

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR 2.5.1

2.5.1 Mechanism of Internal Assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode

Samples of different types of assignments taken by the faculty

S.No.	Description	Page no.		
1.	Assessment of Theory	2-8		
2.	Assessing practical applications	9-10		
3.	Research based assignments	11		
4.	Addressing contemporary issues	12-13		
5.	Group assignments	14		
6.	ICT based assignments	15-17		
7.	Practice assignments	18		
8.	Providing feedback	19-20		

1. Assessment of Theory

CP 5.2 COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN BUSINESS ASSIGNMENT (UNITI) Submit by 30th August 2016 (20 marks) Oil what are the characteristics of a computer? Discuss the advantages of a computer 32 What are the different functional units of a computer? Descuse briefly. What is the difference between. Secondary memory and main memory? 23 Diocuss the application of computers in the field of (attempt any 2)
a) Education
b) Medicine
d) Banking d) Banking a) Mainframe computers and microcomputers 34 Compare: b) Supercomputers and minicomputers Submit to: -Mona Adlakho. Dept. of comp. Sci

	NAME - ALOK SINGH
124	ROLL NO- 17/PS/0.33
HURL	Subject - western political thought
3	was equally important. A planers
-	troph quality givent sus saturent
files	Question :- par J. S. mill defended Utilitarianism?
	giving more substantion:
	Anso Jexemy Bentham, founder of Utilet asignism
42	held that the State should resort to
- 6	minimum interuntias in individual Activity
23	in order to seewe the greatest happiness
	of the greatest number. This might an
	emphasis on the Expansion of market
No	Economy and restriction of the sphere of
-10	State activity. J.s. mill Sought to runse
5133	this view of Utilitarians 80 as to make
	room for the Expansion of State activity
1	in order to promote general welfare.
	the also recommended positive sole of the
	State for the promotion of individual
	Liberty.
	T ch + mill come to never the mining!
	In short, Mill came to revise the original premises of Utilitarianism on two
	important Courts &
م	In the first place, he introduced qualitative
	differences butween different kinds of
	pleasure. He postulated that the quality
	of pleasure was no else important
	than its quantity.

Name = Surendra

Roll. Number = 17/PS/050

RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

EARLY LIFE

RAM MANOHAR LOHIA WAS BORN AT AKBARPUR IN WHAT IS NOW THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH ON MARCH 23, 1910. HE LOST HIS MOTHER AT A YOUNG AGE AND WAS BROUGHT UP BY HIS FATHER. HE GRADUATED FROM THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY IN 1929 AND DID HIS DOCTORAL STUDIES AT GERMANY BETWEEN 1929-33. LOHIA WROTE HIS PHD THESIS PAPER ON THE TOPIC OF 'SALT TAXATION IN INDIA', WITH A FOCUS ON GANDHI'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC THEORY. HE LIVED A SHORT AND INTENSE LIFE OF THOUGHT AND ACTION AND WAS AN INNOVATOR OF IDEAS.

SOCIALISM

Lohia was a believer in democracy but he wanted it to be more directly interventionist and activist than Nehru. He rejected both Capitalism and Communism and chose a goal of socialism in the middle but he wanted it to be genuine and rigorous. He wanted a form of democracy that would pave the way towards socialism. Lohia was convinced that backward countries like India could only develop rapidly on a socialist path. He saw socialism as a middle path that was

ideal between the extremes of capitalism and communism. He provided a bitter critic of principles of capitalism and communism, but he liked the political aim of capitalism – individual freedom, democracy, human rights, constitutional method and world peace; and the economic aims of Marxism or Communism –socialization of all the means of production, abolition of private property and cessation of the oppression and exploitation of man by man. He also preferred the Gandhian ideas of decentralized economy, political system, and non-violent method.

However, Lohia interpreted these fundamental concepts in a different way and gave them a new color. As he opined: 'I believe that it is silly to be a Gandhian or Marxist and it is equally so to be an anti-Gandhian or anti-Marxist. There are priceless treasures to learn from Gandhi as well as from



CBCS - B. Sc. (Hons.) COMPUTER SCIENCE, III Semester

OPERATING SYSTEMS

TEST . (September 2019) Zs September 2019

(20 marks)

Give one-word answers for the following:

(4*0.5=2)

a. A software generated interrupt.

b. A scheduler responsible for setecting a good job mix.

c. Privileged instructions car execute in this mode

d. A scheduling algorithm that could result in convoy effect.

