

## 2.4.7. A VARIETY OF ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN AND ASSESSED FOR THEORY COURSES

### Supporting Documents

SL No.	Subject	Page No.
01	Sample assignments of Integrated 4 years B.A. B.Ed. Programme	02-09
02	Sample assignments of Integrated 4 years B.Sc. B.Ed. Programme	10-15
03	Sample assignments of 2 years B.Ed. Programme	16-22
4. a)	Library work	23-46
b)	Field exploration	
c)	Hands-on activity	
d)	Preparation of term paper	
e)	Identifying and using the different sources for study	



Regional Institute of Education

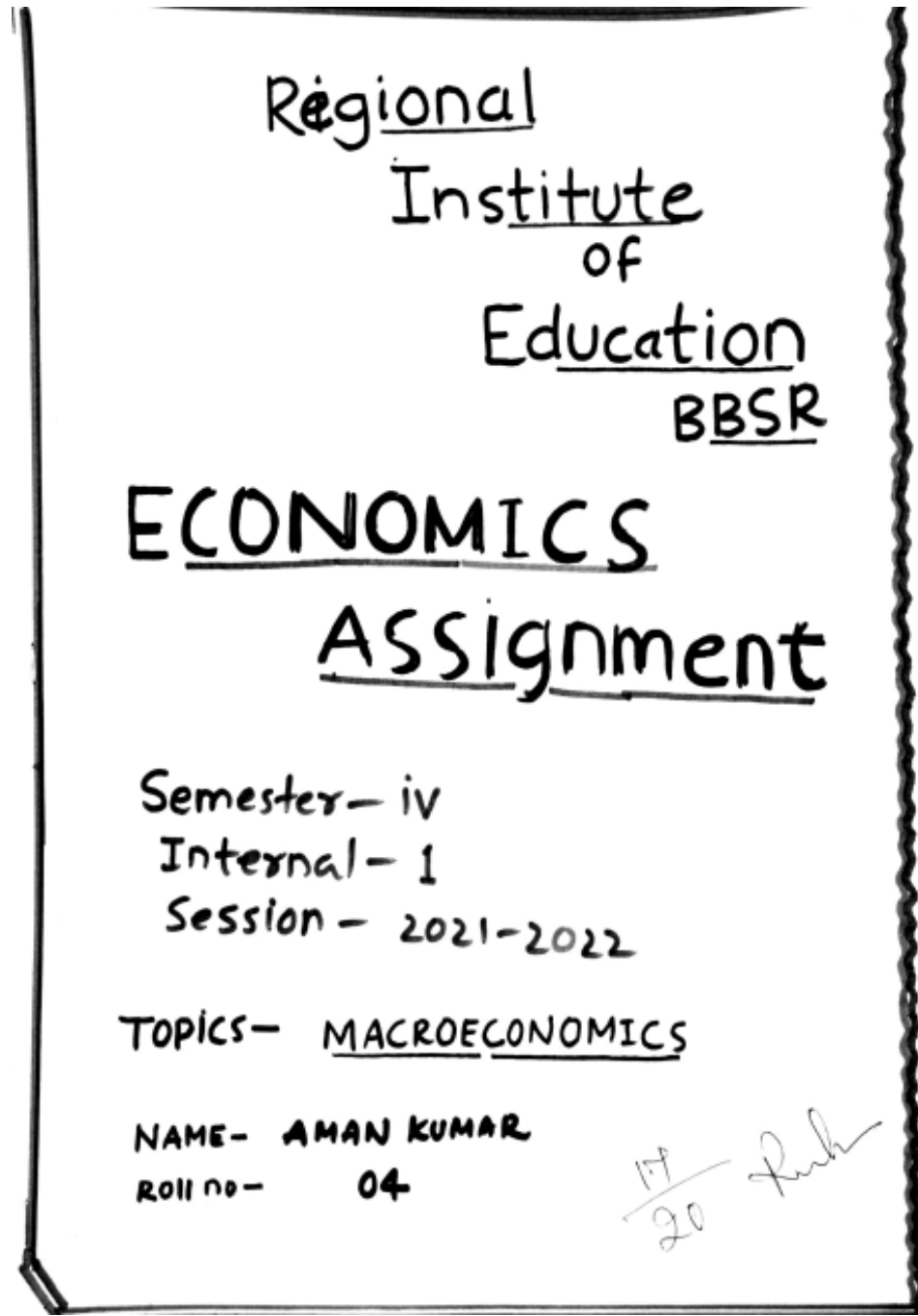
(National Council of Educational Research and Training)

Bhubaneswar -751022, Odisha

Sample assignments given and assessed for theory courses

4.d) Preparation of term paper

Integrated 4 years B.A. B.Ed. Programme



Question :- Define Macro Economics. discuss the difference between micro and macro economics.

Ans :- Macroeconomics is a branch of economics that depicts a substantial picture. It scrutinises itself with the economics economy at a massive scale and several issues of an economy are considered. The issues confronted by an economy and the headway that it makes are measured and apprehended as a part and parcel of macroeconomics. When one speaks of the issues that an economy confronts, inflation, unemployment, increasing tax burden etc. are all contemplated. This makes it apparent that macroeconomics focuses on large numbers.

It studies the association between various countries regarding how the policies of one nation have an upshot on the other. It circumscribes within its scope, analysing the success and failure of government strategies.

### \* Concepts Covered under macroeconomics

#### A Capitalist nation

A Capitalist country is distinguished by sub-urbanised and voluntary conclusions for economic planning instead of the consolidated political practices. There are a few aspects of a capitalist financial structure (economy) mentioned that would provide a better intuition into the concept. The attributes of a Capitalist nation are as follows:

#### Investment expenditure

As the name says it all it is the money consumed towards charges to create investments. In other words, it is the

~~money~~

money that the family circle (households) and enterprises spend on Capital goods. It plays a decisive role in macroeconomic pursuit for business cycles and economic enhancement in the long run

In short, the investment expenditure is proficient of creating additional income and fosters employment in a nation.

