Criterion I

Project List
Projects
Field Work & Internship

Project Work

No.	Class	Subject
1	BCA II	Environmental Science
2	BCA III	Computer Subject Project Work
3	B.A. II	Environmental Science
4	B.A. II	Ancient Indian History and Culture (AIHC)
5	B.A. II	Social Science
6	B.A. III	English Subject Project Work
7	B.A. III	History Subject Project Work
8	B.A. III	Hindi Subject Project Work
9	B. A. III	Marathi Subject Project Work
10	B. Com. I	Tourism
11	B. Com. II Div- A	Environmental Science
12	B. Com. II Div- B	Environmental Science
13	B. Com. III	Subject Project Work
14	M. Com. II	Commerce- Research Methodology
		TOTAL

Total
28
20
58
12
10
12
17
20
31
105
121
120
18
49
621

A.R.BURLA MAHILA VARISHTHA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SOLAPUR

Environment Project 2021-22

BCA-II

Sr.No.	Roll No.	Student Full Name	Project Name
1	2201	KANKI GAYTRI GURUMURTHI	Water Pollution
2	2202	KAMBLE SANDHYA VIJAY	Fire Ecology
3	2203	SAYYAD TARNUM ISMAIL	Renewable Energy
4	2204	PATEL SHABUKTTA MAINOODIN	Bioremediation
5	2205	JAMADAR ALFIYA SHABBIR	Noise and Light Pollution
6	2206	RAUTRAO SUPRIYA RAJSHEKHAR	Deforestation.
7	2207	IRABATTI RUTHIKA RAMCHANDRA	Water Pollution
8	2208	DASARI SHRAVANI VIJAY	Fire Ecology
9	2209	FALMARI PRABHAVATI JAYRAM	Renewable Energy
10	2210	KALASKAR NANDINI DEVIDAS	Bioremediation
11	2211	PUJARI PRITI MAHADEV	Noise and Light Pollution
12	2212	JADHAV DEVYANI MAKRAND	Deforestation.
13	2213	GONE AISHWARYA MAHADEV	Bioremediation
14	2214	MISKIN MADHU ANAND	Water Pollution
15	2215	PALGANTI DEVIKA SANTOSH	Fire Ecology
16	2216	SALUNKE SWATI CHANNDRAKANT	Renewable Energy
17	2217	ANNAM NEHA PRABHAKAR	Renewable Energy
18	2218	DHOTRE SWATI TIPPANA	Bioremediation
19	2219	KUDKYAL RUTUJA AMBADAS	Water Pollution
20	2220	KAMURTI MAYURI BASAVRAJ	Fire Ecology
21	2221	GUTTIKONDA SHIRISHA VASANT	Renewable Energy
22	2222	KAMBLE MIRABAI JANAPPA	Noise and Light Pollution
23	2223	NORA LAXMI GOVIND	Deforestation.
24	2224	HANCHATE YOGITA SANJAY	Water Pollution
25	2225	BANDPATTE LAXMI DASHRATH	Fire Ecology
26	2226	ANAMANLA RUCHITA RAJU	Renewable Energy
27	2227	SHAIKH SIMRAN SLIM	Renewable Energy
28	2228	PRACHANDE VRUSHALI SANGAMESHAWR	Bioremediation

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BCA -III Project list 2021-22

Sr. No.	Project Name	Students Name
1	Online pizza delivery	Dhulam Nandini Shrinivas
2	Audiable	Udata Bhavana Narendra
		Dandgal Vaisnavi Narendra
3	Blue Heaven Cosemtics	Boga Gouri Shriniwas
		Saggam Sneha Nanrendra
4	The Beauty Store	Gurram Uma Ambadas
		Bhudharam Kanchan Vijaykumar
5	Green House	Aladi Pooja Shivanand
		Pogual Shirisha Vyankatesh
6	Fast Food Ordering System	Sakhare Ranjana Rajshekhar
		Gadekar Laxmi Genisdha
7	Royal Cakes	Rebba Aishwarya Vidyadhar
		Gaddam Mamta Prakash
8	Online Flower Shop Management System	Darji Nikat Isak
		Raut Priyanka Ganesh
9	Nuts Hub	Charkupalli Shravani Sunil
10	Online Movie Ticket Booking	Kshirsagar Madhavi Pravin
		Farahat Begum M.D. Rafique Shaikh
11	Online Gift Order	Bharata Sneha Narayan
		Genne Sakashi Venkatesh
12	Textile Management System	Shrimal Rajani Anil
13	Online Bag Shopping	Karre Priyanka Shrinivas
		Kontam Anju Shrinivas
14	Online function hall booking system	Madikonda Nandini Purushottam
		Guntuk Shrutika Vijay
15	Online Bus Ticket Booking System	Bahirwade Shubhangi Ramchandra
		Dornal Shirisha Pandurang
16	Online Mobile Shopping	Adam Shriveni Santosh
		Tanksal Yashoda Tryambakeshwar
17	Pawfect Petshop	Kota Anjali Jayant
18	Online Grocery Shop Management System	Piske Sruti Ambadas
		Madgundi Laxmi Chandrashekhar
19	Online Swastik Sweets Shop	Valsangkar Laxmi Prabhakar
		Vaddepalli Mayuri Balraj
20	Online Food Ordering System	Putta Akanksha Ambadas
		Kurapati Pooja Prabhakar

Bengiri G.A.
Project Guide

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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalay ,solapur

B.A. - II 2021-22 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

SR. NO.	SUDENTS NAME	ROLL NO.	PROJECT NAME
1	AMBIKA LAXMAN BOLLU	301	संभाजी तलाव जल प्रदूषण एक समस्या
2	NIKITA DURGAPRASAD BATGIRI	302	संभाजी तलाव जल प्रदूषण एक समस्या
3	ANJUM RAFIK BANEWALE	303	संभाजी तलावातील जलपर्णी एक समस्या
4	LAXMI BALAJI MITTHA	304	संभाजी तलावातील जलपर्णी एक समस्या
5	PRAJYOTI UMESH KET	305	संभाजी तलावातील जलपर्णी एक समस्या
6	ARPITA MALLIKARJUN BABARE	306	सिध्देश्वर तलाव पाणी प्रदुषण कारणे उपाय
7	SHABNAM JAYARODDIN ANSARI	307	सिध्देश्वर तलाव पाणी प्रदुषण कारणे उपाय
8	ASHWINI AMBADAS SINDAM	308	पारंपारीत शेती आणि आधुनिक शेती
9	DIPALI BALAJI PAMNATH	309	पूर्व भागातील घनकचरा समस्या व उपाय
10	VARSHARANI BHARAT WASEKAR	310	पूर्व भागातील घनकचरा समस्या व उपाय
11	ARCHANA SUDARSHAN KAMBLE	311	साखर कारखान्यामुळे होणारे हवा प्रदूषण परिणाम व उपाय
12	SOYATI HIRU JADHAV	312	साखर कारखान्यामुळे होणारे हवा प्रदूषण परिणाम व उपाय
13	ASHWINI RAVINDRA GAIKWAD	313	साखर कारखान्यामुळे होणारे हवा प्रदूषण परिणाम व उपाय
14	RADHIKA HARISHANKAR PASKANTI	314	प्लॅस्टीकमुळे प्राण्यांवर होणारा परिणाम व उपाय
15	SANJANA SANTOSH BATTUL	315	प्लॅस्टीकमुळे प्राण्यांवर होणारा परिणाम व उपाय
16	ANJALI LAXMAN SHRIGAN	316	प्लॅस्टीकमुळे प्राण्यांवर होणारा परिणाम व उपाय
17	SHRADDHA BALAJI GUNDALA	317	प्लॅस्टीकमुळे प्राण्यांवर होणारा परिणाम व उपाय
18	MAYURI SUNDARSING THAKUR	318	शेती समस्या व जोडधंदा पशुपालन
19	SHRADHA ANGAD PAWAR	319	जमिनीच्या धुपेची कारणे व परिणाम
20	SAKSHI LAXMIKANT AALAGI	320	जमिनीच्या धुपेची कारणे व परिणाम
21	SHRADDHA RAVISHEKHAR KOTA	321	शेती व पशुपालन समस्या व उपाय
22	NIKITA PRABHAKAR SALUNKE	322	जमिनीच्या धुपेची कारणे व परिणाम
23	AKHILA NARSING VANGA	323	मत्सय पालन एक व्यसाय
24	RUCHITA SUNIL PADMA	324	धार्मिक कर्मकांड आणि नदीप्रदूषण
25	SANGITA KRUSHNAHARI JALAGI	325	लघुउद्योगगातून आर्थिक विकास
26	VISHAKHA VIJAY WADTILE	326	बदलत्या हवामानाचा शेतीवर होणार परिणाम
27	ASHWINI DATTATRAY KONKATTI	327	बदलत्या हवामानाचा शेतीवर होणार परिणाम
28	SIMRAN KHAJABHAI MUJAWAR	328	बदलत्या हवामानाचा शेतीवर होणार परिणाम
29	ROHINI SUSHANT NILEE	329	कुडल संगम भिमा सिमा नदीचे प्रदूषण
30	AISHWARYA ARUN NARA	330	भीमा नदीप्रदूषण कारणे व उपाय
31	SHRUTIKA LAXMAN KUSEKAR	331	भीमा सिना नदी जलप्रदूषणाची कारणे व उपाय
32	KOMAL NARSAPPA CHOUGULE	332	भीमा नदीप्रदूषण कारणे व उपाय

SR. NO.	SUDENTS NAME	ROLL NO.	PROJECT NAME
33	APARNA RAMESH ANNALDAS	333	दूषीत पाणी आणि पुनरवापर
34	RADHARANI GOVIND BUGADE	334	दूषीत पाणी आणि पुनरवापर
35	SAPANA SUDHAKAR FATTEPURKAR	335	दूषीत पाणी आणि पुनरवापर
36	SHRUTI SANDEEP KOLHAPURE	336	कुडल संगम संगमावर झालेले प्रदूषण
37	SWATI GENSIDHA PARIT	337	कुडल संगम संगमावर झालेले प्रदूषण
38	LAXMI NAGNATH YANNAM	338	टीशू कल्चार एक आधुनिक पध्दत
39	KOMAL SHEKHAR KSHIRSAGAR	339	टीशू कल्चार एक आधुनिक पध्दत
40	RUTUJA SUDHAKAR JADHAV	340	टीशू कल्चार एक आधुनिक पध्दत
41	NIKITA NARAYAN BHARATI	341	टीशू कल्चार एक आधुनिक पध्दत
42	SANJANA VIKRAM ATHAVALE	342	टीशू कल्चार एक आधुनिक पध्दत
43	DIPALI CHANDRAKANT VITKAR	343	टीशू कल्चार एक आधुनिक पध्दत
44	ANJUMARA MADAR MASULDAR	344	जलपद्रदूषण वाढती समस्या व उपाय
45	PUJA MOHAN CHOUGULE	345	जलपद्रदूषण वाढती समस्या व उपाय
46	VASUNDHARA GOVIND PAWAR	346	जलपद्रदूषण वाढती समस्या व उपाय
47	SHARADA KAILAS KASSA	347	हवा प्रदूषण कारणे परिणाम उपाय योजना
48	KIRAN DHANAYYA SWAMI	348	हवा प्रदूषण कारणे परिणाम उपाय योजना
49	SHITAL SUBHASH KAMBLE	349	हवा प्रदूषण कारणे परिणाम उपाय योजना
50	AARTI RAM BHOSALE	350	हवा प्रदूषण कारणे परिणाम उपाय योजना
51	ARCAHANA SHRINIWAS AKUBATTIN	351	हवा प्रदूषण आणि जागतिक तापमानवाढ
52	ARCHANA SHASHIKANT MASA	352	हवा प्रदूषण आणि जागतिक तापमानवाढ
53	SHWETA ARVIND BATGIRI	353	हवा प्रदूषण आणि जागतिक तापमानवाढ
54	BHARGAVI NAGNATH BOGA	354	जलप्रदूषण वाढती समस्या व उपाय
55	PRATIBHA SUNIL TAMBE	355	जलप्रदूषण वाढती समस्या व उपाय
56	DEEPIKA SANTOSH KONDA	356	पुर्वभागातील उद्योगधंदयामूळे वाढते ध्वनी प्रदूषण एक समस्या
57	SAPANA ANIL KANDALAGI	357	पुर्वभागातील उद्योगधंदयामूळे वाढते ध्वनी प्रदूषण एक समस्या
58	SUJATA ASHOK MYAKAM	358	पुर्वभागातील उद्योगधंदयामूळे वाढते ध्वनी प्रदूषण एक समस्या

