....		
4	'The restaurants in our hotel are very good.'	.....		
5	'The rooms are very large.'	.....		
6	'Our room is on the sixth floor.'	.....		
7	'There isn't a toilet or a shower in our room.'			
8	'The hotel's by the sea.'			

Section: G (11 marks)

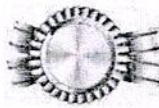


[Signature]
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Gandhi Education Society Kundal's

Krantiagrani G D Babu Lad Mahavidyalaya
Kundal, Dist-Sangli-416309



Basic Course in English Language and Communication
(Certificate Course-2020-21)

This Certificate declares that *Mr./Miss. Rokade Sharal Rajendra* has successfully completed Certificate Course, 'Basic Course in English Language and Communication', conducted by Department of English, Krantiagrani G. D. Babu Lad Mahavidyalaya, Kundal, with a passing score of Grade-B.

Dr. P. B. Lad
I/c. Principal



Dr. B. D. Waghmare
Head, Department of English

Date: 15-10-2020

Dr. D. D. Khaladkar
Course Coordinator,
IQAC Coordinator

Incharge Principal
Krantiagrani Dr.G.D.Babu Lad
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.
Tal.Palus.Dist.Sangli.

क्रांतिअग्रणी जी.डी. बापू लाड महाविद्यालय, कुंडल
मराठी विभाग
प्रमाणपत्र कोर्स



सूत्र संचालन व निवेदन - या प्रमाणपत्र कोर्सचा अभ्यासक्रम

1. उद्देश :-

- 1) भाषा कौशल्ये वाढते.
- 2) आवाजाची जोपासना करणे.
- 3) सूत्र संचालन एक कला म्हणून विकसित करणे.
- 4) आदर्श निवेदन करायला शिकवणे.
- 5) आदर्श सूत्रसंचालक बनवणे.

2. कालावधी - 45 दिवस

(दीड महिना अठवडयातून तीन दिवस रोज घडयाळी दोन तास एकूण 24 तास)

3. प्रवेश पात्रता - 10 वी पास

4. प्रवेश संख्या - किमान 10 - कमाल 40

6. विषयानुसार अभ्यासक्रम घटक

अ) सूत्र संचालन कला, व्याख्या, व्यक्ती सूत्र संचालक आणि त्याचे महत्व

ब) सूत्र संचालनाचे प्रकार इ. 1) राजकीय 2) सामाजिक, 3) सांस्कृतिक, 5) इतर

क) 1) सूत्र संचालकाची गुण वैशिष्टे (कौशल्य) -

वचन, चिंतन, मनन, भाषाशैली, भाषेचा अभ्यास, सभाधीटपणा, आवाज, देहबोली व इतर

2) (दोष) उच्चार, स्पष्टता, वेळेचे नियोजन, वाईट सवयी आणि इतर

ड) सूत्र संचालकांची पूर्व तयारी : कार्यक्रम पत्रिका, स्क्रिप्ट (संहिती लिहणे), संदर्भ गोळाकरणे

इ) सूत्र संचालन प्रात्यक्षिक : लेखन

1) सूच संचालन स्क्रीट रायटींग

2) आवाज साधना (Voice Culture)


3) सादरीकरण, समय सूचकता

(राजकीय, सामाजिक, साहित्यीक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक इतर या विषयीच्या कार्यक्रम पत्रिका व स्क्रीट रायटींग प्रत्येकी एक तयार करणे)

7. परीक्षेचे स्वरूप : लेखी परीक्षा

तोंडी व प्रात्यक्षिक परीक्षा




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‘Accounting with Tally’ Certificate Course

• Objective of this course:

1. This course helps students to work with well-known accounting software i.e. TallyERP.9
2. Student will learn to create company, enter accounting voucher entries including advance voucher entries, do reconcile bank statement, do accrual adjustments, and also print financial statements, etc. in Tally ERP.9software
3. Accounting with Tally certificate course is not just theoretical program, but it also includes continuous practice, to make students ready with required skill for employability in the jobmarket.

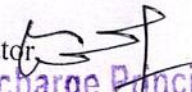
• Syllabus of this course:

No.	Contents to be Covered	Time Durations	
		Theory	Practical
1.	Basics of Accounting, and Accounting Cycle	4 Hours	-
2.	Introduction to Tally, and Company Information	2 Hours	2 Hours
3.	Creating Groups, and Ledger Accounts	2 Hours	2 Hours
4.	Voucher Types, and Voucher Entry – Part I	2 Hours	2 Hours
5.	Practice Session – I	-	2 Hours
6.	Voucher Entry – Part II	-	2 Hours
7.	Closing Entries, and Adjustments	2 Hours	2 Hours
8.	Practice Session – II	-	2 Hours
9.	Debit Note, Credit Note, and Bank Reconciliation Statement	2 Hours	2 Hours
10.	Memorandum, Optional, Post - dated, and Reversing Vouchers	2 Hours	2 Hours
11.	Display, and Print Books / Reports	2 Hours	2 Hours
12.	Revision	2 Hours	2 Hours
13.	Examination	-	3 Hours
Total (45 Hours)		20 Hours	25 Hours

• Outcome from this course:

1. After successfully qualifying practical examination, students will be awarded certificate to work with well-known accounting software i.e. TallyERP.9
2. Student will do by their own create company, enter accounting voucher entries including advance voucher entries, do reconcile bank statement, do accrual adjustments, and also print financial statements, etc. in Tally ERP.9software
3. Students do possess required skill and can also be employed as Tally data entryoperator




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क्रांतिअग्रणी जी. डी. बापू लाड महाविद्यालय, कुंडल

