



Bharatiya Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Ambajogai



Swa. Sawarkar Mahavidyalaya, Beed



Internal Quality Assurance Cell

Criteria 2 – Teaching-Learning and Evaluation

2.3.1: Student centric methods Power Point Presentation (PPT)

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ORGANOZINC COMPOUNDS

B.SC. T.Y. SEM V

BY VISHAL NAIKNAWARE

SWA. SAWARKAR MAHAVIDHYALAYA, BEED

INTRODUCTION PREPARATION SYNTHETIC APPLICATION



- Introduction
- Organozinc compounds are less reactive than Grignard reagents and are sometimes used in organic synthesis in preference to the former. The two derivatives of zinc discovered by Frankland (1849)
- E.g. $\text{CH}_3\text{-Zn-CH}_3$, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-Zn-C}_2\text{H}_5$ dimethylzinc etc

PREPARATION OF ORGANOZINC COMPOUND

• When dialkylzincs are prepared by heating alkyl iodides with zinc in an atmosphere of CO_2 and then distilling the product in an inert atmosphere of CO_2 .



PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

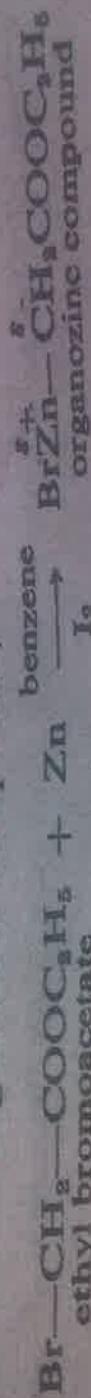
- Dialkylzincs are colourless,
- Its unpleasant smelling liquids which have comparatively low boiling points.
- They are spontaneously inflammable in air and produce painful burns when brought into contact with skin.

SYNTHETIC APPLICATION

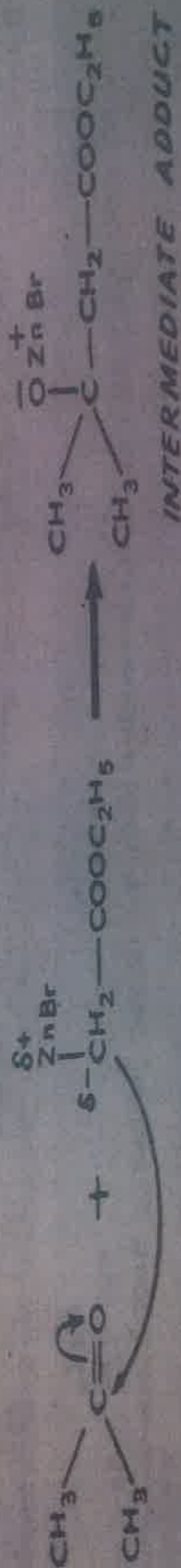
- Reformatsky Reaction. This reaction involves the interaction of an α -bromoester with carbonyl compound in presence of metallic zinc. An intermediate organozinc compound is first formed. This then adds on to the carbonyl group of aldehyde or ketone producing β -hydroxyester. These can be readily dehydrated to α,β unsaturated acids by heating with conc. H_2SO_4 .

MECHANISM OF REFORMATSKY REACTION

(i) Formation of organozinc compound,



(ii) Addition to carbonyl group,



(iii) Acid hydrolysis of the adduct,



(iv) Dehydration to form α, β-unsaturated ester,



It is noted that the formation of organozinc compound is to be prevented for

•Thank You

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स्वा.सावरकर महाविद्यालय बीड भूगोल विभाग

बी.ए.कला प्रथम वर्ष
पेपर :- 1st प्राकृतिक भूगोल
टाँपीक:- पृथ्वीचे अंतरंग

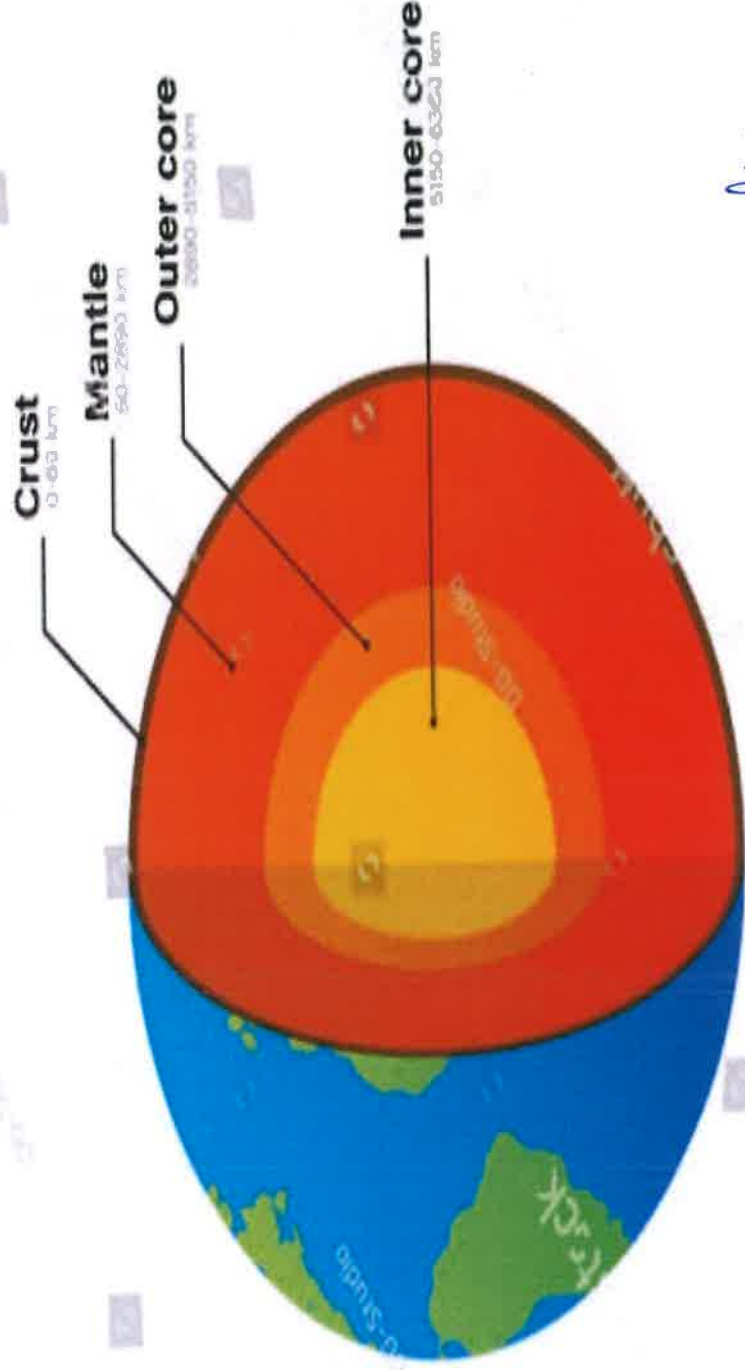

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/Principal
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पृथ्वी अंतरंग आकृती



STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH



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S. Sawarkar

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• **प्रस्तावना :-**

- पृथ्वीचे केंद्र भूपृष्ठापासून ६३३० कि.मी. खाली आहे.
- अंतरंग अभ्यास खालील घटकांवर अवलंबून आहे.
- १) खोलीनुसार वाढते तापमान.
- २) पृथ्वीची सरासरी घनता.
- ३) भूकंप लहरींचे प्रवास गुणधर्म.
- ४) ज्वालामुखी उद्रेकातून बाहेर येणारे पदधतीने.

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• भूकवच:-

१) सियाल / सायमा

२) सीमा

• मध्यावरण:-

• गाभा / निफे

१) बाह्य गाभा

२) आंतर गाभा

* सारांश

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स्वा.सावरकर महाविद्यालय बीड.

भूगोल विभाग

पॉवर पॉइंट प्रेझेंटेशन

वर्ग:-कला प्रथम वर्ष

सत्र:- दुसरे

पेपर:- III भूरूप भूगोल

टॉपीक:- अपक्षय



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• अपक्षय म्हणजे काय ?

तापमान, वायु, जल आणि जैविक घटकांमुळे खडकावर रासायनिक व यांत्रिक क्रिया घडवून खडक कमकुवत आथवा ठिसूळ बनतात व खबकाचा जागट्या जागी भूगा किंवा चूरा बनतो या संपूर्ण क्रियेला अपक्षय किंवा विदारण असे म्हणतात.


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• आपक्षय किंवा विदारणाचे घटक :-

- 1) खडक संरचना
- 2) क्षेत्रीय उताराचे स्वरूप
- 3) हवामान भिन्नता
- 4) वनस्पतींचा प्रभाव


