



Attributes of history

Time, place, society and individuals are the four main attributes of history. It's only when these four come together that history is made.

Attribute values that are no longer active (or valid) for historical reference. These attributes might be used in comparison or matching depending on your configuration.

Graduate Attributes in B.A. History (Honours)

B.A. Honours in History programme (under CBCS), has a balanced course content adequately covering the evolution of human civilization from time immemorial to recent times. Though there are four papers on Indian History, students have sufficient exposure to the Far East, the U.S.A. and the Modern West. On completion of the course, students are expected to have acquired the skills of critical thinking, rational enquiry, effective communication and exploring the relationship between the past, present while remaining sensitive to the larger historiographical debates that are important in the study of human societies. The attributes expected from the graduates of B.A. Honours in History are:

- 1) Knowledge of multiple perspectives through which significant developments in the history of the Indian subcontinent from earliest times up to the period after independence.
- 2) Familiarity with the significant patterns of development in certain parts of the modern and early modern world as well as certain non-Indian ancient societies.



- 3) Ability to carefully read a complex historical narrative, evaluate its deployment of evidence, and understand its argument as well as critically analyse the same
- 4) Ability to identify patterns of change and continuity with regards to issues of contemporary significance over long durations as well as across diverse ecocultural zones
- 5) Greater ability to distinguish between that which is historical that is time place context driven, hence changeable and challengeable - from that which is not.
- 6) Sensitivity to gender and social inequities as well as acquaintance with the historical trajectories of these issues.
- 7) Greater respect for basic human values and ideals of equality, freedom, respect for diversity, and other constitutional values.
- 8) Skill of picking up disparate sets of information from varied sources and weaving them into a coherent argument with a view to reveal identifiable patterns of development.
- 9) Capability to assume leadership roles and apply the above-mentioned analytical abilities in various other non-familiar contexts.
- 10) Possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures so as to effectively engage in a multi-cultural society and interact with diverse groups.

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Attribute of Sociology



1) Attribute of Sociology

Independent Social Science. ...
Social Science. ...
Ethically Unbiased. ...
Abstract Science. ...
Generalizing Science. ...
General Science.

2) Sociological attributes for a person

Strong Critical Thinking Skills. Curiosity and Interest in Society. Interpersonal Intelligence. Intrapersonal Intelligence.

3) Attributes for society

Society is defined as 'a group of people who live in a definable community and share the same culture'. Society is often the cornerstone of many sociologists' research. The main characteristics of society are **shared norms, values, and beliefs**

4) Attributes for social class

The term "social class" refers to people who possess similar status based on characteristics such as **education, wealth, work, income, family, race, and ethnicity**

5) Attributes for social research

Social research involves a process of **ensuring effective data collection, reporting, and presentation of the methodology, data, and findings**. Social researchers can choose from different methods and techniques for their studies. Social research is not only based on primary data, but secondary data are also useful

6). Attributes for culture

There are five key cultural characteristics that are shared by human societies. These are that culture is **learned, shared, symbolic, integrated, and dynamic**. Culture is not thought to be innate or inherited. Rather, people learn culture as it is shared by others around them

7) Attributes For social interaction

Social interactions can also be characterized by their **direction** (solidary, antagonistic, mixed), **intensity**, **extension**, **duration**, or **organization**. All interactions manifest these characteristics to one degree or another and in various combinations.

8) Attribute of social environment

The social environment, social context, sociocultural context or milieu refers to the **immediate physical and social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops**. It includes the culture that the individual was educated or lives in, and the people and institutions with whom they interact.



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Attributes in Economics

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The three main economic attributes are:

- Financial Policies
- Gross Domestic Production (GDP),
- Inflation
- Interest Rates.


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Department of English**

Attributes of English Language & Literature

- Language is systemic
- Language is symbolic
- Language is systematic
- Language is social
- Language is arbitrary
- Language is cultural
- Language is dynamic

pdh

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Attributes in Geography



Common attributes of geographic features include name, type, location, size, shape, elevation, and population. Other attributes may include historical significance, land use, climate data, topography, and/or soil type.

Physical Properties of Soil

Colour, texture, structure, porosity, density, temperature, and air are all physical Properties of Soil. Soil colours vary greatly from place to place and indicate properties such as organic matter, water, and redox conditions. The types of soil particles and their arrangement influence soil texture, structure, porosity, and density.

