

KRANTIAGRANI DR. G. D. BAPU LAD MAHAVIDYALAYA KUNDAL

Facilities for Divyangjans



Details of the Ramps in the College

Ramp No: 1 In the front of the Ground Floor This ramp connects administrative building, Washroom, Ladies room and class room of the college.



Ramp No: 2 Near the Botanical Garden This ramp connects Science Lab.





Screen Readers:

The screenshot shows a PDF document titled "Basics of Computer" in a viewer. The document content includes:

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In this lesson we present an overview of the basic design of a computer system: how the different parts of a computer system are organized and various operations performed to perform a specific task. You would have observed that instructions have to be fed into the computer in a systematic order to perform a specific task. Computer components are divided into two major categories, namely, hardware and software. In this lesson we will discuss about hardware, i.e., the machine itself and its connected devices such as monitor, keyboard, mouse etc., as well as software that makes use of hardware for performing various functions.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

After going through this lesson you would be able to:

- explain basic organization of computer system
- explain different types of input and output devices
- define Software and its classification

The right sidebar shows the "Extensions" menu with categories "Full access" (AdBlock Plus, Autofill, Screen Reader) and "No access needed" (Chromebook Recovery Utility). The taskbar at the bottom shows the date 03-09-2022 and time 11:14.

The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article for "Maratha Empire". A notification banner at the top reads: "2022 edition of Wiki Loves Monuments photography competition is now open! Help improve the coverage on Indian cultural heritage in Wikipedia!".

Maratha Empire

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Maratha Empire**, or the **Maratha Confederacy** was an early modern Indian confederation that came to dominate much of the Indian subcontinent in the 18th century. Maratha rule formally began in 1674^[note 1] with the coronation of Shivaji as the Chhatrapati (Marathi: "Keeper of the Umbrella"). Although Shivaji came from the Maratha caste, the Maratha empire also included warriors, administrators and other notables from Marathi and several other castes from Maharashtra.^[4] They were responsible for weakening the Mughal control over the Indian subcontinent.^{[5][6][7]} Maratha rule officially ended in 1818 with the defeat of Peshwa Bajirao II at the hands of the English East India Company.

The Marathas were a Marathi-speaking warrior group from the western Deccan Plateau (present-day Maharashtra) who rose to prominence by establishing Hindavi Swarajya (meaning "self-rule of Hindus").^{[8][9]} The Marathas became prominent in the 17th century under the leadership of Shivaji, who revolted against the Adil Shahi dynasty, and the Mughals to carve out a kingdom with Raigad as his capital.

His father, Shahaji, had earlier conquered Thanjavur which Shivaji's half-brother, Venkoji Rao (alias Ekoji) inherited. This kingdom was known as the Thanjavur Maratha kingdom. Bangalore which was established in 1537 by a vassal of the Vijayanagara Empire, Kempe Gowda I who declared independence, was captured in 1636 by a large Adil Shahi Bijapur army led by Ranadulla Khan who, accompanied by his second in command Shahaji, defeated Kempe Gowda III. As a result, Bangalore was given to Shahaji as a *jagir* (feudal estate). Known for their mobility, the Marathas were able to consolidate their territory during the Mughal-Maratha Wars and later

The right sidebar contains a table for "Maratha Empire" (1674-1818) with a flag and a map. The motto is "ॐ ह्रीं नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय" ("Har Har Manudev" (English: "Praises to Shiva")).

The taskbar at the bottom shows the date 03-09-2022 and time 11:16.

Tactile path:

