Criteria II

KEY INDICATOR 2.5-

Metric No. 2.5.1

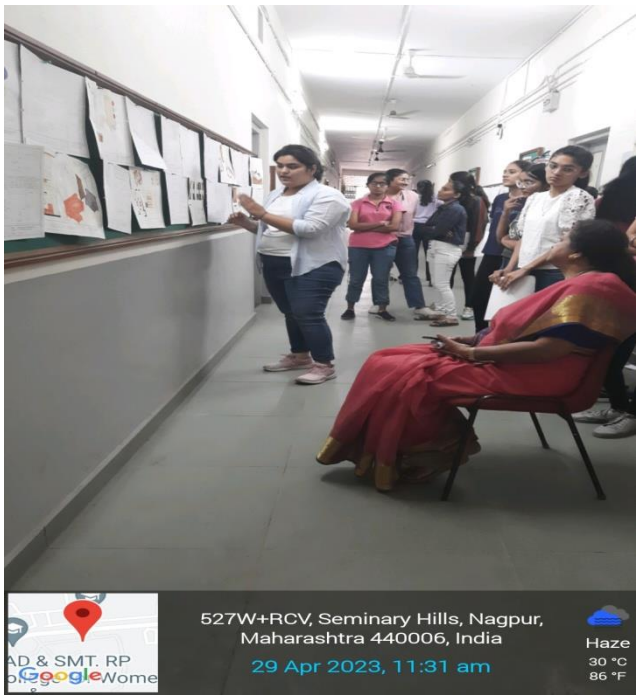
Internal Assessment Methods

Key Indicator 2.5- Evaluation Process and Reforms

C – 2
KI – 2.5
M – 2.5.1


527W+RCV, Seminary Hills, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440006, India
29 Apr 2023, 11:32 am
Haze
30 °C
86 °F


Hall of Pride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Haze
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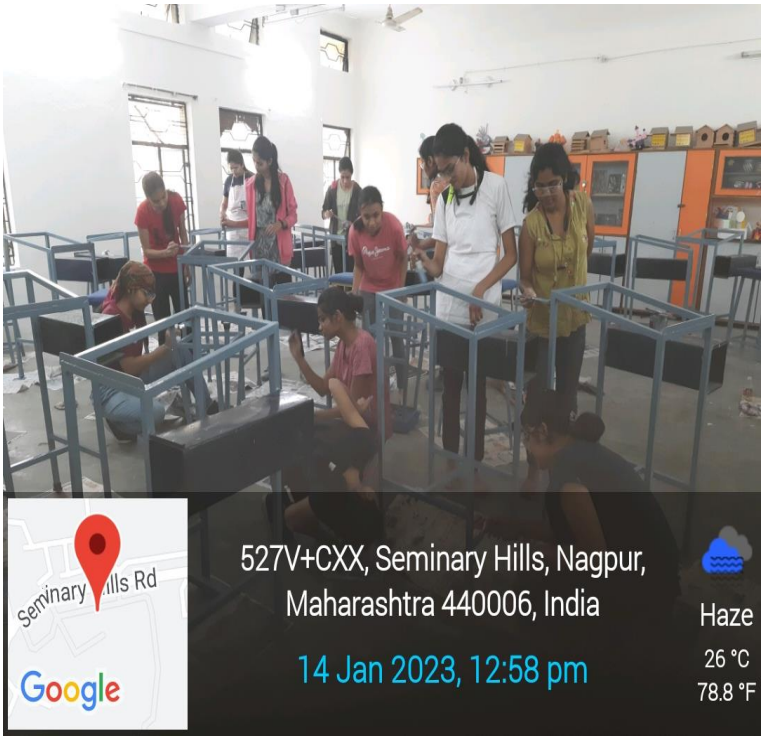
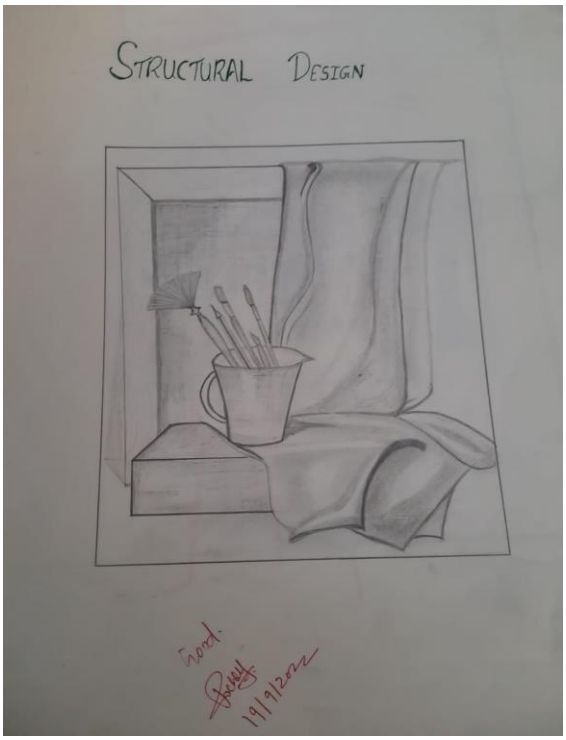
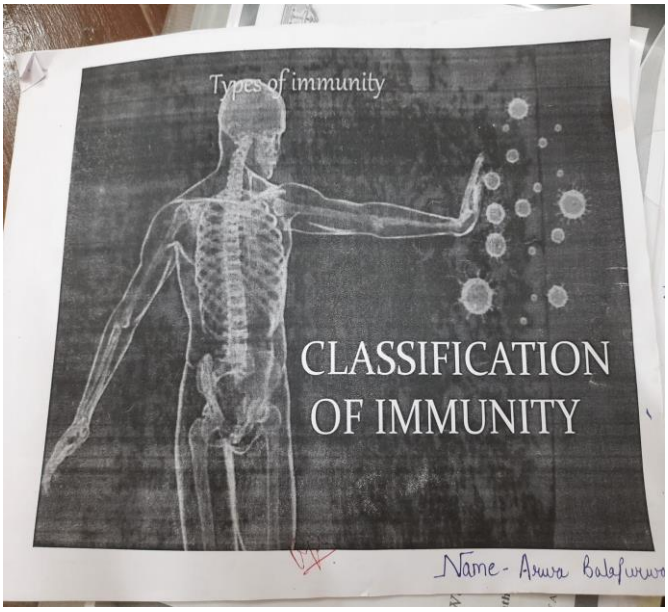
C – 2
KI – 2.5
M – 2.5.1







