



7.2.1 Some more Best Practices of the institution:

1. Wallpapers- Publications and Exhibitions
2. Student mentoring system
3. Remedial classes for slow learners
4. Counseling and Guidance Committees for Admission Process
5. College magazine – ‘DURWANKUR’
6. ‘Science exhibition
7. ‘One Night for Senior Citizens’ program
8. ‘School-College Students interactions’
9. National Chemistry Quiz Competitions

Best Practice-1

Title of the practice: Wallpapers- Publications and Exhibitions

Objective of the practice:

The main objective of this practice is to involve U.G. & P.G. students and motivate them to current scenario of innovations and discoveries around the world. The purpose is also to involve the students for sharing original research, contributing to academic knowledge and building their bright career. It can also assist to improve their critical thinking, writing skills and provide opportunities for networking and collaborations with other expertise.

The context:

During the formal graduation program, the students do not get enough exposure to enhance their critical thinking, logical reasoning, research and innovative skills so as to build upon strongly for their future bright trajectory. Moreover, most of the students of our college belong to the rural and backward area so the students needed to be propagated in the right direction.

4. The Practice:

The college initiated this practice 25 years ago since then; students are continuously motivated to participate in wallpaper preparation, publication and its exhibition. On every Independence Day and republic day, wallpapers on the current issues and innovations around the world are prepared and published. The students of around 22 departments of the college participate in this activity regularly. All the students are notified in advance well before 15 days to prepare wallpapers. Interested students register their names to the concerned department and then the students are advised, guided, monitored and inspired to prepare wallpapers on various burning issues of the society, literature, culture, science and environment. Each department suggests a particular theme based on which the students prepare their wallpapers. Students are provided with appropriate study material, required infrastructure, ICT facilities and some financial assistance. Students make a group of 2 to 5 students based on the theme they are interested in. Each group of students is monitored and guided by a teacher. After taking final review of wallpapers by the

corresponding teachers, these wallpapers are then published at the auspicious hands of a guest of honour for the flag hosting on the Independence Day and the Republic Day in the college campus. After publication, these wallpapers are then demonstrated in the exhibition. Demonstrating students explain the content of wallpaper to the many other students and interact with them on the theme of the wallpaper.

Evidence of Success:

- This practice helped the students to reduce their fear of interaction.
- It enhanced the communication skills of the students.
- It also inculcated skills like presentation skill, discussion skill, listening skill, critical thinking, and writing skills among students.
- Students are able to show competence in identifying relevant information, defining and explaining themes under discussion.
- Students are able to judge when to speak and how much to say, speak clearly and audibly.
- It increased students' excitement and interest and confidence towards participative projects.
- It helped student to be aware of recent innovations and discoveries.

Problems encountered and recourses required:**The problems encountered:**

- Since many students visit to the exhibition, it is quite difficult for presenter students to give proper justice to the theme.
- Sometimes presenters get tired due to consistently interacting with students.
- Poor communication skill can impact exhibition.

Resources Required:-

- Appropriate budget allocation
- Study material on current discoveries
- Enough ICT facilities, computers, internet facility.

Photo of Wallpaper Publications:





MRS. KESHARNAI SOMAIYAR KESHIKAR ALIAS HANU
ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE COLLEGE BEED (M.S.)
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

AWARENESS OF NEP - 2020

ACADEMIC BANK OF CREDITS (ABC)
 The Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) is a virtual digital repository that contains the information of the credits earned by students. Students throughout their learning journey, to suit students' unique needs, can earn multiple credits and transfer them through the ABC. Students, ABC can be considered an academic reference to track the credit record of any student at any given point in time. Thus, the concept of ABC is said to boost the efficiency of faculty and help students pursue a multi-disciplinary educational approach. The idea is to make students build professional skills to make Academic Bank of Credits will be a game-changer in transforming our education to professional.

FUNCTIONS OF ACADEMIC BANK OF CREDIT ABC

- The Academic Bank will be accountable for learning, storing, and releasing the academic records of students.
- It will carry out tasks such as credit accumulation, credit verification, credit transfer/ redemption of credits.
- The courses include online and distance mode courses offered by the government and institutions.
- The validity of these academic credits earned by students will be up to seven years and beyond that, students these credits.
- The credits can still retained and students can use them anytime (study in the second year at any university).

CREDIT FRAMEWORK

Level	Minimum Credits	Maximum Credits
U1	10	15
U2	10	15
U3	10	15
U4	10	15
U5	10	15
U6	10	15
U7	10	15
U8	10	15
U9	10	15
U10	10	15

THE NEP VISION:
 To envision an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and shared knowledge society, by providing top-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower.

HIGHLIGHTS OF NEP:

- High quality education opportunities, integrated with skill and life-long learning and skill development.
- Flexibility, distinction between general and vocational education.
- Multi-disciplinary and holistic education across education, management, technical education, health sciences, etc. (MTE).
- Multiple Entry Multiple Exit pathways.
- Free and flexible transferable credits.
- Competency based Academic & Skill Certification framework.
- Assessment, Accumulation, Storage, and Transfer of Credits (AASiT).



Artificial Intelligence

AI is a broad field, which refers to the use of technologies to build machine functions associated with such as being able to see, understand & respond to recommendations and more. Although AI is often thought of as a system in its own right, it is often used to solve a complex problem. ChatGPT, Self-driving cars, Image Maps, Industrial Robots, Text Editor & Virtual Assistants.

Reduction in Unemployment
 The global trend of AI is expected to reduce unemployment. As AI replaces manual tasks, it creates new jobs in AI development, maintenance, and support. This is expected to create a new wave of AI-related jobs.

Take risks
 AI is expected to take risks in the future. As AI develops, it will be able to take risks in the future. This is expected to create a new wave of AI-related jobs.

Artificial Intelligence
 AI is expected to be used in the future. As AI develops, it will be able to take risks in the future. This is expected to create a new wave of AI-related jobs.

High Cost
 As AI replaces manual tasks, it creates new jobs in AI development, maintenance, and support. This is expected to create a new wave of AI-related jobs.

Unemployment
 The global trend of AI is expected to reduce unemployment. As AI replaces manual tasks, it creates new jobs in AI development, maintenance, and support. This is expected to create a new wave of AI-related jobs.

No Emotion
 AI is expected to be used in the future. As AI develops, it will be able to take risks in the future. This is expected to create a new wave of AI-related jobs.



MRS. K. S. K. COLLEGE, BEED
DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

• *Creation of an Insect Resistant Tomato plant* •

1. Cut out the gene

2. Insert gene into a vector with B. thuringiensis resistance gene

3. Copy vector - bacteria

4. Cut lambda in part and the with gene inserted

5. Insect vector could produce the toxin itself

6. Insect killed the gene gene

7. When the substance is done

8. Done S. M. Nisha
Done S. L. Gade
Done A. Siddiqui

1. Transfer the gene from bacteria into plasmid and a host already producing the plant cells

2. The vector enters the cell the gene was incorporated into the plant genome

3. The gene was plasmid as a substrate which is made only into that host organism with the vector will grow

4. Then with one dimensional chromosome containing plant specific genes

5. Insect resistant tomato plant

Prepared By
Dnyanesh Jyoti
Shruti Konde
B.Sc. S. Y.
2023-2024



Mrs.K.S.K.COLLEGE, BEED

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2023-HIGHER EDUCATION

NEP 2023 and Higher Education
 The Central government's National Education Policy (NEP), established in 2020, marks the arrival of the 21st-century academic year. It is a landmark document that outlines the vision for the future of education in India.

The NEP 2023 is based on the 3x3x9 model, which is a paradigm shift in the Indian education system. It aims to provide all-India education from school to higher education. NEP aims to increase the focus on developing learning practices, reducing the existing exam-based rote learning, and promoting the holistic development of students.

According to the policy, the duration of the degree will be four years and these degrees will be multi-disciplinary, holistic, and flexible. Moreover, the students will be given multiple chances to re-try the exam from the degree course.

Major Features of National Education Policy
 - Higher education system.
 - A four-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree in an undergraduate program with multiple exit points.

- * A certificate after completion of 1 year.
- * A diploma after completion of 2 years.
- * A Bachelor's degree after completion of 3 years.
- * A 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree (the preferred option).

Now, the PhD course will be discontinued to allow degree. A Higher Education Commission of India will set up to regulate the higher education. This policy proposes to internationalize education in India.

Major Hints of NEP 2021 in the Indian Education Sector

- Holistic & Interdisciplinary Education
- Focus on Open & Distance Learning
- Establishment of the IIT
- Emphasis on Multidisciplinary Education
- Multiple Entry and Exit Points
- Continuous & Flexible Assessment

The New Education Policy 2020 is all about transforming our existing education system. It's a revolutionary approach that aims to bring in modern teaching methods, enhance the power of technology, and promote learning based on practical skills. The ultimate goal is to make education available to everyone, regardless of their background or circumstances. There's a special focus on supporting marginalized communities & creating a more inclusive & fair educational environment.

The New Education Policy brings a strong focus on developing 21st-century skills, like creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving. It also supports the creation of innovative institutions, like digital universities & the use of technology in education.

This policy would require increasing the number of students studying in higher education & expanding the number of university places.

Benefits of NEP for college students:

- Holistic Development...
- Flexibility and Interdisciplinarity...
- Skill Development and Vocational Education...
- Technology Integration...
- Research and Innovation...
- Global Exposure...
- Inclusive Education...

NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP)

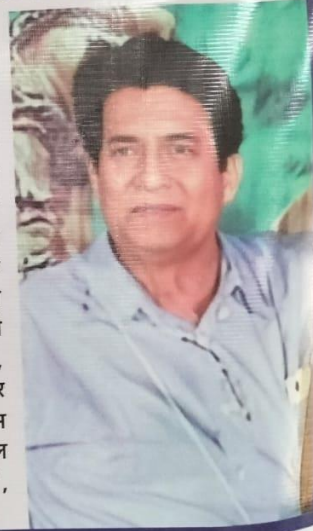
- Motivated By:**
- Dr. Teena Kulkarni (Vice President of Institute)
 - Dr. Shivamurthy Kulkarni (Principal)
 - Dr. Ranjivraj Deshpande (Vice principal)
 - Dr. Dhruv Shinde (Vice principal)
 - Dr. Sakshi Moudage (P.A. Director)
 - Dr. Paragraj Kulkade (Vice principal)
 - Prof. Shilpa Kulkade (Supervisor)
- Guided by:**
- Dr. Pradyumn Maheshmalkar
- Participated by:**
- Omakash Kulkarni
 - Vishal Kulkarni
 - Sakshi Mahalkar
 - M. Nisha Kulkade
 - Dhruvraj Mankar
 - Priya Kulkade

रवींद्र महाजनी

(१९४९ - १४ जुलै, २०२३) मराठी चित्रपट सृष्टीतील अभिनेता

सौ.के.एस.के.महाविद्यालय,बीड.
नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग

रवींद्र महाजनी यांना मधुसूदन कालेलकर यांच्या 'जाणता अजाणता' या नाटकातून पहिली संधी मिळाली आणि त्यांनी त्यात साकारलेली मुख्य भूमिका गाजली. नंतर कालेलकर यांनी खास त्यांच्यासाठी 'तो राजहंस एक' हे नाटक लिहून काढले. व्ही. शांताराम यांनी या नाटकाचा एक प्रयोग पाहिला आणि महाजनींना 'झुंज' या चित्रपटातील मुख्य भूमिका दिली. १९७४ मधील हा चित्रपट तेव्हा चांगला गाजला. या चित्रपटाने त्यांचा नऊ वर्षांचा संघर्ष संपवला. 'झुंज' चित्रपटाने रौप्यमहोत्सवी यश मिळवले आणि महाजनीं मराठी चित्रपट सृष्टीतील मोठे कलाकार झाले. त्यानंतर 'आराम हराम आहे', 'लक्ष्मी', 'लक्ष्मीची पावलं', 'देवता', 'गोंधळात गोंधळ', 'मुंबईचा फौजदार' या व इतर चित्रपटात महाजनींनी काम केले. त्या काळात तमाशापटांची आणि ग्रामीण पार्श्वभूमीच्या चित्रपटांची चलती असताना खास महाजनींसाठी शहरी रुपाला शोभून दिसतील, अशा कथा लिहिल्या गेल्या. १९७५ ते १९९० या काळात महाजनी मराठी चित्रपटातील मोठे कलाकार म्हणून प्रसिद्ध होते. महाजनींनी 'बेलभंडार', 'अपराध मीच केला' या मराठी नाटकांचे अनेक प्रयोग देखील केले. इ.स. १९९० नंतर महाजनी चरित्र भूमिकांकडे वळले. काही दूरचित्रवाणी मालिकांमध्ये देखील त्यांनी काम केले होते. 'सत्तेसाठी काहीही' या चित्रपटाची निर्मिती आणि आणि दिग्दर्शन देखील त्यांनी केले. २०१५ नंतर त्यांनी 'काय राव तुम्ही', 'कॅरी ऑन मराठा', 'देऊळ बंद', 'पानीपत' या मराठी चित्रपटांतून काही भूमिका केल्या होत्या.



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Student Editorial Board

- SANIYA MIRZA
- SHAIKH SANIYA
- SHAIKH MARIYA
- SHUBHAM

BSC-I

THE RAYS OF WISDOM

Guidance By -

- Dr. A.S. Khat
- Dr. S.R. Tonde
- Dr. Shivaji N. Shinde

MY NATION

In the land of brave and free,
We celebrate with joy and glee,
With courage and strength we stand tall,
Together, united, one and all.
We honour those who fought with might,
To keep our land a shining light.
On this day, we sing and cheer,
Freedom's echo is loud and clear.
Our nation's re-birth, let us rejoice,
With laughter, love and a cheerful voice.
Soft sun, white and green, our colors bright,
The light in the darkest night.

HAPPY Independence Day

Let's cherish freedom every day,
On this day, we proudly stand,
A nation, strong,
With hearts so free and spirit high,
We raise our flag up to the sky,
With gratitude and remember those,
Who fought for us, against colonial rule,
Their courage, their sacrifice we hold,
In stories passed, and tales untold,
I am 2 years old as 80-year old,
I salute you, Happy Independence Day!



India flag

INDEPENDENCE DAY Special Issue



76th

Soaring Dreams

Our's is a land of sages,
Known for bravery till ages,
Names can't write it complete,
It's culture none can beat.
Whatever caste or religion,
All lives here in union,
With unity, sweet harmonies,
It's a land of high mountains,
Its green forest are pretty,
And here the source of prosperity,
Let's, for it work hard,
For its safety, be an guard
Bharat Ki Jai!

The Gift of INDIA

Is there ought you need that
I give you with my hands withhold,
Rich gifts of ornaments or gain or gold,
Lo! I have flung to the East and west
priceless treasures torn from my breast,
Where yielded the sons of my stricken womb
To the drum-beats of the duty,
the Sakers of doom.....
I ♥ INDIA

FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT India

Awaken, Indians wake up fast! Oh listen our mother's call!
India is free tonight at last! Let youth remain in dreams quite fast!
Our freedom struggle is now off! United we can stand our feet,
It's time to breathe a free, smile across the land, our Anthem sing!
The Indian tricolor flies high! Oh, sing aloud, dear Indians meet!
Much life was lost, many did die! Be proud and spend our remembrance!
Hail freedom-fighters! Sacrifice, we must all strive to live in peace!
From now onwards, we will bring that peace cannot be got with ease!
Our Indian leaders deserve praise! Let Indians give up all divides,
we are a democratic race! In integrity, honesty abide!
We have paid, through perseverance, can win,
BHAHAT, our home land our model! Today's pay we lose all last!
It's time to labor and to toil! Today's pay we lose all last!
We hope to burn the midnight oil! Our freedom came with heavy cost!
Our love for country must be grand! Let's stay united on this soil!
We Indians can make life Let's share our love and always be
unite.

Where The Mind is Without Fear

Where the mind is without fear
and the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up into
By narrow domestic walls
Where tireless striving stretches
arms towards perfection
Where the clear stream of reason
has not yet dried up
Where the mind is led forward by law
Into every widening thought and act
Into that heaven of freedom
Let my countrymen be free

सौ.के.एस.के.सहाविद्यालय

मराठी विभागा

स्वातंत्र्यदिन विशेषांक २५/६/२०२३

"सायबोली"

भाषा अंवादाने साधन :-

भाषा ही मानवी जीवनाचे अविभाज्य अंग आहे. ती मानवाच्या अस्तित्वाचा आधार आहे. भाषेच्या माध्यमातूनच मानवाच्या अस्तित्वाचा अर्थ होतो. भाषेच्या माध्यमातूनच मानवाच्या अस्तित्वाचा अर्थ होतो. भाषेच्या माध्यमातूनच मानवाच्या अस्तित्वाचा अर्थ होतो.

मराठी असे आम्हाची मायबोली :-

मराठी ही भारताची आधिकारीक भाषा आहे. ती भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनेक क्षेत्रांत वापरली जाते. मराठी ही भारताची आधिकारीक भाषा आहे. ती भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनेक क्षेत्रांत वापरली जाते.

आपली भाषा आपली लिपी :-


आपली भाषा आपली लिपी ही आपल्या भाषेच्या अस्तित्वाचा आधार आहे. ती आपल्या भाषेच्या अस्तित्वाचा आधार आहे. ती आपल्या भाषेच्या अस्तित्वाचा आधार आहे.

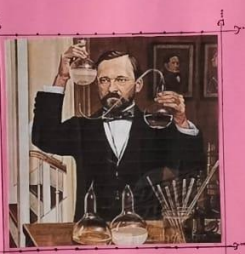
LOUIS PASTEUR


1822 - 1895

FATHER OF MICROBIOLOGY


- French Chemist from France.
- Established that fermentation was caused by microbial agents.
- Demonstrated anaerobic fermentation by both bacteria and yeasts (bacteria produce acid and yeast produce alcohol)
- Developed pasteurization to prevent spoilage of wine by bacteria.
- Found that different types of fermentations were associated with different kinds of microbes.
- Development of methods and techniques of bacteriology.
- Found that microbes arise only from their like.








Red-shaded bacillus



Cocci spherical



Spiral-shaped

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

* Louis Pasteur was a french chemist famous for the germ theory that would later be known as pasteurization.

* A well known quote by him states, "chance only favors the mind which is prepared."

NAME - Rushesh Mahendra Hadule

- BSC-MICRO - I year

Guidance -

- M. Gulve
- S. Gade
- A. Siddiqui

GAS PRODUCTION

Handwritten notes on gas production, including a diagram of a gas producer and text describing the process of gasification.

EVENTIONS

Handwritten notes on events, including a list of dates and names.

Editors (B.Sc.TY)
 Dr. Devika Atharv
 Ms. Vedika Joshi
 Srushee Pratiksha
 Hiasarekar Rutuja

MRS. KESHARBI SONAJIRAO KSHIRSAGAR ALIAS KAKU
 Arts, Science And Commerce College, Beed.
 WAC accredited with 'A' grade (S.18 CCPA as per law RAA) & ISO 21001:2018 certified

Wall Paper Presentation on the Occasion of 77th Independence Day on Atmanirbhar Bharat

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Editorial Board
 B.Com. 1st Year

Guidance
 Dr. S.V. Kshirsagar (Principal)
 Dr. Sidharth Jadhav (HOD)
 Dr. N.P. Shete (Asst. Prof.)

Introduction:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's response to the economic adversities confronting the Indian economy due to the COVID-19 crisis has been the **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan**. In the PM's call for a self-reliant India to be myopically interpreted as import substitution or does this call respect the profoundness of the very concept of a self-reliant economy? The monetary package underlying the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan inclines one to, at least prima facie, believe that latter is true. This article takes a deeper dip into whether this is indeed the case.

The first and foremost, making an economy self-reliant must at best refer to a medium-term horizon if not the longer term. It surely is not something that can be achieved in the short run.