\* The following are the types of investments: -

- ① Autonomous investment
- ② Financial investment
- ③ Real investment
- ④ Gross investment
- ⑤ Net investment

➤ As the term implies macroeconomics looks at the overall big picture scenario of the economy. put simply it focuses on the way the economy performs as a whole and then analyzes how different sectors of the economy related to one another to understand how the aggregate functions. This includes looking at variables like Unemployment, GDP and Inflation.

➤ Macroeconomics is a rather broad field, but two specific areas of research are representing representative of this disciplines. The first area is the factors that determine long term economic growth, or increases in the national income. The other involves the causes and consequences of short-term fluctuations in national income and employment, also known as the business cycle.

\* Following difference between Microeconomics and macroeconomics

S.No	Microeconomics	Macroeconomics
1.	Microeconomics studies individual economic units	Macroeconomics studies a nation's economy, as well as its various aggregates
2.	Microeconomics primarily deals with individual income, output, Price of goods etc.	Macroeconomics is the study of aggregates such as national output income as well as general price levels.
3.	Microeconomics focuses on overcoming issues concerning the allocation of resources and Price discrimination	Macroeconomics focuses on upholding issues like employment and national household income
4.	Microeconomics accounts for factors like the demand and supply of a particular commodity	Macroeconomics account for the aggregate demand and supply of a nation's economy.
5.	Microeconomics offers a picture of the goods and services that are required for an efficient economy. It also shows the goods and services that might grow in demand in the future.	Macroeconomics helps ensure optimum utilization of the resource resources available to a country.
6.	Microeconomics helps to point out how equilibrium can be achieved at a small scale.	Macroeconomics help determine the equilibrium levels of employment and income of the nation.

# INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

NAME : ANJU KUMARI

COURSE : B.A. B.Ed (4<sup>th</sup> sem)

ROLL NO. : 07

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

A handwritten signature and the date '17/12/20' are written in the bottom right corner of the page. The signature is written over a circular scribble.

Define the difference b/w micro and macro economics.

Define Macro Economics.

### Economics

Economics is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship b/w ends and scarce means which have alternative uses.

Economics is the study of the use of scarce resources to satisfy unlimited human wants.

Economic is the study of mankind in the ordinary business of life.

### Microeconomics

Microeconomics is the social science that studies the implications of incentives and decisions, specifically about how those affect the utilization and distribution of resources. Microeconomics shows how and why different goods have different values, how individuals and businesses conduct and benefit from efficient production and exchange, and how individuals best coordinate and cooperate with one another. Generally speaking, microeconomics provides a more complete and detailed understanding than macroeconomics.

## Macroeconomics

Macroeconomics is a branch of economics that analyzes how an overall economy behaves so governments or private entities can formulate new economic policies or standards. With the right data, economists can make predictions and identify the relationships b/w many factors. This also helps governments and private institutions determine the value of currency and interest rates. In this article, we define macroeconomics, explain how it differs from microeconomics and list what areas of macroeconomics research exist.

## Difference b/w Microeconomics & Macroeconomics

### Microeconomics

Microeconomics studies individual economic units.

The branch of economics that studies the behaviour of an individual consumer

### Macroeconomics

Macroeconomics studies a nation's economy, as well as its various aggregates.

The branch of economics that studies the behaviour of the whole economy



Microeconomics helps to point out how equilibrium can be achieved at a small scale.

Microeconomics also focuses on issues arising due to price variation & income levels.

Covers various issues like demand, supply, product pricing, factor pricing, production consumption, economic welfare, etc.

Helpful in determining the price of a product along with the price of factors of production (land, labour, capital, entrepreneur etc.) within the economy.

Macroeconomics help determine the equilibrium levels of employment of the nation.

The primary component of macroeconomic problems is income.

