

The background is a blurred image of a library with bookshelves. Overlaid on this are various white mathematical symbols and icons, including plus signs, question marks, the Greek letter sigma, and the number zero. Some symbols are larger and more prominent, while others are smaller and scattered. There are also icons of a pencil and a hand holding a pen.

How to Make Self Notes for Exams

Effective Strategies for Efficient Studying

A stack of several books is shown in the foreground. The top book is open, with its pages visible. The books are stacked on a wooden surface, and the background is a blurred library setting.



Understand the Material

- Read Thoroughly
- Identify Key Concepts
- Highlight Important Information

Organize Your Notes



- Use Headings and Subheadings



- Bullet Points for Lists



- Numbered Lists for Sequences

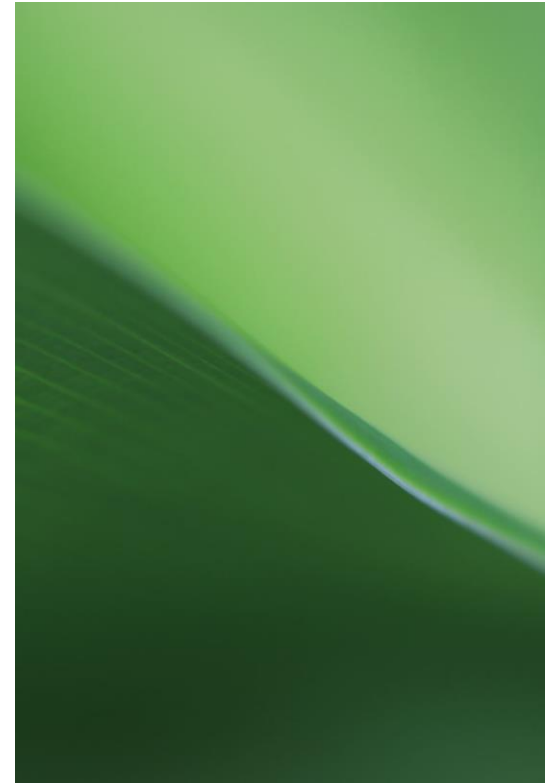
Be Concise



- Summarize Information



- Use Abbreviations and Symbols



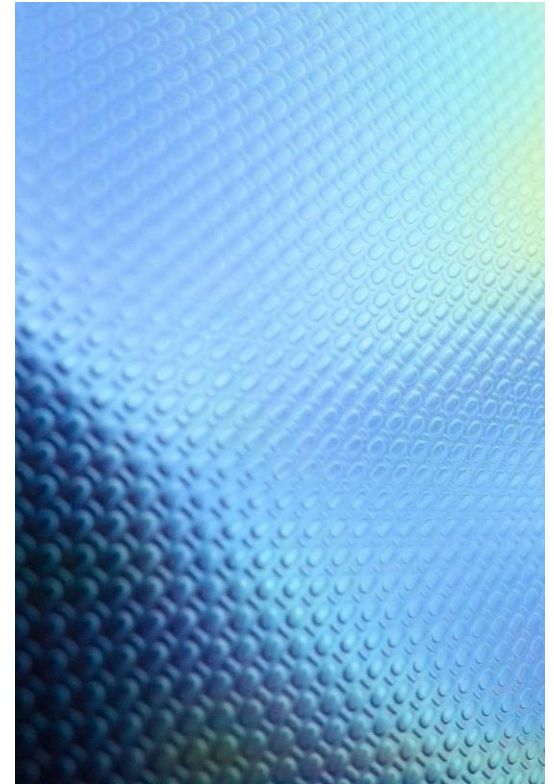
Include Examples



- PRACTICAL EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE CONCEPTS



- DIAGRAMS AND CHARTS FOR VISUAL REPRESENTATION



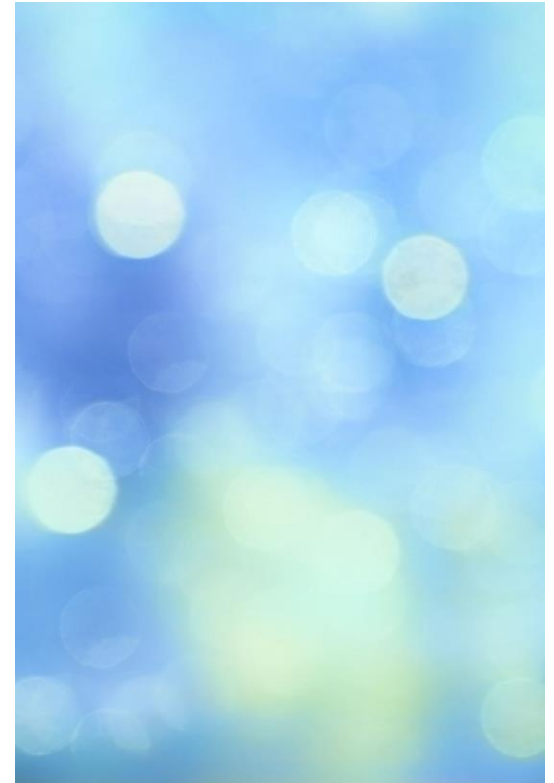
Highlight and Emphasize



- Use Different Colors



- Highlight Key Points



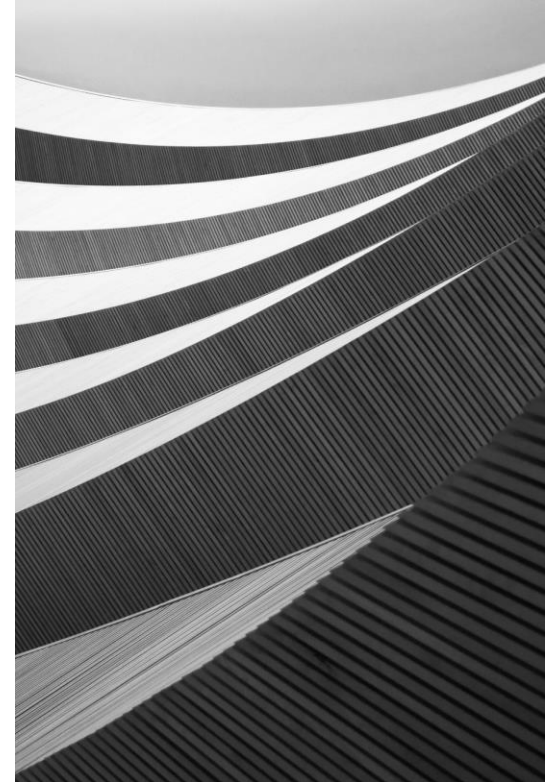
Incorporate Different Sources



- Combine Information from Various Sources



- Cross-Reference for Accuracy



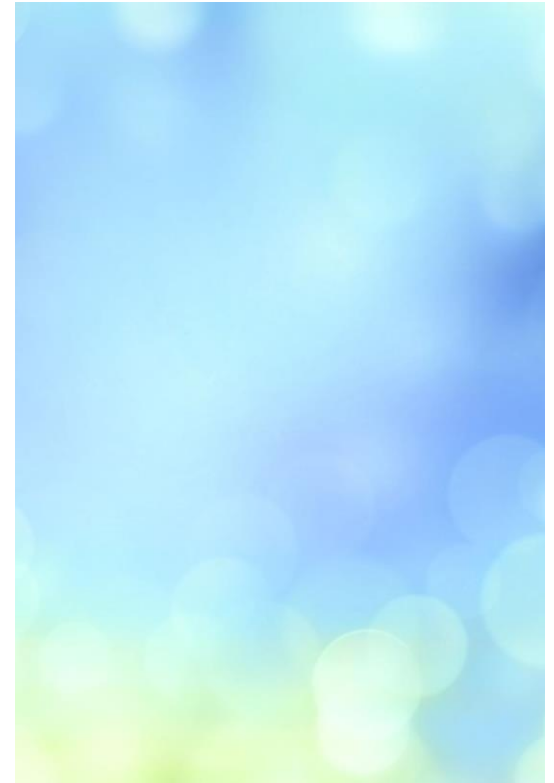
Review and Update Regularly



- Regular Revision



- Update Notes with New Information



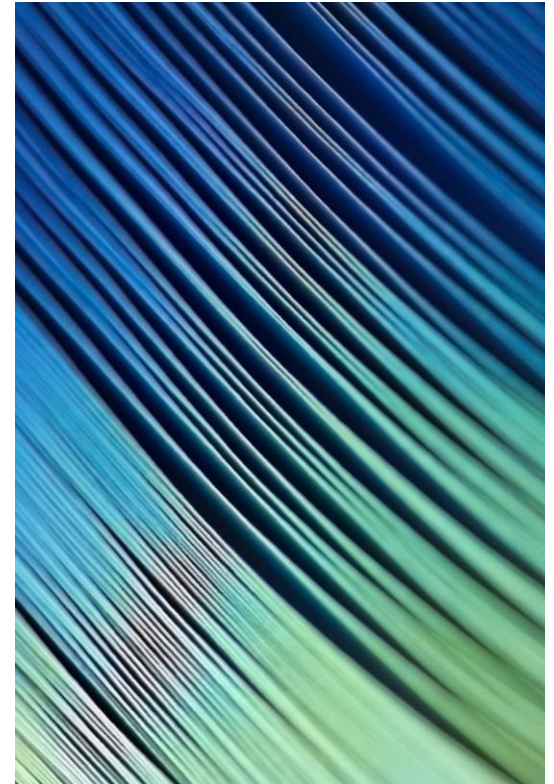
Use Digital Tools



- Note-Taking Apps (Evernote, OneNote, Notion)