Five Pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Economy** - An economy that brings Quantum Jump rather than Incremental change.
- Infrastructure** - An infrastructure that became the identity of modern India.
- System** - A system that is driven by technology which can fulfill the dreams of the 21st century; a system not based on the policy of the past century.
- Demography** - Our Vibrant Demography is our strength in the world's largest democracy, our source of energy for self-reliant India.
- Demand** - The cycle of demand and supply chain in our economy, is the strength that needs to be harnessed to its full potential.

Amanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 2.0

- After the announcement of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan by the Prime Minister on 12 May 2020, announcements were made on 12 October 2020 under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 2.0.
- SBI Utsav Cards were distributed.
- 11 States were sanctioned Rs. 3,621 crore towards the capital expenditure as an interest-free loan.
- LTC voucher schemes were launched.
- Additional capital expenditure of Rs. 25,000 crore was provided to the Ministry of Road Transport and the Ministry of Defence.

5 Pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat

- ECONOMY
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- SYSTEM
- DEMOGRAPHY
- DEMAND

LOUIS PASTEUR

Handwritten notes on Louis Pasteur, including a portrait and text describing his contributions to science.

Editors (B.Sc.TY)
 Dr. Devika Atharv
 Ms. Vedika Joshi
 Srushee Pratiksha
 Hiasarekar Rutuja

MRS. K.S.K. COLLEGE BEED.
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

Developmental History of a Human.

Handwritten notes on the developmental history of a human, including a circular diagram showing the stages of human development from zygote to fetus.

Under the guidance of
 Dr. S.V. Kshirsagar (Principal)
 Dr. A.N. Shelke (H.O.D.)
 Dr. Suresh P.B.
 Dr. K.M. K.

Presented By
 Dnyanesh Jyoti
 Parvati Kishor

GLOBAL WARMING

Mrs. KSK COLLEGE, BEED
 Department of Zoology

CONCEPT

The global warming is the recent phenomenon of the Earth's atmosphere that is causing the average temperature of the Earth's surface to rise. This is due to the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which trap heat and cause the Earth to warm up.

CAUSES

GREEN HOUSE GASES

Greenhouse gases are those gases in the atmosphere that trap heat and cause the Earth to warm up. The main greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.

PREVENTIONS

Some ways to prevent global warming are to reduce the use of fossil fuels, to use energy-efficient light bulbs, to recycle, and to plant trees.

Editors (B.Sc.TY)
 Dr. Devika Atharv
 Ms. Vedika Joshi
 Srushee Pratiksha
 Hiasarekar Rutuja

Editorial Board
 B.Com. 1st Year

Introduction

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's response to the economic adversities confronting the Indian economy due to the COVID-19 crisis has been the **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan**. In the PM's call for a self-reliant India to be myopically interpreted as import substitution or does this call respect the profoundness of the very concept of a self-reliant economy? The monetary package underlying the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan inclines one to, at least prima facie, believe that latter is true. This article takes a deeper dip into whether this is indeed the case.


The first and foremost, making an economy self-reliant must at best refer to a medium-term horizon if not the longer term. It surely is not something that can be achieved in the short run.

Five Pillars

MRS. K.S.K. COLLEGE BEED.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

Developmental History of a Human.



Presented By
Diyaan Jyoti
Parvati Kishor

Under the guidance of
Dr. S.V. Keshragar (Principal)
Dr. A.N. Shelke (H.O.D.)
Dr. Sheela P.B.
Dr. Kala M.K.

Share: kishor Jyoti

GLOBAL WARMING

Mrs. KSK COLLEGE, BEED Department of Zoology

CONCEPT

The global warming is the recent phenomenon of the earth. It is the increase in the average temperature of the earth's surface and atmosphere. It is caused by the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The greenhouse gases trap the heat of the sun and prevent it from escaping back into space. This causes the earth to warm up. The greenhouse effect is a natural process, but human activities have increased the concentration of greenhouse gases, leading to global warming.

CAUSES

1) GREEN HOUSE GASES

Greenhouse gases are those gases that trap the heat of the sun and prevent it from escaping back into space. The greenhouse effect is a natural process, but human activities have increased the concentration of greenhouse gases, leading to global warming.

2) METHANE GAS PRODUCTION

Methane gas is produced by the decomposition of organic matter in the soil. It is a potent greenhouse gas and contributes to global warming.

3) POLLUTION

Pollution is the presence of harmful substances in the environment. It is caused by human activities and leads to global warming.

PREVENTIONS

Use of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind energy, can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Other measures include energy conservation, recycling, and using public transport.

Editors (B.Sc.T.Y.)
Dr. Datta Akhru
Ms. Vedika Jadhav
Srushti Pratiksha
Chhishankar Rutuja

स्वातंत्र्य दिन

इतिहास दर्पण

15 ऑगस्ट 2023

विशेषांक

1. जीवित

आजचा दिवस भारताचा स्वातंत्र्य दिन आहे. या दिवशी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. स्वातंत्र्य म्हणजे एक देश किंवा व्यक्तीला आपला स्वतःचा मार्ग निवडण्याची सक्ती. स्वातंत्र्य ही एक मानवी संपत्ती आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेले देश अधिक विकसित होऊ शकतात. स्वातंत्र्य ही एक अमूल्य संपत्ती आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेले देश अधिक विकसित होऊ शकतात.

2. स्वातंत्र्याचे फायदे

स्वातंत्र्य ही एक अमूल्य संपत्ती आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेले देश अधिक विकसित होऊ शकतात. स्वातंत्र्य ही एक अमूल्य संपत्ती आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेले देश अधिक विकसित होऊ शकतात.

3. स्वातंत्र्याचे आव्हाने

स्वातंत्र्य ही एक अमूल्य संपत्ती आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेले देश अधिक विकसित होऊ शकतात. स्वातंत्र्य ही एक अमूल्य संपत्ती आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेले देश अधिक विकसित होऊ शकतात.

4. स्वातंत्र्याचे आव्हाने

स्वातंत्र्य ही एक अमूल्य संपत्ती आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेले देश अधिक विकसित होऊ शकतात. स्वातंत्र्य ही एक अमूल्य संपत्ती आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळालेले देश अधिक विकसित होऊ शकतात.

MRS. K.S.K. COLLEGE

BEED

THE SOURCE OF NUTRITION - SPIRULINA

Department of Botany

Spirulina Algae
The source of nutrition

Classification
 Kingdom: Bacteria
 Phylum: Cyanobacteria
 Class: Cyanophyceae
 Order: Spirulinales
 Family: Spirulinaceae
 Genus: Spirulina

Characteristics
 A blue-green filamentous cyanobacterium containing the photosynthetic pigments chlorophyll a and phycocyanin. It is a rich source of protein, vitamins, and minerals. It is a natural blue-green color.

Farming and Cultivation of Spirulina

Substrate
 Spirulina is grown on a nutrient-rich medium containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. The medium is typically a mixture of water, carbon dioxide, and nutrients.

Process
 The process involves the cultivation of Spirulina in a controlled environment. The algae are grown in a nutrient-rich medium under continuous light and carbon dioxide supply. The algae are harvested and dried to produce Spirulina powder.

Spirulina Nutritional Profile

10 SUPERIOR BENEFITS OF SPIRULINA

Produced by: Khade Rutuja Hire Disha

Guided by: Dr. Talekar S.M., Dr. Jogdand S.K.

महाराष्ट्र शासक प्रस्तावक प्रेसिडेंट, महाराष्ट्र शासक

सौ. के.एस.के. जर्ज काकुकरा, विज्ञान, वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, बीड

इतिहास वर्षण

स्वातंत्र्य दिन • 15 ऑगस्ट 2023 • विशेषांक

1. स्वातंत्र्य दिन

स्वातंत्र्य दिन हा भारताचा स्वातंत्र्य दिन आहे. हा दिवस 15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी साजरा करण्यात आला. हा दिवस भारताचा स्वातंत्र्य दिन आहे. हा दिवस 15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी साजरा करण्यात आला.

2. विशेषांक

विशेषांक हा एक विशेषांक आहे. हा दिवस 15 ऑगस्ट 2023 रोजी साजरा करण्यात आला. हा दिवस 15 ऑगस्ट 2023 रोजी साजरा करण्यात आला.

MRS. K.S.K COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE, BEED.

- Department Of Computer Science. -

Artificial Intelligence

AI is a broad field which refers to the use of technologies to build machines & computers that have ability to mimic cognitive functions associated with such as being able to see, understand & respond to spoken or written language, analyze data, makes recommendation and more. Although AI is often thought of as a system in itself, it's a set of technologies implemented in a system to enable it to reason, learn & act to solve a complex problems. ChatGPT, Self Driving Cars, Speech Recognition, Face Recognition, Image Generator, Google Maps, Industrial Robots, Text Editor & Virtual Assist these are some of trending examples of AI.

- Pros Of AI -

Reduction Of Human Error & Medical Applications:
The phrase "Human Error" was born because if make mistakes time to time. However computers don't makes these mistakes if they are programmed properly. AI has also made significant contribution to the field of medicine, with applications ranging from diagnosis & treatment to drug discovery & clinical trials. AI-Powered tools can helps doctors analyze patient data, identify potential health risks and develop personalized treatment plans.

Take risks instead of Humans:
This is one of the biggest advantage of AI. We can overcome many risky limitations of humans by developing an AI Robots which in turn can do the risky things for us. Let it be going on mars, defuse a bomb, explore the deepest part of oceans, mining for coal & oil, it can be used effectively in any kind of natural or man-made disasters.

Available 24x7:
An average human will work for 4-6 hours a day excluding the breaks. Humans are built in such a way to get some time out for refreshing themselves & get ready for a new day of work. But using AI we can make machines work 24x7 without any breaks & they don't even get bored, unlike Humans.

Faster Decisions:
Using AI alongside other technologies we can make machines take decisions faster than a human & carry out actions quicker. While taking a decision human will analyze many factors both emotionally & practically but AI powered machine works on what it programmed & delivered the results in faster way.

Imaginary Art Generator:
Using AI image generator we can generate the image as we want. We can make image of that imaginary person using AI by describing their how they look like, their attire, their skin tone, actions & many more.