2 Explain the process states with the help of a diagram

Consider the following code segment:

wait(NULL); a= a- 5; cout << a << endl;

(1+2=3)

(6)

a. What will be the output of the code segment?

What are the possible outputs if the wait() statement is removed and why?

4. Consider the following set of processes with the length of the CPU burst time given in milliseconds:

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Priority		
P1	0	5	2		
P2	4	3	1 (highest)		
Р3	5	6	3 .		

algorithm and calculate the turnaround time for a. Draw Gantt chart for every process.

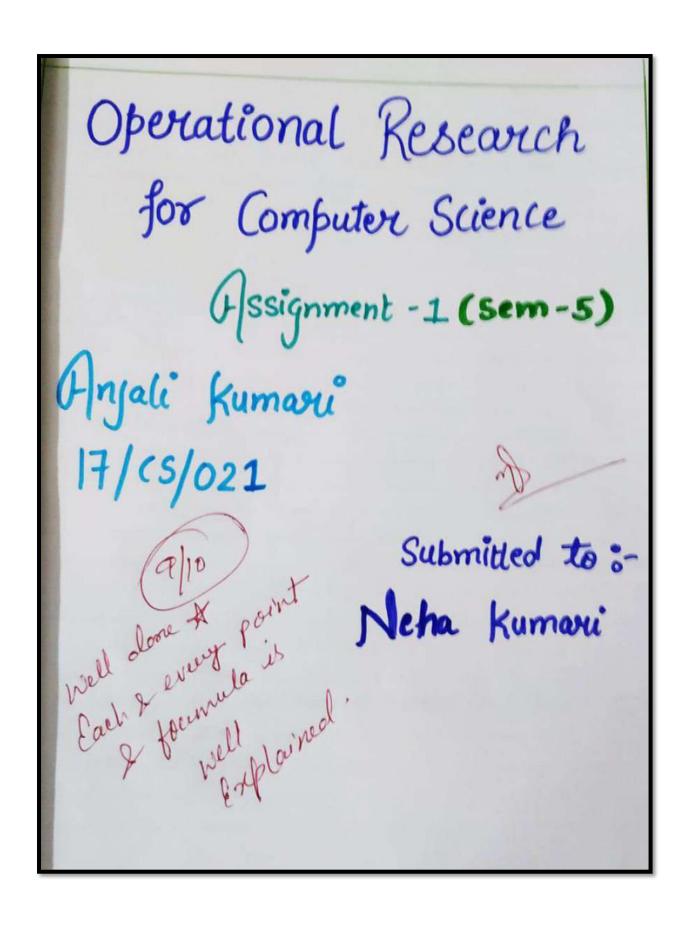
b. Draw Gantt chart for Priority based waiting time for every process

algorithm and calculate the

a. What is the difference between short-term scheduler and scheduler? (2*2=4) 5.

b. Explain the drawback of the priority CPU scheduling algorithms.

Mona Adlakha



British Colonial Impact on Agriculture and Industries in India

- RISHAV 17/PS/011

Every rule has its own way of administering the territory. The British Colonial Rule in India was no different. It changed the existing pattern of administration to suit its needs better and had a lasting impact on all sectors. As agriculture was the main source of income and the basis of Indian economy, the colonial impact was instant. To ensure maximum revenue extraction, several land revenue experiments were done. After the failure of Farming System¹, Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793 in which revenue assessment done for ever with zamindars as proprietors2 but unrealistic revenue demand and subinfeudation3 proved menace. So, Thomas Munro introduced Ryotwari Settlement in Madras during 1820 and later in Bombay Presidency, in which Company started revenue collection from the villages and each cultivator vested with proprietary but it too had similar problems. Then, came Mahalwari Settlement in North and North West India where settlement was made with village communities with recorded rents. All the three systems created private property in land in the hands of zamindars, ryots and village communities as against traditional customary occupancy by peasants. Over assessment was a common feature of all, leading to payment arrears, mounting debt, frequent land sales and dispossession (Bandhyopadhyay 2016). Peasants were the worst sufferers⁴. These wholesale changes transformed the agrarian structure totally for the necessities and benefits of the British as ultimately it was the Raj which held property rights, not even zamindars. They could coerce the land proprietors who in turn coerced peasants. Peasants were now officially left at the mercy of

During the beginning of the British Raj, India used to export 25% of all manufactured goods produced in the world. The East India Company started