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Project Report of B.A. - II A.I.H.C. Department for Academic Year 2021-22

Sr. No.	Students Name	Roll No.	PROJECT NAME
1	Akubattin Archan Shriniwas	351	Stri Poshakh va Alankar
2	Bollu Ambika Laxman	301	Badrinath Mandir
3	Jalagi Sangita Krushnahari	325	Vrundavan
4	Kamble Archana Sudarshan	311	Vishnumurti
5	Kota Shradha Ravishankar	321	Murudeshwar Mandir
6	Mujawar Simran Khajabhai	328	Makka Madina
7	Nili Rohini Sushant	329	Padmanabh Mandir
8	Padma Ruchita Sunil	324	Padmanabh Swami Mandir
9	Pawar Vasundhara Govind	346	Bharatiya Nrutya
10	Shrigan Anjali Laxman	316	Pratapgad
11	Vanga Akhila Narsing	323	Kedarnath Mandir
12	Yannam Laxmi Nagnath	338	Minakshi Mandir

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Project Report of B.A. - II for Academic Year 2021-22 (Social Science)

Sr. No.	Students Name	Roll No.	PROJECT NAME
1	Ansari Shabanam Jayroddin	307	Charminar
2	Babare Arpita Mallikarjun	306	Buddha Murti
3	Fattepurkar Sapana Sudhakar	335	Raigad Killa
4	Gaikwad Ashwini Ravindra	313	Verul Leni
5	Kassa Sharada Kailas	347	Hadappa Sanskruti
6	Masuldar Anjumara Madar	344	Kondhana Killa
7	Salunke Nikita Prabhakar	322	Rameshwar Mandir
8	Sindam Ashwini Ambadas	308	Shrikrishna
9	Swami Kiran Dhanayya	348	Panhala Killa
10	Vadtile Vishakha Vijay	326	Ajantha Leni

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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. BURLA MAHILA VARISHTHA MAHAVIDYLAYA, SOLAPUR

Department of English

Project Report 2021-22

Sr. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	PROJECT TITLE	ROLL NO.
1	KASHID NANDINI BHARAT	ARUN KOLATKAR –A MODERN POET	623
2	SUTAR SHRUTI SIDDHRAM	RAVINDRANATH TAGORE	631
3	MANGANI SEEMA YASHAVANT	17TH – CENTURY POET-JOHN MILTON	624
4	KARRE SAVITA NARENDRA	WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE THE DRAMATIST PAR EXCELLENCE	630
5	PATIL VAIBHAVI BALAJI	THE LIFE & WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE	620
6	TADALGI NAMRATA MALLINATH	WORLD LITERATURE	622
7	SALUNKE PRERANA NAGNATH	WILLIAM WORDSWORTH & HIS POETRY	627
8	DONTUL LAVANYA HARISH	WILLAM WORDSWORTH - THE ROMANTIC POET	655
9	VALLAL PRIYANKA	SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN ENGLISH WRITINGS	
10	PAWAR PAYAL RATAN	ROBERT BROWNING	647
11	MANJULE TEJASHWINI SHIVSHANKAR	INDIAN POETS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR WORKS	605
12	PAWAR VIMAL	SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN ENGLISH POETRY	625

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Principal

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पद्मशाली शिक्षण संस्थां सचंलित

ए.आर.बुर्ला महिला महाविद्यालय,सोलापूर

इतिहास विभाग

बी.ए.भाग -३ प्रकल्प २०२१-२२

प्रकल्पाचे नाव- स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास

मार्गदर्शक - १) डॉ.टी.एन.शिंदे,प्रमुख इतिहास विभाग २) डॉ.साईनाथ कबाडे ३) डॉ.स्वाती घाटुळे

अनु.क्र.	विदयार्थीनीचे नाव	रोल नं.	प्रकल्पाचे नाव	एमपीएससी परिक्षा व प्रश्नप्रत्रिका वर्ष
१.	कु.श्रुतिका राजू गड्डम	६०४	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
२.	कु.भावना श्रीधर बिंगी	६०५	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
३	कु.ऐश्वर्या अमोल सावंत	६३९	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
४.	कु.अंकिता विठ्ठल मोरे	६३४	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
५.	कु.प्रिती नागेश चौगुले	६३२	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
६.	कु.स्वाती राजेंद्र जाधव	६३६	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०१३-२०१६
७.	कु.प्रभा प्रशांत अवताडे	६४९	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
८.	कु.वैष्णवी जनार्दन सामलेटी	६५२	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
९.	कु.मयुरी श्रीनिवास दुड्डम	६६०	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
१०.	कोमल राजशेखर चंदनशिवे	६३५	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०१५-२०१८
११.	कु.नफिसा रफिक फत्तेखान	६४०	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
१२.	कु.कविता अंबादास बिंगी	६६२	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
१३.	कु.पुजा आपलप्पा दाराना	६१२	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
१४.	कु.स्नेहा संजय शितोळे	६०७	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०१७-२०२१
१५.	कु.अंजली श्रीशैल सोनकांबळे	६५७	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
१६.	कु.वर्षा अंबादास निकम	६५८	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४
१७.	कु.पुजा मच्छिंद्र राठोड	६३७	स्पर्धा परिक्षेसाठी भारतीय इतिहास	२०११-२०१४

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पद्मशाली शिक्षण संस्था संचलित

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हिंदी प्रकल्पसूची (वर्ष २०२१-२०२२)

अ. क.	रोल नंबर	नांव	विषय
१.	६०१	विद्या मल्लेश जिंदम	प्रयोजनमूलक हिंदी।
२.	६०२	पूजा अप्पाशा गाडेकर	जयशंकर प्रसाद व्यक्तित्व, कृतित्व।
३.	६०३	संध्या शंकर सरवदे	भगवानदास मोरवाल : व्यक्तित्व।
४.	६०६	साक्षी अंबादास भंडारी	भाषा विज्ञान।
५.	६०९	संगिता अशोक चाबुकस्वार	काव्यशास्त्र के प्रकार।
६.	६१३	अंबिका मोहन जिंदे	साहित्यशास्त्र और समालोचन।
७.	६१५	भाग्यश्री नागेश स्वामी	प्रेमचंद का जीवन।
८.	६१६	काव्या राजेश संती	स्वर यंत्र का परिचय।
९.	६१८	वरलक्ष्मी निरंजन द्यावरकोंडा	निर्गुण भक्तिधारा : कबीर।
१०.	६१९	स्नेहल संजय हंचाटे	महादेवी वर्मा व्यक्तित्व, कृतित्व।
११.	६२१	गीतेश्वरी नागभूषणम गोली	आलोचना : परिभाषा और प्रकार।
१२.	६२६	ऐश्वर्या अरूण साळुंखे	जायसी का परिचय।
१३.	६२८	पार्वती दुर्गादास पवार	रहीम का नीतिपरक काव्य।
१४.	६३८	ऐश्वर्या किसन नोरा	रामचरितमानस का परिचय।
१५.	६४१	कौसर महिबुब सुगुर	फिल्म साहित्य।
१६.	६४३	सपना काशिनाथ मरळे	सुरदास व्यक्तिव एवं कृतित्व।
१७.	६४४	पूजा तुकाराम जानगवळी	भगवानदास मोरवाल कृतित्व।
१८.	६४५	अंबिका किसन नरोळे	शकुंतिका उपन्यास सामजिक संदर्भ।
१९.	६४६	आरती अंबादास कुंदाराम	साहित्यशास्त्र और समालोचना।
२०.	६४८	सायली सुकुमार ढोले	नाटक-उद्‌भव और विकास।

Wadje R.K

प्रा. डॉ. वडजे आर. के.
हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख

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मराठी विभाग

२०२१-२२

मराठी विभाग: संशोधन प्रकल्प

मार्गदर्शक

डॉ. कविता मुरुमकर

प्रा. विनोद लंकेश्वर

प्रा.डॉ. स्मिता ढावरे

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वर्ग .बी.ए.. भाग-१

अ. क्र.	विद्यार्थीनीचे नाव	रोल नं.	प्रकल्पाचे नाव
१	वैष्णवी लीलाधर सामल	८	मराठी काव्यपरंपरा: संत कविता
२	श्रृतिका नरसप्पा गडगी	१४	संत काव्यपरंपरा: स्त्री लिखित कविता
३	सोनाली कालिदास सातपुते	१५	संत मुक्ताबाई : काव्यनिर्मिती
४	भारती संजय मुंगळे	१६	संत जनाबाई : काव्यप्रेरणा
५	वैष्णवी अंबादास गुंडला	१९	संत मुक्ताबाई : गूढ काव्यनिर्मिती
६	स्नेहा बालाजी यमपुरे	२०	केशवसुत : कवितेतील सामाजिकता
७	रूपा राजमोगली चिंता	२२	बहिणाबाई चौधरी : कवितेतीली भाषिक संवेदन
८	रेश्मा दावलसाब चन्नुर	२६	इंदिरा संत : वाङ्मयीन योगदान
९	सानिया सलिम नदाफ	२७	ना. द. महानोर : निसर्ग कविता
१०	राजश्री लक्ष्मीनारायण कंदिकटला	३०	संत साहित्यातील सामाजिक परिवर्तन
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१७	वैष्णवी भारत गरजे	५२	दलित साहित्यातील आत्मभान
१८	अंकिता प्रदीप दौलताबाद	५६	मराठी कवितेतील ख्रिस्ती संवेदन

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अ. क्र.	विद्यार्थीनीचे नाव	रोल नं.	प्रकल्पाचे नाव
१	अश्विनी अंबादास सिंदम	३०८	संत कवयित्रीचे योगदान
२	अश्विनी अंबादास सिंदम	३०८	स्त्री लिखित कवितेची वाटचाल
३	वर्षाराणी भरत वासेकर	३१०	अहवाल लेखन : स्वरूप
४	वर्षाराणी भरत वासेकर	३१०	डॉ. निर्मलकुमार फडकुले यांचे जीवन साहित्य
५	श्रद्धा रविशेखर कोटा	३२१	शांता शेळके यांचे योगदान
६	श्रद्धा रविशेखर कोटा	३२१	संत ज्ञानेश्वर : जीवन परिचय वाड्मयीन कर्तृत्त्व
७	श्रुती संदीप कोल्हापूरे	३३६	संत एकनाथ : भारूडे
८	श्रुती संदीप कोल्हापूरे	३३६	संत नामदेव : वाड्मयीन कर्तृत्त्व
९	स्वाती गेनसिद्ध परिट	३३७	ग्रमीण कविता / शेतक-याचे जीवनदर्शन
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११	दिपाली चंद्रकांत विटकर	३४३	मराठी साहित्य आणि विविध चळवळी
१२	दिपाली चंद्रकांत विटकर	३४३	जागतिकीकरण: ग्रामीण कादंबरी
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१४	पूजा मोहन चौगुले	३४५	सावित्रीबाई फुले: वाड्मयीन योगदान

