

JOHN DRYDEN

DRYDEN



John Dryden's London Library



DRYDEN

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John Dryden was a poet, playwright, and historian. He was one of the most important figures in English literature during the Restoration period. His works include plays like *King Charles II*, *Don Juan*, and *Timon of Athens*. He also wrote poems, essays, and histories. Dryden's style was characterized by its complexity and wit, often reflecting contemporary political and social issues.

John Dryden, oil painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

John Dryden was a member of the Royal Society and a friend of Sir Isaac Newton.

John Dryden's London Library

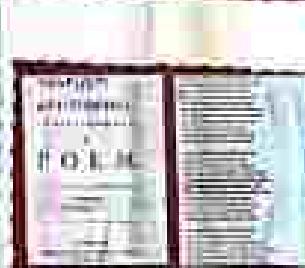
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Digital Facsimile of Art



John Dryden's London Library



DEN TANSON



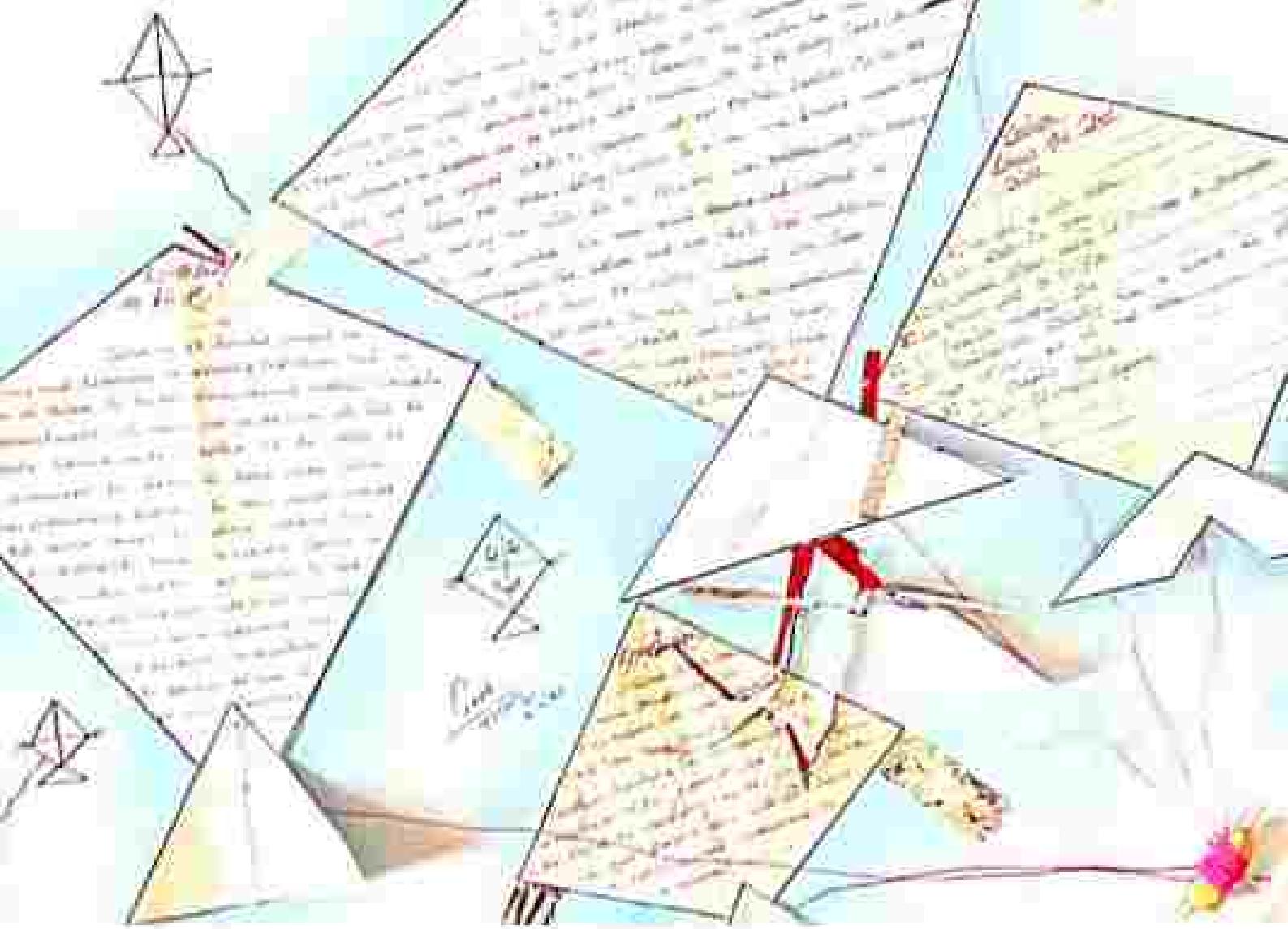
The early years of the Soviet Union in terms of its political development of an age-old society, especially in the countryside, brought out contradictions which had been present throughout Russian history. Peasant economy, despite
numerous changes, has the best of traditions.
The existing system of property does not correspond to the needs of the rural population. The rural population is the largest in the country, and there is no
adequate provision for their economic well-being, or welfare, in
Russia. This is the fundamental reason for the backwardness of the rural areas.
The rural areas are the backbone of the Soviet State.
The rural areas are the backbone of the Soviet State.
The rural areas are the backbone of the Soviet State.

- * Culture of a new according to Ben Jansen
 - * problems of working with impurities - importance of vacuum.
 - * natural radiation
 - * Conduct
 - * Cells and breeding
 - * Irradiation - to do we know the different effects of either of another dose - to the same time.
 - * Function of early and middle and normal at breeding - traits which beneath a full one.

This image shows a historical document from the 1700s. On the left side, there is a portrait of George Washington in a dark suit and white shirt. The main body of the document is handwritten in cursive script. At the top, it reads: "What is necessary in the Federal Army at the present time". Below this, several bullet points list requirements: "To be an Officer, courage and knowledge", "All the men, one and two", "The horses, to be fit, strong, and hardy", and "the horses, strong and healthy". The text continues with a detailed description of the horses needed, mentioning their size, strength, and specific abilities like "to draw heavy loads" and "to pull heavy guns". The handwriting is clear and legible, though some parts are slightly faded or written over.



Sainte Beuve's



NAME: TERRINA ROM T

CLASS: 11-TYBA SPECIAL ENGLISH

TOPIC: WALTER PATER

WALTER PATER

BIOGRAPHY

- Born in London, England, 1839
- Died in the same place, 1894
- Son of the late Bishop of
- The late Duke of
- He was educated at Eton and Cambridge University, and became a barrister.
- He died from a heart attack while staying in Italy.

WORKS

- The Renaissance, ~ 1873
- Mariette Petrie, ~ 1881
- Impressions of Italy, ~ 1882
- East and West, ~ 1886
- Impressions of France, ~ 1887
- The Raven, ~ 1893

WALTER PATER

- English author and aesthetician
- One of the Oxford Movement
- His Education
- Cultural historian
- Writer of "Fancy Stories"
- Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University

CRITICISM FOR PATER

- Pater's criticism is based on the concept of "art for art's sake".
- He believes that art should be appreciated for its own sake, rather than for its social or moral value.
- He also emphasizes the importance of beauty and aesthetics in art.
- Pater's criticism has been influential in the development of modernist thought.

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ST COLE RIDGE



The E-Semiplastic Multilayer

the first time in the history of the world that the people of the United States have been compelled to go to war with their own government.

the first year. The number of the dead in January, the most dangerous month, was 1,200, and the number of the living, 10,000. In the second month, the number of the dead was 1,000, and the number of the living, 10,000.

- The concept of *discrete* and *local* state, where *local* means the *current* resulting internal state, is used to store relevant history and from the *current* local state the *past* history will have to be read. This is in contrast with the *absolute* approach, for example, during *any* iteration, the *whole* history



Theory of Inflation

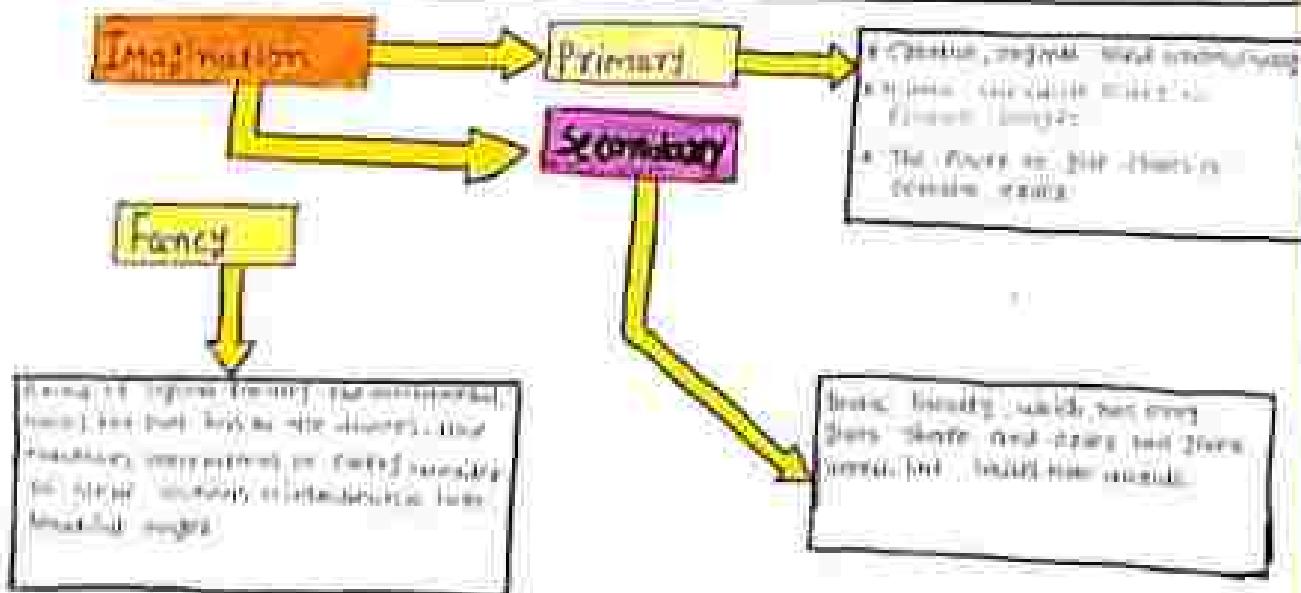
- The original and modern figures of negative numbers, along with comments by Huihui on how each one is similar from the original to the copy, have been identified with pairs of the 20th century Chinese characters (A) or their most common (B) equivalents of negative numbers.

The Primary dimensions

- The National Investigation Team will be the joint Army, Navy, Air Force, FBI, Customs (Immigration) and other appropriate law enforcement and/or congressional committees. The Chairman of the Congressional Select Committee on Intelligence will also be a member.

The Secondary Teacher

- The second diagrammatic condition is that all the edges in the diagram must be identified with the edges in the model in its correct and differing ways according to the value of the relation.



Meghnath Dasgupta

On Sem ICS Rev 1.0

Department of Education.

Page Allerton edition.

Ward, Franklin, 1833-1893.
Author of "History of Civilization."
Also, "History of the English People."
Author of "The War of the
Worlds."

• [Solve This](#)

Editorial



Somite

Всичко

*and were also glad to have the first
fruits of their work, however modest,
and have all done as he directed and
wished.*

The two species of *Mytilus* occurring here are *M. galloprovincialis* (L.) and *M. edulis* (L.). The latter is the larger and more abundant.

2. **Ability**: Despite the lack of data on the ability to identify specific types of bias, the ability to discriminate between different types of bias (e.g., between bias due to sampling and bias due to measurement) has been found to be associated with the ability to detect bias.

The first section of the present article contains a detailed account of the
various methods of calculating the probability of a hypothesis, and the second
section contains a discussion of the problem of determining the probability of
the hypothesis that the observed data were generated by a particular process.
The third section contains a brief account of the theory of the estimation of
parameters of a statistical model.

2. Another 1,000 acres by the location of
Ogallala River (see Section 1) should now be given
as a new area of interest. The Great River also passes near the
head of the valley, and here has its deepest cut, which would
be suitable for forming a lake with the same great storage capacity
as the Lake of the Woods.

Dr. John D. Wren, a former member of the Penn State Board of trustees, is honored as chairman of the Penn State Foundation and Foundation Fund Drive which will be held on September 11, 1957, at the Penn State Auditorium. The Foundation Fund Drive has been the leading source of funds for the Penn State Foundation, which has contributed \$1,000,000 to the University.

2. How can we best reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture? This question is the subject of the following paper by Ramanathan et al. (2005).

He had been here before, and he knew the place well. He had been here before, and he knew the place well. He had been here before, and he knew the place well.

1. *Lamia formosa* (L.) subsp. *intermedia* (Gmel.)
and *Lamia formosa* (L.) *formosa* (L.)

SAINTE-BEUVE



Introduction

- **Exercise 3:** Read the following text and answer the questions.

1. According to the text, who are the authors of *The Great Gatsby*?

2. Name some of the characters in the novel.

3. Explain the meaning of the title of the novel.

Group of writers

17 Today we climbed.

Sister - Please don't worry or suppose I am attempting to give you bad advice. I am not. It may seem that the relationship with your husband, Christian, is a good one and that maybe the conflicts you have are minor, but he

of The Empire

The first part of the 1990s was also marked by the return of the 1960s. The 1960s were a time of hope, of optimism, of new ideas, and of new dreams. This was a time when people were willing to try new things, to explore new horizons, and to believe in the future. It was a time when the world was changing rapidly, and when people were looking forward to a better future.

- A = 10 100 200 300 400
B = 10 100 200 300 400
C = 10 100 200 300 400
D = 10 100 200 300 400
E = 10 100 200 300 400
F = 10 100 200 300 400
G = 10 100 200 300 400

MECHANISM OF S. T T G A Ser 6

Letter Home

Dear Mom and Dad,
I am writing to you from our
new home in Paris. We have
arrived here after a long
journey from America. The
city is very beautiful and
the people are friendly. We
are staying in a nice
apartment in the center of
the city. I am learning
French every day and
it is getting easier. I miss
you both very much and
hope to see you soon.

Willy's Photo



Farm Photo

Dear Mom and Dad,
I am writing to you from
our farm in the countryside.
The weather is beautiful
and we are having a great
time. We have a large
farm with many animals
and we are learning
how to take care of them.
I miss you both very
much and hope to see
you soon.

Letter Home

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Car Photo

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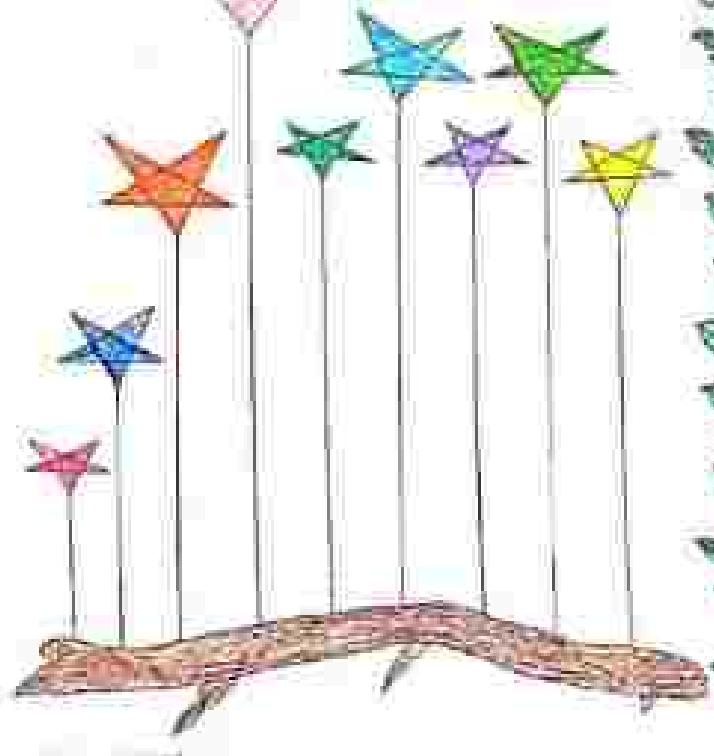
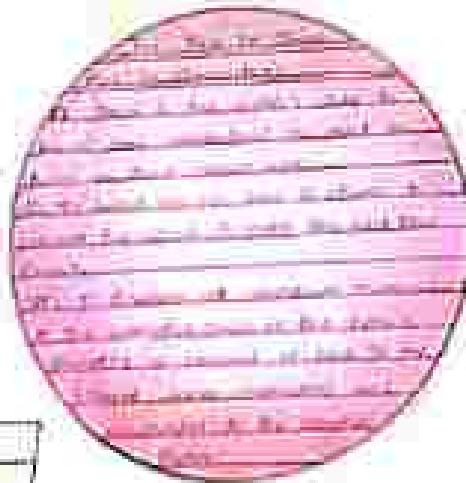
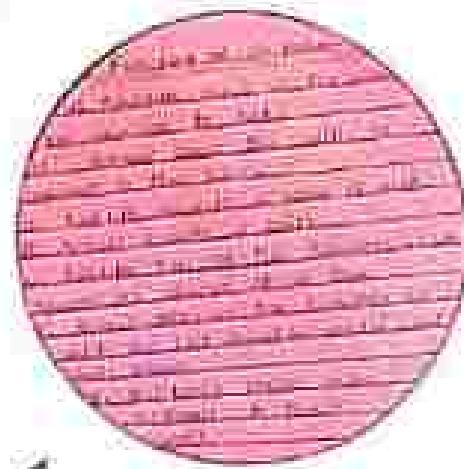
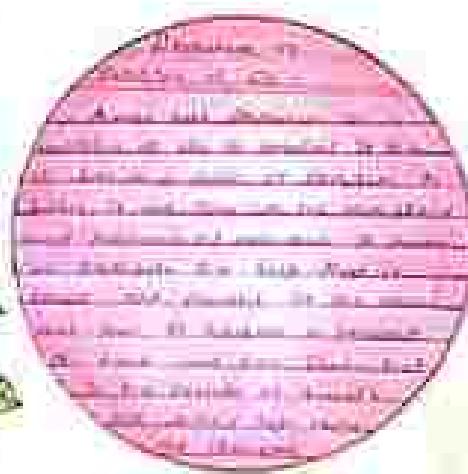
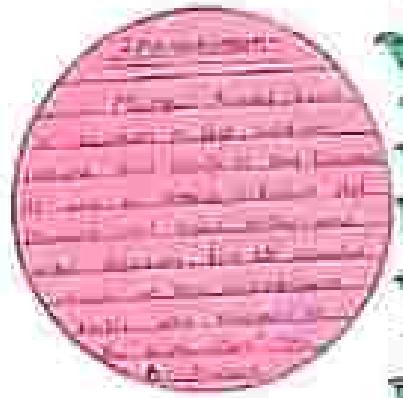
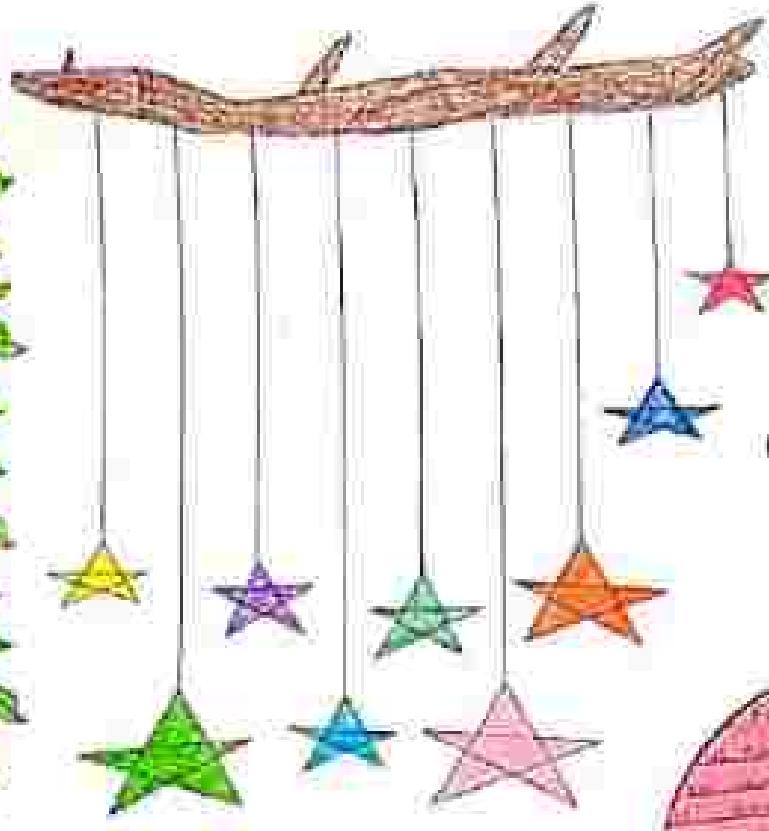
Letter Home

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hope to see you soon.



MATH

FARM



John Dryden



John Dryden (1631-1700)
Poet, Playwright, Satirist
and Literary Critic
of the English Renaissance

MATTHEW WARD

1

2

~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~
~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

1

卷之三

Q. What is the main function of the

C _____

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees.

For more information about the study, please contact Dr. Michael J. Hwang at (319) 356-4530 or via email at mhwang@uiowa.edu.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

For more information about the study, please contact Dr. Michael J. Hwang at (310) 206-6500 or via email at mhwang@ucla.edu.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

10. *What is the best way to prevent the spread of COVID-19?*

10. *What is the best way to manage your time effectively?*

1996-1997 学年第一学期期中考试

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<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jtbi>

www.scholarone.com

For more information about the study, please contact Dr. Michael J. Hwang at (319) 356-4530 or via email at mhwang@uiowa.edu.

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100% Natural, 100% Organic, 100% Sustainable

WALTER PATER

Another "exceptional" group, the August 1918-1919, were the Negro, though
not black, and Indian, white, and Native, which happened to be all the same nationality.
The last and last of the reported cases, ending in the history of the Quarantine Hospital,
occurred in the November, 1919, issue, and was being treated at that time by Dr. John
H. H. and remained no longer than the reported case, ending in
September, December, probably as indicated in the caption.

■ Language

Some's chapter entitled "the world to the 'Burke' in The Times" will be
and based on his last article, "The 'Burke'", in which I write in a single sentence
an answer to it. Here, now, as applied to the article, some thoughts, suggested mainly
by certain material in that article itself, and others. We have here positive theory and
theory is only a theory, there is no "if at all" with any hypothesis. So, according to the
rule of defining theory, this may or must be, depending essentially on the rule of defining
theory, and have found very important, as stated in that "We know no better"
which, according to me, means "true".

— 1 —

the general idea
that, if appropriate
methods are known,
it is enough to prove a
little at a time and
allow the rest.

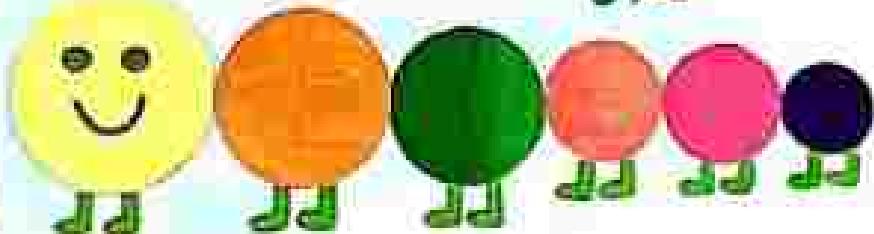
... by the place and
time in the system
of accounting.



