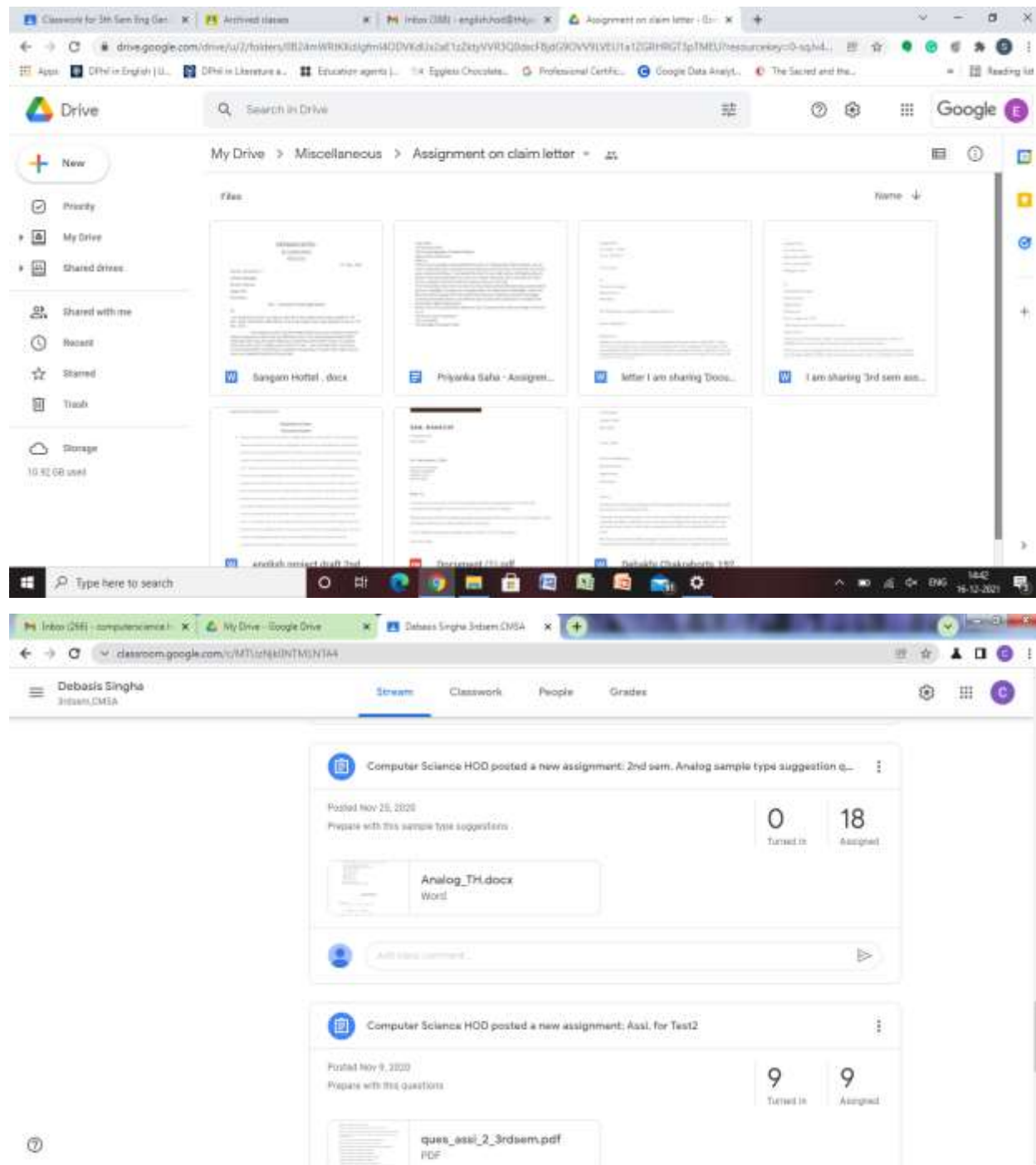
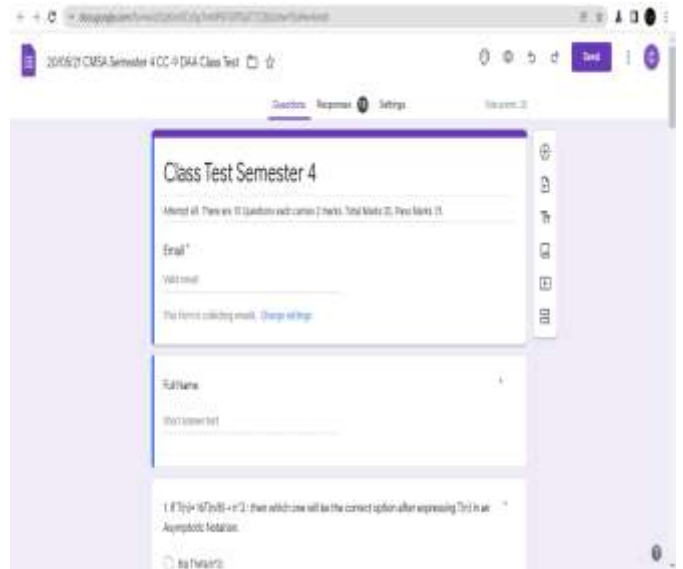
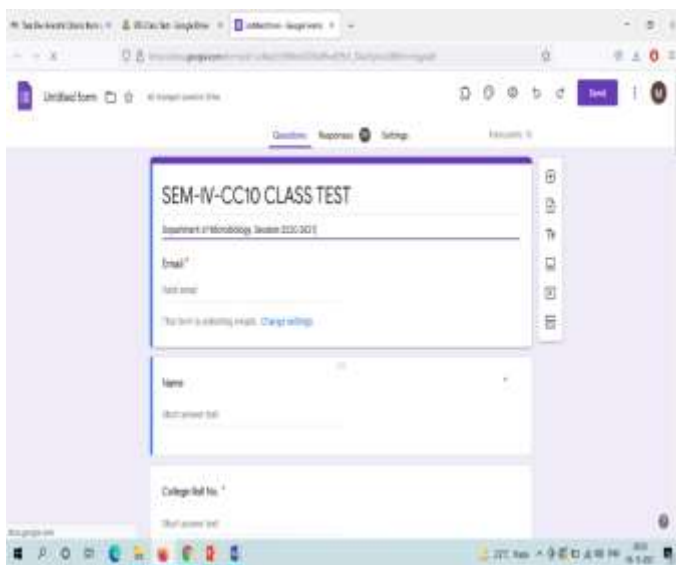