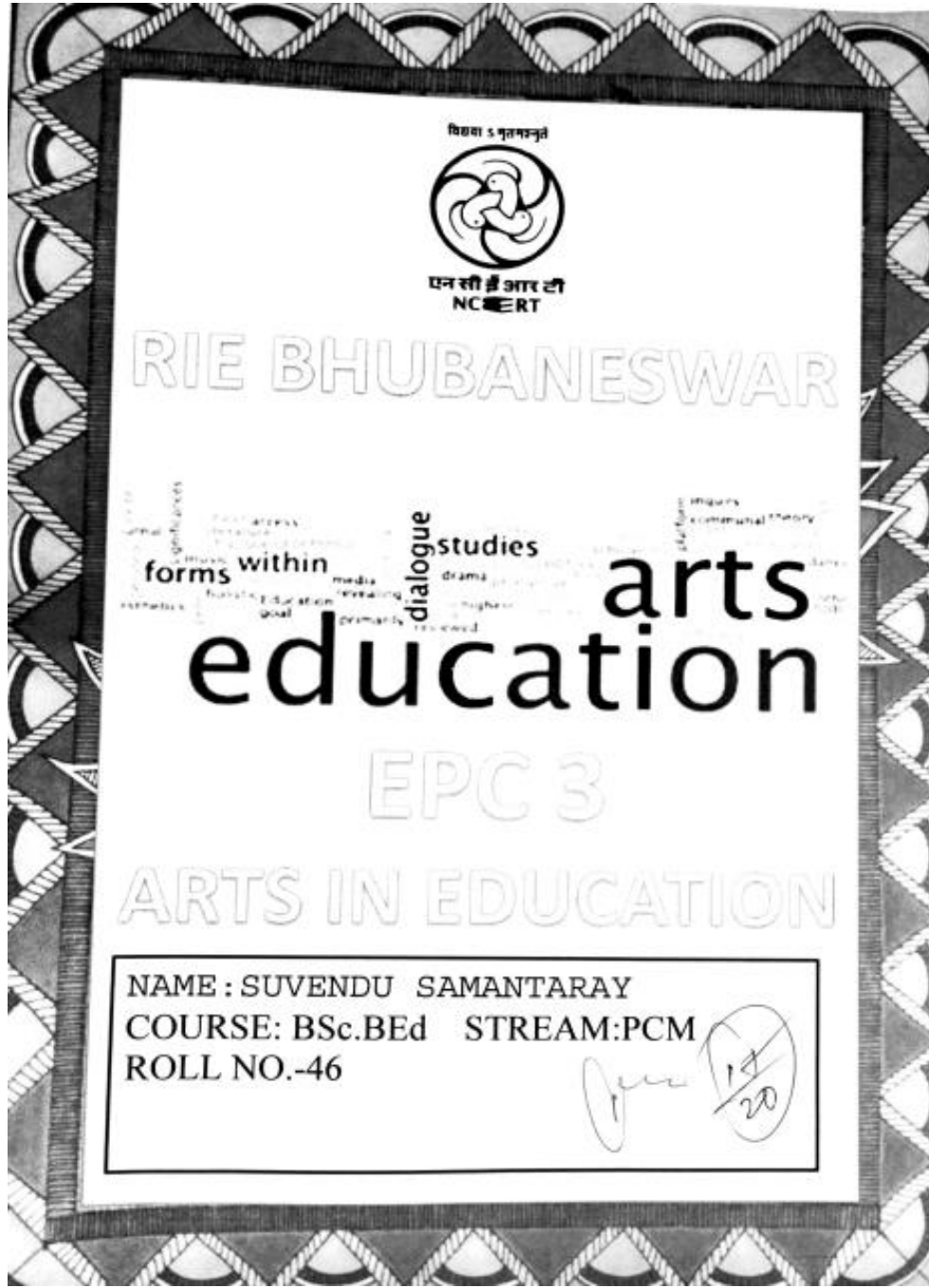
Covers various issues like, national income, general price level, distribution, employment, money etc.

Maintains stability in the general price level & resolves the major problems of the economy like inflation, deflation, unemployment and poverty as a whole.

Sample assignments given and assessed for theory courses

4. c) Hands-on activity

Integrated 4 years B.Sc. B.Ed. Programme





## G H A R B A R

The music accompanying the dance is typically a fusion of classical and folk elements, played on instruments like the Sitar, Dholak, Harmonium, and more. The lyrics of the songs used in the dance often narrate the stories of valor, love and courage.

Traditionally - Gharbar was performed by women of the royal court and was considered a symbol of prestige and status. With time, the dance form has become more accessible and is now performed by women from all walks of life.

In conclusion, Gharbar is a beautiful and captivating dance form that reflects the rich cultural heritage of Rajasthan. Its intricate movements, graceful performance and fusion of classical and folk elements make it a must-see performance for anyone interested in Indian culture and dance forms.

— x —



## ART FORM

Rajasthani dance forms are an important part of the rich cultural heritage of Rajasthan, a state located in the northwestern part of India. These dance forms have evolved over the centuries and are deeply rooted in the rich history and traditions of the region. They are performed during various occasions like weddings, festivals and religious ceremonies and are a showcase of the vibrant spirit of the people of Rajasthan.

One of the most famous dance forms is Gharbar. It is a mesmerizing and graceful dance performed by women, usually on auspicious occasions and festivals.

The dance involves twisting and spinning in intricate and graceful movements while wearing a Gharara - a flowing skirt and twists again, creating a beautiful and captivating spectacle. The movements are slow and graceful, with the dancer appearing to glide across the floor.

## TOPIC - TEXTBOOK ANALYSIS TO FIND OUT THE INTEGRATED ART FORM

NAME OF TEXTBOOK - MATHEMATICS - textbook for Class - VI

NAME OF THE PUBLISHER - NCERT - National Council of Education Research & Training

PRICE OF THE BOOK - ₹ 65

FORWARD - National Curriculum Framework (2005)

FIRST EDITION - February 2006.

### CHECKLIST -

#### Physical Layout -

- Binding of the book was not so good.
- Size of the book was normal.
- There are colorful pages in the book.
- Book is less attractive.
- Chapters are according to the age of students.

#### CONTENT

- Content is in the sequence and they are according to the lesson.
- The book has a lot of activities which are totally based on students.
- The book is child centred.

#### INTRODUCTION

Textbook is a book about a particular subject that is used in the study of that

The circle represents the sun and the moon, while the triangle depicts mountains and conical trees. The square renders to be a human invention.

How this art form was used in class?

I used this form of art to teach about shapes, Geometry was introduced to the class.

The basic concepts and the properties of triangle can be used to teach:

Different types of triangle eg:

- a) Obtuse angled triangle
- b) Acute angled triangle
- c) Right angle triangle were depicted using wall paintings.



*[Handwritten signature]*

## RELEVANCE :

He is known for his simplicity and humility. He has remained grounded despite his success and continues to inspire people with his story of hard work and perseverance.

He is a highly talented and versatile actor who has made a significant impact on the Indian film and television industry.

## EDUCATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION :

- Acting can help students develop strong communication skills, including speaking in public, pronunciation and articulation.
- Acting encourages students to tap into their imagination and express their creativity.
- Acting can help build students' confidence by challenging them to take risks and step aside their comfort zone.



