

Topic

Date

रैटिंग पैमाना

परिचय :

एक रैटिंग पैमाना मात्रात्मक या गुणात्मक विशेषता के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई प्रश्नियों का एक समूह है। सामाजिक विज्ञान, विशेष रूप से मनोविज्ञान में, सामान्य उदाहरण लिंकर्ट प्रतिक्रिया पैमाने और 1-10 रैटिंग पैमाने हैं जिसमें एक व्यक्ति उस संख्या का चयन करता है जिसे उत्पाद की कथित गुणवत्ता का प्रतिबिम्बित करने के लिए माना जाता है।

एक रैटिंग पैमाना एक ऐसी विधि है जिसके लिए रेटर को कुछ रैंड विशेषता के माप के रूप में, रैंड ऑब्जेक्ट को एक मान, कमी-कमी संख्यात्मक असाइन करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

परिभाषा :

रैटिंग पैमाना ऑनलाइन और साथ ही ऑफलाइन सर्वेक्षणों के लिए सबसे अधिक उपयोग किए जाने वाले प्रश्नावली प्रकारों में से एक है। इसमें उत्तरदाताओं के लिए विकल्पों के रूप में प्रश्नियों के एक समूह के साथ बलोज-एंडेड प्रश्न होते हैं। एक रैटिंग पैमाना गुणात्मक और मात्रात्मक विशेषताओं के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करने में मदद करता है।

उदाहरण :

रेटिंग स्केल का सबसे आम उदाहरण बिक्री स्केल और 1-10 रेटिंग स्केल है। उदाहरण के लिए, जब आप किसी ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग साइट पर जाते हैं और वह आपको आपके खरीदारी के अनुभव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कहती है। इस प्रकार के प्रश्न और विकल्प के चुनाव को रेटिंग पैमाना कहा जाता है।

रेटिंग स्केल की श्रेणियाँ :

एक रेटिंग पैमाने को दो श्रेणियों में बांटा गया है : सामान्य पैमाने और अंतराल पैमाने। कुछ डेटा को क्रमिक स्तर पर और कुछ को अंतराल स्तर पर मापा जाता है।

सामान्य पैमाना :

एक क्रमिक पैमाना डेढ़ डेढ़ को एक रैंक में रखकर, लेकिन बिना किसी अंतर के इकट्ठा करता है।

अंतराल पैमाना :

एक अंतराल पैमाना दो आसन्न विशेषताओं के बीच समान दूरी वाले डेटा को मापता है।

रेटिंग स्केल के प्रकार :

रेटिंग स्केल निम्न प्रकार के पैमानों के अंतर्गत आ सकते हैं।

• न्यूमैरिक रेटिंग स्केल या एनआरएस :

संख्यात्मक रेटिंग स्केल, पैमाने में आइटम की पहचान करने के लिए संख्याओं का उपयोग करता है। हालांकि सभी नंबरों को इसके साथ एक विशेषता संलग्न करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

उदाहरण - आप अपने लक्षित दर्शकों से अपने उत्पाद की रेटिंग पैमाने पर 1 से 5 तक रेट करने के लिए कह सकते हैं। आप 1 को पूरी तरह से असंतुष्ट और 5 को पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट के रूप में रख सकते हैं।

• मौखिक रेटिंग स्केल या वीआरएस :

दर्द के आकलन के लिए मौखिक रेटिंग पैमानों का उपयोग किया जाता है। मौखिक दर्द स्कोर के रूप में भी जाना जाता है और मौखिक वर्णनकर्ता पैमाने कई बयानों को संकलित करता है जो दर्द और आवधि की तीव्रता का वर्णन करते हैं।

उदाहरण - जब आप किसी दंत चिकित्सक के पास जाते हैं और आपसे अपने दांत के दर्द की तीव्रता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कहा जाता है। उस समय आपको "कोई नहीं", "हल्का", "माध्यम", "ठोस" और "बहुत ठोस" जैसी वस्तुओं के साथ एक पैमाना प्राप्त होता है।

• विजुअल एनालॉग स्केल या वीकिएएस :

वीएस के पीढ़े का विचार दर्शकों को

दो समाप्त बिंदुओं के बीच पैमाने से किसी भी मूल्य का चयन घे करने देना है। पैमाने में, केवल अंतिम बिंदुओं में संख्याओं को आवंटित विशेषताएं होती हैं और शेष पैमाना खाली होता है। अक्सर केवल एक रंगारंग स्केल कड़ा जाता है। यह दर्शकों को विशेष विशेषताओं या रैंक तक सीमित किए बिना जो कुछ भी वे चाहते हैं उसे रेट करने की अनुमति देता है।

उदाहरण - रेटिंग स्केल अत्यंत आसान से अत्यंत कठिन तक, स्केल में कोई अन्य मान आवंटित नहीं किया गया है।

• लाइकेर्ट स्केल :

साइकोमेट्रिक विशेषताओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला पर प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रभावी बाजार अनुसंधान के लिए एक लिक्र्ट स्केल उपयोगी उपकरण है।

सहमत-असहमत पैमाना विशेष रूप से तब उपयोगी होता है जब आपका इरादा आवृत्ति, अनुभाव, गुणवत्ता, संभावना आदि पर जानकारी एकत्र करना होता है।

उदाहरण - कंपनी की नीतियों के साथ कर्मचारी संतुष्टि का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए लिक्र्ट स्केल उपयोग करने के लिए एक अच्छा उपकरण है।

• ग्राफिक रेटिंग स्केल :

संख्याओं के बजाय अपने ग्राहकों और दर्शकों

को रेट करने के लिए कहने के लिए सिलारो या स्माइली चेहरों जैसे चिह्नों का उपयोग करने की कल्पना करें। सिलारे और स्माइली चेहरे एक संख्या के समान मान उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं।

• वर्णात्मक रेटिंग स्केल :

कुछ सर्वेक्षणों या बोधों में संख्यात्मक पैमाने अधिक सहायक नहीं हो सकते हैं। एक वर्णात्मक रेटिंग पैमाना प्रतिवादी के लिए प्रत्येक विकल्प की व्याख्या करता है। इसमें गहन अंतर्दृष्टि के साथ जानकारी एकत्र करने के उद्देश्य के लिए एक विस्तृत व्याख्या है।

• रेटिंग स्केल के लाभ :

- रेटिंग पैमाना गोपनीयता और दर्शकों दोनों के लिए एक सरल और आसान उपकरण है।
- विपणन सर्वेक्षणों के संदर्भ में, रेटिंग पैमाना डेटा विश्लेषण के लिए एक मूल्यवान उपकरण है। यह मूल्यांकन के लिए उत्पाद समीक्षा प्राप्त कर सकता है और विपणन रणनीति में और सुधार कर सकता है।

• रेटिंग पैमाने के नुकसान :

- यह ग्राहक समीक्षा के पीछे का कारण एकत्र

करने में मदद नहीं करता है। रेटिंग स्केल को समग्र अनुभव तक पहुँच मिलती है लेकिन दर्शकों की धारणा के पीछे का कारण नहीं।

- वीआरएस के मामले में, रेटिंग स्केल कई बार रेटिंग के दर्द के अनुभव को कम करके आंक सकता है। इसके अलावा, सीमित दृष्टावली वाले रेटिंग माँविक विवरणक पैमाने में व्यक्तियों को नहीं समझ सकते हैं।

रेटिंग स्केल का उपयोग कब करें

किसी विशेष विषय पर जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए रेटिंग पैमाने का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इसे इकट्ठा करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

- ग्राहक उस ऐप के बारे में समीक्षा करते हैं जिसका वे उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

- एक कूरियर कंपनी की डिलीवरी सेवा से ग्राहकों की संतुष्टि

- किसी मित्र से बैंक की सिफारिश करने की संभावना

- कम से कम सबसे पसंदीदा ब्रांडों की सूची का मूल्यांकन करें।

रेटिंग पैमाना तुलना और विश्लेषण के उद्देश्य से लक्षित दर्शकों से किसी सेवा या उत्पाद के

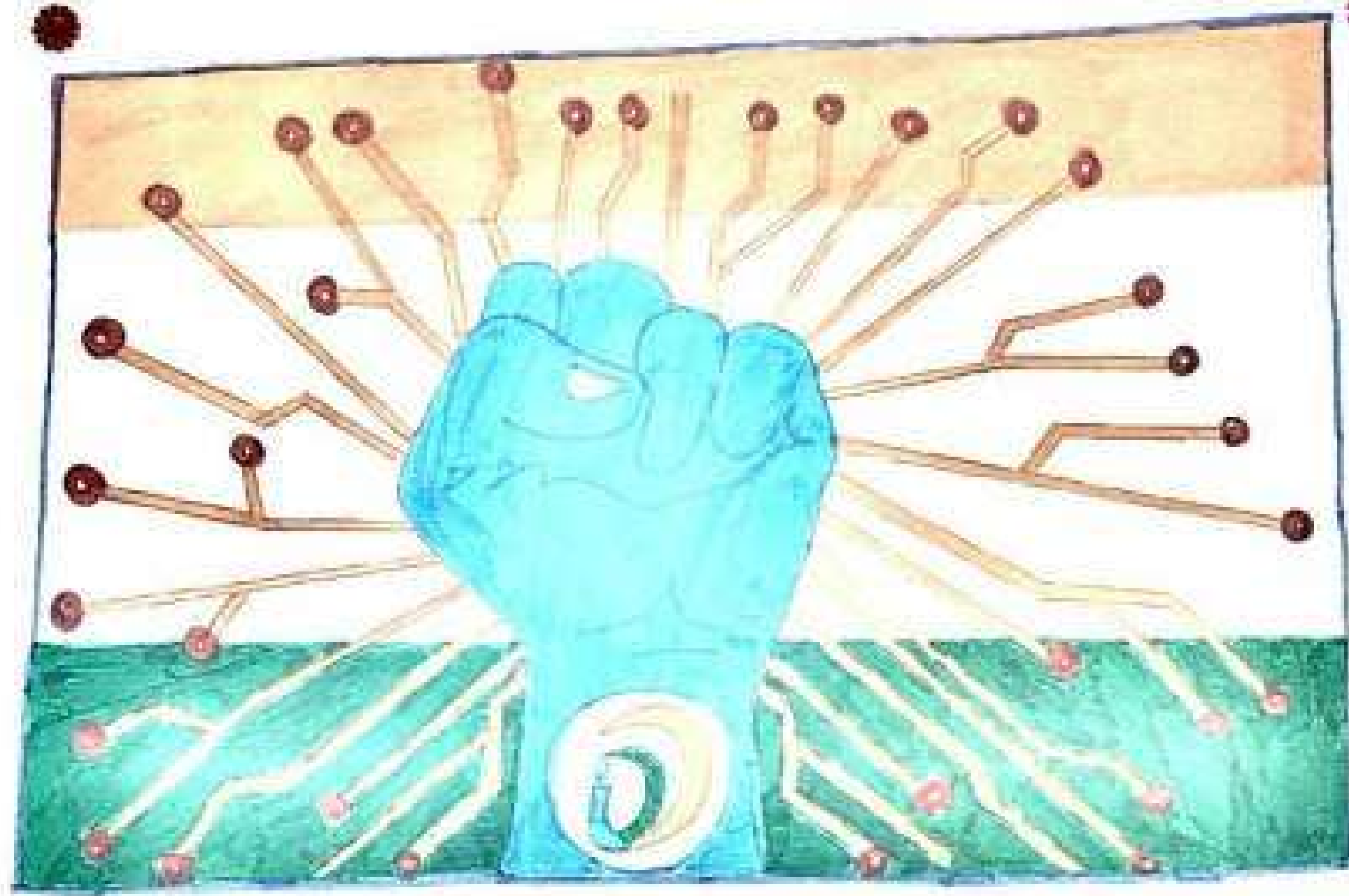
बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर सकता है।