1. Soil Texture

The proportion of sand, silt, and clay-sized particles that make up the mineral fraction of the soil (such as loam, sandy loam, or clay) is referred to as soil texture. Sand and silt are unimportant to the soil because they contribute nothing to the soil's ability to restore water and nutrients. Clay is an active component of soil texture because of its small size and large surface area per unit mass, and it aids in the storage of water and ions. The texture of soil can tell you how much water it can hold, how quickly water moves through it, and how workable and fertile it is.

2. Water Absorption

Because of its porosity, soil can absorb water. The capacity of different soil types to hold water varies. Sand absorbs significantly less water than clay. Sandy soil has a lower water-holding capacity than clay and loamy soil. Clay soil is more water-retaining than sandy soil.

3. Soil Colour

The colour of soil varies depending on whether it contains oxidised or ferric iron compounds (brown, yellow, or red). The darker the colour of the soil, the higher the organic content. The presence of iron oxide causes the soil to be red, and the soil to be black is rich in minerals and humus.

4. Porosity

Porosity refers to the space between particles in the soil.

Pores aid in the retention of air, water, and microorganisms.

Porous soil is soil that has a large pore.



Because sandy soil has half the porosity of clay soil, clay soil has a higher water or air-holding capacity than sandy soil.

More porosity means more capacity to hold water or air.

5. Soil Permeability

Permeability refers to the rate at which moisture or air passes through the soil. Water flows easily through sandy soil but not clay soil; thus, sandy soil is more permeable than clay soil. The soil with the most pores is the least permeable.

Read about: Important Mountain Passes in India

Chemical Properties of Soil

The chemical properties of soil are determined by the presence of various minerals, organic matter, and nutrients. These components interact with each other and with the surrounding environment to affect soil pH, nutrient availability, and the chemical reactions that occur within the soil. Soil pH is a measure of soil acidity or alkalinity and is an important factor in determining which plants can grow in a given soil. Soil pH is influenced by the presence of minerals, organic matter, and the activities of soil organisms.

pH is determined by the relative concentration of hydrogen(H^+) ions. Acidity increases as H^+ concentration increases and pH values decrease.

If the pH of the soil is less than 6.5, it is said to be acidic.

If the pH of the soil exceeds 7, it is considered alkaline.

Plants receive the most nutrients when the pH of the soil is between 6.5 and 7.

Podzol and Forest Soil from the Taiga region are examples of acidic soil, with pH values ranging from 3 to 5.

Biological Properties of Soil

Many organisms and microorganisms live in the soil and help to enrich the air, water, and humus. The presence of bacteria in soil indicates the soil's neutrality. The presence of fungi in the soil indicates that the soil is acidic.


Soil is a dynamic and complex environment that supports a diverse array of living organisms, including bacteria, fungi, insects, worms, and small mammals. These organisms play important roles in soil health and fertility by breaking down organic matter and releasing nutrients that are essential for plant growth.




Additionally, they create channels and burrows that allow for water and air movement through the soil. This increased porosity improves soil structure and aeration, which benefits root growth and overall plant health. Soil microorganisms also play a crucial role in maintaining soil fertility by converting nitrogen from the air into a form that plants can use, known as nitrogen fixation. The Biological Properties of Soil are also influenced by human activities, such as land use changes and the application of fertilizers and pesticides, which can affect soil biodiversity and ecological balance.

Characteristics of Soil

Soils are typically classified into six types based on their chemical composition, which determines how water and nutrients are retained and which crops grow best in them. Soil composition can be sand, clay, loam, chalk, peat, or silt-based, and many soil systems will have patches with higher concentrations of one component than another. Let us break down each soil type into its key features and characteristics, as well as how this translates in an agricultural context.... Read more at: <https://www.studyiq.com/articles/properties-of-soil/>


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Attributes in Resource Geography:

Resource must possess two important properties: (a) Function ability, and (b) Utility. To define anything or substance as resource, one must critically examine whether it has the property of both utility or function ability. The presence of both utility and function ability is mandatory for resource creation.

A resource attribute describes some characteristics of a resource. If the resource represents a host machine, its attributes would identify such information as the host name, size of its physical memory, machine type, and so on.

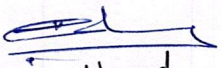
There are two types of resource attributes – persistent attributes and dynamic attributes.