Sample assignments given and assessed for theory courses

Integrated 2 years B.Ed. Programme

ASSIGNMENT WORK

Maithili  
Thakur   
Folk  
Singer

SUBMITTED BY :-

ABHIJIT KUMAR  
ROLL-NO :- 01 (AK)  
Class :- B.ED (AK)  
THIRD SEMESTER

Regional Institute of education  
NCERT  
BHUBANESWAR - 06-02-2022



Q4 - Write up on life and work of any one artist (local or National)

→ Maithili Thakur is an Indian classical singer born in Madhubani, Bihar on 25th July 2000. She has received the Folk Music of Bihar and sings Maithili songs just like Sharda Sinha. Maithili Thakur represents the folk music of Bihar and has made the old tradition alive.

Maithili is one of the twenty-two official languages of India and it is an old language flourishing during 13th cent. yet being a local language it has not found recognition. In that case Maithili Thakur becomes the modest example who sings Maithili songs and keeps the tradition alive. Maithili Thakur sings Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas. Along with folk songs she is trained in harmonium and tabla. Famous folk songs like Jai Jai Jaiem dahanwa has been sung by her and

this song is available on her you tube channel. on 20th Dec 2022 she was appointed as the state soun of Bihar by election Commission of India. this will definitely encourage other folk artists. the example of maithili thakur can be seen as the birth of a culture which respect its old tradition in the modern age. maithili thakur can even fill the gap for the infilled dreams of indigenous poetry, songs and tradition. In the modern age with the help of social media folk culture can be put on a bigger platform where the whole world will experience that. this is good for folk art, songs and culture, which is about represent by maithili thakur.

  
20/12/22

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION (NCERT) BHUBANESWAR



Assignment on  
FAMOUS ARTISTS



....Submitted by....

Name- Ajay Kumar Verma  
Rollno-03  
Class- B.Ed 2nd yr Arts.



### About the Artists:-

Mahendra Singh Dhoni, popularly known as 'Mahi' is one of the most internationally acclaimed cricket players and former captain of the Indian cricket team. A skilled batsman, efficient captain, and flexible wicketkeeper, he played dynamic roles within the team that eventually led India to win the Twenty 20 limited-over format. He delivered incredible performances throughout his career, soaring the legacy of cricket in India.



### Early Life:-

- \* Mahendra Singh Dhoni was born in the Ranchi district of Jharkhand on 7 July 1981. He was the youngest of the three children of Pan Singh and Devaki Devi.
- \* He worked as a Travelling Ticket Examiner (TTE) at the Kharagpur Railway Station under the South Eastern Railway from 2001-2003.

## Indian Premier League:-

→ Dhoni became a part of the Chennai Super Kings (CSK) at the most expensive player of the season during the auctions. He was given a copious amount of US\$ 1.5 million. Under his captaincy Chennai Super Kings gave a laudable performance in the Indian Premier League.

→ Dhoni is one of the players with a record of playing the maximum number of IPL matches. He also played as a batsman and wicket-keeper under the captaincy of Steve Smith.

## Association with Territorial Army

Dhoni was awarded the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Parachute Regiment of the Indian Territorial Army (ITA) in 2011, for his contribution to the nation of a cricket player. At the Agga Training Camp, he completed five parachute training jumps from the aircraft of Indian Army and became a qualified parachuter in 2015.



## Awards and Honours :-

- MS Dhoni received Padma Bhushan, the third highest civilian honour in India, in 2018.
- In the year 2009, he received the fourth-highest civilian award in India, Padma Shri.
- He received the highest sporting honour in the country, Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna, in 2007-08.
- He was chosen the best India cricketer of the year in 2012.
- Dhoni's life story was made in to a film "MS Dhoni: The Untold Story" in 2018.

## Conclusions-

From winning the cricket world cup to the champions trophy and being the only captain to lead his team to victory on both occasions, it is not surprise that M.S. Dhoni has termed as a 'legend of the cricket'. Dhoni is labeled as 'captain cool' and this comes a great compliment to this cricketer as he is known for maintaining his calm and composure during tough times and is hence prepared for any situation he is about to face. He breaks cricket and that is the secret to his success.

## 4.a) Library work

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
EDUCATION (NCERT)  
BHUBANESWAR



एन सी ई आर टी  
NCERT

**NCERT**

**TOPIC- TEXT BOOK ANALYSIS TO FIND  
OUT ART INTEGRATION OF ART FORMS**

**SUBMITTED BY-**

**NAME- AIUSHI SHARMA**

**CLASS- B.ED 2<sup>ND</sup> year**

**ROLL NO- 02**

**SUBJECT- ARTS IN EDUCATION**

**GUIDED BY- Dr RASMI REKHA SETHY**

I →

Fig. 2  
A bronze image of  
Marikkavasagar.



CHAPTER →

08 (Devotional  
Paths to the  
Divine)

TOPIC →

Hagiographies

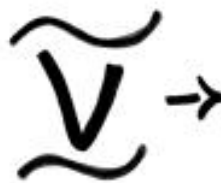
ART FORM →

Visual arts.

This bronze sculpture of Nalvar saint of Chola dynasty, of 12<sup>th</sup> century is used under the topic of hagiographies as visual art form as he was a very prominent Tamil saint, his works are celebrated for their poetic expression. Hagiography (writing of saints lives) were found about him during this 12<sup>th</sup> century.



but can get a glance at beautiful painting of them as shown in the visual art. It also forms a linkage with the religious beliefs and culture of the people of Odisha and taking this generation to generation. This also develops the interest of students to learn more about the culture and traditions and promote cultures and rich cultural heritage among each other. It makes the class more interesting and helps to engage students with the content of the lesson.



#### "Classical" dances

The question of defining any art form as "classical" is often quite complicated. Do we define something as classical if it deals with a religious theme? Or do we consider it classical because it appears to require a great deal of skill acquired through long years of training? Or is it classical because it is performed according to rules that are laid down, and variations are not encouraged? These are questions we need to think about. It is worth remembering that many dance forms that are classified as "folk" also share several of the characteristics considered typical of "classical" forms. So, while the use of the term "classical" may suggest that these forms are superior, this need not always be literally true.