- उदाहरण के लिए, यदि आप एक व्यवसाय शुरू करने की योजना बना रहे हैं, तो रेटिंग स्केल आपकी मौजूदा बाजार की मांग के बारे में जागरूकता प्रदान करेगा। प्राप्त जानकारी से आप अपनी योजना की रणनीति बना सकते हैं।

वीव्सको के मार्केट रिसर्च सॉफ्टवेयर में विभिन्न प्रकार के रेटिंग स्केल उपलब्ध हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक एक अलग उद्देश्य को पूरा करता है। इसलिए, रेटिंग पैमाने का चयन करने से पहले सर्वेक्षण के उद्देश्य और यह भी पता लगाना महत्वपूर्ण है कि आप किस तरह की जानकारी हासिल करना चाहते हैं।

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MAMHIT T COLLEGE

2020



2022

SUBMITTED TO,
SAVITA KUMARI MAM

SUBMITTED BY,
SHALINI SINGH

Roll.No :- 200073

UNT. Roll No. :- 2140186

CLASS :- B.Ed. 2nd Year

TOPIC

DIGITAL

INDIA



DECLARATION

DIRECTION

I hereby declare
the outcome of
session 2020-22
is under
M.M.H.T.T.
Tpur

i singh
2nd year

10-5

• Acknowledgement

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher as well as our principal who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic of "Digital India". This also helped me in doing a lot of research and I come to know about so many new things I am thankful to them. Secondly, I could like to thank my parents and friends who helped me a lot in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.

SAVITA KUMARI MAM
(Assistant Professor)

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that
the present Project of Digital India
has been carried out by Shalini
Singh of B.Ed II year, under
the supervision guidance of Savita
Kumari, M.M.H.T. College, Mathurapur,
Samastipur, in the partial fulfill-
ment of the requirement for the
Degree of B.Ed.

Savita Kumari Mondal
(Assistant Professor)

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INTRODUCTION

Digital India is an initiative of the Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. It aims at ensuring that government services are made available to citizens economically by reducing paperwork. The Initiative also includes a plan to connect rural areas with high-speed internet work.

Digital India has the three Core Components. These includes :-

- (i) The Creation of digital infrastructure.
- (ii) Delivering Services digitally.
- (iii) Digital Literacy.

What is Digital India?

- Scanned by TapScanner*

* What is Digital India?



The "Digital India" Campaign was launched by the Government of India to uplift the usage of technology in India. The objective was to make Government Services easily available to the citizens electronically by improving its online infrastructure all over the Country. The process would be structured to increase internet connectivity to make the country digitally empowered. It helps to reach out to the masses and encourages them to use technology in their daily lives. Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi launched the Campaign on 1 July, 2015. The initiative aims at connecting rural India with the help of high-speed internet connectivity.

Digital India is a program to prepare India for a knowledgeable future. The focus is on being transformative to realize $IT + IT = IT$.

There are three components at the core of the "Digital India" Campaign.

- (i) Creation of Digital Infrastructure
- (ii) Delivery of Digital Service
- (iii) Digital Literacy



① Creation of Digital Infrastructure :-

To be able to deploy various digital services across the country, it is necessary to create a strong digital infrastructure, especially in rural areas of the country. The interior regions of the country either have very little or mostly do not have any electronics network. This is the reason behind establishing a digital network across the country. This Bharat Broadband Network Limited, the governmental body that is responsible for the execution of the National Optical Fiber Network project is responsible for the Digital India Project as well. Bharat Net aims to connect 250,500 gram panchayats across the country to a high speed internet network via an optical fiber network. 400,000 internet points will be established all across the country as part of the program, from which anybody will be able to access the internet.

② Delivery of Digital Service :-

A major component of the Digital India Campaign is to deliver government services and other essential services digitally. It is easier to change the way of delivering services from physical to digital. Many services of the Government of India were digitized under the Digital India Campaign.

All ministries would be linked under this scheme, and all departments will be able to reach out to the people with fundamental services like health care, banking, education, scholarships, gas cylinders, water and electricity bills, and judicial services. The daily monetary transactions of people were also converted into digital mode. To ensure transparency in the transactions and curb corruption all the money transactions are being made online and are supported by one-time passwords.

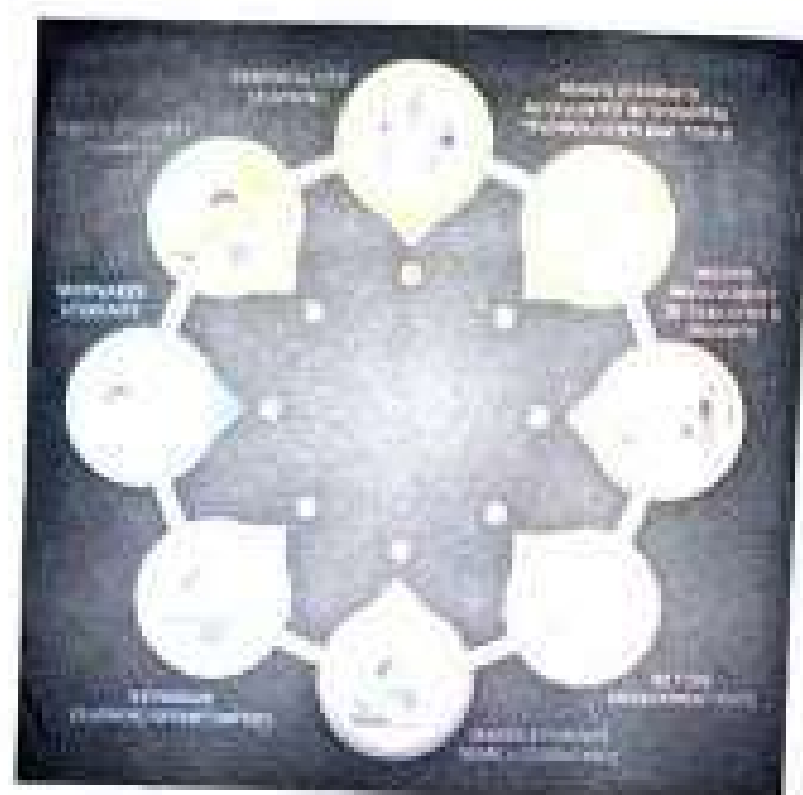


③ Digital Literacy :-

For full participation of the people of India, the competency that they need to have is called Digital Literacy. The basic behaviour, knowledge and skills required to effectively use digital devices are mandatory. Desktop PCs, laptops, tablets and smartphones are the digital devices used for the purpose of, communicating, expressing, collaborating and advocating. The mission of Digital Literacy will be covering over six crore rural households.

With the Digital India Programme, the Government of India is hoping to achieve all-round growth on multiple fronts collectively. The objective of the Government is to target the nine 'Pillars of Digital India' that are identified as follows:

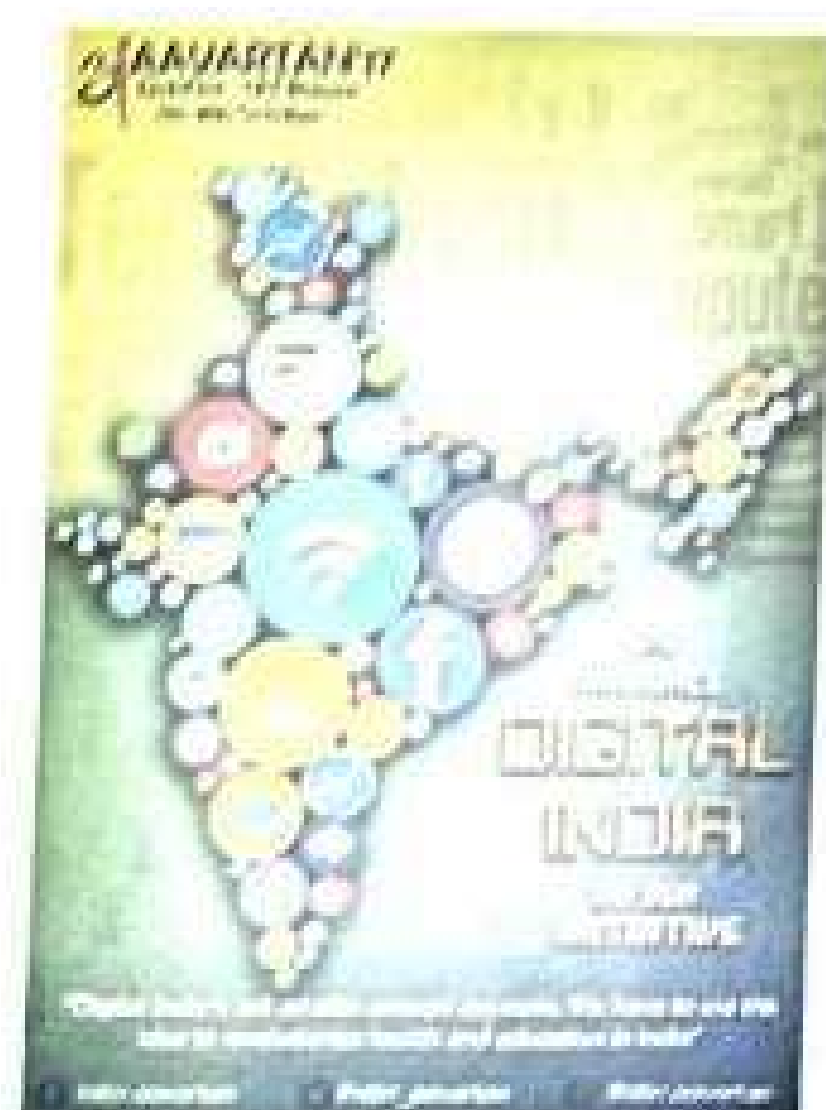
- ① Broadband Highways
- ② Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity.
- ③ Public Internet Access Programme.
- ④ E-Governance.
- ⑤ E-Kranti
- ⑥ Global Information.
- ⑦ Electronic Manufacturing.
- ⑧ Training in Information Technology for Jobs.
- ⑨ Early Harvest Programmes.
- ⑩ To directly benefit the citizens of all future government schemes.



The awareness of the importance of technology has been successfully created among the masses of India by the Digital India Campaign. There has been a vast growth in the usage of the internet and technology in the past few years. The Panchkula district in Haryana was awarded the best and top performing district under the Digital India Campaign on the 28th of December 2015.

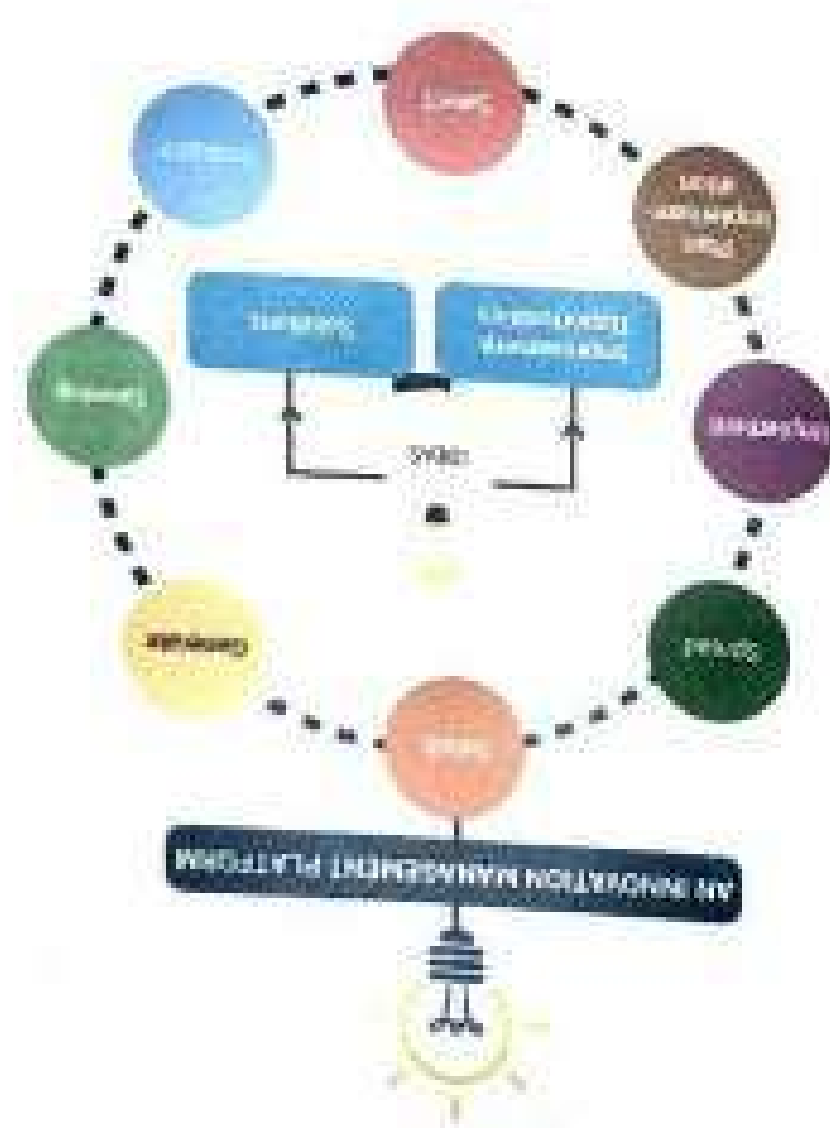
So far, services such as digital lockers, my government website, e-education, scholarships, pensions, ration cards, PAN cards, Aadhar cards, e-insurance, and e-health have been made accessible under this plan. The goal has been established for the Digital India project to be completely implemented by 2019.

Technology giants from all over the world paid attention to the Digital India Campaign and are readily and happily supporting the initiative. Even Mark Zuckerberg, the CEO of Facebook, had changed his profile picture to support Digital India. He started a fund on Facebook and promised to get the Wi-Fi hotspots in rural India working. Google started on its commitment to providing broadband connectivity at 500 railway stations in India. Microsoft agreed on providing broadband connectivity to 5,00,000 villages in the country. Microsoft is also making India its cloud hub via the India data centers. Oracle planned on investing in 20 states to work on smart city initiatives and payments.



* Digital India : A Plethora of Opportunity For It :-

- (i) Today we are in the midst of a third industrial revolution powered by digitalisation, the first one being driven by steam engines and electricity.
- (ii) Digital transformation is causing a massive upheaval in cross-industries and societies. When it comes to the pace of technology advancement is most firmly in the second half of the Chen board where each subsequent advancement is massively more impactful than all previous advancements.
- (iii) A key area of investment under this initiative is to improve the government to citizen interface of various service deliveries. The government is serious about automated delivery of services and we can see in the JAM paradigm - Jan Dhan Yojana for direct benefit transfer based on Aadhar infrastructure and more mobile interface for banking.
- (iv) For technology companies, Digital India opens up a plethora of opportunities such as building the broadband infrastructure, creating identity solutions, payments systems, web or mobile-based delivery structure and soon.
- (v) Cybersecurity is another key area of focus.
- (vi) Smart cities are another big area of opportunities for technology companies as part of Digital India.
- (vii) Closely tied to the Digital program is the 'Make in India' initiative. For India to transition to a digital future, a greater proportion of its consumption must be serviced locally.



* Achieving Digital India :-

- (i) The obvious function of Digital India is the repetitive infrastructure, but the government's conception of infrastructure is somewhat lopsided and too broad in some aspects. While not emphasizing others enough.
- (ii) The first step has to be to create a robust extensive fibre optic network and to make more specimens available for wireless connectivity. The latter in particular with the use of smart homes and smaller tablets will make expensive projects such as Common Service centres almost unnecessary.
- (iii) A nationwide digital network will require robust software, especially for security. The Continental instances of security breaches in developed countries with supposedly advanced digital infrastructure reinforce the view that security is a paramount concern for new digital infrastructure.
- (iv) The government of India has initiated a giant leap forward to transform the country into a digital knowledge economy.
- (v) Digital India will help in leveraging India's globally acclaimed IT competence for the benefit of 120 crore Indians.
- (vi) It will help in reducing corruption, getting things done quickly and will help in reducing paperwork.
- (vii) Some of the facilities which would be available through this initiative are a Digital Locker, Education e-health, Digital Signature and national Scholarships portal.



* Digital Inclusion Integrated Into Social Service :-

The ^{transformative} Comprehensive Digital Inclusion Strategy is not solely tied to economic issues but also government agencies have a key role to play to improve citizen services and optimized operational efficiency.

- Educational content also needs to be available in major Indian languages.
- The final aspect of implementing a vision of Digital India should be digitizing the internal workings of government not just at the national and state levels, not just at the national and state levels, not just at the down to local governments. This is a huge undertaking. Even basic aspects of operations such as accrual accounting are absent from sub national levels of government.
- The second priority is to make sure that there is enough expertise to maintain this infrastructure.
- Third, basic Software Implementation and educational content should be made available in multiple Indian languages.

As a result, a growing number of services are being offered to the public online these include —

- Food Assistance
- Training opportunities
- Recreational facilities and programme
- Financial assistance

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As a result, a growing number of services are being offered to the public online these include —

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- Financial assistance.



I dream of a digital India where high-speed highways unite the nation; 1.2 billion connected Indians drive innovation; [and] technology ensures the citizen-government interface is incorruptible."