Persistent attributes

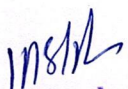
The attributes of a host machine that were mentioned above (host name, size of physical memory, and machine type) are examples of persistent attributes – they describe enduring characteristics of a resource. Although you can change the host name or increase the size of its physical memory, these characteristics are in general stable and unchanging.

Dynamic attributes

Dynamic attributes represent changing characteristics of the resource. Dynamic attributes of a host resource, for example, would identify such things as the average number of processes that are waiting in the run queue, processor idle time, the number of users currently logged on, and so on.


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Attributes in oceanography:

Physical oceanography studies the ocean's physical attributes including temperature-salinity structure, mixing, surface waves, internal waves, surface tides, internal tides, and currents. The following are central topics investigated by physical oceanography.

METHODS We used the complete set of variables from the 2013 World Ocean Atlas data set, version 2 (Locarnini et al., 2013; Zweng et al., 2013; Garcia et al., 2014a, 2014b) as our source of physical and chemical environmental data for defining the ocean mesh and subsequently modeling the ecological marine units. The WOA data set is a compendium of data from a variety of ocean research and monitoring programs over the past five decades. It is an authoritative 57-year climatology that contains over 52 million points, hereafter referred to as the ocean mesh. Each point is attributed with values for temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, nitrate, phosphate, and silicate, and all WOA values are corrected for the effect of pressure on each variable. The WOA has a horizontal spatial resolution of $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ for temperature and salinity, and $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ for oxygen, nitrate, phosphate, and silicate. In the vertical dimension, points are located at variable depth intervals, ranging from 5 m increments near the surface to 100 m increments at depth. A total of 102 depth zones extend to 5,500 m. The depth intervals are as follows: 5 m (from 0 m to 100 m), 25 m (from 100 m to 500 m), 50 m (from 500 m to 2,000 m), and 100 m (from 2,000 m to 5,500 m). The deepest points for which data are available do not necessarily represent the actual depth of the water column because the 5,500 m lower limit of the WOA data is approximately half of the maximum depth of the ocean (Jamieson, 2011). However, the 5,500 m lower limit does substantially exceed the mean depth (3,682.2 m) FIGURE 1. Traditional oceanographic notions of vertical zonation in the ocean. Modified from Pinet (2009). 94 Oceanography | Vol.30, No.1 of the ocean as reported in the review by Charette and Smith (2010). The WOA data are water-column variables, but seafloor geomorphology may also be significant in influencing both these variables and species ecology. The first global digital map of seafloor geomorphic features is now available (Harris et al., 2014). Temporally, the WOA archive is available in seasonal, annual, and decadal resolutions. Seasonal data are not available for all points in



the mesh, many of which may not have been visited regularly over the 57-year period. Moreover, data from polar regions, typically collected only during warmer summer months when access to ice-bound regions is easier, may under-report true salinity values. Decadal values of the WOA represent the average of the annual mean values for the parameters, themselves derived from the seasonal data. We used the 57-year record of the parameters, which are provided in the WOA database as archival means, derived from the decadal averages. The modeled EMUs therefore represent average distributions of the volumetric regions over the past 57 years. We constructed an ocean point mesh as a 3D spatial data structure that holds the WOA data in its highest available spatial resolution of $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ ($\sim 27 \text{ km} \times 27 \text{ km}$ at the equator) in the horizontal dimension. While the temperature and salinity data are available at this resolution, the other four variables (dissolved oxygen, nitrate, phosphate, and silicate) have a coarser native resolution ($1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$) and were therefore downsampled to the $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ resolution to reconcile all data to a common working horizontal resolution. This downsampling was accomplished by subdividing the $1^{\circ} \times 1^{\circ}$ by depth-interval rectangular box cuboid into sixteen $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ by depth-interval cuboids and assigning the original attribute values of the parent cuboid's centroid to the center points of all of the $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ subdivisions. In this piecewise-constant re-meshing, we assume that the attributes of the parent cuboid are uniform throughout the cuboid's volume. This is similar to the universal assumption in vector-based GIS that the attributes of a vector polygon are uniform throughout the polygon's extent. Statistical and nonstatistical downscaling of coarser-resolution data such as global climate model (GCM) data to finer-resolution data is a common practice in global change modeling (Hall, 2014), and it is also the basis for pansharping of multiresolution imagery (Vivone et al., 2015). The data matrix can be conceptualized as columnar stacks of cells whose centroids define the point mesh (Figure 2). In areas where the deepest (5,500 m) WOA data points did not reach the seafloor, the bottom of the mesh was simply extended downward to the seafloor for visualization, without interpolating additional data points. The mesh spacing matched the WOA data matrix and allowed for the structuring and symbolization of data as columnar volumes (or other shapes) that can be queried by ranges of values, and can be spatially analyzed via proximity algorithms and multivariate statistical clustering. We first constructed an "empty" ocean mesh using the 52,487,233 WOA point locations, and then attached the WOA attribute data to those points. The water column was bounded at the top by the sea surface, and