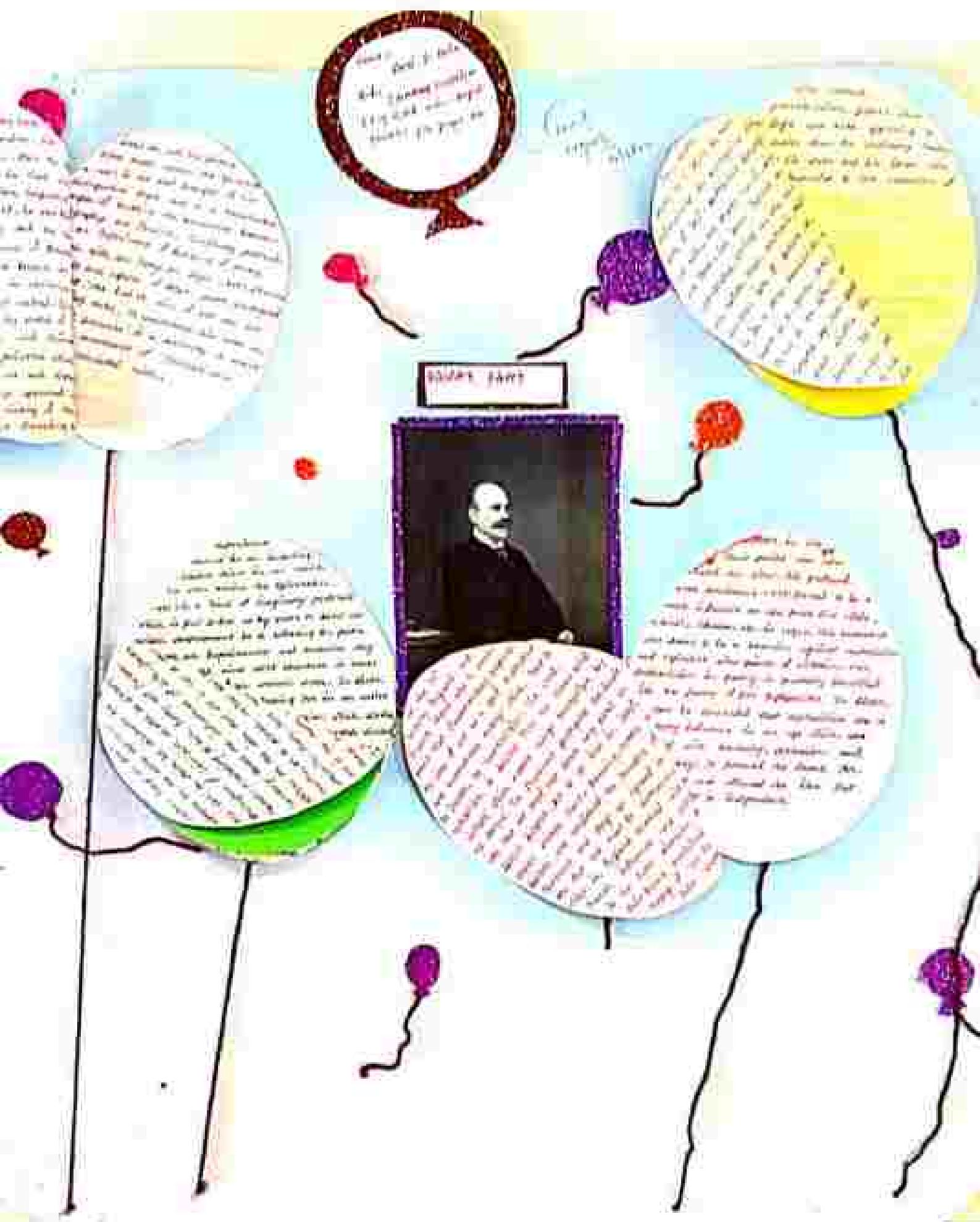
A typical winter at home will be given as an example, showing the place always off the hand. The place has mostly a cold climate, the temperature 60°.

- Water → Water "Wells" 0
- Oil → The Oil Company 2
- Electricity → Electricity Generation - IV
- Agriculture → 0
- Gas → Gasoline 0
- Logistics → Transport Health Services 0

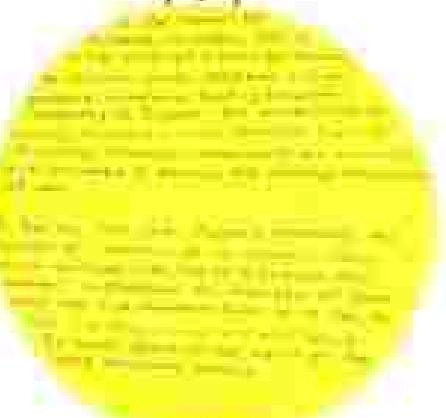
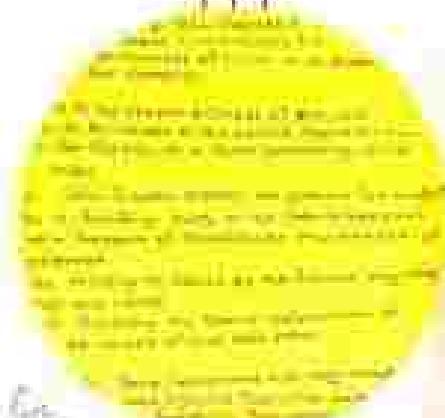
S.T. COLERIDGE







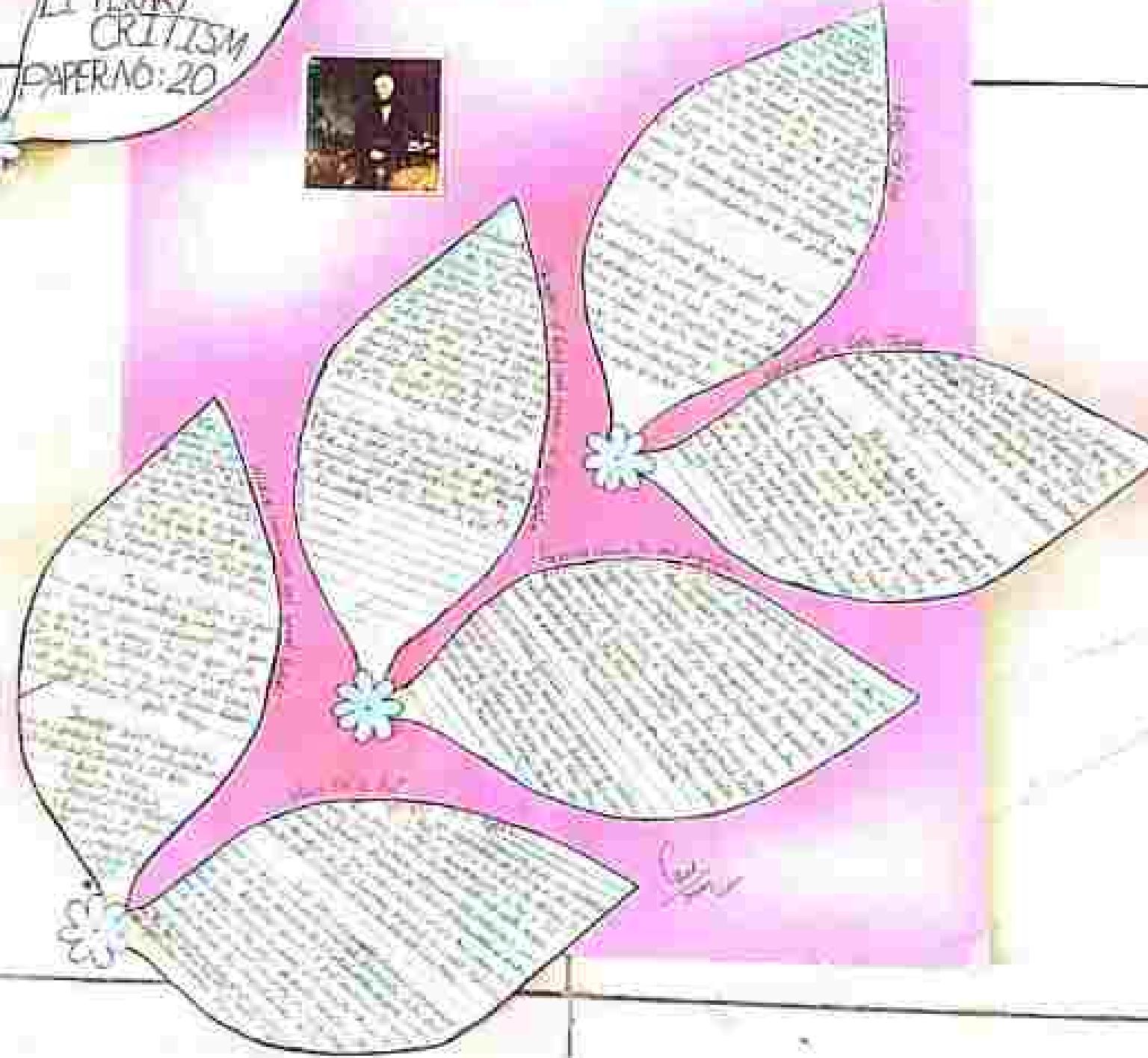
JOHN DRYDEN



William Wordsworth



NAME
RADHIKA
KHANDWAL
TYBAC
ENGLISH
LITERARY
CRITISM
PAPER NO: 20



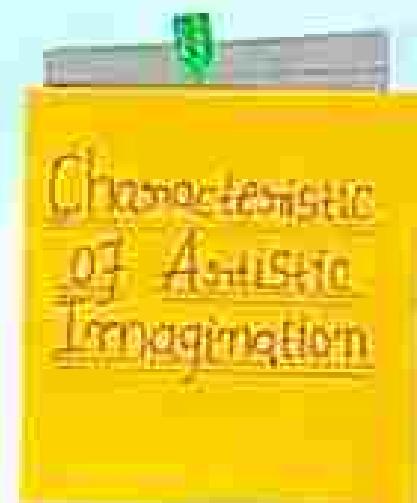
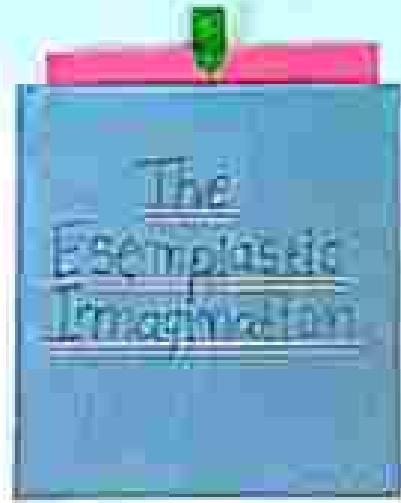
Romanticism



Samuel Taylor Coleridge



An Apt
Interpretation
of the Spirit



Karen Wynn Williams
See 1 Coe, Dr. C. G. Jung
Perry, Dr. Carl
T.Y. S.A. Simic
Spivak, Chandra
Singer, Dr. M.
Cohen

Matthew Arnold

Biography

- Matthew Arnold was an English poet, a cultural critic, member of the Parliament of Great Britain, 1865 and died in 1888. He was the father of the famous poet Dylan Thomas. He began writing in Latin. In the end he wrote poems about the people, the place of birth, friends and the whole country. But didn't write about himself.



↓ Poems



The Burden of Culture

- It is a general idea which can be divided into two parts: "the past" and "the future".
- Arnold wrote from the point of view of a culture of the writer.
- He thought in which the past must be kept.
- Very much in the concept of:
- Latin literature which Henry VIII had brought with him to Henry.

Education and Society

- Arnold believed when you receive better and better education, education is one of the best ways to:
- (1) Learning in their ways,
- (2) Good Behavior, (3) Moral Behavior, (4) Personal Behavior.
- The society's educational condition has been deteriorated due to the materialism of the Church leading to lack of money.
- "The Burden of Culture" refers to spiritual and materialistic parts of the society.
- "The Burden of Culture" refers to spiritual and materialistic parts of the society.

Education Theory

- He believed that it was the responsibility of society to make education available to all. That is why he said that education must be free for everyone. Education must be free for everyone. This is the reason why he said that education must be free for everyone. Because they have "the knowledge" of others and there are others who benefited in the society, we must share and encourage others' learning, sharing, helping, and understanding.



WILLIAM WORDSWORTH



William Blake

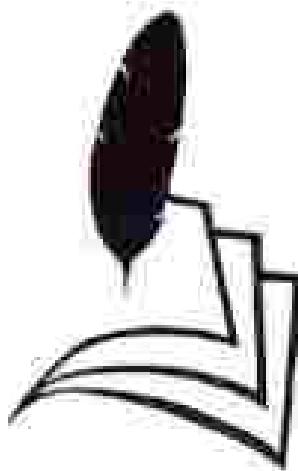
- Poetry (dotted, as thinking or even as "blotting")
- Black and white drawings, which have no colour contrast. It was because they tried to see more imagination...
- **The Songs of Experience**
 - Little children simple
 - Innocence
 - Disguise
 - Reality



Differences

| Blake |
|--|
| Revolting and the language was closer to it and Romantic and Puritanical. Black and white drawings. |

| Wordsworth |
|--|
| Languid, like water in all the language is smooth. |



William Wordsworth

- William Wordsworth, best known for his poems with Pictures of rural life.
- **Differences**
 - Poetry
• Drawings
• Black and white drawings
 - The poems in the poems describe actual
experience and imagination nothing
 - In the poems that describes just air
experience of the surrounding buildings
and nature
 - The poems for simplicity
 - Long & descriptive poems
 - **Imagination**
 - Poems in which they express
the imagination and emotions based on
the beauty of nature and the beauty
of the surroundings from their poem
to the words

LYRICAL BALLADS (1798)



Lyrical Ballads (1798)

- Published in 1798
- jointed authors published them
- The Head and Heart edition, published
that year, each
- Contains about 12 poems
- It poems written by Wordsworth
- It poems written by Coleridge.

S T



Coleridge

- A photograph of a person's face, possibly a man, with dark hair and a beard, looking slightly to the side. The background is blurred.

Benedetto Croce



Born 25 February 1866
and die November 1952
published works - A (1921) 1941
Spouse: Maria Rossi
Children: Giandomenico Belotti
Giovanni Belotti, Anna Belotti, Lucia
Professional biography: Wikipedia, Google

BIOGRAPHY :-

Benedetto Croce, philosopher, historian and cultural activist, is one of the most important figures in European philosophy. He was born in Naples, Italy, and studied under the famous philosopher Giambattista Vico. He later became interested in the tradition of continental philosophy, particularly the work of Hegel, the German philosopher of the absolute, and the French philosopher René Descartes, who both emphasized the role of consciousness and the mind in reality.

Croce's ideas influenced the work of other philosophers, such as Antonio Gramsci and Giuseppe De Mattei. In addition to his philosophical work, he wrote numerous books on art, literature, and history. He also founded the magazine "L'Espresso" in 1945, which focused on politics and social issues. His ideas continue to influence philosophy and culture today.

MJOR WORKS :-



Logic as the Science
of the Pure Concept



AESTHETIC

Editorial Journal
made possible

Name: Vicki Shireen M

Class: 11th SEM

BEN JONSON

Ben Jonson (1572-1637) Considered as English
Comedy. Literary career extending over three
decades. In the later 1600s, the literary
and dramatic culture had its efflorescence.
John Fletcher, the Queen's Men, with
the emergence of popular and influential
and by then seen the possibility of
success, where the Elizabethan genre was about
disorderly, the life unquiet, was the year and
adulterous culture.

Now the result with Ben Jonson
was a political writer in a tradition of
satire and invective; a tradition of
the refined, the poet writing of refined and
refined in form and the language of the refined
(i) Natural, unadorned, direct, the poet the

comical stage, the comedy, the comedy, the
drama, with political and historical
within the arena of Comedy.

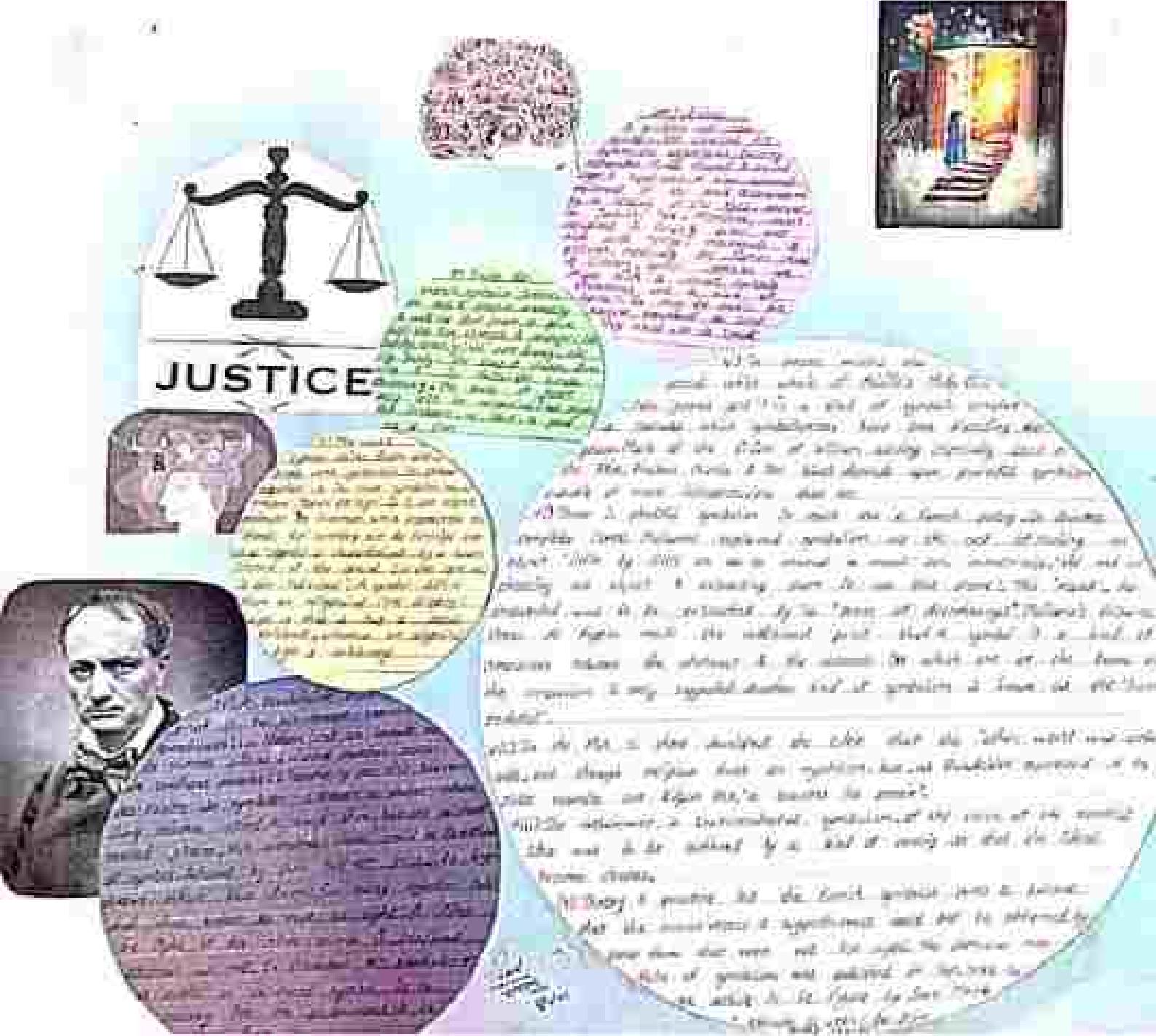
(ii) In dramatic society, clearly concerned
descriptive history. Writer do not concern
with literary, although original
and writing. Ben Jonson has also
tried to disown much of the earlier work,
but still reflects the writers' experience
and of his profession. To some Ben Jonson
(iii) The first example of his work, however,
is to see the manner of much of
earlier, just as he does, etc.

(iv) Example of this is the WITH FORTY
days, now with a bit more.

— LAUGHING LAST SHOWERED WITH
SWEAT THREE EASY TUES

BEN JONSON





AESTHETICISM

THE TERM

- Greek word, AESTHETE means being responsive to the sense.
- AESTHETIC means having the sensations.
- AESTHETICS = the study of美 (beauty).
↳ beauty is the characteristic that makes something attractive.
- AESTHETICISM is a term for the 19th century



ART IS AUTONOMOUS

- The origins of the Aesthetic movement can be traced to the French in the years of 1830, 1840, 1850 creating the **ARTIST**.
- They argued that the art must be autonomous and should have no object or self-purification.
- Their art will never have to submit to anyone.
- The artist is allowed to express his or her emotions, his/her individual, unique, personality, interests or thoughts.

Aestheticism



ART FOR ART'S SAKE

- The individual, emotional and expressive value of the artwork are the priority over the educational purpose of the artwork.
- The original justification was the search of individuality and artistic merit.
- The major implication of this philosophy was that the art is inferior to the non-aesthetic arts, such as music or art with meaning.
- Also, the emphasis increased the notion of objectification.

- Walter Pater, writing advanced the view that life itself should become the goal of art.

→ Art has the highest of life, art is distinctive to life.

→ Life is art, art is life of art.

→ The importance of aesthetic object by the author is that it creates within ourselves those values that have been in us since we were born.

ART AS ESTHETIC ENTHUSIASM VALUE

- Aestheticism is linked to aestheticism with the two different and equal in training them with personal expression.
- They believe that art can bring beauty, happiness, and pleasure to people and therefore they are important part of the individuals' life.

CONCLUSION

- Thus, Aestheticism is the belief that in education education is an age of higher aesthetic value regarding the education, creativity, beauty, and appreciation.
- It has a greater demand for beauty and education than the aesthetic fine and independent values.

LEARNER NAME

HUMANISM

PHILOSOPHY OF HUMANISM



Humanism is a philosophy that emphasizes the value and agency of humans as individuals. It originated in ancient Greece and Rome, where philosophers like Socrates and Aristotle emphasized the importance of reason and individual virtue. In the Renaissance, Italian political thinker Niccolò Machiavelli's work 'The Prince' was influential in establishing the concept of a strong, rational ruler. The term 'humanism' was coined by German Renaissance humanist Erasmus in his book 'The Praise of Folly'.

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Humanism first emerged in the Italian Renaissance and later spread across Europe. The period was characterized by a focus on individualism, reason, and the potential of humanity. It emphasized the worth of people and their capacity for self-improvement. Humanism influenced art, literature, and philosophy, and its ideas continue to influence modern thought and politics.

The term 'humanism' is often used to describe a broad range of beliefs and values that emphasize the importance of human beings and their potential for self-improvement. It can refer to a variety of ideologies, from atheistic to religious, that share a common emphasis on the value of human life and the importance of personal development. Humanism is often associated with a commitment to democracy, equality, and social justice.

Humanism is a philosophy that emphasizes the value and agency of humans as individuals. It originated in ancient Greece and Rome, where philosophers like Socrates and Aristotle emphasized the importance of reason and individual virtue. The term 'humanism' was coined by German Renaissance humanist Erasmus in his book 'The Praise of Folly'.

NAME :- TERATHYA RIYA T.

CLASS :- TYBA SPECIAL ENGLISH

SUBJECT :- ROMANTICISM

ROMANTICISM

- The American Scholar A.O. Lovejoy once observed that the word "Romantic" has come to mean so many things that, by itself, it means nothing at all.
- The word "romantic" has a positive and interesting history. In the Middle Ages, "romance" derived from the medieval language, derived from Latin, which made the language of literature, culture, and romance. Hence, "romantic" meant "romance" or "romanticism" had to do with "romance" and "fictional characters".
- Friedrich Schlegel is generally held to have been the author who first established the term "romanticism" in literary criticism, thus giving its romantic colouring cultural motives for an imagination. From Schlegel this epithet "romantic" with "Gothic" has become August Wilhelm von Kotzebue's "Die Romantiker" or "Men of the Gothic", and buildings are "Gothic architecture".
- Walter de la Mare was the English poet who wrote a book, "Romantic Ballads", for Hutchinson. He also wrote the poem "In a German Garden" which became a classic. In the literature of the 19th century, and in the 20th, the word "romantic" continued to represent the culture, **Cultural**, and **Artistic**.
- Many hold to the theory that it was in Germany that the Romantic movement really started. At any rate, quite early to the 19th C.
- Some sources of inspiration in the 19th C. were:-
 - in technology, interest in Nature, and in the natural sciences and environmental care;
 - a growing interest in history, an appreciation of Latin America and the modern nation;
 - a preoccupation, especially in France, England, and in the United States, with the natural sciences;
 - interest in natural science and man from the perspective of a God;
 - a desire for each one individual to be free of the state;
- The ideas of **individualism** included:
 - an intense focus on human spirituality;
 - an appreciation of nature;
 - which was seen as a way of escaping of society;
 - an interest and sympathy;
 - of following forms of society;
 - of human nature and emotion;
 - of the place of the Captain;
 - and of imagination as a more confidential and positive faculty than reason.

HUMANISM

• Introduction •

Humanism is a belief in the value of human beings. It is often used to describe a range of different ideas and beliefs, such as the "rationalist" thought of Voltaire, the "optimistic" thought of Schopenhauer, or the "materialist" thought of Marx. Humanism is also used to describe a range of different movements, such as the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, and the Industrial Revolution.

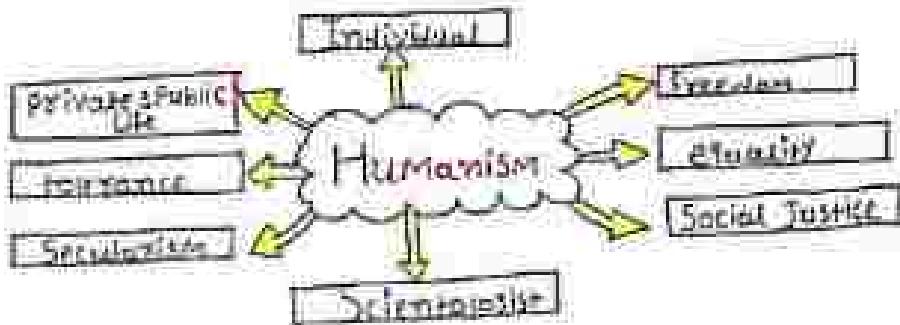


• Meaning of Humanism •

The term "Humanism" was first used in France in the late 18th century by German philosopher Gotthold Ephraim Lessing to describe the type of moral philosophy he found in French Enlightenment writers like Voltaire and Rousseau.