1.1.2 The institution adheres to the academic calendar including for the conduct of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)

A. Screen shots of online exams:



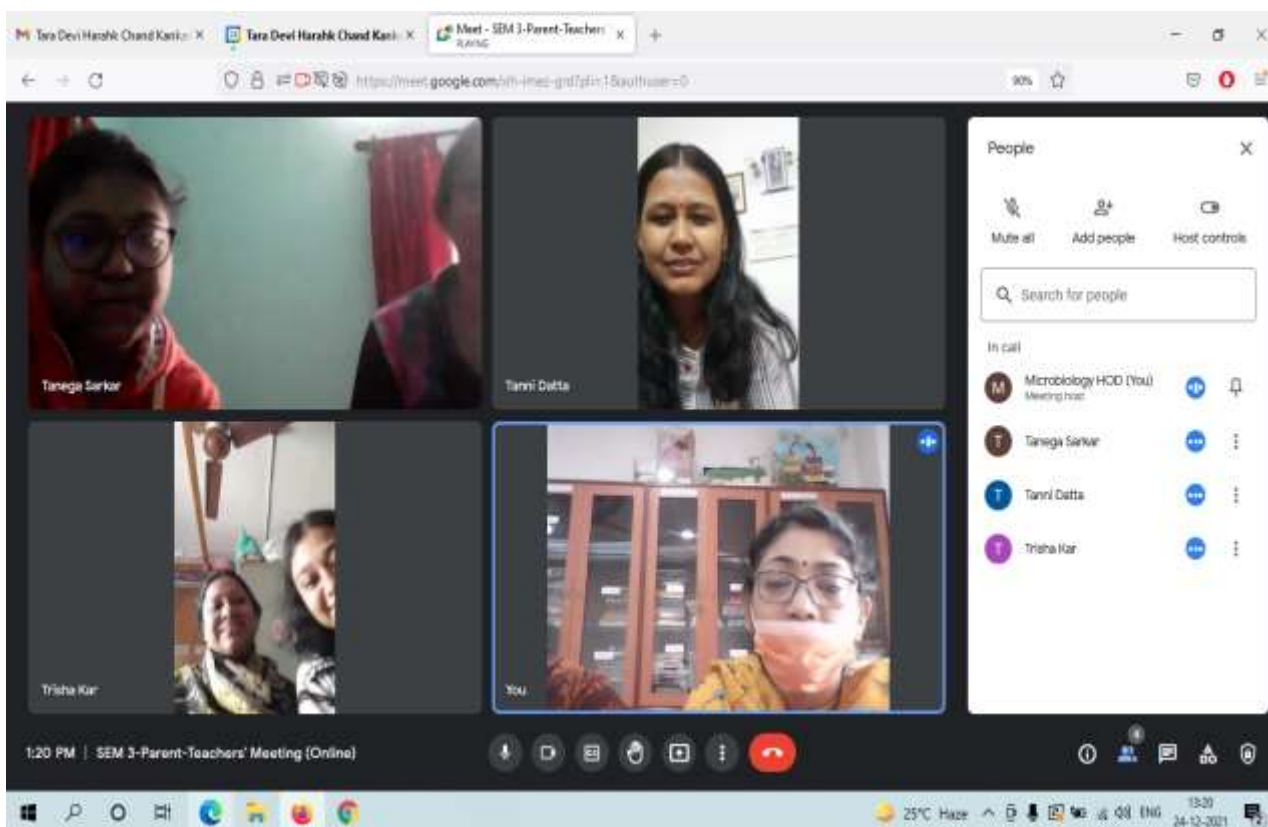


B. Screen shots of offline exams:





C. Parent-teacher's meeting (online and offline mode):





Following are the scanned copies of 'Question-paper' and 'Answer-scripts' of Class tests:

TARADEVI HARAKH CHAND KANKARIA JAIN COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Class test 1

CC8: Economic Geography

4th semester

Full Marks: 30

Date: 04.04.2022

Time: 2hrs

Group A

Answer any 5 from the following questions:

(2*5) =10

1. What do you mean by economic geography?
2. Give a definition of commodity approach.
3. What is economic well being?
4. Differentiate between durable goods and non durable goods.
5. What do you mean by electronic exchange?
6. Mention the economic sector of the following activities: a) Decision makers
b) Constructional workers
7. What is white collar job?
8. What is the other name of economic man and what does it mean?

Group B

Answer any 2 from the following question:

(5*2) = 10

9. Differentiate goods from services.
10. How many forms of production are there?
11. Write a short note on service-goods continuum.
12. Explain the role of money in exchange?
13. Briefly elaborate the role and significance of goods and services in an economy.

Group C

Answer any 1 from the following questions:

(10*1) = 10

14. Classify economic activities with examples. What is economic man? (7+3)
15. Explain the consumption function with a suitable diagram. Give a detailed classification of goods and services. (3+7)
16. Give a definition of economic geography as per any economist. What kinds of approaches are related to the evolution of economic geography? (3+7)

Sem 4 Class test-SD MADAM

Topic: Plasmid-CC8-Unit 2

F.M.= 15

Time= 45 mins

Date: 16th April 2022

Q1. State true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

[2x3]

- i. Two plasmids who can co-exist together belong to the same Inc group.
- ii. YEP plasmids are very low copy number plasmids.
- iii. The plasmids RP4 and RSF1010 are narrow host range plasmids.