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अ. क्र.	विद्यार्थीनीचे नाव	रोल नं.	प्रकल्पाचे नाव
१	श्रावणी ना. सिंगराल	६११	मुस्लिम मराठी साहित्य प्रवाह स्वरूप आणि संकल्पना
२	श्रावणी ना. सिंगराल	६११	पंडिती काव्य :वाङ्मयीन योगदान
३	मृणाल एस. महिंद्रकर	६१७	मध्ययुगीन मराठी वाङ्मयाचा इतिहास (११०१ ते १८०० उत्तरार्ध)
४	मृणाल एस. महिंद्रकर	६१७	साहित्यशास्त्र : स्वरूप
५	अरूणा रा. बंडी	६३३	स्त्रीवादी साहित्याभ्यासाचे स्वरूप आणि व्याप्ती
६	अरूणा रा. बंडी	६३३	पंडिती वाङ्मय
७	शिवलिला ई. नरोणे	६३४	मुस्लिम मराठी साहित्य प्रवाह स्वरूप आणि संकल्पना
८	शिवलिला ई. नरोणे	६३४	शाहिरी वाङ्मय
९	श्रावणी ना. सिंगराल	६११	कविता : एक वाङ्मय प्रकार
१०	मृणाल एस. महिंद्रकर	६१७	कादंबरी : एक वाङ्मय प्रकार
११	अरूणा रा. बंडी	६३३	नाटक : एक वाङ्मय प्रकार
१२	शिवलिला ई. नरोणे	६३४	भाषा विज्ञान : स्वरूप व प्रकार

Linguistic Telugu Minority Institution
Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

Project - work

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Sr. No.	Students Name	Roll No.	PROJECT NAME
1	GUNDALA PAVITRA PRAKASH	1002	पंढरपूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
2	AAMANCHI VAISHNAVI GANESH	1003	सिंहगड किल्ला
3	KOKKUL SHWETA SHRINIWAS	1004	कोल्हापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
4	PITTHA SHRUTIKA RAMESH	1005	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
5	KANDIKATLA MONALIKA SHRINIVAS	1007	नळदुर्ग एक पर्यटन स्थळ
6	ANNALDAS POOJA PRAKASH	1008	नळदुर्ग एक पर्यटन स्थळ
7	KONDE SHILPA SIDDHARAM	1009	पंढरपूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
8	CHITYAL SONALI VYANKATSH	1010	पंढरपूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
9	ADAM GAYATRI VYANKATESH	1011	अक्कलकोट एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
10	MAHESHWARAM ARCHANA VYANKATESH	1012	सुवर्णमंदिर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
11	CHANNA NANDINI BALAKISAN	1013	महाबळेश्वर एक पर्यटन क्षेत्र
12	MORE PRANALI PANDURANG	1014	रायगड किल्ला
13	TUMMA ASHWINI NARESH	1016	तुळजाभवानी क्षेत्र
14	YEMUL VAISHNAVI CHANDRAMOHAN	1017	लोणावळा एक पर्यटन स्थळ
15	VAGGA SOUNDARYA VITTHAL	1018	लोणावळा एक पर्यटन स्थळ
16	PALLI VANI PRADIP	1019	हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पर्यटन स्थळ
17	VADDEPALLI MAHALAXMI BALRAJ	1021	वृंदावन मथुरा एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
18	MATETI RAJESHWARI VYANKATESH	1022	पॅरिस
19	BINGI AISHWARYA SIDRAM	1023	सिंहगड किल्ला
20	KARRE AMBIKA SHRINIVAS	1025	तुळजाभवानी मंदिर पर्यटन स्थळ
21	TADAKA KAVYA SATISH	1026	तुळजाभवानी मंदिर पर्यटन स्थळ
22	BOMMAL MAMATA RAMESH	1027	तुळजाभवानी मंदिर पर्यटन स्थळ
23	SHINGADE ROHINI NARESH	1028	नळदुर्ग किल्ला
24	BOGA SUMATI NARAYAN	1029	तुळजापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
25	NIROLE SONALI GURUNATH	1030	रत्नागिरीतील पर्यटन स्थळे
26	MORE AARTI SANJAY	1031	श्रीनगर एक पर्यटन स्थळ
27	VANGA RAJESHWARI JANARDHAN	1033	सिटी पॅलेस जयपुर
28	CHOWKI RAMADEVI AMBADAS	1034	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
29	SAMAL LAVANYA LAXMIKANT	1035	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
30	IRABATTI GAYATRI AMBADAS	1036	पंढरपूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
31	PINDIPOL PRIYANKA AMBADAS	1037	तुळजापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
32	SAGGAM PALLAVI AMBADAS	1038	गोवा पर्यटन स्थळ
33	VANNAM PALLAVI SHRINIWAS	1039	तिरुपति एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
34	BODDHUL MEGHA MADHUKAR	1040	अक्कलकोट एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
35	KATKAM RAJANI VITTHAL	1041	अक्कलकोट एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
36	VALLABHOJ JAYASHREE NAGARAJ	1042	लेक पॅलेस उदयपूर एक पर्यटन स्थळ
37	KOTA SWATI SUNIL	1043	सोलापूरचा इतिहास
38	BUDHARAM MANISHA JANARDHAN	1044	पंढरपूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
39	TATI POOJA NARSING	1045	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
40	PAMUL AKANKSHA UMESH	1047	तुळजापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र

Sr. No.	Students Name	Roll No.	PROJECT NAME
41	DHANURE NANDINI NAGESH	1048	तुळजापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
42	MERGU VAISHNAVI SHRINIVAS	1049	तुळजापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
43	ANNALDAS SHRAVANI DURGADAS	1050	केदारनाथ एक पर्यटन स्थळ
44	MITTHA ASHWINI MOHAN	1053	सोलापूर शहराचा इतिहास
45	CHANNA NEHA HANMANTU	1054	रायगड किल्ला एक पर्यटन स्थळ
46	BURLA SWEETI VENUGOPAL	1056	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
47	YELUTALA SHRUTI YALAPPA	1058	नळदुर्ग किल्ला एक पर्यटन स्थळ
48	GUJAR VAISHNAVI SANJAY	1059	सोलापूर एक पर्यटन स्थळ
49	GUJARE PRIYANKA MAHADEV	1060	विजापूर एक पर्यटन स्थळ
50	NYALPOGUL PRATIBHA PRAKASH	1061	विजापूर एक पर्यटन स्थळ
51	GADDAM BHAVANA AJAY	1062	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
52	BODA NAVNEETA PRAKASH	1063	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
53	VANGARI KALAPNA MANOHAR	1064	रत्नादुर्ग किल्ला
54	PUTTHA ANJALI MANOHAR	1065	रत्नादुर्ग किल्ला
55	RACCHA NANDINI SHRINIVAS	1066	महाबळेश्वर एक पर्यटन क्षेत्र
56	NARA MEGHANA ANAND	1067	सिंधुदुर्ग किल्ला एक पर्यटन स्थळ
57	BET UJWALA NAGESH	1068	सिंधुदुर्ग किल्ला एक पर्यटन स्थळ
58	GADAGI AMRUTA AMBADAS	1069	तुळजाभवानी मंदिर
59	KASSA SAYALI VISHWAMBAR	1070	तुळजाभवानी मंदिर
60	MADGUNDI SHRADDHA RAJU	1073	महालक्ष्मी तीर्थक्षेत्र
61	KORACHGAON ANURADHA SIDDHARAM	1075	महालक्ष्मी तीर्थक्षेत्र
62	MERAGU TRIVENI VYANKATESH	1076	सोलापूरचा इतिहास
63	DORNAL SAPANA DIGAMBAR	1077	कोल्हापूर एक पर्यटन क्षेत्र
64	DHULAM KALYANI AMBAJI	1078	गोवा एक पर्यटन स्थळ
65	GAVAD PRERANA AMBADAS	1081	गणपतीपुळे एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
66	GAVAD VEDIKA SAMBHAJI	1082	शिवनेरी किल्ला
67	AADAKI LAVANYA SIDDHARAMESHWAR	1084	महाबळेश्वर एक पर्यटन क्षेत्र
68	VANGARI MADHUBALA BALAJI	1086	अजिंठा वेरूळ लेणी
69	KSHIRSAGAR ANJALI SANJAY	1088	सोलापूर शहराचा इतिहास
70	RANGAM GAUTAMI CHANDARAKANT	1089	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
71	MYADAM PRANOTI SHRINIVAS	1092	सिंहगड एक पर्यटन स्थळ
72	CHOWKI VAISHNAVI SHRINIVAS	1093	महाबळेश्वर एक पर्यटन क्षेत्र
73	BOLLI POOJA ASHOK	1094	सोलापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
74	ALASUR LAVANYA AMBADAS	1095	ताजमहाल एक पर्यटन स्थळ
75	INGALE ASHAWINI BALIRAM	1096	कोल्हापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
76	SOMVANSHI SNEHA SANTOSHSING	1097	रायगड किल्ला
77	KASTURI DEEPA RAJU	1098	शिवनेरी किल्ला
78	SAKA KALYANI NAGNATH	1099	सिंहगड किल्ला एक पर्यटन स्थळ
79	BADGANCHI VASUNDARA DATTATRAY	1101	शिर्डी साईबाबा एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
80	BINGUNDI RAJESHWAARI GOVIND	1102	रायगड किल्ला
81	KOMUL AISHWARYA PRAKASH	1103	अक्कलकोट एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
82	KUNDARAM AAKANKSHA RAJU	1106	अक्कलकोट एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
83	KUNDARAM AISHWARYA RAJU	1107	पंढरपूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
84	YANGANDUL VAISHNAVI KANAKRATNAM	1109	महाबळेश्वर एक पर्यटन क्षेत्र

Sr. No.	Students Name	Roll No.	PROJECT NAME
85	GARDAS MAHESHWARI RAJU	1110	सुवर्णमंदिर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
86	SANGA SHWETA CHNDRAKANT	1111	नळदुर्ग किल्ला एक पर्यटन स्थळ
87	KURAPATI AKANKSHA AMBADAS	1112	सिंहगड किल्ला
88	MANE BHAGIRATHI RAJU	1113	रत्नादुर्ग किल्ला
89	SWAMI CHAITANYA UMESH	1115	सोलापूर शहराचा इतिहास
90	TAVTAM ANJALI SHRINIWAS	1116	प्रतापगड किल्ला एक पर्यटन स्थळ
91	GULAVE MANSI MARUTI	1119	रत्नादुर्ग किल्ला
92	YEMUL RADHIKA BHASKAR	1120	तुळजापूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
93	GUJAR AISHWARYA TUKARAM	1121	पंढरपूर एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
94	MAILE GAYATRI VANKATESH	1122	हम्पी एक पर्यटन स्थळ
95	SABBAN PRIYANKA SADANAND	1123	महाबळेश्वर एक पर्यटन क्षेत्र
96	MUNDASE PREMA MALLINATH	1125	विशालगड एक पर्यटन स्थळ
97	GUNDALA LAVANYA SHRIRAM	1127	तिरुपती एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
98	SHINDE PAYAL GANGADHAR	1130	तिरुपती एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
99	SIDDHAM SONALI PRABHAKAR	1131	तिरुपती एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
100	BOGAM SNEHA LAXMAN	1132	तिरुपती एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
101	SABBAN SHALINI MOHAN	1133	लोणावळा एक पर्यटन स्थळ
102	VADDEPALLI RUTUJA AMBADAS	1139	लोणावळा एक पर्यटन स्थळ
103	SAMAL VAISHNAVI AMBADAS	1140	अक्कलकोट एक तीर्थक्षेत्र
104	SOLAPURE VAISHNAVI ASHOK	1141	रायगड किल्ला
105	ATNURE KAVERI CHANVIRAPPA	1144	रायगड किल्ला