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भौतिक/यांत्रिक
विदरण

रासायनिक विदारण

जैविक विदारण

जल

ऑक्सिजन

वनस्पती

तापमान

कार्बन डायआक्साईड

जीव जंतू

तुषार

हायड्रोजन

मानव

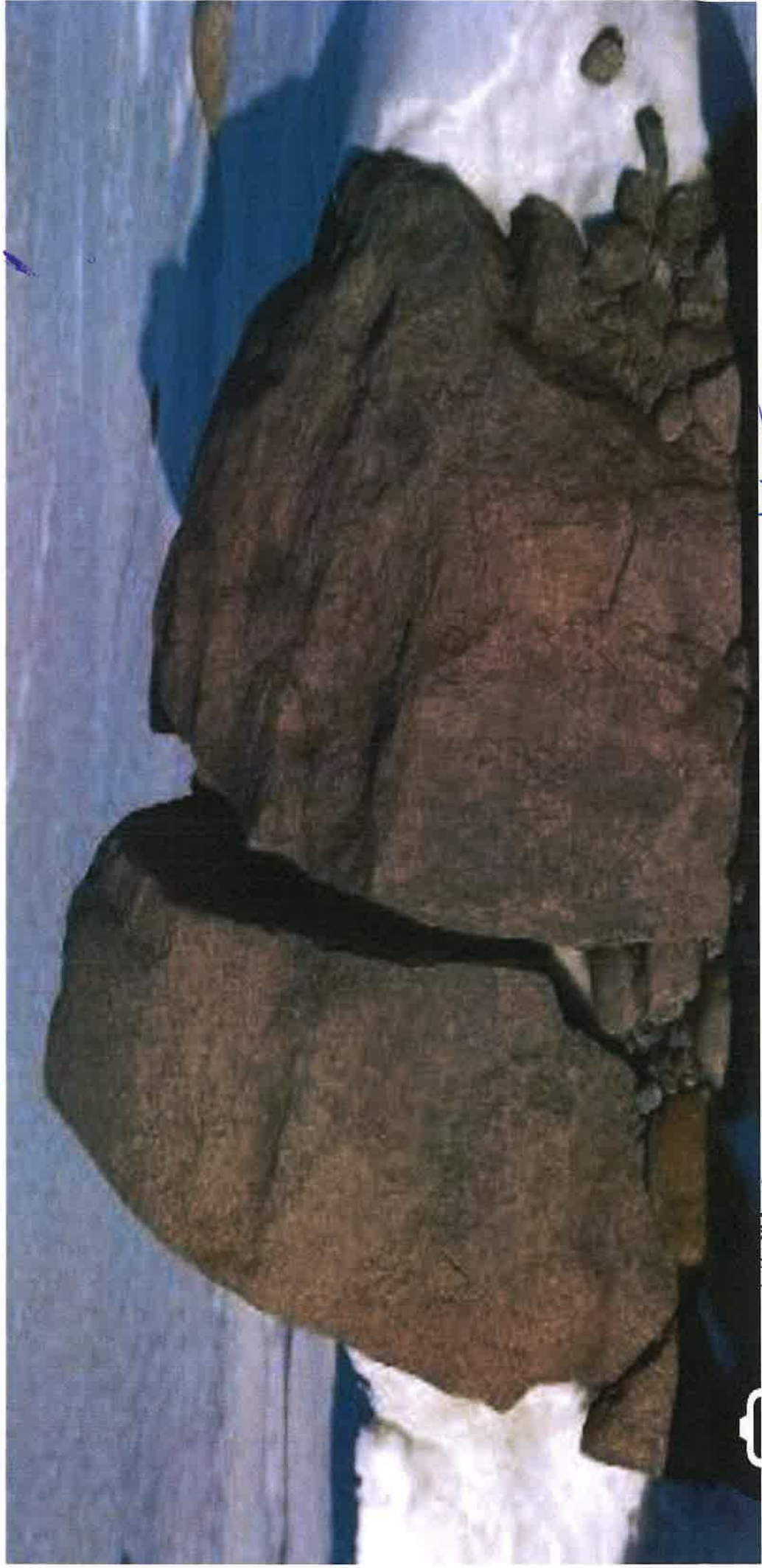
वायू/वारा

दाब/ताण

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खंडीय विदारण



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तापमानामुळे होणारे कणीय विदारण



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Head Department of Geography

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वाळवंटी प्रदेशात तापमानामुळे विदारण



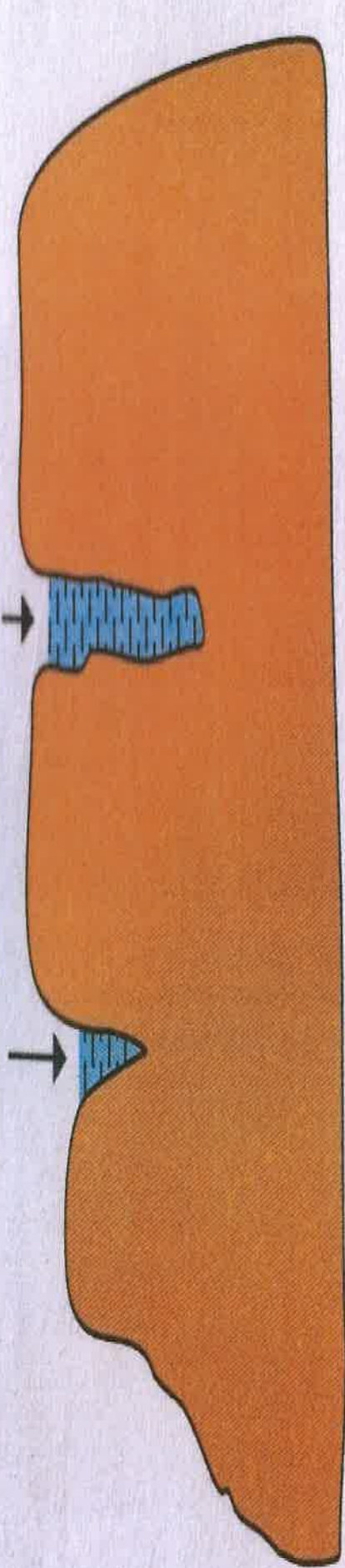
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Dr. Deke A.T.
Head Department of Geography
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V. Princy
Principal
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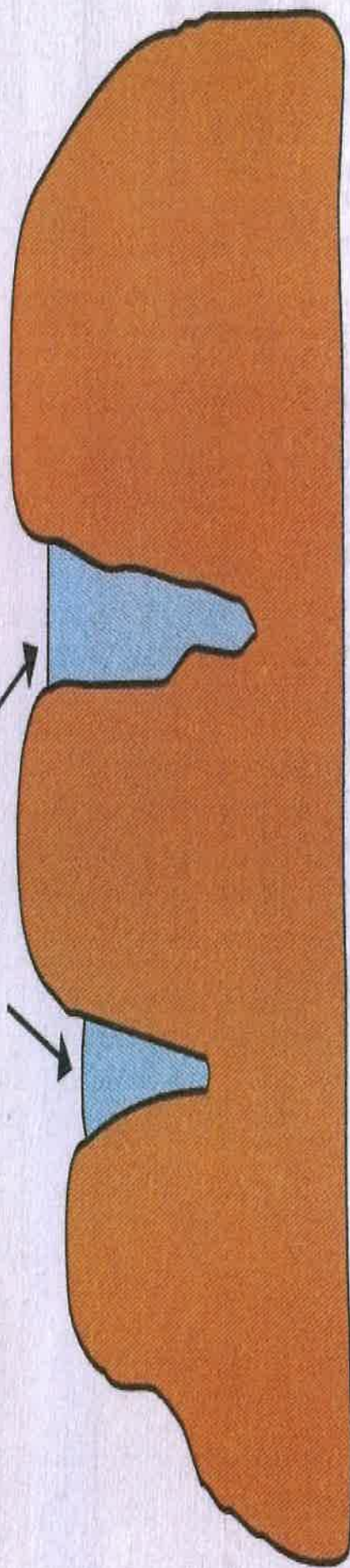