Assignment Presentation

C – 2
KI – 2.5
M – 2.5.1

NAME: Sneha Agrawal

STD: B.Hsc. (2nd Year Sem-3) DIV: ROLL NO:

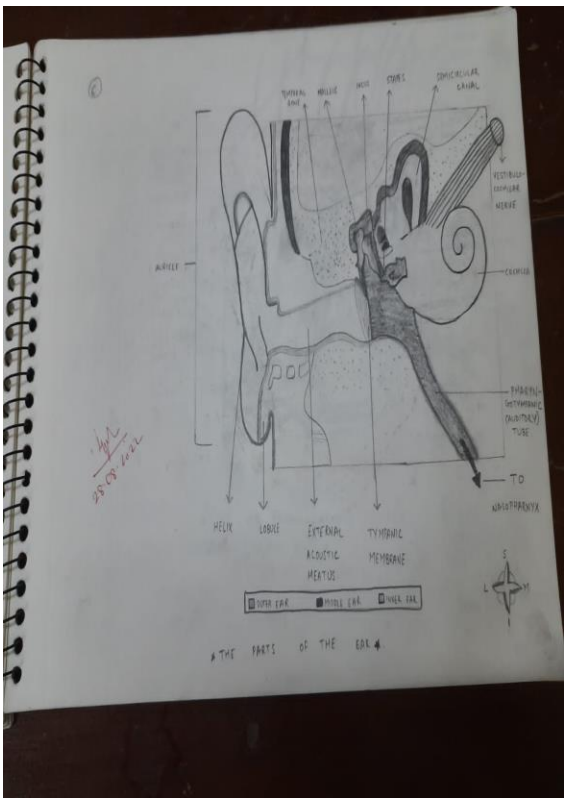
SCHOOL / COLLEGE: L.A.D. College, Seminary Hills, Nagpur.

YOUVA

INDEX

SR NO.	DATE	TITLE	MARKS	SIGNATURE / REMARK
1.		Animal Cell.		
2.		Different types of tissues		
3.		Nerve fibre		
4.		Types of glial cells.		
5.		Types of connective tissues		
6.		Granulocytes and Agranulocytes.		
7.		Bone		
8.		Types of joints		
9.		Various types of Synovial Joints		
10.		Origin of Lymph Capillary.		
11.		Section of the Eye.		
12.		Parts of the Ear.		
13.		Skin showing the main structures in the Dermis.		
14.		The sense of smell.		
15.		Structure of Taste Buds.		
16.		Central Nervous System.		