इतिहास विभाग
प्रमाणपत्र कोर्स
ट्रॅव्हल व टुरिझम



अभ्यासक्रम

घटक १ पर्यटन व्यवसायातील प्रवासाची उपयोगीता व पद्धती

- पर्यटन म्हणजे काय, पर्यटनाचे कसा व कोठे केव्हा प्रवास करावा प्रवासाच्या पद्धती
- पर्यटन स्थळांची निवड व महत्त्व
- देशांतर्गत सहली त्यासाठी लागणारी तिकिटे विविध परवाने
- अंतर्गत व बाह्य सहली
- आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन
- यात्रा पद्धती, अंतर्देशीय प्रवास, आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवास
- पासपोर्ट विदेश मंत्रालय
- विमानाची तिकिटे / व्हिसा
- परकीय चलन मिळवण्याचा परवाना
- विमानतळावरील औपचारिकता
- प्रवासातील सामान विदेशी प्रवास करताना देण्याविषयी असणाऱ्या मर्यादा,

विमानतळावर सामान हरविल्यास मिळणारी भरपाई, विविध विमा योजना

- यात्रा संघटना
- आरक्षण शुल्क तिकिटे, आरक्षण पद्धती
- निवासाची पद्धती
- बाजारपेठ, पर्यटनातील सुरक्षितता
- आयकर
- आरोग्य खात्याकडून परवाना, सीमाशुल्क परवाना
- भारतातील संरक्षित स्थळांना भेटी विषय परवाना

घटक २ भारतीय कला व स्थापत्य


- भारतीय स्थापत्य कला
- बौद्ध व जैन स्थापत्यकला
- हिंदू स्थापत्यकला उगम व विकास

उत्तर भारतीय, दक्षिण भारतीय, द्रविडीयन, चालुक्य, इस्लामिक स्थापत्यकला

- भारतीय मूर्तिकला

- पश्चिम भारतीय मूर्तिकार : अजिंठा-वेरूळ माउंट अबू
- दक्षिण भारतीय मूर्तिकला: बदामी, हम्पी, वेल्लूर, कांचीपुरम, तंजावर, मदुराई, चिदंबरम, हळेबीड
- पूर्व भारतीय मूर्तिकला: जगन्नाथपुरी, भुवनेश्वर, कोणार्क
- उत्तर भारतीय मूर्तिकला: खजुराहो, रानपुर, ग्वाल्हेर,
- चित्र पेंटिंग: इतिहास पूर्व, अजंठा, पाली चित्रकला, मुघलकालीन चित्रकला, राजस्थानी व पहाडी चित्रकला
- भारतीय संगीत हस्त नृत्य व इतर कला
- भारतीय बख व हस्तकला प्रांतीय वैशिष्ट्ये
- संगीत कला: शास्त्रीय संगीत व लोकसंगीत
- नृत्य कला
- शास्त्रीय व लोकनृत्य




Incharge Principal
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Babu Lad
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.

क्रांतिअग्रणी जी. डी. बापू लाड महाविद्यालय, कुंडल
इतिहास विभाग
प्रमाणपत्र कोर्स - ट्रॅव्हल व टुरिझम
प्रश्नपत्रिका



सूचना १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.

एकूण गुण १००

२) उजवीकडील कंसातील अंक गुण दर्शवितात.

दिनांक ३०/०३/२०२१

प्रश्न क्र. १ योग्य पर्यायास ✓ अशी खुण करावी.

(२०)

१. भारत पर्यटन सांख्यिकी २०११ नुसार परदेशी पर्यटकांच्या आगमनासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय चेकपोस्ट कोणती नव्हती?
अ) दिल्ली ब) जयपूर क) गोवा ड) हरिदासपूर
२. पन्ना व्याघ्र प्रकल्प पन्ना आणि छतरपूर जिल्ह्यात पसरलेला आहे. हा पठार भाग श्रेणीत येतो.
अ) अरावेली श्रेणी ब) विंध्याचल श्रेणी
क) हिमालयीन श्रेणी ड) काराकोरम पर्वतराजी
३. जागतिक सांस्कृतिक आणि नैसर्गिक महत्त्व असलेल्या साइटचे कॅटलॉग आणि त्यांचे संरक्षण करणारे जागतिक वारसा कार्यक्रम याद्वारे चालविला जातो.
अ) युनेस्को ब) युनेस्को क) डब्ल्यूएचओ ड) यापैकी नाही
४. इतिमाद अल - उदौलाचे (नुरजाहंचा पिता) सुंदर स्मारक शहरात वसलेले आहे.
अ) लाहोर ब) काबूल क) लखनऊ ड) आग्रा
५. जागतिक वारसा म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या क्रमवारीत पुढील यांचा समावेश आहे.
अ) सूर्यमंदिर, कोणार्क ब) ग्रेट लिव्हिंग चोल मंदिरे
क) भीमबेटकाचे रॉक आश्रयस्थान ड) वरील सर्व
६. "शहरीकरण आणि कुटुंब बदल" हे पुस्तक कोणी लिहिले आहे?
अ) इरावती कर्वे ब) एम.एस. गोर क) लीला दुबे ड) आय.पी. देसाई
७. भारतातील सामाजिक स्तरीकरण 'शुद्धता आणि प्रदूषण' यावर आधारित आहे असे कोणी म्हटले आहे?
अ) एम. एन. श्रीनिवास ब) ए. आर. देसाई क) लुई डुमॉंट ड) योगेंद्रसिंग
८. पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार यांनी हॉटेलवाल्यांच्या हॉटेलचे वर्गीकरण आणि मान्यता यासाठी सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी वेब अनुप्रयोग सुरू केले आहे. यासाठी अधिकृत ऑनलाइन पोर्टल आहे:

अ) <https://www.hotelcloud.nic.in>

ब) <https://www.unchm.nic.in>

क) <https://www.thims.gov.in>

ड) <https://www.hracc.gov.in>

९. खालीलपैकी कोणते हेरिटेज हॉटेल आहे?

अ) ताज लेक पॅलेस उदयपुर

ब) ओबेरॉय उदैविलास उदयपुर

क) लीला पॅलेस उदयपुर

ड) रेडिसन ब्लू उदयपुर

१०. काझी नझरुल इस्लाम विमानतळ येथे आहे:

अ) रायपूर ब) दुर्गापूर क) रांची ड) श्रीनगर

प्रश्न क्र. २ पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही चार प्रश्नांची उत्तरे १०० शब्दात लिहा.

(३२)

१. पर्यटन प्रवास पद्धती

२. आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन

३. बौद्ध स्थापत्य कला

४. अजिंठा वेरूळ

५. दक्षिण भारतीय मूर्तीकला

६. भारतीय संगीतकला

प्रश्न क्र. ३ पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही चार प्रश्नांची उत्तरे २०० शब्दात लिहा.

(४८)

१. पर्यटन स्थळांची निवड व महत्त्व विशद करा.

२. देशांतर्गत सहली व त्यासाठीचे परवाने यांची माहिती लिहा.


३. हिंदू स्थापत्य कला उगम व विकास स्पष्ट करा.

४. इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला उगम व विकास स्पष्ट करा.

५. पश्चिम भारतीय मूर्तीकला विशद करा.

६. भारतीय वस्त्र व हस्तकला यांचा उदय व विकास स्पष्ट करा.




Incharge Principal
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Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.

Certificate Course In Panchayati Rajya -- Syllabus for short term course.



पंचायती राज्य --अभ्यासक्रम

पंचायती राज्य (स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था) ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी →

भारतातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाचा विकास

- १) बलवंतराय मेहता समिती.
- २) वसंतराव नाईक समिती
- ३) पी. बी. पाटील समिती

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था (ग्रामीण)

- १) ग्रामपंचायत (gram panchayat)
- २) पंचायत समिती (panchayat samiti)
- ३) जिल्हा परिषद (zilla parishad)

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था (नागरी)

- १) नगरपालिका
- २) महानगरपालिका

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था (ग्रामीण)

७३ वी घटनादुरुस्ती तरतूद

- १) ग्रामपंचायत (Gram Panchayat) - रचना, अधिकार आणि कार्ये.

ग्रामपंचायत आणि ग्रामसभा

ग्रामपंचायत - रचना , पात्रता , राखीव जागा , ग्रामपंचायतीचा कार्यकाळ , ग्रामपंचायतीचे विसर्जन ,

सरपंच, उपसरपंच, ग्रामसेवक, ग्रामपंचायतीची उत्पन्नाची साधने, ग्रामपंचायतीचे अधिकार व कार्ये.

ग्रामसभा



२) पंचायत समिती (Panchayat Samiti) रचना, अधिकार आणि कार्ये.

पंचायत समिती- रचना , पात्रता , राखीव जागा , पंचायत समितीचा कार्यकाळ , पंचायत समितीचे विसर्जन ,

पदाधिकारी -- सभापती व उपसभापती

गटविकास अधिकारी (B.D.O.) अधिकार आणि कार्ये.

पंचायत समितीचे--अधिकार आणि कार्ये.

३) जिल्हा परिषद (Zilla Parishad) रचना, अधिकार आणि कार्ये.

रचना , पात्रता , राखीव जागा , जिल्हा परिषदेचा कार्यकाळ , जिल्हा परिषदेचे विसर्जन, आरक्षण,

जिल्हा परिषदेचे-- पदाधिकारी--अध्यक्ष व उपाध्यक्ष

जिल्हा परिषदेचे अधिकार आणि कार्ये.

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी - (C.E.O.) अधिकार आणि कार्ये.

जिल्हा परिषदेच्या समित्या

जिल्हा परिषदेच्या उत्पन्नाची साधने

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था (नागरी)



- १) नगर पालिका (Municipal Council)
- २) महानगरपालिका (Municipal Corporation)

७४ वी घटनादुरुस्ती तरतूद

- १) नगर पालिका (नगरपरिषद) -- रचना,अधिकार आणि कार्ये.

रचना , पात्रता ,राखीव जागा , नगर पालिकेचा कार्यकाल ,नगर पालिकेचे विसर्जन

नगर पालिकेचे पदाधिकारी--नगराध्यक्ष व उपनगराध्यक्ष

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (C.O.)

नगरपरिषदेच्या समित्या

नगरपरिषदेचे आवश्यक कार्ये

नगरपरिषदेचे ऐच्छिक कार्ये

नगरपरिषदेची उत्पन्नाची साधने

- २) महानगरपालिका (Municipal Corporation) रचना,अधिकार आणि कार्ये

रचना , पात्रता ,राखीव जागा , महानगर पालिकेचा कार्यकाल ,महानगर पालिकेचे विसर्जन

महानगर पालिकेचे पदाधिकारी- महापौर व उपमहापौर

नगर आयुक्त (Municipal Commissioner)

महानगर पालिकेच्या समित्या

महानगर पालिकेची आवश्यक कार्ये

महानगरपालिकेची ऐच्छिक कार्ये



Krantiagrni G.D.Bapu Lad Mahavidyalaya, Kundal



B.A. II

Department: Geography

Syllabus

Short Term Course: Fundamental of Remote Sensing and GIS

Unit 1. Fundamentals of Remote Sensing

Definition and scope of remote sensing; History and development of remote sensing technology; Electromagnetic radiation (EMR) and electromagnetic spectrum; EMR interaction with atmosphere and earth surface; Atmospheric window and spectral reflectance curve; Resolutions in remote sensing; Types of remote sensing

Unit 2. Fundamentals of GIS

Definition of GIS, History and development of GIS, Components of GIS, Hardwares and Softwares, GIS operations, Future of GIS. Types of Geographic data; Raster and Vector data model: Advantages and Disadvantages

Unit 3. Application of Remote Sensing and GIS

Urban and Regional planning, Water resource management, Soil resource Management, Agriculture & Crop Monitoring, Forestry and Environment, Public utilities, Land use/ land cover mapping, Landform analysis and Natural hazards assessment.


Incharge Principal
Krantiagrni Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.



STC 2020-21

Krantiagrani G.D.Bapu Lad Mahavidyalaya, Kundal

B.A. II 2020-21 Department: Geography

Short Term Course: Fundamental of Remote Sensing and GIS

Date: 11/05/2021 Time 9.00 to 10.00 am Total Marks : 50

1. All questions are compulsory 2. Each question carry 2 marks

* Required

1. Name of Student *

2. 1. Remote Sensing is unique because it provides:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- A. Synoptic view
- B. Special information
- C. Superior information
- D. Encrypted information

3. 2. In geographic coordinate system 1° at equator is equivalent to:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- A. 43.49km
- B. 78.71km
- C. 111.32km
- D. 102.47km



4. 3. GIS, Remote Sensing and GPS technologies are:

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Generic, digital and spatial
- (b) Manual, spatial and digital
- (c) Analogue, manual and spatial
- (d) Generic, analogue and spatial

5. 4. Apart from location, GPS data can also be used for:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Precise timing
- (b) Frequency calibration
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

6. 5. A perfectly black body:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Is a diffuse emitter
- (b) Absorbs all the radiations of every wave lengths
- (c) Emits power of every wave length
- (d) All the above



7. 6. The shape of a pixel of an image can only be:

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Rectangular
- (b) Circular
- (c) Square
- (d) Triangle

8. 7. Vegetation with more chlorophyll will reflect more:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Ultraviolet energy
- (b) Emitted energy
- (c) Near-infrared
- (d) Thermal infrared

9. 8. Repetitive observations of the same area at equal interval of time, are useful to monitor the dynamic phenomena:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Lithology
- (b) Vegetative cover
- (c) Buildings
- (d) Groundwater



10. 9. The altitudinal distance of a geostationary satellite from the earth is about:

Mark only one oval.

- (a) 26, 000 km
 (b) 30, 000 km
 (c) 36, 000 km
 (d) 44, 000 km

11. 10. . A passive sensor uses:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Sun as the source of energy
 (b) Flash light as a source of energy
 (c) Its own source of energy
 (d) None of these

12. 11. Global Positioning Service (GPS) is based on a principle called:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Transmission
 (b) Trilateration
 (c) Obliteration
 (d) Globalization

13. 12. The process of examining a remote sensing image and manually identifying the features in that image is called:



Mark only one oval.

- (a) Image interpretation
- (b) Image classification
- (c) Image building
- (d) Image compression

14. 13. RESOURCESAT-1 was launched in 2003 by:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- (a) USA
- (b) India
- (c) China
- (d) Russia

15. 14. An 8-bits image can have total number of pixel values:

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- (a) 64
- (b) 128
- (c) 256
- (d) 65536



16. 15. In false colour composite (FCC) image healthy vegetation appears:

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Blue
- (b) Red
- (c) Green
- (d) Orange

17. 16. GIS stands for

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- a. Geographic Information System
- b. Generic Information System
- c. Geological Information System
- d. Geographic Information Sharing

18. 17. GIS deals with which kind of data

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- a. Numeric data
- b. Binary data
- c. Spatial data
- d. Complex data



19. 18. TIN stands for

Mark only one oval.

- a. Traffic Internet Network
- b. Triangulated Irregular Network
- c. Temporal Interest Network
- d. Temperature Interface Node

20. 19. Which of the following are full-fledged GIS packages

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- a. ILWIS
- b. GeoMedia
- c. ArcGIS
- d. All of the above

21. 20. DBMS stands for

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- a. Database Management System
- b. Database Monitoring System
- c. Database Manufacturing System
- d. Database Mixing Station



22. 21 The following are the examples of 'geographic fields'

Mark only one oval.

- a. Air temperature
- b. Barometric pressure
- c. Elevation
- d. All of the above

23. 22. Which of the following is related to GIS

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- a. Euclidean space
- b. Ramanujan space
- c. Pythagorian space
- d. None of the above

24. 23. 'Spatial databases' are also known as

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- a. Geodatabases
- b. Monodatabases
- c. Concurrent databases
- d. None of the above



25. 24. The information in GIS is entered and stored as

Mark only one oval.

- A. panels
- B. layers
- C. single panel
- D. dual-panel

26. 25. The user can use GIS to make

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- A. complex analyses only
- B. display maps only
- C. complex analyses and display maps
- D. none of these

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Gandhi Education Society Kundal's

KRANTIAGRANI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA, KUNDAL

NAAC REACCREDITED 'B'



Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. _____ of _____
has successfully completed a short term course in "Fundamental of Remote Sensing and GIS", organized by
department of Geography, the during the academic year 2020-21.

Date:

Dr. S. G. Chavare

Program Coordinator

Dr. P. B. Lad

I/C Principal




Incharge Principal
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.

Gandhi Education Society's
KRANTIAGRANI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA, KUNDAL
Department of Economics
THE CERTIFICATE COURSE IN AGRI. BUSINESS CAB



1. INTRODUCTION –

This has compelled to adopt a holistic approach in the University course curriculum. Very recently the University has adopted the UGC's new model curriculum. As a part of it, the Board of Studies in Economics with practical dimensions has developed the Bridge Courses in Economics for Undergraduate Classes. Economic Science is a very appealing and applied science useful in every walk of human life. The CAB Courses in Economics for UG level. Classes are expected to meet the emerging requirements of the labour market and the professional entrepreneurs.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE BRIDGE COURSES

1. The courses will help in setting the bridge between professionalisms and academics
2. The courses will be more employable and motivating for creating outstanding entrepreneurial abilities.
3. The courses are designed to introduce recent development in the respective areas having practical significance.

3. THE COURSE STRUCTURE

A Certificate Course in Agribusiness.

CAB paper 1 – Introduction to Agribusiness.

CAB paper 2 – Resource Management.

CAB paper 3 – marketing of farm produce.

4. NATURE OF COURSES CURRICULUMN.

The courses mentioned above are the certificate courses. A student studying in the college can also simultaneously complete one of the courses during his study in the college.

5. DURATION.

The certificate course will be of 5 weeks commencing from August to September. The course curriculum will be conducted in both morning and evening sessions as per the

convenience of the college. There will be one lecture sessions and one seminar /Field work session per paper per week



6. ELIGIBILITY.

Student / Persons:

a) Enrolled for Part I, II, III of the graduation courses of any faculty in the college, where the courses are conducted.

b) Who have completed their graduation in any faculty.

c) of other local or nearby colleges enrolled for Part I, II, III of the graduation courses in any faculty.

d) Employed graduates (in any faculty) in Govt./ Semi Govt./ Private organization .

7. ADMISSION PROCEDURE. Admission to the courses shall be on merit in the Common Entrance Test conducted by the college. The content of entrance test shall include Gen. Knowledge, subject knowledge, general aptitude and intelligence, simple mathematical/statistical tools & techniques and current affairs. The Common Entrance Test will be of 100 marks with 300 hours duration. Reservation policies of the state & central Govt. should strictly be followed.

8. INTAKE CAPACITY.

The intake capacity for each course is 30. Out of these 30 seats 20 are reserved for regular students of the respective college, 5 are reserved for past & local students and 5 are reserved for employed persons vacant seats can be filled up from the category of regular students.

9. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

The medium of instruction for the courses shall be English and Marathi. The medium of instruction for a Certificate Course in Computer Application in Economic Analysis and a Certificate Course in Export Management shall be English/ Marathi. While, the medium of instruction for a Certificate Course in Agri Business and a Certificate Course in Rural Banking shall be in Marathi and English.

10. FEE STRUCTURE.

The courses are self supporting in nature.

AWARD OF CERTIFICATE

The student shall be eligible for the award of the respective course certificate after he/she has successfully completed all the prescribed course programme and has secured a minimum of 50 per cent marks in paper.



12. MAXIMUM TIME LIMIT FOR COMPLETING THE COURSE.

It is mandatory on the part of each student to complete a particular course programme within a period of one years from the **date of admission**

13. DISCIPLINARY RULES. Disciplinary rules of the college are applicable to these courses

SYLLABUS FOR THE CERTIFICATE COURSE IN AGRI. BUSINESS

CAB 1 Introduction to Agri. Business

1. Scope, nature and significance agricultural business. Role of agriculture in the economy.
2. Agro industries, Sugar industry, Oilseeds, Dairy processing, seed industry, Fertiliser industry.
3. Importance of horticulture and floriculture, Processing of horticulture produce and floriculture, medicinal plants. Production and marketing, of sericulture, silk products, garment industry & M.F.A.
4. G.M. crop & their marketing, Buffer stock, organic farming. Notional Agricultural Policy of Govt. of India- WTO and AOA – Agricultural Patenting. Farming systems – Corporate, Contract, and Precision.

Reference:

1. Desai R.G., Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Nagpur, 1998.
2. Soni.R.N., Leading issues in Agricultural Economics, ShobanLalNagia Chand & co., New Delhi.
3. Sadhu & Singh, Fundamental of Agriclultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Memoria, C.B. Agricultural Problem of India, KitabMahal, New Delhi.
5. Acharya, J., Sericulture and Development, Indian Pub. Distributors, Delhi. 1993.
6. Abdul Aziz and Hanumappa, H.G., Silk industry, Problem and Prospects, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Various Reports of APEDA, National Horticulture Board (NHB) & Director of Horticulture.

CAB Paper – 2 Resources Management.

1. Land Resource : Land utilization, cropping pattern, land degradation, soil salinity, soil testing.
2. Water Resources : Water availability and potentiality, irrigation, well surface, rube wells, canal, Methods of water use : sprinkler, drip, policies for development of irrigation.
3. Farm Management : meaning, definitions, principles, production, farm records, farm planning, farm budgeting.
4. Production factors: laws of return, optimal factor combination. Demand forecasting, cost concepts. Role of CACP.

References:



1. Desai R.G., Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Nagpur, 1998.
2. Soni, R.N., Leading issues in Agricultural Economics, ShobanLalNagia Chand & Co., New Delhi.
3. Memoria, C.B., Agricultural Problem of India, KitabMahal, New Delhi.
4. Sadhu & Singh, Fundamental of Agricultural Economics, Himalay Publishing House,
5. Misra&Puri, Indian Economy. UG (Bridge Course) Economics – Pg No.
6. S.S. Acharya and N.L. Agrawal Agricultural Marketing in India
7. C.B. Memorial and R.L.,Joshi.- Principles and Practice of Marketing in India:
8. RuddarDatt and Sundharam. Indian Economy,
9. R.K. Tandon and S.P.Dhondval. Principle and Methods of Farm Management.
10. Joshi and Kapur, Principles of Farm Management.
11. Sadhu & Singh, Fundamental of Agricultural Economcs, Himalaya Publishing House
12. Singh & Sadhu, Agricultural Problem of India, Himalaya Publishin House
13. Soni, R.N., Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, ShobanLalNagia Chand & Co., New Delhi. UG (Bridge Course) Economics –

CAB Paper - III Marketing of Agricultural Produce

1. Marketing function, Marketing channels, Sale of food grain / fruits and Vegetable. Standardization of products. Packing and transport.
2. Agricultural Regulated Marketing: Functions of regulated marketing, Progress of regulated marketing, Export seasons.
3. Agri. Co-operative Marketing : Functions of agri. Co-op. marketing, progress of agri co-op marketing, Production Technology & Marketing. (Pre& post harvesting) . Foreign trade of agricultural commodities, Export and Import, Export procedures, Documentation and other formalities. Crop insurance and Kisan Credit Cards, EEC Quality Standards.

References:

1. Desai, R.G. Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Nagpur, 1998.
2. Soni. R.N., Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, ShobanlalNagia Chand & Co., New Delhi.
3. Saxena H.M., Ragulated Agricultural Markets
4. Govil&Tripathi, Agricultural Economy of India
5. Mathur, Co-operation in India
6. Memoria, C.B., Agricultural Problem of India, KitabMahal, New Delhi.
7. Acharya S.S. and N.L. Agarwal, Agricultural Marketing in India.
8. RuddarDatt and K.P.M. Sudharam, Indian Economy



OUT COMES OF CERTIFICATE COURSE IN AGRI. BUSINESS

The certificate course in agri. Business has been Courses in Economics for Undergraduate Classes. Economic is a very appealing and applied science useful in every walk of human life. The CAB Courses in Economics for UG level, its outcomes are under

1. The course helped build professionalism.
2. The course is motivated to create more employable and better entrepreneurial potential.
3. The curriculum has become important for the recent development in the field of agriculture.
4. The course helped in creating employment in agriculture.