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SR. NO.	Name	ROLL NO.	PROJECT NAME
1	PRIYANKA GURUNATH BIRAJDAR	1201	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
2	SAPANA SHIVANAND BIRAJDAR	1202	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
3	BHAGYASHRI MALLINATH SOLAPURE	1203	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
4	NEHA SIDDHARAM JOKARE	1204	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
5	NANDINI GOVARDHAN VANGARI	1205	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
6	PALLAVI RAVINDRA KONDI	1206	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
7	SHRAVANTI GANESH VANGARI	1207	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
8	ROHINI NAGESH IRABATTI	1208	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
9	PRIYA SHANKAR YEMUL	1209	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
10	RASIKA SANTOSH GOSAVI	1210	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
11	BHAVANA RAJU TOPUL	1211	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
12	POOJA NAGNATH BADLAPURE	1212	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
13	SUSHMITA UMAKANT KANKURTI	1213	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
14	SANJANA SANTOSH YAMGALLI	1214	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
15	AISHWARYA SHAM MUDDE	1215	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
16	AARATI BHUMESH VANGA	1216	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
17	LAVANYA SADANAND ITTAM	1217	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
18	RAVLIYA AMBADAS CHITMIL	1218	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
19	SWEETY PURUSHOTTAM NORA	1219	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
20	NANDINI BASAVARAJ ADAKI	1220	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
21	BHAGYASHRI RAMESH MADAS	1221	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
22	BHAGYASHRI AMBADAS BOLLU	1222	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
23	SUCHITRA ISHWAR ADAKI	1223	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
24	AKHILA ANAND GURRAM	1224	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
25	LAXMI NAGESH MENDU	1225	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
26	SHWETA SHRINIVAS KADINGALA	1226	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
27	TULSI SIDRAM YAMNOLU	1227	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
28	SHRAVANI BALAJI YEMUL	1228	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
29	RUTIKA JANARDAN ARKAL	1229	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
30	ANKITA NAGRAJ PARKIPANDLA	1230	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
31	TEJASHRI SHRINIVAS DYAVANPALLI	1231	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
32	KANCHAN AMBADAS SAYBOLU	1232	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
33	LAVANYA DINESH PADMA	1233	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
34	PRIYANKA PRABHAKAR KOTA	1234	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
35	MANASHRI VINOD MUSHAN	1235	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
36	VISHALAKSHI LINGRAJ INJAMURI	1236	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
37	ANKITA SURESH JADHAV	1237	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
38	POOJA SHIVLINGAPPA KANNAGI	1238	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
39	KAJAL SURESH PAWAR	1239	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
40	SUPRAJA SHRINIVAS BIJJA	1240	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण

SR. NO.	Name	ROLL NO.	PROJECT NAME
41	PRAGATI SATISH WADTILE	1241	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
42	VIDYARANI AMBADAS INJAMURI	1242	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
43	ANJALI KASHINATH REKE	1243	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
44	SHRADDHA AMBADAS NALLA	1244	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
45	MINAL LAXMIKANT CHAVAN	1245	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
46	MANJULA NAGNATH SAKINAL	1246	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
47	RAJLAXMI NAGESH GOSKI	1247	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
48	TANAYA BHASKAR YEDAKE	1248	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
49	UJWALA MANOJ KOKANE	1249	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
50	CHAITANYA AMBADAS KATKAM	1250	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
51	BHAVANA CHANDRAKANT BHARTAL	1251	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
52	ANKITA SHRINIVAS POGUL	1252	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
53	HARSHA MANOHAR BAJANTRI	1253	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
54	TULASI DATTATRAY SOMA	1254	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
55	BHAGYASHRI NAGNATH SHRIRAM	1255	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
56	SANSKRUTI SANTOSH MANE	1256	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
57	NIKITA NAGNATH KADAM	1257	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
58	AISHWARYA NAGESH ANBATTUL	1258	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
59	AARTI KESHAV GUJJERI	1259	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
60	DIVYA RAM ROHILE	1260	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
61	MAMATA SHRINIWAS GAJELI	1261	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
62	RUPA BABU POGUL	1262	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
63	DIVYA BABURAO KALSHETTI	1263	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
64	HARSHADA PRABHAKAR LATURKUR	1264	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
65	POOJA DURGADAS YALDANDEE	1265	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
66	NANDINI NANDKUMAR RAUL	1266	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
67	MAMTA DAMODAR SADUL	1267	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
68	RUCHITA SATYANARAYAN PULLI	1268	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
69	RAJANI SHRINIWAS GUTTIKONDA	1269	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
70	NEHA GOVIND PULGAM	1270	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
71	SHRAVANI DATTATRAY POBATTI	1271	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
72	AISHWARYA NARESH DAWAT	1272	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
73	RAJASHRI NARSING AAGABATTIN	1273	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
74	BHAGYALAXMI GOPAL INDAPURE	1274	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
75	SHRAVANI SHRINIVAS IDNUR	1275	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
76	VAISHNAVI LAXMIKANT MONE	1276	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
77	TULASHI SHANKAR NADARGI	1277	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
78	NAMRATA AMBADAS SAMBHARAM	1278	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
79	SWATI SHANKAR KOMAKUL	1279	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
80	AISHWARYA GURUPADAYYA SWAMI	1280	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
81	ASHWINI BALIRAM TELANG	1281	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
82	SUPRIYA SHRIKANT DALSHINGE	1282	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
83	AARTI GANAPAT MAHADIK	1283	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
84	MEERA BALASAHEB REVAJE	1284	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या

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85	POOJA DHANAPPA TIRTH	1285	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
86	POONAM AMAR GAVALI	1286	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
87	BHULAXMI ANAND MYAKAL	1287	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
88	VAISHNAVI HIRALAL GADDAM	1288	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
89	KALPANA UMESH KATARE	1289	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
90	SAUNDARYA RAJU DUDAM	1290	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
91	SAKSHI DHANANJAY GITE	1291	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
92	MEGHA LAXMAN PATIL	1292	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
93	SHIRISHA AMBADAS PANTAGANI	1293	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
94	ANKITA BALRAJ DYAVARKONDA	1294	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
95	POOJA AMBADAS YEMUL	1295	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
96	ANKITA AMBADAS MITTA	1296	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
97	PRIYANKA SHRINIWAS ANNAM	1297	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
98	ASHWINI SHRINIVAS YALDANDI	1298	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
99	VASUNDHARA TULSHIDAS SOMA	1299	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
100	POOJA DAYANAND JADHAV	1300	कंबर तलावातील वाढत्या जलपर्णीची समस्या
101	RUCHITA NARENDRA SIRSILLA	1301	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
102	NAVINA PANDURANG MITTHAPALLI	1302	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
103	SHIRISHA BALAJI MANGALARAM	1303	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
104	MEGHA DWARKANATH BOLLU	1304	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
105	SHWETA SURESH GADAGI	1305	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
106	SNEHA SANTOSH VADISHERALA	1306	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
107	AARTI SUBHASH SHRIRAM	1307	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
108	PRIYANKA VENKATESH CHINTA	1308	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
109	SANJANA LAXMAN GAVANI	1309	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
110	ASHWINI CHADRAKANT KOLI	1310	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
111	SHUBHANGI SHRINIVAS PAMU	1311	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
112	SHRUTIKA SANJAY CHIPPA	1312	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
113	TEJASHRI JAGAN SHAVANPALLI	1313	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
114	AMRAPALI PRABHAKAR MANE	1314	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
115	NISHA DATTA KAPSE	1315	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
116	MANISHA TIMAPPA KURHADKAR	1316	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
117	KHUSHI NAGESH CHANNA	1317	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
118	NEHA VYANKTESH WAGHMARE	1318	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
119	AAKANKSHA AVINASH PANDIT	1319	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
120	VANI NAGESH KANNA	1320	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यामुळे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
121	SONI SATYANARAYAN SHILGANI	1321	औषधी वनस्पती जोपासना व उपयुक्तता

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SR. NO.	Students Name	ROLL NO.	PROJECT NAME
1	ANJALI SHRINIVAS BALLAM	1401	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
2	SHITAL SHIVSHANKAR SHINDE	1402	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
3	ASHWINI SHRINIVAS BURLA	1403	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
4	SHAILAJA SHIVAJI KASTURI	1404	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
5	POOJA SUDHIR KSHIRSAGAR	1405	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
6	LAVANYA MANOHAR ANDYAL	1406	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
7	RUCHITA NARESH TATIPAMUL	1407	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
8	SWATI PRAKASH BASUDE	1408	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
9	KOMAL PRAKASH BASUDE	1409	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
10	LAVANYA GOVIND GUTTIKONDA	1410	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
11	SARIKA RAMESH PITTA	1411	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
12	VANDANA VYANKATESH GUDA	1412	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
13	SHARADA MALLIKARJUN TAVATAM	1413	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
14	PRAGATI YADGIRI GAJARLA	1414	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
15	MONIKA GANGADHAR GAJUL	1415	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
16	BHAGYASHRI GANGARAM BODA	1416	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
17	PAVITRA DATTATRAY ARAGE	1417	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
18	POOJA ANIL CHILKA	1418	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
19	ANKITA SHAM KARAMPURI	1419	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
20	VIDYARANI RAMESH JOGU	1420	यंत्रमाग उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते जलप्रदूषण
21	MALATI PRABHAKAR BAINI	1421	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
22	SHRADDHA PANDURANG MUSHAN	1422	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
23	BHAVANA RAMU NALLA	1423	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
24	SONY RANGNATH DASARI	1424	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
25	DIPIKA ASHOK SAMAL	1425	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
26	SHRILAXMI MURLIDHAR MUSHAN	1426	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
27	AACHAL NAGESH BHANDGE	1427	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
28	PARVATI MOHAN MUNAGAPATIL	1428	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
29	DIPIKA SHIVSHANKAR GAJUL	1429	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
30	SHRAVANTI RAMESH DASARI	1430	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
31	ANKITA CHANDRASHEKHAR MUDA	1431	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
32	RUCHITA SHRINIVAS MARGAM	1432	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
33	SHRUTIKA LAXMAN POGUL	1433	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
34	YOGITA RAMESH DHULAM	1434	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
35	RANIBHARGAVI NAVNEET SANGA	1435	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
36	VAISHNAVI NAGESH MADGUNDI	1436	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
37	DIPIKA NARASAYYA MADUR	1437	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
38	LAVANYA MAHESH CHILVERI	1438	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
39	AISHWARYA GANESH GAJUL	1439	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण
40	DIPIKA JAGDISH MADAS	1440	यंत्र उद्योगामुळे सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनिप्रदूषण