Q2. Describe the binary-vector strategy of Ti plasmid.

[3]

Q3. Define Col plasmids and Degradative plasmids with example.

[2+2]

Q4. Define iterons and its importance.

[1+1]

T.H.K. Jain College

Dept. of Microbiology

Semester – IV

Class Test: CC-10TH [NH]

F.M.:- 20

Time: 45 min

1. Explain how linkers and adaptors help in the cloning of inserts in any vector.

[3]

2. What is “alpha-complementation” and how it helps to identify a true recombinant clone.

[3]

OR How is blue white screening helpful in identifying recombinant cell.

3. Which type of restriction endonucleases are used in RDT and why?

[2]

4. Blunt end ligations are difficult to perform. How can you convert blunt ends of an insert to sticky ends?

[3]

5. Name the two antibiotic resistance genes present in pBR322 vector.

[1]

6. What are isoschizomers and neoschizomers? Give examples.

[3]

7. Give an example of restriction enzyme that produces— (i) 5' overhang and (ii) 3' overhang. Mention the overhangs they generate.

[3]

8. Name the plasmids from where we have constructed pBR322.

[2]

GROUP - A

(Pans)

22 1/2

23

Route

1. Economic Geography : Economic Geography is the study of man and his economic activity under varying sets of conditions. All the geographers are of different opinions on this subject. Economic geography basically focus on describing and analyzing patterns and trends in human behaviour and activity to gain understanding of the processes, and drivers that shape the economy.

2. Ans Commodity approach : This approach provides a systematic description and interpretation of the world distribution pattern of a commodity for example (wheat) or an human occupation like fishing. This approach is very popular.

3. Ans Durable goods : (i) Durable goods are tangible
(ii) Can be used for more than a year.
(iii) It has longest life span.
(iv) for example Car, TV, washing machine, Bed etc.
(v) These goods can be used repeatedly.
(vi) Can be reuse.

Non Durable goods : (i) Non-Durable goods are also tangible.

- Date :
- (ii) Can be used less than a year.
 - (iii) have shorter life span.
 - (iv) Cannot be reuse
 - (v) Cannot be repeat for use.
 - (vi) $\frac{1}{2}$ for example fruits, vegetables, groceries etc.