पाणी-बर्फ रूपांतरामुळे विदारण

Water collects in cracks



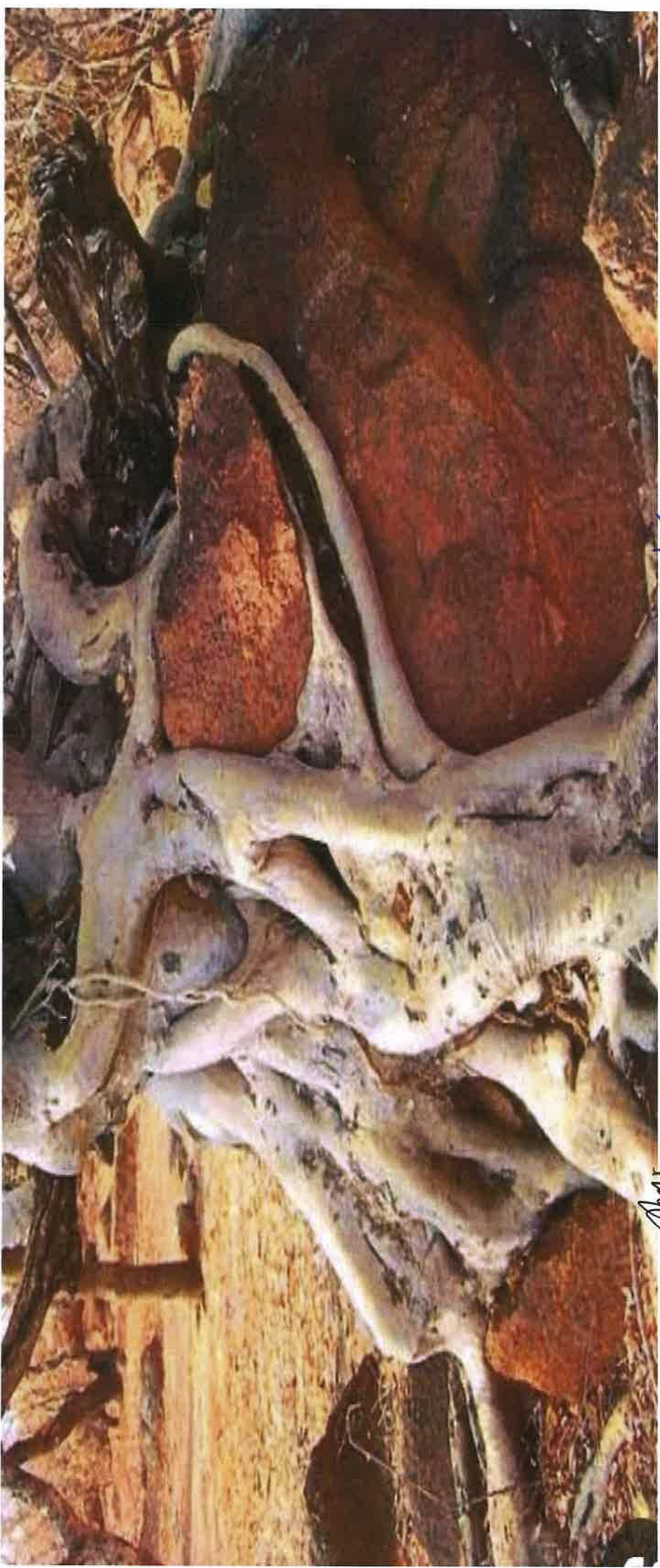
Water freezes and expands in the cracks



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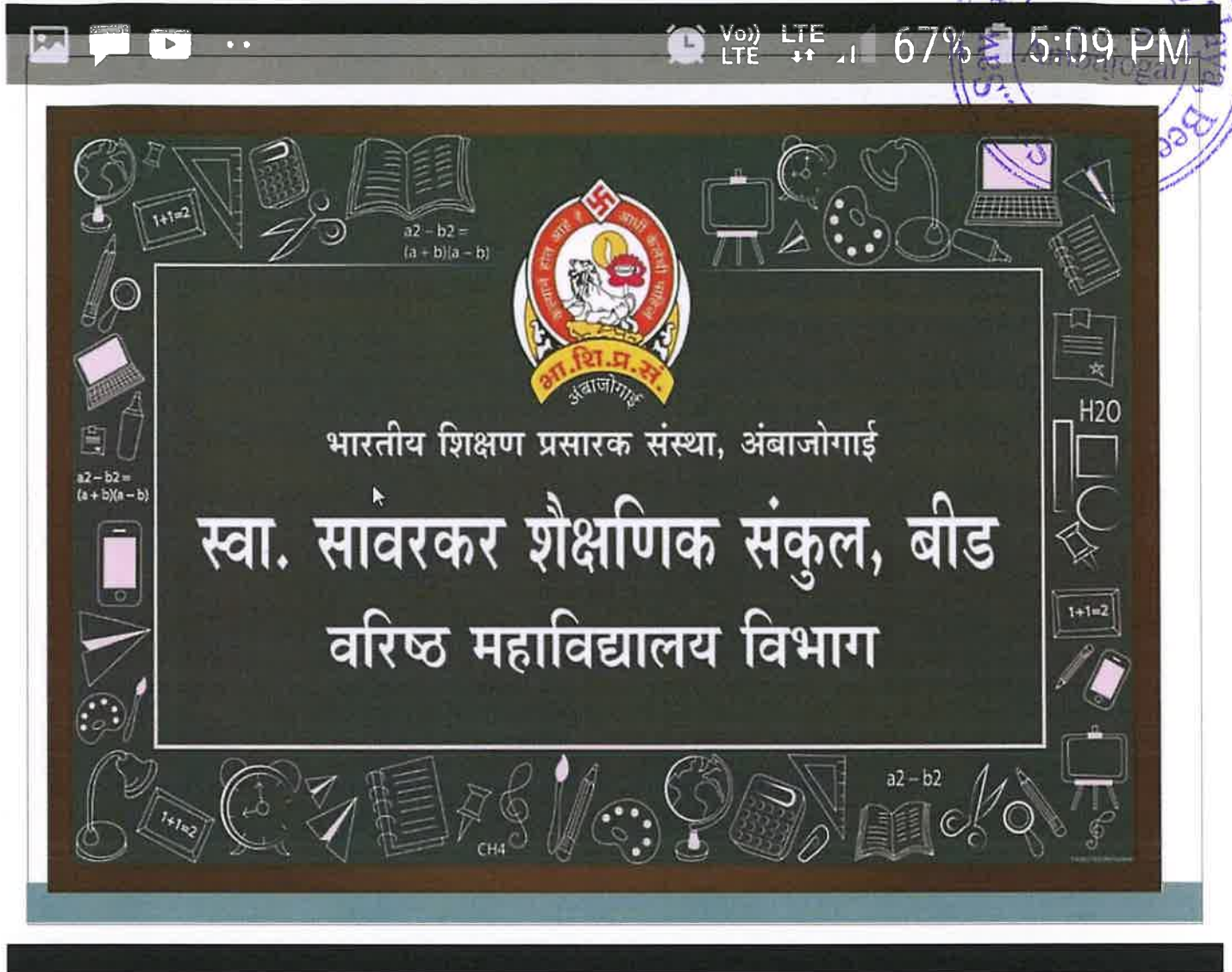
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वनस्पतीमुळे होणारे विदारण



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(7)



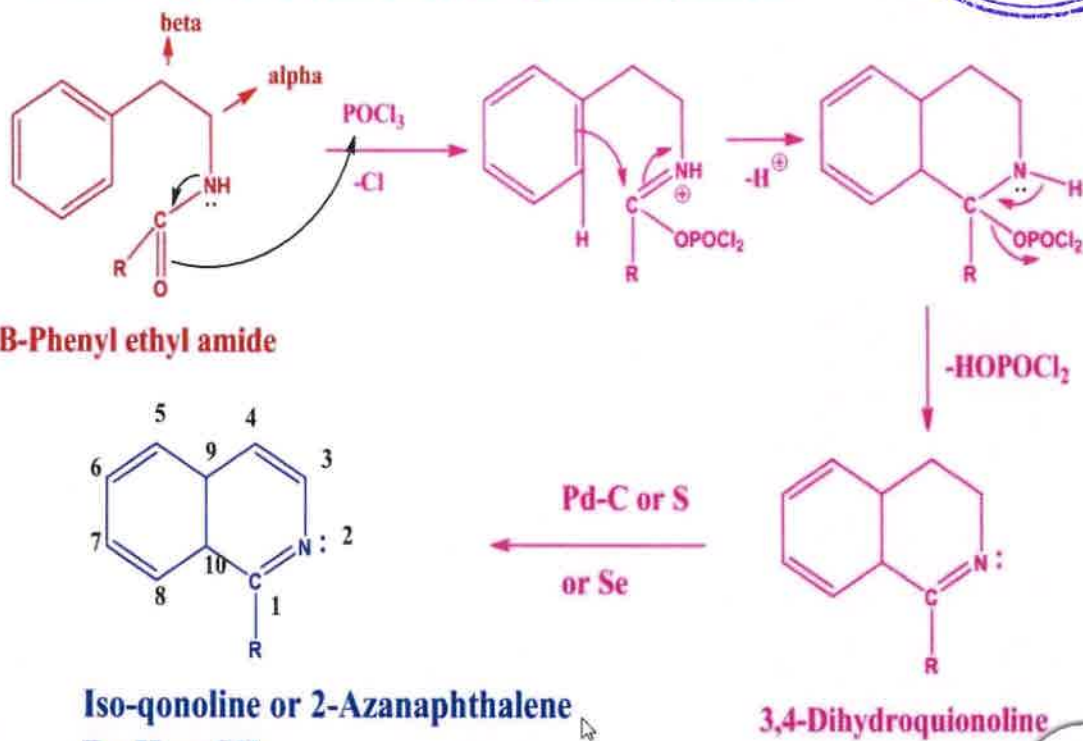
Rajpal Jadhav (You)

Rajpal Jadhav



Tytkare
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Bischler-Napieralski Reaction of Iso-quinoline Synthesis



Rajpal is presenting



Aboli



Dipali



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VoLTE LTE 90% 10:32 AM

Formation of PCl_5 molecule:

Formation of PCl_5 Molecule

Electronic configuration of Phosphorous (P At.No = 15)

Ground state E.C. = (Ne) $3s^2 3p_x^1 3p_y^1 3p_z^1 3d^0$

Box Diagram =

Excited state =

sp^3d Hybridization (Trigonal Bipyramidal)

Hybridized state =

Five sp^3d Hybrid orbitals

Cl(17) Chlorine atom E.C. = [Ne] $3s^2 3p_x^2 3p_y^2 3p_z^1$

Box diagram =

Rajpal is presenting



pratima



Harsh



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Terms and definitions

ORBITALS: They represent the probability of an electron in any one place. They correspond to different energies. So an electron in an orbital has definite energy. Orbitals are best described with quantum mechanics.

ATOMIC ORBITALS: The region in space just outside the nucleus of the atom where the probability of finding an electron is at the highest (95%).

MOLECULAR ORBITALS: Formed as a result from the overlap of two atomic orbitals, where a pair of electrons occupies.

ELECTRON DENSITY: a measure of the probability of an electron in an orbital.

WAVE FUNCTION: mathematical description of the volume of space occupied by an electron having a certain amount of energy.

A NODE: in an orbital is the place where a crest and trough meet.

QUANTUM MECHANICS: is based on the wave properties of matter, Quantization of energy is the consequence of these properties.



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Payal Shinde




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Quantum Numbers

- Four types of Quantum Numbers
- The numbers which determines the exact position and energy level of electron.

- 1
 - Principal Quantum Number
 - It is denoted by symbol 'n'
- 2
 - Azimuthal/Secondary Quantum Number
 - It is denoted by symbol 'l'
- 3
 - Magnetic Quantum Number
 - It is denoted by symbol 'm'
- 4
 - Spin Quantum Number
 - It is denoted by symbol 's'

(7)



Rajpal Jadhav (You)