—NARENDRA MODI,
Prime Minister of India

* Vision of Digital India :-

Shri Narendra Modi's Vision of Digital India :-

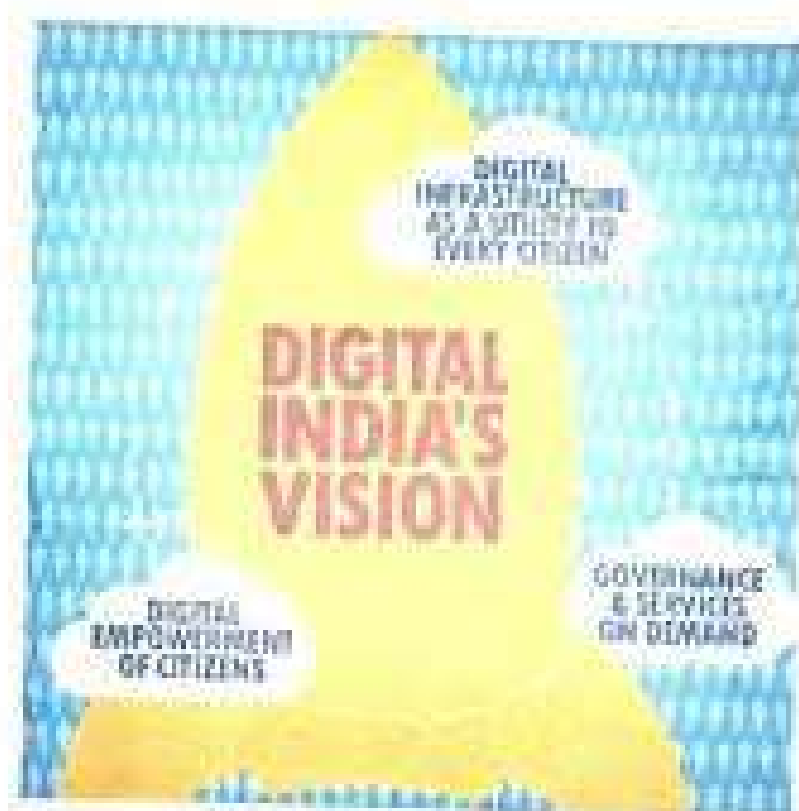
I dream of an India where :-

- High Speed digital highways unite the nation.
- 12 Connected Indian drive innovation.
- Access to information no barriers.
- The technology ensures the citizen-government interface is incorruptible.
- Government proactively engages with the people through social media.
- Quality education reaches the most inaccessible connections driven by digital earnings.
- Quality healthcare percolates light up to the remotest regions powered by e-healthcare.
- Farmers are empowered by real-time information to be connected to the global markets.
- Mobile enable emergency services to ensure personal security.
- Mobile E-banking ensure financial inclusion.

* 3 Key Areas :-

Infrastructures As Utility of Every Citizen :-

- High speed internet as well as core utility.
- Grade to grade digital identity - unique, lifelong, online and authenticable.
- Mobile Phone and Bank Account - enabling participation in digital and financial space.
- Easy access to a common service centre.
- Shareable private space on a public cloud.
- Safe and secure cyber-space.



Original India provides the intensified impetus for further momentum and progress for e-Governance and would promote inclusive growth that covers electronic services, products, devices, manufacturing and job opportunities.

● Governance And Services On Demand :-

- Seamlessly integrated across departments or jurisdictions.
- Services are available in real-time from online and mobile platforms.
- All Citizen entitlements are to be available on the cloud.
- Services digitally transformed for improving the ease of doing business.
- Moving financial transactions Electronic and cashless.
- Leveraging GIS for decision support system and developments.

● Digital Empowerment of Citizens :-

- Universal Digital literacy.
- Universally accessible digital resources.
- All documents/certifications are to be available on the cloud.
- Availability of digital resources/services in Indian languages.
- Collaborative digital platform for participative governance.
- Portability of all entitlements through the cloud.
- Universal digital literacy.
- Universally accessible digital resources.
- Availability of digital resources/services in Indian languages.



* Programme Management Structure :-

The Programme management Structure for the Digital India Programme as endorsed by the Union Cabinet is as follows :-

For effective management of the Digital India Programme the programme management structure would consist of a monitoring committee on digital India headed by the prime minister, a digital India Advisory group chaired by the minister of Communication and IT and an apex committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary. The structure has the needed secretarial monitoring / technical support and appropriate decentralization of power and responsibility to ensure the effective execution of the various projects / components by the implementing departments team.

Key Components of the Programme Management Structure would be as follows :-

- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for programme level policy decisions.
- Monitoring Committee on digital India under the chairpersonship of the prime minister which will be constituted with representation drawn from relevant minister / departments.
- A digital India Advisory group headed by the minister of Communications and IT.
- Apex committee.
- Expenditure Finance Committee GEF/ Committee on non-plan expenditure.
- A Council of mission leaders on digital India.
- State Committee on Digital India.

For effective monitoring of Digital India usage of the project management information system would be mandatory in each new and existing mission mode project to capture the real or near-real time details about the progress of the project. This tool should be proficient enough to capture the parameters for each stage of the project namely conceptualisation and development. Since 'e-Kranti' national e-governance plan 2.0 is already integrated with the Digital India Programme the existing Programme



Source: Ministry of Communications, Government of India

management structure established for the national programme at both national and state levels.

★ Impact :- the estimated impact of Digital India by 2019 would be twice coming along from broadband connecting to all households.

★ Effects of Digital India Project By 2019 :-

- Wifi in 2.5 lakh educational institutions of universities community centres for people.
- Job Creation: Immediate and oblique of lesser 350k.
- India to be innovative in rural in solutions health, knowledge financial.
- High Spend investment in 2.5 lakh villages universal phone connection.
- 400,000 Community internet access point.
- Digitalisation by 2020.
- e-governance and e-services across government.
- Digitally motivational people public reasoning internet access.
- The programme will generate huge no of IT welcome and electronics jobs both directly and indirectly.

The success of this programme will more India digitally empowered and the leader in the usage of it in the delivery of services related to career training.

* Nine Pillars of Digital India :-

① Broadband Highway :-

This covers three sub-components, namely broadband for all rural, broadband for all urban and national information infrastructure under broadband for all rural, 250 thousand village panchayats would be covered by December 2016. DoT will be the nodal department and the project cost is estimated to be approximately Rs 32.00 Crores. Under broadband for all urban, Virtual network operators would be leveraged for device delivery and communication infrastructure.

② Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity :-

The initiative is to focus on network penetration and fill the gaps in connectivity in the country. All together 42,300 uncovered villages in India will be covered for providing universal mobile connectivity in the country. DoT will be the nodal department and project cost will be around Rs 16000 Cr during FY 2016-18.

③ Public Internet Access Programme :-

The core sub-components of the public internet access programme are Common Service Centres and post offices as multi-service centres. Common Services Centres would be when themed its number would be increased from approximately 135,000 operation are present 250,000 i.e. one CSC in each gram panchayat. (CSC should be made viable multi-functional and points for delivery of government and business services.



④ E-Governance Reforming Government Through Technology :-

Government Business process re-engineering Using IT to improve transaction is the most Critical for transformation is the most Critical for transformation is the most across government and therefore needs to be implemented by all ministries / department. The guiding principles for reforming government through technology from simplification and field reduction forms should be made simple and user frequency only minimum.

⑤ E-Kranti - Electronics Delivery of Services :-

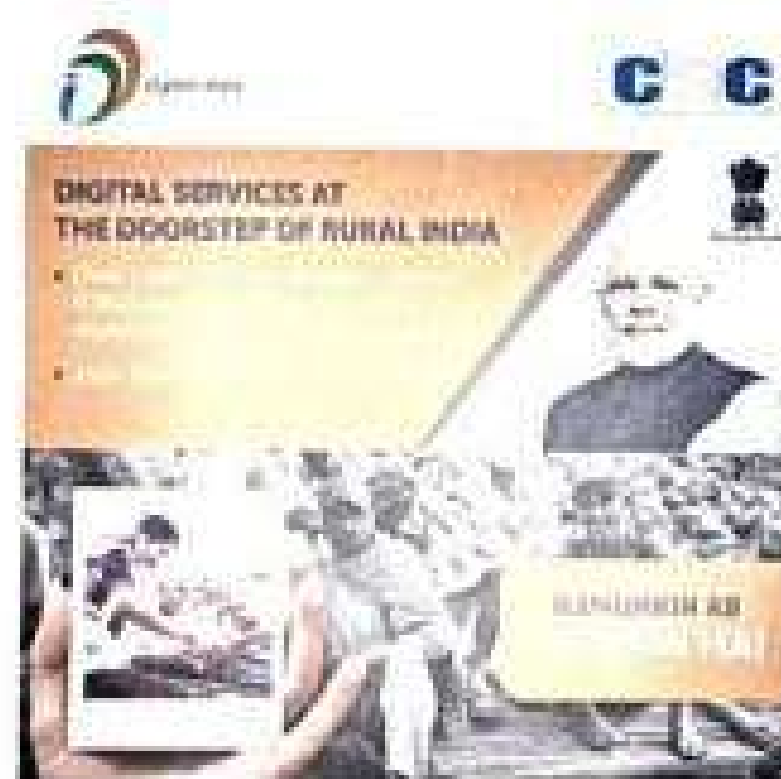
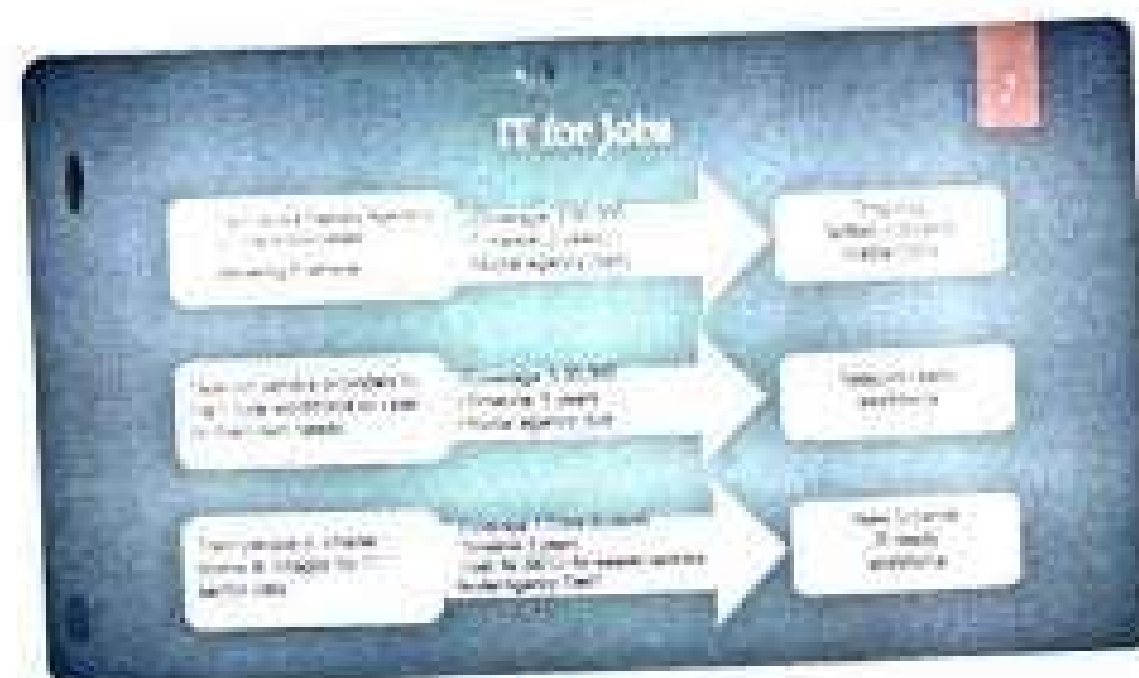
Stage of the governance project lifecycle, further 10 new MMPs have been added to the - Kranti by the Apex Committee on the National e-governance plan (NCGEP) headed by the Cabinet - Secretary. Units meeting held on 18th March 2014.

