



**GOVERNMENT GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE, CHAPRA**  
**OFFICE OF THE**  
**PRINCIPAL HIGHER EDUCATION DEPT**  
**GOVERNMENT OF WEST**  
**BENGAL**

AT: SHIKRA, P.O. PADMAMALA, DIST: NADIA, PINCODE: 741123, W.B, INDIA. Email: [cgcollege2015ku@gmail.com](mailto:cgcollege2015ku@gmail.com)  
(AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI)

**Notice**

Date: 03/02/2023

All students of 3<sup>rd</sup> semester are hereby notified that the internal assessment for 2022-23 will be held on the following dates

- Time Table

EXAM DATE	12.02.2023(Monday)	(TIME)	16.02.2023(Friday)	(TIME)
All Honours (Room-11)	CC-5, CC-6,	(12:00pm) (12:40pm)	CC-7, GE-2, SEC	(12:00pm) (12:40pm) (1:20pm)
B.A. Programme (Room-12)	GCC GCC	(12:00pm) (12:40pm)	LCC(ENG) SEC	(12:00pm) (12:40pm)
B.Sc. Programme (Room-12)	DSE(Math), DSE(Phys),	(12:00pm) (12:40pm)	DSE(Chem), SEC	(12:00pm) (12:40pm)

*(DR. SUBHASIS PANDA)*

**Principal**  
Govt. General Degree College, Chapra  
Vill.-Shikra, P.O.-Padmamala  
Nadia-741123

**Principal**  
Govt. General Degree College, Chapra

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF EXAMINATION SUB-COMMITTEE

Date: 27.02.2023

Time: 12 PM

Place: Principal's Chamber

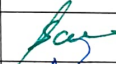


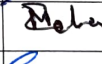

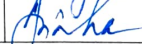
### The Agenda of Discussion:

1. Discussion on U.G B.A/ B.SC./ B.COM 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester University Examination, 2023.
2. Discussion on number of rooms required for the aforesaid examination.
3. Discussion on Invigilation duty allotment among the teachers.
4. Matters arising.

The members of the examination sub-committee were cordially welcomed to the meeting by Dr. Subhasis Panda, the Principal, GGDC Chapra. The following topics were discussed under the chairmanship of Principal Sir.

1. The Invigilation duty allotment has to be produced five days prior to examination of each semester.
2. The examinations to be conducted in Room no 11, 12 and Seminar Hall.
3. During the examination, the teaching or non-teaching staff will not to take mobile phones into the examination hall.
4. No teacher can take leave on examination days without informing the principal or examination convenor.
5. On examinations days, teaching and non- teaching staff should reach the college at least 45 minutes before the commencement of the examination.

### Attendance

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Position	Signature
1	Dr. Subhasis Panda	Principal	HOI	
2	Dr. Pabitra Kumar Mistri	Assistant Professor	Convenor	
3	Dr. Aninda Chakraborty	Assistant Professor	Member	
4	Dr. Manan Saha	Assistant Professor	Member	
5	Sri Sunayan Mukherjee	Assistant Professor	Member	
6	Sri Arunava Sinha	Assistant Professor	Member	

**GOVERNMENT GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE, CHAPRA  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Krishna Gopal Mohanto**

**1.YouTube Like of Online Class -**

<https://youtu.be/ILcZKrRhWY4?si=tvDt2lKdoQJyx6oa>

**2. Google Class Room Link –**

**A. Major Semester -1 (2023)**

<https://classroom.google.com/c/NjE2MDAxMTc1NzU4?cjc=els36f2>

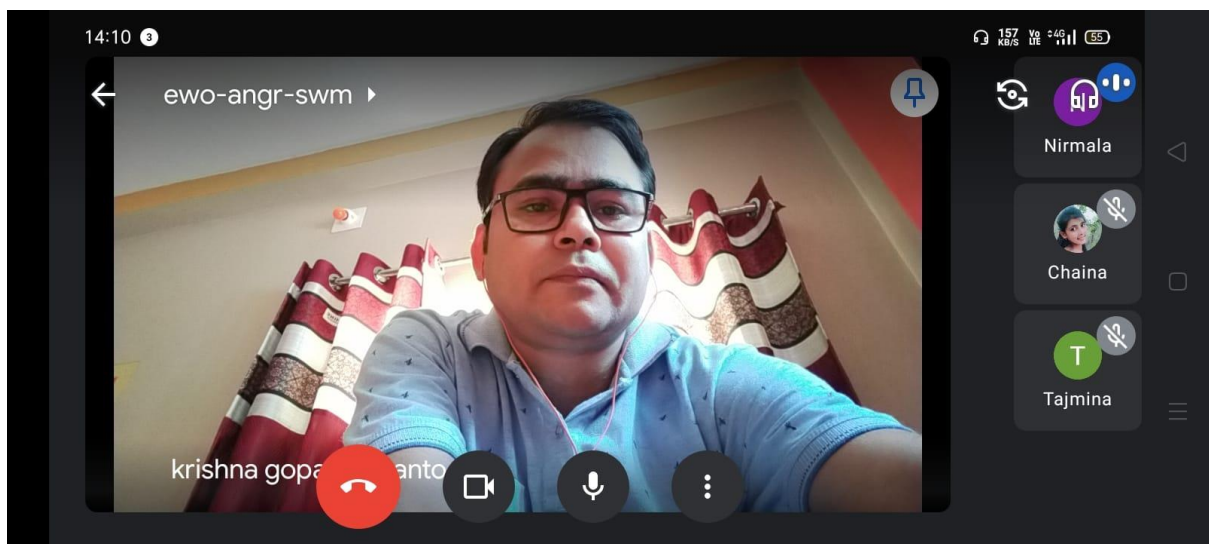
**B. Semester -1 Minor (2023)**

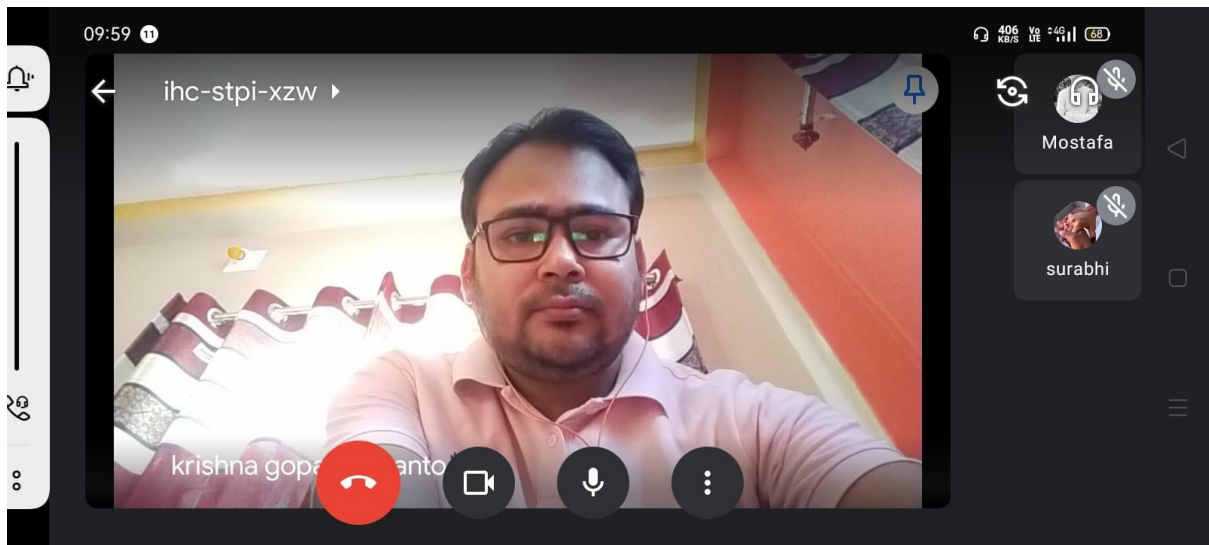
<https://classroom.google.com/c/NjE4NTk2NDA1OTQ3?cjc=qp63hgv>

**C. Semester-1 Honours (2022)**

<https://classroom.google.com/c/MTU5OTIwMzA4MjU4?cjc=lmudzaj>

**3. Screenshot of Online Classes -**





Assistant Professor



#### 4. Departmental Seminar Lecture –







## 5. Chair as Chief Judge –











12:55 PM

VoLTE 4G+ 72



বাংলা বিভাগ(6th Sem....

পঙ্কজ, পবিত্র, শহীদুল, +91 6296 1...