karan jadhav

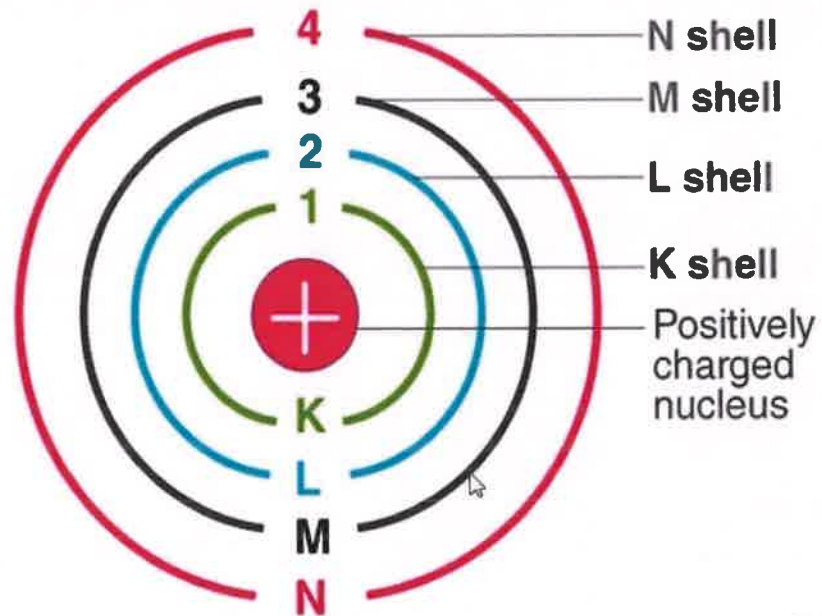


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BOHR'S MODEL OF AN ATOM

BYJU'S
The Learning App



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karan jadhav

NEW

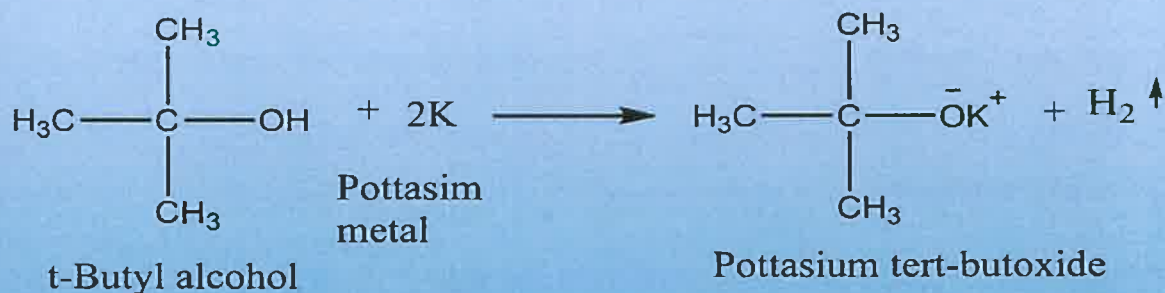
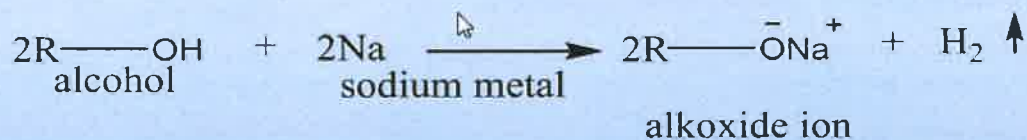
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Chemical Reactions of Alcohols

- 1) Reaction involving replacement of hydrogen of -OH group of alcohol:

(a) Action of alkali metals:



 (6)

 2





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vishal s




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Methods of Preparation of Alcohols

(1) By reduction of Aldehydes and Ketones: Primary and secondary alcohols are prepared by the reduction of aldehydes and ketones respectively.

Aldehyde: $R-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-H + 2[H] \xrightarrow[\text{Nascent Reaction}]{\text{Reduction}} R-\overset{\overset{H}{\mid}}{\underset{\underset{H}{\mid}}{C}}-OH$ (Primary Alcohol (1°))

Ketone: $R-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C}-R' + 2[H] \xrightarrow[\text{Nascent Reaction}]{\text{Reduction}} R-\overset{\overset{H}{\mid}}{\underset{\underset{OH}{\mid}}{C}}-R'$ (Secondary Alcohol (2°))

Click to add notes

Mechanism of Fries Rearrangement:

- Exact mechanism of Fries Rearrangement is still not clearly understood.
- There is evidence for both intermolecular and intramolecular reaction mechanism.
- Intermolecular Mechanism: At first electron deficient $AlCl_3$ attacks the oxygen of the ester group to form complex which then generates a very charged acylium ion.
- It acts as an electrophile and attacks the para positions of the aromatic ring to form a resonance stabilized δ -complex.

1) Acylation of Phenols

Phenols are warmed with acid halides or acid anhydrides, they form esters.

Click to add notes

(9)

Rajpal Jadhav (You)

Pratiksha Rajhans

Giri Manisha

Rajpal Jadhav

(7)

Roshan Amte

Also in the meeting (3)

Chavan Vaishnavi

Rajpal Jadhav

Sagar Nare

Sydsae
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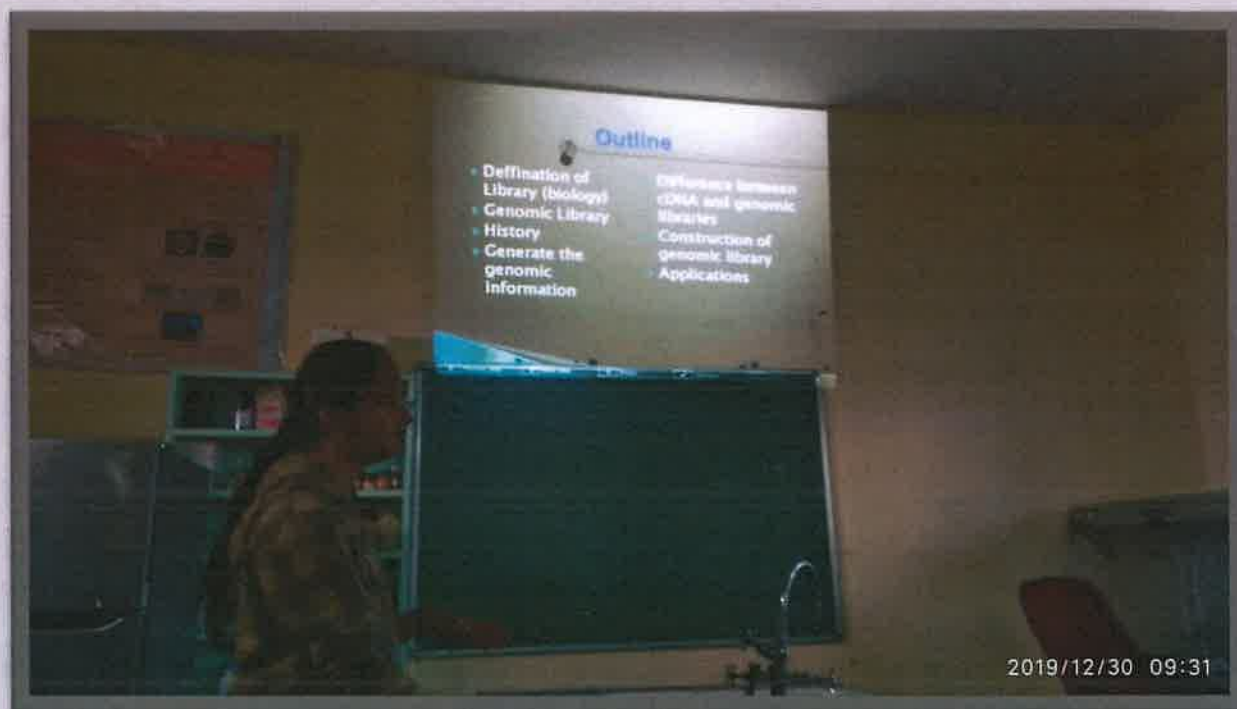


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Department of Microbiology

Use of Power Point Presentation



The list of power points presentations by the faculties of the Department of Microbiology is available on the college website

Link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1hNoCZUrzWQLyj7_NwQ7drbmWsaaiV DU7?usp=sharing


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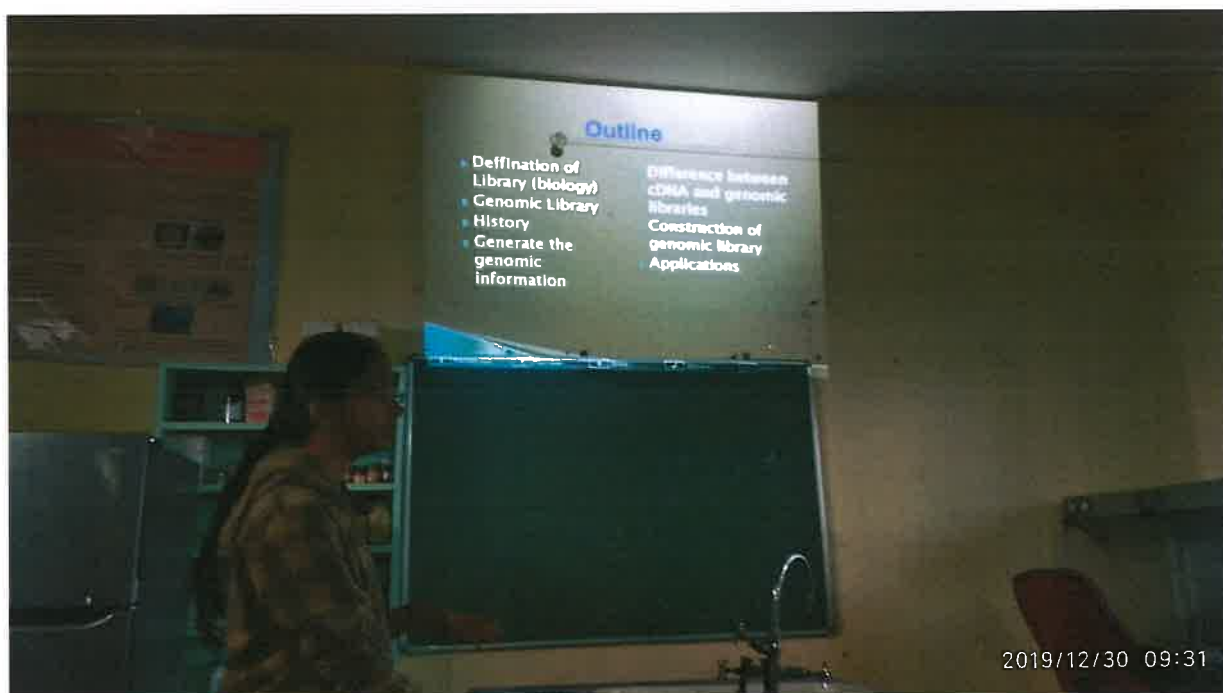


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Department of Microbiology

Use of Power Point Presentation



The list of power points presentations by the faculties of the Department of Microbiology is available on the college website


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VoLTE LTE 84% 10:13 AM

Microsoft PowerPoint window showing a presentation slide titled "POSITION OF NOBLE GASES IN P.T." (Periodic Table). The slide displays a modern periodic table with blocks labeled: s-Block, d-Block, p-Block, and f-Block Elements. The presentation interface includes a slide navigation pane on the left, a top menu bar, and a status bar at the bottom indicating "Slide 5 of 15".

