



1608

eVidyalaya Half Yearly Report

Department of School & Mass Education, Govt.
of Odisha



School Name : GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL SOHELA

U_DISE :
21011210506

District :
BARGARH

Block :
SOHELLA

Report Create Date : 0000-00-00 00:00:00 (39316)

general_info

» Half Yearly Report No	10
» Half Yearly Phase	1
» Implementing Partner	IL&FS ETS
» Half Yearly Period from	10/2/2018
» Half Yearly Period till	04/1/2019
» School Coordinator Name	ROSAN KUMAR BHOI

Leaves taken for the following Month

» Leave Month 1	October
» Leave Days1	0
» Leave Month 2	November
» Leave Days2	0
» Leave Month 3	December
» Leave Days3	0
» Leave Month 4	January
» Leave Days4	0
» Leave Month 5	February
» Leave Days5	0
» Leave Month 6	March
» Leave Days6	0
» Leave Month 7	April
» Leave Days7	0

Equipment Downtime Details

» Equipment are in working condition?	Yes
» Downtime > 4 Working Days	No
» Action after 4 working days are over for Equipment	

Training Details

» Refresher training Conducted	Yes
» Refresher training Conducted Date	10/10/2018

» If No; Date for next month

Educational content Details

» e Content installed?	Yes
» SMART Content with Educational software?	Yes
» Stylus/ Pens	Yes
» USB Cable	Yes
» Software CDs	Yes
» User manual	Yes

Recurring Service Details

» Register Type (Faulty/Stock/Other Register)	YES
» Register Quantity Consumed	1
» Blank Sheet of A4 Size	Yes
» A4 Blank Sheet Quantity Consumed	2547
» Cartridge	Yes
» Cartridge Quantity Consumed	1
» USB Drives	Yes
» USB Drives Quantity Consumed	1
» Blank DVDs Rewritable	Yes
» Blank DVD-RW Quantity Consumed	25
» White Board Marker with Duster	Yes
» Quantity Consumed	6
» Electricity bill	Yes
» Internet connectivity	Yes
» Reason for Unavailability	

Electrical Meter Reading and Generator Meter Reading

» Generator meter reading	9636
» Electrical meter reading	625

Equipment replacement details

» Replacement of any Equipment by Agency	No
» Name of the Equipment	

Theft/Damaged Equipment

» Equipment theft/damage	No
» If Yes; Name the Equipment	

Lab Utilization details

» No. of 9th Class students	98
» 9th Class students attending ICT labs	98
» No. of 10th Class students	70
» 10th Class students attending ICT labs	70

No. of hours for the following month lab has been utilized

» Month-1	October
-----------	---------

» Hours1	60
» Month-2	November
» Hours2	65
» Month-3	December
» Hours3	55
» Month-4	January
» Hours4	60
» Month-5	February
» Hours5	56
» Month-6	March
» Hours6	54
» Month-7	April
» Hours7	3

Server & Node Downtime details

» Server Downtime Complaint logged date1	
» Server Downtime Complaint Closure date1	
» Server Downtime Complaint logged date2	
» Server Downtime Complaint Closure date2	
» Server Downtime Complaint logged date3	
» Server Downtime Complaint Closure date3	
» No. of Non-working days in between	0
» No. of working days in downtime	0

Stand alone PC downtime details

» PC downtime Complaint logged date1	
» PC downtime Complaint Closure date1	
» PC downtime Complaint logged date2	
» PC downtime Complaint Closure date2	
» PC downtime Complaint logged date3	
» PC downtime Complaint Closure date3	
» No. of Non-working days in between	0
» No. of working days in downtime	0

UPS downtime details

» UPS downtime Complaint logged date1	
» UPS downtime Complaint Closure date1	
» UPS downtime Complaint logged date2	
» UPS downtime Complaint Closure date2	
» UPS downtime Complaint logged date3	
» UPS downtime Complaint Closure date3	
» No. of Non-working days in between	0
» No. of working days in downtime	0

Genset downtime details

» UPS downtime Complaint logged date1	
» UPS downtime Complaint Closure date1	
» UPS downtime Complaint logged date2	
» UPS downtime Complaint Closure date2	
» UPS downtime Complaint logged date3	
» UPS downtime Complaint Closure date3	
» No. of Non-working days in between	0
» No. of working days in downtime	0

Integrated Computer Projector downtime details

» Projector downtime Complaint logged date1	
» Projector downtime Complaint Closure date1	
» Projector downtime Complaint logged date2	
» Projector downtime Complaint Closure date2	
» Projector downtime Complaint logged date3	
» Projector downtime Complaint Closure date3	
» No. of Non-working days in between	0
» No. of working days in downtime	0

Printer downtime details

» Printer downtime Complaint logged date1	
» Printer downtime Complaint Closure date1	
» Printer downtime Complaint logged date2	
» Printer downtime Complaint Closure date2	
» Printer downtime Complaint logged date3	
» Printer downtime Complaint Closure date3	
» No. of Non-working days in between	0
» No. of working days in downtime	0

Interactive White Board (IWB) downtime details

» IWB downtime Complaint logged date1	
» IWB downtime Complaint Closure date1	
» IWB downtime Complaint logged date2	
» IWB downtime Complaint Closure date2	
» IWB downtime Complaint logged date3	
» IWB downtime Complaint Closure date3	
» No. of Non-working days in between	0
» No. of working days in downtime	0

Servo stabilizer downtime details

» stabilizer downtime Complaint logged date1	
» stabilizer downtime Complaint Closure date1	
» stabilizer downtime Complaint logged date2	
» stabilizer downtime Complaint Closure date2	
» stabilizer downtime Complaint logged date3	

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on an observation or a problem that you want to solve. For example, you might observe that a plant is growing slowly and ask the question, "What factors affect the growth of a plant?"

2. The second step is to do background research.

Before you can answer your question, you need to know what has already been discovered about the topic. This is where you look for information from books, articles, and other sources. For example, you might find out that plants need sunlight, water, and nutrients to grow.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis.

A hypothesis is a statement that you can test. It is based on the information you have gathered from your background research. For example, you might hypothesize that "If a plant gets more sunlight, then it will grow faster."

4. The fourth step is to test your hypothesis. This is where you design an experiment to see if your hypothesis is correct. You will need to decide what you will change (the independent variable) and what you will measure (the dependent variable). For example, you might decide to change the amount of sunlight a plant gets and measure how tall it grows.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data and draw a conclusion.

After you have collected data from your experiment, you need to look at it and see if it supports your hypothesis. You might use a graph to show the data, and you might calculate the average. If the data shows that plants that get more sunlight grow faster, then your hypothesis is supported. If not, then you might need to revise your hypothesis and try the experiment again.

6. The sixth step is to communicate your results.

Once you have drawn a conclusion, you need to share it with others. This can be done by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your results in a journal. Sharing your results helps other scientists learn from your work and can lead to new discoveries.

» stabilizer downtime Complaint Closure date3

» No. of Non-working days in between

0

» No. of working days in downtime

0

Switch, Networking Components and other peripheral downtime details

» peripheral downtime Complaint logged date1

» peripheral downtime Complaint Closure date1

» peripheral downtime Complaint logged date2

» peripheral downtime Complaint Closure date2

» peripheral downtime Complaint logged date3

» peripheral downtime Complaint Closure date3

» No. of Non-working days in between

0

» No. of working days in downtime

0


Signature of Head Master/Mistress with Seal

HEADMASTER

GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL, SONELA
DIST.- BARGARH