Other dance forms that are recognised as classical at present are:  
 Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu)  
 Kathakali (Kerala)  
 Odissi (Odisha)  
 Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)  
 Manipuri (Manipur)



Fig. 4  
 Odissi dancers in a rare painting

Find out more about any one of these dance forms.

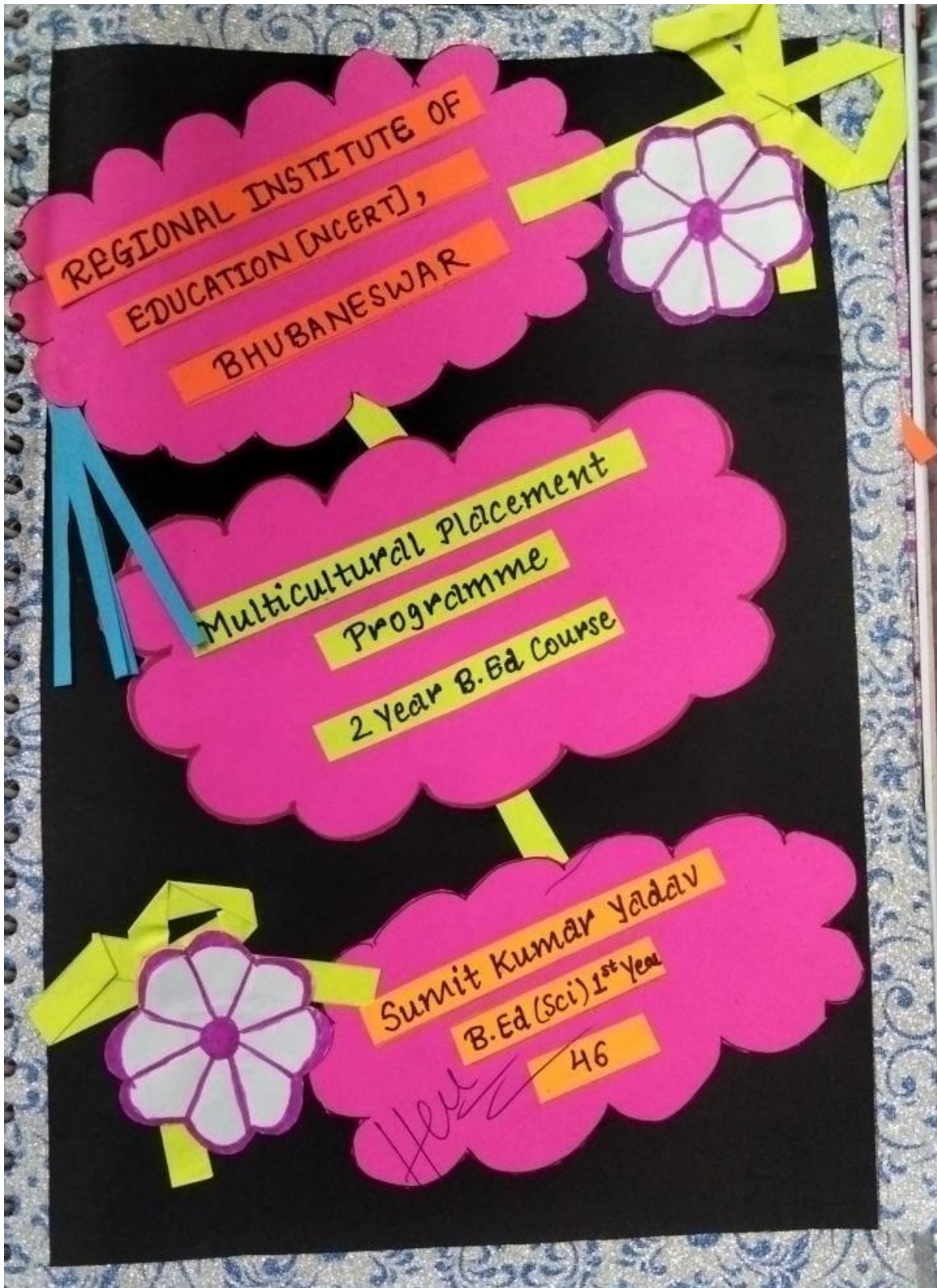
## CHAPTER → 09 (The Making of Regional Cultures)

learning and exploring more about the dance form. This visual representation also gave students a chance to learn more about the dance form and the areas where the dance is famous. It made the learning more understanding and easy to comprehend about the danceform.

Learning with the help of visual art will make the class interesting and give students a chance to take this danceform as a hobby and relate more to the culture and tradition of India. Through this, learning about Kathak (dance form) also provide information about the other visual representation used in monuments about the danceform.



## 4.a) Field Exploration



### i) Area (Specification of the activity) :-

As it was the time of periodic test Examination, as a student teacher, I did not to burden the students with new information just before examination. So, I choose to conduct a play way activity on keywords of science that they were aware about. and I asked the students to participate in activity that will rejuvenate their knowledge and it will be helpful as Revision of subject for their exam also. As this activity was entertaining and educative, the students participated with full vigor.

### i) Process / Method of activity conducted :-

At the very first, students were explained the process (method) of the activity that they were going to follow in the class. and they were asked to arrange themselves in proper and organised way. Now, at initially, teacher will give any alphabet of their own like say 'F'

Now the first student will tell any word by using that letter said by teacher i.e. 'F' and will explain that words to the class. Students says 'F' fiction. Now the next student will tell new word by using the last letter of the word which was given by

Previous student. Students say 'N' for 'Nucleus' and he described it.