- Digital or Physical Flashcards



Practice Questions



- Create Potential Exam Questions



- Practice Writing Answers



Keep It Personalized



- Adapt to Your Learning Style



- Add Personal Insights and Mnemonics



Example Structure for Notes



• Example of a Chapter Outline



- Key Concepts



- Important Terms



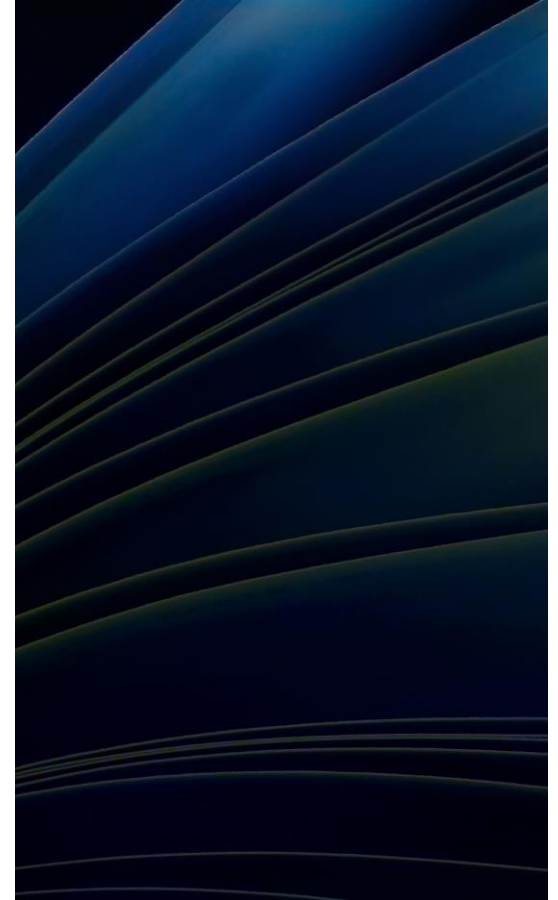
- Diagrams



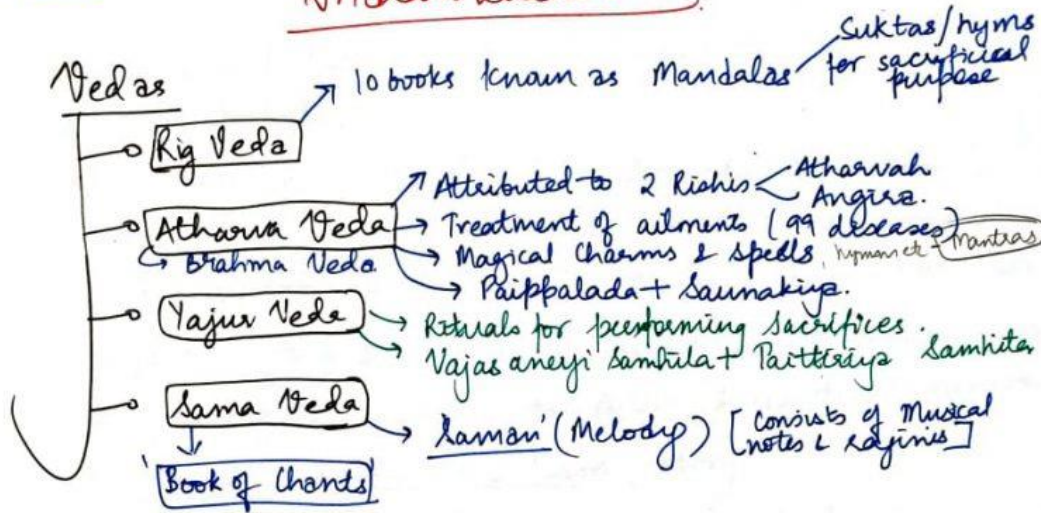
- Examples



- Practice Questions



Indian Literature



Vedangas

Shiksha - Education
Kalpa - Rituals
Chhanda - Metrics in Sanskrit Grammar
Nirukta - Etymology
Jyotisha - Astronomy
Vyakarana - Grammar

Brahmanas

→ 900-700 BC.

* Collection of Texts with commentaries on Particular Veda.

RIG ⇒ Aitareya + Kaushitaki

SAMA ⇒ Tandya + Sadvimeha

YAJUR ⇒ Taittiriya + Shatpatha

ATHARVA ⇒ Gopatha + Jaiminiya + Panchvish

ARANYAKAS (Forest books)

- Concluding portion of Brahmanas / Samhitas / Upanishads.
- Do not lay emphasis on rites, rituals & sacrifices but have philosophy & mysticism.
- Written by/for hermits & students living in Jungle
- Philosophy behind ritual sacrifice mentioned on Vedas
- Part

Background: Business interest pressing for
end of Company's Monopoly, [Napoleon - European
ports closed for Britain]

Company

- ① Monopoly ended except trade in tea & trade with China
- ② 10.5% dividend to shareholders.
- ③ Retain possession of territories & revenues for 20 more years. (Grant sovereignty)

Administration

- ① Power of board of control enlarged.
- ② Regulations made by Council of Madras/Bombay/Calcutta were now required to be laid before British (P).
- ③ Separate accounts were to be kept regarding commercial & territorial revenues.