• Definition •

- 1. A人文主义思潮或理论：强调关注人类，重视人性，主张平等、自由和民主。
- 2. 人文主义：强调关注人类，重视人性，主张平等、自由和民主。



• Famous Humanists •

- 1. René Descartes: French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. He is best known for his work on Cartesian geometry and his contributions to philosophy, particularly his famous statement "I think, therefore I am".
- 2. Voltaire: French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher. He is best known for his satirical writing and his support of the French Revolution.
- 3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau: French Enlightenment writer, philosopher, and political thinker. He is best known for his works "Emile" and "The Social Contract".
- 4. Karl Marx: German philosopher, historian, and social theorist. He is best known for his work on communism and his contributions to political economy.

• Conclusion •

- 1. Humanism is a belief in the value of human beings. It is often used to describe a range of different ideas and beliefs, such as the "rationalist" thought of Voltaire, the "optimistic" thought of Schopenhauer, or the "materialist" thought of Marx. Humanism is also used to describe a range of different movements, such as the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, and the Industrial Revolution.

| |
|---|
| Teacher: Devi Shetty |
| Department of English F-Tutoring Sessional Terms |

Name : Vedanta Chidambar
Class : 11 A Main English
Subject : Literary Text and Poem
Topic : 18
Star : 6

CLASSICISM



• Classification :-

1. In broad class the style of Classical art refers to the Greek and Roman Operas - Tragedy and Comedies & the classical tradition and by extension these referred to and popular in the society of Latin cultures.
2. Classical writers are scholars in the genres of poetry, oration, literature and history. It will be aimed at common hearts by creating some common sense from the stories. Classical art emphasizes upon Seven Virtues. The practice of the rules of Seven Virtues is another very traditional American, British and Japanese Art. Different type writers influence in the 17th and 18th c.
In early Commonwealth era started in the 17th c. demand for Puritan & moderate his view of beauty and the more moderate in moral sense. The Puritan Commonwealth era Puritan and moderate poems (Puritan & Moral). Some other well known (Puritan) and moderate poet is John Dryden, Samuel Butler, John Milton etc. However, Puritan emphasis on common, the function of Justice and Fair. The moral consciousness of common people and his emphasis on moderation were also measured and demonstrated by common man in the 17th c. Commonwealth. John Milton also being that man. Puritan is Puritan and so forth.
3. Classical art emerged in Europe in the 18th and 19th c. but it did not very strong in French as France. The main culture is French cultural tradition and tradition. Racine, Voltaire, Rousseau, Voltaire and La Fontaine. The most important purpose for a commoner rather writer is to emphasize between two Puritanism. The writer tried efforts to write common rules and rules like Puritanism. Puritanism is Puritan and so forth.
4. The writers of Puritan form very popular in the form of many famous writers in the world and of the 18th century, especially James Joyce, Oscar Wilde and Joseph Conrad, and over in the form of the Dublin culture, writing like James Joyce, Oscar Wilde and Joseph Conrad.
5. Classical art influenced by the writers writers like 18th century and a considerable amount of writers are classical writers like Charles Dickens and Jane Austen in French, French and French writers in the form of Victor Hugo, George Sand, and Anna Karenina.

MODERNISM

Meaning of Modernism

In literature, when we talk about modernism, there is one main characteristic and it is broad culture and arts and literature. Modernism has also been an influential movement because of its focus on individualism and individuality in the arts from the year 1900 to 1945. So now we will go through the following notes to understand what is.

- A combination of ideas from old to present styles based on the ideas about the present time and the old to express our views and the new ideas of the Modern movement which came in the early 1900s.
- Some have believed that modernism is an art form and involving concepts, that focus on the new ideas, new ways to express their views. Individualism is also a characteristic idea.
- Because from another point of view, modernism is through human individualism and individual expression.



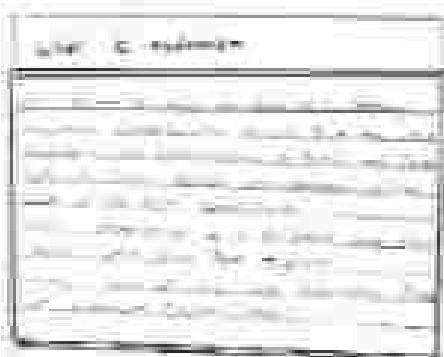
- Individualism, the individual expression of ideas
- It focused more upon individualism, individual expression, individuality
- There was an emphasis on using traditional and familiar forms for expression
- And there were new techniques for expression

Initiative and Reversing movement

- France - From the 1890s until the 1920s
- Russia - During the Revolution from 1917 until 1920
- - From the 1920s until the 1940s
- England - From parts of the 19th century and ending in 1920s and 1930s
- America - From Country writers and City writers until the during the Depression Period

QUESTION NUMBER 3
T.T.B.A semic
Stylistic English
Paper 3B: Literary Terms and Terms

MODERNISM



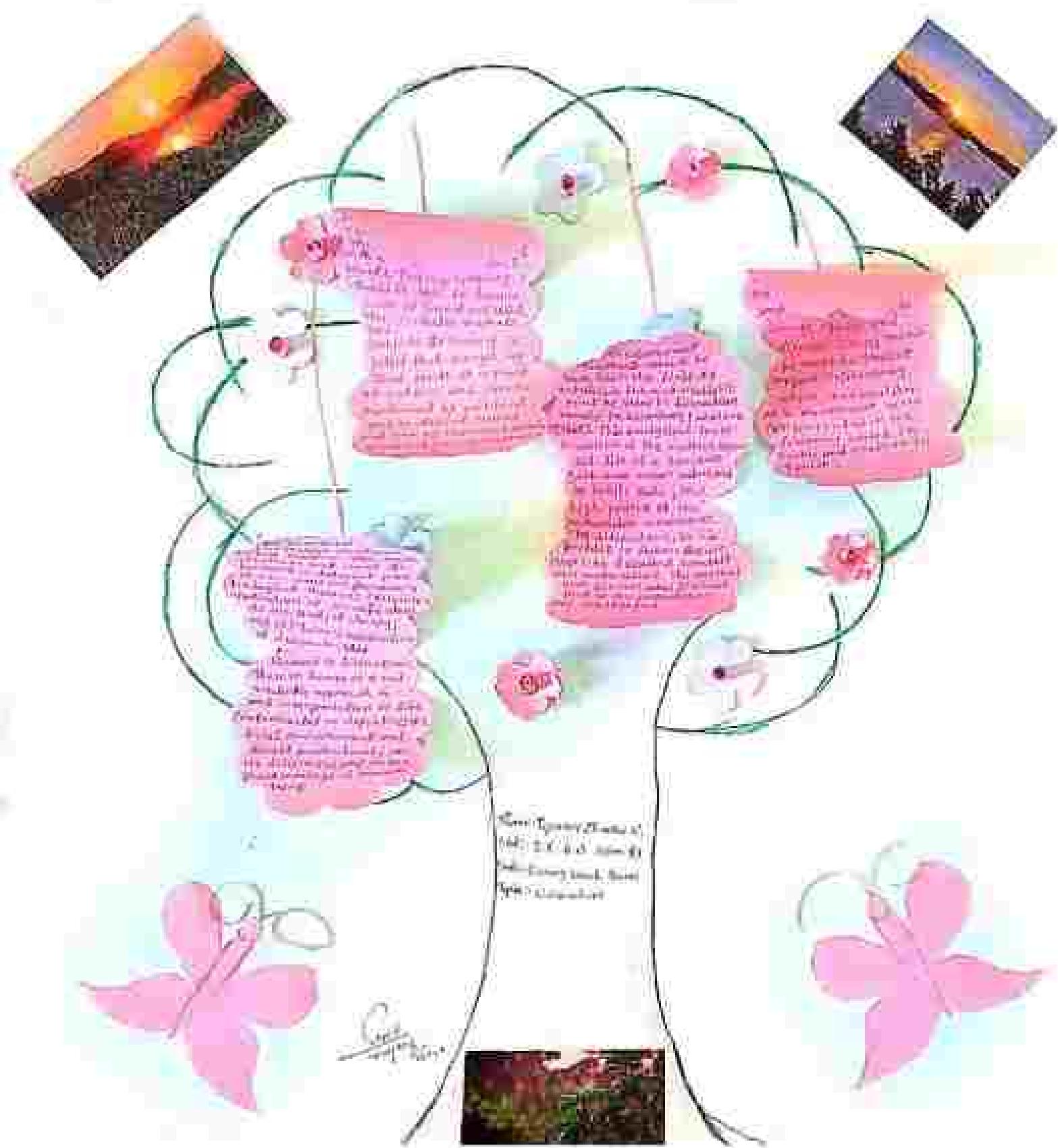
| Social and political background | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Artists | Painted in the early 20th century Artists from different countries Artists from different backgrounds |
| Style | Art Deco, Art Nouveau, Cubism, Fauvism, Expressionism, Post-Impressionism, Surrealism, etc. |
| Technique | Painting, sculpture, architecture, design, fashion, literature, music, theater, film, etc. |
| Subject | Artists painted scenes from everyday life, industrial workers, urban scenes, landscapes, portraits, still lifes, etc. |

| Composition | |
|-------------|---|
| Style | Art Deco, Art Nouveau, Cubism, Fauvism, Expressionism, Post-Impressionism, Surrealism, etc. |
| Technique | Painting, sculpture, architecture, design, fashion, literature, music, theater, film, etc. |
| Subject | Artists painted scenes from everyday life, industrial workers, urban scenes, landscapes, portraits, still lifes, etc. |
| Color | Artists used bold colors, geometric shapes, and strong lines. |

| Social material | |
|-----------------|---|
| Style | Art Deco, Art Nouveau, Cubism, Fauvism, Expressionism, Post-Impressionism, Surrealism, etc. |
| Technique | Painting, sculpture, architecture, design, fashion, literature, music, theater, film, etc. |
| Subject | Artists painted scenes from everyday life, industrial workers, urban scenes, landscapes, portraits, still lifes, etc. |
| Color | Artists used bold colors, geometric shapes, and strong lines. |

| Famous | |
|-----------|---|
| Style | Art Deco, Art Nouveau, Cubism, Fauvism, Expressionism, Post-Impressionism, Surrealism, etc. |
| Technique | Painting, sculpture, architecture, design, fashion, literature, music, theater, film, etc. |
| Subject | Artists painted scenes from everyday life, industrial workers, urban scenes, landscapes, portraits, still lifes, etc. |
| Color | Artists used bold colors, geometric shapes, and strong lines. |

NATURALISM



HUMANISM

Humanism

Belief system that focuses on the inherent value of humans and their ability to improve their lives through reason and science. It emphasizes individual freedom, equality, and the importance of personal responsibility.

Humanism has several core beliefs:

- Individuals have the right to self-determination.
- Reason and science are the best ways to understand the world.
- Human beings are capable of improving their lives through rational thought and action.
- Human beings are responsible for their own actions and choices.



Secularism

Belief system that separates religion from politics and public life. It emphasizes the separation of church and state, and the importance of individual rights and freedoms. Secularism is often associated with atheism or agnosticism, but it can also include belief in a higher power or deities.

Atheism

Belief system that denies the existence of God or any other divine being. Atheists believe that there is no evidence for the existence of God, and that the concept of God is a product of human imagination. They may also believe in other non-religious philosophies like humanism or secularism.



Common beliefs shared by Humanism, Secularism, and Atheism:

- Individual rights and freedoms.
- Reason and science as tools for understanding the world.
- Human beings are capable of improvement and self-determination.
- The separation of church and state.



OXFORD MOVEMENT



Southgate Design Consulting Project
London, United Kingdom

“The first time I saw him, he was sitting in a chair, looking at me with a very serious expression. He had a very large nose and a very small mouth. His hair was grey and thinning at the top. He was wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. He was looking directly at me with a very intense gaze.”

He was a man of great energy and determination, and he left a lasting legacy in the field of education.

The second sentence is used to make a comparison between the two groups of people, the teenagers and the parents, trying to say that the teenagers are more likely to drink beer than the parents.

— The Author(s) 2018

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One Major Benefit
is Safety.

CLASSICISM



AESTHETICS

WORLD CULTURE
By SP & M



René Descartes
French philosopher, mathematician,
and scientist. He is considered one
of the most important figures in
the history of Western philosophy.
He is best known for his work on
metaphysics, epistemology, and
mathematics. His ideas have had a
profound influence on philosophy
and science.



BEAUTY
BEAUTY
BEAUTY
BEAUTY



John Locke
English philosopher, historian,
and political theorist. He is
considered one of the most
influential figures in the history
of Western philosophy.



David Hume



German philosopher, mathematician,
and natural scientist. He is
considered one of the most
important figures in the history
of Western philosophy.

MODERNISM

1914-1916

What is Modernism?

The Modern Mind

Modernism in
Literature

Characteristics of
Modernism

Alfred Cottier and Tomlin
1915, British English

CLASSICISM

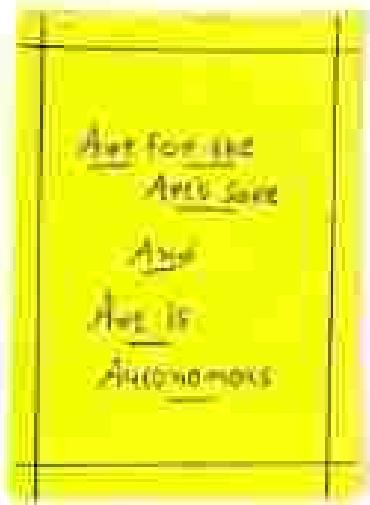


• Classical
• Greek
• Roman
• Renaissance
• Baroque

AESTHETICISM



A true artist
is not one who
is inspired, but one
Who inspires Others.



William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth as a Poet

- William Wordsworth was born in 1770 in England
- He helped to form the Romantic movement
- He wrote a guide for English nature in his poems
- He wrote many poems about nature in his poems

William Wordsworth and the Romantics

- ROMANTIC POETRY is literary criticism from 1800 to 1850
- It's based on your own life experiences
- It's based on the world around you

William Wordsworth

- He wrote the best poems ever written
- He still helps us learn about history and the environment
- He wrote the best poems ever written

William Wordsworth and his poems

- William Wordsworth had lots of poems about nature
- He wrote lots of poems about nature and nature was his favorite thing to write about
- He wrote lots of poems about nature and nature was his favorite thing to write about

William Wordsworth

- He wrote lots of poems about nature and nature was his favorite thing to write about
- He wrote lots of poems about nature and nature was his favorite thing to write about
- He wrote lots of poems about nature and nature was his favorite thing to write about



Romanticism

1. Aestheticism and Idealism
Art based on the idea that art
should express the ideal or the perfect.
The focus is on beauty and idealized
perfection. Examples include the works of
John Keats, who emphasized the beauty
of nature and the divine in his poetry.
He believed that art should aim for
beauty and truth, rather than for
realism or social critique.



2. Transcendentalism
An American movement that emphasized
the importance of individualism and
self-reliance. It was influenced by the
works of Ralph Waldo Emerson and
Henry David Thoreau, who believed
in the importance of nature and the
spiritual connection between man and
the natural world.

3. Emerson and Thoreau
Prominent figures in the Transcendentalist
movement, they believed in the importance
of individualism and self-reliance.
Emerson's "Nature" and Thoreau's "Walden"
are classic examples of Transcendentalist
writing, emphasizing the spiritual connection
between man and nature.



4. Emerson and Thoreau
Prominent figures in the Transcendentalist
movement, they believed in the importance
of individualism and self-reliance.
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are classic examples of Transcendentalist
writing, emphasizing the spiritual connection
between man and nature.

Continued

Continued

10. Emerson and Thoreau
Prominent figures in the Transcendentalist
movement, they believed in the importance
of individualism and self-reliance.
Emerson's "Nature" and Thoreau's "Walden"
are classic examples of Transcendentalist
writing, emphasizing the spiritual connection
between man and nature.

Nature and

In literary criticism, a **naturalist** will consider a work from the position and also in response to more basic than a personal interest in sympathizing with and any of technical literary property types. It should be used as opposite terms of literature and art, literature and art and sympathy in carrying out what that everything that exists is a part of nature and can be explained by explained by material and material world and way of experiencing, a spiritual or philosophical concept. The literature, representation, aesthetic and artistic, the more different that work is showing a different kind of view especially literary analysis, literary analysis of technique first in the study of literary work, the literary expression of literature, criticism, criticism.

Naturalism was a 19th-century

Literary movement. It was a derivative of the natural movement. Naturalism although it does not go to the same level as a literary and aesthetic.

Naturalism will include several such as individualism and family in human development. Unlike naturalism, naturalism will focus on the body of the story, moral, social and human life, disease, suffering, pain and

Name : Vaishali Srivastava, 16

Date : 10/07/2016

Department of English

SYMBOLISM

THE
WASTE
LAND
T.S.
ELIOT

FEMINIST CRITICISM



Feminist Criticism

A development and movement focused where and in the academic fields which are most often any to the last three are called by both the media and the general public to define the concept of "feminism" distinctly the first.



Mary Wollstone
Craft



Millicent Fawcett



Question (1): The Long Struggle

discusses more problems

(decades)

Although their actions of 1910, the

Women

Chelmsford and accepted

adults' right over the right of women

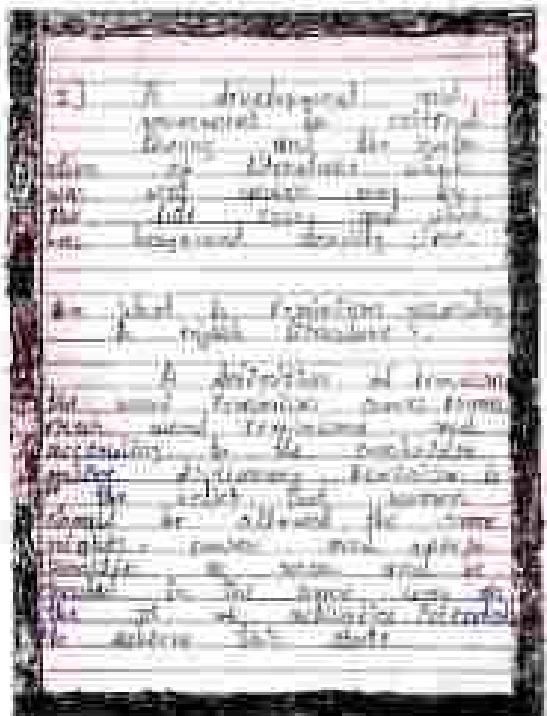
and about the women's right

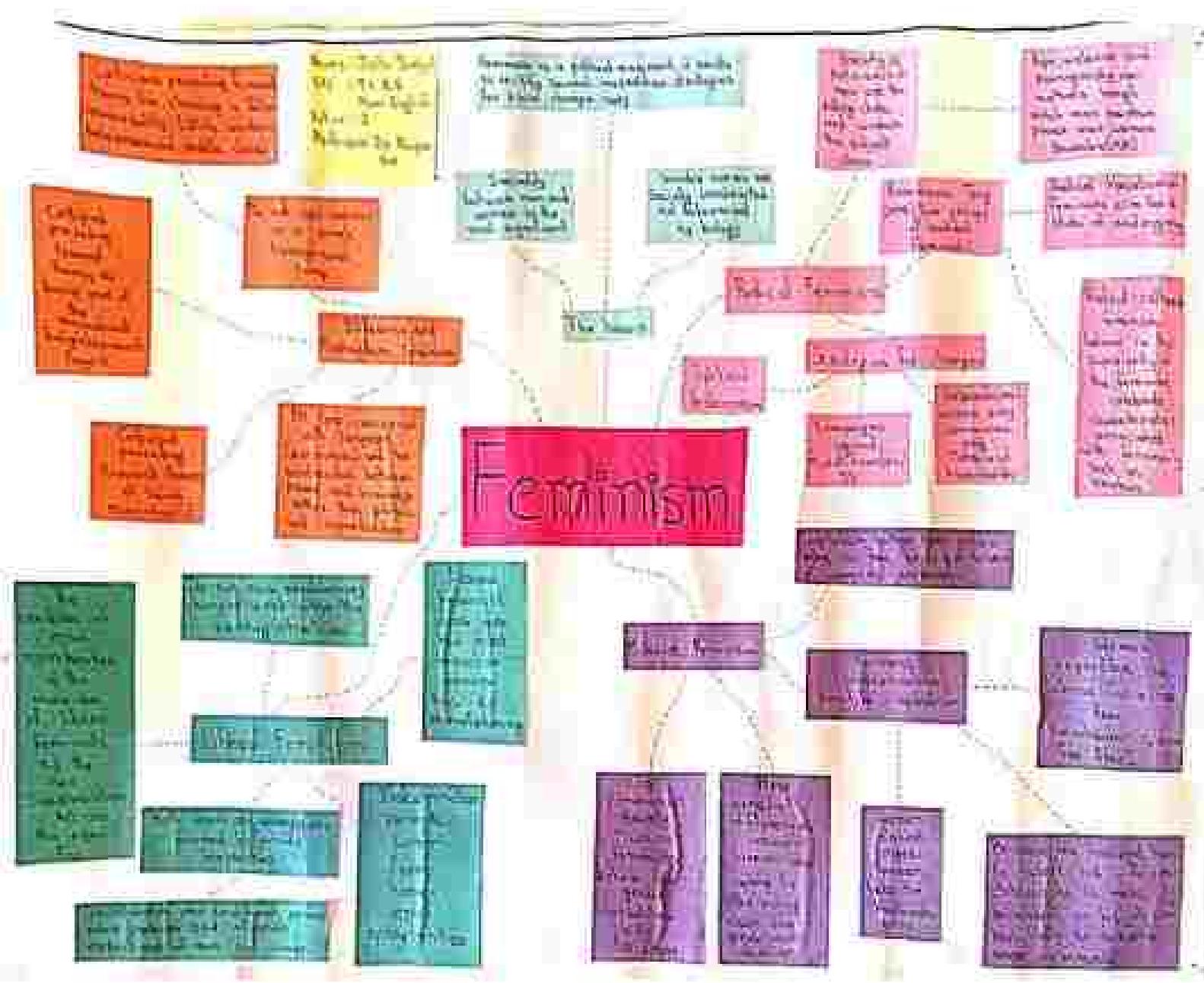
and about



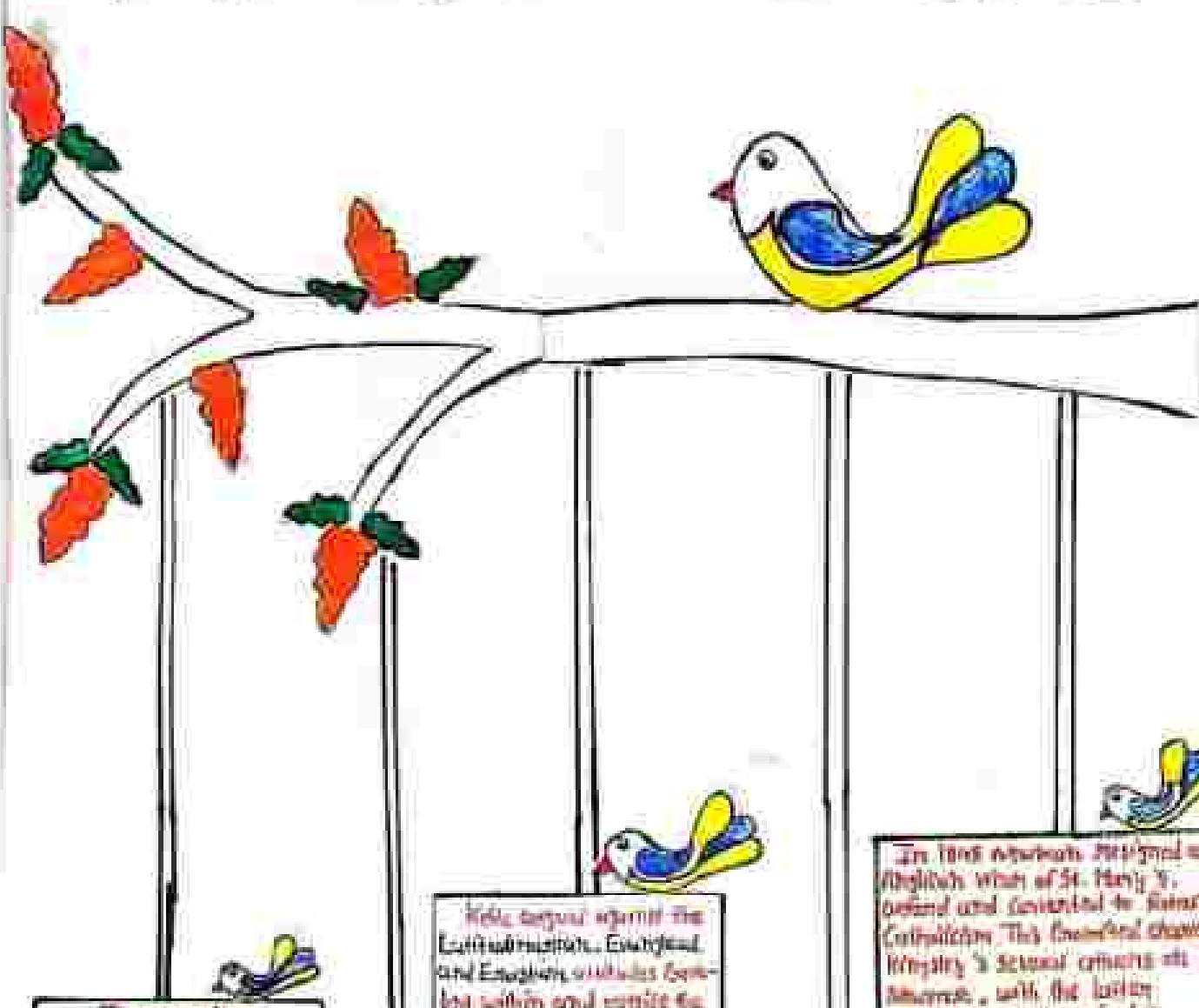
John Stuart Mill

Feminism





OXFORD MOVEMENT



Introduction:

- The Oxford Movement began in the year 1833 following a sermon by John Keble in College of the church of England, on the theme of 'National History'.