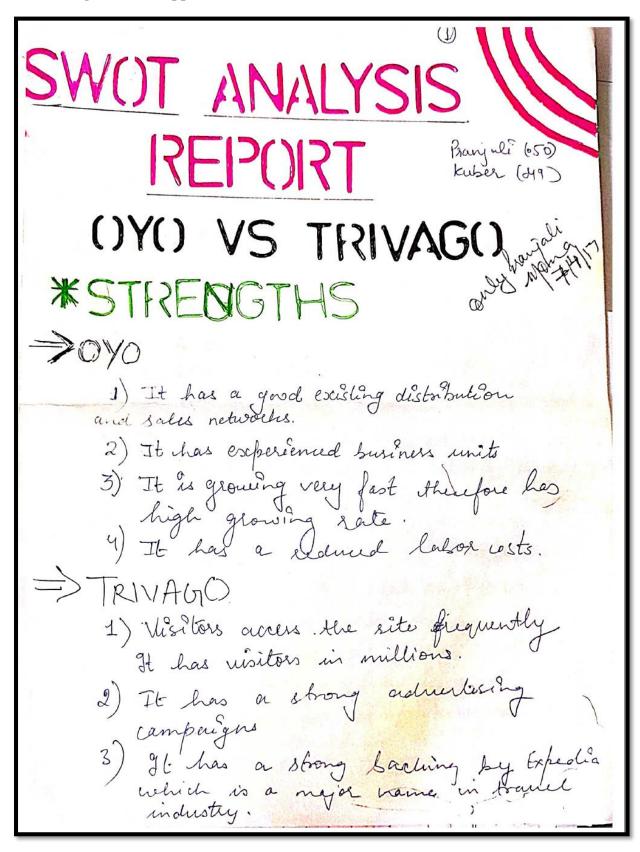
the peasants. $^{\rm 4}$ Peasants were reduced to mere tenants and had to pay unrealistically high revenue demand.

procuring Indian manufactured goods at the cheapest possible prices forcibly and in turn affected traditional Indian export industries with weavers being reduced to indentured labour. Post Industrial Revolution, the British forced open the Indian market for British manufactured goods. British textile manufacturers at home had begun to force the British Government to impose restrictive import tariffs and bans on the import of fine Indian textiles (IGNOL) EHI-05 Unit 17 n.d.). The disappearance of export demand as well as invasi of home market by cheap manufactured goods led to the destruction of indigenous handicraft industries. Colonial officials argued that handicraft mu. go down before the machine in India just as in the West as part of the price of modernization. In England, this decline was compensated by the rise of employment in factory industries. But the Indian Handicraft industry was paying for the British industrial development (Sarkar 2002). This led to a considerable shift in employment from secondary sector to primary agrarian sector resulting in more pressure on land and growing pauperization (Bandhyopadhyay 2016).

 $^{^{1}}$ Farming System was introduced in Bengal in 1772 by Warren Hastings. European District Collectors were to be incharge of revenue collection, while the revenue collecting rights went to the highest bidders.

² Peasants were reduced to tenants. Their customary rights were ignored.
³ Sometimes there were as many as 12 grades between zamindars and peasants leading to further pressure on the peasants.