6. Ans (a) Decision makers : $\frac{1}{2}$ Binary Sector.
(b) Constructional workers : $\frac{1}{2}$ ~~Tertiary~~ Secondary.

7. Ans white collar job : A white collar worker is a person who performs professional desk, managerial or administrative work. They are suit and tie workers who work at a desk and, stereotypically, physical labor. They are typically higher paid.
for example - doctors, or lawyers.

$\frac{1}{2}$

GROUP - B

9 Ans Goods

(i) The material items that the customers are ready to purchase for a price.

(ii) Are tangible items i.e. they can be seen or touched

(iii) When the buyer purchases the goods by paying the consideration, the ownership of goods moves from the seller to buyer.

(iv) Pricing is easy.

(v) Can be returned or exchanged.

(vi) Can be distinguished from the seller.

(vii) They have physical identity.

(viii) It can be owned.

(ix) For eg: if you go to a shop and buy a phone that's yours, you are the owner.

Services

(i) Are the amenities, benefits or facilities provided by the other person.

(ii) These are also tangible.

(iii) The ownership of service provider is non transferable.

(iv) Pricing is hard.

(v) It's not possible to return or exchange services.

(vi) Services and service provider are inseparable.

(vii) They lack physical identity.

(viii) It cannot be owned but can only be utilized.

(ix) For eg: you book tickets of Airlines that doesn't mean you have owned the whole Airline or Aircraft, you are just availing the services.

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Page :
Date :
11. Ans short . note on Service goods Continuum.

The division of Consumables into Services is a simplification these are not discrete categories. most business theorists see a Continuum with pure service at one end point and pure tangible commodity goods at the other. Most products fall between these two extremes. for example a Hotel provides a physical good. (prepared food) but also provides Services in the form of ambience the setting & clearing of table and rooms etc.

Although some activities, such as electricity and communications Services, providers exclusively provide Services other utilities deliver physical goods such as water utilities. for public sector for trading purposes electricity supply is defined among goods rather than Services in the European Union whereas under United States federal procurement regulations it is treated as a Service. Goods are normally structural and can be transferred in an instant while Services are delivered over a period of time. Goods can be returned which Service once delivered cannot. Goods are not always tangible and may be virtual eg. book may be paper or a electronic. or food can be order online or can be purchased from stalls.

Marketing theory makes use of the service goods / Continuum as an important concept which enables marketers to see the relative goods services composition of total products.

31/2

GROUP - C.

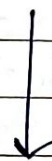
16. Ans. Economic Geography : It is the study of man under his economic activities varying sets of conditions.

According to the Economists :

Zimmerman
(1951) ✓



According to him, economic geography deals with economic life of a man with relation to his environment. The economic geographer, approaches the study of economic life from the angle of underlying physical relatives pushes upward from physical basis towards the Cultural Superstructure.



According to him, economic geography is the branch of geography dealing with the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of wealth.

31/2

Approaches to economic geography
 can be divided into two categories.

(A) TRADITIONAL
 OR
 DESCRIPTIVE

(B) PHILOSOPHIC
 OR
 ANALYTICAL
 STRUCTURE

(i) Regional Approach. → The term 'region' is very popular in geographical literature & refers to a suitable areal unit eg, a climatic region, a natural region, industrial region, political region and etc.
 A Region is having common geo-economics characteristics development and to some extent similarities in cultural and demographic structure.

Therefore, Several geographers, considers this approach. In economic geography An advantage of the regional approach is that it gives a better knowledge of different parts of a unit, their relationship to each other and to the unit as a whole.

(ii) Commodity approach: This approach provides a systematic description

and interpretation of the world distribution pattern of a commodity for example (cotton) or an human occupation like fishing, This is a popular approach. It analysis the whole sequence of their developments and catches them on their march to progression or retrogression.

(B)

DETERMINISTIC



Is the philosophic belief that all events are determined

completely by previously existing causes,

Contrasted with free will, It is taken to mean casual determinism, which in physics called cause and effect.

It is the concept that events with a given paradigm are bound by causality in such a way.

that any state is completely determined by prior states.

POSSIBILISTIC

- It is a socioeconomic theory that economic relationships are the foundation upon which all other social and political arrangements in society are based. The theory stresses that societies are divided into competing economic class.

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Page :
Date :

whose relative political power is determined by the nature of the economic system.

(ii) POSSIBILISTIC APPROACH.

Possibilism in cultural geography is the theory that the environment sets certain limitations but culture is otherwise determined by social conditions. In cultural ecology, Marshall Sahlins used this concept in order to develop other native approaches to the environmental determinism dominant at that time in ecological studies. The controversy between geographical possibilism and determinism might be considered as one of three dominant epistemologic controversies of contemporary geography. Possibilism in geography is thus considered as a distinct approaches to geographical knowledge directly opposed to geographical determinism.

5/12