- ④ More power to board & C.

Charter Act

1813

Education/Religion

- 11 lakh rupees for Education. (Literature, learning & Science)
- Christian missionaries permitted.

* It also limited the number of British troops the Company was allowed to maintain in India at its own expenses.

Definition of Product

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PRICE

What are the 10 types of pricing strategies?

PENETRATION PRICING: low price, high volume

→ mass market products, low price to set high volumes suitable for products w long life cycle.

MARKET SKIMMING: high price, low volume

→ skim the profit from market suitable for products with short life cycle e.g Playstation, DVDs, jewellery.

VALUE PRICING:

→ price set up in accordance w customer perceptions about value of goods/service

LOW LEADER:

→ goods & prices sold below cost to encourage cost elsewhere.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRICING:

→ \$9.99 instead of \$10.

GOING RATE (PRICE LEADERSHIP)

→ firms submit their price for carrying out the work.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

→ charging different price for the same good in different markets.

COST-PLUS PRICING

→ Average cost = total cost / output

PLACE

What are the 3 types of channels when distributing

DEFINITION

THE MEANS BY WHICH PRODUCTS AND SERVICES GET FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER
It's the CHANNEL being put through AND HOW it is DISTRIBUTED

EXAMPLES

- retail
- wholesale
- mail order
- direct sales
- peer to peer.

DIRECT CHANNEL

→ producer directly distributes product to final consumer.