8:11 pm

23 June 2021

To join the meeting on Google Meet, click this link:

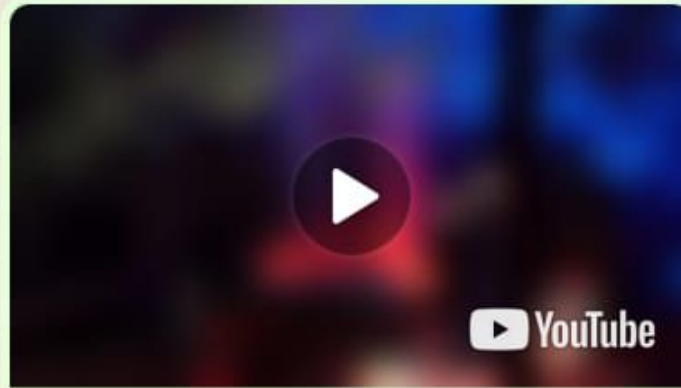
<https://meet.google.com/jhn-wskx-ybk>

Or open Meet and enter this code:  
jhn-wskx-ybk

2:36 pm

Pls join the class.

3:01 pm



PAGALA GHODA

Agnimitra Pune Presents, Badal Sarcar's Pagla ...  
[www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

<https://youtu.be/9TajtUTgFjc>

3:56 pm

30 June 2021

আজ দুপুর তিনটে থেকে ক্লাস নেব।

8:42 am

To join the meeting on Google Meet, click this link:

<https://meet.google.com/anm-pqxf-qbd>



Message



12:52 PM

VoLTE 4G 72



6th Semester Bengal...

দ্বিতীয়, পঞ্চজ, পবিত্র, প্রভাময়, +91...



দ্বিতীয় সেম added +91 70748 09717

13 May 2022

বাদল সরকার

বাদল সরকার বর্তমান নাট্যজগতের একটি আলোড়নসৃষ্টিকারী নাম। নাটকের আসরে তিনি হঠাৎ প্রবেশ করিয়া চমকের পর চমক জাগাইয়া চলিয়াছেন। নাটকের বিষয় ও রীতি সম্পর্কে তাঁহার নূতন নূতন কৌতুহল অনবরত প্রকাশ পাইয়াছে। সৌভাগ্যবশত যেদিকেই তিনি গিয়াছেন সেদিকে সাফল্য লাভ করিয়াছেন। কৌতুকনাটক লইয়া তিনি আত্মপ্রকাশ করেন, কিন্তু হঠাৎ আবসার্ড নাটকের দিকে ঝুঁকিয়া পড়েন। কিন্তু দেখানোই তিনি অচল হইয়া রহিলেন না। তারপরে আবার কৌতুক নাটকের হাফা আসর জমাইয়া

বাদল সরকার, পাগলা ঘোড়া, এবং  
ইন্ডিজিৎ 09-Jun-2021 15-33-47.pdf  
7 pages • 3.3 MB • PDF

12:35 pm

শম্ভু মিত্র (২২ আগস্ট, ১৯১৫—১৮ মে ১৯৯৭)

স্বাধীনতা পরবর্তী বাংলা রঙ্গমঞ্চের অন্যতম স্বেচ্ছা অভিনেতা ও নাট্যনির্দেশক। পিতা শরণ মিত্রের জ্যেষ্ঠ সন্তান শম্ভু মিত্রের লেখা চহাবা, তীক্ষ্ণ নাক ও চোখ, শ্যামলা গায়ের রঙ তাকে সবধরনের চরিত্রের অভিনয়ের উপযোগী করেছিল। তাঁর সুরেলা মর্জিত কণ্ঠস্বর, স্পষ্ট ও অর্থবহ উচ্চারণ, মডিউলেশন এবং শব্দমিক্ষেপ অ্যাতেই পরিশীলিত ছিল যে, সাধারণ মানের কোনও অভিনেতার পক্ষে তার যারে কাছে যাওয়া সম্ভব ছিল না। তবে উচ্চারণে অস্বাভাবিকতার এবং কণ্ঠস্বরে নাসিকাস্বরের প্রাবল্য কোনও কোনও

শম্ভু মিত্র ও চাঁদ বণিকের পালা  
03-Jun-2021 10-06-45.pdf  
8 pages • 4.1 MB • PDF

12:36 pm

২ কারাগার (১৯৩০) ২ মন্থন রায়ের পৌরাণিক নাটকগুলির মধ্যে 'কারাগার' স্বেচ্ছা স্বদা দাবী করিতে পারে। পৌরাণিক কাহিনীর প্রতি বিশ্বস্ত থাকিয়াও নাট্যকার এই নাটকের মধ্যে সমসাময়িক রাজনৈতিক সংগ্রামের এমন এক অস্বাভাবিক বাস্তবতা সূচী করিয়াছেন যে ইহা দীর্ঘকাল ধরিয়া মুক্তিকামী জনগণের চিত্তে প্রবল উদ্দীপনা জাগাইয়া আসিয়াছে। নাট্যকার পৌরাণিক নাটকের দাবী যথাযথভাবে পূরণ করিয়াছেন। ভাগবতে কংস-বাসুদেব-সেবকারী কাহিনী যেভাবে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে এই নাটকেও মোটামুটি তাহাই অনুসরণ করা হইয়াছে। ভাগবতের কাহিনীতে জানা যায় (নবম স্কন্ধে)

কারাগার। আলোচক-শ্রী অজিত কুমার  
ঘোষ 03-Jun-2021 20-03-29.pdf  
8 pages • 6.1 MB • PDF

12:37 pm



পবিত্র

কাল সকাল ১১টায় ক্লাস নেব।



Message







# WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY QUIZ COMPETITION 2022

Organized by GGDC, Chapra

**Participants:** All students of GGDC, Chapra  
and students of schools of Chapra Block

**Prizes:** Best 1st, 2nd and 3rd

**Date:** 5th June, 2022

**Time:** 6 pm - 7:30 pm

**Presenting Online Quiz contest**

**Google meet link:** <https://meet.google.com/xrh-chks-rnc>

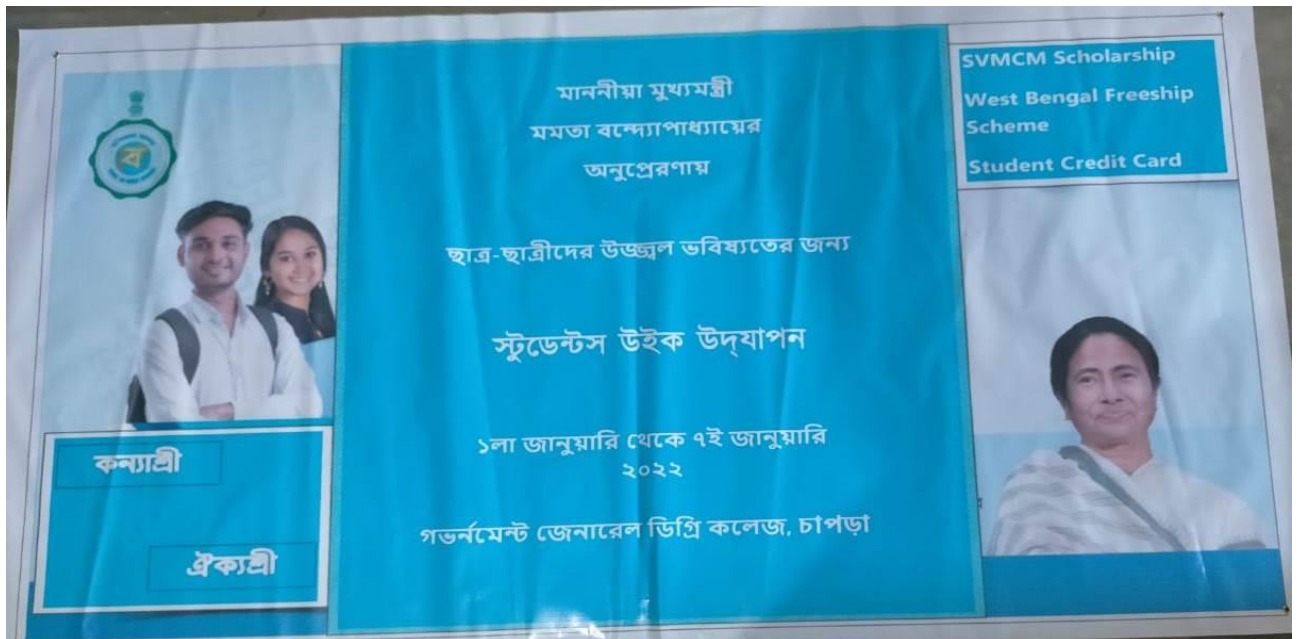




# REPORT ON STUDENTS' ACTIVITY [DAY 7: 07.01.2022]

BY

GOVT GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE CHAPRA, NADIA



**VIRTUAL WEBINAR ON “THALASSEMIA---A MAJOR PUBLIC  
HEALTH ISSUE” TO CREATE AWARENESS AMONG  
STUDENTS, STAFFS, GUARDIANS AND LOCAL PEOPLE**

TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS & STAFFS PARTICIPATED : 47

TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN QUIZ COMPETITION : 15

INAUGURAL RECITATION BY : MS. HALIMA KHATUN [1<sup>ST</sup> SEM STUDENT]

PLATFORM: ONLINE GOOGLE MEET [<https://meet.google.com/hka-eprd-wrp>]

TIME : 6.30 PM- 8 PM

***CONCLUDED THE PROGRAMME BY SINGING NATIONAL ANTHEM BY ALL  
TEACHING, NON-TEACHING STAFF AND STUDENT***

### **DAY 7: PROGRAMME SCHEDULE**

**GOVERNMENT GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE, CHAPRA**

**OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL**

**GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**

VILL-SHIKRA, P.O.- PADMAMALA, DIST- NADIA, INDIA-741123

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## **STUDENTS' WEEK ACTIVITY PROGRAMME: DAY 7** **[07/01/2022]**

### **"STUDENTS' QUIZ COMPETITION"**

Platform: Google Meet: <https://meet.google.com/hka-eprd-wrp>

**Time: 6.30 PM – 8 PM**

### **PROGRAMME SCHEDULE**

**Anchoring By** : Sri Sunayan Mukherjee, Assistant Prof. of English

**Inaugural Song By** : Ms. Sabifa Khatun, 1<sup>st</sup> SEM Student

**Recitation By** : Ms. Halima Khatun, 1<sup>st</sup> SEM Student

**Welcome Address By**: Dr. Subhasis Panda, Principal, GGDC, Chapra

**Speech by the In-Charge, QUIZ Competition**: Sri Krishnagopal Mohanto,  
Assistant Prof. of Pol Science

**Vote of Thanks BY** : Sri Rudra Sekhar Basu, TCS & Assistant Prof. of  
Political Science



## **\*QUIZ COMPETITION GROUP\***

### **\*GROUP- A\***

- 1.Rakesh Biswas
- 2.Bikram Chakraborty
- 3.Rimpa Saha

### **\*GROUP-B\***

- 1.Mostafa Hossain Sardar
- 2.Ratna Biswas
- 3.Selina khatun

### **\*GROUP-C\***

- 1.Sorondip Ghosh
- 2.Tajmina Khatun
- 3.Samiron Khatun

### **\*GROUP-D\***

- 1.Halima Khatun
- 2.Chaina Mondal
- 3.Sahin Akhtar Sekh

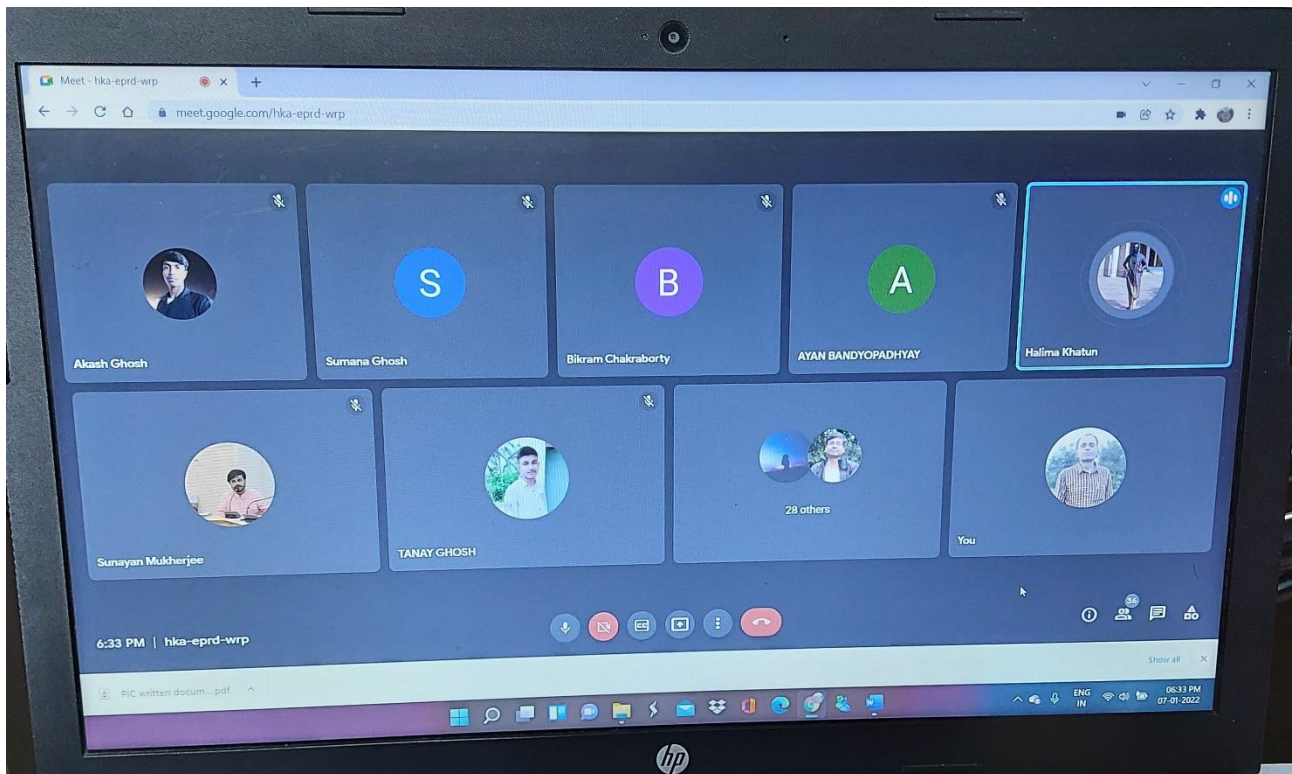
### **\*GROUP-E\***

- 1.Akash Ghosh
- 2.Tanay Ghosh
- 3.Sumana Ghosh

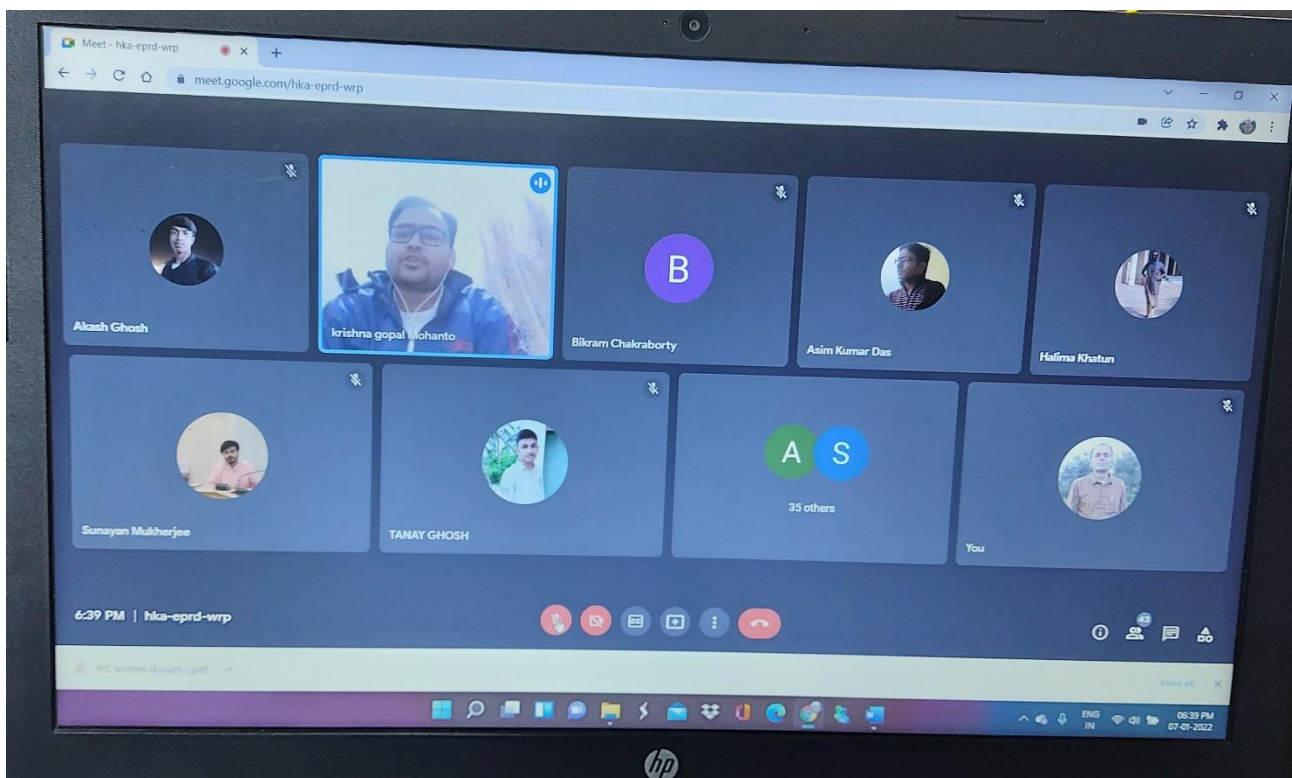
***CONCLUDED THE PROGRAMME BY SINGING NATIONAL ANTHEM BY ALL  
RESOURCE PERSON, TEACHING, NON-TEACHING STAFF AND STUDENTS***

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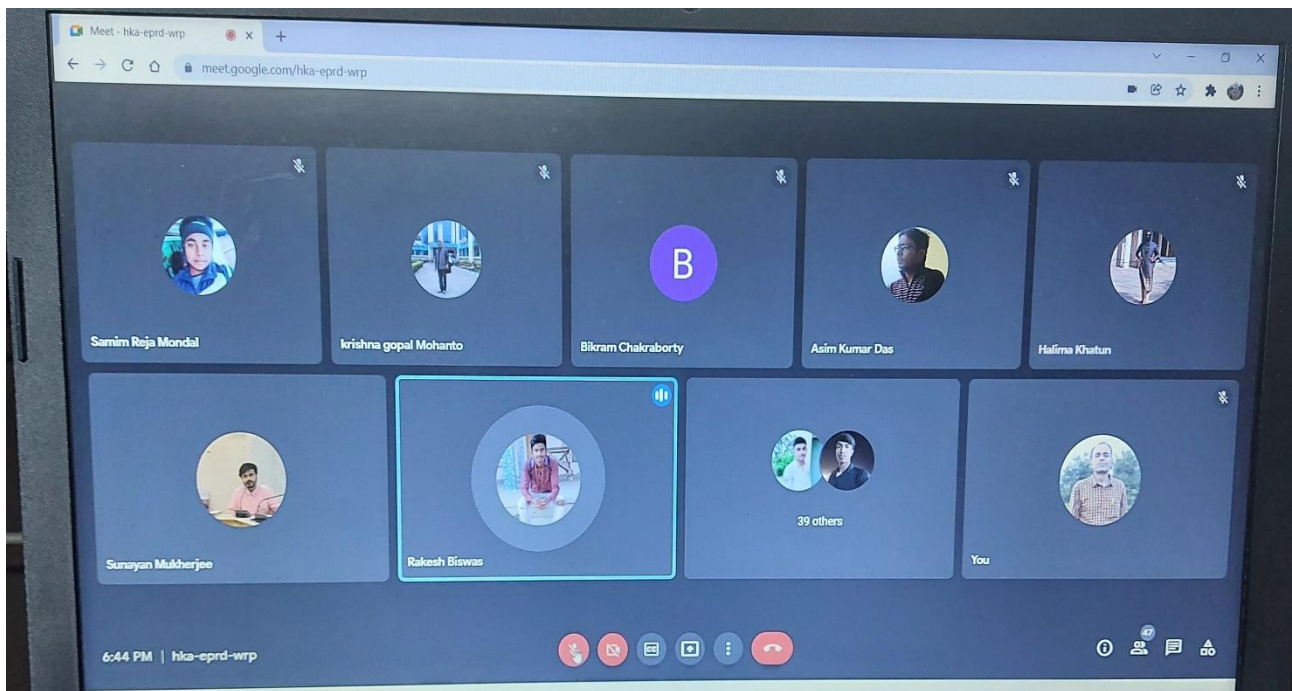
## LIVE IMAGES OF VIRTUAL STUDENTS QUIZ COMPETITION



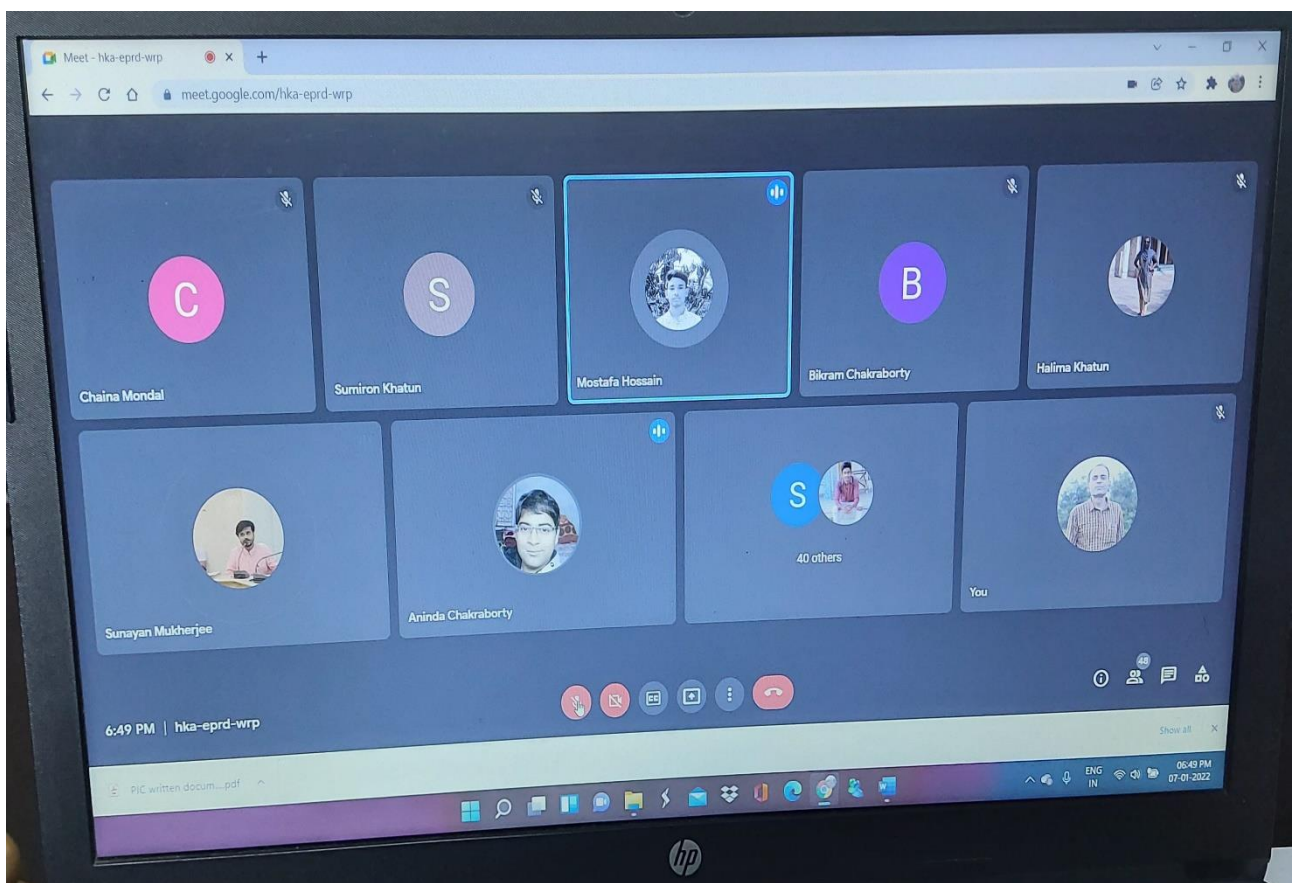
## INAUGURAL RECITATION BY **HALIMA KHATUN** [1<sup>ST</sup> SEM STUDENT]