Incharge Principal
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Babu Lad
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.
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Activity Report with Aim and objectives

Activity Name-Addon/Certificate course –Basic Web Technology

Venue-KGDBLM, Kundal

In IT sector lots of new technology and trends are comes. BCA student needs to improve their knowledge about latest web technology and software developing techniques. That course include the basic information about web technology.

Aims and Objectives of Basic Web Technology course-

1. Improve the coding skill of students.
2. To impart theoretical and practical knowledge of web development.
3. To identifies the opportunities in IT Sector.

In course duration student learn the knowledge about that all factors with good practical work.



Year 2019-20

KRANTIAGRANI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA, KUNDAL.

Certificate Course in Basic Web Technology Year 2019-20

Syllabus

Chapter 1-Introduction to HTML

(15 hour)

Introduction to HTML, What is HTML and Where did it come from?, HTML Syntax, Semantic Markup, Structure of HTML Documents, Quick Tour of HTML Elements, Table creation, font tag
, <HR>., <Marquee>, Hyperlink, <A> Image and Image maps, , <MAP>, <AREA>.

Tables: table tags, aligning entire table, alignment of row, cell and contents, table attributes, background color setting, width, adding a border, spacing within a cell, spacing between the cells, rowspan and colspan, Table Sections and column properties. Insert audio and video files-

<BGSOUND><EMBED>,

Chapter 2-Introduction to CSS

(10 hour)

Introduction to CSS, What is CSS, CSS Syntax, Location of Styles, Selectors, The Cascade: How Styles Interact, The Box Model, CSS Text Styling. inline, internal and external style sheet <link> <STYLE>, CSS selector- element, id, class, group. Cross Browser Testing.

Chapter 3-Introduction to Jscript

(10 hour)

JavaScript: Client-Side Scripting, What is JavaScript and What can it do?, JavaScript Design Principles, Where does JavaScript Go?, Syntax, JavaScript Objects, The Document Object Model (DOM), JavaScript Events, Forms, Introduction to Server-Side Development with PHP, What is Server-Side Development, A Web Server's Responsibilities, Quick Tour of PHP, Program Control, Functions



Incharge Principal
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Bapu Lad
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.
Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.

Name:- Khurashre Tejal Vijay

KRANTIAGRANI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA, KUNDAL
Certificate course in Basic Web Technology Year-2019-20

Date: 10



INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory

1: Which of the following is a container?

A.<SELECT>

B.<BODY>

C.<INPUT>

D.Both (a) and (b)

- D

2: The attribute, which define the relationship between current document and HREF'ed URL is

A.REL

B.URL

C.REV

D.all of these

- B

3: <DT> tag is designed to fit a single line of our web page but <DD> tag will accept a

A.line of text

B.full paragraph

C.word

D.request

- B

4: Character encoding is

A.method used to represent numbers in a character

B.method used to represent character in a number

C.a system that consists of a code which pairs each character with a pattern, sequence of natural numbers or electrical pulse in order to transmit the data

D.none of these

= C

5: Correct HTML to left align the content inside a table cell is

A.<tdleft>

B.<td ralign = "left" >

C.<td align = "left">

D.<td leftalign>

- C

6: The tag which allows you to rest other HTML tags within the description is

A.<TH>

B.<TD>



C.<TR>

D.<CAPTION>

d

7: <Base> tag is designed to appear only between

A.<HEAD>

B.<TITLE>

C.<BODY>

D.<FORM>

B

8: How can you open a link in a new browser window?

A.

B.

C.

D.

B

9: A much better approach to establish the base URL is to use

A.BASE element

B.HEAD element

C.both (a) and (b)

D.none of these

- A

10: The tag used to create a new list item and also include a hyperlink is

A.

B.<DL>

C.<DD>

D.

- A

11: Can the element <First> be replaced with <first>

A.No, they represent different elements altogether

B.Both are same

C.First is correct only

D.first is only correct

- B

12: Any part of the graphic that is not included in another hot zone is considered to be part of

A.rect

B.point

C.default

D.Polygon

- C

13: Which of the tag is used to creates a number list?

A.



B.

✓ C. and

- C

D.None of these

14: <INPUT> is

A.format tag

B.empty tag

✓ C.both (a) and (b)

- B

D.none of these

15. HTML stands for?

✓ A. Hyper Text Markup Language

B. High Text Markup Language

C. Hyper Tabular Markup Language

D. None of these

- A

16.which of the following tag is used to mark a begining of paragraph ?

A.<TD>

✗ B.

C.<P>

- B

D.<TR>

17: From which tag descriptive list starts ?

A.<LL>

✓ B.<DD>

C.<DL>

- C

D.<DS>

18.Correct HTML tag for the largest heading is

A.<head>

✓ B.<h6>

C.<heading>

D.<h1>

- A

19: The attribute of <form> tag

A.Method

B.Action

✓ C.Both (a)&(b)

- C

D.None of these

20: Markup tags tell the web browser



B.

✓ C. and

D.None of these

C

14: <INPUT> is

A.format tag

✓ B.empty tag

C.both (a) and (b)

D.none of these

B

15. HTML stands for?

✓ A. Hyper Text Markup Language

B. High Text Markup Language

C. Hyper Tabular Markup Language

D. None of these

A

16. which of the following tag is used to mark a beginning of paragraph ?

A.<TD>

B.

X C.<P>

D.<TR>

A

17: From which tag descriptive list starts ?