⑥ Information For All :-

Open Data platforms and online hosting of information and documents would facilitate and easy access to information for citizens. Government shall pro-actively engage through social media and web-based platforms to inform citizens. My Gov. has already been launched as a medium to exchange ideas/suggestions for the Government.

⑦ Electronic Manufacturing :-

Target NET zero imports is a striking demonstration of internet. This ambitious goal requires Coordinated action on many fronts. Taxation incentives. Economics of Scale, eliminate costs disadvantages. Incubators, Clusters.



⑧ IT For Jobs :-

1 cr students from smaller towns and villages will be trained for IT sector jobs over 5 years. Delet would be the nodal department for this scheme. BPOs would be set up in every month eastern state to facilitate ICT enabled growth in these states. 5 lakh rural workforce would be trained by the telecom service provider.

⑨ Early Harvest Programmes :-

IT stage for messages will cover Government employees and representatives across the country. Government Greetings to be e-Greetings have been made available in different designs and styles. Biometric attendance will cover all the offices of central government of India in Delhi.

* Digital Services in Rural Areas :-

On its initiative, DEF is convincing and helping gram panchayats facilitate elected panchayat representation to become digitally literate. On its initiative, DEF is convincing and helping gram panchayats or village councils to make the digital rule for better governance, to set up their websites. In 2010, DEF in partnership with the national information exchange of India, an autonomous body of the ministry of Communication & IT, started convincing gram panchayats to set up their websites to go online. DEF initiated and rolled out the original Panchayat Programme in collaboration with the National Internet Exchange of India in 2010.





9

See technology as a means to empower and as a tool that bridges the distance between hope and opportunity.

National Skill Development Corporation

Addressing the needs of the growing Indian workforce




* Objectives :-

- To empower Citizens of every panchayat with bottom-up and top down information and content.
- To improve the development, governance and public service delivery at the panchayat level through the information on policy programmes and implementation.

Co-Create a digital data house at every panchayat level.

To give a flip to the right to information Campaign.

- Co-Create a digital data house at every panchayat level
- To give a flip to the right to information Campaign.

* Impact :-

- More than 500 panchayats have been digitally enabled and they now have an online presence enabled and they now have an online presence.
- Over 50 LIRS in 10 states have digital panchayat centres which help panchayats to go online.
- Over 5000 gram panchayat members has been made digitally literate.
- All digital panchayat centres have NELI affiliation for providing training panchayat members.

* Scope of Study :-

- The overall scope of the study is to preface and make Indians aware of a knowledge future.
- On being transformation that is to realize IT (Indian Talent) + IT (Information Technology) = IT (India's tomorrow).
- To know about making technology central to enabling change. We can see the change and development. The technology of India in a digital way.
- As digital India is being an umbrella programme, that is covering many departments.

“ Digital India is the resolve of India. Digital India is the sadhana of #AatmaNirbharBharat. Digital India is the slogan for becoming a stronger India in the 21st century

— NARAYAN CHAUDHARI
A YEAR OF DIGITAL INDIA



TEAM CLUSTERING & MEDIA IN @TRANSFORMINDIA Transforming India



- The programme weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single, comprehensive vision so that each of them is seen as part of a larger goal.
- Each element stands on its own but is also part of the larger picture.

* Research Objectives :-

- The most important objectives to study digital projects is to know about digital services which India will go to adopt soon.
- To create awareness about the digital services among the young generation.
- To make students aware of how they can maintain digital wellness by taking informed decisions becoming safe, respectful and responsible users of digital technology.
- To empower every citizen with accessible digital services knowledge and information.
- Importing digital services to a rural area. The digital India campaign primarily aims to impact small towns and rural areas where a big chunk of the population is untouched by digital.

* Need of Study :-

- To make people aware of the digital India project by the government of India.
- To effectively deliver the management of Digital India.
- To the core philosophy of the digital India project is to give all citizens of the country access to the internet as a way to interact with their government's avail of public service.
- To analyse the digital effects in the country after completion of the project by 2020.
- To increase the demand for e-services economy India.



* Prime Minister's Speech on Digital India :-

The speech was held in 1-July 2015 in Delhi at the launch of the Digital India Campaign. Talking about his dream of digitally connecting India PM Modi launched his ambitious Digital India Campaign Project. The project aims to create a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Modi spoke extensively of his vision for Digital India. "I dream of a digital India where high speed digital highways unite the nation." I dream of a digital India where 1.2 billion connected Indians drive innovation. I dream of a Digital India where the government is open and governance is transparent. I dream of a digital India where the rural economy has access to e-healthcare. I dream of a Digital India where the world looks to India for the next big idea" he said. "Just like make in India is important design in India is also important."

* Conclusion :-

Most people are aware of Digital India from the survey, we have concluded the digital India Project will uplift the standard of living people want to live in a digitalized city as it will provide a better lifestyle through digital services. In rural area people will also be able to adopt the digital change only if the government of India provide the proper training and digital training, it will be difficult for the Indians to get comfortable with digital changes in the country.

Digital India will be providing loss of jobs opportunity and will help in reducing unemployment from the country.

Securing may become a matter of concern about other than this, the error in the system may lead to a serious people. People have lost expectations towards this project Government of India has to stand upon the expectations.

Topic

Field Engagement

Date

Visit To Chandradhari
Museum



Maharaja Laxmishwar
Singh

(Museum campus)

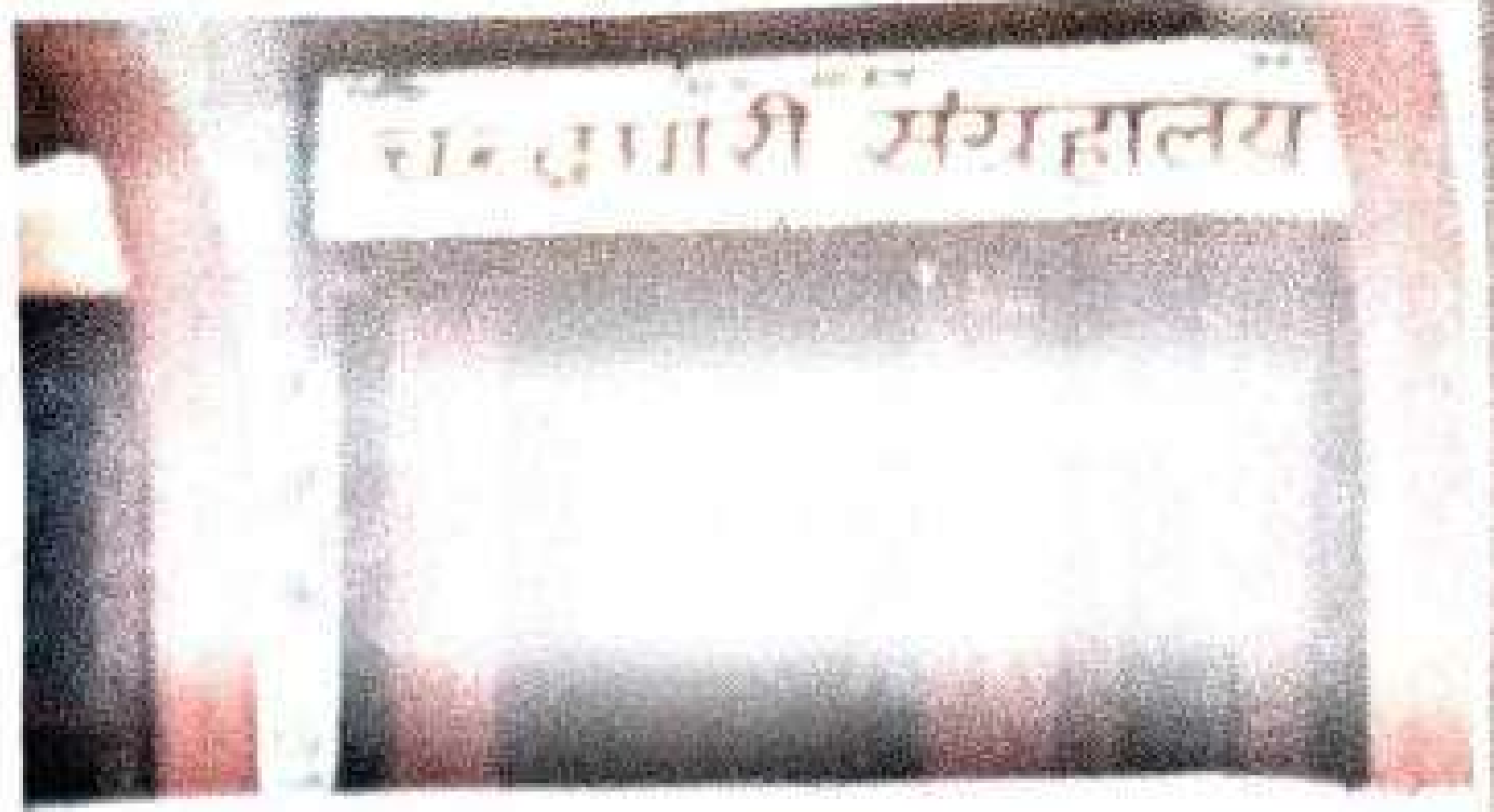
Submitted by:

Submitted To:
Pratibha Rai

Vinay Kumar
Roll No- 190044
Session- 2019-21

Crazy Craft - 1002 Dymers Street

Topic



VISIT TO CHANRADHARI MUSEUM

Introduction:- Chandradhari Museum which was established by the state government in 1957, it is situated at Darbhanga in Bihar. Originally situated on the eastern bank of Mansarovar Lake, the museum was shifted to the present double-storied building in 1974. The Museum with the help of the private collection of Chandradhari Singh, a zamindar of Madhubani.