Rajpal is presenting

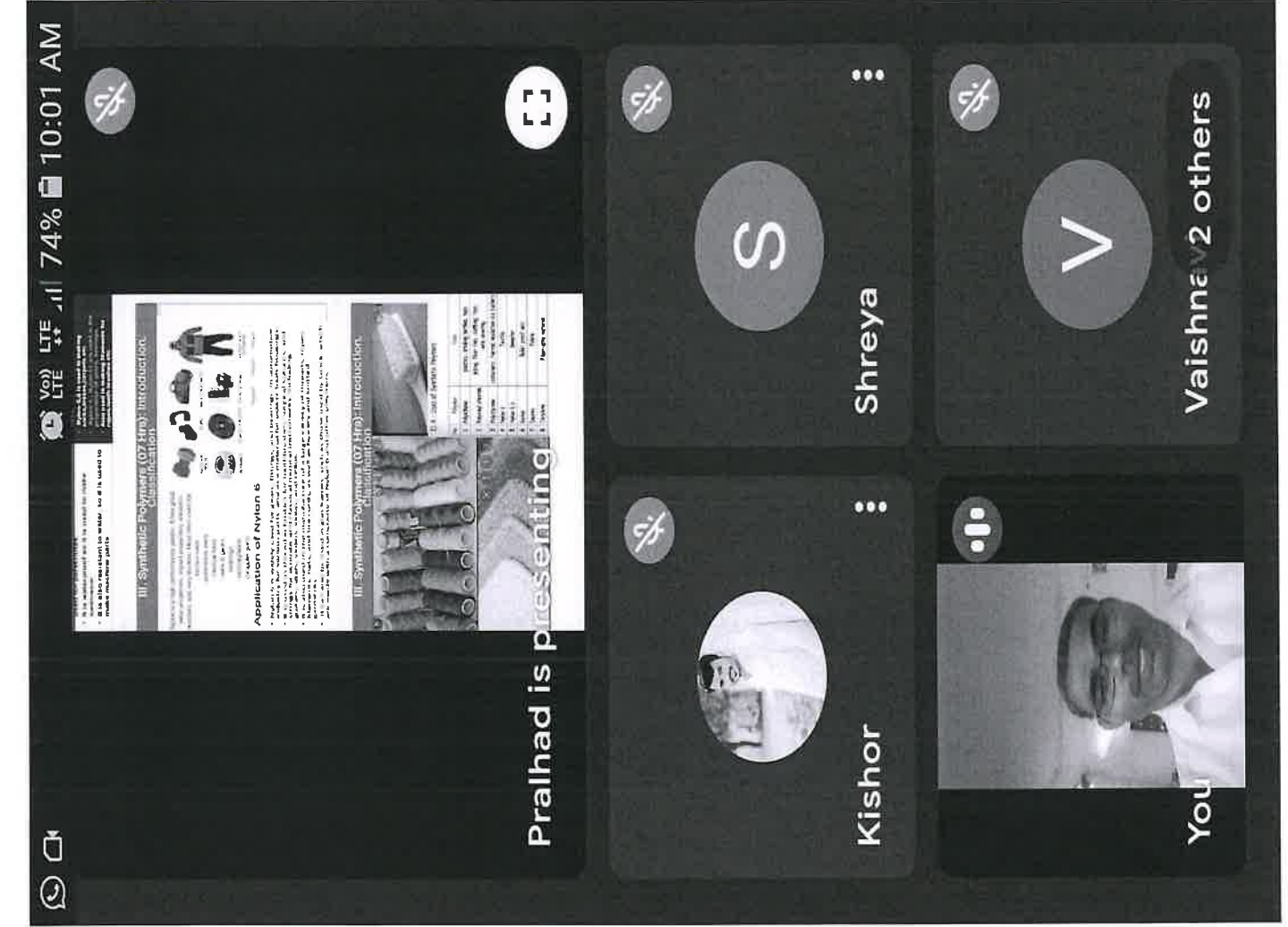


Participant card for Payal, featuring a green circle with the letter 'P' and a blue border. Includes a mute icon and a vertical ellipsis menu.

Participant card for Sampada, featuring a purple circle with the letter 'S' and a blue border. Includes a mute icon and a vertical ellipsis menu.



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← cpp-bahw-iks ▶

Classification of polymerisations

A chemical combination of two or more of similar or different monomers to form a single large molecule is termed as polymerisation.

1. Addition polymerisation

- It is a process in which monomers polymerise to form a polymer.
- A reactive species (free radical, cation or anion) attacks the double bond of the monomer and forms a new bond.
- The reaction continues until all the monomers are consumed.
- They are classified into two types:
 - Free radical polymerisation
 - Cationic polymerisation

Aboli is presenting

P

Pavan

Thor

You

Pooja

5 others

Sy Haseo
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Pooja is presenting

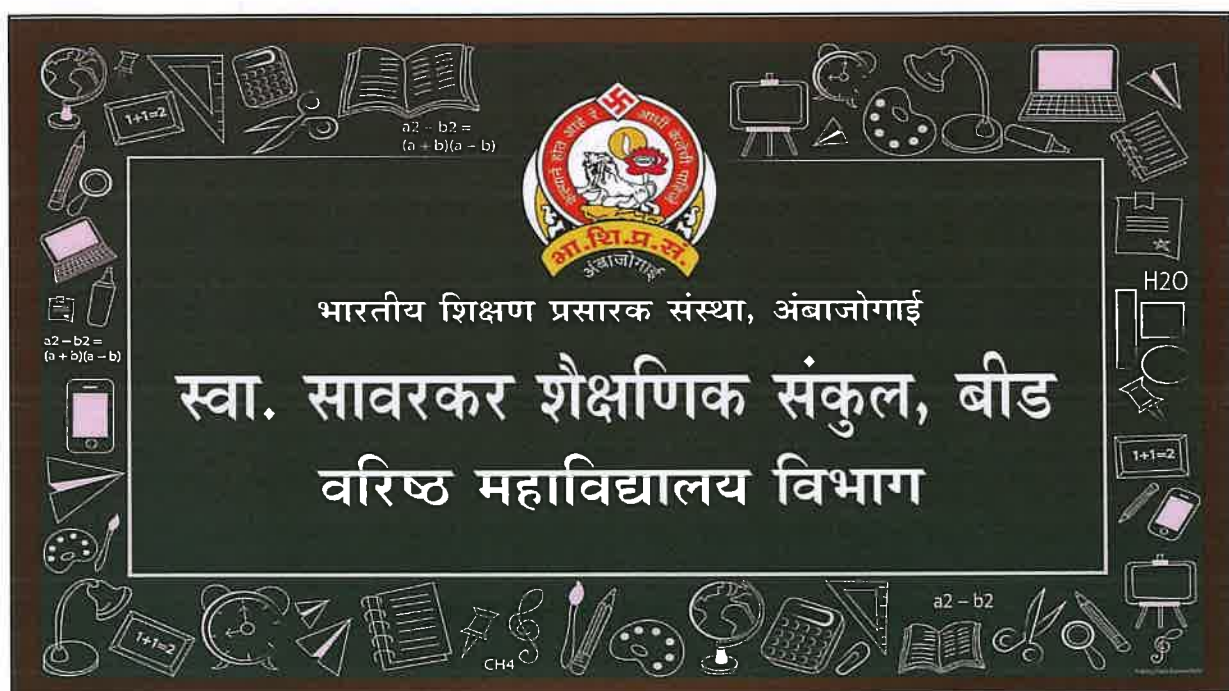
Pooja

Thor

You

Pavan

6 others



JavaScript - Placement in HTML File

There is a flexibility given to include JavaScript code anywhere in an HTML document. However the most preferred ways to include:

- ☐ Script in `<head>...</head>` section.
- ☐ Script in `<body>...</body>` section.
- ☐ Script in `<body>...</body>` and
- ☐ `<head>...</head>` sections.

SWA.SAWARKAR MAHAVIDYALAYA,BEED

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Prepare By : Shri Kale S.R.

Designation : Assistant Professor

Subject : Computer Science

emailid: kalesrsm@gmail.com

CS01 Computer Fundamental
Class: B.Sc. I SEM.
Subject : Computer Sci.(Optional)
Unit-I

- ▶ Contents
 - Generations of Computer
 - First Generations
 - Second Generations
 - Third Generations
 - Fourth Generations
 - Fifth Generations

Generations of Computer

- ▶ The computer has evolved from a large-sized simple calculating machine to a smaller but much more powerful machine.
- ▶ The evolution of computer to the current state is defined in terms of the generations of computer.
- ▶ Each generation of computer is designed based on a new technological development, resulting in better, cheaper and smaller computers that are more powerful, faster and efficient than their predecessors.



The Five Generations of Computers



Department, Group Head Office, The
City School,

SESSION AGENDA



1. घटना समितीची पार्श्वभूमी जाणून घेणे
2. घटना समितीचे महत्त्व जाणून घेणे
3. घटना समितीची संरचनेचा आढावा घेणे

Principal

1



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(Signature)

उद्दिष्टे (Learning objective)

- 1) घटना समितीची पार्श्वभूमी जाणून घेणे.
- 2) घटना समितीचे महत्त्व जाणून घेणे.
- 3) घटना समितीची संरचनेचा आढावा घेणे.



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घटना समितीची संकल्पना

घटनेची संकल्पना :

(Idea of constitution)

1934 : M. N. रॉय यांनी सर्वप्रथम मांडली.

1935 : INC ने मागणी केली.

1940 : ऑगस्ट संधी

1942 : सर staford crips भारतात आला. (crips प्रस्ताव मुस्लिम लीग ने नाकारले)

24 मार्च 1946 : कॅबिनेट मिशन भारतात आले. (Lawrence, Crips, Alexander)

- दोन घटना समितीची कल्पना अमान्य केली.
- योजना तयार करून 16 मे 1946 ला प्रसिद्ध केली.

- नोव्हेंबर, 1946 - योजनेनुसार संविधान सभेची / घटना समितीची स्थापना केली

पॉट मताधिकारावर निवडून आलेल्या घटना समितीने कोणत्याही बाह्य हस्तक्षेपाशिवाय स्वतंत्र भारताची राज्यघटना निर्माण केली पाहिजे.