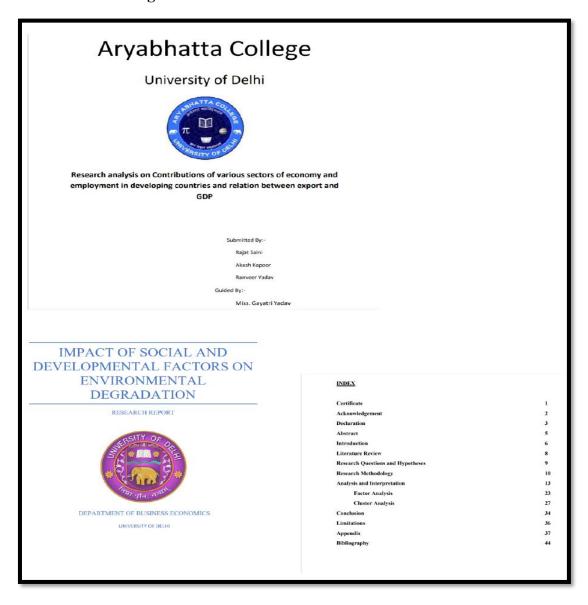


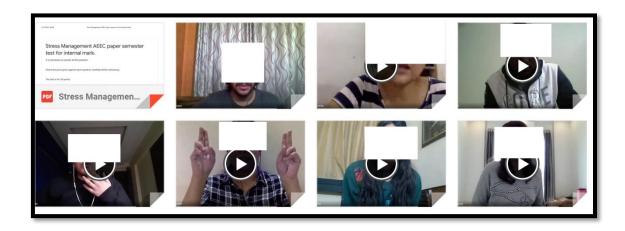


00.
Name - PRANAV NAKULA
Email Address - Prancysande 33@ gnail. Com
Colose Roll No - PSY/18/H
Uni volhity Roll No - 18059 528044
Semerked Very 5/3rd Ir
R. A Hon 139 Con 1
$\frac{1}{2}$
Tello of garen - perioprima (37
College & Acyablatta College
Nate O Time 06/12 /2020 9:30 20 m

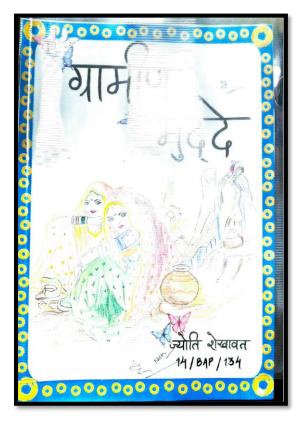
	Date Topic_ Parenting style
A	Personal Ryletion from Development of Psychology
	This Practical required to study the four main types of Parenting styll Namely Authorization and Pognitive
03.00	Authoratolie Parentine me resonde ond set high clear but standed for their
	childred. This Affle thought to be Mont Benefied with durall Standard for their diller up that and gods and
	Opartie az More (challe and happy and sure of Michael Michael And Sal control of Better social Mills have 500 control
	Control and sofulation wille also hairs happing distributes Particle Contribute I devolupment
	School type of forcing is Authoration when poorts of are less whing inding then
E	inflyible dildon are not alook thate offices which suffices Ship whom Ship whom Ship whom
	Neelstar Teacher's Signature

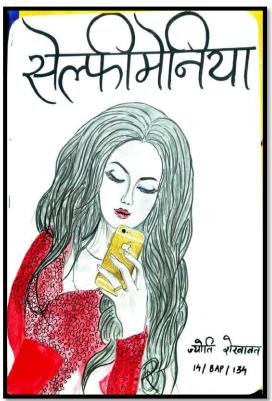
3. Research based assignments

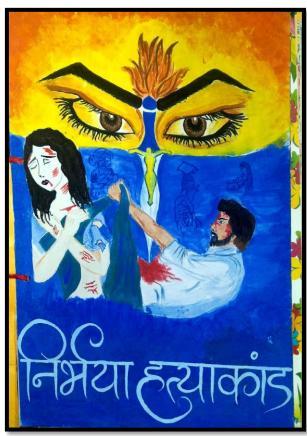




4. Addressing contemporary issues







COVID, STRESS AND COUNSELLING

Gaurangi Maheshwari

PSY/18/72

18059528042

Counselling Psychology

Semester 6

Aryabhatta college

COVID, STRESS AND COUNSELLING

The year 2020 needs no introduction, the situation is very critical world wide. Coronavirus is expanding step by step quickly. Countless individuals are being influenced by this uncommon sickness. Covid-19 was first seen in Wuhan city of China in December 2019. Subsequently it continues expanding in the year 2021 because of its communicative nature. Governments all over the world had announced lockdowns, as it was the only option which seemed to cure the virus till a proper diagnosis was to be established.

Stress and Covid

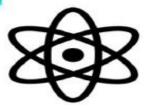
During this lockdown individuals are remaining at their homes. The vast majority of individuals are isolated and focused on account of traveling history or numerous different reasons having a place with Coronavirus. Subsequently individuals are feeling mental burdens like tension, anxiety and stress."COVID-19 has basically poured lighter fluid on a preexisting fire," Dr. McBride says. "We already had diseases of despair at very high levels in terms of addiction, depression, trauma, anxiety, isolation, loneliness, and more. The pandemic has only heightened preexisting mental health challenges. And many people are being forced to reckon with their mental health for the first time." Stress is the criticism of the body towards any change which requires change. Our body changes by physical, mental and enthusiastic responses. This is a typical piece of our life. Everyone feels pressure from the climate, body and musings. More prominent degrees of stress are migraine, torment in the chest, sporadic heart-beat, loss of rest, circulatory strain and so on.