Wise organs against the Evangelicalism, Evangelical and English churches coming within and outside the Church of England as the more and lessened in return to the beauty of the church's worship for the Oxford Compline liturgical ceremonies remain and made.

In 1846 Newman resigned as Anglican Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford and converted to Roman Catholicism. This created clashes with several others at Oxford, with the latter resigning to them in his defense the Vice-Dean.

Instructional Movement:

The movement is also known as the 'Tractarian Movement' or 'Oxford Movement'. Tracts - collectively known as 'Tracts for the Times' - starting down at four began to issue - length - and published between 1833 and 1841.



Edward Bouverie Pusey

Foundation of Oxford Movement

John Keble

Planned Periodicals

Name :- Dominic Joseph V. Chag :- T. S. S. (Semi-2)
Subject :- Literary Ideas and Their Influence :- 19
Topic :- Oxford Movement
Grade :- 10 Major Sir
Category :- General Subject Area :-
3 Commenc. Date :-

What Are "Romanticism" and "Biedermeier"?

卷之三

Broader in the long distance
at Gwyrch, the pinkish-red
leaves becoming reddish-pink
and crimson.

卷之三

卷之三

١٦٣

For the benefit
of the public
and the
country at large,
we have
arranged
the following
plan for
the
construction
of
a
new
bridge
across
the
Mississippi
River,
at
the
place
where
the
old
bridge
was
burned
down.

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प्राचीन
काव्य

Page 10

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33 of 33

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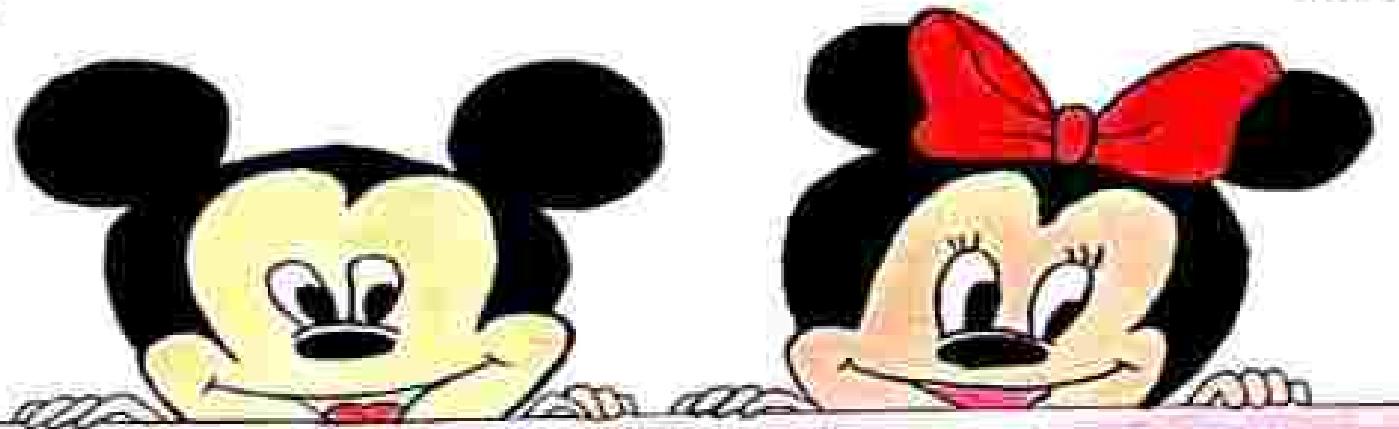
18. *Symonides* of
Amphipolis
was a sophist
and poet, and
is said to have
written a poem
about Sisyphus.

卷之三

三

Romanian
and French
and English
and Spanish
and Italian
and German
and French
and English
and Spanish
and Italian
and German

卷之三



J.R.R. TOLKIEN

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien
subject to chronic. The land
one of the most

is mostly Brownish pink. His books, written
of the Forest and the Woods,
sculpture of all kinds.

All that is gold does not glitter,
not all those who wander are lost;
the old that is strong does not
wither, deep roots are not
reached by the frost from the
west. A fire shall be woken, a light
from the shadows shall spring;
romance shall be once more well
told, the courageous again shall
be king.
— J.R.R. Tolkien, All that is Gold
does not Glitter

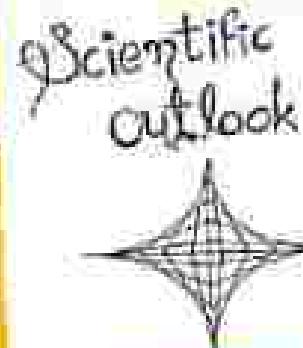


Literature and Society 101 Features of Renaissance

Intellectual
Rebirth

Love for
Adoration

Freedom of
Thought and
Action



John Milton

Paradise Lost

John Milton
1608-1674) was
an English poet
and historian who
served as a civil
servant for the
Commonwealth.

The
Importance
of Authority
in Paradise Lost

The first words of
Paradise Lost state that the
poem's main theme will be
Man's first disobedience,
concerning how and why he
transgressed, and that the story
will be the longer carried
as Adam's rebellion and
fall concerned

Lost

"Paradise Lost" is about the
importance of authority
because the legend of the
Middle - personified the universe
as it becoming God as a
Social hierarchy of people
to obey God is to obey
this hierarchy.

The
Hierarchical
Nature of the
Olympus

Timeline
1620 - On Sabaea
1623 - L'Allegro
1625 - Il' Penseroso
1627 - Arethusa lost

The
Fall of Ratty
Promethee

After he sees the voice
of Christ's temptation of
Promethee to steal the divine
sabot in the majority as a
the origin of "Happy fault"
meaning that the fall of
Promethee, while originally
causing an unmitigated
Calamity,

104 B

Comparative Literature

What is Comparative Literature?

Comparative literature is traditionally known as the study of literature from different countries and cultures. In comparative and related fields, this has been expanded to include other areas such as historical, gender, economic, social, and linguistic factors of the time.

Schools of Comparative文学

- French School
- Princeton School
- Comparative Schools
- Cambridge School

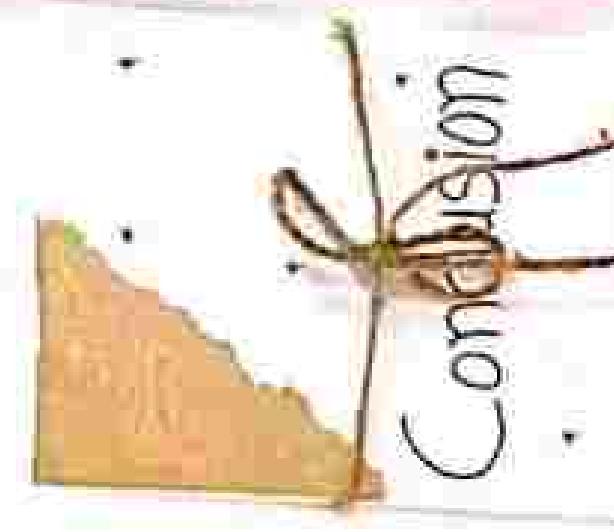
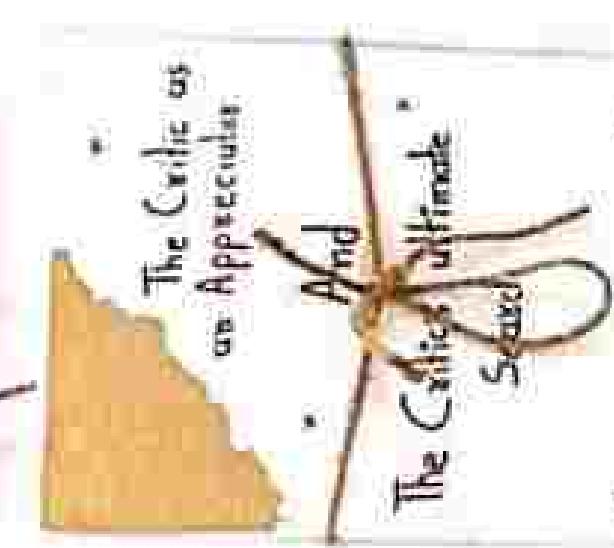
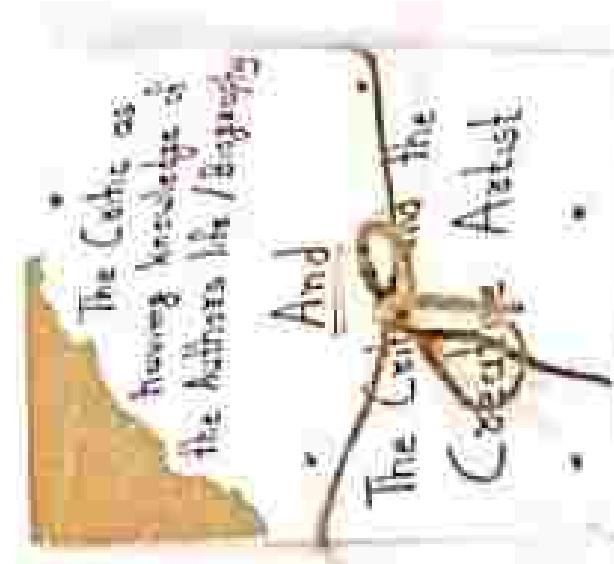
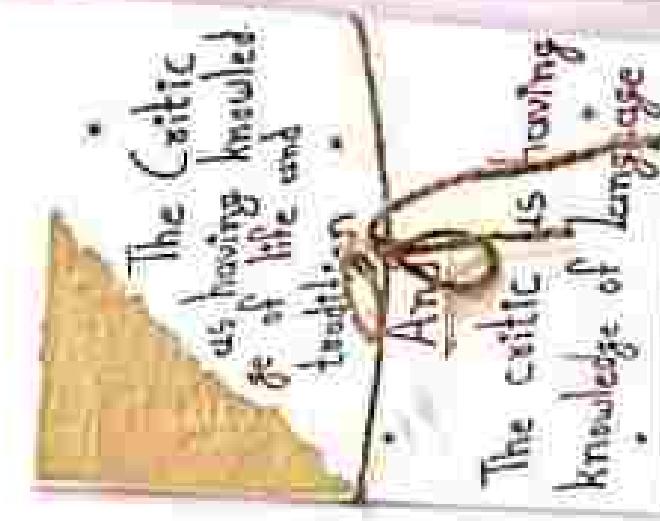
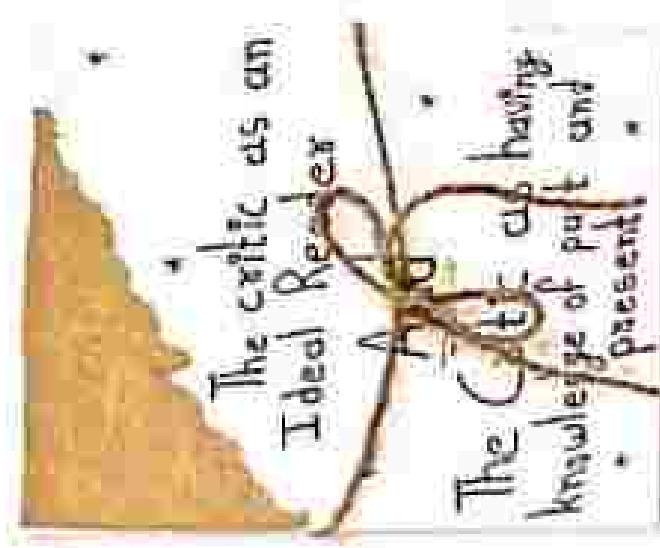
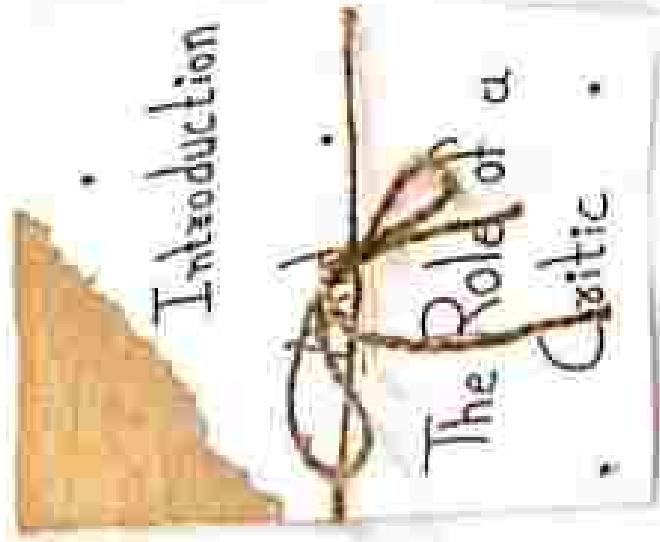


History of Comparative Literature

起源: The acquisition by the French Empire of colonies in Asia, Africa, and Oceania led to a desire to study and understand the literature of these new lands. This led to the development of the field of Comparative Literature, which began to receive attention in the late 19th century.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A CRITIC

Dumped July
Tyrant Ed



THEORY OF CATHARSIS

BY ARISTOTLE

PAIN



Origin of the term?

The term derived from the Greek term *Katharsis* meaning "purification" or "cleaning".

Catharsis in the悲剧

Catharsis is a response that we have to the悲劇 to relieve the effects of the tragedy on our emotions.

FEAR



What is Catharsis?

The main meaning it derived is Aristotle's view clarified through experiencing fear vicariously in a controlled situation. The spectator's own emotions are often released, and through sympathies identification with the tragic protagonist, the insight and lesson are prolonged.

Aristotle defined tragedy as the case in Plato's opinion by following that it has ability to properly express and move the people who produce it from their pity.

Fear and Pain

Specifically, Aristotle thought these emotions should arise through them with close relationship during time to each other. It is intended for those who are unfamiliar to each other or who have each other to do each other harm.

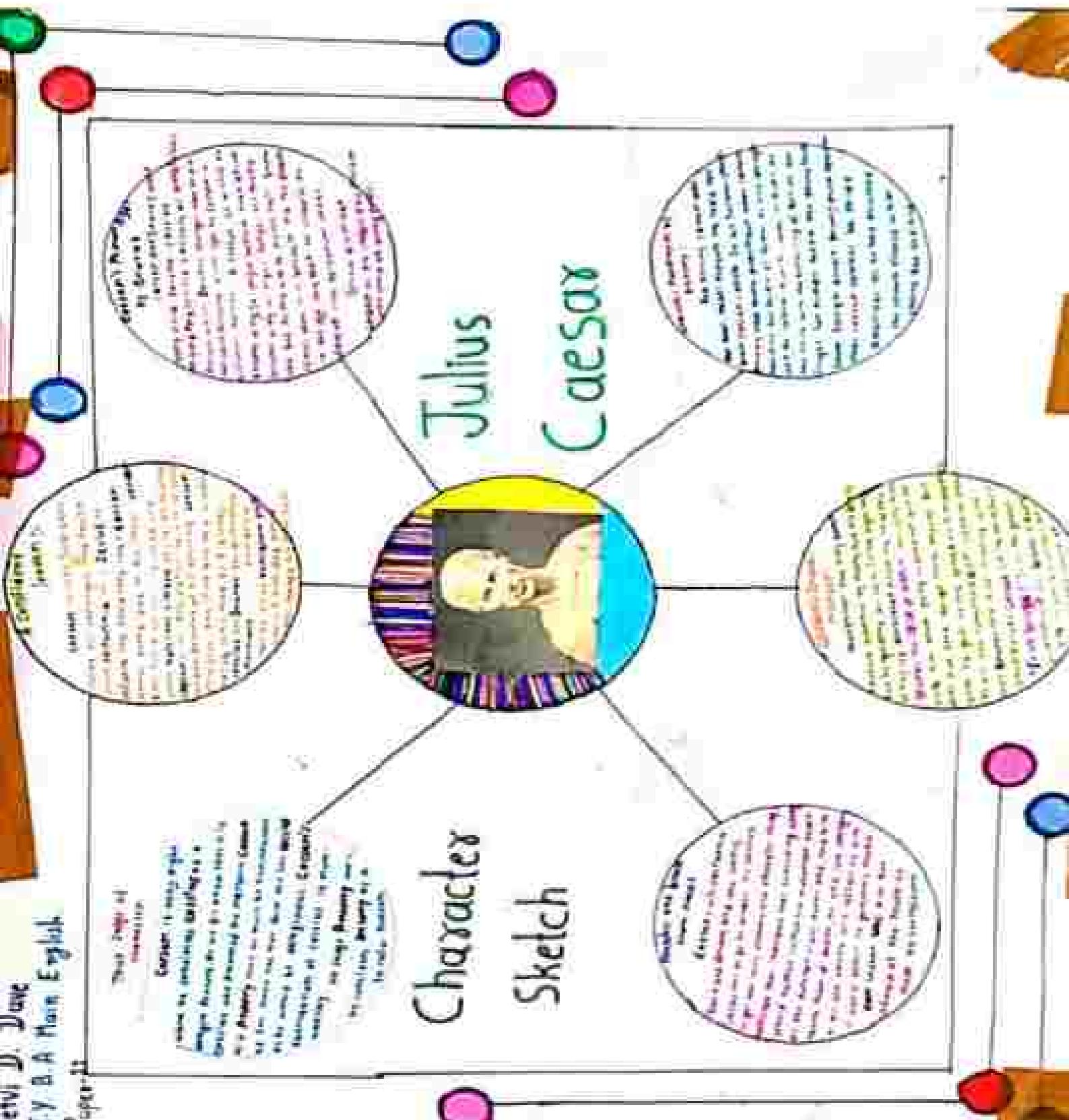
Random is Random

EXAMPLES

Romeo and Juliet
Macbeth

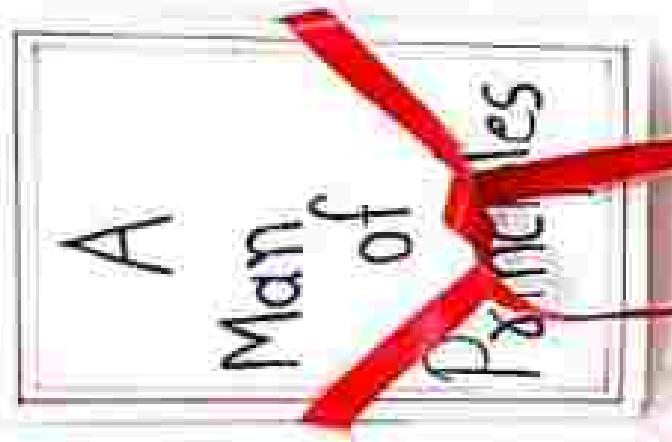


TV & Film English

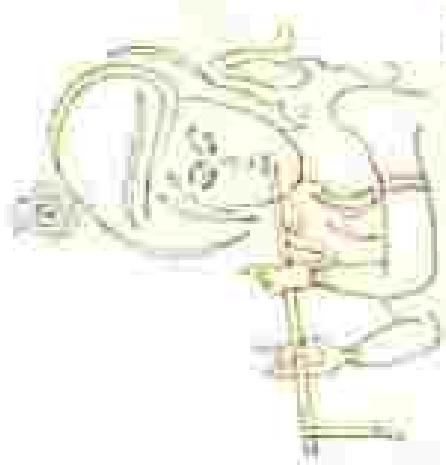


CHARACTER SKETCH OF BRUTUS

Std - 10th Year English
Subject - English
Date - 10/07/2018



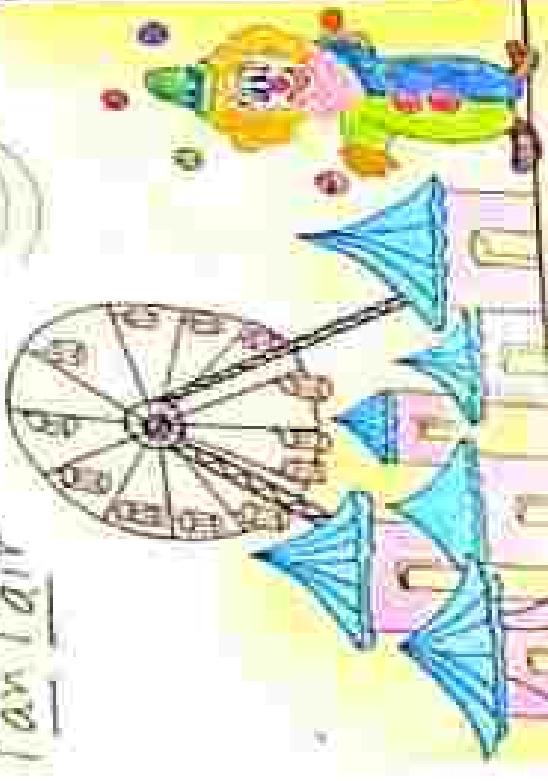
CHARACTER SKETCHBOOK



WEDDING
QUEST



Fan Fair



EARLY LIFE

Portia was born around 73 BC. Occasionally spent Period especially in Italy in growing English literature was a Roman woman who lived in 1st century BC.

Parents: Portia was the daughter of Cato and his first wife Attia.

Strong Female Character: she is strong independent woman with deep devotion for her husband. The relationship between Portia and Brutus is one of intimacy and mutual respect. She speaks openly with him on subjects that women wouldn't be seen talking about.

Tragic heroine: Portia is indefinitely a tragic heroine because Portia understood that she is just a woman but not a woman well reported Cato's daughter.



Portia A. Brutus



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MARRIAGE TO BRUTUS

At young age she was married first to Marcus Caelius Rufus. Marcus and Portia married to Julius Brutus. She is best known for being the second wife of Brutus.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUPLE

Love and respect
Loyal to Brutus
Strong connection between couple



DEATH

Portia's death has been a mystery for many historians and writers. Portia committed suicide in 46 BC reportedly by swallowing hot coals.



THE TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CAESAR



What
is the meaning
of
Speech?



BRUTUS



CAESAR



CALPHURNIA



PORTIA

CONCLUSI
ON



3. Dawn and dusk

My Family

5 | References

5446 • J. Neurosci., May 1992

P. 16

George Washington's War, 1775-1783

Parvati and Shiva



Once upon a time there was a king named Daksha. He had a daughter named Sati. She was very beautiful. She wanted to marry Lord Shiva. But her father did not like him. So she left home and became a ascetic.

Lord Shiva and his wife Parvati were very kind. They wanted to help Sati. So they went to Daksha's place. They told Daksha that Sati was their daughter. Daksha was very angry. He said that he would not give his daughter to such a person.

Lord Shiva and Parvati decided to prove that they were good. They performed a great sacrifice. They invited all the gods and goddesses. But Daksha did not come. He was very angry. He said that he would not give his daughter to such a person. But Parvati said that she would marry Shiva even if he did not come. She performed the sacrifice alone. She was very tired. But she did not give up. She continued the sacrifice.

When Daksha saw that Parvati was performing the sacrifice alone, he was very angry. He said that he would not give his daughter to such a person.

Lord Shiva and Parvati decided to prove that they were good. They performed a great sacrifice. They invited all the gods and goddesses. But Daksha did not come. He was very angry. He said that he would not give his daughter to such a person.

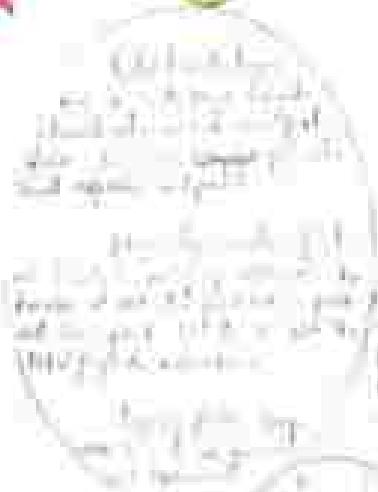
After the sacrifice, Parvati and Shiva were very happy. They decided to have a wedding. They invited all the gods and goddesses. They had a big wedding. It was a very happy day. They lived happily ever after.