Hence, the third student will let us know the class any word framed from the last letter of word 'Nucleus' is 's'. In this way, the activity proceeded further and keywords of science come to observe by the class and also explained that words.

Words Like As.....

Friction	Electrolyte
Nucleus	electron
Sound	Nitrogen
Discharge	Nebula.

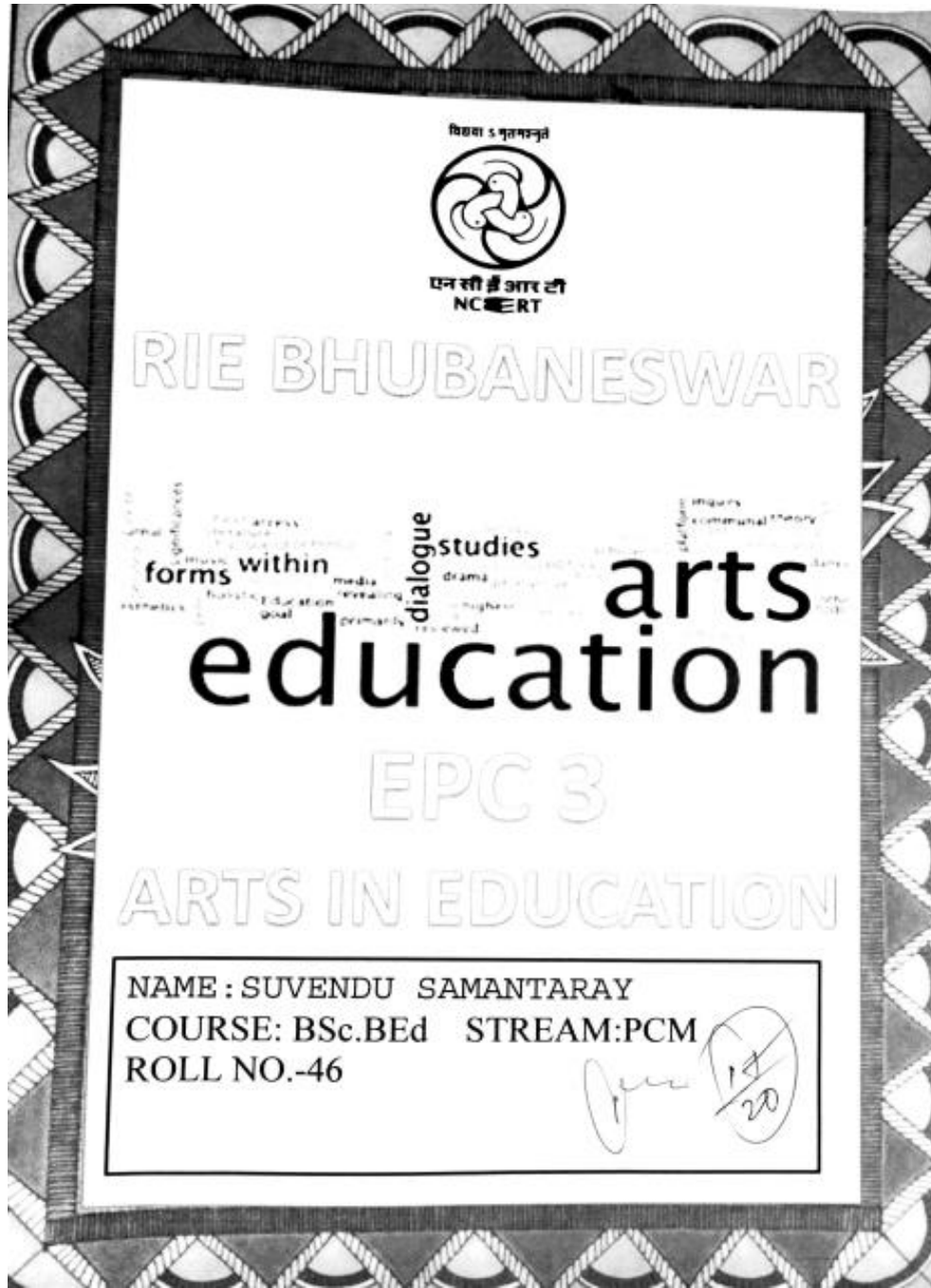
47  
50

iii) Outcomes of the Activity (Specific):-

- i) Students were learned and exposed to different keywords of science and their concepts.
- ii) Creative and cognitive skill will also developed in the given activity.
- iii) Knowledge improves and developed.
- iv) Arouses curiosity and competitiveness.
- v) Interest to subject increases.
- vi) Revision of the subject for Exam also done through this activity.

## 4. c) Hands-on activity

### Integrated 4 years B.Sc. B.Ed. Programme





The music accompanying the dance is typically a fusion of classical and folk elements, played on instruments like the Sitar, Dholak, Harmonium, and more. The lyrics of the songs used in the dance often narrate the stories of valor, love and courage.

Traditionally - Gharbar was performed by women of the royal court and was considered a symbol of prestige and status. With time, the dance form has become more accessible and is now performed by women from all walks of life.

In conclusion, Gharbar is a beautiful and captivating dance form that reflects the rich cultural heritage of Rajasthan. Its intricate movements, graceful performance and fusion of classical and folk elements make it a must-see performance for anyone interested in Indian culture and dance forms.

— x —



## ART FORM

Rajasthani dance forms are an important part of the rich cultural heritage of Rajasthan, a state located in the northwestern part of India. These dance forms have evolved over the centuries and are deeply rooted in the rich history and traditions of the region. They are performed during various occasions like weddings, festivals and religious ceremonies and are a showcase of the vibrant spirit of the people of Rajasthan.

One of the most famous dance forms is Ghagra. It is a mesmerizing and graceful dance performed by women, usually on auspicious occasions and festivals.