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41	DIPIKA CHANDRAKANT YALLA	1441	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
42	DIPIKA HARIRAM ANKAM	1442	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
43	DARSHANA DURGADAS BANDA	1443	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
44	PRADNYA SHASHIKANT PAWAR	1444	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
45	KAVITA VITTAL CHILKA	1445	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यांतून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
46	SHWETA SHRINIVAS MAGNUR	1446	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
47	POOJA AMBADAS DYAVANPALLI	1447	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
48	RAJITA GOVIND CHITYAL	1448	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
49	ROOPAM NAGESH MASAN	1449	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
50	SHRAVANI NARSAPPA YEJJU	1450	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
51	ANITA SUBHASH NILI	1451	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
52	LAVANYA PRABHAKAR TUMMA	1452	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
53	CHAITANYA BALAJI PALMURI	1453	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
54	VAISHNAVI NAGNATH SARVADE	1454	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
55	VRUNDAVANI KRUSHNAHARI GONTYAL	1455	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
56	SUNAINA JANARDHAN YALDANDI	1456	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
57	PRIYANKA TULJARAM DONTUL	1457	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
58	KOMAL SHRINIWAS ADAM	1458	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
59	AMANI AMBDAS GADAS	1459	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
60	POONAM VAIJINATH MAJAGE	1460	सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे वाढते वायुप्रदूषण
61	PRIYANKA MANOHAR DIKONDA	1461	वाढत्या वाहनामुळे सोलापूर शहरात होणारे वायुप्रदूषण
62	AKSHAYA RAVIRAJ SHANKU	1462	वाढत्या वाहनामुळे सोलापूर शहरात होणारे वायुप्रदूषण
63	SHANTI MOHAN ANDIGAR	1463	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
64	CHNDRIKA PRASAD PASNUR	1464	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
65	SMRUTI CHANDRAKANT KOLHAPURE	1465	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
66	PRITI BASAVRAJ RAJNAL	1466	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
67	ANKITA MADHUKAR RAPELLI	1467	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
68	AMBIKA LAXMAN RODDA	1468	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
69	PRAVALEEKA CHANDRAKANT MERAGU	1469	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
70	VENNELA LAXMAN BUDHARAM	1470	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
71	SNEHA RAJESH MAGNUR	1471	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
72	RUCHITA BALAJI YEDUR	1472	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
73	POOJA DEVIDAS TADKA	1473	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
74	LAVANYA SANTOSH KURAPATI	1474	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
75	KOMAL RAJESH MADGUNDI	1475	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
76	PRAVALIKA RAMDAS GOSKI	1476	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
77	NEHA SURESH MAHINDRAKAR	1477	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
78	VENNELA HANAMANTU BUTALA	1478	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
79	RUCHITA DATTATRAY BAYANI	1479	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
80	SHAILEJA YALLAPPA JINDAM	1480	N.T.P.C. प्रकल्पामुळे सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तापमानात झालेला बदल
81	KRUTIKA ANIL PITTA	1481	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
82	SUPRAJA AMOG DUDHYAL	1482	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
83	PRAGATI RAJESH GAJUL	1483	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
84	SHRUTIKA YALAPPA ADAKI	1484	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण

SR. NO.	Students' Name	ROLL NO.	PROJECT NAME
85	RAJLAXMI RAJU GUDELI	1485	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
86	SHRAVANI GANESH TATI	1486	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
87	MAYURI SHRINIWAS PASKANTI	1487	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
88	PRIYANKA NARENDRA AMBAT	1488	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
89	SHUBHANGI SHIVAJI DALAVE	1489	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
90	CHILAKAMMA RAGHUNATH LAGASHETTI	1490	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
91	POOJA NARSING VAITLA	1491	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
92	AARTI CHANDRAKANT UPALANCHI	1492	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
93	ANJALI KUMAR RANSUBHE	1493	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
94	KARISHMA RATNAKAR GAIKWAD	1494	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
95	PUJA ANAND GOUDA	1495	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
96	KOMAL RAMESH GULLAPALLI	1496	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
97	KUSUM AMBADAS BANDA	1497	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
98	DIVYA LAXMAN TAVTAM	1498	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
99	NAGRANI TIPPANNA SIRSAL	1499	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
100	AISHWARYA SATYANARAYAN MYANA	1500	कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीमुळे होणारे जलप्रदूषण
101	GAYATRI AMBADAS KAIRAMKONDA	1501	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
102	GAYATRI ANAND MYADAM	1502	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
103	JYOTI AMBADAS NANDAL	1503	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
104	YOGITA SHRINIVAS GUNDLA	1504	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
105	ARATI SIDRAM KURAPATI	1505	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
106	LAVANYA MOHAN AVADHUT	1506	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
107	ARCHANA SHANKAR GUNDLA	1507	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
108	NARMADA VYANKATESH VADALAKONDA	1508	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
109	NEHA BHALCHANDRA RATHOD	1509	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
110	NIKITA RAJKUMAR SHIMAGE	1510	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
111	LAXMI SIDDHARAM BHUYAR	1511	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
112	AKANKSHA KANTILAL TATHE	1512	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
113	MANISHA SHEKHAR BUDHARAM	1513	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
114	KAVERI SHEKHAR BUDHARAM	1514	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
115	MEGHA VIJAYKUMAR SURYAWANSHI	1515	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
116	ANJALI RAMCHANDRA POPALE	1516	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
117	MEGHA CHANDRAKANT GHODAKE	1517	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
118	PRIYA MARKANDEY ANNALDAS	1518	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
119	SHILAM VINOD SHRIGIRI	1519	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण
120	DEEPA MALLIKARJUN KENGNALKAR	1520	सोलापूर शहरातील वाढते ध्वनि प्रदूषण

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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalay, Solapur

Project Report of B. Com - III for Academic Year 2021-22

Sr. No.	Students Name	Roll No.	PROJECT NAME
1	Ankita Shriniwas Maykunthe	1890	A Study on Garment Industries with respect to Nikhil Garments
2	Bhavana Prashant Jadhav	1909	Hospitalily Organization of Tourism Activities for eating and lodging
3	Chaitanya Shekhar Govind	1663	Nikhil Sports Garments
4	Chaitanya Shriniwas Ande	1693	Hotel Management of Annaji Biryani House
5	Hiramani Ramesh Doma	1803	A Brief Study on Hotel Management
6	Lavanya Prakash Dhyavanpalli	1896	A Study on Hotel Management of Surya International
7	Laxmi Mohan Ganapa	1845	A Study on Manufacturing of Solapuri Chaddars
8	Niharika Shankar Usakoyal	1853	Process Costing of Nandal Textile Pvt. Ltd.
9	Nikita Sidrayya Soregaon	1692	A Study on Service Management with respect to Purnabrahma Yojana
10	Pallavi Bhimashankar Limbitote	1850	A Brief Study on opportunities and challenges in Hotel Management
11	Pooja Anil Kadam	1889	A Study on Manufacturing of Towels
12	Pratibha Iranna Kalshetti	1720	Peanut Oil Process
13	Priyanka Sayabanna Dalshinge	1628	Hotel Management Study with respect to Hotel Surya International
14	Sanjana Mohan Saka	1854	Process Costing of Banda Textile Pvt. Ltd.
15	Shivganga Ravindra Kallur	1849	Beedi Industries in Solapur
16	Shubhangi Shivanand Kore	1658	Pulgam Textile Industries
17	Soundarya Prakash Khatake	1614	Hotel Management of Annaji Biryani House
18	Pooja Balaji Tirandas	1679	Pulgam Textiles Showroom

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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalay ,solapur

M.COM. - II 2021-22 Project Report

Sr. NO.	Name	Roll No.	PROJECT NAME
1	PALLAVI RAJU PONNAM	3101	Working Capital Management
2	NEHA TANAJI PATIL	3102	A Study on Working Capital Management of R.S.P. & C. Industries
3	LAVANYA RAMESH MYADAM	3103	Production of Bags
4	PRAVLEKHA SHRINIWAS YERLA	3104	A Study on Jio
5	AISHWARYA NARAYAN SHRIGAN	3105	Budgetory Control
6	SOUNDARYA JANARDHAN MACHHA	3106	Budgetory Control
7	AMBIKA RAVI KARAMPURI	3107	Event Management System
8	RUPA VAIKUNTHAM IRABATTI	3108	Marginal Costing
9	PRITI SADANAND ITTAM	3109	Break Even Analysis
10	PALLAVI JAGDISH DIKONDA	3110	A Study on Ratio Analysis with ref. to Laxminarayan Garment
11	POOJA SHRINIWAS KAKI	3111	Operating Costing
12	LAXMI RAJU DORNAL	3112	A Study on Budgetary Control System
13	POOJA RAVINDRA BOLLI	3113	A Study on Budgetary Control System
14	SHIRISHA SANJIV RAPELLI	3114	Stock Market Volatility on Indian MNC's
15	SHIRISHA DATTATRAY SHAVANTUL	3115	A Study on Ratio Analysis of Shruti Engineering
16	PUJA CHOUDAPPA SOMNATH	3116	Cost Sheet
17	SHITAL ARJUN PAUL	3118	Cost Analysis
18	SUKANYA SUDHARSHAN BINGI	3119	Working Capital Management
19	RUCHITA GOVIND KENCHI	3121	A Mutual Fund as a good service for fund management
20	SRUSHTI ASHOK PERLE	3122	A Study on Ratio Analysis with ref. to S.C.T.K.N.S.P.M. Solapur
21	SHALINI VIJAY GANAPPA	3123	Process Costing
22	POOJA TUKARAM DIDDI	3124	Cost Sheet with ref. to Chilka Textiles
23	GEETA ANAND MUDTANPALLI	3125	A Study on Customer Performance on Business loan with ref. to Mahavir Co-op. Bank
24	ANUSHA VYANKATESH VIDAP	3126	Stanand Costing
25	NANDINI VYANKATESH DASARI	3127	A Study on TDS with ref. to Manasa Computers Solapur
26	SHRUTI DEVIDAS KONDA	3128	Mobile Banking
27	PRIYANKA SOJARNATH PATIL	3129	A Study on Ratio Analysis with ref. to Manipuram Finance Gold Loan

Sr. NO.	Name	Roll No.	PROJECT NAME
28	PAYAL SAYABANNA KINAGI	3130	Budgetory Control on Bhupati Textiles
29	ASHWINI SURESH MAMDYAL	3131	A Study on Ratio Analysis of Tanksal & Mandap Decorators Solapur
30	PALLAVI SUBHASH MASAN	3132	Cost Sheet
31	SHRAVANTIKA SHRINIVAS DASARI	3133	Working Capital
32	SUJATA SHRINIVAS DASARI	3134	A Study on Ratio Analysis
33	VARSHA LALDAS HALASGI	3136	Operating Costing
34	KAJAL SUDHAKAR POGUL	3137	Process Costing
35	SHIRISHA VYANKATESH PARKIPANDLA	3138	A Study on Ratio Analysis with ref. to The Sol. Janata Bank
36	LAVANYA PRAKASH KARMPURI	3139	Working Capital Management
37	ANNAPURNA KASHINATH GIRAM	3140	The Beauty Store
38	CHAITANYA VILAS KANDIKATLA	3141	Inventory Control Management
39	RAJANI RAVINDRA EDAKE	3142	The Beauty Store
40	SHRUTI SHRIKANT YALSHETTI	3143	A Study on Working Capital Management with ref. to Singam Medical & Education Foundation
41	MAHESHWARI VITTHAL BADAGANCHI	3144	Process Costing with ref. to Himalaya Textile Pvt. Ltd.
42	DIPIKA VYANKATESH GURRAM	3146	A Study of Budgetary Control
43	PRIYANKA RAMESH VANGARI	3147	Process Costing
44	POOJA SHRINIVAS KONGARI	3149	To Study on Ratio Analysis with ref. to Swami Sah. Bank
45	SHIVANI DNYANESHWAR MUDDE	3150	A Study of Financial Statement Analysis
46	POOJA VYANKATESH NILUR	3151	A Study on Ratio Analysis with ref. to Lokmangal Nag. Bank
47	MAYURI VIJAYKUMAR SURYAWANSHI	3152	Process Costing with ref. to Riya Textile Pvt. Ltd.
48	MAYURI MANOJKUMAR JOSHI	3153	Process Costing
49	PUJA BASAVARAJ DUDHAGI	3154	Working Capital Management

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Criterion I

Project

A

PROJECT REPORT

ON

“AUDIBLE”

SUBMITTED TO

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha’s

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement of

B.C.A. III, Sem VI

By

Miss. Dandgal Vaishnavi Narendra (2307)

Miss. Udata Bhavana Narendra (2306)

Under the Guidance of

Prof. Gayatri Bengiri

Department of Computer Application

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

(2021-2022)

Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

Department of Computer Application

B.C.A. III, Sem VI

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that,

Miss. Dandgal Vaishnavi Narendra (2307)

Miss. Udata Bhavana Narendra (2306)

We has successfully complete the project work titled "**AUDIBLE**"

Particial of bachelor of computer application (Sem VI), Solapur University, Solapur and I have found their work satisfactory.