INDIRECT CHANNEL

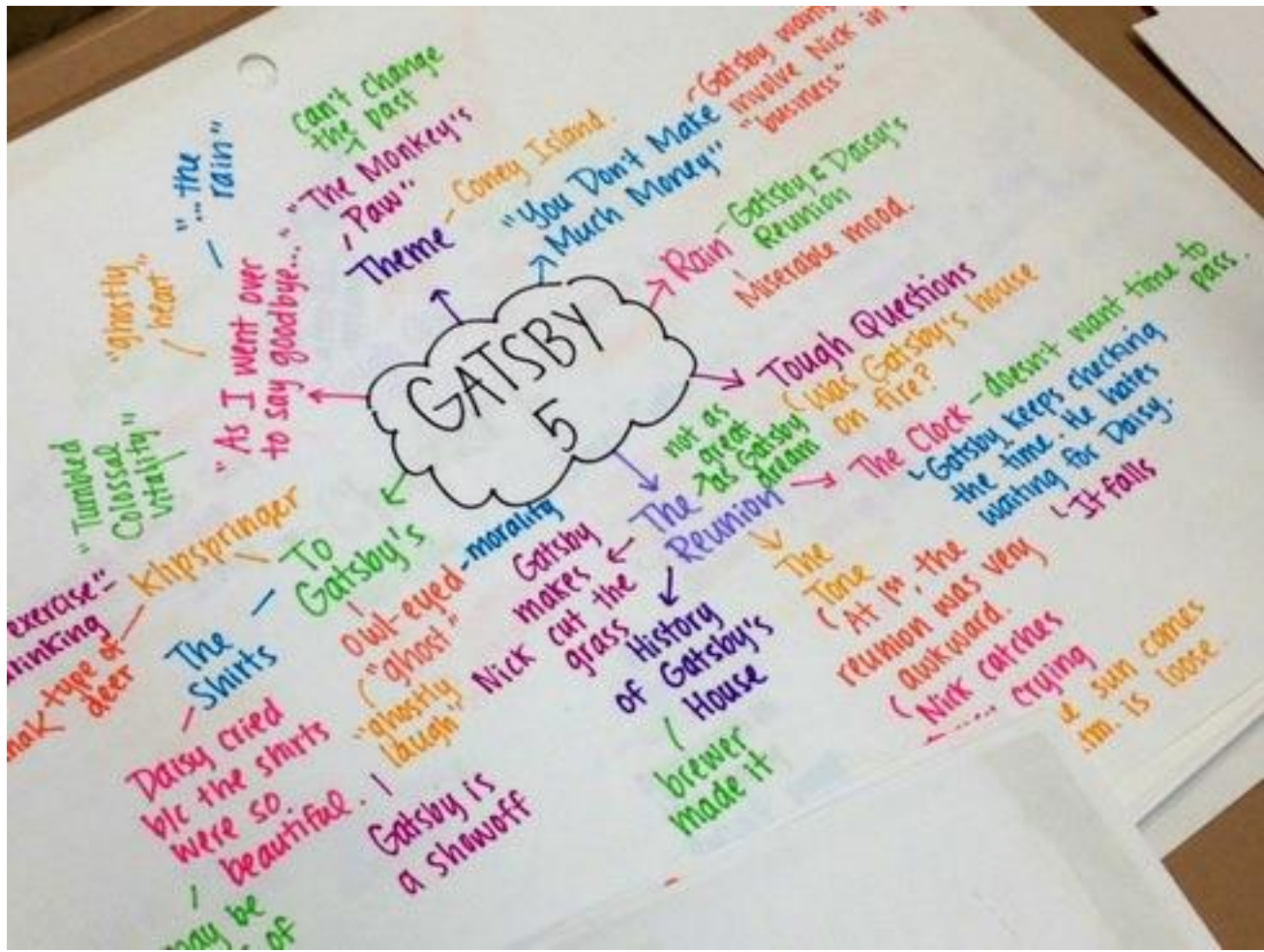
→ producer distributor to intermediary and they distribute to final consumer.

MULTIPLE CHANNEL

→ producer sells to many intermediaries and the final consumer.

Examples of distribution

definition of PLACE



Thank you