- पं. ज. नेहरू (1938)



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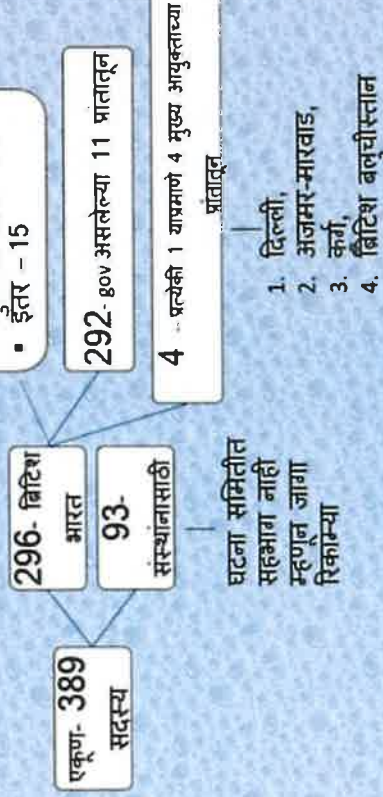
घटना समितीची संरचना

घटना समितीची संरचना :

(COMPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY)



निशाणी - हत्ती



- निवड - अप्रत्यक्ष(indirect)
- भारतीय समाजातील सर्व घटकांचे प्रतिनिधित्व (हिंदू, मुस्लिम, शीख, पारशी, अँग्लो इंडियन, सिखचन, S.C., S.T) women
- निवडून दिलेले(elected) तसेच नामनिर्देशित(nominated) सदस्य.
- संस्थाने(princely states) - नामनिर्देशित(Nominated)



प्रिन्सिपल

Principal,
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घटना समितीचे कामकाज

घटना समितीचे कामकाज

(WORKING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY)

9 डिसेंबर 1946 - पहिली बैठक (मुस्लिम लीग ने बहिष्कार टाकला त्यामुळे 211 सदस्य उपस्थित)

हंगामी अध्यक्ष (जेष्ठ सदस्य)
(Temporary Chairman) - सच्चिदानंद सिन्हा (फ्रांस मधील प्रथेचे अनुकरण)

11 डिसेंबर 1946 - अध्यक्ष- डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद
उपाध्यक्ष- एच. सी. मुखर्जी
सल्लागार- सर B.N. राव

13 डिसेंबर 1946 - उद्दिष्टांचा ठराव (Objective Resolution) by ज. नेहरू

22 जानेवारी 1947 - ठराव एकमताने संमत

मे 1949 - राष्ट्रकुल सदस्यत्वाला मान्यता

22 जुलै 1947 - राष्ट्रीय ध्वज स्वीकृत

24 जानेवारी 1950 - राष्ट्रीत - जन गण मन
राष्ट्रगान - वंदे मातरम
अखेरचे सत्र आणि
पहिले राष्ट्रपति डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद

2 वर्ष
11 महिने 18 दिवस

11
सत्रे (sessions)

मसदयावर 114
दिवस विचार
विनिमय

60 देशांच्या
घटनाचा अभ्यास



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घटना समितीस कायदेमंडळ दर्जा

संविधान सभेला कायदेमंडळाचा दर्जा प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर संविधान सभेला दोन कार्य देण्यात आली,

1) स्वतंत्र भारतासाठी घटना निर्मिती. 2) देशासाठी कायदे करणे

* संविधान सभेची बैठक जेव्हा घटना निर्मिती च्या कामासाठी होत, तेव्हा डॉक्टर राजेंद्र प्रसाद अध्यक्ष म्हणून कार्य करीत असत.

* संविधानसभा हेच भारताचे पहिले कायदेमंडळ ठरले. कायदेमंडळ म्हणून कार्य करताना जी व्ही मावळणकर तिचे अध्यक्ष म्हणून कार्य करीत.



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सि

घटना समिती कार्य

घटना समितीचे कार्य

२२ जानेवारी १९४७ - उद्देश पत्रिका स्वीकार

मे १९४९ - राष्ट्रकुलाच्या सदस्यत्वाला अनुमोदन

२२ जुलै १९४७ - भारताचा राष्ट्रध्वज स्वीकृत

२४ जानेवारी १९५० - भारताचे राजविन्ह स्वीकृत

२४ जानेवारी १९५० - भारताचे राष्ट्रगीत व राष्ट्रगान स्वीकृत



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१९५० -

घटना समितीच्या समित्या

घटना समितीच्या समित्या (COMMITTEES OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY)

1. मसुदा समिति (Drafting committee) : स्थापना - 29 ऑगस्ट, 1947

सदस्य :

- बी. आर. आंबेडकर(अध्यक्ष)
- गोपालस्वामी अयंगर
- अल्लादी कृष्णस्वामी अय्यर
- डॉ. के.एम. मंशी
- सईद मोहम्मद सादुल्ला
- एन माधव राव (He replace बी.एल.मित्र)
- टी.टी.कृष्णामाचारी(He replace डी.पी.खेतान)

कामकाज(Draft discussion) - 141 दिवस
राज्यघटनेचा पहिला मसुदा - फेब्रुवारी 1948
राज्यघटनेचा दुसरा मसुदा - ऑक्टोबर 1948
अंतिम मसुदा - 4 नोवेंबर 1948 घटना समितीला सादर

26 Nov 1949 - मसदयाचा ठराव संमत(सदस्य, अध्यक्ष याच्या स्वाक्षऱ्या)
- 299 पैकी 284 सदस्य उपस्थित
- घटना स्वीकृत
- तेव्हा घटनेत सरनामा, 395कलमे व 8 परिशिष्टे होती.



Principal,
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घटना समितीच्या समित्या

2. पंडित ज. नेहरू - संघराज्यीय अधिकार(union power), संघराज्यीय राज्यघटना(union constitution), संस्थाने वाटाघाटी मसुदा परीक्षण	13. वरदाचारी - नागरिकत्वावरील ad-hoc
3. सरदार पटेल - मूलभूत अधिकार व अल्पसंख्यांक प्रांतिक राज्यघटना	घटना समितीचे सदस्य नसणारे <ul style="list-style-type: none"> एस के दार नलिनी सरकार वरदाचारी
4. राजेंद्र प्रसाद - सुकाणू (steering) कामकाज वित्त व कर्मचारी & राष्ट्रध्वजसंबंधी	घटना समितीतील गरिना (15)
5. कृपालानी - मूलभूत अधिकार उपसमिती	1. राजकुमारी अमृत कौर
6. मुखर्जी - अल्पसंख्यांक उपसमिती	2. दुर्गाबाई देशमुख
7. बरडोलोई - ईशान्य भारत आणि आसाम	3. सेरोजिनी नायडू
8. ठक्कर - आसाम सोडून इतर	4. विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित
9. नलिनी सरकार - आर्थिक तरतुदीविषयक	5. हंसा मेहता
10. उषा सेन - वृत्तपत्र	6. कमला चौधरी
11. दार - भाषावार प्रांतविषयी	7. सुचता कृपालानी
12. मावळकर - समितीच्या कार्याविषयी	8. ओम्पू स्वामिनाथन
	9. वेगम एजाझ रसूल
	10. लीला राय
	11. मालती चौधरी
	12. पणिमा बैनर्जी
	13. रणुका राय
	14. Annie Mascarene
	15. दलयानी वेलायुधन



(Signature)

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(Signature)

घटना समितीच्या समित्या

भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचा कायदा, 1947 नुसार घटना समितीतील केलेले बदल

1. समितीला पूर्ण सार्वभौम दर्जा
2. विटीशानी केलेल्या कायद्यात बदल/रद्द करण्याचा अधिकार
3. समिति हे कायदेमंडळ बनले(राज्यघटना आणि कायदे बनविण्याचे काम)
4. समिति स्वतंत्र भारताची पहिली संसद बनली.

जेव्हा समिति,

घटना समिति - chairman डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद

कायदेमंडळ - chairman जी.व्ही. मावळनकार

ही काम 26 नोवेंबर 1949 पर्यंत चालू होती

- > 24 जानेवारी 1950 - शेवटचे सत्र
- > (26 जानेवारी 1950 - 1951-52) 1st election पर्यंत घटना समिति हंगामी संसद म्हणून काम.

प्रांताची संख्या
296 वरून

229

सदस्य 389
वरून 299

संस्थाने 93
वरून 70

- मुस्लिम लीग चे सदस्य घटना समितीतून बाहेर




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घटना समितीच्या समित्या

घटना समितीवरील टीका (CRITICISM OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY)

- ❖ प्रतीनिधिक सभा नव्हती – it's member were not directly elected by the people of india
- ❖ सार्वभौम सभा नव्हती – बिटीशांच्या प्रस्तावातुन अस्तीत्वात
- ❖ Time consuming – राज्यघटना बनवण्यास जास्त वेळ लागला
- ❖ कार्गेसचे वर्चस्व – "घटना समिति म्हणजे कार्गेस आणि कार्गेस म्हणजे भारत असा होता", Granville Austin
- ❖ Lawyer & पॉलिटिशन यांचे वर्चस्व – राज्यघटना मोठी असण्याचे आणि भाषा किचकट असण्याचे हे कारण.
- ❖ हिंदूचे वर्चस्व – "हिंदूची सभा" = by lord viscount simon
"एका समुदायाचे प्रतीनिधी" = Winston Churchill



Smt. Sawarkar

Principal

Smt. Sawarkar Mahavidyalaya,
Beed.

Smt. Sawarkar

गृहपाठ (Student Assignment)

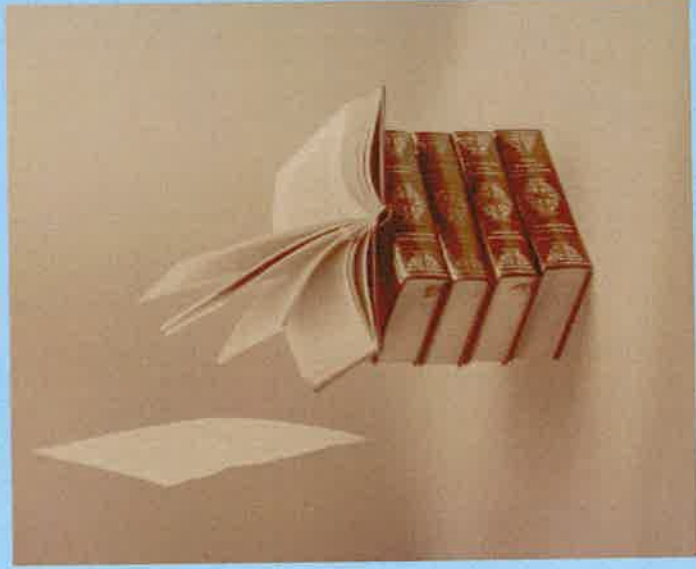
1. घटना समितीचे कामकाज अभ्यासणे?
2. घटना समितीच्या सरंचनेचा आढावा घेणे?