- Cons Of AI -

High Costs of Creation & Making Humans lazy:
As AI updating every day the hardware & software need to get updated with time to meet the latest requirements. Machines need repairing & maintenance which need plenty of costs. It's creation requires huge costs as they are very complex machines. Also AI making humans lazy with it's applications automating the majority of the works. Humans tend to get addicted to these inventions which can cause a problems to future generations.

Unemployment:
As AI replacing the majority of the repetitive tasks and other works with robots, human interfacing is becoming less which will cause a major problem in the employment standards. Every organization is looking to replace the minimum qualified individuals with AI robots which can do similar works with more efficiency.

No Emotions:
There is no doubt that machines are much better when it comes to working efficiently but they can't replace the human connection that makes the team. Machines can't develop a bond with humans which is an essential attribute when comes to team Management.

No Human Replication:
Humans have created machines to save time & efforts from doing non-essential repetitive tasks. AI-powered machines works on algorithms, mathematical computing & cognitive technologies. They can become highly advanced but can't act or think like a humans.

Encourage Inappropriate Image Generation:
We all know AI image generator is the best. But it can also create or design inappropriate image of a person, it can misuse of our pictures and convert that image into inappropriate subject that we shouldn't consider to discuss in publicly.

- Motivated By -
Dr. M. D. B. Kshirsagar

- Guidance By -
Dr. A.R. Shalkh

- Participate Students -
Dhananjay Maske

प्रेरणास्थान : डॉ. दीपा क्षीरसागर
उपप्राचार्य न.शि.सं.रा.बीड

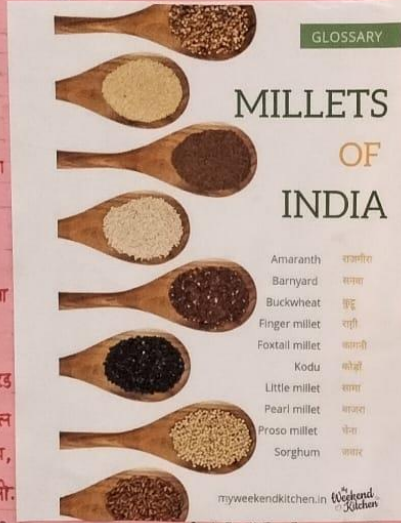
प्राचार्य: डॉ. शिवानंद क्षीरसागर
उपप्राचार्य: डॉ. संजय पाटील
उपप्राचार्य: डॉ. शिवाजी शिंदे
कर्मचारी उपप्राचार्य: डॉ. नारायण कळडे
पर्यवेक्षक: प्रा. जातिंदर कोळेकर
वापर झरड धान्याचा

हरित क्रांतीमुळे देशाच्या अन्नधान्य उत्पादनात
बरीच वाढ झाली. मात्र त्यामुळे शेतकरी पारंपारिक
पिकांपेक्षा नगदी पिकांकडे अधिक वळू लागला. गेल्या
काही वर्षांपासून जागतिक हवामान पातळ्या
फटका शेतकऱ्यांना सोळा प्रमानात बसत आहे.
'आद्युक्तिक जीवनशैली'च्या नावाखाली अन्नेकांच्या
आहाराच्या स्वयंतील पातळ झालेले आहेत.
संयुक्त राष्ट्रांनी वर्ष 2023 हे 'आंतरराष्ट्रीय झरड
धान्य वर्ष' म्हणून घोषित केले आहे. झरड धान्यात
ज्वारी, बाजरी, राजगिरा, कोदो, कुटकी, सावा, रावळ,
वरई (झरड) नाचणी या पिकांच्या समावेश होतो.
जागतिक झरड धान्य उत्पन्नाच्या 89 टक्के

उत्पन्न झरतान होते आहारातील सहज जाणून
घेऊन त्यांच्या वापर दैनंदिन आहारासध्ये होणे
अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे थारसोठी या धान्याचे
लाभ जनसामान्यांच्या सत्तावर विविध स्तरांतून
निंबवणे आवश्यक आहे.

भरडधान्य: काळाची आवश्यकता

गृहशास्त्र विभाग



भरड धान्य पिकांची वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे ही अल्प-पॉगले राहते. राळे हे पान्यक असून त्यात लोह आणि अजिण

पावसाच्या परिस्थितीत शुष्क आणि अर्ध-शुष्क भागात पदार्थ झरपूर आहेत वरईमध्ये उच्च लोह धानू आहे. कोडो
वाढनात थोपसून अन्नजातीची धोका नाही. या पिकांसध्ये कोदो सज्जनासंख्या सजवून करण्यासाठी उत्कृष्ट आहे. असा
रासायनिक अन्ने आणि फिटकणाराडे यांचा वापर अल्प प्रकारे झरलीय झरड धान्याचे सहज जाणून शेतकऱ्यांनी
प्रमाणात होतो. पर्यायाने उत्पादन व्यय अल्प होऊन नगदी पिकांच्या साजे ना लागता ही पारंपारिक पिके वेळून
उत्पादनात वाढ होते. या पिकांसध्ये उच्च पौष्टिक मुल्ये देशा सुजलासु सुफलासु करावा.

संपादक मंडळ

गृहशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

डॉ. साया शंदावर
डॉ. मंजु जाधव

विद्यार्थी संपादक

श्वेता शरत (J.J.वी कला)
शिंदे अंजली, शैल्य किरोडा

असून ती 'पौष्टिक तृणधान्य' म्हणून ओळखली जातात आणि
पचण्यास हलकी असतात. त्यामुळे भूमीतील नगाने प्रमान वाढून
भूमीच्या पोत सुधारते. ही धान्ये पदार्थांचे आवडते आद्य अन्न
जैवविद्येला वाढते. तसेच थोपसून विविध पदार्थ सिद्ध करून
विकल्याने अन्न गट स्वयंपूर्ण होऊ शकतात

भरड धान्य पिकांचे शुणघर्भ :-

बाजरीमध्ये फॉस्फरस उच्च प्रमाणात असून,

ते पेरिसधील उर्जा आणि अल्प थ्रॉनिज पदार्थ साठवण्यास
साहाय्य करतात. लोहानेही प्रमाण अधिक असल्यामुळे
शरिरातील हिमोग्लोबिन वाढते. नाचणीमध्ये नैसर्गिक डॅल्फिडिन
सर्वाधिक असल्यामुळे प्रतिदिनच्या सेवनामुळे हाडांचे आरोग्य





श्री. के. एम्. के. मुर्ली विद्यालय, विकास आणि प्रशासन विभाग
स्वातंत्र्यदिन विशेषांक दि. 15 ऑगस्ट 2023
आपली व्यवस्थापन.

● मराठेशीक मंडळ ●

- 1) सर. डॉ. वीरयत्नई खिरसालर
- 2) सर. प्राचार्य डॉ. शिवानंद खिरसालर
- 3) सर. प्रा. डॉ. पल्लवी ब्रह्मपल्ली
- 4) प्र. पंडुरंग केदर
- 5) प्र. डॉ. पंडुरंग खुतार
- 6) प्र. नरेश्वर केदर

नेवराण शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळ, राऊरी नगर

श्री. के. एम्. के. मुर्ली विद्यालय, विकास आणि प्रशासन विभाग

स्वातंत्र्यदिन विशेषांक दि. 15 ऑगस्ट 2023

आपली व्यवस्थापन.

● स्वयंसेवक मंडळ ●

- 1) कु. प्रतिभा जधव
- 2) कु. निकीता शिंदे
- 3) कु. आरती गहणी
- 4) कु. जिनत पठाण
- 5) कु. वैष्णवी सोबळे
- 6) माऊली खांडे

आपली संकल्पना :-

- 1) वेबस्टर :- आपली म्हणजे ज्या संकटामुळे राष्ट्राची किंवा समाजाची मोठ्या प्रमाणात जीवित, आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक हानी होते तसेच त्या राष्ट्रावर किंवा समाजावर तिचे दुरगामी परिणाम होतात अशा संकटाला साधारणता आपली असे म्हणतात.
- 2) यशदा :- आपली म्हणजे सर्वनाश करणारी शंभरी घटना होय. आपलीची सर्वसामान्य स्वीकारलेली व्याख्या म्हणजे अचानक भयान कोणतीही पूर्व सूचना न देता मानवी जीवन विस्कळीत करणारी अशावा तशी शक्यता निर्माण करणारी दुर्घटना होय.

आपलीचे प्रकार :- भारतात असे पाहिले तरी एकाच वेळेस दुष्काळ, पूर, भूकंप, त्सुनामी, चक्रीवादळ, आग, जातीय दंगे आणि दहशतवाद अशा विविध प्रकारच्या आपली आढळतात. साधारणपणे आपलीचे

अ) नैसर्गिक आपली
 ब) मानवनिर्मित आपली

असे दोन प्रकार आहेत

अ) नैसर्गिक आपली :- भारत देश हा नैसर्गिक आपली येणारा अशातील सर्वात मोठा देश समजला जातो अंदाजे भारतात दरवर्षी 50 टक्के भागात भूकंप 30% भागात दुष्काळ आणि दहा टक्के भागात पूर येत असतो तसेच विविध प्रकारच्या जातीय दंगी दहशतवाद आणि आगी या सुद्धा वारंवार घटनांना दिसतात भूकंप, महापूर, चक्रीवादळ आणि अग्निवृष्टी या सर्व घटना नैसर्गिक आपलीमध्ये मोडण्यात येतात.

ब) मानवनिर्मित आपली :- मानवाने त्याच्या अत्यन्तपासन आजपर्यंत हजारो वर्षांचा प्रवासात अनेक नवनवीन शोध लावून क्रान्ती घडवून आणलेली आहे. यातून झालेल्या समुल्लोम बदलास तोच कारणीभूत ही ठरला आहे.

विकास व आपली चक्र

आपली व्यवस्थापन कायदा (2009) :- आपली व्यवस्थापन कायदा (2009) हा संसदेत 24 डिसेंबर 2009 रोजी पारित झाला. या कायद्याची ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये खालीलप्रमाणे :-

भारतामधील आपली व्यवस्थापनाची आपली 2009 पर्यंत फक्त तात्काळ मदत व पुनर्वसन कार्यपर्यंतच मर्यादित होती. परंतु आता आपली व्यवस्थापन कायदामधील प्रकरण 9, कलम 2 (इ) नुसार आपलीपूर्व काळासंबंधी आपली प्रतिबंध मंत्रणा किंवा पूर्वतयारी या बाबीसुद्धा समाविष्ट करण्यात आल्या आहेत. तसेच आपली व्यवस्थापनांतर्गत नियोजन, संबंदन, समन्वय व कार्यप्रणाली यांची सातत्यापूर्व व समग्र अंमलबजावणी करणे गरजेचे आहे; याचा आवर्जन उल्लेख केला गेला आहे.