## SPEECH BY SRI KRISHNAGOPAL MOHANTO, IN-CHARGE, STUDENTS' QUIZ COMPETITION

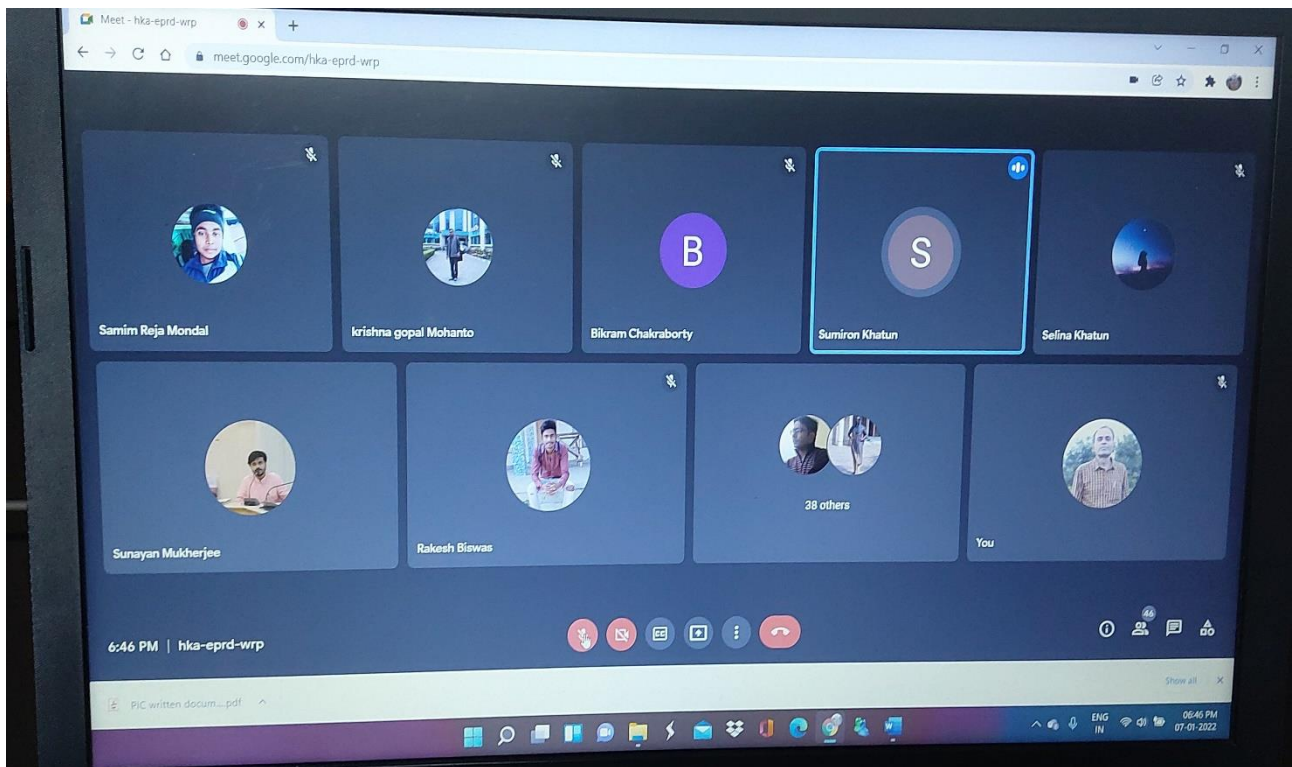


GROUP-A TEAM: RAKESH BISWAS

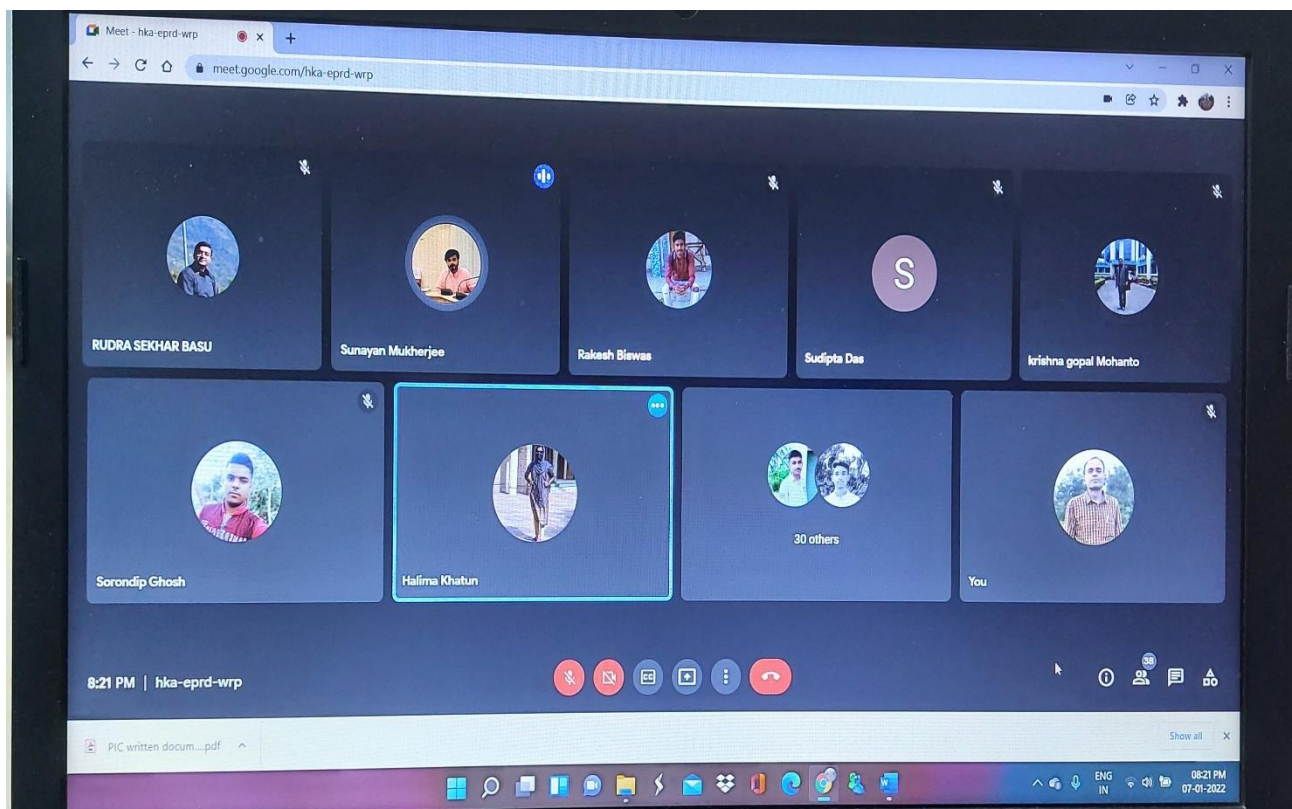


GROUP-B TEAM: MOSTAFA HOSSAIN



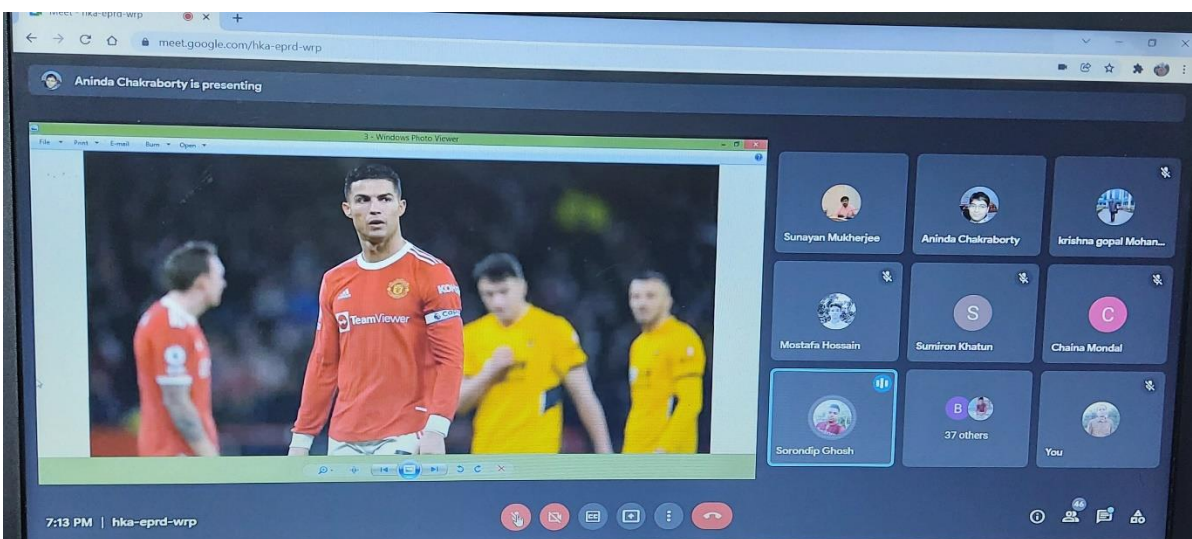
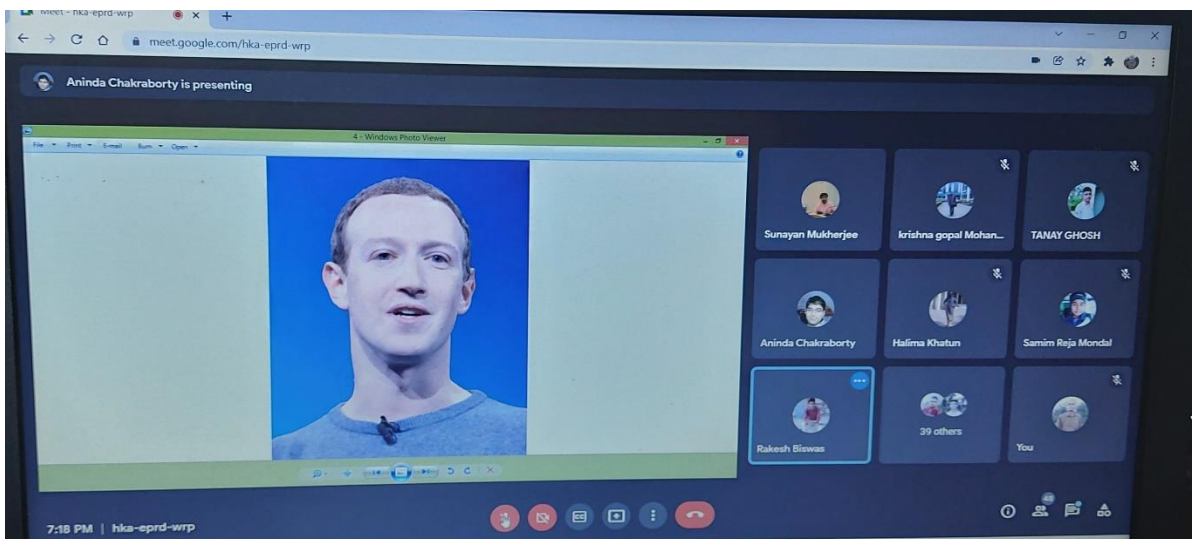