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[Signature]

सारांश (SUMMARY)



- 1) घटना समितीची पार्श्वभूमी जाणून घेणे.
- 2) घटना समितीचे महत्व जाणून घेणे.
- 3) घटना समितीची संरचनेचा आढावा घेणे.

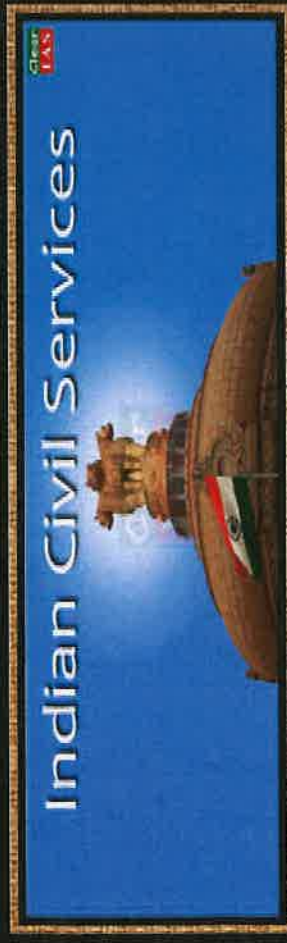
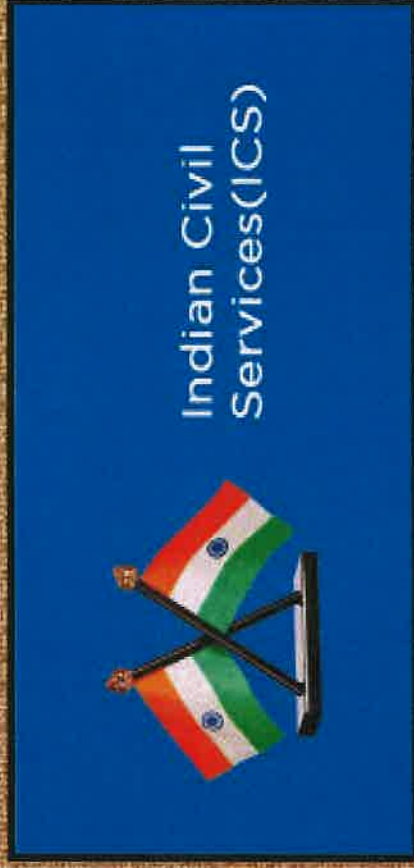
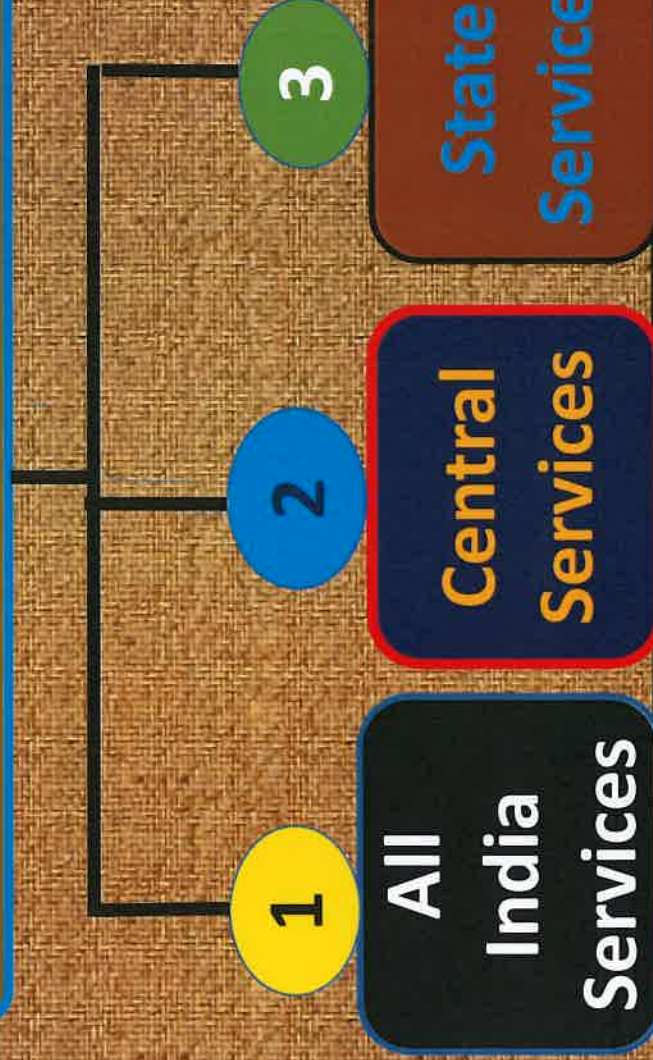


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Public Services in India

भारतीय सनदी सेवा



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Swa.Sawarkar Mahavidyalaya

Introduction

Civil Service as a various names Public Service, Nagri Seva, Sarakari Nokarvarag & Karmachari varag etc.

Civil Service as a difference Police & Military Services

Global level State the adopted Democracy, Monarchy, Socialism & Dictatorship but not run by Civil Servant

The Government Policy, Decision, Programmed, Schemes & Services implementation responsibility by Civil Service

To reduce the Public Administration as a Civil Servant qualified, skillful, responsible, sensitive & dutiful.

History of Civil Service in India

Every year 3 lakhs of people take the UPSC civil services prelims exam hoping to become civil servants of the country. The civil services are identified as the IAS in our country so much so that the civil services are commonly known as the IAS exam. This article outlines a brief history of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) in India.

- The earliest origins of a civil service in India for administration purposes can be traced back to the period after 1757 when the East India Company were the de-facto rulers in parts of India. The company started the **Covenanted Civil Services (CCS)**.

- After the Revolution of 1857, when the rule of the company ended and power was transferred to the British Crown, i.e., after 1886 the service came to be called the Imperial Civil Service. It later came to be called the Indian Civil Service.
- In 1854, the Macaulay Committee recommended that appointment to the service based on the company's patronage be stopped and a merit-based system be established. Post 1855, recruitment to the ICS was based on merit only through a competitive examination. It was restricted to Indians.

After Independence-1947

In 1886, the Atchison Commission recommended that Indians also get employed in public service.

- in 1912 when Islington Commission suggested that 25 % of the higher posts be filled by Indians.
- From 1922, the ICS exam was held in India.
- The Public Service Commission of India was established on 1st October 1926 under the chairmanship of Sir Ross Barker.

Charles Cornwallis is known as 'the Father of civil service in India'.

In 1947, with India gaining independence, ICS was replaced by Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and the Indian Police Service (IPS) was replaced. In 1963, Indian Forest Service (IFS) was created 1966.

The Parliament can create new All-India Services (including an All-India Judicial Service), Article-312 the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution declaring that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest.

The All India Services Act, 1951 empowers the government of India to make, after consultation with state governments, rules for the regulation of recruitment and conditions of service of the persons appointed to an All India Service.

180 IAS Officers are Appointed Every Year after analyzing the IAS results,

- The first Indian to join Indian Civil Services was Satyandranath Tagore

The Indian Civil Service (ICS)

- The ICS – Elite government officials/bureaucrats who administered British India after 1858.
- Composition of the ICS:
 - *~1,000 officials – chosen by merit / British men – advantages in recruitment – based on racist attitudes
 - *1870 – 1 Indian member
 - *1887 – 57 Indian members
 - *1914 – 5% Indian members
 - *1947 – 597 Indians and 588 British