The dance involves twisting and spinning in intricate and graceful movements while wearing a Ghagra - a flowing skirt and twists again, creating a beautiful and captivating spectacle. The movements are slow and graceful, with the dancer appearing to glide across the floor.



## TOPIC - TEXTBOOK ANALYSIS TO FIND OUT THE INTEGRATED ART FORM

NAME OF TEXTBOOK - MATHEMATICS - textbook for Class - VI

NAME OF THE PUBLISHER - NCERT - National Council of Education Research & Training

PRICE OF THE BOOK - ₹ 65

FORWARD - National Curriculum Framework (2005)

FIRST EDITION - February 2006.

### CHECKLIST -

#### Physical Layout -

- Binding of the book was not so good.
- Size of the book was normal.
- There are colorful pages in the book.
- Book is less attractive.
- Chapters are according to the age of students.

### CONTENT

- Content is in the sequence and they are according to the lesson.
- The book has a lot of activities which are totally based on students.
- The book is child centred.

### INTRODUCTION

Textbook is a book about a particular subject that is used in the study of that

The circle represents the sun and the moon,  
while the triangle depicts mountains and conical trees.  
The square renders to be a human invention.

How this art form was used in class?

I used this form of art to teach about shapes,  
Geometry was introduced to the class.

The basic concepts and the properties of triangles  
can be used to teach:

Different types of triangles eg:

- a) Obtuse angled triangle
- b) Acute angled triangle
- c) Right angle triangle were depicted using  
wall paintings.



*Handwritten signature*

## RELEVANCE :

He is known for his simplicity and humility. He has remained grounded despite his success and continues to inspire people with his story of hard work and perseverance.

He is a highly talented and versatile actor who has made a significant impact on the Indian film and television industry.

## EDUCATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION :

- Acting can help students develop strong communication skills, including speaking in public, pronunciation and articulation.
- Acting encourages students to tap into their imagination and express their creativity.
- Acting can help build students' confidence by challenging them to take risks and step outside their comfort zone.



Integrated 2 years B.Ed. Programme

ASSIGNMENT WORK

Maithili  
Thakur  
Folk  
Singer

8/10

SUBMITTED BY :-

ARHITJEET KUMAR

ROLL-NO :- 01 (AK)

Class :- B.ED (AK)

THIRD SEMESTER

Regional Institute of education

NCERT

BHUBANESWAR - 06-02-2022

Q4 - Write up on life and work of any one artist (local or National)

→ Maithili Thakur is an Indian classical singer born in Madhubani, Bihar on 25th July 2000. She has received the Folk Music of Bihar and sings Maithili songs just like Sharda Sinha. Maithili Thakur represents the folk music of Bihar and has made the old tradition alive.

Maithili is one of the twenty-two official languages of India and it is an old language flourishing during 13th cent. yet being a local language it has not found recognition. In that case Maithili Thakur becomes the modest example who sings Maithili songs and keeps the tradition alive. Maithili Thakur sings Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas. Along with folk songs she is trained in harmonium and tabla. Famous folk songs like Jai Jai Jaiem dahanwa has been sung by her and

this song is available on her you tube channel. on 20th Dec 2022 she was appointed as the state soun of Bihar by election Commission of India. this will definitely encourage other folk artists. the example of maithili thakur can be seen as the birth of a culture which respect its old tradition in the modern age. maithili thakur can even fill the gap for the infilled dreams of indigenous poetry, songs and tradition. In the modern age with the help of social media folk culture can be put on a bigger platform where the whole world will experience that. this is good for folk art, songs and culture, which is about represent by maithili thakur.

*Signature*  
20/12/22

#### 4.d) Preparation of term paper

#### Integrated 4 years B.A. B.Ed. Programme

Regional  
Institute  
of  
Education  
BBSR

ECONOMICS  
Assignment

Semester - iv  
Internal - 1  
Session - 2021-2022

TOPICS - MACROECONOMICS

NAME - AMAN KUMAR  
ROLL NO - 04

17/20 *Ruh*

Question : Define Macro Economics. discuss the difference between micro and macro economics.

Ans : Macroeconomics is a branch of economics that depicts a substantial picture. It scrutinises itself with the economics economy at a massive scale and several issues of an economy are considered. The issues confronted by an economy and the headway that it makes are measured and apprehended as a part and parcel of macroeconomics. When one speaks of the issues that an economy confronts, inflation, unemployment, increasing tax burden etc. are all contemplated. This makes it apparent that macroeconomics focuses on large numbers.

It studies the association between various countries regarding how the policies of one nation have an upshot on the other. It circumscribes within its scope, analysing the success and failure of government strategies.

### \* Concepts Covered under macroeconomics

#### A Capitalist nation

A Capitalist country is distinguished by sub-urbanised and voluntary conclusions for economic planning instead of the consolidated political practices. There are a few aspects of a capitalist financial structure (economy) mentioned that would provide a better intuition into the concept. The attributes of a Capitalist nation are as follows:

#### Investment expenditure

As the name says it all it is the money consumed towards charges to create investments. In other words, it is the



~~money~~

money that the family circle (households) and enterprises spend on Capital goods. It plays a decisive role in macroeconomic pursuit for business cycles and economic enhancement in the long run

In short, the investment expenditure is proficient of creating additional income and fosters employment in a nation.

\* The following are the types of investments: -

- ① Autonomous investment
- ② Financial investment
- ③ Real investment
- ④ Gross investment
- ⑤ Net investment

➤ As the term implies macroeconomics looks at the overall big picture scenario of the economy. put simply it focuses on the way the economy performs as a whole and then analyzes how different sectors of the economy related to one another to understand how the aggregate functions. This includes looking at variables like Unemployment, GDP and Inflation.