आपली व्यवस्थापनाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

- 1) सर्व लोकांत कोणत्याही प्रकारे जातीभेद न धरता ऐक्य बंधुत्व व राष्ट्रप्रेम निर्माण करणे
- 2) शारज, विद्युद्यंत्र्यांना पुस्तके फ्री आणि शिष्यवृत्ती मार्गाने सहाय्य करणे
- 3) सर्व लोकांना वैद्यकीय मदत उपलब्ध करणे व शक्य झाल्यास मोफत दवाखाना स्थापन करणे
- 4) बाल संशोधनाच्या व परक भ्रष्ट शासनाने मान्य केलेल्या योजना राबविणे
- 5) राष्ट्रीय व धार्मिक उत्सव साजरे करून यत्नरजनाद्वारे लोकशिक्षण व लोक जागृती करून समाजाची वैचारिक बळकट घेणे.
- 6) विविध स्पर्धांच्या यशस्वी लक्षात घेऊन तरुणातील विशेष गुणगती वाढ करणे व प्रोत्साहन देणे.
- 7) शिडाने तथा भौतिक, नौकांनी मच्छीमारी करणाऱ्या समाज बांधवच्या व्यवसायास उत्तेजनासाठी देणे.



Best Practice-2

Title of the practice: Student mentoring system:

Goal:-

For the overall development of students and improve the interaction between teachers and students.

The Context:

The current class teaching scenario wherein only the class teacher alone is in contact with the student of respective class to some more extent. However rest of the faculties have not enough interaction with the students. To overcome this barrier, the college has introduced the student mentoring system to fulfil the following tasks.

- To take interest in developing students career and well being.
- To have interpersonal and professional relationship with mentees.

Some faculty limit the responsibilities of mentoring to simply discharging their role as advisor however, assigned advisors are more effective who play important role in development of future of students. The role of advisor is limited to guiding academic progress but the role of mentor is focused on advancing students career through interpersonal relation that facilitate sharing guidance & experience.

The practice:-

Each mentor is allotted with 40-50 students. The students allotted to each mentor on the basis of subject and classes handled by the mentor. The care was taken that each student will have the same mentor for the next three years of his graduation. The proforma has been designed for the personal details of the students including his family details. Each mentor is asked to prepare a details of the activities to be undertaken per semester and to distribute among the mentees allotted to him for this, mentor conducts the initial meetings so as to get information what kind of mentoring they need by asking few questions .In these meetings, mentor points out individual strength and weakness of mentees so as to plan the activities and guidance. Each mentor assess his mentees through various meetings and report his progress to guardians of mentees through meeting with them at the end of every month. Mentor also note down some constructive suggestion by parents.

Evidence of Success:-

Effective mentoring good for mentors, mentees and good for the discipline. One of the successes to implement mentoring system is the dropout rate of the college minimized. The student's attendance per class has increased remarkably.

For mentees

Student-Teacher strong bond is developed. It has helped to improve communication skills, social skills. Students felt connected and shared their difficulties.

For College

Mentoring system has been highly appreciated by the mentee's parents. The discipline has been improved in the college campus. Involvement of knowledge source in the actual education process. It has developed of good support service. It is step ahead towards student-teacher communication. It served young students in a more responsible way in College campus College has indirectly set a role model as a mentor in front of students. Mentor is introduced to the important issues of students. Mentor as a caring adult has to improve communication skills. Mentors developed insight for student's problems and stress. Mentor experience the problems of mentees and get closer to students from different socio economic status. Mentors felt, it is an opportunity to cooperate adolescents to nurture career

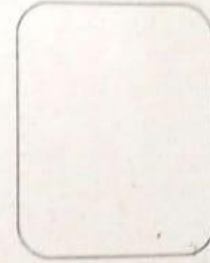
Resources:

Willingness of faculty members to adapt 40-50 students as their mentees for their overall development and inculcate value education among them so as to make them employable.

Form No. 2

Mentee Information Form

Academic Year 2019 - 2020



Name of Mentee :-

Class :- Division :-

Roll No. :-

Optional Subject :-

Contact Details

Permanent address :-

.....
.....

Current address :-

.....
.....

Mobile No :-

Guardian Name:..... Mob.No. :-

Mail address :-

Adhar No. :- PRN No:-

Signature of Mentee:-

Name of Mentor :- Signature :-

Mentee Report Card

Academic Year 2019 – 2020

Name of Mentee :-

Class :-

Card No.:-

Date / Time	Problem / Issues Solved	Sign. of Mentee	Sign. of Mentor

Half Yearly Report

Academic Year 2019 – 2020

Co-Curriculum Activities

Sr.No.	Activity	No.
1	Sports competition	
2	Music competition	
3	Debate competition	
4	Essay Writing competition	
5	Poem recital competition	
6	Quiz competition	
7	Wallpaper presentation	
8	Science Exhibition	
9	Study tour visit	
10	Other competition	
	1 -	
	2 -	
	3 -	
Total number of Winners		

Problem / Issues Solved

Sr.No.	Activity	No.
1	Academic problems	
2	College campus problem	
3	Co-curricular participation problem	
4	Traveling problems	
5	Family problem	
6	Personal Stress	

Name of Mentor :- -----Signature :- -----

Annual Report

Academic Year 2019 – 2020

Co-Curriculum Activities

Sr.No.	Activity	No.
1	Sports competition	
2	Music competition	
3	Debate competition	
4	Essay Writing competition	
5	Poem recital competition	
6	Quiz competition	
7	Wallpaper presentation	
8	Science Exhibition	
9	Study tour visit	
	Other competition	
10	1 -	
	2 -	
	3 -	
Total number of Winners		

Examination

Sr.No	Particulars	No.
1	Total number allotted mentee	
2	Number of mentee attended examination	
3	Number mentee passed examination	
4	ATKT	
	Number of mentee not attended examination	

Problem / Issues Solved

Sr.No.	Activity	No.
1	Academic problems	
2	College campus problem	
3	Co-curricular participation problem	
4	Traveling problems	
5	Family problem	
6	Personal Stress	

Name of Mentor :- -----Signature :- -----

Communication Report Card

Academic Year 2019 – 2020

Faculty :- -----

Class:- -----

Sr. No.	Name of Mentee	Mobile No	Remarks
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
7)			
8)			
9)			
10)			
11)			
12)			
13)			
14)			
15)			
16)			
17)			
18)			
19)			
20)			
21)			
22)			
23)			
24)			

Best Practice-3

1. **Title of the practice:** Remedial classes for slow learners

2. **Objectives of the practice:**

- To encourage the academically weaker students to identify and work on their weakness and help them to improve on their learning skills.
- To enhance the level of understanding of basic concepts in various subjects.
- To provide a stronger base for further academic progress.
- To strengthen their knowledge skills and attitude in such subjects.
- To improve academic skills of the students in various subjects.

3. **The Context:**

One of the objectives of our college is to provide good quality education to students from rural areas and to develop their interest in education. Beed district in Maharashtra is considered to be underdeveloped and backward in terms of development. Almost half of the students admitted to our college are from underprivileged society of rural areas. Due to the lack of good educational institutions in the rural areas, the students are found to be out of the mainstream of education. Also, due to the poor financial situation of the house, they have to contribute to the work of their parents every day. Therefore, these students could not take proper education to strengthen their knowledge skills and academic skills. Hence the college has decided to conduct remedial classes in all subjects for these students so as to bring them in a mainstream of the education.

4. **The Practice:**

At the beginning of every academic year, a test is conducted to identify the academically slow learners. Notice regarding remedial class is circulated among the students who are aspiring and willing to attend the remedial classes. Slow learners are also identified during the regular classes. Once the slow learners are identified, a curriculum based on some basic concepts is designed by the head and professors of the corresponding departments. Systematic schedule is prepared for the delivery of content of remedial coaching classes with the consent and permission of the principal of the college. Remedial classes are organised during the two days of the week so as to meet the needs of the slow learners.

Scheduled content of the remedial class is delivered during two months. One of the professors in the department is given the responsibility of identifying and resolving the problems of slow learners. During the course of remedial class, tests are conducted regularly to monitor the progress of slow learners and at the end of the remedial class course, an examination is conducted so as to observe the progress of the slow learners.

5. Evidences of Success:

Due to these remedial classes, the progress of the students can be monitored and the teachers get to know the weakness and the strengths of the students so that the teachers can plan properly for their overall development. These classes solidify the basic concepts of the students and they understand the main core concepts of each subject as well. This eventually resulted in progress in their final year results. Mainly, due to these classes, confidence was shown by these students to confront any exam.

6. Problems encountered and Resources Required:

In-charge professors were allotted an extra workload to conduct remedial classes but this turned out to be an excellent piece of devotion towards these students. To conduct these classes, the overall time table of the college had to be reshuffled. Time constraint is always there to conduct these classes as it requires quite more time so as to address the different problems of the students. More ICT based content and ICT tools are required to enhance the interests of the students in the concerned subjects.

Best Practice-2:- Remedial Classes for slow learners; Photos

Remedial Coaching Course: Syllabus

B.Sc. II Year Chemistry(2020-2021)

Total : 24 Hours , Three hour per Week

Unit - I **Chemical compounds & their families** **06 Hours**

- Types of chemical compounds,
- Functional groups of organic compounds
- Different theories of Acids and Bases,

Unit – II **Basic concepts in Organic Chemistry:** **06 Hours**


- Chemical Bonds & it's types ,
- Intermolecular forces & it's types,
- Mechanism of Chemical reactions,
- Hydrocarbons and types
- Heterocyclic compounds

Unit – III **Spectroscopy;** **06 Hours**

- Brief account on spectroscopy,
- Types of spectroscopy,
- Elucidation of spectral data,

Unit – IV **Laboratory skills in Performing Experiments:** **06 Hours**

- Operating Instruments,
- Handling Apparatus, glass wares etc.
- Preparation of Standards Solutions of different Normality, Molarity.


Head
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.

Remedial Coaching Course: Syllabus

B.Sc. I Year Chemistry (2021-2022)

Total: 24 Hours , Three hour per Week

Unit – I Mathematical Concepts: 06 Hours

- Basic mathematics used in Physical Chemistry
- Differentiation, Integration, etc.
- Logarithmic Rules;
- Internal conversions; numbers in points to powers.
- Practice of drawing various types of graphs in Physical Chemistry,

Unit – II Physical Properties and it's Units: 06 Hours

- Measurements of Physical Properties,
- Units of Physical Properties,
- Unit Conversions; SI units to CGS units,

Unit – III Laboratory skills in Performing Experiments: 06 Hours

- Operating Instruments,
- Handling Apparatus, glass wares etc.
- Preparation of Standards Solutions of different Normality, Molarity.

Unit – IV Atomic Structure: 06 Hours

- History of atom , Atomic orbital's,
- Quantum numbers, periodic properties
- Electronic configurations of the elements,



Head
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.

NSSR's
Mrs. Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar alias Kaku Arts, Science &
Commerce College, Beed.

Department of Chemistry

Time – Table for the Remedial Course; 2021-2022

B.Sc. I, II Year.

Day / Time	Class	Name of the Teacher	Hall No.
Monday 7.30 – 8.20 am	B. Sc. II Yr.	Dr.P.R.Khakre	50
Tuesday 7.30 – 8.20 am	B. Sc. II Yr.	Dr.P.R.Khakre	50
Wednesday 7.30 – 8.20 am	B. Sc. II Yr.	Dr.P.R.Khakre	50
Thursday 7.30 – 8.20 am	B. Sc. I Yr.	Dr.S.B.Maulage	50
Friday 7.30 – 8.20 am	B. Sc. I Yr.	Dr.S.B.Maulage	50
Saturday 7.30 – 8.20 am	B. Sc. I Yr.	Dr.S.B.Maulage	50

HOD - Chemistry
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College Beed.

Principal

NSSR's

**Mrs. Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar alias Kaku Arts,
Science & Commerce College, Beed.**

Department of Chemistry

Remedial Coaching Course

B.Sc. II Year Chemistry (2021-2022)

Student list

Sr.no	Name of student
1.	Akhade Nikhil Vishnu
2.	Dake Trupti Indrajit
3.	Gaikwad Kartik Sundar
4.	Ghule Omkar Govindrao
5.	Kale Akshay Sadashiv
6.	Late Ajit Parmeswar
7.	Pathak Gajanan Girishkumar
8.	Phad Santosh Manik
9.	Rajpure Archana Bandu
10.	Sable Umesh Laxman
11.	Shinde Meena Namdev
12.	Shinde Vaibhavi Ashruba
13.	Sirsat Rohit Vilas
14.	Sonwane Mayur Bhaskar
15.	Survase Aishwarya Babasaheb
16.	Takale Omkar Hanuman
17.	Tandle Prachi Rajabhau
18.	Thokal Sakshi Santosh
19.	Thokal Vishal Babasaheb
20.	Thombre Rushikesh Murlidhar
21.	Vaidya Kalyani Prerak
22.	Varad Bhagyashree Santosh
23.	Waghmare Pormina Navnath
24.	Wahed Shaikh Malik Wahed Shaikh
25.	Wakhare Vaishnavi Vitthal



Head

24.	Salve Saurabh Rajendra
25.	Takik vaishnavi Sham
26.	Yadav Jay Vijay



Head
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.



NSSR's

**Mrs. Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar alias Kaku Arts,
Science & Commerce College, Beed.**

Department of Chemistry

Remedial Coaching Course

B.Sc. I Year Chemistry (2021-2022)

Student list


Sr.no	Name of student
1.	Aghav Aarti Arjun
2.	Akhade Sagar Satish
3.	Barde Karan Kailas
4.	Chate Shubham Bappasaheb
5.	Dhas Tushar Khanderao
6.	Dhase Pavan Ankush
7.	Gadale Ankush Janak
8.	Garud Aniket Ganesh
9.	Ghuge Rutuja Balu
10.	Jadhav Pratik Balasaheb
11.	Joshi Kanchal Dilip
12.	Kale Nikhil Datta
13.	Kamble Rahul Sunil
14.	Kate Ganesh Bharat
15.	Kekan Gorakh Dhondiba
16.	Korde Nishant Balu
17.	Kute Nitin Babasaheb
18.	Magar Anand Sanjay
19.	Mane Pradnya Sham
20.	Munde Sunanda Ramesh
21.	Nagargoje Pratiksha janardhan
22.	Pawar Avinash Sanjay
23.	Rasal Pooja Vasant

Department of Chemistry
2021-22
Remedial Class Test – B.Sc.II year

Name :	Marks obtained =
Date:	Out of = 20

Multiple choice questions with one correct answer.

1. The general formula for alkanes is
 a) C_nH_{2n} b) C_nH_{2n+2} c) C_nH_{2n-2} d) None of these
2. Alkanes mainly show
 a) Ionic elimination reactions b) Ionic formation reaction
 c) Free radical elimination reactions d) Heat/Photochemical reactions
3. Which one of the following bonds is strongest ?
 a) -C - C - b) -C = C - c) $-C \equiv C -$ d) None of these
4. Which one of the following is not found in free state ?
 a) Au b) Na c) Cu d) Ag
5. Alkali metals are generally prepared by
 a) Reducing the corresponding oxides with Mg b) Reducing halides with hydrogen
 c) Electrolytic reduction of their molten halides d) Reduction of metal oxides with carbon
6. The decreasing order of reactivity of hydrogen atoms attached to different carbon atoms in alkanes is
 a) Tertiary > Primary > Secondary b) Tertiary > Secondary > Primary
 c) Primary > Secondary > Tertiary d) Secondary > Primary > Tertiary
7. Iodination of alkanes is best carried out in the presence of
 a) H_2O b) HIO_3 c) C_6H_6 d) NH_4SH
8. Alkali metal have how many electron in their outer most shell
 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 1 or 2
9. Which of the following is the most abundant alkali metal (in combined state) in nature ?
 a) Li b) Na c) Cs d) K
10. In the series, ethane, ethylene and acetylene, the C-H bond energy is
 a) Least in acetylene b) Greater in ethane c) Greatest in acetylene d) Equal in all
11. Electrochemical process is employed to extract....
 a) Mercury b) Cadmium c) sodium d) silver
12. The maximum ease of abstraction of a hydrogen atom by a chlorine atom is shown by
 a) $(CH_3)_4C$ b) $(CH_3)_3CH$ c) $C_6H_5CH_3$ d) $CH_2 = CHCH_3$
13. The reaction $RX + 2 Na + RX \rightarrow R-R + 2NaX$ is called
 a) Fittig reaction b) Sabatier and Senderson's reaction c) Wurtz's reaction d) Wurtz fittig reaction
14. A mixture of C_2H_6 , C_2H_4 and C_2H_2 is passed through ammonical $AgNO_3$ solution. The gases which remain unreacted are
 a) C_2H_6 and C_2H_4 b) C_2H_6 and C_2H_2 c) C_2H_4 and C_2H_2 d) None of these
15. Element of 1st group give colour in Bunsen burner due to
 a) Low ionisation potential b) Low melting point c) High reactivity d) One electron in their outermost shell
16. The ashes of plants contain alkali metal, 90% of which is
 a) Li b) K c) Cs d) Ca
17. Formation of alkanes by the action of Zn on alkyl iodide is called
 a) Frankland reaction b) Cannizzaro reaction c) Kolbe's reaction d) Wurtz reaction
18. Which of the following electronic configuration represents an alkali metal ?
 a) ns^1 b) ns^2 c) ns^2np^1 d) ns^1np^2
19. Alkali metal are
 a) Reducing agents b) Oxidising agents c) Both reducing and oxidising agents d) Complexing agents
20. The minimum first ionisation energy is shown by which of the following electronic configuration
 a) $1s^22s^1$ b) $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^2$ c) $1s^22s^22p^63s^1$ d) $1s^22s^22p^6$


 Head
 Department of Chemistry
 M.S.K. College, Beed.

Remedial Coaching Classes (2021-22)

Introduction:

The department of chemistry has been suggested by Hon. Principal to conduct the remedial classes for the slow learners in the subject of chemistry. Therefore the chemistry department has decided to run the remedial classes for weak students/ slow learners in the subject of chemistry.

Selection procedure of Students:

At the beginning of every academic year, the weak students or slow learners are identified through oral discussion and class performance. These students are considered for the enrollment of remedial class.

Syllabus Frame:

As per the need of students, the syllabus for the remedial classes has been framed and the same is distributed into two parts for B.Sc. I and B.Sc. II year students. 24 hours have been allotted to complete the concerned syllabus of each class (B.sc. I & II Year). The said course syllabus for each class is expected to complete within two months therefore for each class 03 hours per week have been allotted.

Student's progress:

After the completion of syllabus of each class successfully, students progress is evaluated by conducting a test of 20 marks comprising 20 multiple choice questions based on the syllabus framed for the remedial class. The result of the students (mark list of tests) is displayed on the notice board after five days from the date of test conducted.

Besides, the faculty of chemistry is always motivating the students to participate in various activities of the college and continuously encourage and cooperate them by counseling.


Head
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.

SAMPLE

NSSR'S

Mrs. Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar alias Kaku Arts, Science and Commerce
College, Beed.

Department of Chemistry

Analysis report of Student's Feedback for Remedial Classes

For the academic year – 2021-22

Sr. No	Particulars	% of Very Good	% of Good	% of Satisfactory	% of Unsatisfactory
1.	Remedial class course content				
2.	Relevance of remedial course content with main courses				
3.	Learning resources for the remedial class (Library, ICT etc.)				
4.	Helpful in improving the subject knowledge				
5.	Various skills inculcated through course				
6.	Assignments/Evaluation transparency				
7.	Interest generated by the teacher				
8.	Extent of coverage of course during prescribed period				

Head
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.