FUSHI VRLIGHTTIR. F.Y.-BAKENG.

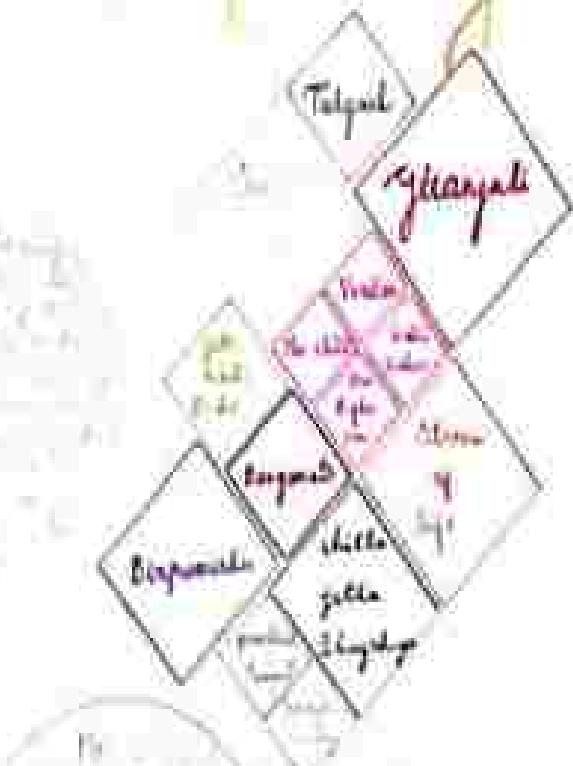


PREMANAND

Reinhardt Family



Artist
Musician
Poet
Gardener
Novelist



Catman
The Sea King
of
Hawking & Company
of
Villa



Rabindranath Tagore 'Guruudev'

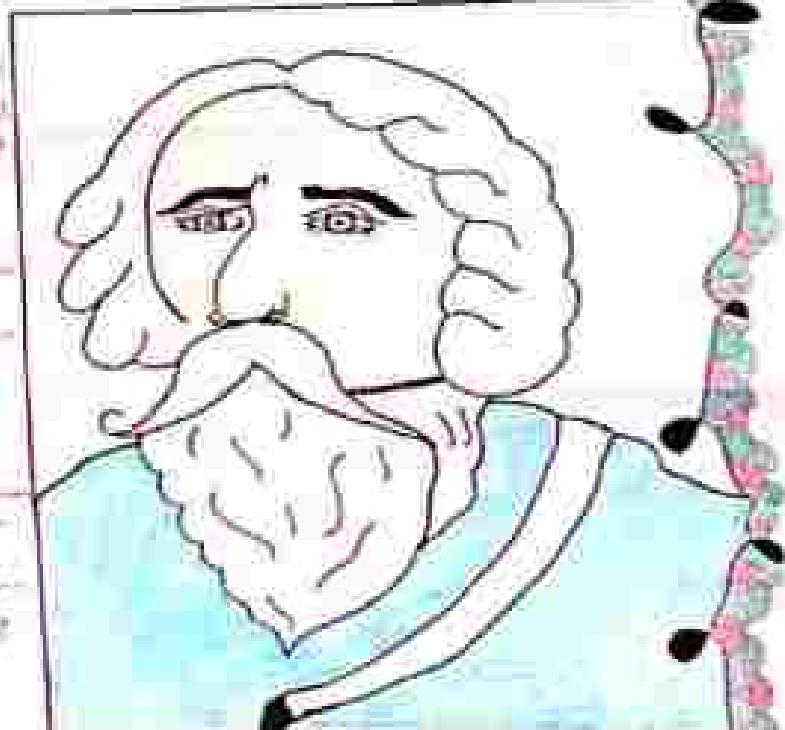
Rabindranath Tagore was an Indian poet, writer, and painter. He was born in 1861 and died in 1941. He was a polymath who wrote novels, poems, plays, and essays. He also painted and composed music. He was a member of the Indian independence movement and helped to establish the Indian National Congress.

He is best known for his poetry, which includes the famous poem "Jalobela". He also wrote plays such as "Chitrangada" and "Shesha". His paintings were highly regarded and he was a pioneer of the Indian art scene.

He founded the Tagore School in 1901, which became the first modern school in India. He also established the Visva-Bharati University in 1921, which is now one of the most prestigious universities in India.

He received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his work "Gitanjali". He was also awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1954 and the Bharat Ratna in 1958.

He died in 1941 at the age of 80. His legacy continues to inspire people around the world through his writing, painting, and philosophy.



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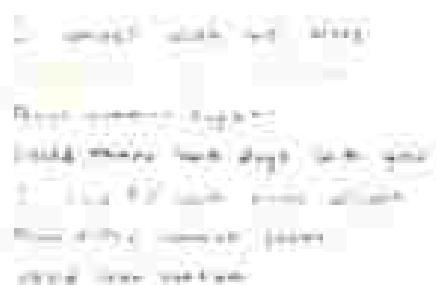
2012

JOHN KEATS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Born: | 21 October 1795 Moorgate, London, England |
| Died: | 23 February 1821 Roma, Italy, Europe |
| Cause of death: | Tuberculosis |
| Occupation: | Poet |
| Living moment: | Romanticism |
| Relationship: | George Keats (brother) |



John Keats (21 October 1795 – 23 February 1821) was an English poet writer in the Romantic era. Keats's most celebrated poems are characterized by his emphasis on emotion and imagination, as well as his appreciation of art, particularly of the past and of various forms, among which English Poetry is regarded as a primary part due to his fondness of literature. His most celebrated work is "Ode on a Grecian Urn" and "Ode to a Nightingale". The former has been described as Keats's best known poem. The latter is also well known and is considered one of Keats's best poems. Both are Odes in a Grecian Urn. Ode on a Grecian Urn, Ode to a Nightingale, Ode to a Nightingale, Ode to a Nightingale and To Autumn speak from their side the more fine and more delicate the scenes in these three fine poems. His complete poem biography and a number of works, both old and new, are included. Some poems by English Romantic poets.



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RAVAYA MAYUR RAJUBHAI F.Y.B.A (ENGLISH)



三

Maitili Shunm Gupta

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Organization

Review Questions

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אַתָּה בְּנֵי



אַתָּה בְּנֵי



William Blake
Poet, Painter
Lived: 1757-1827 (London)
Language: English
Style: Gothic, Romantic



William Blake's Poetry

William Blake was a major Romantic poet based in the later eighteenth century. He was born in London, England, in 1757. He studied art at the Royal Academy of Arts and became a painter. He also wrote poems and books. His best-known works include *The Songs of Experience* and *The Songs of Innocence*, which he wrote separately about thirty years apart. In *Innocence*, he describes the world as it is seen by a child, with its innocence and its love, contentment, and joy. In *Experience*, he describes the world as it is seen by an adult, who is afraid of failure. Stating more clearly what is in the title of the book, he says that the child is the son of God, while the adult is the son of Satan. The poems in *Innocence* are simple and direct, while those in *Experience* are more complex and difficult to understand. The Songs of Experience are often considered the "dark side" of Blake's work, while the Songs of Innocence are often considered the "bright side".

The Songs of Experience are poems that express the darker side of life, and the Songs of Innocence are poems that express the lighter side of life. The Songs of Experience are poems that express the darker side of life, and the Songs of Innocence are poems that express the lighter side of life.

In the book *Songs of Experience*, Blake writes that the world is full of suffering, and that most people are ignorant and uneducated. He also writes that the world is full of beauty, and that there are many good things in the world.

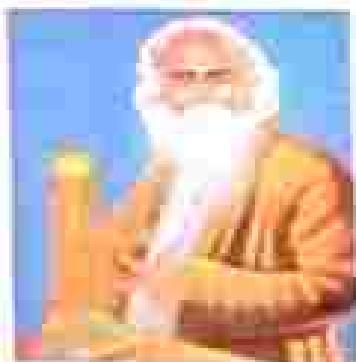
RAVINDRANATH TAGORE

1. *W. E. B. DuBois*, *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903), p. 10.



- We will discuss the following:
 - What is the difference between a *function* and a *procedure*?
 - How do we define a function?
 - How do we call a function?
 - How do we pass parameters to a function?
 - How do we return values from a function?

• **What** does the **text** say about **the** **author's** **opinion** **of** **the** **topic**? **How** **can** **you** **support** **your** **opinion** **with** **evidence** **from** **the** **text**?







BHARAT BHUSHAN AGARWAL

Bharat Bhushan Agarwal was born on 22 June 1915. He was an Indian civil servant who became famous for his work in the field of education. He was born in a small town in Bihar, India. He completed his primary education from a local school and then went to a higher secondary school in Patna. After completing his education, he joined the Indian Civil Service in 1937. He served in various capacities, including as a teacher, a lecturer, and a professor. He was known for his innovative teaching methods and his ability to inspire his students. He also wrote several books on education and social issues. He retired from the service in 1958 and spent his晚年 writing and traveling. He died on 15 August 2005 at the age of 90.



Name: Shradha Patel
Std: 6 English Subject: English

NARSINH MEHTA



Author: Narsinh Mehta | Category: Indian Poet

- Author: Narsinh Mehta
- Category: Indian Poet
- Books: 1
- Stories: 0
- Poems: 1
- Quotes: 0

- Author: Narsinh Mehta
- Category: Indian Poet
- Books: 1
- Stories: 0
- Poems: 1
- Quotes: 0



MEERA

Meena better known as
Meenakshi was a 15th
Century Hindu mystic

Meena also known as Meesha

The following compositions are based on the life of Meena and her spiritual journey. The following compositions by Meena are famous to be sung today in India such as: Gauri Maiya, Bhagwati Hima, compositions in Gauri Maiya, Bhagwati Hima, etc. etc. These are also known as Meena's compositions.



- Raga Sohni
- Raga Bhairavi
- Raga Shreshtha
- Meena ki Jhankri
- Meena Jhankri
- Meenakshi Jhankri

Author: Dr. Usha
B. M. Dangekar

Zenon

Mosavi



Zenonbad Mosavi

• Name: Zenonbad Mosavi
• Date of Birth: 22 August 1970
• Nationality: German
• Education: University of Tübingen
• Hobbies: Photography, Traveling
• Languages: English, Persian, German

Extra Information

Zenonbad loves Persian culture. He likes traditional Persian architecture, Persian figures, Persian clothing, Persian culture, Persian literature and Persian poems.

He also likes the idea of Persia's empire, or sort of the Persia by some other than Persian people.

The most important Persian thing for him is Persian culture, Persian language and Persian literature.

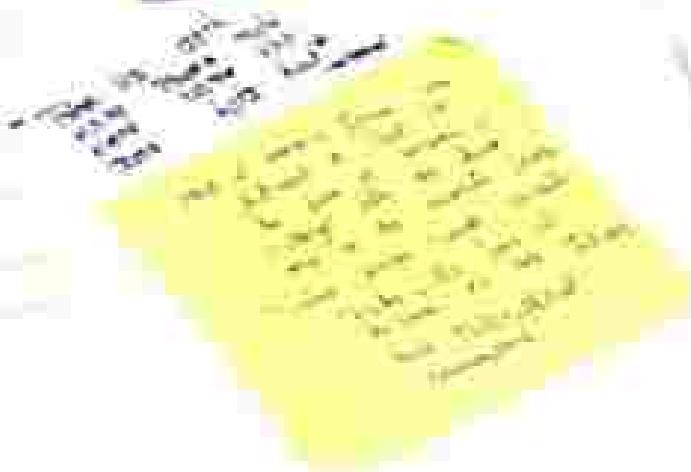
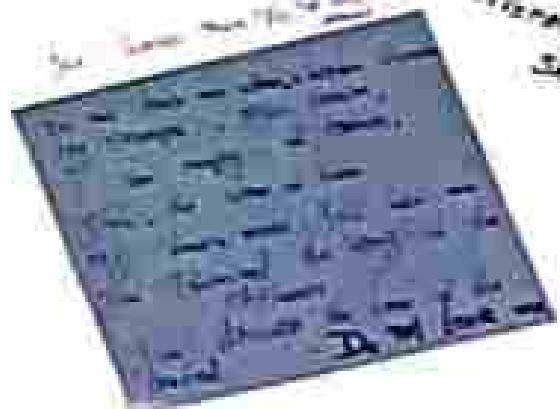
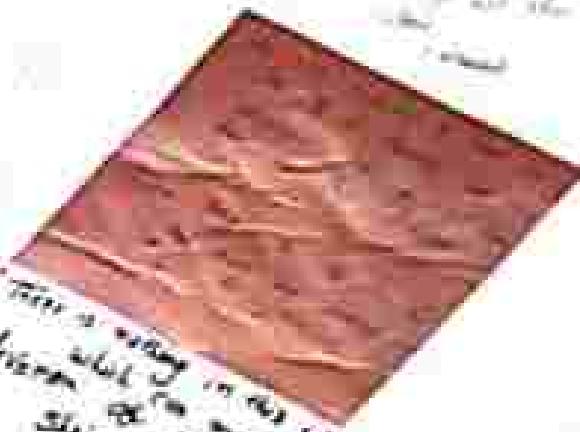
He is the author of many books on the field of Persian literature. He also has his own Persian blog.



Home address:
Ostendorferstrasse 12
D-7430 Tübingen
Germany



MIRABEL



माइन ❤️ काकेशी

मीहन काकेशी का जीवन परिचय :-

जीवन :- गुड्डुम भट्टा
जीवन पोरबंदर

जन्म :-

हिन्दी साहित्य में अनुढा पोगढान
नेपाले भोट्टन काकेशी का जन्म
जनवरी १८२५ के दिन आस्ट्र-
पर पंजाब
आगरा जन्मा गोलन जाता है।
वे राजकाल काले जाता है।
उत्तरा

नाम :- मुख्य धानी पी.

विषय :- हिन्दी चिप्पर - ५

Department of Economics

शिक्षा :-

मीहन काकेशी ने प्राकंभिक शिक्षा
मृतक भें ली। बी. ए. अंकोरी
में किया, एम. ए. हिन्दी और
संग्रेमी साहित्य में किया। पिता
ही मृत्यु के बाद आर्थिक
समस्याएँ विकट बनी।
बहन रक्खा अंकोर
चारों ओर

मृत्यु :-

भोट्टन काकेशी को अपनी भाँ की
गाई का पगार्य था। भाँ का देहांत
16 अगस्त 1912 में हुआ। भाँ
की मृत्यु का उन्हें गाई आ-
धात लगा। भोट्टन
काकेशी की मृत्यु
हुई गाई

११.८.१२

फणीश्वरनाथ 'रेणु' का पृष्ठचयर



जन्म :- मार्च १९११ अररिया, बिहार भारत

द्वयप्रसाद :- उपन्यासकार, संक्षमभरणकार

उल्लेखनीय कार्य :- मैला औंचल

जीवन साथी :- श्रीमा पद्मा अंग भूतिकार हु

संन्तान :- कविताराय, पञ्च पश्चात् हु

नवनीता, अपर्जीत, इक्षीहीन्द्र, भ्रसाद शय, वहीदा राय

साहित्यिक कृतियाँ :- -उपन्यास -कथा मंगड़ -भास्त्र कहानीयाँ

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| मैला औंचल (१९५४) | ठुमरी (१९५९) | पंचलाइट |
| कला मुक्ति (१९७५) | अविनश्या (१९७३) | ठैरन |

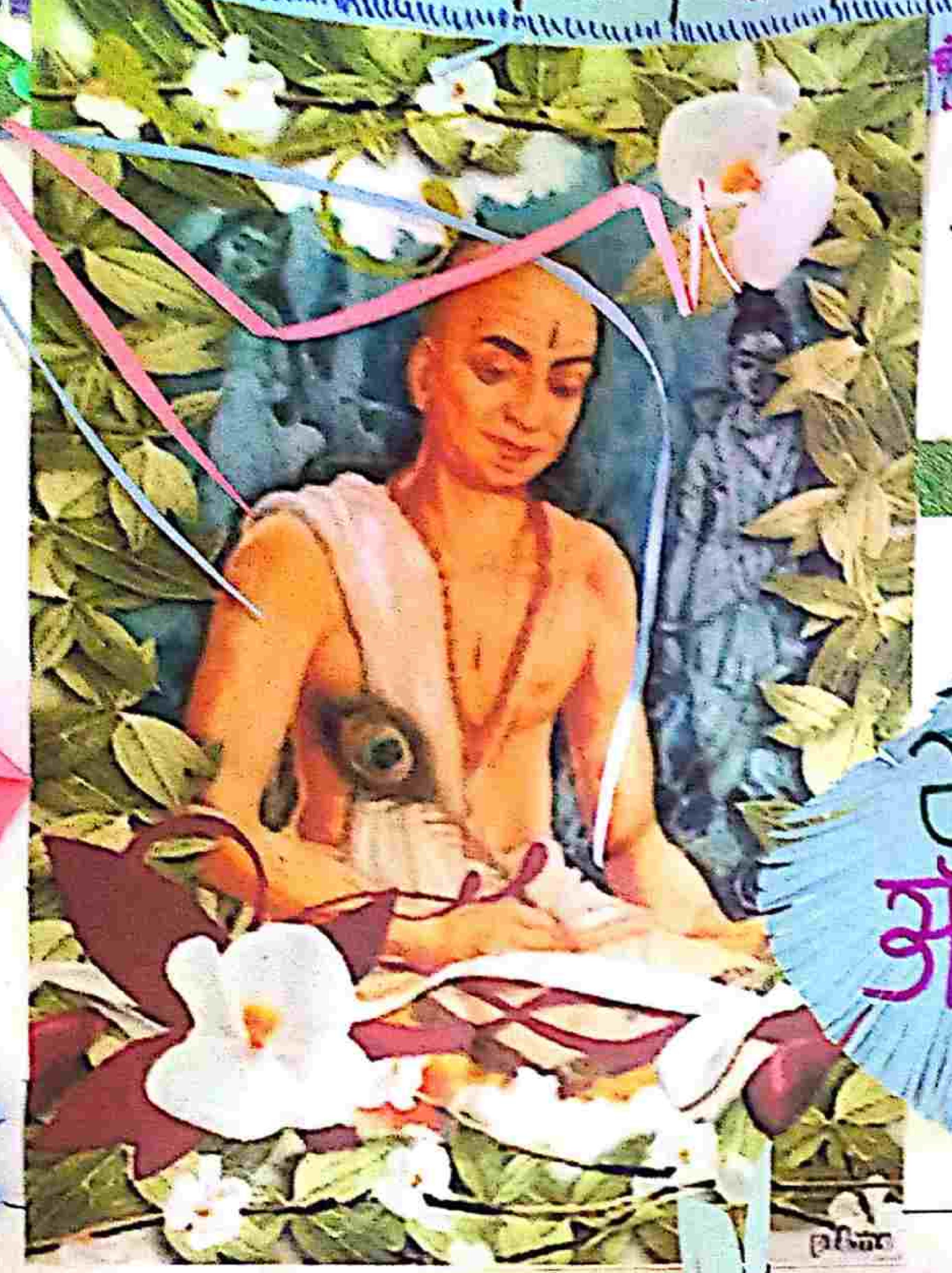
सम्मान :- मैला औंचल के लिए उन्हें पञ्च जी जे सम्मानित किया।

पुस्तक :- कथा शिष्य, विष्व विद्यालय अनुकान आयोग के ग्रांट से प्रकाशित (१९९०) लेखक : रुद्र शाई

भारत बुलन की भाँग :- सभता पाटी के महासंघ की राष्ट्रीय भारत बुलन द्वय भूमिल भारत सरकार द्वारा रुपु के भारत बुलन की भाँग की।

मृत्यु :-

२२ अप्रैल २०११ (३ अ - ५६)



तुलसी दास

मेला
आयोजन

पर्वीश्वरनाथ

जन्म :- ग्रामधारा

म. :- 1564

सीरों शुकरसीम, पानपाता
उत्तर प्रदेश.

भारत

गुक / शिक्षक :-

नरसिंह

धर्म :-

ईश्वर



ब्रह्मे मेह ॥

श्रीमद्भागवत

विद्या धर्म का भूमि के
पाप भूमि अभिगान

तुलसी गड़ि पथन ते कुपव
उपमा यह आरा !
जीवा भावन के बागव
सति कीवालन बोला ।

जीव गोव बगीचाय धक्क जीउ
जाम जाई मद लोभ
जीव ना क्यों छसा चुते
मानवान वहन बार !

मानवान कहुँ जै तजाउ निय
अनाहत अनुभान !

तुलसीदास की निन्म
प्रकाशक

वामपारितानानन्द (1631-1633)