at the bottom by the seafloor, as defined in the geomorphic map of Harris et al. (2014). The set of cells intersecting or nearest to the global shoreline (or ice masses) defined the horizontal extent of the water column. We statistically clustered the points in the mesh in order to identify environmentally distinct regions in the water column. The clustering was blind to both the depth of the point and the thickness of the depth interval at that point's vertical position in the water column. The "big data" nature of the clustering of the entire ocean volume required sophisticated spatial data processing and functionality. The clustering was implemented using SAS software (©2015 SAS Institute Inc; SAS and all other SAS Institute Inc. product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). The ArcGIS platform was utilized for subsequent geospatial assessment and visualization of


FIGURE 2. A vertical column of the ocean mesh framework (illustrative and not to scale), produced from World Ocean Atlas 2013 data extracted into a set of 52,487,233 points at $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ} \times \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ ($\sim 27 \text{ km} \times 27 \text{ km}$ at the equator) horizontal resolution and variable depth z ranging from 5 m intervals near the surface to 100 m intervals near the deep seafloor. After constructing the mesh, points were attributed with 57-year average values for temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, nitrate, phosphate, and silicate. Oceanography | March 2017 95 the clusters. We utilized a k-means clustering algorithm to identify the physical and chemical structure of the water column. The k-means algorithm determines k centroids in the data and clusters points by assigning them to the nearest centroid. Of hundreds of clustering algorithms available, the k-means approach is the most widely used due to its simplicity, versatility, extensibility, data handling ability, and generally robust performance (Jain, 2010), although it is sensitive to initial placement of cluster centers (Celebi et al., 2013). While concurrent implementation and integration of complementary clustering approaches has been advocated for ocean partitioning (Oliver et al., 2004; Reygondeau et al., 2017), this multialgorithm approach was outside the scope of our globally comprehensive and data intensive analysis. Our statistical approach was prototyped on a subset (97,329 points) of the global point mesh representing the ocean volume off the US West Coast out to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The successful identification of known hydrographic features (e.g., the Mendocino Ridge and Fracture Zone off the northern California coast) in the prototype exercise provided initial assurances that the clustering approach would be sensitive to environmental gradients, and that scaling up to global clustering was warranted. We therefore implemented the



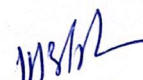
clustering globally on all cells (>52 million points), with all variables included. All the WOA variables were standardized to a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one to establish a common basis for comparison between variables of disparate units and value ranges and to promote relative equal weightings of the inputs to the clustering (Milligan and Cooper, 1988). After standardization, a Pearson's correlation analysis of the six inputs was implemented to identify colinearity among variables. To determine the optimal number of clusters that would best represent the collective variation in the input data, clustering of all the WOA points with all six variables was executed in repeated sequential runs, where the number of clusters produced was incremented by one with each run, starting with two clusters, and ending with 100 clusters. The optimum cluster number was determined by inspection of the behavior of the pseudo F-statistic (Calinski and Harabasz, 1974; Milligan and Cooper, 1985) across the iterations. The pseudo-F statistic is the ratio of betweencluster variance to within-cluster variance. Larger values of pseudo-F indicate "tight" (i.e., low within-cluster variance) and "well separated" (i.e., high betweencluster variance) clusters. A plot of this statistic against the number of clusters should show local peaks of the pseudo-F value at potential cluster-number optima. We did not extend the clustering beyond 100 clusters because there was a clear overall decline in pseudo-F values as the number of clusters increased. Local peaks representing relatively high pseudo-F values were found at 17, 28, 37, and 50 clusters (Figure 3). We explored summary statistics and the horizontal and vertical spatial distributions at each of the four local peaks. At 37 clusters, a strong peak was observed prior to a relatively sustained decline in the pseudo-F curve (Figure 3), which we interpreted as a point where additional clustering is less likely to reduce the within-cluster variation. Thus, the 37-cluster solution was the basis for our partitioning of the water column, and resulted in the 37 EMUs described below. Following the depth-blind statistical clustering, basic descriptive statistics (mean, minimum, maximum, and standard deviation) were produced for the six deterministic parameters (temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, nitrate, phosphate, and silicate) for each EMU. The unit-middle depth for each EMU was also calculated as the median depth of all the points allocated into an EMU. We then labeled the clusters using the naming criteria (Table 2) of the Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Classification Standard (CMECS), a Federal Geographic Data Committee standard for the United States (FGDC, 2012). The CMECS labels for the EMUs begin with their depth zone assignments based on their median depths, followed by a concatenation of the CMECS descriptors for



temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen. The CMECS framework does not include FIGURE 3. A plot of the pseudo-F statistic (y axis) against the requested number of clusters (x axis) in successive iterations from 2 to 100 clusters, incremented by one for each successive iteration. The red vertical line at 37 clusters shows a strong peak prior to a relatively sustained decline in the curve of the pseudo-F statistic, which we interpret as a stopping-point where additional clustering does not significantly reduce within-cluster heterogeneity (Calinski and Harabasz, 1974; Milligan and Cooper, 1985). We therefore chose the 37-cluster solution to represent the number and distributions of global EMUs.


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Attributes in Agriculture Geography



Physical factors: Terrain, topography, climate, and soil. Institutional Factors: Land tenure, land tenancy, size of the landholdings, size of fields, and land reforms. Infrastructural factors: Irrigation, electricity, roads, credit and marketing, storage, facilities, crop insurance, and research.

Subsistence Farming: Essential Attributes, Characteristics

Subsistence farming is a type of farming in which nearly all of the crops or livestock raised are used to support the farmer and his or her family, with little, if any, surplus available for sale or trade.

Resource cultivating has been rehearsed by preindustrial agrarian people groups generally all through the world. A portion of these people migrated from one site to another when the dirt in every space became exhausted. Ranchers created an enormous abundance of specific items, which they exchanged for made things or sold for cash, as metropolitan focuses expanded, the rural result turned out to be more particular and business cultivation arose.

Essential Attributes of Traditional or Subsistence Farming

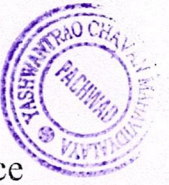
- **Land use:** Farms in the customary sense are commonly 1 to 3 hectares in size. The things produced by these little cultivating activities are for the most part used for family utilization. Business factors are eclipsed by the utilization of endurance contemplations.
- **Work:** Traditional cultivating utilizes a great deal of work per hectare. On means ranches, most family work is utilized. During the most active time of the year, customary ranchers might enlist some assistance. Ranch relatives can and do increase their pay by working off the homestead for a part of when times are slow.
- **Energy and transportation:** Livestock is the essential wellspring of energy in numerous countries, including Pakistan. They furrow the field, transport merchandise, and do handling errands, for example, sugar stick pulverizing. Most of the innovation used is fundamental and wasteful.