SAMPLE

NSSR'S

Mrs. Kesharbai Sonajirao Kshirsagar alias Kaku Arts, Science and Commerce College, Beed.

Student's Feedback for Remedial Class

Name of the student: _____ Class: _____

Department: _____ Year of Study: _____

Make a tick mark in the appropriate cell :

Sr. No	Particulars	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1.	Remedial class course content				
2.	Relevance of remedial course content with main courses				
3.	Learning resources for the remedial class (Library, ICT etc.)				
4.	Ease of the content for conceptual understanding				
5.	Various skills inculcated through course				
6.	Assignments/Evaluation transparency				
7.	Interest generated by the teacher				
8.	Extent of coverage of course during prescribed period				

Suggestions for further improvement:

Signature

Head
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed,

Head
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.

Remedial Class Test Mark Sheet -2019-20

Department of Chemistry

Class: B.Sc. I Year

Sr. No.	Name of Students	Mark Obtained
1	Ade Ravina Baburao	09
2	Abire Anamika Bhagwat	08
3	Bhoskar Y. S	10
4	Chavan Ganesh Sudam	07
5	Phere Sancheti Sandipan	04
6	Gade Pami Lalasabeb	07
7	Gaikwad Pami Balasabeb	10
8	Hange Sakshi Santosh	07
9	Inkar Sonket Madhukar	09
10	Jagtap Amol Hamidal	10
11	Kadam Dadasabeb Anag	08
12	Kale Y. K	08
13	Mandve Prajakt M	08
14	Netke Sachin Sanjivrao	08
15	Orhal Vishal Kailas	10
16	Patil Ganesh Kailas	06
17	Pathod Sonal Shesherao	09
18	Saneap Vaibhav. Bhagchand	08
19	Syed Sahil Qaisar	08
20	Tule Vijay Ankuab	07
21	Narade Pranjyot Uddhan	08
22	Wagh Arpit Abhimanyu	07
23	Ware Harshada Dilip	05
24	Wagh Sunil Kishan	10
25	Yeale Ashwini Bapu	09
26		

Name of Teacher: Dr. Khakre P. R.

Signature: Head

Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.



Remedial Class Test Mark Sheet -2019-20

Department of Chemistry

Class: B.Sc. II Year

Sr. No.	Name of Students	Mark Obtained
1	Agwan Vijay Babasaheb	08
2	Bade Dhyaneshwar Laxman	08
3	Bankar Amol Ashok	10
4	Chavan Abhijit Mahadev	09
5	Chavan Pratik Deepak	08
6	Cholse Gajanan Ashok	07
7	Dake Rohini Namdeo	09
8	Dolas Kiran Mangabhai	08
9	Gaikwad Shital Balasaheb	09
10	Gholap Ganesh Bhaskar	09
11	Ingle Varsha Santosh	09
12	Jagtap Tushar Anil	09
13	Kale Amol Chandu	10
14	Kale Swati Balasaheb	09
15	Mane Ashwini Gokul.	08
16	Munde Abhishek Dilip	09
17	Nismal Aditi Kishor	09
18	Parse Mahadev Babasaheb	08
19	Potdar Pravin Vitthal	09
20	Raut Marayan Sundar	09
21	Sonap Shrutti Madhukar	08
22	Thite Shahaji Vajirbhai	08
23	Thosar Akshay Mahadev	10
24	Ugale Jaswant shivbhai	08
25	Wanjre Krushna Ramu	08
26	Zodge Pratik Kishanrao	08

Name of Teacher: Dr. S. B. Maulage.


Signature:



Department of Chemistry
Remedial Progress Test
2021-22

Name :
Date:

Marks obtained =
Out of = 20

Multiple choice questions with one correct answer.

- Isotones have same number of
a) Protons b) Electrons c) Neutrons d) Protons and Neutrons
- The percentage of ionic character in HCl molecule is approximately
a) 71% b) 100% c) 12% d) 17%
- The density of nucleus is of the order of
a) 10^{14} g/cm^3 b) 10^{12} g/cm^3 c) 10^{10} g/cm^3 d) 10^8 g/cm^3
- Isotopes have same number of
a) Protons b) Electrons c) Neutrons d) None of these
- Isobars have same
a) Atomic number b) Atomic mass c) Both A and B d) None of these
- The value of Planck's constant h is numerically equal to
a) ergs sec b) J sec c) Both A and B d) Neither A or B
- Maximum covalency of an element is limited to
a) 8 b) 9 c) 6 d) 5
- The energy of an electron in an atom is
a) Negative b) Zero c) Positive d) None of the above
- Covalent compounds are soluble in
a) Polar solvents b) Non-polar solvents c) Water d) None of the above
- The favourable condition (s) for the formation of an ionic compound is/are
a) Lower value of ionisation energy of an atom for cation formation
b) Higher value of electron affinity of an atom for anion formation
c) Higher lattice energy of the resultant ionic compound
d) All of the above
- Which is true about ionic bonds
a) Directional nature b) Stereo Isomerism c) High melting and boiling points d) Noncrystalline nature
- Ionic compounds, in general, possess both
a) High melting points, boiling points and non-directional bonds
b) High melting points and low-boiling points
c) Directional nature of bonds and low boiling points
d) High solubilities in polar and non-polar solvents
- Molten sodium chloride conducts electricity due to the presence of
a) Free electrons b) Free ions c) Free molecules d) Atoms of sodium and chlorine
- Most predominantly ionic compound will be formed by the combination of the groups
a) 1 and 17 b) 2 and 16 c) 3 and 15 d) 1 and 18
- Of the following solvents, the one most likely to dissolve ionic compounds is
a) Carbon tetrachloride b) Methanol c) Water d) Benzene
- The pair of elements which form a compound with maximum ionic character is
a) Na and O b) Na and I c) Cs and I d) Cs and F
- Covalent bond is formed by the,
a) Sharing of electrons between two atoms
b) Transference of electrons from one atom to the other
c) Sharing of two electrons between two atoms, when the electrons are contributed by one atom only
d) None of these
- Tetravalency of carbon is best explained by the concept of
a) Resonance b) Hybridization c) Electron delocalization d) None of these
- What types of bonds are generally formed between like atoms ?
a) Ionic b) Covalent c) Coordinate d) All of these
- The maximum covalency is generally equal to
a) The number of unpaired s-electrons b) The number of paired p-electrons
c) The number of unpaired s-and p-electrons d) The actual number of s-and p-electrons present in the valence shell



Date: 25/10/2021

To,

**The Principal,
Mrs. K. S. K. Arts, Sci. & Comm. College,
Beed.**

Sub: Permission for remedial coaching classes – Chemistry department.

Respected Madam,

Faculty of chemistry department has identified the weak students / slow learners in subject through oral discussion and classroom performance. These students are needed to be considered for the enrollment of remedial classes. Department of chemistry, therefore is willing to conduct remedial coaching during 01/11/2021 to 31/01/2022 for identified slow learners from B.Sc. I & II year classes so as to bring them in the mainstream of average learners in the chemistry subject.


Therefore you are requested to give permission to start the remedial coaching by the department of Chemistry.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully



Dr. P.R. Khakre
Head, Dept. of Chemistry
Department of Chemistry
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed.



26.10.21

Best Practice -4

1. Title of the Practice: ‘Counseling and Guidance Committees for Admission Process’

2. Objective of the Practice:

To adopt more convenient and transparent admission process by constituting ‘Counseling and Guidance Committees for Admission Process’.

3. The Context:

Admission process of any higher education institution is somewhat a critical task specially in case of online admission process. Nevertheless, if it is well planned and executed professionally then satisfaction level of prospective students increases and it also helps in branding of the institute. Here is an attempt to improve the admission process of the institute so as to make it more accessible for socially and economically deprived sections of society.

4. The Practice:

The college offers various certificate courses, diploma courses, undergraduate courses and postgraduate courses. The college displays an advertisement of admission process for each course in the local and regional newspapers and in the campus area well in advance.

Currently a few students are against online admission process due to lack of detailed knowledge of the system and unaware of how to use it effectively. So when students approach to college, then they are helpless in most of the situations and it creates negative attitude for technology usage to simplify such critical process. To overcome such issues, a ‘Counseling and Guidance Committees for Admission Process’ is constituted for the better convenience of the students in assisting the online application process and also choosing the right courses and selecting desired subjects for various courses. For each given course, a separate committee is constituted and members of each committee counsel and guide almost every student who is aspired to take admission in our college. Aspired students first apply online on the college website to register their names for admission. For the online registration, College makes available a well equipped computer lab for students where staff assists the students in applying the online registration. After registration, students collect prospectus from the administrative office of the college. College prospectus provides all the required information concerning to the various certificate courses, diploma courses, undergraduate courses and post graduate courses as well as rules and regulations of the

college. The college adopts 'First come first serve' policy by maintaining the reservation policy of the government for the admission process. The college has no management quota to maintain the transparency in admission process. Invalid applications are sorted out by the screening committee and the list of valid application or selected students for different courses is displayed on the college notice board. After being selected students are again assisted by the committee members to apply online on the university website.

5. Evidence of Success;

College assists students from their registration to till his/her admission is completed and maintains complete transparency in admission process as a result of which college is highly appreciated by students, parents and other stakeholders of the college at large. Because of this practice, we realize that, the percentage of changing subjects by the students after admission is minimized upto the great margin and students are also benefited with the counseling to choose the correct subjects as per their like and interest. Most importantly, students in the nearby regions preferring this college at the top for their admission. Moreover, this practice has also helped the students in getting detailed information of the college like sports, library, language laboratory, computer laboratory, activities to be run and other facilities in the college campus well in advance before their admission and eventually College marketing is also done through this practice.

6. Problems encountered:

The members of the admission committee face various problems while working on the admission process. Some of the major problems faced by the institution while implementing the online problems are as under.

Computer illiteracy among the students makes them indifferent to approach online admission process. It takes much time to counsel and guide every student about the process.

Rural area students find the procedure difficult and inconvenient ever after the guidance by the committee. The students request the committee members to fill up the online form on their behalf.

Many times slow, internet speed and data problems create hindrance in the admission process.