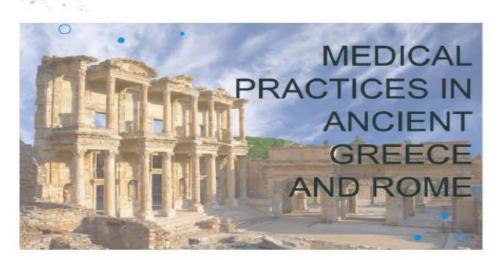
5. Group Assignments

HOLISTIC HEALTH AND CULTURAL APPROACHES TO MEDICINES

PRESENTATION GIVEN BY

- 1. MOHIT ROHILLA (BMS/19/3)
- 2. PRACHETUS MAHAPATRA (BMS/19/24)
- 3. BHAVUK YADAV (BMS/19/31)
- 4. YAMAN GOEL(BMS/19/17)





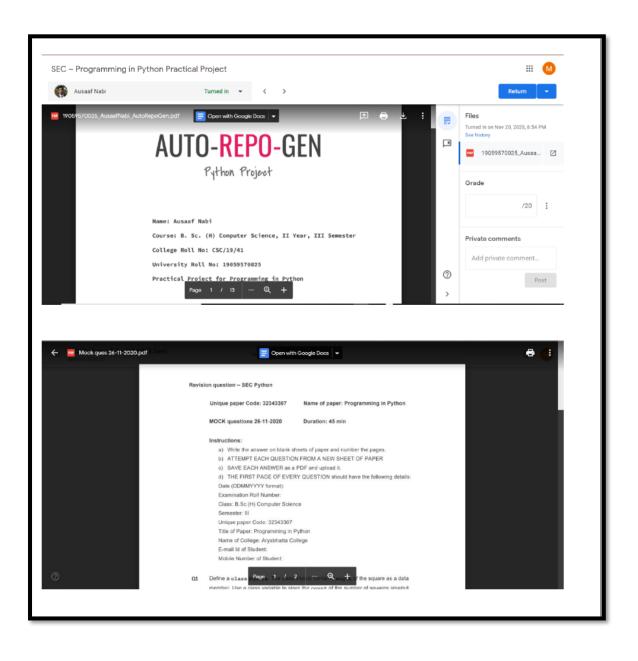
6. ICT based assignments

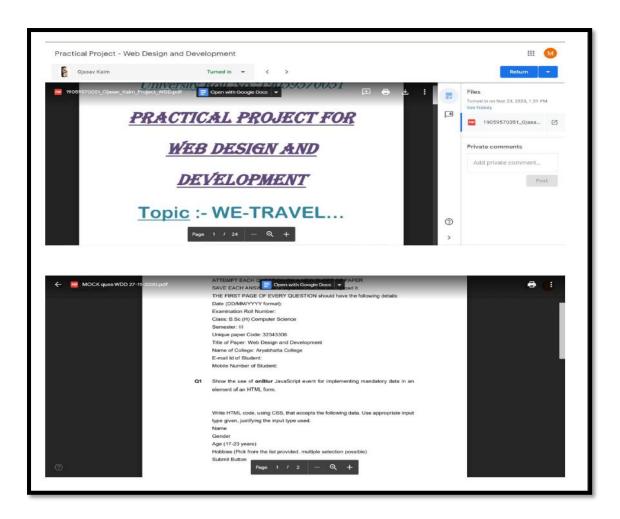
Advertising Project-

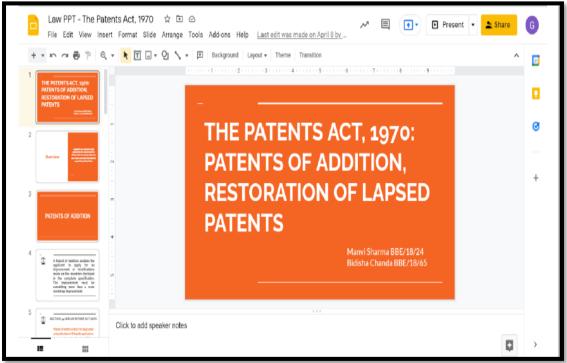
https://aryabhattacollege.ac.in/CR2/2.5/Advertising%20Project.mp4