➤ Macroeconomics is a rather broad field, but two specific areas of research are representing representative of this disciplines. The first area is the factors that determine long term economic growth, or increases in the national income. The other involves the causes and consequences of short-term fluctuations in national income and employment, also known as the business cycle.

\* Following difference between Microeconomics and macroeconomics

S.No	Microeconomics	Macroeconomics
1.	Microeconomics studies individual economic units	Macroeconomics studies a nation's economy, as well as its various aggregates
2.	Microeconomics primarily deals with individual income, output, Price of goods etc.	macroeconomics is the study of aggregates such as national output income as well as general price levels.
3.	Microeconomics focuses on overcoming issues concerning the allocation of resources and Price discrimination	Macroeconomics focuses on upholding issues like employment and national household income
4.	Microeconomics accounts for factors like the demand and supply of a particular commodity	Macroeconomics account for the aggregate demand and supply of a nation's economy.
5.	Microeconomics offers a picture of the goods and services that are required for an efficient economy. It also shows the goods and services that might grow in demand in the future.	Macroeconomics helps ensure optimum utilization of the resource resources available to a country.
6.	Microeconomics helps to point out how equilibrium can be achieved at a small scale.	Macroeconomics help determine the equilibrium levels of employment and income of the nation.

#### 4.e) Identifying and using the different sources for study

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
EDUCATION  
Bhubaneswar  
(National Council of Educational Research And Training)

Assignment On  
Understanding ICT and its Application

Submitted By  
Lakshman Chandra Jana  
Class - B. Ed.  
Stream - Arts  
Roll no. - 19

Submitted to  
Ms. Subhra Rath ma'am  
Semester - 1<sup>st</sup>  
Session - 2022 - 2024

18/20

# ASSIGNMENT

Differentiate high-level language from low-level language.

① High-level language -

The high-level language is a programming that allows a programmer to write the programs which are independent of a particular type of computer. The high-level languages are considered as high-level because they are closer to human languages than machine-level languages.

② Low-level language -

The low-level language is a programming language that provides no abstract from the hardware, and it is represented in 0 or 1 forms, which are the machine instructions. The language that comes under this category are machine-level language and assembly language.

# EVOLUTION OF ICT

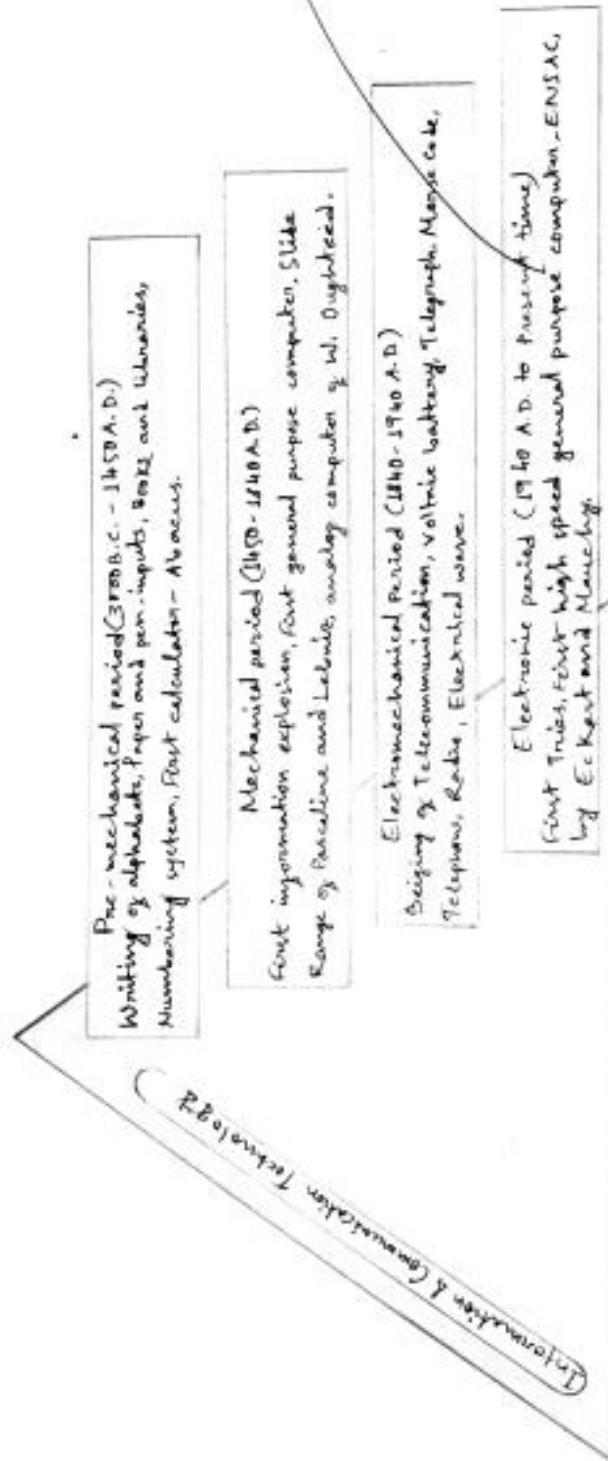


Fig - Evolution of Information and Communication Technology with time period.

system or a private network inside a computer. Simply put, it is the unauthorised access to or control over computer network security systems for some illegal purpose.

### 3) Malware

Malware, or malicious software, is any program or file that is intentionally harmful to a computer, network or server.

Malware is an umbrella term that describes any malicious program or code that is harmful to any system. It can infect networks and devices and is designed to harm those devices, networks and/or their users in some way.

### 4) VIRUS

Full form of VIRUS is. Vital Injurious

Under Sense.

A computer program that can copy itself and infect a computer without permission or knowledge of the user. A virus might corrupt or delete data on a computer, use email programs to spread itself to other computers, or even erase everything on a hard disk.

20/11/21