Established : 7 December

Location : Station Road Darbhanga

Type : Archaeological and artistic

Curator : Sudhir Kumar Yadav

Chandradhari Museum was established on 7 Dec 1957. Earlier it was named Mithila Museum. It was later named after Babu Chandradhari Singh, the landlord of Ranti Dodhi of the main donor Madhubani district. It has been constructed from artifacts and heritage received from them.

Topic

Date

Exhibits :-

Chandradhazi Museum Archaeological and artistic works are displayed in 11 gallery halls here. Each exhibiting artifacts of a different Category. Among the exhibit include attractive artifacts made of glass, wax and splendid artistic works of weavers, and wax miniature paintings of different styles. Most noteworthy among the paintings is the painting of Krishna Leela with Gopies, based on Geeta-Govinda of Jaidev. Painting describing the great epic Ramayana has been arranged in this hall. The museum has a fabulous collection of statues made of Brass in Indian, Nepalese, and Tibetan style. Statues of Goddess Durga, Surya, and Lord Shiva are quite attractive. Statues related to Buddhism are also on display. The natural history section showcases costly gems and stones. The museum also has library facilities. There are art objects made of glass, fabric, metal and other materials depicting epic stories, gems, battle guns, and other interesting subjects. Chandradhazi lived in the nearby town of Madhubani and his family had donated his collections for this museum.

Topic

Date



Chandradhori Museum
Darbhangha



Crazy Craft - 1002 Dyan Street

Topic

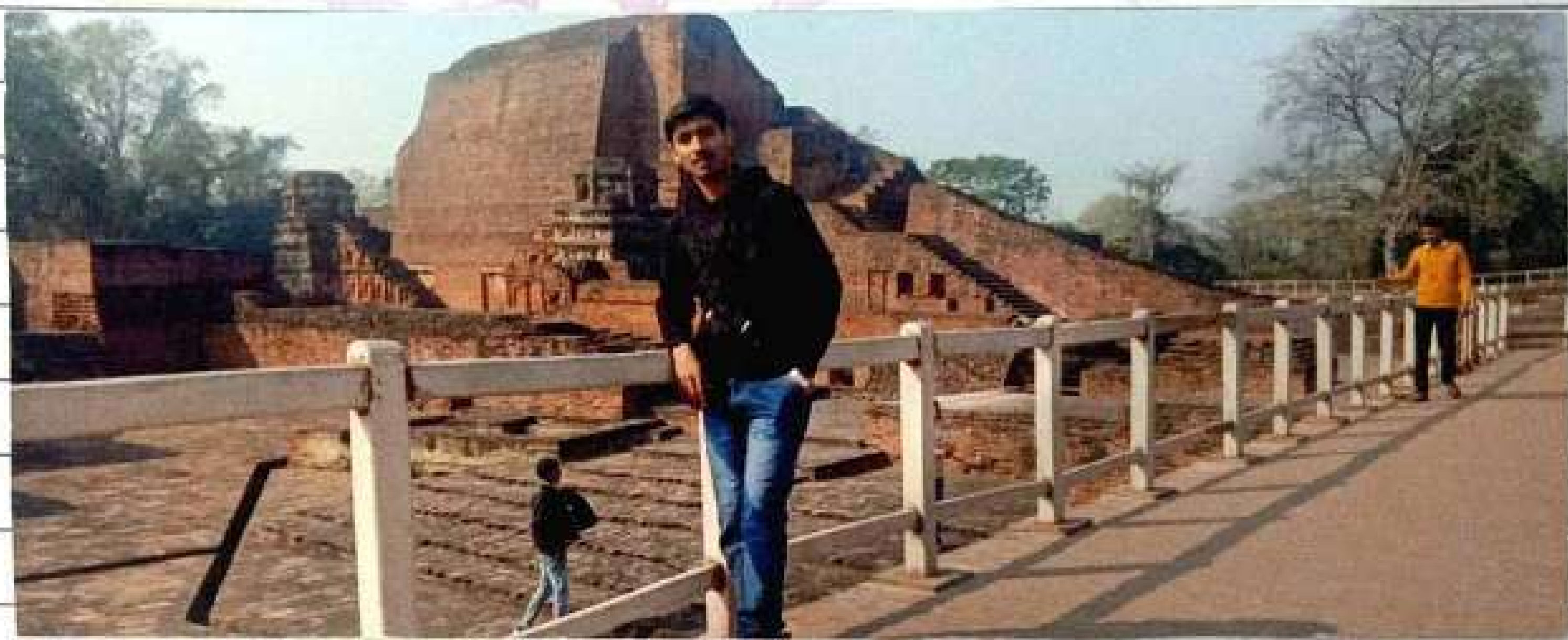
Date

The museum is open from 10 to 4 o'clock for the general audience. At the moment, there is no fee. Many celebrities of the country have arrived in the museum. Maharaja Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga has observed his heritage. Former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Former president Dr. Zakir Hussain, Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan and his wife Pratishthi, Former Chief Minister Dr. Srikrishna Co, Karpu Thakur, Former Governor Dr. AR Kidwai, Dr. LP Shahi, Jagannath Kaushal, Nifish Kumar spent around two hours going through the 5,000 exhibits, etc.

✓
JR

Topic

Date



Visit To Nalanda University

NP



VISIT TO NALANDA UNIVERSITY

Introduction:- Nalanda was a renowned Buddhist monastic university in ancient Magadha (modern day Bihar), India. Considered by historians to be the world's very first residential university, and among the greatest centers of learning in the ancient world, it was located near the city of Rajagriha (now Rajgir) and about 90 kilometers southeast of Patliputra (now Patna), operating from 427 to 1197 CE. Nalanda played a vital role in promoting the patronage of arts and academics during the 5th and 6th Century CE, a period that has since been described as the "Golden Age of India" by scholars.

Location → Nalanda district, Bihar, India

Region → Magadha

Type → Centre of learning, ancient university

Length + Width → 240 m (800 ft) + 490 m (1600 ft)

Area → 12 ha (30 acres)

Topic

Date



Destruction Under Bakhtiyar Khalji (1200 CE)

The troops of the Ghurid dynasty general Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji destroyed and began the demise of Nalanda and other monasteries near it, such as the Odantapura Vihar (now called Bihar Sharif) about 6 miles away from Nalanda. This destruction is corroborated by three sources, about the exact date.

Crazy Craft - 100% Copyright

Topic

Date

History

Builder → King Kumargupta

Founded → 5th Century

Abandoned → 13th Century

Cultures → Buddhism

Events → Ransacked by Bakhtiyar Khalji in 1200 CE

Brief History About Nalanda University :-

The history of

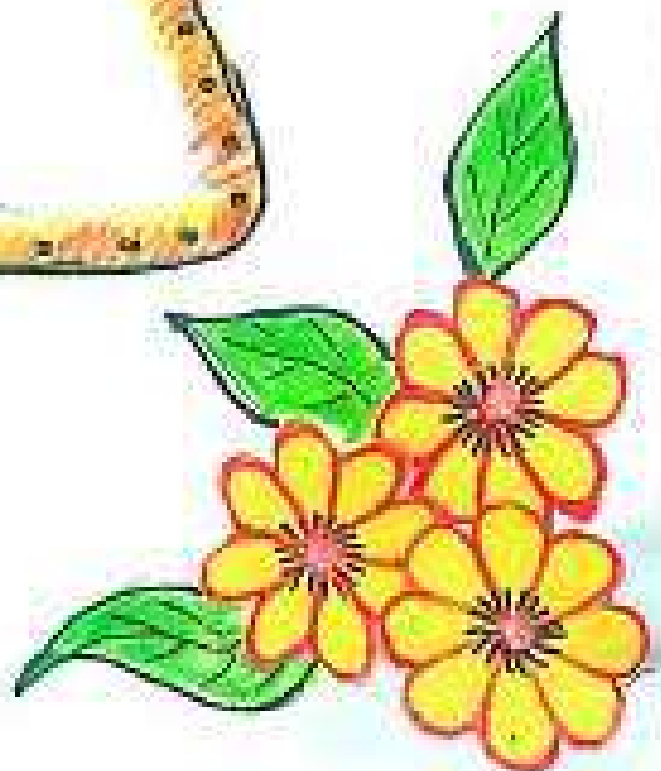
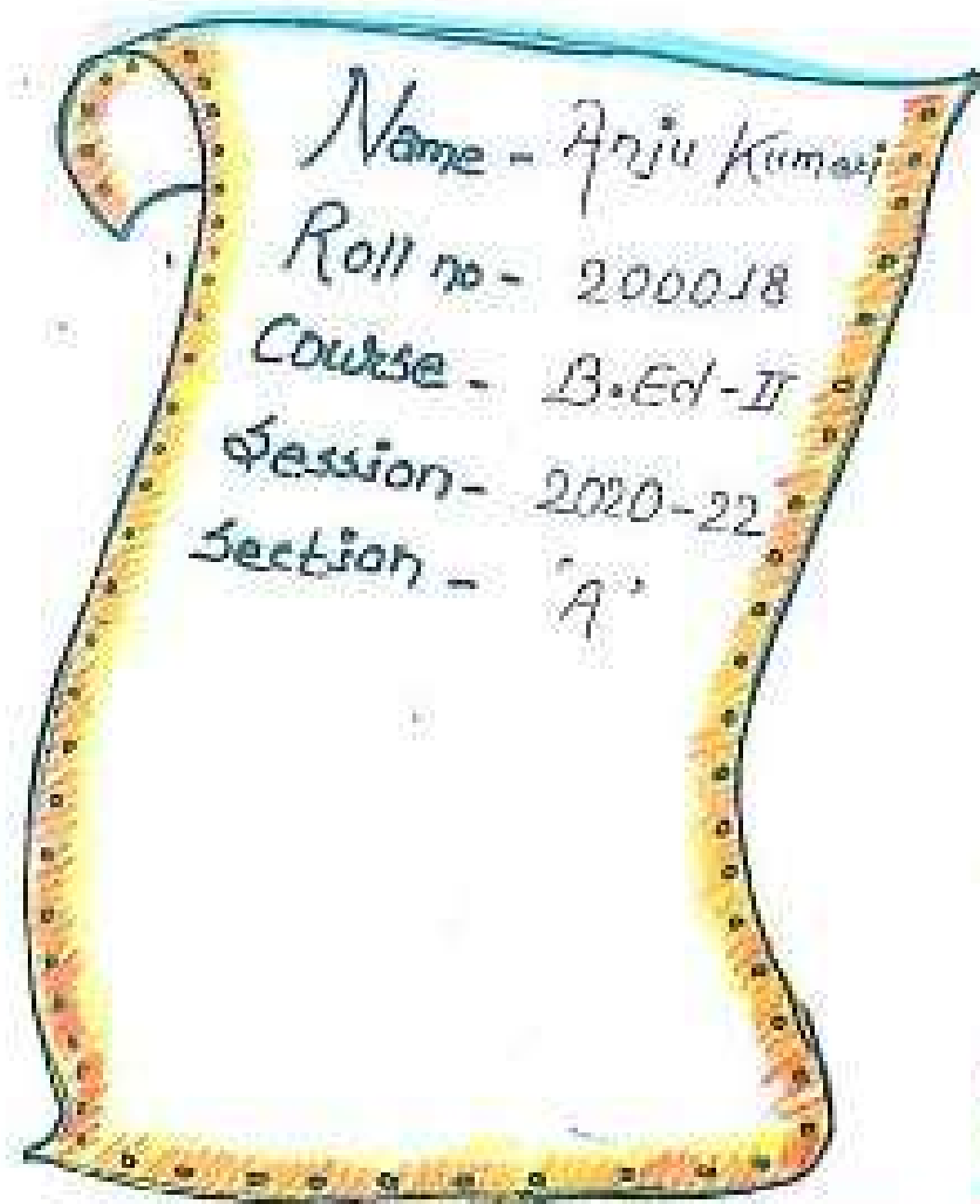
Nalanda in the 1st millennium BCE is linked to the nearby City of Rajagriha (modern Rajgir) - the Capital of Magadha and on the trade routes of ancient India. Early Buddhist texts state that Buddha visited a town near Rajagriha called Nalanda on his peregrinations. He delivered