हनुमानधारुक

गीतावली

विश्वामित्र - कांसीपनी

कंकाट गीतन

कुलना

वाम कापाका

कालेघामोधर्म निष्पत्ति

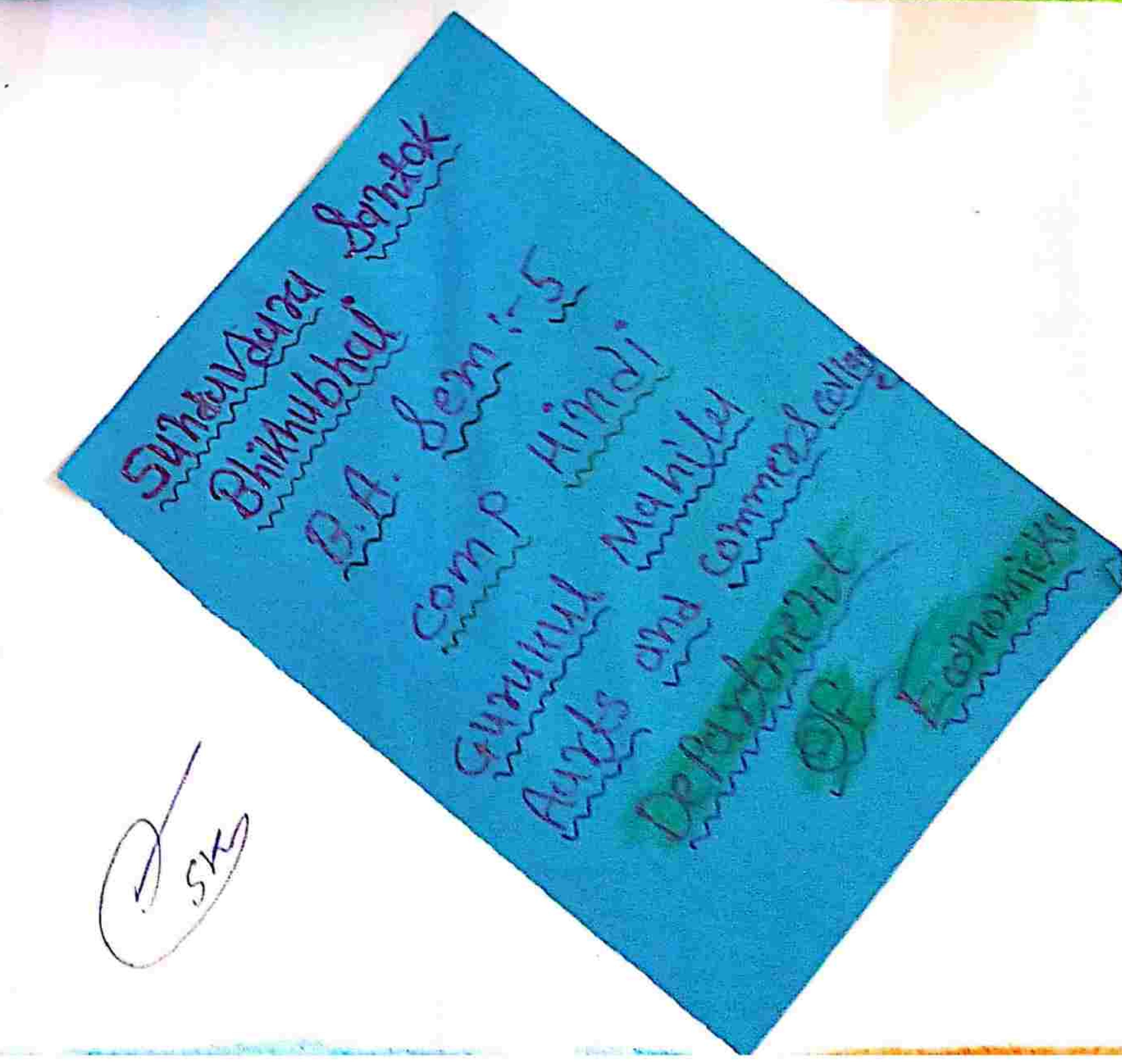
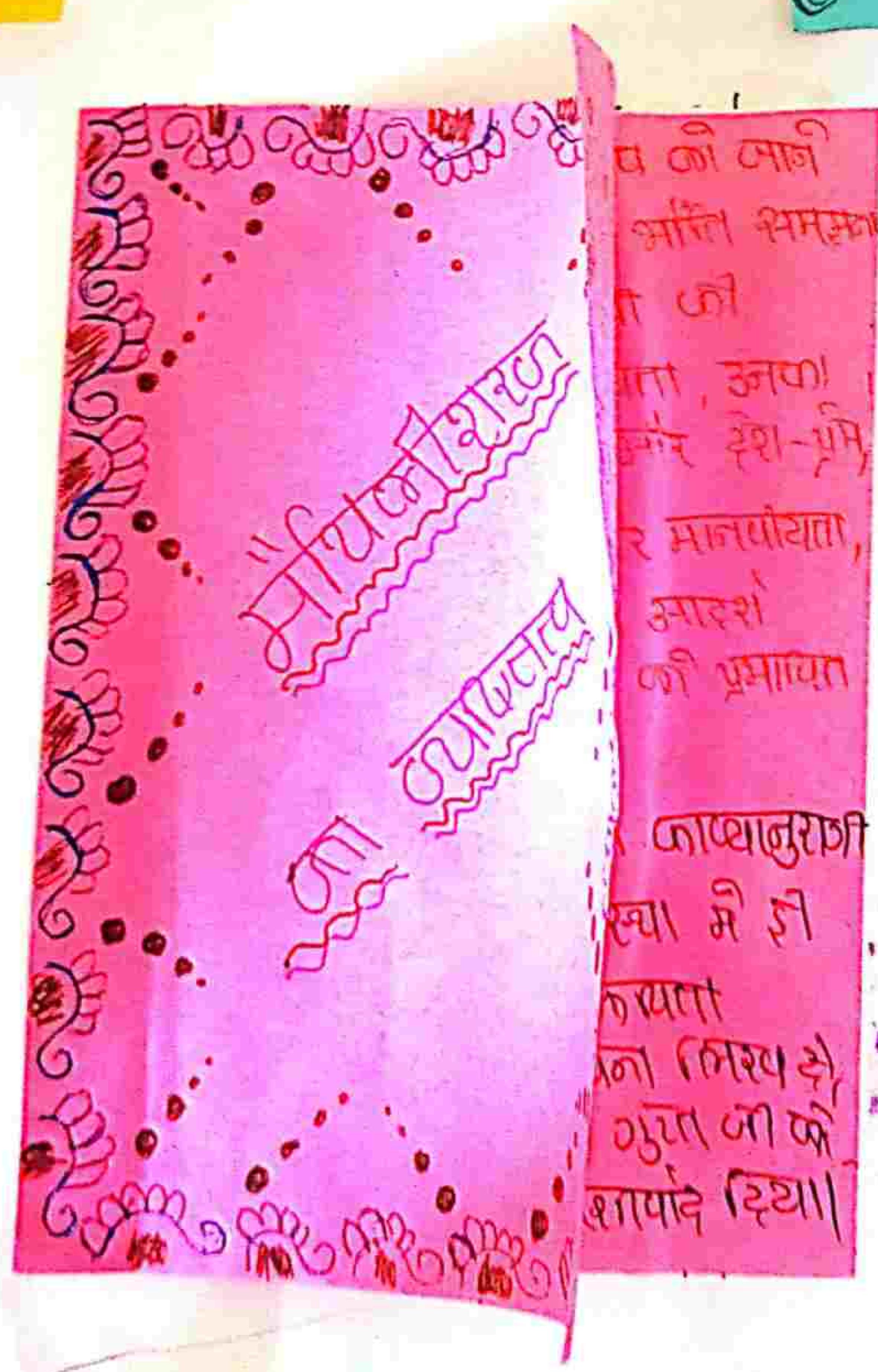
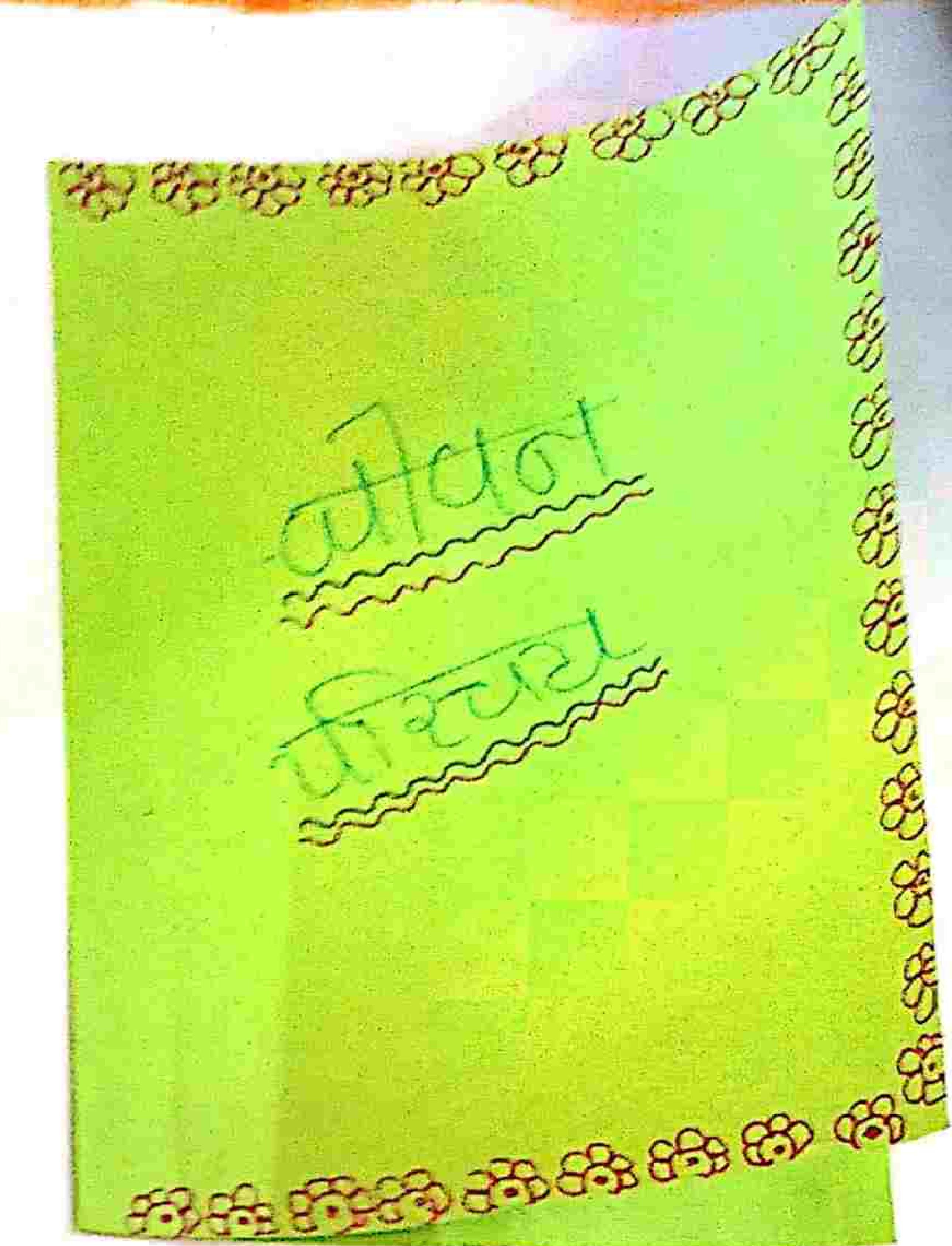
कर्म वालायण

पापती - मंडोल

छ्याय रामापण

वीश्वनी







आदीलना



* रमणिका गुप्ता - जावन पांचय :-

जन्म :- २२ अप्रैल १९३० (सुनाम पंजाब में हुआ)। स्वत्यु-रेखाचे विलो। पिता :- प्यारेलाल वेदी। माता :- लीलावती शुल्की थी। वड़ी भाई :- सत्यप्रत वेदी।, मस्ती भाई :- चांद प्रत वेदी। छोटी भाई :- रवि

- रमणिका जी का जन्म अभिजात्य कर्ज में हुआ। इनके पांच विवरार सभी शिक्षित थे। उच्च पद पर जानी थी।
- पिता के सफारान्मध्य गुण उनमें विश्वास भी नहीं रखते थे जो उनमें आइ जो कुछ सर्वथा ने सफारान्मध्य रखा।
- आपडुरी में रमणिका ने लिखा है कि "पिता के उदाहरण वे नहीं सो जिन गुण भिली।"
- परिवार की आषुनिकता का फायदा रमणिका के लिए।

* रिक्षा :-

१९४५ विक्रीरिया स्कूल परिवार के 'बीट्टू' के परिक्षार्थी पास थी। विक्रीरिया क्लॉबिन से 'इंटर' की परीक्षा हुई। १९४७ में विक्रीरिया के कारबैंड इंटर का सर्विपिट लाईर सह जगा, जिस १९४८ में लाईर की वह विल गया। पंजाब चुनिपस्टी लोनाल के सुन्दरीने ला. A किया। दिल्ली द्वानिवस्टी सैक्स ऑफ एक्सेसन के इन्डिया B.ED की डिग्री प्राप्त की।

* कार्य सेवा :-

- उपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने के साथ रमणिका कॉलेज के दिनों से ही शिविर शामिल के स्थिरांक इडलाल का नियन्त्रक करने लगी। अंग्रेजी इंशूमन के स्थिरांक चौरों हुए आदीलन को संगठित करने व चलानी का काम करती।
- १९४० में 'वार गृहिणी' द्वारा परिवार संभालनी रखी।
- जब उनकी पति जा तथादला रेडियो के धनवाद जिले में हुआ नव रमणिका को अपना स्वतंत्र वधु घायल रखने की कामयाबी मिली। भूमिका उत्पान के नाम पर सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता के काम में काम शुरू किया।
- 'उन्हें' कांग्रेस नेता के रूप में प्रत्यान मिली। १९५२ में कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता के रूप में इश्वरी कार्य किया। १९५८ में कांग्रेस को व्यापार दिक्ट उन्होंने "संयुक्त ज्ञानालय स्टॉप" को उपायन किया।
- अजदुर आदीलन में यह सिद्ध हुई। १९६८ को यामां झनिक संगठन "इंडियाना" के नाम से अजदुर इनियन का गठन किया।
- १९७० में संयुक्त ज्ञानालय स्टॉप के नेताओं से अंग्रेजी के बाद "कांग्रेस" की सदस्यता वापस वापस की। याद में उन्हें "कांग्रेस" का जिम्मा अध्ययन था जिसे दिया। १९७३ में कांग्रेस को व्यापार दिक्ट "भाक दल" को बांधिया गया।

* कृतित्व :-

* कविता संग्रह :-

- (१) गीत अंगीन
- (२) अस्त्र आर पव
- (३) प्रृथिति चुरूरत
- (४) विरापन यगता कपि
- (५) विल तिल गुलन



* उपन्यास :-



- (१) मौसी.
- (२) सीता.



* कहानी संग्रह :-

- (१) बूझ भूठाई



* आत्मकथा :-

- (१) द्वादस (२००८)
- (२) आपसुदर्शी (२०१८).



नाम - अंडिएरा अनिधा वर्मा
क्र० - B.A Sem-5
प्रथम - इन्डी
रोलनं - ६७



संख्यावधार

जो भर्तनाम
किसी कुसरी संज्ञा या
भर्तनाम के संबंध द्विषेष
तो लिए प्रयुक्त हो, उसे
संख्यावधार भर्तनाम
फ़हित है -
जो, जिसी, जैसा,
तैसा।

निश्चयपायण

जो भर्तनाम
गिणत या दूर पीफिसा
पस्तु पी जोर बांधोत
परे, उसे निश्चयपायण
भर्तनाम फ़हित है -
पृ, वृ, वृ आदि
वे।

भर्तनाम को चोट

प्रज्ञापायण

इस भर्तनाम के
पिसी प्रज्ञा पा बांधा
शिला। इ उसे भ्रजनामावा
भर्तनाम फ़हित है -
तरा, फौज, कौसे

पुरात्तवायण

जो भर्तनाम पत्ता
और झ्रोता तथा गिसी
अन्य वो तिए प्रयुक्त होता।
इ, उसे पुरात्तवायण भर्तनाम
फ़हित है। -
मैं, घृ, पृ आदि

जिग्यापायण

जो भर्तनाम ताजो
पुराई वो जिग्याप ला
बांधा करता है, उसे
जिग्यावात्ता भर्तनाम
फ़हित है -
भापजा, तापजी, आप
आपजी

ਪੰਚਾਈ

ਪਾਹਣੀ

- ਪਾਣੀ ਰਕਰ

ਨਾਥ

ਦੇਣੂ

- ਮੰਨਾ ਝੋਚਲ
- ਪਰਤਾ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ
- ਵੀਧੀਤਪਾ

ਤਫ਼ਲਾਤ

ਪਾਹਣੀ
ਸ਼ੱਗੁਹ

- ਨੁਮਰੀ
- ਆਹਿਨ ਖੀਟ

ਸ਼ਹਾਜ਼ਾਲ

- ਕਨ ਤੁਲਸੀ ਜੀ ਰਾਂਧ

ਕਾਨੂੰਮਾ

- ਪੁਸ਼ਟਿ
- ਪ੍ਰਭਾਨਿਧੀ
- ਮਾਰੇ ਗਏ ਹੁਲਫਾਮ
- ਪੰਧੂ ਬਾਈ
- ਤਥਾ ਏਥਾ ਯਸ਼ਾਓ
- ਤੇਜ਼

✓ G.M.

ਪੰਚਾਈ ਪਾਣੀ ਲਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਪਾਹਣੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਲੋਧਿਆ ਪਾਣੀ ਰਕਰ ਨਾਥ ਰੇਣੂ ਕੀਤੇ। ਯਹੁ ਪਾਹਣੀ ਰੇਣੂ ਜੋ ਪਾਹਣੀ ਸ਼ੱਗੁਹ 'ਨੁਮਰੀ' ਮੋ ਕਾਨੂੰਮਾ ਹੈ। ਯਹੁ ਪਾਹਣੀ ਆਂਧਾਲਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਜੀ ਥ੍ਰੈਪੀ ਮੋ ਪਾਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਨਿਧੀ ਪਾਹਣੀ ਮਾਨੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਯਹੁ ਪਾਹਣੀ 1950 ਦੋਵਾਂ 1960 ਜੋ ਮਧੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਯਹੁ ਉਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪ ਆਂਡ ਰਾਫ਼ਾਈ ਮੋ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਾਠ ਮੂਜੀ ਮੋ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾ

ਪਾਹਾਲ

वाकरण

सरा

अपनाम

दृग्न

किरण

बिंग

सञ्जन
(१९१०)

वर्णाणी
परिणय
(१९१२)

पास
है।

प्रसाद जी की
डातिहासिक नाटक,
स्थल, और उनकी
पिंशेषताएँ

विशारप
(१९२६)

राज्यश्री
(१९४५)

इंग्रेज

'जाक घूंट' का विशेष अठाय ये
इसके जाकांकी होने भी है। जाकांकी
की जाकलकुत्ता तीव्रता और
नाट्यशास्य की इंग्रेज भी प्रसाद
जी का यह प्रयोग उपयुक्तीहै
नहीं आज भी अकलता।

‘धुपक्षपालिनी’ का प्रसाद जी की
नाटकी भी जाक विशेष व्यापार है।
इसका विशेष भौतिक सम्पर्क-नाटक
की रूप भी है। इसकी ताक और
पुनर्विषय की सामग्री की जी
कौशलम् भी उठाया गया है।

अजातशत्रु
(१९२२)

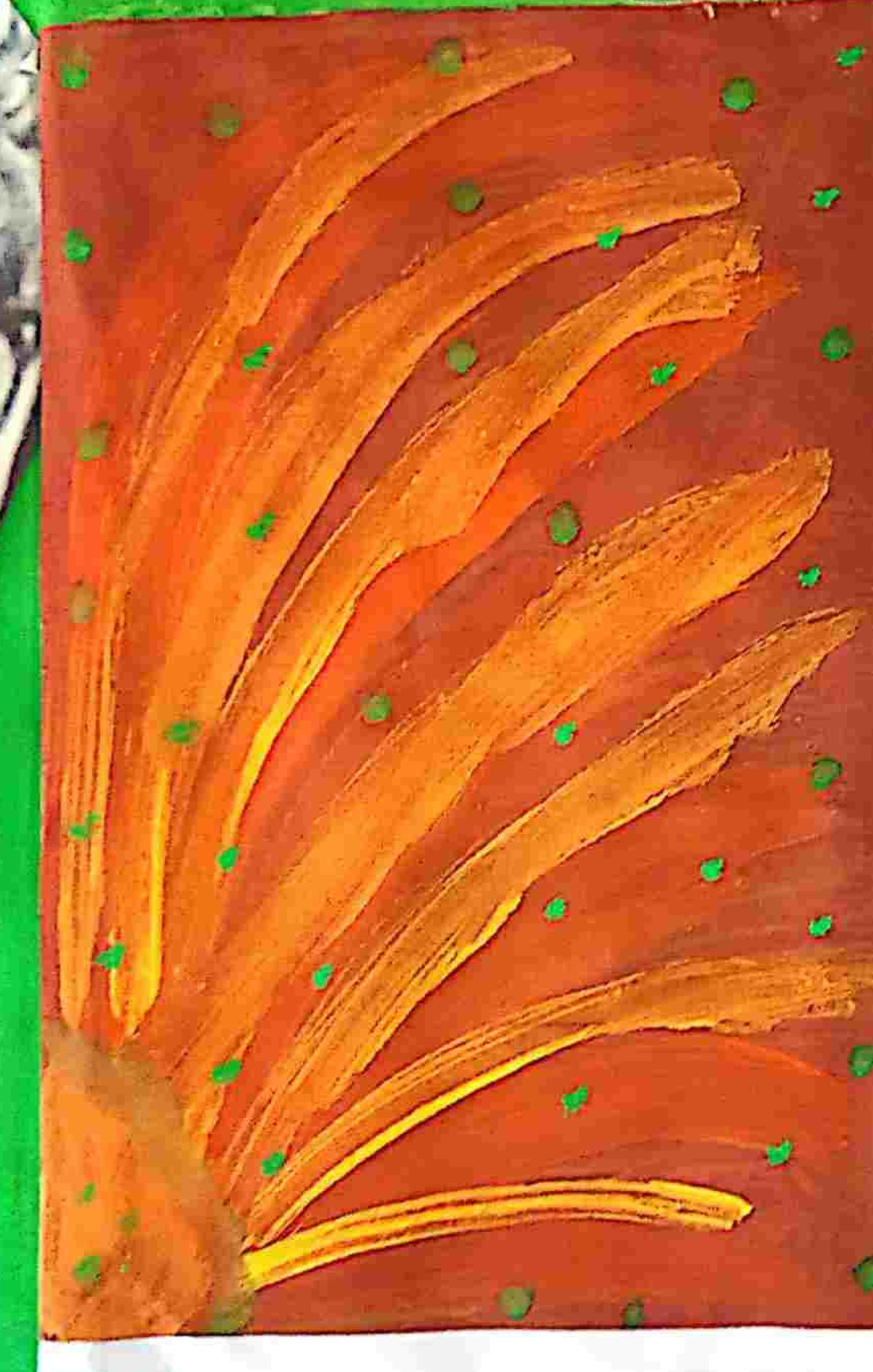
कामना
(१९२७)

पायधित
(१०१४)

लक्खणालय
(१९२६)

‘प्रसाद जी की नाटकी भी ‘क्षेत्रदग्धुत’
का भहत्यपूर्ण व्यापार है। यह जाक
डातिहासिक नाटक है। क्षेत्रदग्धुत और
देवसीना की चरित्र पाठकी पर अपनी
अभिष्ट छाप छोड़ जाते हैं।

दीपड़ा
उर्ध्वश्री
जीतीन्द्रभाई



* पवित्रा *

पुस्त हो मले रुपडे,
हो धने हो बडे
कुप पत्र हींद मा
मांग मत, मांग मत, मांग मत
अशियथ, अशियथ, अशियथ।

तून यजेगा जम्हा तून केजगा॥ जम्हा,
तून मुडेगा जम्हा,
पार शयथ, घर शयथ, घर शयथ,
अशियथ, अशियथ, अशियथ।

यह मद्दान दृश्य है,
यह रहा मनुष्य है,
अशु श्रेष्ठ वृपत से,
लयपथ लयपथ लयपथ

गीयथ अशियथ अशियथ

हरिवंश राय

बचन



• श्रीते दिन पाष आने पाली !

श्रीते दिन पाष आने पाली !

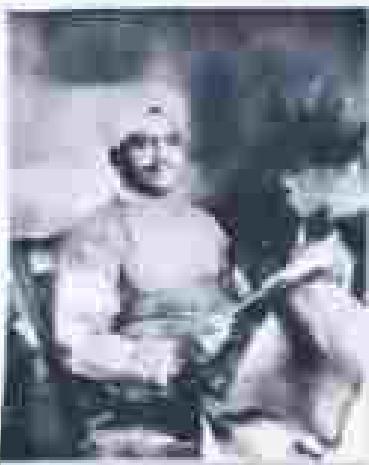
मेरी पाणी या मध्यव रूप,
विष्ट चुगींगा काण भगाकर
कुर गा पर मेरी उब पो धुण्डन की चुग याने पाली
श्रीते दिन पाष आने पाली !

विश्व करेगा मेरा आदर
इथ बढाप्पर, श्रीते नवाप्पर
पर न बुलीरी नीत्र पुतीक्षा मे जो रह्ते चे माहाले !
श्रीते दिन पाष आने पाली !

मुझमे है देवत्व जहाँ पर
झुक लाएगा अीक वहाँ पर
पर न मिलीरी मेरी दुर्घामता की अष तुम्हारोयामे !
श्रीते दिन पाष आने पाली !

- शिवंशराय अच्यन





→ [All about search engines](#)

¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the two in the section on "Theoretical Approaches".

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→ [View all reviews](#)

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the following year, and the first edition was published in 1903.

100%          

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee.



திருவாரூபம்



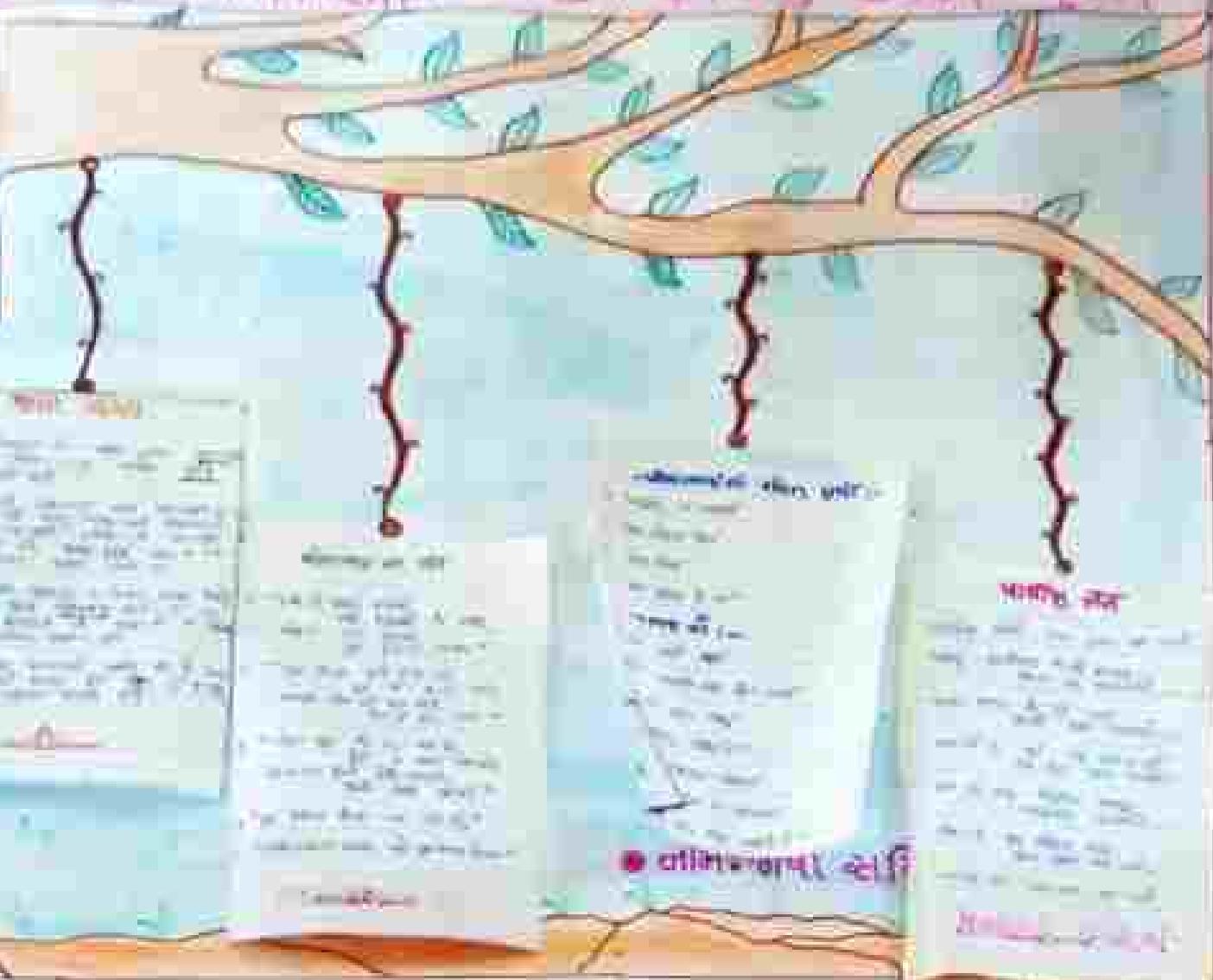
வார்தா
நாள் = 24.06.43 - 17.04.
நாளை = பூர்ணமி
நாளையே = சூரியன்

காலதாம
நாள் = மார்ச் 19.
நாளை = பூர்ணமி
நாளையே = சூரியன்

- * சிறி = காஷ்டி தீ. வீட்டு விதை - ஏற்கும்,
- ஊர்கள் = மாநாடு, அதிகார நிலை வாங்கிளி செய்
- தீவுகள் = மாநாடுகள் விதைகள் - ஏற்கும் ஏற்கும் தீவுகள் விதைகள்
- உழைக்கி = சிற மாநாடு, கிராமாந்தி விதைகள் - ஏற்கும் ஏற்கும் தீவுகள் விதைகள்
- ஒன்றாக வாட்டு - மூச்சாக வாட்டு, தீவுகள் விதைகள், ஏற்கும் ஏற்கும் தீவுகள் விதைகள்.