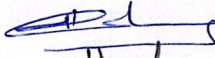
- **Proficiency and efficiency:** Low data sources, which are generally given by the rancher himself, portray resource cultivating or customary homesteads. Ranchers, for instance, don't buy seeds or cow compost fertilizer. By and large efficiency, yields per hectare, and creation per individual are poor.
- **Chance and reasonableness:** Traditional ranchers are financially mindful. They may be motivated to work on their degree of living. Change isn't loath to mean ranchers, yet proposed alterations should squeeze into their current cultivating strategies. Customary ranchers are presently genuinely ready to acknowledge gambles in their limited-scale cultivating tasks by utilizing current sources of info.
- **Profit and way of life:** Subsistence ranchers' pay and way of life are regularly below the destitution line. Freedom is simply deciding: The dynamic force of means ranchers is restricted. His freedom on the land and at home is seriously restricted.
- **Domesticated animals' job:** Traditional cultivating frameworks depend intensely on animals. Livestock protects ranch families in a one-of-a-kind way. Creatures are like investment accounts. Ranchers put their additional cash into them. At the point when they arrive at development, they can be sold or consumed in case of harvest disappointment or for different purposes like weddings. Resource ranchers have unbound admittance to meat, milk, and eggs, in addition to other things. Compost, gas, and stows away: In numerous LDCs, creature feces is an essential wellspring of manure and fuel. Creature skins and sheep hairs are utilized to make apparel and covers.
- **Social and social reasons:** Cattle, goats, ponies, camels, and other customary animals are exceptionally valued in numerous LDCs for social and social reasons. The amount and sort of creatures claimed by a family decide their social status.
- **Outside contact degree:** Subsistence ranchers have fewer connections with individuals from adjoining settlements.
- **Gigantic asset squanders:** Subsistence cultivating squanders a lot of assets and produces attributable to inappropriate strategies for creation, an absence of transportation, and an absence of storerooms.
- **Vulnerability component:** The degree of capriciousness in resource cultivating is extremely high. A rancher's business is annihilated when at least one key harvests come up short.


Characteristics of Primitive Subsistence Agriculture or Shifting Cultivation

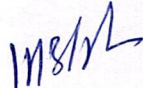
The accomplished elderly folks normally pick the arrival locales in the virgin woods. In view of the more prominent waste, slope inclines are picked. Numerous ladings are tracked down in the external ranges of the country, a long way from the primary populace habitats. This is somewhat because of verifiable reasons since the spread of additional modern ranchers onto lower and better terrains has driven most moving cultivators into less positive spots. Their



isolation smothers their progression and makes it more challenging to advance new thoughts. Backwoods are as often as possible cleared by fire, and the cinders add to soil fruitfulness. Men cut down trees that aren't signed or allowed to spoil normally. Cut-and-consume agribusiness is one more term for moving to edit. Developed regions are normally little, going in size from 0.5-1 hectare (1-3 sections of land) and isolated from each other by profound woods or greenery.


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Attributes in Marathi

There are many, many reasons why learning a new language is a good idea. It allows you to communicate with new people. It helps you to see things from a different perspective, or get a deeper understanding of another culture. It helps you to become a better listener. It even has health benefits, as studies have shown that people who speak two or more languages have more active minds later in life.

- Makes you smarter.
- Boosts academic achievement.
- Provides professional and career advantages.
- Provides broader access to education and information.
- Gives you more social and global skills.
- Increases national security.
- Life is more interesting.

Conclusion on Attributes in Marathi

Students have learned and understood the common ways of saying Attributes in Marathi. it's time to learn how to say Attributes in Marathi. This will hopefully give you a little motivation to study Marathi today.

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Attributes in Hindi

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Conclusion on Attributes in Hindi

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- Life is more interesting.

Conclusion on Attributes in Hindi

Students have learned and understood the common ways of saying Attributes in Hindi i. it's time to learn how to say Attributes in Hindi. This will hopefully give you a little motivation to study Hindi today.



Instal

Yashwantrao Chavan Mahavidyalaya
Pachwad, Tal. Wai, Dist. Satara



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

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Attributes in Commerce

Each Commerce graduate has their own characteristics in terms of previous learning levels and experiences, life experiences, learning styles, behaviour and approaches to future career related actions. The quality of learning experiences in depth made available to the students at the higher education institutions help to develop graduate characteristic attributes. The following are some of the attributes.

- Graduates of Commerce should be in capable of exhibiting comprehensive knowledge and understanding of different disciplines..
- Ability to think critically and evaluate practices, policies by following appropriate Approach to knowledge enhancement
- Ability to work effectively and respectfully with diverse/different groups or Teams with co-operative and co-ordinated effort.
- Understanding Research related skills..
- Understanding of live experiences, Self-awareness and creating awareness of Contribution to society needs.
- Expertise in using of ICT [Information Communication Technology] in variety of learning situations and should be capable to access, evaluate and use of relevant information sources and appropriate Software.
- Graduates should be capable of understanding Multiple competencies and Learning, engaging and interacting respectfully these multiple culture with Different groups.
- Graduates should be able to accept moral or ethical values in their real life. Capable of demonstrating and identifying ethical issues related to Work and avoiding unethical behaviour.


Coordinator
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Principal

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