GROUP-C TEAM: SAMIRON KHATUN



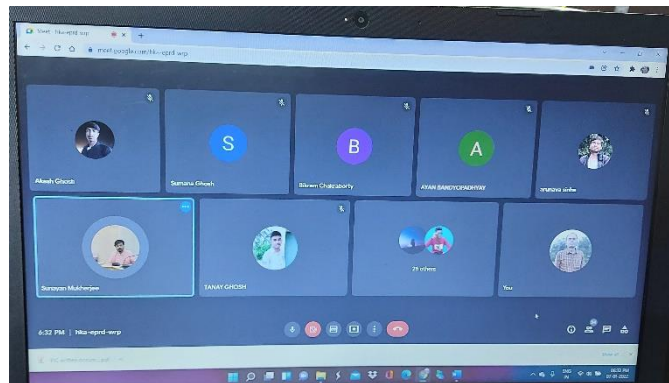
GROUP-D: HALIMA KHATUN

## SOME PICTURE-BASED QUIZ QUESTIONS IMAGES





## MENTORS OF QUIZ TEAM



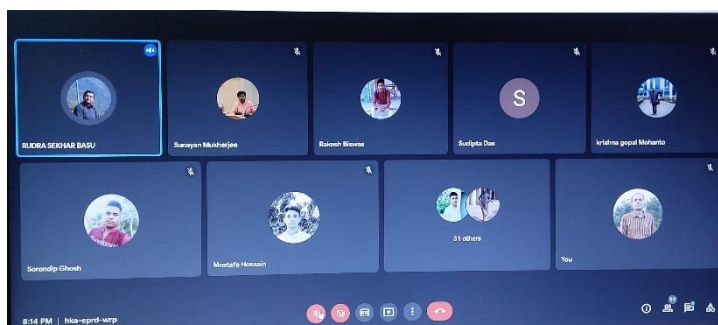
**SRI SUNAYAN MUKHERJEE, TEACHER**



**SRI KRISHNAGOPAL MOHANTO, TEACHER-IN-CHARGE**



**SRI ANINDA CHAKRABORTY, TEACHER**



**SRI RUDRA SEKHAR BASU, TCS**

**ALL OVER ONLINE & IT MANAGEMENT BY : SRI KISHALAYA JANA, CASHIER**

## RESULT OF QUIZ COMPETITION

**1<sup>ST</sup>: GROUP-D (SCORE: 75)—SEM-1 STUDENTS**

**2<sup>ND</sup>: GROUP-A (SCORE: 67.5)---SEM-5 STUDENTS**

**3<sup>RD</sup>: GROUP-E (SCORE: 62.5)---SEM-3 STUDENTS**

***CONCLUDED THE PROGRAMME BY SINGING NATIONAL ANTHEM BY ALL RESOURCE PERSON, TEACHING, NON-TEACHING STAFF AND STUDENTS***

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প্রকল্প (Project) নির্মাণের বিষয়সমূহ

বাংলা বিভাগ

প্রথম সেমিস্টার

অনার্স : BNG-H-CC-T-1 এবং BNG-H-CC-T-2

এই দুটি পত্রের জন্য একটি প্রজেক্ট।

'বাংলা গদ্য সাহিত্যের বিকাশে ফোর্ট উইলিয়াম কলেজের অবদান'

#####

অন্য বিষয়ে অনার্স পাসে যাদের বাংলা আছে :

BNG-H-GE-T-1 এই পত্রের জন্য নির্ধারিত প্রজেক্ট :

"মুকুন্দরাম চক্রবর্তীর চণ্ডীমঙ্গলের চরিত্র সমূহ:

কালকেতু - ফুল্লরা - মুরারী শীল - ভাঁড়ু দত্ত"

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জেনারেল/সাধারণ/পাস : BNG-G-CC-T-1 এই

পত্রের জন্য নির্ধারিত প্রজেক্ট : " মঙ্গল কাব্যের

সাধারণ বৈশিষ্ট্য ও বিজয় গুপ্তের মনসামঙ্গল কাব্য"

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প্রত্যেকটি প্রজেক্টের পূর্ণ মান : ১৫

শব্দ সংখ্যা কমবেশি : ৫০০

জমা দেওয়ার শেষ তারিখ: ৫ই জানুয়ারী ২০২২

কলেজে এসে জমা দেবে অথবা নীচের ঠিকানায়

মেইল করবে-

[uddin231496@gmail.com](mailto:uddin231496@gmail.com)

Mob: 9064008911



**Government General Degree College Chapra**  
**Department of English**  
**Session 2022-23**

It is informed to the students of **B.A English Honours Semester III** that an Internal Assessment will be taken based on the **Students Presentation Skills** as part of the curriculum and the following topics are given. Choose any one of the four-

1. The Murder of Roger Acroyd

Or

2. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

All the students are asked to submit the project by **07.6.23** and they will be asked to present the same on the date in front of the Department in the form of a seminar.

Note- Marks carrying each project is **15** and it will be evaluated and sent to the University.

Thanks

(Sunayan Mukherjee)

**Govt. General Degree College, Chapra**  
**Dept. Of History**  
**Notice**  
**Date: 16/12/2022**

Students of Semester III (Both Hons. & Programme Courses) who have History as their subject are hereby requested to submit their respective project works on or before 25/01/2023. The Project details are given herewith:

**Semester III (Hons. Core Courses & SEC)**

HISH-H-CC-T-5 : Sher Shah (শের শাহ).

HISH-H-CC-T-6 : Reformation (ধর্মসংস্কার আন্দোলন).

HISH-H-CC-T-7 : Seventeenth century crisis (সপ্তদশ শতকের সংকট).

HISH-H-SEC-T-1 : Mughal art and architecture (মুঘল শিল্প ও স্থাপত্য).

**Semester III (Hons. Generic Elective)**

HISH-H-GE-T-3 : Swadeshi movement (স্বদেশী আন্দোলন).

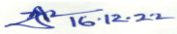
**Semester III (Programme /General Core Course & Language Core Course)**

HIS-G-CC-T-3 : Young Bengal Movement (নব্যবঙ্গ আন্দোলন).

HIS-G-SEC-T-1 : Early Indian stupa and cave (প্রাচীন ভারতের স্তূপ ও গুহা).

\*\*\* You may use the following points for your respective project works ...

- a) Background of the Topic/Text/ Characteristics of that particular age to which period the text belongs.
- b) Presentation of the topic.
- c) Critical note on that particular topic/text.
- d) References.



Head  
Dept. Of History  
Govt. General Degree College ,Chapra

Government General Degree College, Chapra

Department of Political Science

NOTICE FOR PROJECT ASSIGNMENT

এতদ্বারা রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান বিভাগের সকল ছাত্র ছাত্রীদের জানানো হচ্ছে যে, নিম্নে প্রদত্ত কোর্স ও পেপার কোড অনুযায়ী প্রত্যেক ছাত্র ছাত্রী নির্দিষ্ট বিষয়ে অনধিক ১০০০ শব্দে প্রকল্প কর্ম সম্পন্ন করে আগামী 19.01.2023 তারিখের মধ্যে বিভাগে জমা দেবে। কোর্স, পেপার কোড ও নির্দিষ্ট বিষয়গুলি নিম্নরূপ,

1. 1st Semester Political Science, Hons.

POL-H-CC-T-1

ডেভিড হেন্ড কে অনুসরণ করে গণতন্ত্রের বিভিন্ন প্রকারভেদ বিশ্লেষণ কর।

POL-H-CC-T-2

রাজনীতি চর্চায় নারীবাদী দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিটি আলোচনা কর।

2. 1st Semester Political Science, Programme

POL-G-CC-T-1

রাষ্ট্রের সার্বভৌমিকতা সম্পর্কিত একত্ববাদী তত্ত্বটির সীমাবদ্ধতাগুলি আলোচনা কর।

3. 3rd Semester Political Science, Hons.