து வாக்குறவி தீவு

କେବଳ ଆମ୍ବାରୁ - କାହିଁବାବି କାହିଁବାବିରୁ : ଏହିକୁ ଆମ୍ବାରୁ



गुरुवैद्युत आहेला कृष्ण अंगठ, कृष्ण देश, शिवाय

Galaxy Note



→ Note 2 - 3rd model screen 2.3 inch HD

→ Note 3 - 5inch HD Super AMOLED

→ Note 4 - 5.7inch Super AMOLED

→ Note 5 - 5.7inch Super AMOLED with 1080p resolution and camera

→ Note 7 - 5.5inch Super AMOLED resolution 1080p

→ Galaxy S6 edge

→ Galaxy Note Edge has a curved screen with small notch type hole on top.

→ Note 8 and Note 9

→ Galaxy S7 - 5.1inch screen 1080p

→ Galaxy S8 - 5.8inch screen 1080p with curved screen

→ Galaxy S9 - 5.8inch screen 1080p

→ Galaxy S10 - 6.1inch screen 1080p

→ Galaxy S10+

→ Galaxy S10e - 5.8inch screen 1080p



સુવિચાર ગોપની વાણી

- (c) **What** **is** **the** **best** **way** **to** **get** **rid** **of** **the** **problem**?

TY BA अक्षराली शृंग

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- | | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| திரு.: | கிரு. வி. வி. வி. வி. வி. |
| வெள்ளி: | ஏ. என். என். என். என். |
| பிரபு: | ஏ. என். என். என். என். |
| செயலர்: | ஏ. என். என். என். என். |
| திருமண: | ஏ. என். என். என். என். |
| உதவி: | ஏ. என். என். என். என். |
| உதவி: | ஏ. என். என். என். என். |
| உதவி: | ஏ. என். என். என். என். |

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ଜାନି କୁମର ପାଇଁ - ପାଇଁ ଯିବା କୁମରରେ
ପିଲା ଧାରା କରି ପାଇଁ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ
କୁମରରେ ଦୀର୍ଘ
ଏ ଦୀର୍ଘ ଏଣ୍ କିମ୍ବା କୁମରରେ ଦୀର୍ଘ

શ્રીરામ સુદૂ

• **What are the main environmental issues?**

With regard to other things / other areas now
we cannot find a clear answer what may
be better than one/more small and local
area / or the area which can help
these areas better to do.





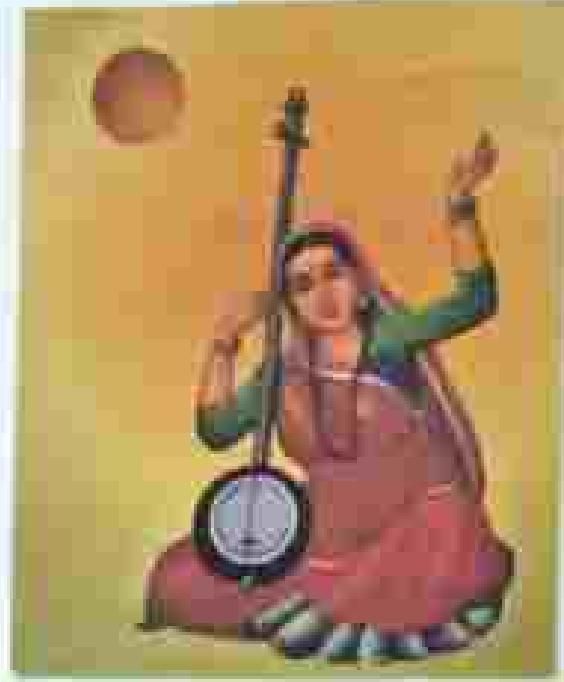
• [SOMMAIRE](#)



ગુરૂ

ગુરૂ

દુના દુના
મહેશ
સાધા



૧૧

દિલાની માટાની

દિલાની માટાની હેઠળ વાતોની
અને જાણા હોય એવી રીત
ની કે તો જ મિશ્ન કરીની જાણ
સીધીના રોડ કરીની જાણીની

મન ના કાગે

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૧૨ મનાનું

મનાનું કાણાનું હોય જાણાની
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જી કાણ કાણ કાણ કાણ
કાણ કાણ કાણ કાણ



১০৮



જીને હોય કે કોઈ જીવની રૂમતો જોગાણ એવી પ્રિયગાંડ
જો અનુભૂતિ પૈદા કરી શકતો હોય તો મારું
એ રૂમત જોગાણ થોડું કોઈ મુજબ આપુણાની
કોઈ વિરદ્ધા, હૃદાના અનિષ્ટ, ફુલાનું માણિનું, છૂંકો અની
જીવનાનું ગણો રાણાનું સીંગલ ચાસાનું ઓરણાની લિંગાની
- અનુભૂતિ મેળવીનું > હુક્કીના (૧)



第11章

Georgian 20

第十一章 财务管理

卷之三

新編卷之三

Parsons

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१. BA. अवधारी श्रृंग

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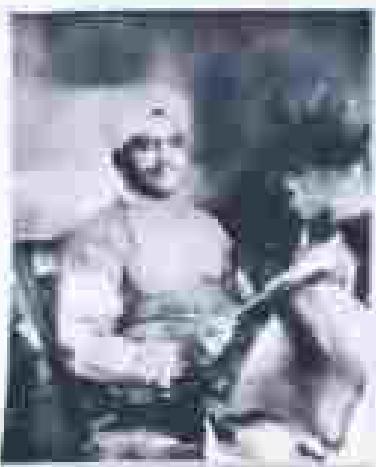
ପାତାଲା କାନ୍ଦିଲ
ପାତାଲା କାନ୍ଦିଲ
ପାତାଲା କାନ୍ଦିଲ

ପାତାଲା କାନ୍ଦିଲ
ପାତାଲା କାନ୍ଦିଲ

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2. Wife of the boss

3. Wife of the boss



4. Wife of the boss

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19. Wife of the boss

20. Wife of the boss

ANSWER

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20. Wife of the boss

ANSWER

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 2. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 3. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> |
| 4. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 5. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 6. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> |
| 7. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 8. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 9. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> |
| 10. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 11. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 12. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> |
| 13. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 14. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 15. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> |
| 16. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 17. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 18. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> |
| 19. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | 20. <u>Wife</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>boss</u> | |



Name:- Shalini Dufenbauer Adarsh
Father Akshay Kamleshbhai
Roll No:- 32213
College:- Pimpri Chinchwad College

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ



ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ
କମଳା

ନାମ:- ଶଲିନୀ ଦୁଫେନ୍ବାରୀ
ପାତ୍ର - ଅକ୍ଷୟ
ଜୀବନ - ପିଂପରି ଚିଂଚ୍ଵାଡ଼
ଜୀବନ - ପିଂପରି ଚିଂଚ୍ଵାଡ଼

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କମଳା ଦୁଫେନ୍ବାରୀ
ଜୀବନ - ପିଂପରି ଚିଂଚ୍ଵାଡ଼

ଜୀବନ - ପିଂପରି ଚିଂଚ୍ଵାଡ଼
ଜୀବନ - ପିଂପରି ଚିଂଚ୍ଵାଡ଼
ଜୀବନ - ପିଂପରି ଚିଂଚ୍ଵାଡ଼

* శిఖర్ ప్రసాద్ *



శిఖర్

కెట్ల = కు. కె. ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్

ప్రసాద్ = ప్రసాద్

ప్రసాద్ - ప్రసాద్

శిఖర్

ప్రసాద్ - ప్రసాద్

ప్రసాద్

శిఖర్ = అంగ్లి పేరు, శిఖర్ ప్రసాద్ ; శిఖర్ ప్రసాద్

ప్రసాద్ = ప్రసాద్ , ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్ ; ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్

శిఖర్ ప్రసాద్ = ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్ ; శిఖర్ ప్రసాద్ ; శిఖర్ ప్రసాద్

ప్రసాద్ = ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్ ; ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్

శిఖర్ ప్రసాద్ = ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్ ; ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్ ; ప్రసాద్

ప్రసాద్ లింగమ్

TY BA ప్రసాద్ శిఖర్

નાના : વાજ વિલુલિ વિનોદજાઈ
વર્ગ : TYB.A SEM : 6
લિપયઃ કૃતુંદા



କେବଳ ଆଜି - ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ପରିବାରରେ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ : କେବଳ ଆଜି କୃତି



11

10 of 10

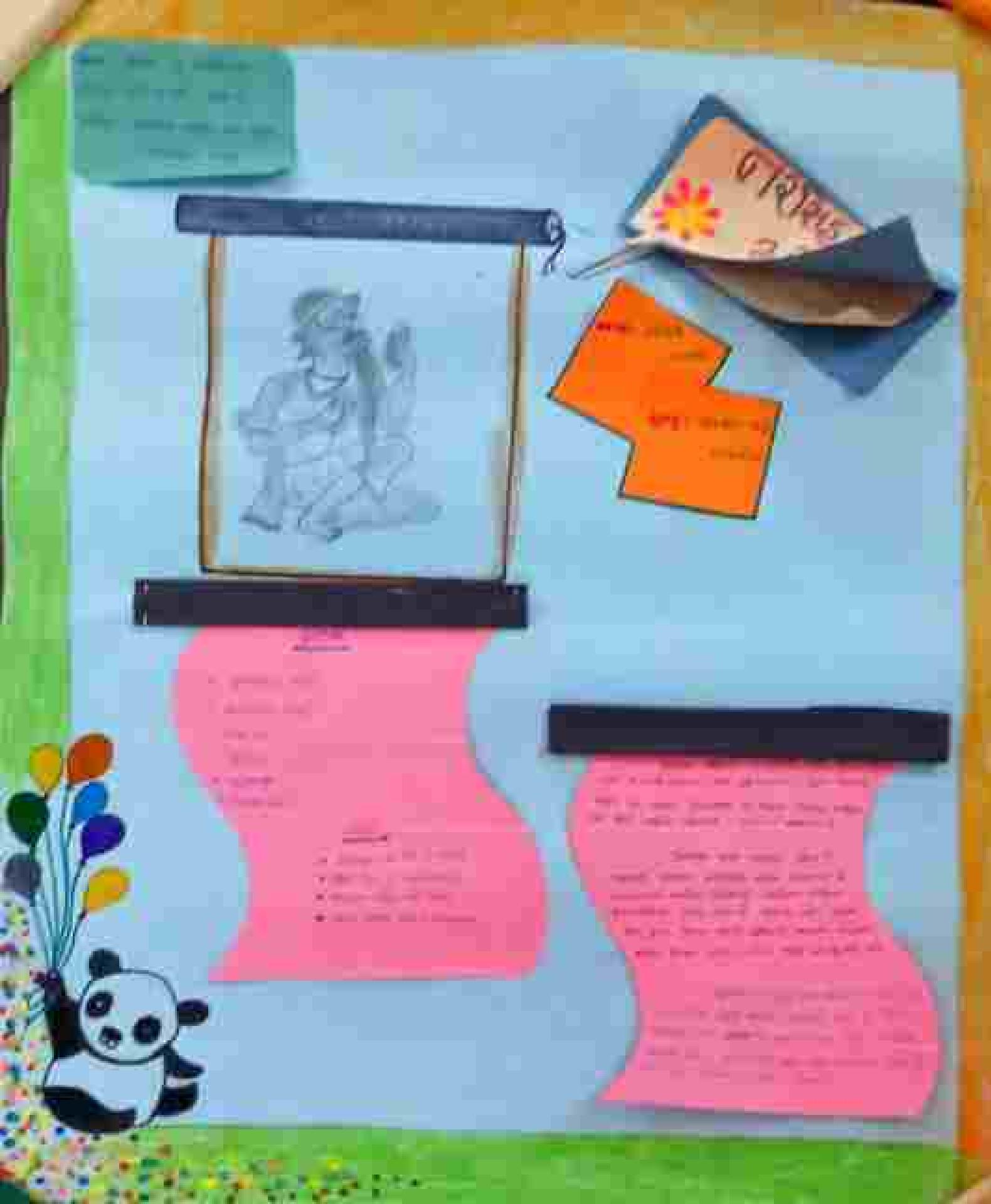
— 1 —

WINTER 2013

• [Contact Us](#)

10 of 10

कृष्ण आहेत। काही विषय, कोणतो कोटी, याचा



Hirsh



第十一章



ଶ୍ରୀପତି
ବାଦମୀନାଥ
ଯୋଧା

182

Galaxy



→ Date: 2. 3. 2018 Author: Suresh 22 Name: Nisha

→ Title: What I learned from my mother

→ Content: I learned from my mother

→ Body: My mother is a very nice person. She always takes care of me and makes

→ Conclusion: I thank my mother for taking care of me.

→ End: I am a good boy.

→ Footer: This is my first blog post. I hope you like it.

→ Name: Suresh

→ Content: Suresh likes to eat vegetables.

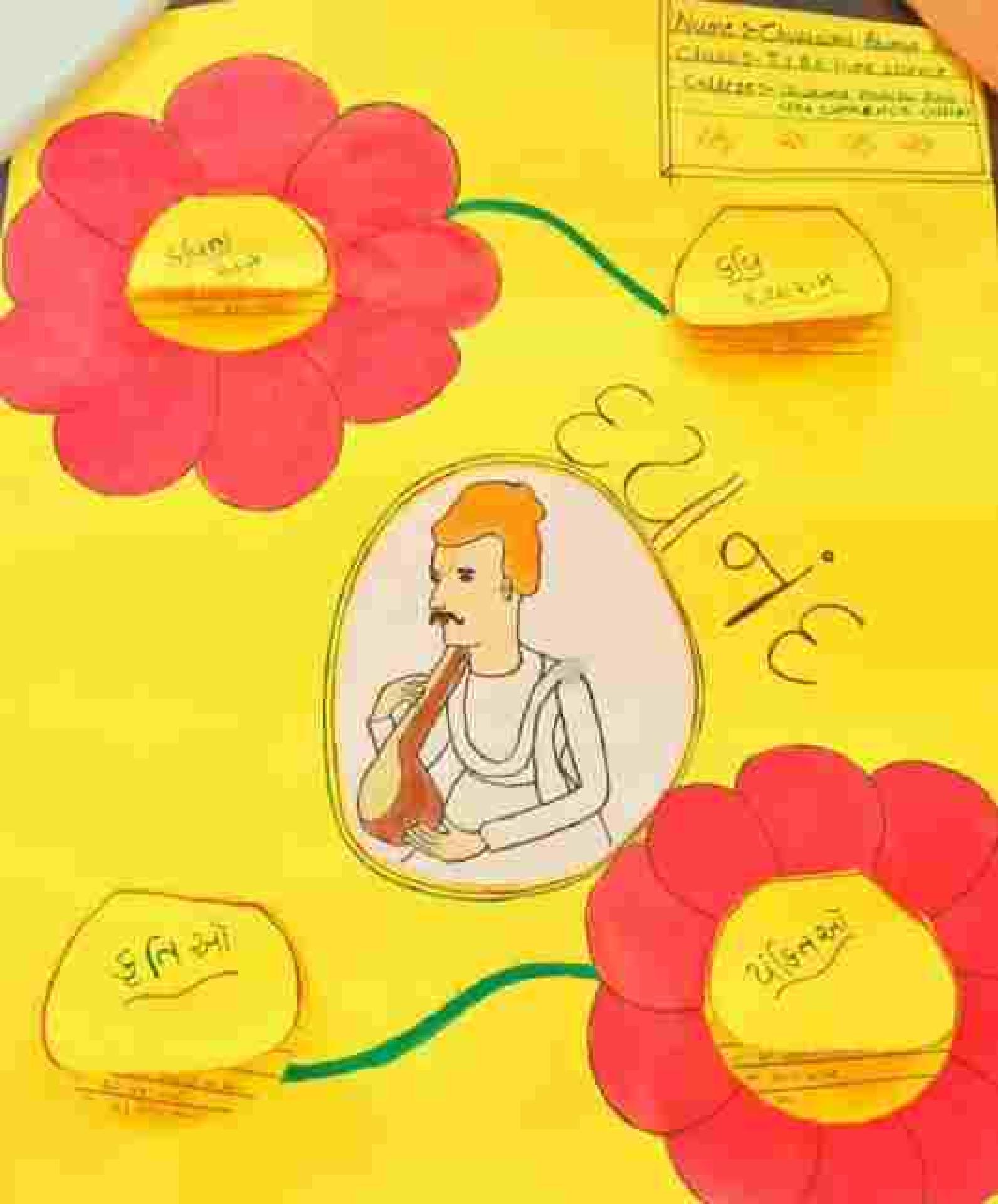
→ Footer: This is my first blog post. I hope you like it.

→ Header: My first blog post.

→ Content: I am a good boy.

→ Footer: This is my first blog post. I hope you like it.

Armenian Cultural Center
Center for Armenian Education
College: Armenian Studies
University of California, Berkeley



Millet's (સાંજની)

સાંજની :-



વાજરા :-



સાંગી :-



શિલ્પ :-



સોજા :-



માંગ :-



અણાંદું :-



ટેક :-





કારી વિંદુ કાંઠાંદે (કાંઠાંદે) કારણ
માં ડોડળાંદું જ્યાંદું છે. ઘરની ચોંકાંદે
પણ પીંચી કાંઠાંદું હુંકી સીધી કોંગાંદેલું જેણી
આજ જાણાંદું હોય તે. કાંઠાંદે જો કુંભાંદું હોય
ની ખેડું હિલસ રાખું હેઠાંદું હાંડી હેઠાંદું
નેંદી નીંદું રાખું મારું રૂપાં પીંચીની ખાંદું હેઠાંદું
મી જીતે જી રાંધીની સીટ બાંદું હાજરી હાજરી
નીંદાંદું હુંકી મારી હે.

રાંધોમાંથી ઊંઠા બાળકાંદું :—

- કાંઠાંદું ચાંદું
- ગાંધીની કાંઠાંદું
- નાંદીની કાંઠાંદું

- ચાંઠાંદું કાંઠાંદું
- રાંધી - મંદ્યાંદું કાંઠાંદું
- રાંધી - મંદ્યાંદું ચિંહાં

પીંચકાંઠાંદું :—

કાંઠાંદું કાંઠાંદું
નીંદાંદું હાજરી હાજરી
નાંદીની કાંઠાંદું
નીંદાંદું હાજરી

શાયદા :—

બાંદાંદું કાંઠાંદું હાજરી હાજરી
નીંદાંદું હાજરી હાજરી
નાંદીની કાંઠાંદું હાજરી હાજરી
નીંદાંદું હાજરી હાજરી



1. ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଜୀବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ବିଜ୍ଞାନିକଙ୍କ ବିଜ୍ଞାନିକଙ୍କ

ମହାଦେଶ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
ପାଇଁ ଜୀବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ
ଜୀବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ
ଜୀବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ
ଜୀବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ
ଜୀବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ

- ପାଇଁ ଜୀବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ
ପାଇଁ ଜୀବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ

୩. ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ

- ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ



ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ

- ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ

- ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ
ଜୀବିତର ଉପରେ

காலத்திலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஒரு வகை நோய் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறது. இது முறையாக சிரியா மாநிலத்தில் வாழும் குடினால் உண்ணாத நோய் என்றும் அழைக்கப்படுகிறது. இது முறையாக சிரியா மாநிலத்தில் வாழும் குடினால் உண்ணாத நோய் என்றும் அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

Ergebnisse eines von mir
erstellten Testes sind die
folgenden: Säure: schwach
alkalisch. Alkohol: schwach
alkalisch. Wasser: schwach
alkalisch. Salz: schwach
alkalisch. Ammonium: schwach
alkalisch. Ammoniumchlorid:
schwach alkalisch. Ammonium
nitrat: schwach alkalisch.
Ammoniumsulfat: schwach
alkalisch. Ammoniumcarbonat:
schwach alkalisch.



4/8

卷之三

| | |
|------|--------|
| 2000 | - 11.6 |
| 2001 | - 10.8 |
| 2002 | - 6.2 |
| 2003 | - 9.0 |
| 2004 | - 8.2 |
| 2005 | - 8.0 |
| 2006 | - 12.6 |
| 2007 | - 9.0 |
| 2008 | - 10.3 |
| 2009 | - 8.2 |

- ① သိမ်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
 - ② ပုဂ္ဂန်များ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ
 - ③ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ
 - ④ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ
 - ⑤ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ
 - ⑥ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ ပုဂ္ဂန်များ

510

ଶ୍ରୀନୀ କୁମାର
୧୩୨୪ ମେଁ
ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିଶନ୍
ମୋହନୀ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗ



卷之三

३५८ विष्णु
३५९ विष्णु
३६० विष्णु

四
五
六
七

નુકાણ

- માન્દીના ઉપાયની વિધી
એવી લાગા પાણી ચેત્ત
નાથ છે.
- સાંદર્ભ, જીવનાન, વૃક્ષાન,
જાળાના વિધાન એવી
ઉપાયા.



મીખનાના

1. ફા. નિ. ક્ર. નિ. બિ. નિ. ર. નિ. એ
2. માન્દીનાનાની ક્ર. નિ. બિ. નિ. ર. નિ. એ
3. નાંદીનાનાની ક્ર. નિ. ર. નિ. એ.

દાઢાની

દાઢાની (દોડી), મજૂર કુ આં. જીવાના મળી. જીવન
નાની (દોડીના), મજૂર કુ દાઢાની.

શાંદી

1. દાઢાની કુ કાંઠાની કુ કુ કુ કુ.
2. દાઢાની કુ કાંઠાની કુ કુ કુ.
3. દાઢાની કુ કાંઠાની કુ કુ કુ.

**માન્દીના ઉપાયન
આદે શુદ્ધી
ઓચોસ્ક
પરિસ્તિધિ**



आजो

प्रिया लक्ष्मी
लक्ष्मी कुमार
लक्ष्मी कुमार

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ



କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।

ଫୁଲିର ନାମ : -

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।

ଫୁଲର ଗୁଣିତି : -

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।

କୁଣ୍ଡଳର ଗୁଣିତି : -

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଏହାର ପଦମ୍ବା ଅଛି ।





તા-૨૪-૦૨-૨૦૨૩, આંતર
રાષ્ટ્રીય મિલેટ વર્ષ ૨૦૨૩ની
ઉજવણીના ભાગથ્રપે હોમ
સાયન્સ વિભાગ દ્વારા
ધાન્યો પ્રત્યેની જાગૃતિ તથા
તેમાંથી મળતા પોષકતત્ત્વો,
તેનું આરોગ્ય માટેનું મહત્વ
દશાવતાર વિધાયીનીઓ દ્વારા
પ્રેરણ.