25.07.2022



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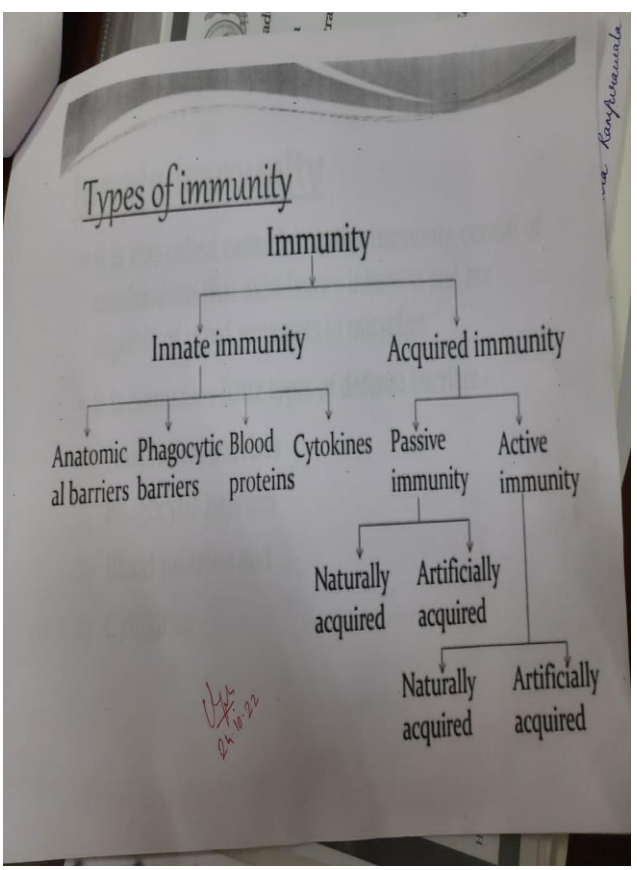

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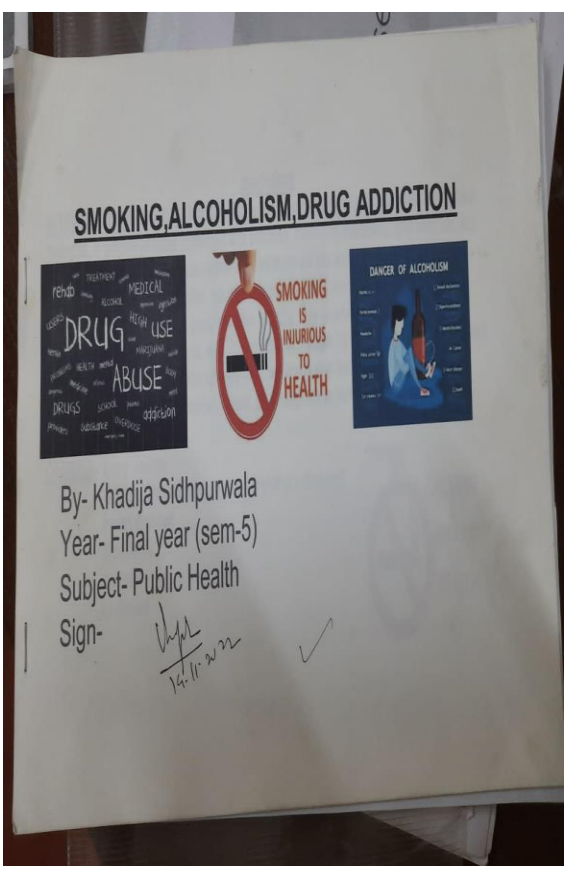


Introduction

Resistance: Ability to ward off disease.

- Nonspecific Resistance: Defenses that protect against *all* pathogens.
- Specific Resistance: Protection against *specific* pathogens.

Susceptibility: Vulnerability or lack of resistance.

14-11-22

Protection Against Invading Pathogens

1. First Line of Defense:

- Non-specific natural barriers which restrict entry of pathogen.
- Examples: Skin and mucous membranes.

2. Second Line of Defense:

- Innate non-specific immune defenses provide rapid local response to pathogen after it has entered host.
- Examples: Fever, phagocytes (macrophages and neutrophils), inflammation, and interferon.

3. Third line of defense:

- Antigen-specific immune responses, specifically target and attack invaders that get past first two lines of defense.
- Examples: Antibodies and lymphocytes.

14-11-22

8

DINING ROOM ARRANGEMENT

GOOD

Here, the tables are arranged properly in a systematic manner it is giving a smoothing effect.

BAD

In this picture the table are not arranged in a systematic manner it does not gives a smoothing effect.

Name - Husaina Sidhpurwala
B.H.Sc (H.Sc)
3rd yr Sem 6

VACCINES

~Husaina Sidhpurwala

VACCINES

- Vaccines are parts of a pathogen or whole organisms that can be given to human or animals by mouth or by injection to stimulate the immune system against infection by those pathogens.