POL-H-CC-T-5

কৌটিল্য কে অনুসরণ করে সপ্তাঙ্গ তত্ত্বটি আলোচনা কর।

POL-H-CC-T-6

রাজা রামমোহন রায় কে অনুসরণ করে স্বাধীনতার ধারণাটি বিশ্লেষণ কর।

POL-H-CC-T-7

একটি স্বতন্ত্র শাস্ত্র হিসেবে আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্কের ক্রমবিকাশের ধারাটি আলোচনা কর।

POL-H-SEC-T-1

ভারতে আইনসভায় কিভাবে একটি বিল আইনে পরিণত হয় তা আলোচনা কর।



POL-H-GE-T-3

সম্মিলিত জাতিপুঞ্জের উদ্দেশ্য ও মূল নীতিসমূহ বর্ণনা কর।

4. 3rd Semester Political Science, Programme

POL-G-CC-T-3

এককেন্দ্রিক ও যুক্তরাষ্ট্রীয় শাসনব্যবস্থার মধ্যে পার্থক্যগুলি আলোচনা কর।

POL-G-SEC-T-1

একটি স্থানীয় স্বায়ত্ত্বশাসনমূলক প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের গঠন ও কার্যাবলী আলোচনা কর।

5. 5th Semester Political Science, Hons.

POL-H-CC-T-11

প্রাচীন গ্রীক রাষ্ট্র চিন্তার মূল বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলি আলোচনা কর।

POL-H-CC-T-12

রাষ্ট্র দার্শনিক হেগেল কে অনুসরণ করে পৌর সমাজের ধারণাটি আলোচনা কর।

POL-H-DSE-T-1

প্রাচীন কাল থেকে বর্তমান সময় পর্যন্ত কিভাবে নাগরিকত্বের ধারণাটি পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে তা আলোচনা কর।

POL-H-DSE-T-2

ভারতে জাতিগঠন প্রক্রিয়ায় সাফল্যের পথে মূল প্রতিবন্ধকতাগুলি আলোচনা কর।

6. 5th Semester Political Science, Programme

POL-G-GE-T-1

ভারতে জাতীয়তাবাদ আলোচনার ক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গির মূল প্রতিপাদ্য বিষয় আলোচনা কর।

আদেশানুসারে

বিভাগীয় প্রধান

রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ,

গভর্নমেন্ট জেনারেল ডিগ্রি কলেজ, চাপড়া

Govt. General Degree College,  
Chapra

Dept. Of Sociology

Notice

Date: 25/12/2022

The students of Department of Sociology, Semester III (Honours) are hereby notified to submit their project works on or before 25/01/2023. Following are the details of the project to be submitted:

Semester III (Hons. Core Courses & SEC)

SOC-H-SEC- 1 : Prepare a presentation on any current social issue  
You may use the following points for your respective project work...

- a) Definition of the Topic
- b) Review of Literature
- c) Conclusion
- d) References.



Head

Dept. Of Sociology

Govt. General Degree College ,Chapra





**Department of Chemistry**  
**Govt. Gen. Degree College, Chapra**

**NOTICE**  
**20/12/22**

All students of 1<sup>st</sup> Sem, Department of Chemistry, Govt. Gen. Degree College, Chapra are hereby informed to submit their project on “**Water Pollution**” with Name of the student, Registration & Roll No. on and before 06/01/23.

**Dr. Ayan Bandyopadhyay**

[Assistant Professor,  
(HOD), Dept. of Chemistry]

**Government General Degree College, Chapra**  
**Department of Mathematics**

**NOTICE**  
**09/12/2022**

All students of 1<sup>st</sup> Sem, Department of Mathematics are hereby informed to submit their project details on “**Recognize conics from general equation of second degree**” which includes Project Title , Name of the students and Mentor’s name on or before 21/12/2022.

**Department of Physics**  
**Govt. Gen. Degree College, Chapra**

**NOTICE**  
**10/01/23**

All students of 1<sup>st</sup> Sem, Department of Physics, Govt. Gen. Degree College, Chapra are hereby informed to submit their project details on **Compound pendulum and determination the gravitational acceleration** which includes Project Title , Name of student, Registration & Roll No. on and before 16/01/23.







# Introduction

Handwritten notes and essays on a yellow background, featuring various decorative borders and illustrations. The text is organized into several sections, each with a title and a decorative border. The sections include:

- Introduction** (top left)
- Springa Rasa** (middle left, circular border)
- COMENTATORS ON THE NATYASAstra** (center, butterfly border)
- Adhva Ra Sa** (middle right, cloud border)
- Springa Rasa** (bottom left, circular border)
- Pravda Rasa** (bottom center, cloud border)
- Pravda Rasa** (bottom right, circular border)

The text is handwritten in black ink, with some sections having additional decorative elements like flowers and butterflies. The overall theme appears to be related to Indian classical music and drama, specifically focusing on the concept of Rasa (mood/emotion) and its various forms (Springa, Adhva, Pravda).



[illegible]

**INDIAN CLASSICAL DRAMA**

There are three main categories of Indian classical drama: **Sanskrit Drama**, **Prakrit Drama**, and **Apabhramsha Drama**. Each has its own unique style and history.

**Sanskrit Drama** is the most prominent, with works like *Mudra Rasha* and *Uttar Ramana*. It often features complex plots and a large cast of characters.

**Prakrit Drama** is more folk-oriented, with a focus on everyday life and social issues. Examples include *Devadatta* and *Devakanyasulkam*.

**Apabhramsha Drama** is a later development, characterized by its use of colloquial language and its focus on the lives of the common people.

The structure of these dramas typically includes a prologue, a series of acts, and a conclusion. They often incorporate elements of music, dance, and costume.

Indian classical drama is a rich and diverse tradition, reflecting the cultural and social values of ancient India. It continues to inspire modern playwrights and performers.

**Prakrit Drama**

Prakrit drama is a form of Indian classical drama that is characterized by its use of the Prakrit language. It is often considered to be more accessible and popular than Sanskrit drama, as it was written in a language that was more widely understood by the general population.

One of the most famous examples of Prakrit drama is the *Devadatta* play by the playwright *Devadatta*. This play is set in a village and tells the story of a young man who falls in love with a girl who is being held captive by a local ruler. The play is known for its realistic portrayal of village life and its use of colloquial language.

Other notable examples of Prakrit drama include *Devakanyasulkam* and *Devadatta*. These plays often feature themes of love, social justice, and the lives of the common people.

Prakrit drama is an important part of Indian classical drama, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

**Apabhramsha Drama**

Apabhramsha drama is a form of Indian classical drama that is characterized by its use of the Apabhramsha language. This language is a later development of the Prakrit language, and it is often considered to be more accessible and popular than Sanskrit drama.

One of the most famous examples of Apabhramsha drama is the *Devadatta* play by the playwright *Devadatta*. This play is set in a village and tells the story of a young man who falls in love with a girl who is being held captive by a local ruler. The play is known for its realistic portrayal of village life and its use of colloquial language.

Other notable examples of Apabhramsha drama include *Devakanyasulkam* and *Devadatta*. These plays often feature themes of love, social justice, and the lives of the common people.

Apabhramsha drama is an important part of Indian classical drama, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

**Sanskrit Drama**

Sanskrit drama is the most prominent form of Indian classical drama, and it is characterized by its use of the Sanskrit language. It is often considered to be more complex and sophisticated than Prakrit and Apabhramsha drama, as it was written in a language that was more widely understood by the general population.

One of the most famous examples of Sanskrit drama is the *Mudra Rasha* play by the playwright *Vishakhadatta*. This play is set in a palace and tells the story of a young man who falls in love with a girl who is being held captive by a local ruler. The play is known for its complex plot and its use of Sanskrit language.

Other notable examples of Sanskrit drama include *Uttar Ramana* and *Devadatta*. These plays often feature themes of love, social justice, and the lives of the common people.

Sanskrit drama is an important part of Indian classical drama, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

**Structure of Indian Classical Drama**

The structure of Indian classical drama is typically divided into three main parts: the **Prologue**, the **Acts**, and the **Conclusion**. Each part has its own unique characteristics and functions.

The **Prologue** is the opening scene of the play, where the audience is introduced to the main characters and the setting. It often includes a description of the time and place of the action.

The **Acts** are the main body of the play, where the plot is developed and the characters interact. They are typically divided into five acts, each with its own unique themes and characters.

The **Conclusion** is the final scene of the play, where the plot is resolved and the characters are brought to their final destinations. It often includes a moral lesson or a reflection on the events of the play.

The structure of Indian classical drama is a complex and sophisticated system, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

**Themes of Indian Classical Drama**

Indian classical drama is characterized by its focus on a wide range of themes, including love, social justice, and the lives of the common people. These themes are often explored in a realistic and accessible way, making the drama a popular form of entertainment for the general population.