A.<LL>

✓ B.<DD>

C.<DL>

D.<DS>

C

18. Correct HTML tag for the largest heading is

A.<head>

✓ B.<h6>

C.<heading>

D.<h1>

A

19: The attribute of <form> tag

A.Method

✓ B.Action

C.Both (a)&(b)

D.None of these

C

20: Markup tags tell the web browser

A.How to organise the page

B.How to display the page

B

C.How to display message box on page

None of these

21. www is based on which model?

A. Local-server

B.Client-Server

B

C..3-Tier

D.None of these

22: What are Empty elements and is it valid?

A.No, there is no such terms as Empty Element

B.Empty elements are element with no data

- A

C.No, it is not valid to use Empty Element

D.None of these

23: Which of the following attributes of text box control allow to limit the maximum character?

A.size

B.len

C.maxlength

- C

D.all of these

24: Web pages starts with which of the following tag?

A.<Body>

B.<Title>

C.<HTML>

- C

D.<Form>

25: HTML is a subset of

A.SGMT

B.SGML

C.SGMD

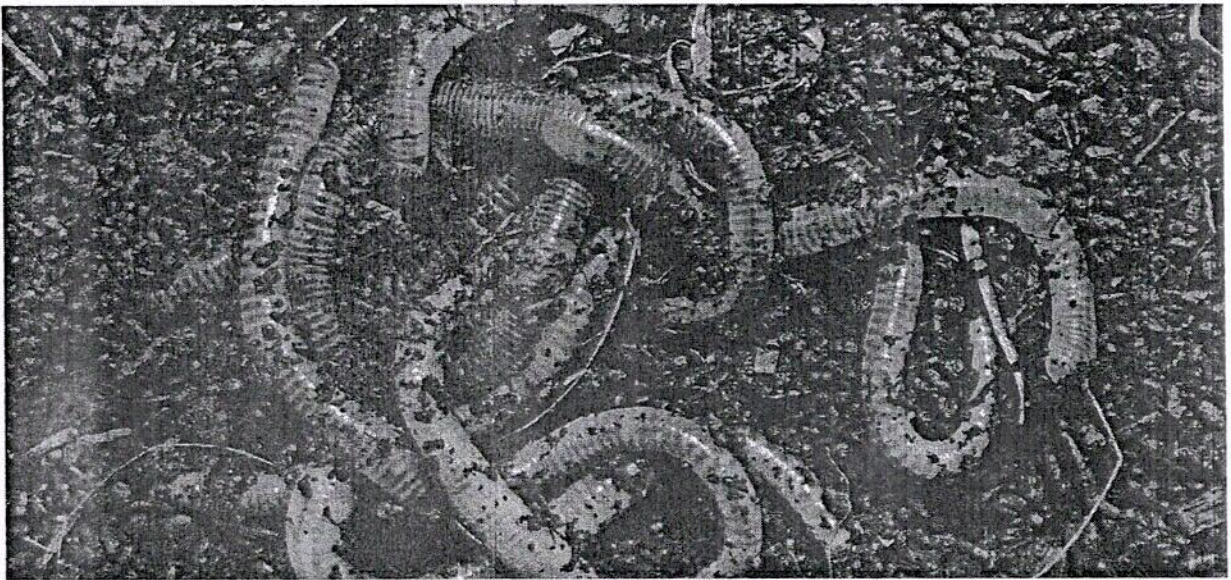
- B

D.None of these





CARRIER ORIENTED COURSE VERMICOMPOST



KRANTIAGRANI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA, KUNDAL

Certificate Course Sericulture subject-Zoology

Year-2020-2021



Sericulture

Sericulture means cultivation of silk through rearing of silk worm. The technique involves planting of plants on which the silkworm grows, production of cocoons, reeling and spinning of cocoon for production of yarn. The word silk sounds so luxurious and classic. The luster and elegance of silk is so outstanding and it cannot be compared with any other fabric. As long as our desire for silk garments continues, the demand for sericulture will remain active. Silk is known to be the queen of textile and the naturally produced animal fibre.

Objectives of this course

To introduce the concepts of origin, growth and study of Sericulture as science.

To acquaint the general aspects of Sericulture industry.

To understand the scientific approach of mulberry.

the students in identifying the diseases and pests of the mulberry plant.

- It also involves giving students a thorough knowledge about the cultivation of mulberry, maintenance of the farm, seed technology, silkworm rearing and silk reeling.
- Students get to learn about the quality of various things like leaf, seed cocoon, commercial cocoon and fibre so that they can get maximum return when actually practiced.
- We get to learn about the various skills that are necessary for self employment in the mulberry and seed production.
- This course gives us employment and job opportunities in the public, private and government sector.

KRANTIAGRANI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA, KUNDAL

Certificate Course Sericulture subject-Zoology

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SYALLABUS UNIT - I

1. Introduction to Sericulture – Definition, origin and history, spread of sericulture – distribution of Sericulture in the world. Components of sericulture – Mulberry cultivation – Silkworm rearing – Silkworm egg production – Silk reeling and Weaving – end products of each component and their economic importance.

2. Importance of Sericulture in rural development and Indian economy – employment generation in different components - role of women in Sericulture.

3. Global Silk Scenario: Silk production in India, China and Japan – past and present. Tropical and Temperate sericulture – advantages and disadvantages.

4. Sericultural practices in India: Concepts of traditional and non-traditional – meaning, traditional practices and areas – merits and demerits. Types of silks produced in India: Mulberry and non-mulberry silkworms – their food plants - distribution in Karnataka.

UNIT – II

1. Study of soils: Definition - process of soil formation - types of soils - classification of soils in brief. Suitable soil for moriculture.

2. Soil properties: Soil profile – texture – structure - permeability – soil air - soil temperature - soil water and soil micro organisms.

Soil reaction: Soil PH – alkalinity – acidity – characters of alkaline soils and saline soils – remedial measures. 4. Taxonomy of mulberry – popular cultivars in Karnataka and in India.

Unit III

Chawki rearing: Preparation and methods of brushing – advantages and disadvantages. Methods of chawki rearing – Optimum environmental conditions – selection of leaves – Methods and frequency of feeding, bed cleaning and spacing – care during moulting.