Characteristics of Civil Services

1

Mandatory unit of State

7

Political Neutrality

2

Legal Appointment

8

Anonymity

3

Division of Work

9

Expertise

4

Permanent/Stable

10

Formality

5

Professionalism

11

Career Service

6

Merit System

12

Bureaucracy

FUNCTIONS

**Functions of
Organizational Methods**

Public Relations

**Fulfillment of
Responsibility**

**Study the problem &
Solving**

To give the Advice

Policy Implementations

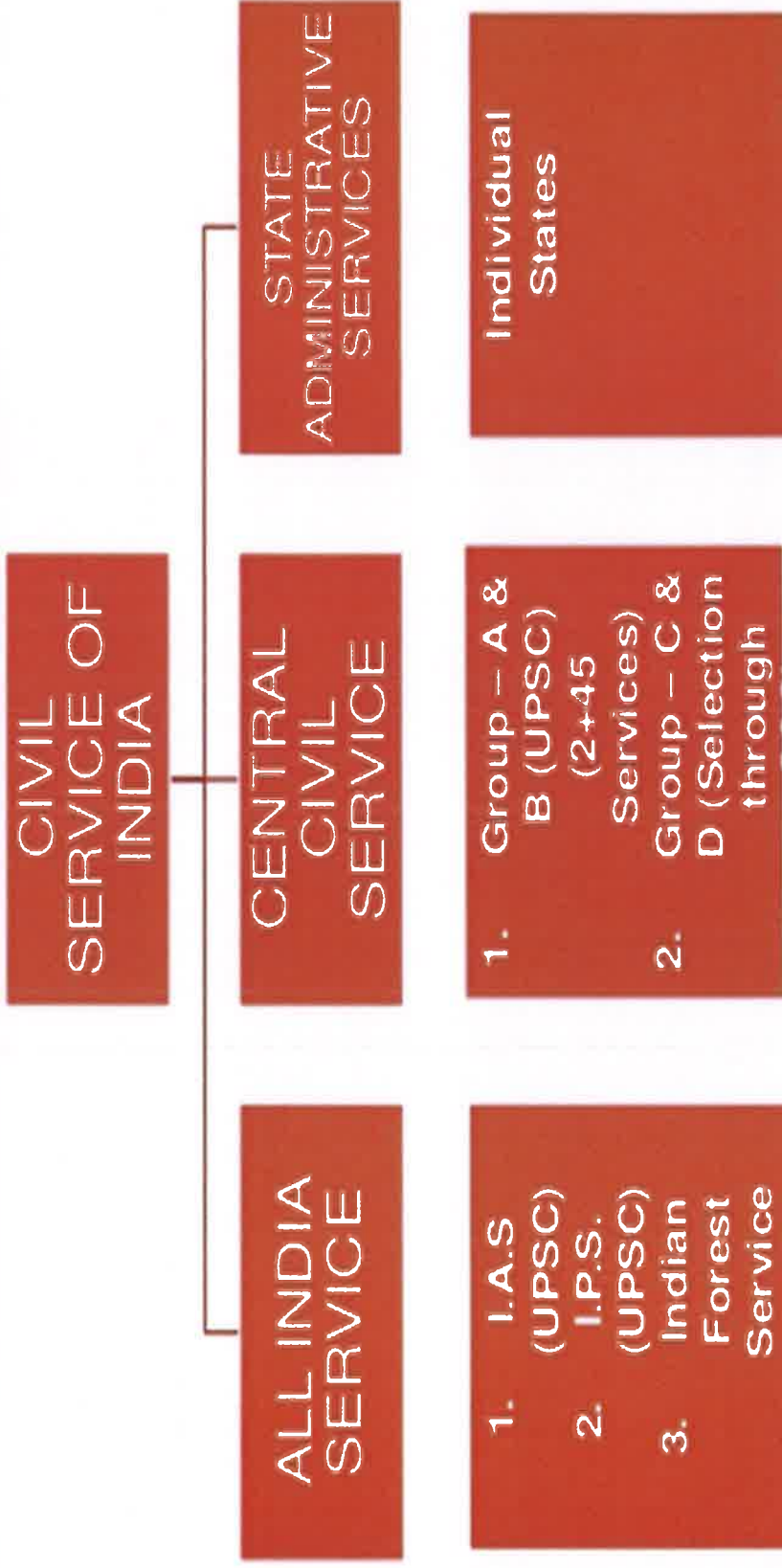
**To make Rule &
Regulation**

**Giving Administrative
Justice**

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CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA



Types of Civil Services

अखिल भारतीय सेवा

- भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (IAS)
- भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (IPS)
- भारतीय वन सेवा (IFS)

राज्य सेवा

- राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा
- राज्य पुलिस सेवा
- राज्य वन सेवा
- लोक सेवा विभाग

केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा - समूह "बी"

- केंद्रीय सचिवालय सेवा
- रक्षा सचिवालय सेवा
- संघ शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनिक सेवा
- संघ शासित प्रदेश पुलिस सेवा

केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा - समूह "ए"

- भारतीय विदेश सेवा (IFS)
- भारतीय राजस्व सेवा (IRS) - Income Tax
- भारतीय राजस्व सेवा (IRS) - Customs
- भारतीय ऑडिट्स एवं अकाउंट्स सेवा (IA&A)
- भारतीय रक्षा लेखा सेवा (IDAS)
- भारतीय रक्षा संपदा सेवा (IDES)
- भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा (IES)
- भारतीय आयुध निर्माणी सेवाएं (IOFS)
- भारतीय डाक एवं तार लेखा एवं वित्त सेवा (IP&TAFS)
- भारतीय रेलवे लेखा सेवा (IRAS)
- भारतीय रेलवे ट्रैफिक सेवा (IRTS)
- भारतीय सूचना सेवा (IIS)
- भारतीय रेलवे कार्मिक सेवा (IRPS)



1) ALL INDIA SERVICE

अखिल भारतीय सेवा

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE



INDIAN POLICE SERVICE



INDIAN FOREST SERVICE



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IPS



IPS

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

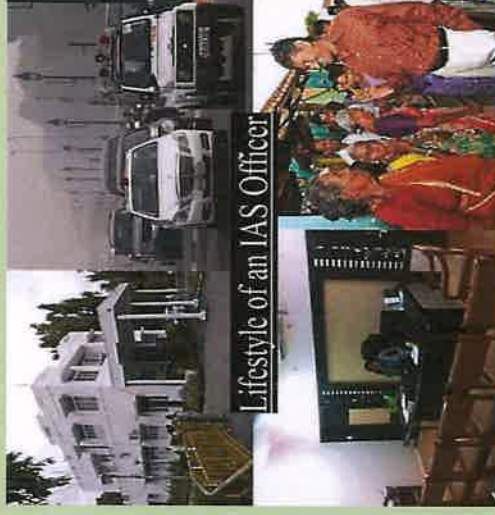


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Benefits of All India Services

- **Accommodation:**
The IAS officers are provided with bungalows in VVIP restricted areas in the state capital. ...
- **Service Quarters:** ...
- **Electricity Bill:** ...
- **Telephone Bill:** ...
- **Office Vehicle:** ...
- **Security:** ...
- **Study Leave:**



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CIVIL SERVICES 2015 ELIGIBILITY

• Educational Qualification:

- 1. The aspirant must have a degree in any stream from any university.
- 2. The final year appearing aspirant also can apply for the civil services.

• No. of attempts and age limit for civil services:

- 1. General category - The age limit for the general category aspirants is 32 years and they can give the civil services exam 6 times.

Civil Services 2015 Eligibility

- **No. of attempts and age limit for civil services:**
 - 2. Other Backward Caste (OBC) - Age limit is 35 years for the Other Backward caste aspirants and they can apply 9 times.
 - 3. SC/ST - The age limit for SC/ST candidates is 37 and they can apply unlimited times no limit for these candidates.
 - 4. Physically handicapped - For handicapped candidates the age limit is 42, 45 and 47 years and the no of attempts is 9 for general and OBC and unlimited for SC/ST.
 - And the minimum age for the aspirants is 21 years for all categories.

Civil Services Preliminary Examination Study Material

G.S. (CSAT) PAPER - 1

Current Events

History of India

Indian & World Geography

Indian Polity & Governance

Economic & Social Development

General Issues on Environment

General Science

Other Resources

[Click Here For Paper 1 Study Kit](#)

G.S. (CSAT) PAPER - 2

Comprehension

Interpersonal Skills

Logical Reasoning & Analytical Ability

Decision Making & Problem Solving

General Mental Ability

Basic Numeracy

Data Interpretation

English Language Comprehension Skills

Other Resources

[Click Here For Paper 2 Study Kit](#)

Professor & Head

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Department of Public Administration
Swa Sawarkar Mahavidyalaya, Beed.

Principal

Swa Sawarkar Mahavidyalaya

UPSC Exam Pattern for Civil Services

The Civil Services Exam is directed by the UPSC every year and the exam is held in three stages and they are:

Stage I: Preliminary Examination

Stage II: Main Examination

Stage III: Personal Interview Round

Stage I – UPSC Civil Services – Preliminary Exam

The first stage of the Civil Services Exam is Preliminary Exam, which is a screening test for candidates.

- The Exam has two compulsory Papers with 200 marks for each paper.
- Both the question papers will be of the objective type (MCQs)
- The General Studies Paper-II of the Civil Services Examination (Preliminary) will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at 33%.
- The question papers will be given both in Hindi and English.
- Each paper will be of two hours duration.

S. No	Name of the Paper	Nature of the paper	Duration of the exam	Questions	Marks
1	Paper – I : General Studies		2 Hours	100	200 Marks
2	Paper – II : General Studies	QUALIFYING NATURE	2 Hours	80	200 Marks
Total					400 marks

Those who are declared as qualified in Preliminary have to apply for Mains Exam again.

Stage II – UPSC Civil Services Main Exam

The written examination of UPSC Civil Services Exam - Main consists of the following papers:

S. No	Paper	Name of the Paper	Nature of the Paper	Duration of the Exam	Marks
1	Paper – A	Compulsory Indian Language	Qualifying Papers	3 Hours	300
2	Paper – B	English		3 Hours	300 marks
3	Paper -I	ESSAY		3 Hours	250 Marks
4	Paper -II	GENERAL STUDIES I	Papers to be counted for merit	3 Hours	250 Marks
5	Paper-III	GENERAL STUDIES II		3 Hours	250 Marks
6	Paper-IV	GENERAL STUDIES III		3 Hours	250 Marks
7	Paper -V	GENERAL STUDIES IV		3 Hours	250 Marks
8	Paper-VI	OPTIONAL PAPER I		3 Hours	250

9	Paper-VII	OPTIONAL PAPER II	3 Hours	Marks
Total				250 Marks
Interview or Personality test				275
Grand Total				2025

Sub Total (Written test) 1750 Marks

Personality Test 275 Marks

Grand Total 2025 Marks

Candidates may choose any one of the optional subjects from amongst the list of subjects given below:

- The papers on Indian languages and English (Paper A and paper B) will be of Matriculation or equivalent standard and will be of qualifying nature. The marks obtained in these papers will not be counted for ranking.
- Evaluation of the papers, namely, 'Essay', 'General Studies' and 'Optional Subject of all the candidates would be done simultaneously along with evaluation of their qualifying papers on 'Indian Languages' and 'English' but the papers on 'Essay', General Studies and Optional Subject of only such candidates will be taken cognizance who attain 25% marks in 'Indian Language' and 25% in English as minimum qualifying standards in these qualifying papers.
- The paper A on Indian Language will not, however, be compulsory for candidates hailing from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim.
- Marks obtained by the candidates for the Paper I-VII only will be counted for merit ranking. However, the Commission will have the discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of these papers.

List of optional subjects for UPSC Civil Services - Main Examination: (For Papers VI & VII)

- Agriculture
- Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science
- Anthropology
- Botany
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Commerce and Accountancy
- Economics
- Electrical Engineering
- Geography
- Geology
- History
- Law
- Management
- Mathematics
- Mechanical Engineering
- Medical Science
- Philosophy
- Physics
- Political Science and International Relations