lectures in a nearby mango grove named pavarika and one of his two chief disciples, Shariputra, was born in the area and later attained nirvana there.

These Buddhist texts were written down centuries after the death of the Buddha, are not consistent in either the name or the relative location.

LESSON PLAN





LESSON PLAN

Name of Aipal teacher- Anju Kumari
School- G.H.S. Kashipur Roll no- 200018
Subject- Biology Class- 10th
Topic:- Cell Section- 'C'
Sub-topic- Period- 3rd
Teaching Aids- चोंक, TLM Date-
Teaching method- time- 40 min

1. व्याख्यात्मक विधि।
2. प्रश्नोत्तर विधि।
3. प्रदर्शन विधि।

General objective :-

1. छात्रों की चलापना क्षमता का विकास करा सकेंगे।
2. छात्रों की जीवविज्ञान के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करा सकेंगे।
3. छात्रों के जीवविज्ञान के गहनन के लोरे में प्रभाव सकेंगे।

Specific objective :-

1. छात्रों को cell का प्रभावम्बरण करा सकेंगे।
2. छात्र cell के लोरे में व्याख्या करा सकेंगे।
3. छात्र कोशिका के लोरे में निम्न आका समझ सकेंगे।

Previous knowledge :-

- प्रश्न- मनुष्य के शरीर की सबसे छोटी इकाई है-
उत्तर- कोशिका (cell)

- प्र० - कोशिका जीवित संरचना है या मृत ?
 उ० - जीवित संरचना ।

Testing of Previous Knowledge :-

- प्र० - कोशिकाएं और कोशिका क्या है और ये क्या करती हैं ?
 उ० - मॉन (सामानात्मक प्रश्न)

Statement of Aim :-

आज हम लोग कोशिका के बारे में विस्तृत अध्ययन करेंगे ।

Teaching Point	Content	Teacher's Activity
कोशिका की संरचना		हमका निर्माण विभिन्न भागों से हुआ है, जिन्हें कोशिकाएं कहते हैं। कोशिका उनकी कोशिकाओं की वजह से एक जीवित संरचना है। यह सभी जीवों के जीवन-संबंधी सभी कार्य करने में सहायक होते हैं। हमकी संरचना का अध्ययन हम समझती हैं कि हमारे लिए हम Cell (कोशिका) को तीन भागों में बांटते हैं - 1. कोशिका झिल्ली 2. कोशिका द्रव्य

कोशिका
झिल्ली
या प्लाज्मा
मेम्ब्रेन

क. चित्रक

क. चित्रक

कोशिका झिल्ली या प्लाज्मा मेम्ब्रेन :-

कोशिका की बाहरी और पतली और मुलायम तथा लचीली झिल्ली पानी घासी है, जिसे कोशिकांग कहे जाते हैं। इसे कोशिका झिल्ली कहते हैं। यह लिपिड तथा प्रोटीन से बनी होती है।

प्रश्न :- कोशिका झिल्ली क्या होती है ?

कोशिका द्रव्य
या साइटो
प्लाज्म

कोशिका और केन्द्रक के बीच में पाया जानेवाला भाग है। इसमें कई अकार्बनिक पदार्थ पाये जाते हैं। जैसे :-
एकनिध, लवण और जल तथा कार्बनिक पदार्थ जैसे कार्बोहाइड्रेट तथा प्रोटीन आदि होते हैं। जो निर्जीव पदार्थ हैं। यह बहुत गाढ़ा पारभाषी एवं विषरिध पदार्थ हैं। इसमें प्रथम - अल्प बुननाई पायी जाती है। इसे कोशिकांग (cell organelle) कहते हैं।

Student's Activity

छाननी लगभगपूर्वक सभी
जाने की सुनें।

30- फोडिकाएँ चारों
ओर से एक मोटे
आवरण द्वारा घिरी
होती हैं, जिसे cell
wall फोडिका घिरे
करते हैं।

जन्मे आवश्यक चारों
की अपनी गोल गुच्छ में
गोद करेंगे।

Block board Activity

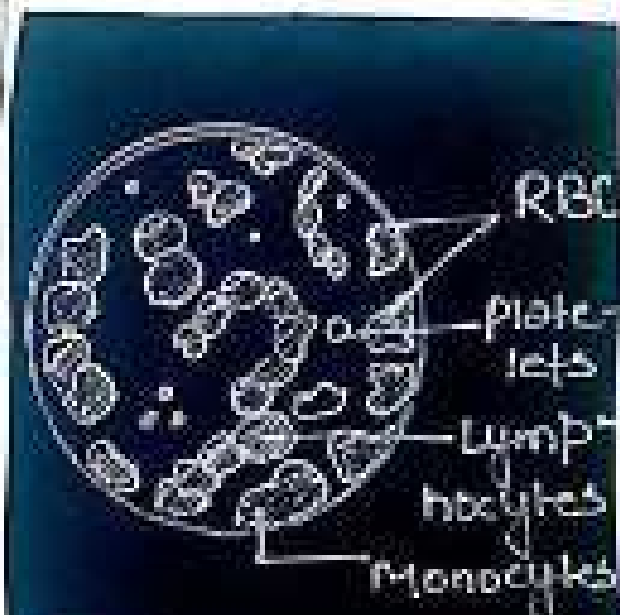


Fig. 8- मनुष्य की रक्त
कोशिका

Teaching Point	Content	Teacher's Activity
यूटैरिओसिक कोशिका		इसमें यूटैरिओसिक सिटोलीयुम होती है।
प्रोटैरिओसिक कोशिका		इसमें सिटोलीयुम और नुक्ली होता है। सिटोली कोशिका एक अलग अलग अंग होता है।
कोशिका द्रव्य में मौजूद विभिन्न रचनाएँ		कोशिका द्रव्य में विभिन्न प्रकार की रचनाएँ - उदा:- प्राकृतिक कोशिका, जाली, उपकरण, वाक्वोलिसोम, लाइसोसोम, माइटोकॉन्ड्रिया, ग्लोबुलिन या लवक रचनाएँ रचनाएँ। कोशिका में कोशिका सिटोली के अंदर केन्द्रक को छोड़कर सम्पूर्ण जगहों को कोशिका द्रव्य (cytoplasm) कहते हैं। यह सभी कोशिकाओं में पाया जाता है तथा कोशिका सिटोली के अंदर तथा केन्द्रक सिटोली के बाहर रहता है। यह एन्डोप्लास्मिक रेटिकुलम, अर्थात् रचनाएँ कहते हैं। यह पारदर्शी एवं निपणित होता है।

गूँडि रीशो लिब
गूँडि लिब
गूँडि रीशो लिब
गूँडि लिब

इसमें ऐशियाई दिल्ली शुभ
होती है।
इसमें दिल्ली शुभ अंग
होती है। दिल्ली की
एक एक अवस्था अंग
होती है।

काठिका
द्वारा मे
मौजूद
निमित्त
बताना।।३

कौटिलिक दृष्टि में निम्न प्रकार की रचनाएँ - अर्थात् - प्राकृत्यी शासिका, गौतमी उपकरण, चाक्योसोम, तार-सोसोम, मण्डौक्यविद्वंश, मूर्तिरिख्ख भा लल्लक रत्न-धानी इत्यादि ।

कौटिलिक में कौटिलिक लिखी के अंदर केन्द्रक को छोड़कर शम्भूरी गदाओं को कौटिलिकद्वय (गुणगोपकद्वय) कहते हैं। यह सभी कौटिलिकों में पाया जाता है तथा कौटिलिक लिखी में अंदर तथा केन्द्रक लिखी के बाहर रहता है। यह शब्दों पर पैलीरुमा, अर्थात्तरा पदार्थ है। यह पारदर्शी एवं निपणित होता है।

Generalisation :-

जब हम सांस लेते हैं तो लीगेन्डोसिन ऑक्सीजन को लेकर कोशिका में जाकर माइटोकॉण्ड्रिया को दे देता है। उसके बाद ATP बनते हैं जो बाद में ग्लूकोज बनते हैं। और सभी ग्लूकोज तबों उधर देग हैं, जिससे फलस्वरूप हम पुरे करते हैं।

Recaptulation :-

प्र०- जन्म कोशिका के लक्ष्य क्षिति की क्या कहते हैं ?