Love is a common theme in Indian classical drama, often featuring a young man who falls in love with a girl who is being held captive by a local ruler. This theme is explored in plays like *Devadatta* and *Devakanyasulkam*.

Social justice is another common theme, often featuring a young man who fights against the oppression of a local ruler. This theme is explored in plays like *Devadatta* and *Devakanyasulkam*.

The lives of the common people are also a common theme, often featuring a young man who works as a laborer or a farmer. This theme is explored in plays like *Devadatta* and *Devakanyasulkam*.

Indian classical drama is a rich and diverse tradition, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

**Language of Indian Classical Drama**

The language of Indian classical drama is a complex and sophisticated system, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India. It is typically divided into three main parts: the **Prologue**, the **Acts**, and the **Conclusion**.

The **Prologue** is the opening scene of the play, where the audience is introduced to the main characters and the setting. It often includes a description of the time and place of the action.

The **Acts** are the main body of the play, where the plot is developed and the characters interact. They are typically divided into five acts, each with its own unique themes and characters.

The **Conclusion** is the final scene of the play, where the plot is resolved and the characters are brought to their final destinations. It often includes a moral lesson or a reflection on the events of the play.

The language of Indian classical drama is a complex and sophisticated system, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

**Characters of Indian Classical Drama**

Indian classical drama is characterized by its focus on a wide range of characters, including the **Protagonist**, the **Antagonist**, and the **Supporting Characters**. Each character has its own unique role and function in the play.

The **Protagonist** is the main character of the play, who is typically a young man who falls in love with a girl who is being held captive by a local ruler. This character is often the focus of the audience's attention.

The **Antagonist** is the character who opposes the protagonist, often a local ruler who is trying to keep the protagonist captive. This character is often the source of conflict in the play.

The **Supporting Characters** are the characters who support the protagonist, often friends or family members who help him in his quest. These characters are often used to provide comic relief or to highlight the protagonist's virtues.

Indian classical drama is a rich and diverse tradition, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

**Music and Dance in Indian Classical Drama**

Music and dance are an integral part of Indian classical drama, and they play a significant role in the overall performance. They are typically performed by a group of musicians and dancers, who are trained in the traditional art forms of India.

The **Music** is often performed on a variety of instruments, including the **Sitar**, the **Tabla**, and the **Mridanga**. It is used to create a mood and to highlight the emotions of the characters.

The **Dance** is often performed in a variety of styles, including the **Bharata Natyam**, the **Kuchipudi**, and the **Odissi**. It is used to tell a story and to highlight the virtues of the characters.

Music and dance are an integral part of Indian classical drama, and they play a significant role in the overall performance.

**Costume and Make-up in Indian Classical Drama**

Costume and make-up are an important part of Indian classical drama, and they play a significant role in the overall performance. They are typically worn by the actors, who are trained in the traditional art forms of India.

The **Costume** is often made of a variety of materials, including **Silk**, **Cotton**, and **Wool**. It is used to create a mood and to highlight the emotions of the characters.

The **Make-up** is often made of a variety of materials, including **Clay**, **Oil**, and **Water**. It is used to create a mood and to highlight the emotions of the characters.

Costume and make-up are an important part of Indian classical drama, and they play a significant role in the overall performance.

**Reception of Indian Classical Drama**

Indian classical drama has a long and rich history, and it has been a popular form of entertainment for the general population for centuries. It has been studied and performed in a variety of settings, including **Temples**, **Courts**, and **Theatres**.

In the **Temples**, Indian classical drama was often performed as a form of worship, and it was used to tell the stories of the gods and goddesses. It was a highly respected and revered form of art.

In the **Courts**, Indian classical drama was often performed as a form of entertainment, and it was used to highlight the virtues of the rulers. It was a highly respected and revered form of art.

In the **Theatres**, Indian classical drama was often performed as a form of entertainment, and it was used to highlight the virtues of the characters. It was a highly respected and revered form of art.

Indian classical drama is a rich and diverse tradition, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

**Modern Adaptations of Indian Classical Drama**

Indian classical drama has been adapted into modern forms of entertainment, including **Television**, **Radio**, and **Stage**. These adaptations have helped to keep the tradition alive and to introduce it to a new generation of audiences.

**Television** adaptations of Indian classical drama are often performed in a highly stylized and dramatic way, and they are often used to highlight the virtues of the characters. They are a highly respected and revered form of art.

**Radio** adaptations of Indian classical drama are often performed in a highly stylized and dramatic way, and they are often used to highlight the virtues of the characters. They are a highly respected and revered form of art.

**Stage** adaptations of Indian classical drama are often performed in a highly stylized and dramatic way, and they are often used to highlight the virtues of the characters. They are a highly respected and revered form of art.

Indian classical drama is a rich and diverse tradition, and its study provides valuable insights into the social and cultural life of ancient India.

[illegible]

**Unlabeled Text**

The following text is from a letter written by [Name] to [Name] on [Date]. The letter discusses the [Topic] and mentions the [Location]. The writer expresses their [Sentiment] and hopes that the recipient will find the information [Useful]. The letter concludes with a friendly greeting and a signature.

[Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

[Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

Mathematics

Mathematics is a branch of science that deals with the study of numbers, shapes, and the relationships between them. It is a fundamental part of many other sciences and is used in many practical applications.

Science

Science is a systematic study of the natural world. It involves the use of observation, experimentation, and reasoning to understand the laws of nature. Science is a broad field that includes many different branches, such as physics, chemistry, biology, and earth science.

[illegible]

A page from a handwritten manuscript, likely a historical text. The page features a large, ornate initial 'D' in the left margin, decorated with blue and red ink. The text is written in a cursive script. A red rectangular box highlights a section of text in the right column, which appears to be a list or a series of entries. The text is written in a cursive script, and the page is numbered '10' in the bottom right corner.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]





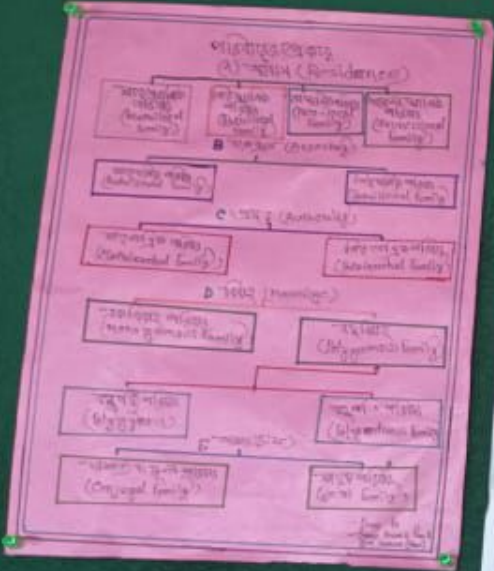








DEPARTMENT  
OF  
SOCIOLOGY









# Introduction

The play is a tragedy in which the characters are torn between love and duty. The story is set in a remote part of the world, and the characters are all of noble birth. The play is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the English language.

**Karnata Raso**  
The first scene of the play is a beautiful description of the landscape. The sun is shining brightly, and the flowers are in full bloom. The air is fresh and sweet, and the birds are singing. The scene is a perfect example of the poet's skill in creating a vivid picture of nature.

## COMMENTATORS ON THE NATYASASTRA

The Natyashastra is one of the greatest works of Indian literature. It is a treatise on the art of drama, and it is one of the most important works of the Indian mind. The work is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the Indian language.

## Abhuta Raso

The following lines from the play are a beautiful example of the poet's skill in creating a vivid picture of nature. The sun is shining brightly, and the flowers are in full bloom. The air is fresh and sweet, and the birds are singing. The scene is a perfect example of the poet's skill in creating a vivid picture of nature.

The play is a tragedy in which the characters are torn between love and duty. The story is set in a remote part of the world, and the characters are all of noble birth. The play is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the English language.

## Springa Raso

The play is a tragedy in which the characters are torn between love and duty. The story is set in a remote part of the world, and the characters are all of noble birth. The play is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the English language.

## Vir Raso

The play is a tragedy in which the characters are torn between love and duty. The story is set in a remote part of the world, and the characters are all of noble birth. The play is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the English language.

The play is a tragedy in which the characters are torn between love and duty. The story is set in a remote part of the world, and the characters are all of noble birth. The play is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the English language.

## Rasna Raso

The play is a tragedy in which the characters are torn between love and duty. The story is set in a remote part of the world, and the characters are all of noble birth. The play is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the English language.

## Rasna Raso

The play is a tragedy in which the characters are torn between love and duty. The story is set in a remote part of the world, and the characters are all of noble birth. The play is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the English language.

The play is a tragedy in which the characters are torn between love and duty. The story is set in a remote part of the world, and the characters are all of noble birth. The play is a masterpiece of the art of drama, and it is one of the greatest works of the English language.













# DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

