

# Practical-01

\* Objective :- To familiarize yourself with the process of accessing various facilities offered by an organisation through its website without visiting their office in person.

\* Procedure :-

This year as you have scored quite well in your examination and have also excelled in sports, your parents have decided to take you for a holiday. But as your father is preoccupied with some work and can not go to railway enquiry office, this trip to our dream destination

- (1) First of all we selected a place that our choice and where we would like to spend our holidays with my family.
- (2) Secondly we visit the website of Indian Railways and make list of facilities being offered to the passengers.
- (3) Identify the trains that go from the place where we stay at, to our dream destination.
- (4) Note down the trains and the number of days / time it will take me to reach the place of your choice.
- (5) And also note the cost of the each ticket and then calculate the total cost for travelling to your destination by Indian Railways.
- (6) After completing all process we record our observation in the table given below.

Observation Table No.1

Dream Destination

Preference.1

Patnitop, Jammu

Preference.2

Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Preference.3

Nerital, Uttarakhand



Observation Table no.2

\* facilities Being offered by indian Railways to its Passengers.

(a)	Seating facilities	Executive Chair car, AC Chair car.
(b)	catering facilities	onboard catering
(c)	Baggage facilities	overhead Racks, Baggage Area near vestibule
(d)	Ticket Booking facilities	Ticket booking is Available in online or offline Both mode
(e)	other facilities	mobile charging points, Bottle Holders fire extinguishers, Transparent sliding doors Between coaches

observation Table no.3

	from	To	Trains Name	Time of Departure	Time of Arrival	Travel Duration
(1)	New Delhi	Udhampur (Patnitop)	Jammu mail	20:05	08:09	12 Hrs
(2)	New Delhi	Kalka Ji (shimla)	Kalka shatabdi	17:15	21:15	4 Hrs
(3)	New Delhi	Kathgodam (Nanital)	Ranikhet Express	20:20	5:05	8 Hrs 45 mi

Observation Table No.4

	Cost of ticket	No of tickets Required	Total cost
(1)	210 Rupees	2 Tickets	420 Rupees
(2)	865 Rupees	2 Tickets	1,730 Rupees
(3)	115 Rupees	2 Tickets	230 Rupees



\* conclusion:-

Q.1 How did you select a place to visit for a holiday, is choice the only criteria or did you also take into account the easiest reach your destinations? Did the cost factor also play a crucial role in deciding this?

Ans These places are India's most famous places and easiest route from Delhi and ticket cost also less so we selected these places.

Q.2 What is the name given to the online railway booking facility in India?

Ans I.R.C.T.C (Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation)

Q.3 Do you have any suggestions to make the online railway booking facility more efficient?

Ans My suggestion to I.R.C.T.C please change the station code name system. We can book our ticket by station name only. Please accept our these suggestion.

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# Practical-02

\* Objective :- This Practical will give general idea of How to Interview the People. The Preparation Required for an interview And How to interact with People who Have made a MARK in Different fields of Activities.

\* Procedure :-

(A) Let us Assume that Mrs. Y from India Has won the second Prize in the world Beauty contest, which was Held in foreign country She is invited to your city by an Association. As a Newspaper of the local daily, you are given 15 minutes time to interview Her formulate five questions to Ask Her so that you can utilize the opportunity well.

Q.1 Hello Mrs 'Y' who would you give credit for your success?

Q.2 What did the idea of becoming a Model come from?

Q.3 What would you like to be like in the world?

Q.4 What Advice would you like to give to women visiting this Area

Q.5 After this success, How are feeling Ma'am?

(B) you will know that India Has successfully launched Its satellite to the moon under the Chandrayan Project who is also the chief scientist And the Primary Architect of the mission is visiting a Nearby college in your city, you may Assume that you interviewing the Director of the Project As News Reporter And formulate five questions to Him





Q.1 What is the purpose of starting Chandrayan mission?

Q.2 "Life on Moon is possible," How much do you agree with this?

Q.3 Which Area will the Chandrayan mission explore?

Q.4 What kind of pictures Chandrayan has sent recently?

Q.5 Are there any signs of water on the moon?

\* Conclusion:-

As we must have observed while doing this practical activity it is always better to prepare questions before an interview. From your observations answer the following questions:

Q.1 How does preparation help in interviewing people?

Ans  
(1) Complete information has to be collected about the person to be interviewed from which we gain knowledge  
(2) It saves time so that our interview proves to be good.

Q.2 How do you collect background materials of a person before interview?

Ans  
We will collect information about the people from the person they are interviewing. We can use internet to know about their functions and their field.

Q.3 If you are a Journalist which will be your area of specialization mention five people whom you would like to interview in that field.

Ans  
As the Journalist I would like to interview the following persons.

(1) First of all our Prime Minister - Shri Narendra Modi

(2) And then our CM - Arvind Kejriwal



# Practical - 03

\* Objective :- To Differentiate Between different Types of Television channels And their categories

\* Procedure :-

Identify the following.

- (1) A cable network. if there is cable connection at your Home use that
- (2) The Number of channels offered by the cable Network
- (3) Classify the channels into different categories.
- (4) Watch Any five channels into different categories
- (5) Record your observations About them using the Table given Below.

( Observation Tables )

(a) News channels

Name the News channel	Types of Programmes in these channels	Name Any Particular group who prefer these channels	Any interesting observation About these Channels
ABP News	Khabar din Bher Savdhan Ki Sapath Reality Report	family men youth students	all Breaking News gives this channel at correct time all news are Neutral



(b) Sports channels

Name the sports channels	Type of Programmes in these channels	Name Any Particular group who prefer these channels	Any interesting observation about these channels
Star sports Sony six etc.	all shows are totally based on sports like England vs India ODIs Total kebbedi etc	youngsters And kids are prefer these channels	Best commentary with suitable subtitles

(c) cartoon channels

Name the cartoon channels	Type of Programmes in these channels	Name Any Particular group who prefer these channels	Any interesting observation about these channels
Pogo cartoon Network (CN)	all the programmes are based on kids interest like Motu - Patlu, Ben 10 etc	kids And some youngsters	all shows are funny And it helps to intellectual development of kids all shows are give moral, values



(d) Entertainment And Lifestyles channels

Name of the these channels	Types of Programmes on these channels	Name Any Particular group who prefer these channels	Any interesting observation About these channels
Sony SAB Sony Max	Daily life style Related Pro-grammes Are Play on these channels like:- Tmkoc, filmy meba Etc	family mens And House wives Are Prefers these channels	all Programme Are funny And Enter-taining And its Help to decrease our daily stress

(e) Science And Discovery Related channels

Name of the these channels	Types of Programmes on these channels	Name Any Particular group who prefer these channels	Any interesting observation About these channels
DD science Discovery Tv	Forest Life And invention Related Programmes Are Play on these channels like Men vs wild eat & alive And Kishki dastpan Etc	youngsters Are main group of Audience that prefer these channels	all Programme Are so infor-mative And usefull for students





\* conclusion :-

Q.1 Name the category of channels which gave importance to informative programmes

Ans Science And discovery Related channels. like DD science, Discovery

Q.2 Which channels Had fiction - Based Programmes?

Ans cartoon And daily life styled Related channels. Sony SAB, Pogo Etc

Q.3 Which of these channels more live shows

Ans News And sports Related channels Have more live shows like DD sports

Q.4 Which Type of channels was preferred by children in neighbourhood?

Ans cartoon channels Are preferred by children in neighbourhood like Pogo cartoon network (CN) Etc

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# Practical-04

\* Objective :- To Explain Different forms of Advertising And collect various kinds of Printed Advertisements to be Pasted in a scrap Book or this file

\* Procedure :-

- (1) We collect 2-2 samples of the followings, Handbills, Posters, Je-aflets, Newspapers, magazines, Posters, a Pamphlet etc
- (2) And we Paste it cleanly in the file
- (3) And give Names According to the categories of the Advertisement
- (4) we will make our observation in the following Table.

Observation Table

SNo	Sample	Discription	what Has been Advertised	Category of Advertisement
01	magazine	A magazine is a Periodical Publication generally Published on a regular sechedule	A watch for men	Product
02	Newspaper	A Newspaper is a Publications Printed or Paper And issued regularly	A New model canon camera	Product



Q3	a Pamphlet	Pamphlet is an unbound book. Pamphlet may consist of a single sheet of paper that printed both sides	a coaching institute advertisement	service
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\* conclusion :-

Answer the following questions based on your observations from the practical

Q.1 What are the most common products advertised? Give 5 examples

Ans Newspaper, magazine, Pamphlet, Poster, Handbill

Q.2 What are the most common services advertised? Give 3 examples

Ans (1) Life insurance

(2) Loans

(3) Medical services

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# Practical-05

\* Objective :- To understand the process of opening an Email Account, sending Emails from one Account to other and accessing the Emails received by you.

\* Procedure :-

1. First of all, on Internet in computer. And then type gmail.com and press Enter.
2. Click on next create Account.
3. Fill the following details in open form like Name, create a Password. Confirm your Password Birthday date, gender, Mobile no.
4. Now click on Agree
5. Now our Email id is created.
6. Open your Internet Browser and type g.mail.com and press Enter
7. Enter the username and Password in the sign in box and click on sign in.
8. To send the mail, click on the compose button which is on the left side of the window.
9. In the open window, the friend to whom the email is to be sent will type id. we will write the subject of the mail and type id and type whatever was our message in place of the message.
10. Our Email is ready click on Send
11. Then we click on our profile icon. Dropdown menu will appear click on the sign out option in it.





12. Now we will click on use Another Account.

13. And Then we will Enter Another E-mail Address And Password And click on sign in.

14. opening the messages sent by a friend And Reading it will send 'Hi' Through the same process.

\* conclusion :- on the Basis of the Practical Exercise we can give Answer the following questions

Q.1 Which is the Easier way to send letter Pasting it Through a Post office or sending An Email. Which one will you choose And why

Ans Email is the Easier way to send letter And we always choose Email. Because it's fast And Easy

Q.2 How much Time did an Email Take to reach one Email Account from Another.

Ans within 1 second only

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- \* प्रेरण :-  
पाइना डिश में सफेद लवण की उपस्थिति दिखाई दे रही है।
- \* निष्कर्ष :-  
सधारण जमक को जलीय विलयन से वाष्पीकरण द्वारा अलग किया जा सकता है।



# प्रयोग-8

- \* दिये गये प्रक्रम में रासायनिक एवं भौतिक परिवर्तनों को अलग करना।
- \* उद्देश्य :- इस प्रयोग को करने के पश्चात हम निम्न के योग्य हो जायेंगे
- ① भौतिक और रासायनिक परिवर्तनों को बता सकेंगे
  - ② भौतिक और रासायनिक परिवर्तनों में अंतर कर सकेंगे
  - ③ दिये गये परिवर्तनों को भौतिक और रासायनिक परिवर्तनों में वर्गीकृत कर सकेंगे
- \* सामान्य आवश्यक जानकारी :-  
एक परिवर्तन जिसमें भिन्न संरचना रूप भिन्न गुणधर्मों वाला एक नया पदार्थ बनता है उसे रासायनिक परिवर्तन कहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ भौतिक परिवर्तनों में कोई दूसरा पदार्थ नहीं बनता है। परन्तु उसके भौतिक गुण बदल जाते हैं। जैसे कि इंधन का जलना तथा दूध का दही में बदलना रासायनिक परिवर्तन है। जबकि बर्फ का पिघलना, रज्जकोईल, पानी, पेट्रोल तथा अन्य द्रवों का वाष्पीकरण काँच का टूटना आदि भौतिक परिवर्तन हैं।
- \* आवश्यक सामग्री :-  
सोमवती, माफिस, काँच की पट्टिका, चाइना डिश, काँच की छड़
- \* प्रयोग विधि :-
- ① एक सोमवती को सीधी खड़ी करके माफिस की तीली से जलाईये
  - ② सोम की गिरती हुई बुंदों को चाइना डिश में एकत्रित करके देखिये कि चाइना डिश में पिघले हुए सोम से क्या परिवर्तन होता है।
  - ③ चाइना डिश में ठोस हुए सोम को एक काँच की छड़ द्वारा खुरचिये
  - ④ कम से कम 5 से.मी की काँच की पट्टिका को जलती हुई सोमवती को लों पर 2-3 मिनिट के लिये स्थिर
  - ⑤ सोमवती को बुझाकर पट्टिका पर जगे काले अंश को देखिये तथा उसकी सोमवती के सोम के गुणों से तुलना, रंगकट, पानी में घोलकर तथा रंग में परिवर्तन के आधार पर किजिये



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प्रेक्षण :-

क्रम सं०	प्रक्रम	नया पदार्थ बना या नही	परिवर्तन का प्रकार
1	सोम का पिघलना	हाँ	भौतिक
2	सोम का जलना	नही	रासायनिक

\*

निष्कर्ष :-

सोम का पिघलना इस क्रिया में नया पदार्थ बनता है तथा सोम जलना इसमें कोई भी नया पदार्थ नहीं बनता है।





# प्रयोग-9

- \* सधारण नमक की दी गई द्रव्यमान संरचना का जलीय विलयन बनाना
- \* उद्देश्य :- इस प्रयोग को करने के पश्चात हम निम्न योग्य हो जायेगा
- ① विलेय को औतिक तुला पर तोलकर एक ज्ञात मात्रा का विलयन तैयार करना जान सकेंगे
  - ② यदि विलयन में एक विलायक का द्रव्यमान ज्ञात हो तो उसकी द्रव्यात्मक प्रतिशत की गणना करना जान सकेंगे
  - ③ एक निश्चित मात्रा वाले विलायक में इच्छित द्रव्यात्मक प्रतिशत संघटक वाले विलयन को बनाने में विलेय की मात्रा की गणना करना जान सकेंगे

- \* सामान्य आवश्यक जानकारी :-  
पानी को सार्वभौमिक द्रव कहते हैं क्योंकि पानी में बहुत से पदार्थ घुल जाते हैं।  
उन्हे घुलनशील पदार्थ कहते हैं तथा जलीय विलयन को जलीय विलयन कहते हैं।  
दो या दो से अधिक पदार्थों के समांगी मिश्रण को विलयन कहते हैं।  
विलेय की मात्रा, विलायक तथा उसकी प्रतिशत संरचना के आपसी संबंध को नीचे दीये गये सूत्र द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया जा सकता है।

$$\frac{\text{प्रतिशत विलयन की संरचना}}{\text{विलेय का भार}} = \frac{\text{घोले गये विलेय का भार}}{\text{विलयन का भार}} \times 100$$

- \* आवश्यक सामग्री :-  
बीकर या काँच का गिलास, सधारण नमक, पानी, काँच की छड़, आंशकित बेलन, स्पैचुला या चम्मच, औतिक तुला, आर, बॉक्स, पेट्री डिश, चिकना कागज



\*

प्रयोग विधि:-

- (i) एक साफ बीकर या कौंच का गिलास लिजिये।
- (ii) एक चिकने कागज पर 5 ग्राम नमक तोलिये
- (iii) बीकर या कौंच के गिलास पदार्थ (ठोस) को डालिये और सुनिश्चित किजिये कि ठोस पदार्थ का थोड़ा सा भी आगे चिकने कागज पर धूटा नहीं है।
- (iv) आंशकित बेलन के माध्यम से 45 mL पानी मापिये
- (v) पानी को ठोस पदार्थ वाले बीकर या कौंच के गिलास में डालिये
- (vi) बीकर या कौंच के गिलास में रखी सामग्री को तब तक हिलाये जब तक कि पुरा ठोस पदार्थ घुल न जाये
- (vii) आवश्यक विलयन 150 mL तैयार है।
- (viii) विभिन्न सांद्रता का विलयन तैयार करना है।

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प्रेक्षण:-

विलयन का भार (ग्राम)	10g विलयन के लिये		15g विलयन के लिये		20g विलयन के लिये	
	विलेय का भार	पानी का भार	विलेय का भार	पानी का भार	विलेय का भार	पानी का भार
50	5	45	7.5	42.5	10	40
100	10	90	15	85	20	80
150	15	135	22.5	127.5	30	120

\*

निष्कर्ष:-

पानी का घनत्व 1 ग्राम मि.ली है। इसलिये 1 mL पानी का भार 1 ग्राम होता है।