2. Late age silkworm rearing: Methods – Optimum environmental conditions – selection of leaves – methods and frequency of feeding – merits and demerits – methods and frequency of bed cleaning – spacing - care during moulting.




3. Spinning and Mounting: Spinning behaviour of silkworm – Identification of spinning larva – Environmental requirements during spinning – Types of mountages – reasons for defective cocoons formation.

PRACTICAL

- Life cycle of Bombyx Mori, morphology of egg, larva, pupa and adult.
- Study of Leaf spot / leaf rust / powdery mildew diseased mulberry leaf.
- Study of different types of soils
- Silk moth (male / female), pupa (male / female) of Bombyx mori.
- Types of eggs.
- Study of bombax mori and mulberry plant

Submissions: • Herbarium (01 number)

Journal


Incharge Principal
Krantiagrani Dr. G. D. Babu Lad
Mahavidyalaya, Kundal.
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Paper – sericulture

Marks-50

Date- 3/4/2021



Q.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

10 marks

- The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called
(a) cocoon (b) silk (c) sericulture (d) silviculture
- Which of the following is not a type of silk?
(a) Mulberry silk (b) Tassar silk (c) Mooga silk (d) Moth silk
- Paheli wanted to buy a gift made of animal fibre obtained without killing the animal. Which of the following would be the right gift for her to buy?
(a) Woollen shawl (b) Silk scarf (c) Animal fur cap (d) Leather jacket
- Silk fibre is obtained from
(a) fleece of sheep (b) cotton ball (c) cocoon (d) shiny jute stalk
- Wool fibre cannot be obtained from which of the following?
(a) Goat (b) Llama (c) Alpaca (d) Moth
- Selective breeding is a process of
(a) selecting the offsprings with desired properties. (b) selecting the parents with desired properties. (c) selecting an area for breeding. (d) selecting fine hair for good quality wool.
- The general process that takes place at a sheep shearing shed is (a) removal of fleece. (b) separating hair of different textures. (c) washing of sheep fibre to remove grease. (d) rolling of sheep fibre into yarn.
- The term sericulture is used for
(a) culture of bacteria. (b) rearing of silkworm. (c) making silk fabric from silk yarn. (d) production of sarees.
- Reeling of silk is (a) a process of making silk reels. (b) spinning of silk fibres. (c) weaving of silk cloth. (d) the process of taking silk threads from cocoon.
- Silkworms secrete fibre made of
(a) fat (b) cellulose (c) protein (d) nylon

Q.2 State whether the following statements are True or False. If false, correct them. 5 marks

- Silkworms are caterpillars of silk moth.
- In India, camels and goats are generally reared for obtaining wool.
- The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called silviculture.
- In the process of obtaining wool from fleece, sorting is done after scouring.
- Yak hair are not used to make woollen fabric.



Q.3 Short answer questions


15 marks

1. Explain sericulture in the India
2. Importance of Sericulture in rural development and Indian economy
3. Tropical and Temperate sericulture – advantages and disadvantages.
4. Describe mulberry silkworms – their food plants
5. Brief an account Suitable soil for sericulture

Q. 4 Long answer questions

20 Marks

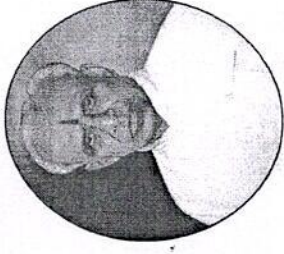
1. Describe the life history of silk moth with the help of figures of various stages.
2. Preparation and methods of brushing – advantages and disadvantages. Methods of chawki rearing
3. Describe Types of mountages – reasons for defective cocoons formation.
4. Explain Importance of Sericulture in rural development and Indian economy – employment generation in different components - role of women in Sericulture.


Incharge Principal
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KRANTIAGRANI G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA, KUNDAL

NAAC REACCREDITED 'B'



Certificate



This is to certify that Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. _____ of _____
has successfully completed a short term course in "Sericulture", organized by department of Zoology, the
during the academic year _____.

Date:

Lad S. B.

Program Coordinator

Dr. P. B. B. Lad

I/C Principal

Krantiagrani G. D. Babu Lad Mahavidyalaya, Kundal



COC-Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis

Year 2020-21

Syllabus

Unit 1- Basic concepts in Chemistry

(7)

Introduction-Definition and explanation of important basic terms-

Solutions, solute, solvent, binary solution, dilute solutions, concentrated solutions

With their examples.

Normality(N), molarity(M), molality(m), mole fraction (X). Equivalent weight, molecular weight, with their formulae.

Unit 2-Conductometry(6)

Introduction, principle, definition and unit, specific conductance, equivalence conductance, molar conductance, relations between specific conductance and molar conductance, relation between specific conductance and equivalent conductance, experimental procedure for determination of conductance. Applications of conductometer.

Unit 3- Potentiometry (6)

Introduction, Nernst equation, types of electrodes, determination of pH, study of quinhydrone and glass electrodes and their use in determination of pH, Circuit diagram, potentiometric titration: classical and analytical methods for locating end points, acid base titrations, advantages of potentiometric titrations.

Unit 4- Spectrophotometry (6)

Introduction, theory of spectrophotometry, Lambert's law, Beer's law, terms used in spectrophotometer, classification of methods of colour measurement, spectrophotometer method-single beam direct reading spectrophotometer, applications of spectrophotometry.

Syllabus for practical-

1) Conductometry:

a- Titration of weak acid (acetic acid) and strong base (sodium hydroxide)

b- Titration of acid mixture (acetic acid and hydrochloric acid) and strong base (sodium hydroxide)

2) Potentiometry:

a- Titration of strong acid (hydrochloric acid) and strong base (sodium hydroxide)

b- Preparation of buffer solution

3) Spectrophotometry:

a- Estimation of micronutrients from soil by spectrophotometric method.

b- Estimation of aspirin from given tablet by spectrophotometry.