14.11.22

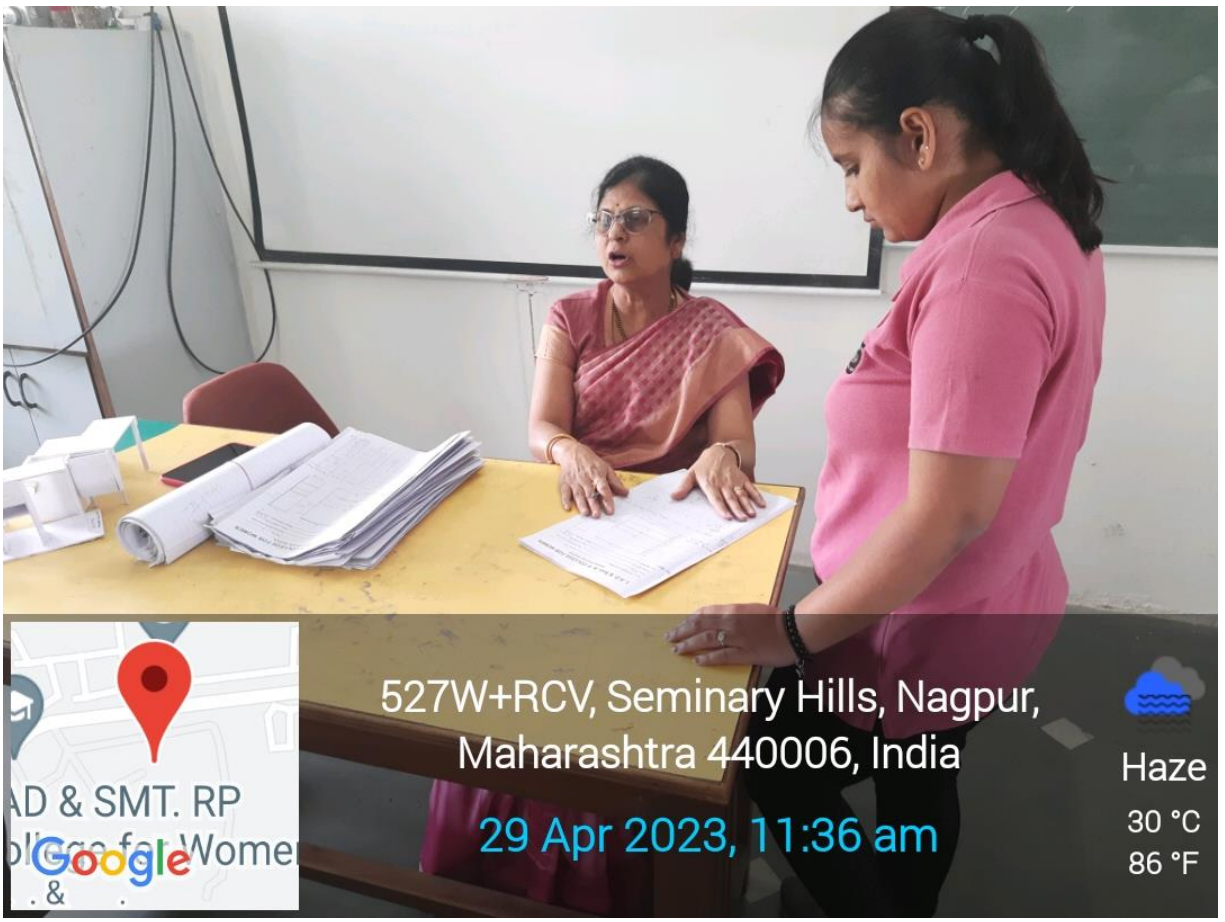
HOW VACCINE WORKS?

- When foreign invaders such as bacteria or viruses enter the body, immune cells respond by producing antibodies. These antibodies fight the invader known as an antigen and protect against further infection.
- The first time the body faces a particular invader, it can take several days to ramp up this antibody response.
- That's where vaccines come in. Vaccines are made of dead or weakened antigens. They can't cause an infection, but the immune system still sees them as an enemy and produces antibodies in response. After the threat has passed, many of the antibodies will break down, but immune cells called memory cells remain in the body.
- When the body encounters that antigen again, the memory cells produce antibodies fast and strike down the invader before it's too late.

CLASSIFICATION OF VACCINES

1. SUBUNIT VACCINES
2. ATTENUATED VACCINES
3. INACTIVATED (KILLED) VACCINES
4. DNA BASED VACCINES

PPT Presentation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29 Apr 2023, 11:36 am
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pepsi
SMV BEVERAGES PVT. LTD.
GPS Map Camera
Bhagi Mahari, Maharashtra, India
CV47+2WP, Bhagi Mahari, Maharashtra 441107, India
Lat 21.405149°
Long 78.864635°
23/03/23 01:10 PM GMT +05:30
Google

Study Tour

Cake Fair

POOJA MUKUND PATHAK

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Date: 2023.12.15 13:46:49 +05'30'