Organisational behavior activity-

https://aryabhattacollege.ac.in/CR2/2.5/OB%20Activity.mp4







BBE | Semester - V | DSE-4

RESEARCH METHODS IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS

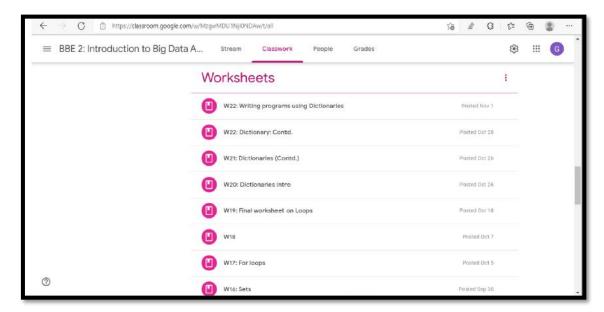
Assignment 1: Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

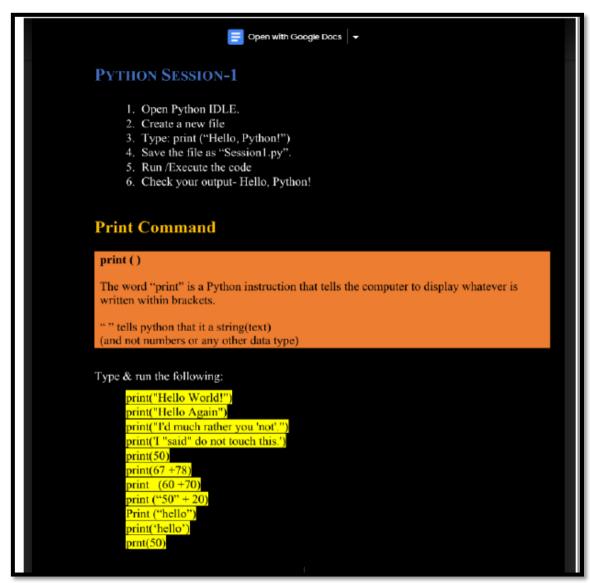
Ques. An interview panel of ten interviewers was asked to rate the two final candidates on a scale of 1–20 in terms of their suitability for a vacant post. Is one candidate rated significantly higher than the other by the interviewers?

Interviewee	Interviewer									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	14	17	12	16	14	10	17	12	6	18
В	10	7	14	6	14	4	10	4	11	6

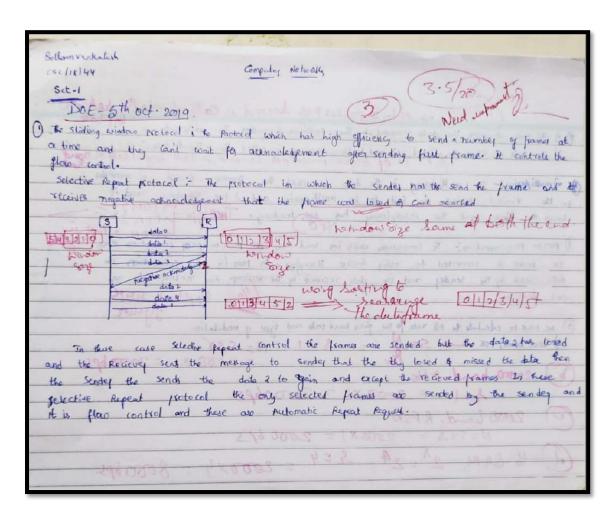
- 1. Enter the above data into SPSS. Do you need to make a grouping variable?
- 2. Why should Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test be applied in this case?
- 3. What is the parametric alternative to the above test?
- 4. Interpret the output & explain your result.

7. Practice Assignments





8. Providing Feedback



	SEC Python - B. Sc.(H) CS Session 2020-21	S III Sem	Str	eam Classwo	ork People	Grades			# III (
		Nov 20, 20 SEC - Program	Nov 4, 2020 SEC - PROGRA	Oct 29, 20 SEC Python	No due date Practice Exercise	Sep 30, 20 PYTHON PRACTIC	Sep 8, 2020 TEST 1, 8 SEPTEM	No due date Practice Exercise	No due date Practice Exercise
	Sort by last name +	out of 20	out of 20	out of 20			out of 20		
•	Aaditya Tripathi		18 Done late	20		Turned in	19		
•	Amisha Rana		12 Done late	18		Turned in	14		
(Auseaf Nabi		18	20		Turned in	19		
2	Chandan Shukla	/20	18	20		Turned in	18.5 Done late		
@	Ira Joshi	/20	20	20		Turned in	19		
•	Karina Yadav		13	17		Turned in	11 Done late		
●	Krishn K		Missing	18 Done late		Turned in	17.5		