उ०- कोशिका क्षिति ।

प्र०- किस कोशिका में सभी रक्तवाही पानी पानी ?

उ०- पादप कोशिका में ।

Evaluation :-

प्र०- कोशिका क्षिति होती है ?

उ०- पारगम्य ।

प्र०- कोशिका क्षिति और केन्द्रक के बीच में पाया जानेवाला भाग क्या कहलाता है ?

उ०- कोशिका झल या साइटोप्लाज्म ।

Home Assignment :-

प्र०- एक चूर्णितोक्त पादप कोशिका का लक्ष्यज्ञान प्रकटकारी एवं नामांकित निम्न करो

प्र०- कोशिका क्षिति किसकी होती होती है ?

Topic

Date

Millat Academy, Samastipur

Report Card



Energy Craft - 1962-2000

Signature

Topic

Date

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Sanit

Topic

Date

MILLAT ACADEMY

SAMASTIPUR

REPORT CARD

CLASS - X B

SESSION - 2021 - 2022

Student's Profile :-

Name :- Vijay Kumar

Admission No. :- 4018

Registration No. :- 63005-00057-21

Date of birth :- 18-2-2007

Mother's Name :- Sumitra Devi

Father's Name :- Vijay Roy

Residential Address and Telephone No. :-
Magadhigat Samastipur

Topic

Date

Attendance

Term 1

Term 2

Total Attendance
of student

140

182

Total working days

170

195

Signature :-
Student

Class teacher

Principal

Parents

[Signature]

Topic

Date

"Scholastic Areas"

GRADE	MARKS RANGE	GRADE Point
A ₁	91 - 100	10
B ₁	81 - 90	9
B ₂	71 - 80	8
C ₁	61 - 70	7
C ₂	51 - 60	6
D	41 - 50	5
E ₁	21 - 40	4
E ₂	0 - 20	3

"Co-Scholastic Areas"

GRADE	GRADE Point
A	41 - 50
B	31 - 40
C	21 - 30
D	11 - 20
E	0 - 10

Topic

Date

(9)

Students must contain the qualifying grade (minimum grade D) in all the subjects under scholastic and co-scholastic domain.

First Term :- $FA_1(10\%) + FA_2(10\%) + SA_1(30\%)$
 $= 50\%$

Second Term :- $FA_3(10\%) + FA_4(10\%) + SA_2(30\%)$
 $= 50\%$

Formative Assessment :- $FA_1(10\%) + FA_2(10\%)$
 $+ FA_3(10\%) + FA_4(10\%) = 40\%$

Summative Assessment :- $SA_1(30\%) + SA_2(30\%)$
 $= 60\%$

CGPA (Cumulative Grade Point Average):

will be provided excluding additional 6th subject as per scheme of students.

Topic

Date

An indicative equivalence of grade point and percentage of marks can be computed as follows :-

Subject wise indicative percentage
of marks
 $= 9.5 \times \text{G.P. of subject}$

Overall indicative percentage of marks
 $= 9.5 \times \text{CGPA}$

Topic

Date

ANECDOTAL RECORD

MILLAT ACADEMY SAMASTIPUR

Observer :-
Chemistry Teacher

Observation Date :-
06-2-2020

Student Name :-
Ajay Kumar

Observation Time :-
11:00 A.M

Description of Incident :-

When I walked into the class,
the students greeted me.
All of them were in a
joyful mood and did
not want to study. I agreed.

Topic Part 1 - Scholastic Areas: Date _____

Scholastic Areas Term 1 (100 marks) Term 2 (100 marks)

Subject Name	Periodic Test (10)	Notebook (5)			Total Marks	Grade	Periodic Test (10)			Annual Exam	Total Mark	Grade
English	8.3	5.0	69.5	69.5	88	A ₂	7.9	5	73	91	A ₁	
Hindi	9.0	5.0	63.5	63.5	83	A ₂	8.5	5	72	91	A ₁	
Maths	9.4	5.0	65.0	65.0	84	A ₂	8.3	5	74.5	93	A ₁	
Science	9.1	5.0	62.0	62.0	81	A ₂	7.2	5	54.5	92	A ₁	
S.St	9.6	5.0	67.0	67.0	87	A ₂	9.5	5	62.0	82	A ₂	
Sanskrit	8.9	5.0	61.0	61.0	80	B ₁	8.1	5	63.5	81	A ₂	
Computer	9	5.0	77	77	86	A ₁	10	5	48	68	B ₂	

(O-Scholastic Area) Term 1 Grade Term 2 Grade

Work Education

A

A

Art Education

B

A

Health & Physical Edn

A

A

Discipline

A

A

Class Teacher Remarks:- Congratulations

Result :- Qualified

Topic

Date

8

Attitudes and values

S.No.	Descriptive Indicators	Grade
01.	Attitude Towards :- Teachers - She is respectful sincere, helpful towards teachers and takes decision in right spirit	A
	School Mates :- She is able to interact effectively with classmates. She express ideas and opinions freely with classmates.	A
	School Programmes & Environment - She displays a healthy school spirit.	A
	Value System - She is sensitive to diversity and respects opposite sex.	A

Topic

Date

8

Attitudes and values

S.No.	Descriptive Indicators	Grade
01.	Attitude Towards :-	
	Teachers - She is respectful sincere, helpful towards teachers and takes decision in right spirit	A
	School Mates :- She is able to interact effectively with classmates. She express ideas and opinions freely with classmates.	A
	School Programmes & Environment - She displays a healthy school spirit.	A
	Value System - She is sensitive to diversity and respects opposite sex.	A

Topic

Date

9

Part - 3

Co-Scholastic Activities

3(A):- (Any two to be assessed)

(1) Literacy & Creative Skills

(2) Scientific Skills

(3) Information and Communication Technology

(4) Organisational and Leadership Skills

S.No.	Descriptive Indicators	Grade
1.	She needs to participate in library and Creative Skills	B
2.	She displays good experimental skills and participate in Scientific activities at school	A

Leaf

Topic

Date

10

Suggestive Skills

Literary & Creative Skills :- Debate,
Creative writing,
Recitation, Drawing, poster making,
Slogan writing

Scientific Skills :- Science club projects,
Maths club, Science fair, Quiz
Science Exhibition, Olympiad etc.

Information & Communication Technology
Powerpoint presentation,
website designing, Animation,
E-books etc.

Organizational & leadership skills :-
Eco-clubs, Health
& AEP etc

Topic

Date

3(B) Health & Physical Activities

Any two to be assented

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Sports | (5) NCC/NSS |
| (2) Guiding | (6) Swimming |
| (3) Gymnastics | (7) Yoga |
| (4) First Aid | (8) Gardening |

S.No	Descriptive Indicators	Grade
1	She displays good team spirit and is always disciplined	A
2	She shows keen interest in the activity undertaken	A

Health Status

Height	Blood Group
Weight	Vision (L)
Dental Hygiene	Vision (R)

Signature

Topic

Date

12

Self Awareness

My Goals :-

in life is to become
a Doctor.

My Strengths :-

God and my family

My Interest and Hobbies :-

I love singing,
dancing and reading books

Responsibilities Discharged :-

Topic

Date

13

Cumulative Record Card

Introduction:- A Cumulative record is a systematic account of information about a student. It is a tool for evaluation. It is a comprehensive term. The information is collected from different sources. It holds pupil's history. Educational history with information about his school achievement, attendance, health, test scores etc.

Definition:-

The CRC is a method for recording filing, using information essential for the guidance of students. It deals with all physical, mental, social and moral development of each pupil.

Topic

Date

19

Cumulative Record Card

Specimen:-

Personal Data

School Name :-

Name of Student :-

Date of Birth :-

Sex :-

Blood Group :-

Registration No. :-

Mobile No. :-

Permanent Address :-

Topic

Date

15

Family Background

Father's Name :-

Qualification :-

Occupation :-

Mother's Name :-

Qualification :-

Occupation :-

Monthly Income :-

No. of Siblings :-

Child's position in family :-

Type of family :-

Topic

Personality Traits

Date

Traits	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Good learner	B	A	A
Self Central	B	B	A
Sincerity	C	B	A
Tidiness	A	A	A
Team work	A	B	B
Tolerance	B	C	B
Responsibility	A	A	B
Leadership	A	B	A

Health Status

Year	Height	Weight	Vision	Specific Ailment
2016-17	5'6"	50 kg	Normal	NO
2017-18	5'7"	52 kg	Normal	NO
2018-19	5'9"	55 kg	Normal	NO

Topic

Date

Co-Scholastic Areas

Skills	Grades 2016-17	Grades 2017-18	Grades 2018-19
Critical thinking	B	A	A
Social Skills	A	A	A
Problem Solving	A	A	B
Creative thinking	B	B	A
Decision Making	B	A	A
Emotional	A	B	A
Empathy	A	A	A
Management	B	A	A

Topic **Scholastic Data** Date

Subject	Total Marks	Marks obtained		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
English	100	90	87	89
Hindi	100	89	90	92
Maths	100	87	85	89
Science	100	90	92	93
Social	100	86	88	89
Computer	100	48	47	48
Sanskrit	100	94	92	95
G.K	50	49	48	48
Total	700	633	629	643
Percentage		90.4%	89.8%	91.8%

Topic

Date

(19)

(b) Work Education :-

Activities	GRADES		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cooking skills	B	B	A
Hand Embroidery	B	B	B
Paper out waste	C	C	C
Computer Operation	B	B	A

(c) Visual AND PERFORMING ARTS

ARTS	GRADES		
	2016-2017	2017-18	2018-19
Dance	A	A	A
Drawing	B	B	A
Painting	B	B	B
Forks & Frames	C	C	B