12:05 pm //





100 Child Care
Centre
Mysore







બોર્ડિંગ

અનુભૂતિ ક્રમાંકાંગે





वसुधीवृ

कुटुम्बकम्

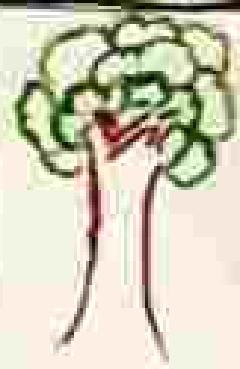
CITY



- निवास के लिए जल
पर्याप्त होना।
- जल की सुविधा
में अधिक विकास
करना।

- जल की विभिन्न जल
संस्करणों की उपलब्धि
कराना।

- जल की प्रदूषक
संस्करणों को
खुल्ला दर्जना।



जल का सहारा है देश की,
जहाँ वी इस वहाँ में बढ़ती है।

जल के सुखों की जल
जल की जल की जल की
अपनी जल की जल की

Clean and green water
is precious Scars.

Pure water keeps
environment clean from
the dirty germs.

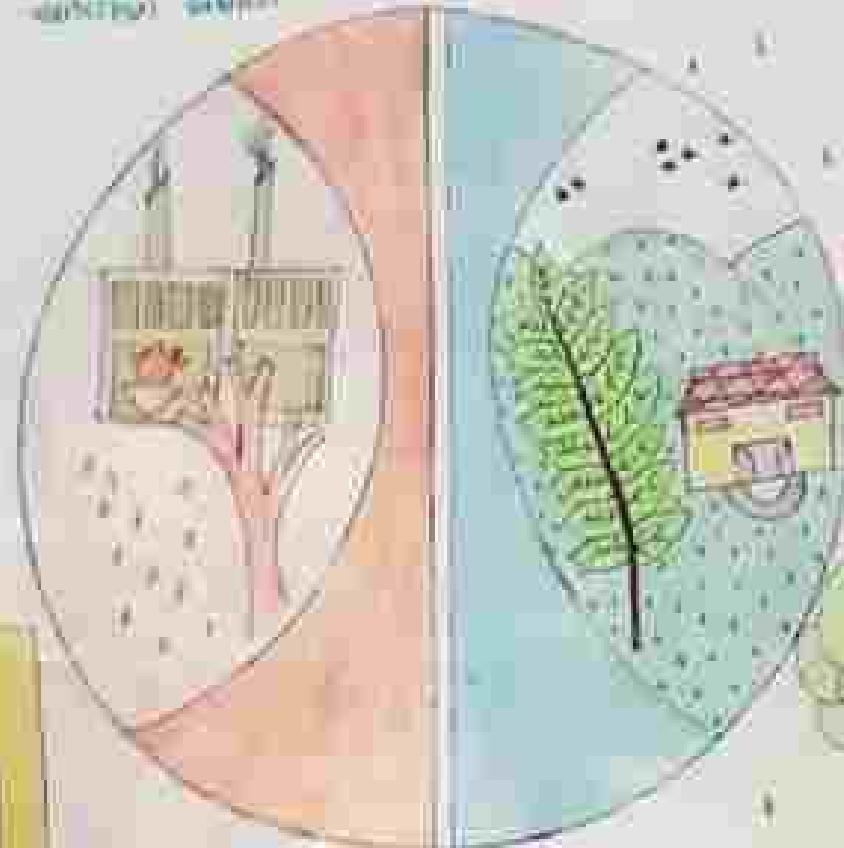
Make Every
Day

Environment
Day.

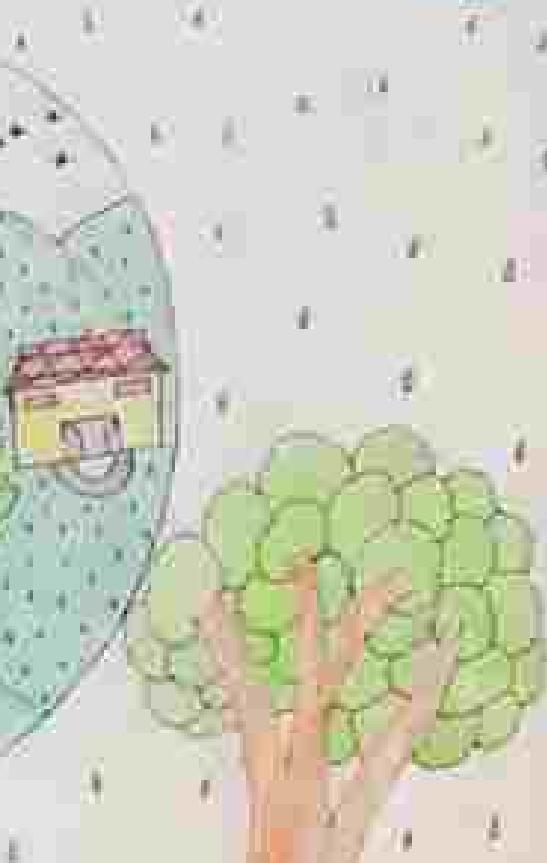
गणी चारी

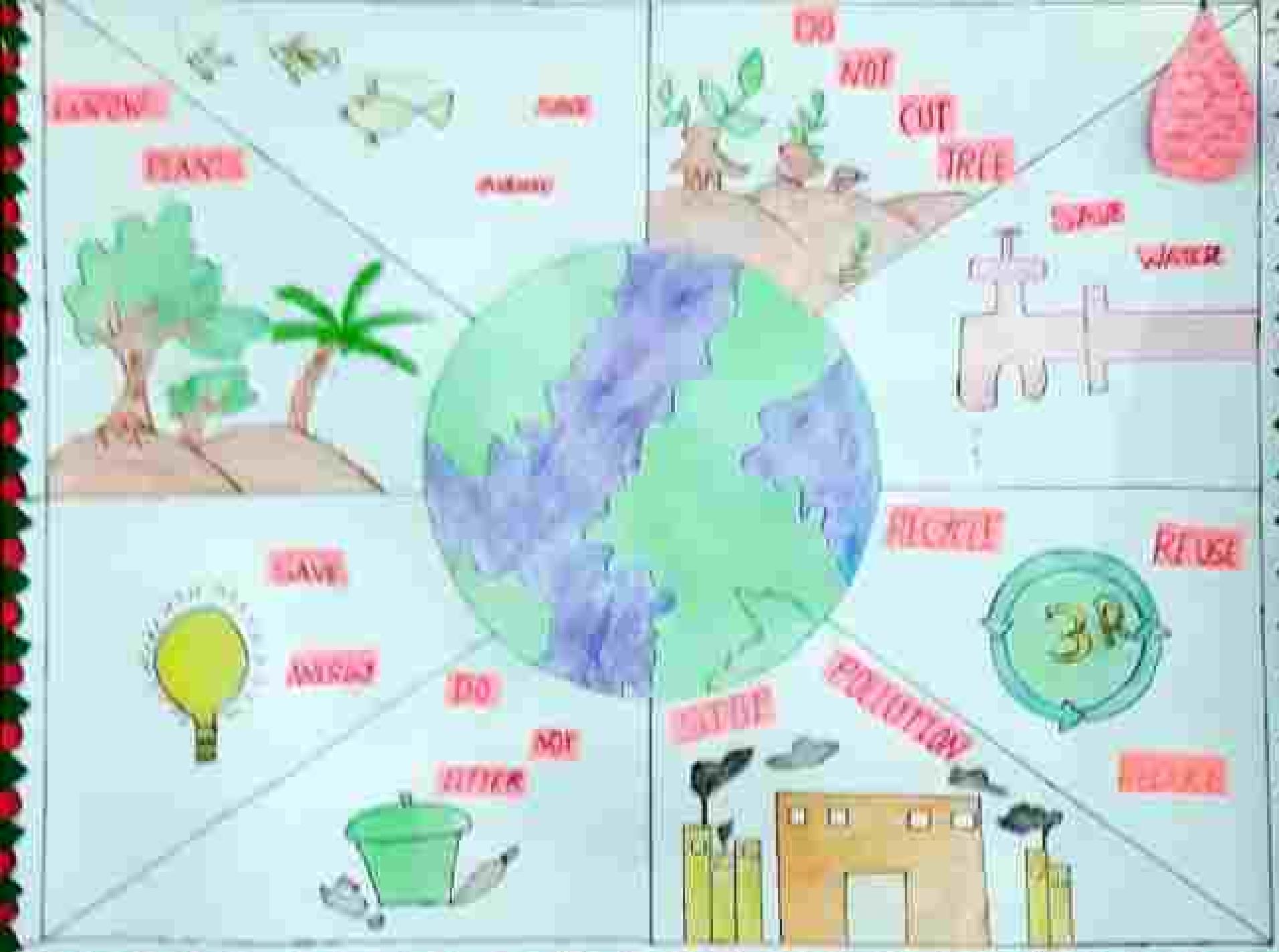
गणी चारी

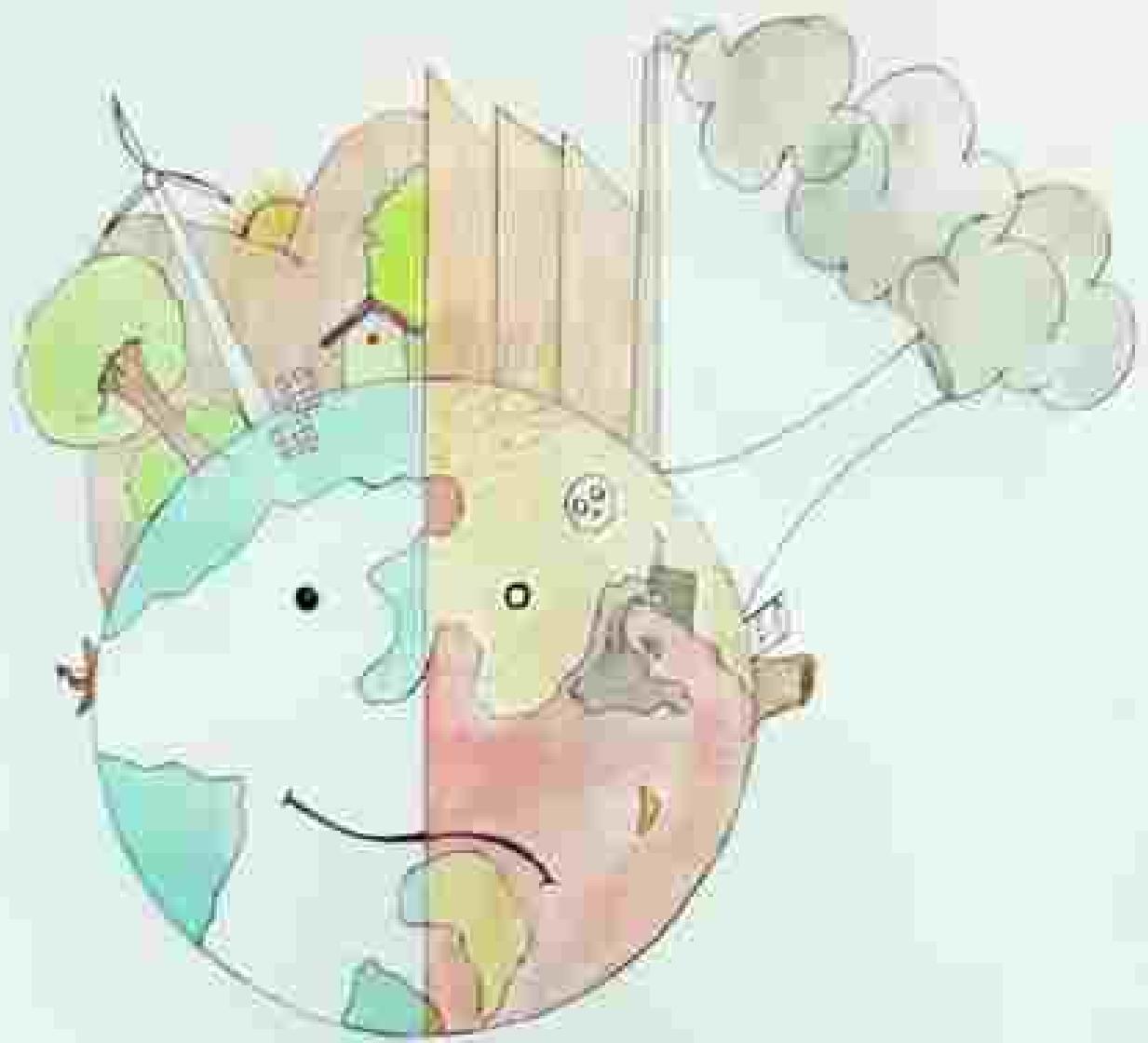
गणी चारी



- पर्यावरण बचाव
- जल संग्रह बचाव
- वनों का संरक्षण
- गैज़ा गैस का कम करें

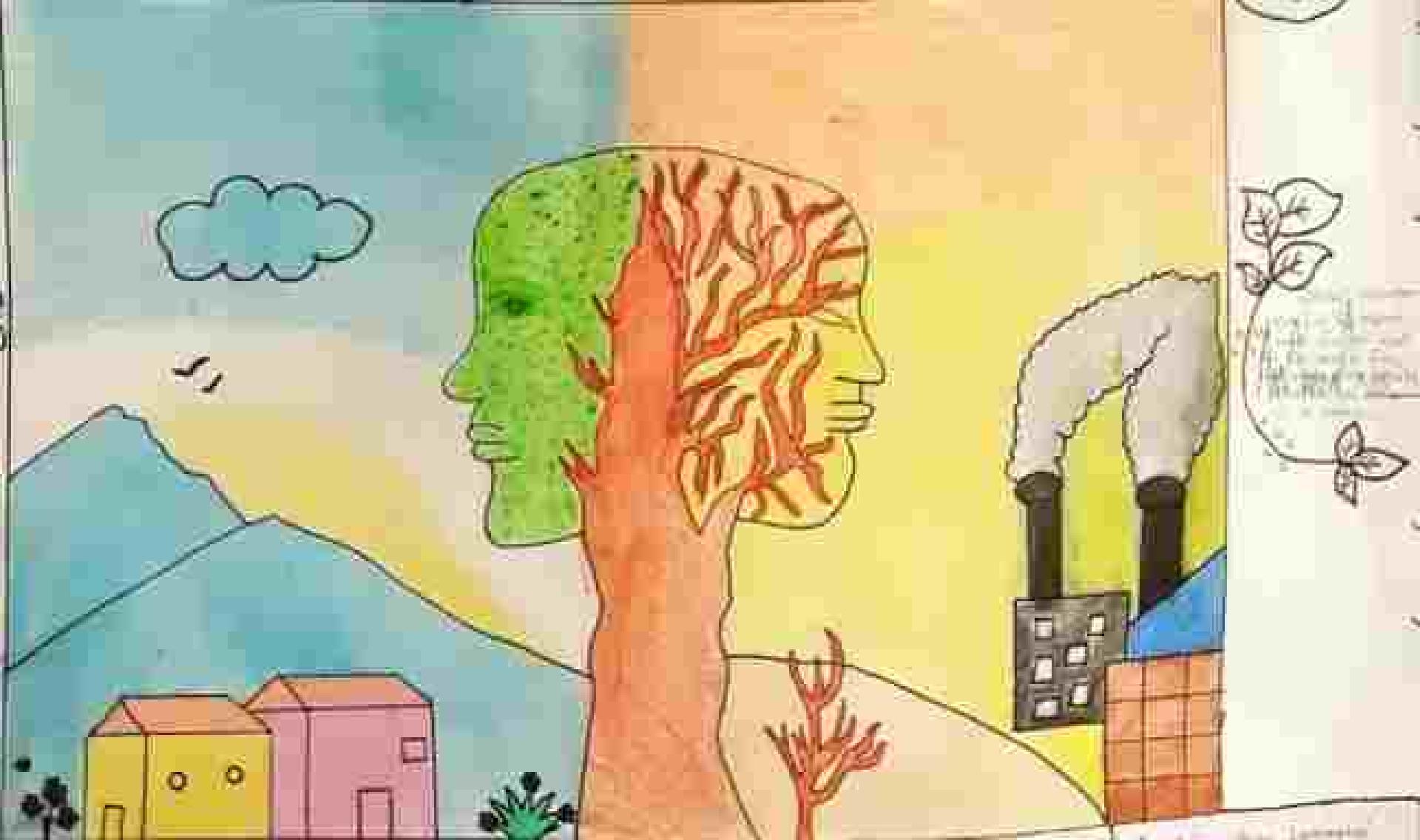






Our friend lives in
Alcatraz
place here is

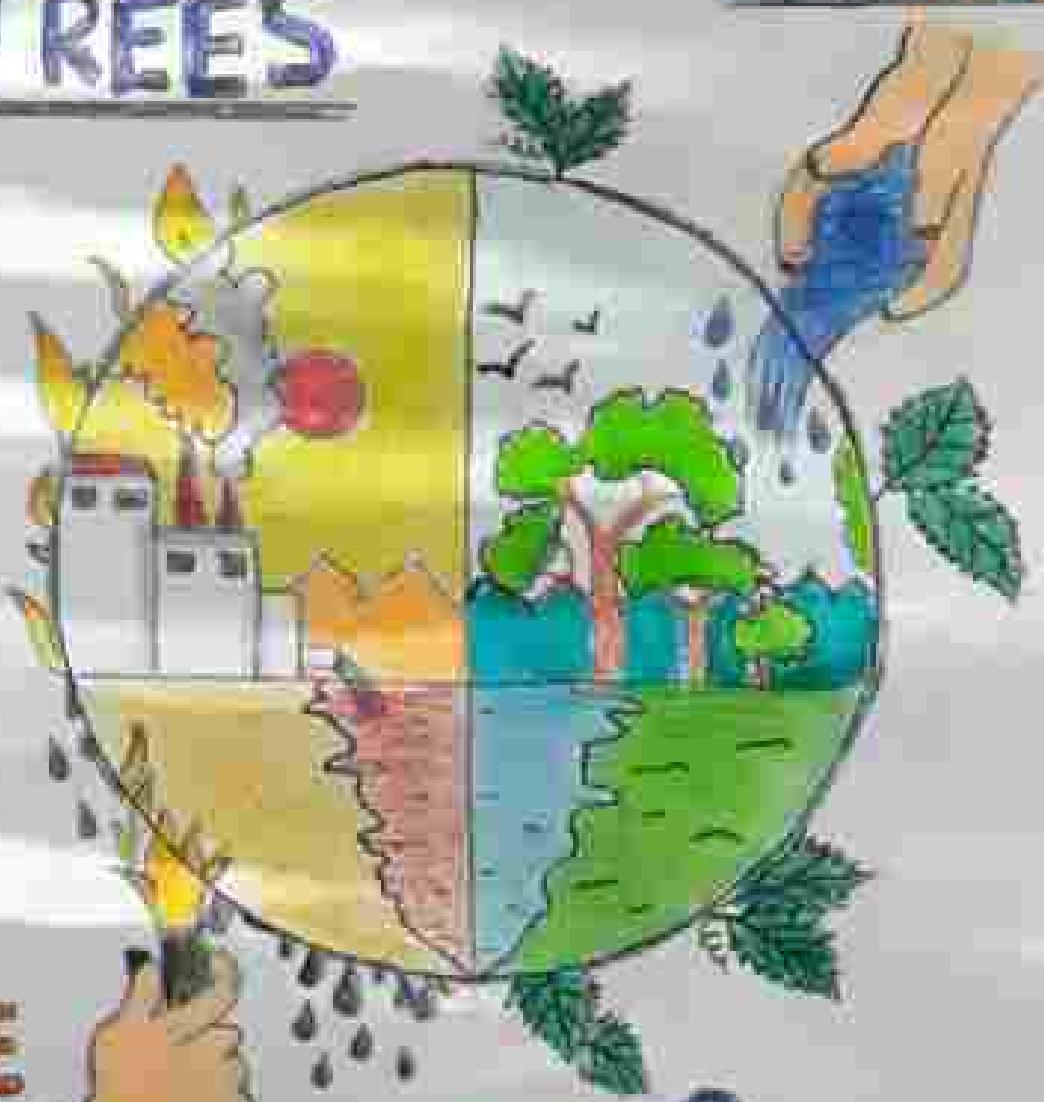
San Fran
California
USA



DON'T CUT
TREES

SAVE

WATER



SAVE

ANIMALS

STOP

POLLUTION



© 2010 by Anna Packer

Environment and Pollution





HAPPY EARTH VS SAD EARTH





三、认识
1. 地球的形状
2. 地球的运动

SAVE
TREE

SAVE
WATER

GROW
PLANTS

SAVE
THE
PLANET



SAVE TREES

SAVE EARTH



11 JULY

CONTROLLING
POPULATION



Summer of Economics

Macroeconomics
Microeconomics
International Economics
Financial Markets









Lecture Population
Department of Economics
University of Hyderabad

World Population Day

Population of India





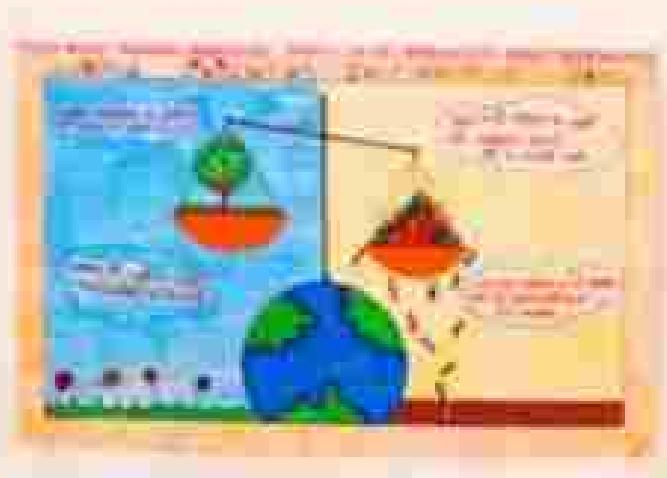
World Population

Department of Education



Population Policy





**A PROJECT REPORT
ON
FARMERS SATISFACTION LEVEL**

Submitted by:

Maya J. Mori

Kajal K. Odedra

Under the guidance of:

Prof. Nimisha Pandit

Prof. Miral Vadher

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Dr. Bharatsinh J. Dodiya

Head of Department

**GURUKUL MAHILA ARTS AND COMMERCE
COLLEGE**

2022-23

A PROJECT REPORT
ON

Fast food survey

Submitted by:

Gohel Tisha

Jungi komal

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2022-23

A PROJECT REPORT
ON
FINANCIAL LITERACY (VILLAGE AREA)

Submitted by,
Khunti khushi maldebhai
Keshvala iltu rambhai

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2022-23

PROJECT REPORT
ON
PERCEPTION OF PEOPLE TOWARDS MOBILE BANKING

Submitted by:
Madhvi H Purohit
Vishuti A Bapodra

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Prof. Miral Vadher

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GURUKUL MAHILA ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE

2022-23

Foundations of **Financial Literacy**



Gadhavana Madhavi &
Gausvami Kinjal

**A PROJECT REPORT
ON
FINANCIAL LITERACY**

Submitted by

Gadhavana Madhavi Ratilal &

Gausvami Kinjal Amarjati

Under the guidance of

Nimisha Pandit And

Mital Vadher

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2022-23

A PROJECT REPORT
ON
IMPACT OF RURAL BANKING
(REGIONAL RURAL BANKING)

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Geeta P Godhaniya

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2022-23

A PROJECT REPORT
ON
RATIO ANALYSIS

Submitted by:

karavadasa vibhuti
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A PROJECT REPORT
ON
"PARENT'S EXPECTATIONS AND
ACADEMIC PRESSURE"

Submitted by:

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Sakshi D. Joshi

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2022-23

PROJECT REPORT

ON

Impact of demonetization

Submitted by:

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Lancy R. Gorayath

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Hemalata patil

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A PROJECT REPORT
ON
"COMMONWEALTH GAMES SCAM IN INDIA - 2018"

Submitted by:
Thanku Jami
Shivam Mittal

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Prof. Nitasha Pandit

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GURUKUL MAHILA ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE

2022-23

**A PROJECT REPORT
ON
Working culture**

Submitted by:

Anjali vaghela

Archana Panjari

Under the guidance of:

Nimisha pandit

Miral bhogesara

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE



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GURUKUL MAHILA ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE

2022-23

Research Project
On
ANALYZING AND COMPARISON OF TRAINING IN DIFFERENT SECTORS

Project Report
Submitted in faculty of commerce
By
Taru Ghadlys
Neha kotecha
Under the guidance of
Prof. Nimisha panda
Prof. Miral Vaidharni
(faculty, department of commerce)



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Dr. Bharatsinh J. Dodiyas

Head of Department

GURUKUL MAHILA ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE

Affiliated by Narmi Mehta University, Junagadh

Porbandar – 360576

January 2023

**A PROJECT REPORT
ON
"IMPACT OF INFLATION ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR"**

Submitted by:

**PoojaBokhriya
Vibhuti Bhogayata**

Under the guidance of:

**Prof. Nimisha Pandit
Prof. Miral Bhogesara**

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**Dr. Bharatsinh J. Dodiya
(Head of Department)**

**GURUKUL MAHILA ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE
2022-23**