Resources required:

To run this practice a computer laboratory and faculty availability are required. Cooperation and support of college staff is necessary for the transparent admission process to operate.

नवगण शिक्षण संस्था रात्रुरी (न.) चे
सौ.केशरबाई सोनाजीराव क्षीरसागर उर्फ काकू कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, बीड
शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२०-२०२१ ऑनलाईन प्रवेश सूचना
ONLINE ADMISSION NOTICE

अकरावी, बारावी (कनिष्ठ विभाग) बी. ए., बी. एस्सी व बी. कॉम. (पदवी विभाग) तसेच एम.ए., एम. एस्सी व एम. कॉम. (पदव्युत्तर विभाग) अभ्यासक्रमाच्या (Online Admission) ऑनलाईन प्रवेशप्रक्रियेसाठी महाविद्यालयाच्या www.kskcollegebeed.com या वेबसाईटवर जावे. त्यासाठीचे पुढील मार्गदर्शक सूचना (टप्पे) खालील प्रमाणे आहेत.

१.	www.kskcollegebeed.com या पोर्टलवर Online Admission या लिंकवर क्लिक करावे.
२.	त्यानंतर Register Now येथे क्लिक करावे व त्याची माहिती पूर्ण करावी व आपला User Name आणि Password तयार होईल व SMS द्वारे आपणाला माहिती मिळेल.
३.	संबंधीत विद्यार्थ्यांनी महाविद्यालयात प्रवेश घेण्यासाठी खाली दिलेल्या Head नुसार वैयक्तिक माहिती भरावी.
४.	प्रथमतः विद्यार्थ्यांने Student Login मध्ये आपला ID व Password टाकून Login करावे.
५.	Continue करावे. १] Personal Details, २] Last Qualifying Exam. Details, ३] Education Details, ४] Subject Details, ५] Photo Details पूर्ण करावी.
६.	व त्यानंतर Registration fees online तेथेच भरावी व प्रवेश फॉर्मची प्रिंट व Fees भरणा केल्याची पावती सोबत घ्यावी. त्यानंतरच आपले Registration पूर्ण होईल.
७.	त्यानंतर महाविद्यालयात आपला प्रवेश निश्चित [Confirm] करण्यासाठी Data Migrate केल्यानंतरच आपणाला महाविद्यालयाच्या पोर्टलवर Fee payer येथे जाऊन ऑनलाईन प्रवेश फिस भरल्यानंतरच आपला प्रवेश पूर्ण होईल.याची सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
८.	तसेच शासन नियमाप्रमाणे जेव्हा महाविद्यालय सुरु होईल त्यावेळी प्रवेशीत विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रवेश फॉर्मची Online Print,मुळ टी.सी., गुणपत्रक व आवश्यक ती सर्व कागदपत्रे व प्रवेश फिस भरणा केल्याची पावती सोबत जोडावी. त्यानंतरच प्रवेश फॉर्म स्विकारला जाईल. सध्या महाविद्यालयात प्रवेश फॉर्म व कागदपत्रे घेऊन येण्याची आवश्यकता नाही. याची प्रवेशीत विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
९.	ऑनलाईन प्रवेश प्रक्रियेत काही अडचण असल्यास खालील संबंधीत व्यक्तींना केवळ कार्यालयीन वेळेत १०.०० ते ५.३० पर्यंत संपर्क करावा व आपल्या अडचणीचे निरासन करावे.
१०.	पदव्युत्तर वर्गाच्या प्रवेशाबाबत वेळोवेळी विद्यापीठाने निर्गमित केलेल्या नियमाप्रमाणे प्रवेश प्रक्रिया सुरु करण्यात येईल.
११.	कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील EBC अर्ज Of line तसेच वरिष्ठ व पदव्युत्तर वर्गातील विद्यार्थ्यांनी [EBC] एवजी राजर्षी शाहू शिक्षण शुल्क योजनेचे अर्ज ऑनलाईन भरून कार्यालयात दाखल करावेत व भारत सरकारचे शिष्यवृत्ती (GOI) व इतर शिष्यवृत्तीचे सर्व अर्ज ऑनलाईन भरण्यात येऊन त्याची एक प्रत कार्यालयात सादर करावी. www.mahadbt.com या वेबसाईटवर अर्ज भरावेत.

अकरावी व बारावी प्रवेशासाठी	११ वी व १२ वी विज्ञान प्रा.निसंगंध एम.डी. मो.९९२१०७५३१५ प्रा.मांडवे पी.बी. मो.९७६३३६४५४३	११ वी व १२ वी कला,वाणिज्य प्रा.नेटके डी.ई. मो.९४२१३४८४८३ प्रा.घुमरे ए.ए. मो.९४२००१३१६१	एम.सी.व्ही.सी. व्यवसाय अभ्यासक्रम प्रा.वंजारे व्ही.एस. मो.९६६५६५९७५१		
बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष	प्रा.पवार एस.एस. मो.९४०४००५८६५	डॉ.वेवळाणकर एस.एस. मो.९४२२२९५३१४			
बी.ए.द्वितीय वर्ष	प्रा.पाटे बी.टी. मो.९६५७४२५३७४	प्रा.कटार बी.व्ही. मो.९९२२७८९११५			
बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष	डॉ.शिंदे एस.एन. मो.९४२३४६९५६४	डॉ.शिंदे ए.व्ही. मो.९०७५८०३०००			
बी.एस्सी.प्रथम वर्ष	प्रा.गायकवाड एस.व्ही. मो.९९७०८५५७४१	प्रा.राऊत एस.आर. मो.९४२००१८७३७			
बी.एस्सी. द्वितीय वर्ष	डॉ.शेळके ए.एन. मो.९४२१३४२८८०	डॉ.माऊलगे एस.बी. मो.९४२१६३०९१०			
बी.एस्सी. तृतीय वर्ष	डॉ.खाकर पी.आर. मो.९४०५६७९००६	डॉ.महेशमाळकर पी.आर. मो.९४२२९७५१६५			
बी.कॉम. प्रथम, द्वितीय व तृतीय वर्ष	डॉ.जाधव एस.एस. मो.९४२१७५९६४९	डॉ.शंटे एन.पी. मो.९९७५३४३८६४			
एम.ए. प्रथम,द्वितीय वर्ष	प्रा.चव्हाण ए.डी. मो.९४२१३३६२२८	डॉ.नुझहत सुलताना मो.९१६८२९३२२२			
एम.एस्सी. प्रथम,द्वितीय वर्ष	डॉ.पाटील पी.व्ही. मो.९८२२९९२३५१	डॉ.गुटे एस.एल. मो.९८८१६१३८१४			
एम.कॉम. प्रथम,द्वितीय वर्ष	डॉ.जाधव एस.एस. मो.९४२१७५९६४९	डॉ.शंटे एन.पी. मो.९९७५३४३८६४			
कार्यालयीन प्रवेशा संबंधी	फिस विभाग श्री. जाधव आर.टी. मो.९७६७७८१३७९	पदवी विभाग श्री. राऊत के.बी. मो.९७६४८८७७७९	पदव्युत्तर विभाग श्री. कुदळे एन.एन. मो.९४२३७९५५८२	कनिष्ठ विभाग श्री.पवार सी.आर. मो.९४२३१७०७२८	शिष्यवृत्ती विभाग श्री. पांडुळे ए.के. मो.९४२२४९०८८२

Web link provided to student on College website for online admission

The screenshot shows the homepage of KSK College Beed. The main content area includes a welcome message, a detailed description of the college's history and affiliations, and sections for 'QUALITY POLICY', 'Our Mission', and 'Our Goals'. A prominent banner on the right side reads 'Online Admission for 2021-22' with a large red button that says 'Click Here to Apply Now'. Below this, there is text in Marathi: 'ऑनलाईन प्रवेशासाठी येथे क्लिक करावे' and the 'feepayr' logo with the tagline 'Pay Fees Anytime, Anywhere'. Another banner below features a red arrow with the word 'NEW' and the Marathi text 'माजी विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी आवाहन'. At the bottom of the page, there is a 'GOLDEN JUBILEE' banner with confetti.

Web link provided to student by Parent University for online admission

The screenshot shows the 'Admissions-AY 2021-22' page on the website of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. The page features a navigation menu, a 'TopLinks' section, and a main content area with the following text: 'Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad is implementing 'Online Admissions' process for Academic year 2021-22. This process shall enable Applicants to apply for various courses in online mode. In this online application process, applicants shall be able to choose the courses and colleges of their choice which are running and Affiliated by the university.' Below this text, there is a blue button that says 'Click here to Apply online'. Further down, there are two green buttons: 'Online Application Process for Fresher Students Click [button]' and 'Online Application Process for Registered Students Click [button] OR watch video [button]'. A red text note states: 'Online Admission website can be best viewed in 1024 * 768 resolution only with Chrome and FireFox'. The footer contains a photo gallery, a suggestion box, and a disclaimer.

Practice-5.The college publishes the college magazine – '**DURWANKUR**' every year so as to provide a platform for college students to nourish and develop their hidden talent of writing articles on various issues under the guidance of teachers.

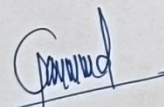
Practice-6.College Conducts '**Science exhibition**' every year for the students to imbibe scientific temperament among students and also to create liking for science.

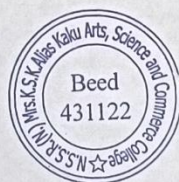
Practice-7.College organizes '**One Night for Senior Citizens**' program every year for all the senior citizens of the Beed city to perform on the stage.


Practice-8. '**School-College students' interactions**' are conducted every year. The college invites students of nearby schools and offers them interaction with our college students. College students perform some science experiments and demonstrate various concepts of science.

Practice-9. Department of Chemistry of our college conducts **National Chemistry Quiz Competitions** wherein students from different states of the India participate by a number more than a thousand.

All the information mentioned above in this file is true, hence certified.


Co-Ordinator
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Mrs. K.S.K. College, Beed, (M.S.)




Principal
N.S.S.R.(N.) Mrs.Kesharbai
Sonajirao Kshirsagar Alias Kaku
Arts, Science and Commerce
College, Beed.