Prof. Gayatri Bengiri
Project Guide

Dr. Ashok Yekkaldevi
Co-ordinator

Date:

Place: Solapur

Dr. Ranjendar Shendge
Principal

Seal of the college

DECLARATION

To,

The Principal,

A. R. Burla College Solapur,

Dear Sir,

I undersigned hereby declare that the project entitled "AUDIBLE" written and submitted under the guidance of Prof. Gayatri Bengiri is my original work. The empirical findings in this report are based on the data collected myself. While preparing this report, I have not copied from any other report.

I understand that any such copy is liable to be punished in a way. The University authorities may deem fit.

Prof. Gayatri Bengiri
Project Guide

Prof. Gayatri Bengiri
Head of department

Date:

Place: Solapur

Acknowledgement

I feel immense pleasure in expressing my sense of gratitude to prof. Gayatri Bengiri head of department (B.C.A.) for their active guidance and constant encouragement during the course my study

I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep sense of appreciation and special thanks to Prof. Gayatri Bengiri for providing necessary facilities.

My special thanks to Prof. Gayatri Bengiri for her practical assistance, Active guidance and constant encouragement during the work. Finally, I'm also thankful to all teaching and non-teaching B.C.A. Department and my friends for their kind of cooperation.

Date:

Place: Solapur

Seal of the Department

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Organization

The aim of the project was to build a responsive online streaming platform for music, podcast, movie, video, etc. Which helps users to listen to music or to watch movies online. This software is supported to eliminate and in some cases reduce the hardships faced by the existing system. This software is reduced as much as possible to avoid errors while entering data. Also users can listen to songs, podcasts offline and to listen to songs offline they have to buy premium according to months. And each premium has its specification and different specialists.

The main objective of the project is online music listening. It manages particular audio details like (name, description, duration, artist name, etc.), and users can also buy premium for offline music listening. The website is totally built for the administrative end and therefore Admin can only access it.

1.2 Introduction to Existing System

- Previous owner had many cassettes of many languages a year ago. So, it was not possible to maintain.
- So, as all work was done manually the data was not secure and it may cause lost data.
- It was a little difficult to maintain the cassette because it was a year old. So, some of them were damaged.

1.3 Introduction to Proposed System

The purpose of the system is only for users to listen to music, podcasts, and to watch video, movie and to download them through premium. Buying types premium over the months with the choice of the user to download the music podcast, etc. It depends upon premium like premium we have 3 types of premium 12, 6 and 3 month according to that user get advantage to use.
After the end of the date, premium users can't listen to songs which they have downloaded. Again they have to buy premium for the same process like it was to listen offline.

1.4 Objectives of Proposed System

- System needs to store information and songs details.
- To listen music offline user have to buy premium
- System needs to keep Customer records.
- System needs to maintain quantity records.
- Paying amount by online mode.
- It also need a security system to prevent data.

1.5 Scope of Proposed System

- With the help of a website, users can listen to songs at anytime and anywhere.
- Any users can buy premium easily.
- Users can add their favourite song in the playlist by using the like button. And can remove it whenever they want.
- In the premium process there are 3 steps in 2 process the user have to enter some digits so that digit defines month of pack on which users want to buy.
- To listen to existing songs in Audible, open the 'All Songs' or menu bar and tap the language button at the top of the web page. This will provide you with several options for listing songs.
- On audible at its first page itself you can see many interesting audio according to languages, podcasts even you can watch video according to your own choice with many languages.
- On audible even users can buy premium to listen to downloaded songs while they are offline. But, user have to create account first then only they can buy premium
- Premium depends upon the user choosing according to their wish. If they don't want to buy premium, they can listen online.
- The Audible currently manual shows or explains about the various types of language music, podcast, video, movie with good quality of songs and audio.
- Existing Audible will show all reports of signup, songs or video podcast details that were stored in files or in registers.

2 DATA REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 Fact Finding Technique

Basically fact finding means to gather information from the organisation in the phase of the system development of the life cycle.
We first visited a cassette music shop and collected information. And while collecting information we asked some questions to the owner, like how they used to sell cassette and what if they wanted software, what kind of features they wanted to add. Questions are as below:

Questions:

- Do you have any existing software?
- What kind of features wanted to add?
- What is the specialty of music related to cassette?
- What kind of payment system do you have, and how do you maintain the reports?
- How do you manage daily transactions?
- Are your transactions or reports safe?
- How many workers do you have?
- How do you maintain a cassette of many languages?
- Do you have only cassettes or movie CD's, etc.?
- How many cassettes do you have and how many languages?
- Do you have any special information to give us?

2.2 Feasibility Study

Depending on the results of the initial investigation now its phase to expand more detail Feasibility study. “Feasibility Study” is a test of system proposal according to its workability, impact of the organisation, ability to meet need and effective use of the resources. It will focus on these major questions:

- What are the user’s demonstrable needs and how does a candidate system meet them?
- What is available for the candidate system?
- What is the impact of the candidate system on software?
- Whatever it is worth to solve problems?

During feasibility study for the project, following primary areas of interest are to be considered. Investigation and generating ideas about a new system does it.

Steps for a feasibility study

The following steps are taken to conduct a feasibility study

- Carry out a preliminary analysis program and get the feedback on the new concept
- Ask questions about your data
- Conduct market research or survey to enhance the data collection through detailed information
- Review the data and analyse it
- Create a plan of business operational or organisational plan
- Prepare a projected statement of income
- Decide to go with or drop the plan

2.2.1 Technical Feasibility

A technical feasibility study evaluates the details of how you intend to deliver a system or solution to the customers. You have to think in terms of materials, labour, business sites, and technology that brings all of them together. The report you generate would be a tactical or logical plan.
The technical feasibility study is an excellent opportunity for long term planning. It is also a vital troubleshooting device for management. As you know, business products and services originate, evolve, and reach the markets. The study serves as a flow chart to understand these workflows.

2.2.2 Economic Feasibility

Economic feasibility is the cost and logistical outlook for a business project or endeavour**.** Prior to embarking on a new venture, most businesses conduct an economic feasibility study, which is a study that analyses data to determine whether the cost of the prospective new venture will ultimately be profitable to the company. Economic feasibility is sometimes determined within an organization, while other times companies hire an external company that specializes in conducting economic feasibility studies for them.

2.2.3 Operational Feasibility

Operational Feasibility means that a Qualified Professional or operational specialist rationalizes that a goal can be completed without unreasonable difficulty, without employing unnecessary means and without incurring extreme costs to achieve the same outcome by removing the factor that will require said difficulty, unnecessary means and incurring extreme costs. An intergovernmental process will occur when operational feasibility is used as a rationale to adhere to a result or strategy.

2.3 Hardware and software Requirements

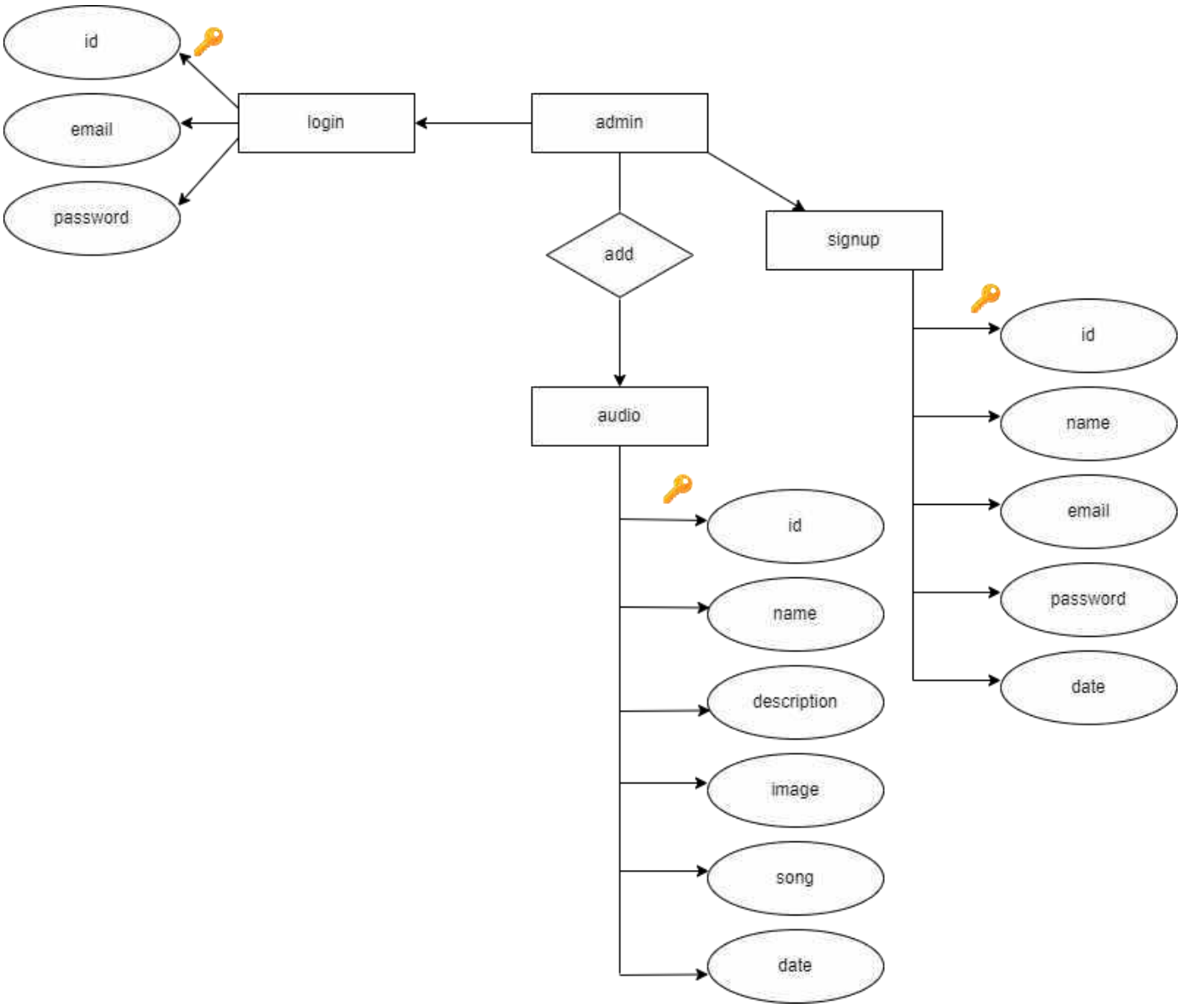
Hardware:

- RAM: 4GB
- Hard Disk: 1 TB
- Operating System: Window 11

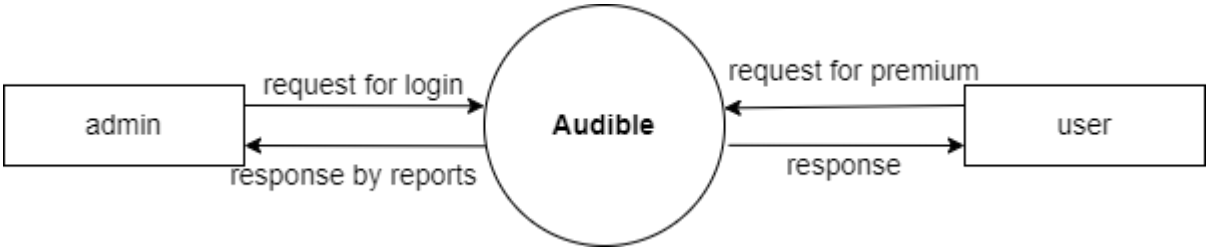
Software:

- Frontend: PHP
- Backend: MySQL Server

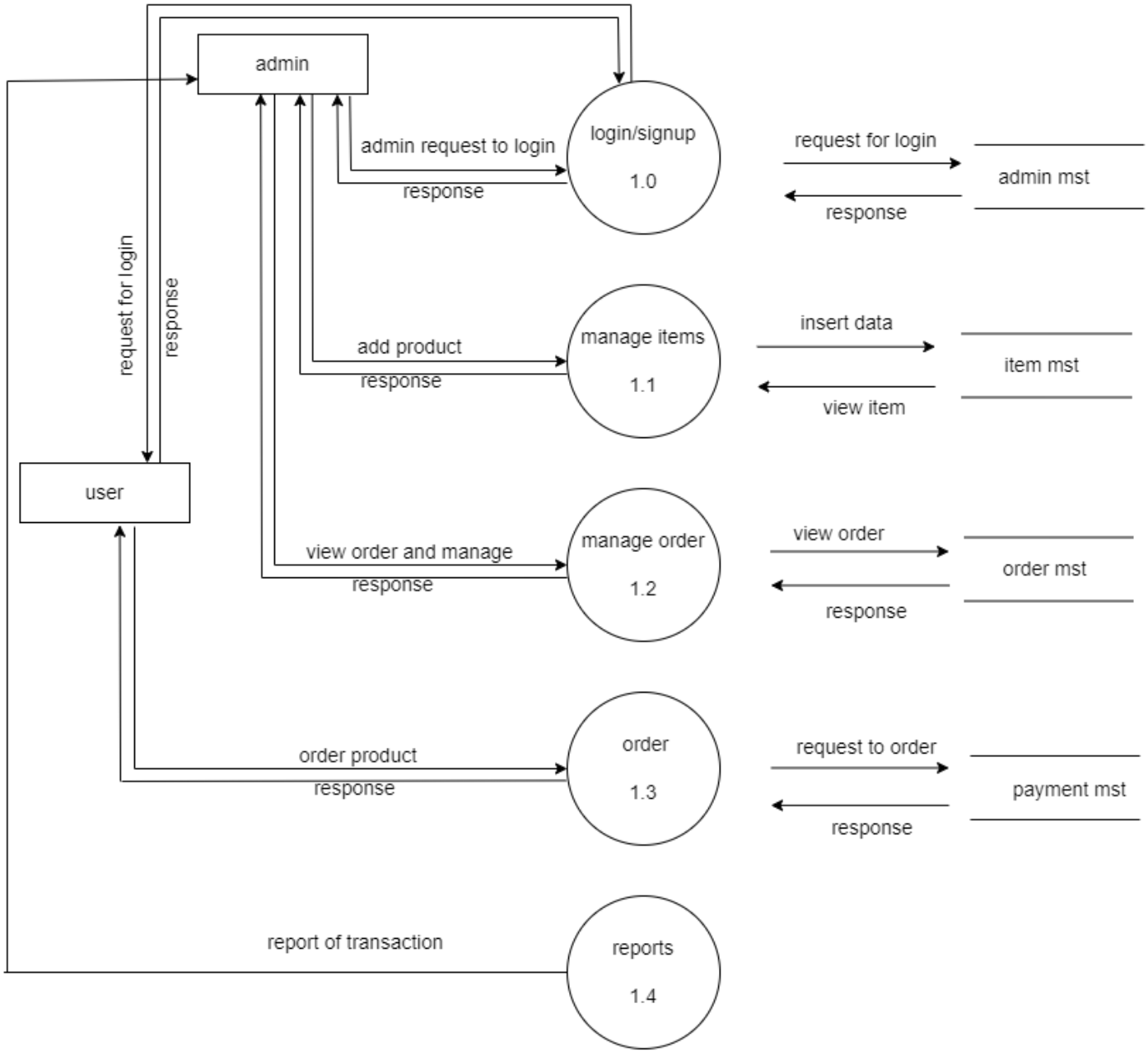
2.4 Entity Relationship Diagram



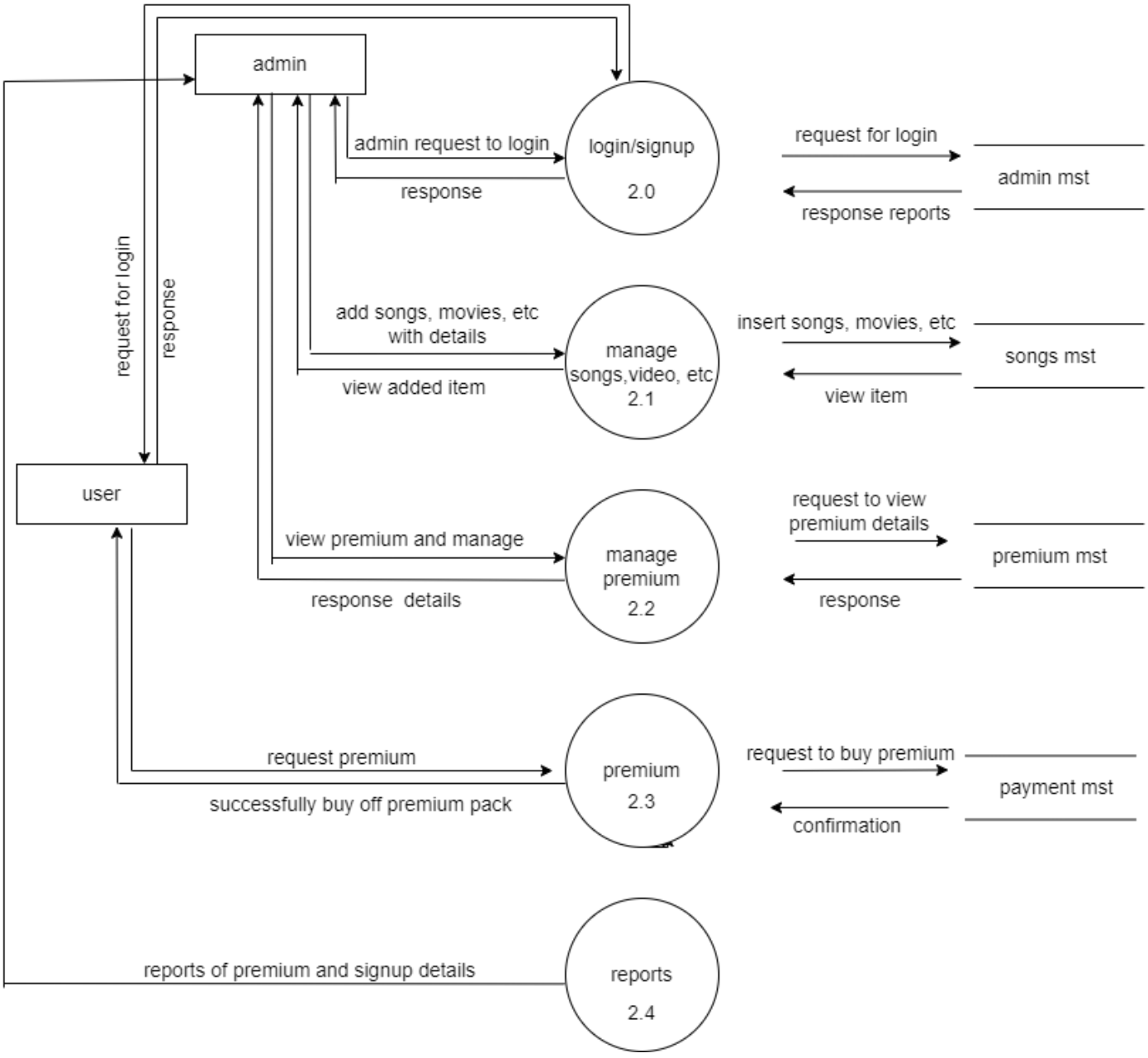
2.5 Data Flow Diagram



0th Level


admin
user
request for login
response
admin request to login
response
login/signup
1.0
request for login
response
admin mst
add product
response
manage items
1.1
insert data
view item
item mst
view order and manage
response
manage order
1.2
view order
response
order mst
order product
response
order
1.3
request to order
response
payment mst
report of transaction
reports
1.4

1st Level


admin
admin request to login
response
login/signup
2.0
request for login
response reports
admin mst
request for login
response
add songs, movies, etc
with details
view added item
manage
songs,video, etc
2.1
insert songs, movies, etc
view item
songs mst
user
view premium and manage
response details
manage
premium
2.2
request to view
premium details
response
premium mst
request premium
successfully buy off premium pack
premium
2.3
request to buy premium
confirmation
payment mst
reports of premium and signup details
reports
2.4

2nd Level

2.6 Data Dictionary

Admin Login

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	01	Primary key, not null
email	varchar	50	50	Name for user	Admin	Not Null
password	varchar	10	10	Password for user	Admin	Not Null

User Signup

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	01	Primary key, not null
name	varchar	50	50	Name for user	Admin	Not Null
email	varchar	50	50	Email for user	udata@ gmail.com	Not Null
password	varchar	10	10	Password for user	*****	Not Null
date	date			Date for admin	2022-03-01	Not Null

Add Song

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	01	Primary key, not null
name	varchar	50	50	Name of product	Bing It Back	Not Null
description	varchar	50	50	Description of product	Shawn Mendes	Not Null
image	varchar	10	10	Image of Song	shawn.jpg	Not Null
song	varchar	100	100	Songs	shawn.mp3	NotNull
date	date			Date on which song added	2022-06-01	Not Null

2.7 Data Tables

Admin Login

Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
username	varchar	not null
password	varchar	not null

Add Songs

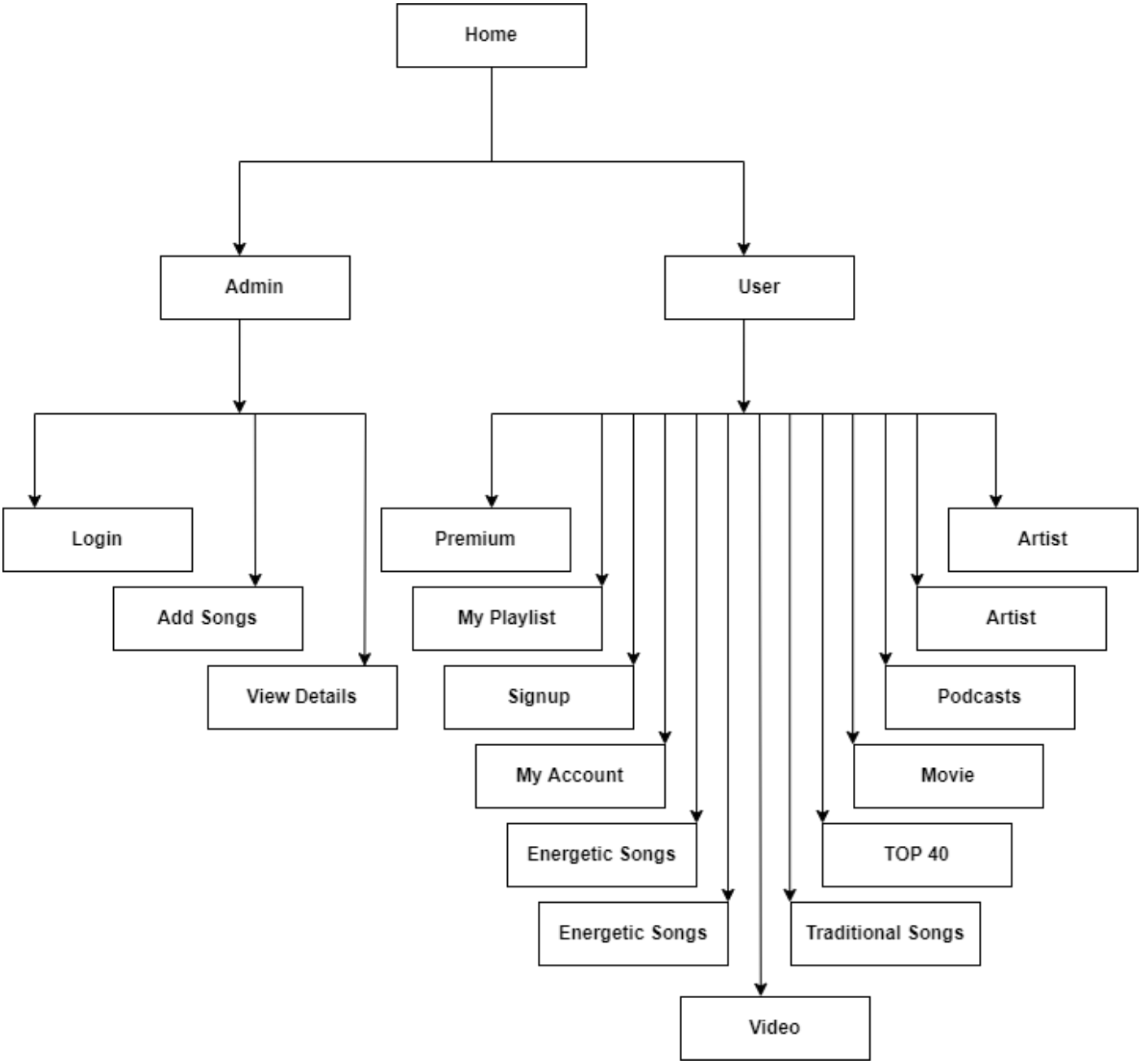
Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
name	varchar	not null
description	varchar	not null
image	varchar	not null
song	varchar	not null
date	date	not null

User Signup

Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
name	varchar	not null
email	varchar	not null
Password	varchar	not null

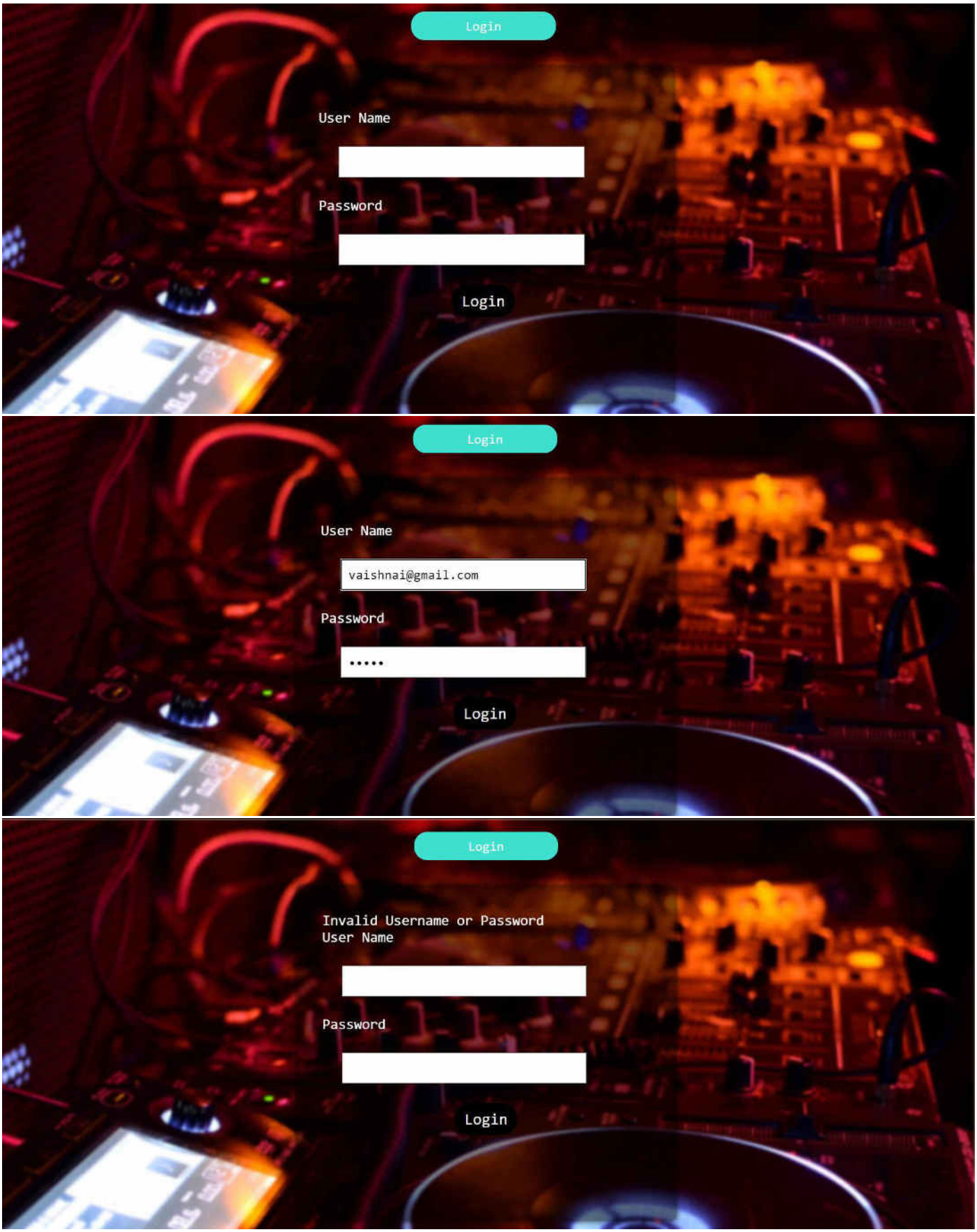
3. SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 Site Map

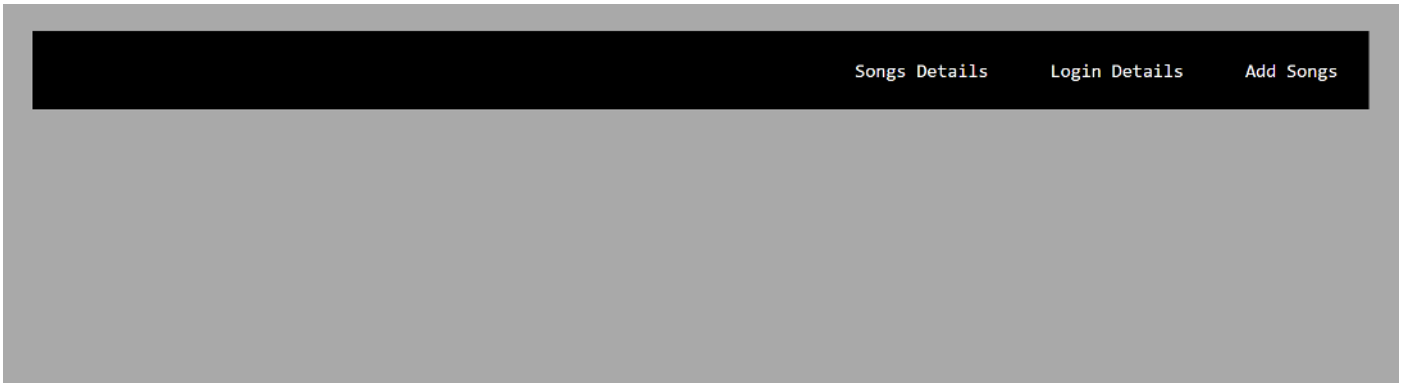

Home
Admin
User
Login
Add Songs
View Details
Premium
My Playlist
Signup
My Account
Energetic Songs
Energetic Songs
Video
Artist
Artist
Podcasts
Movie
TOP 40
Traditional Songs

3.2 Screen Layouts

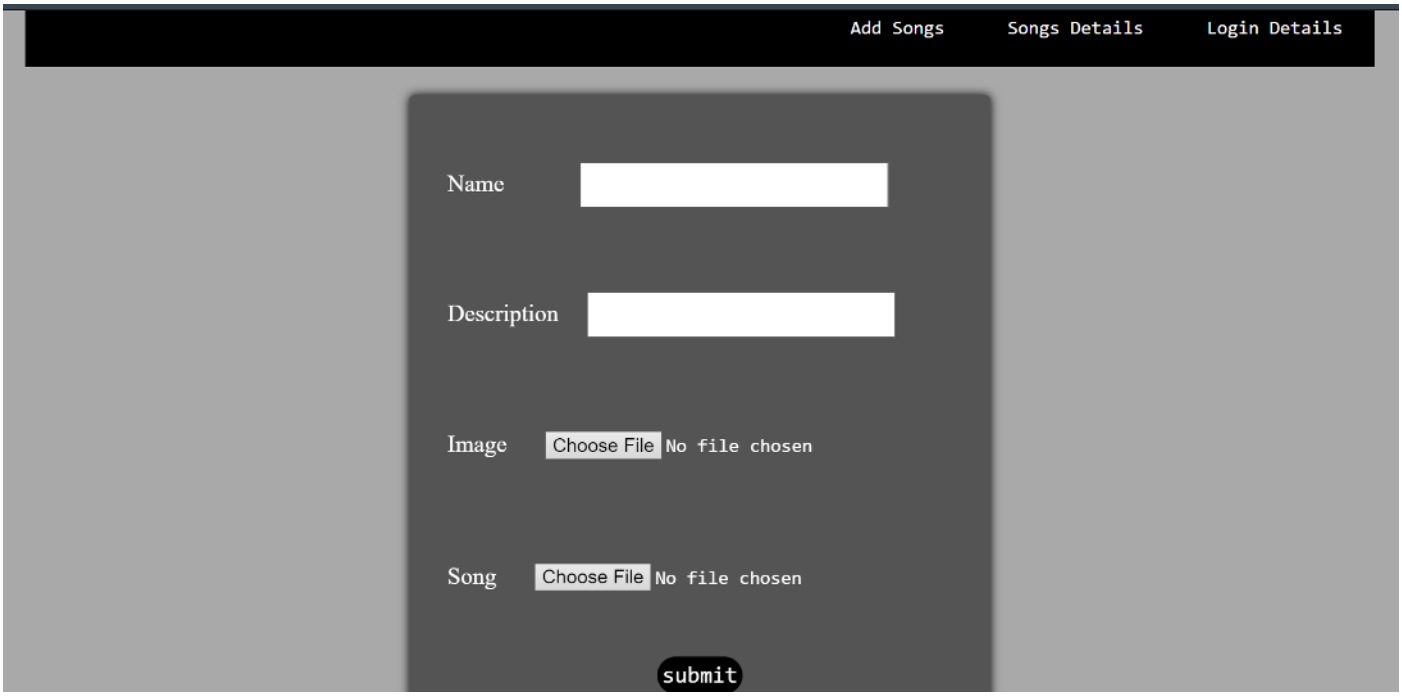
Admin Login

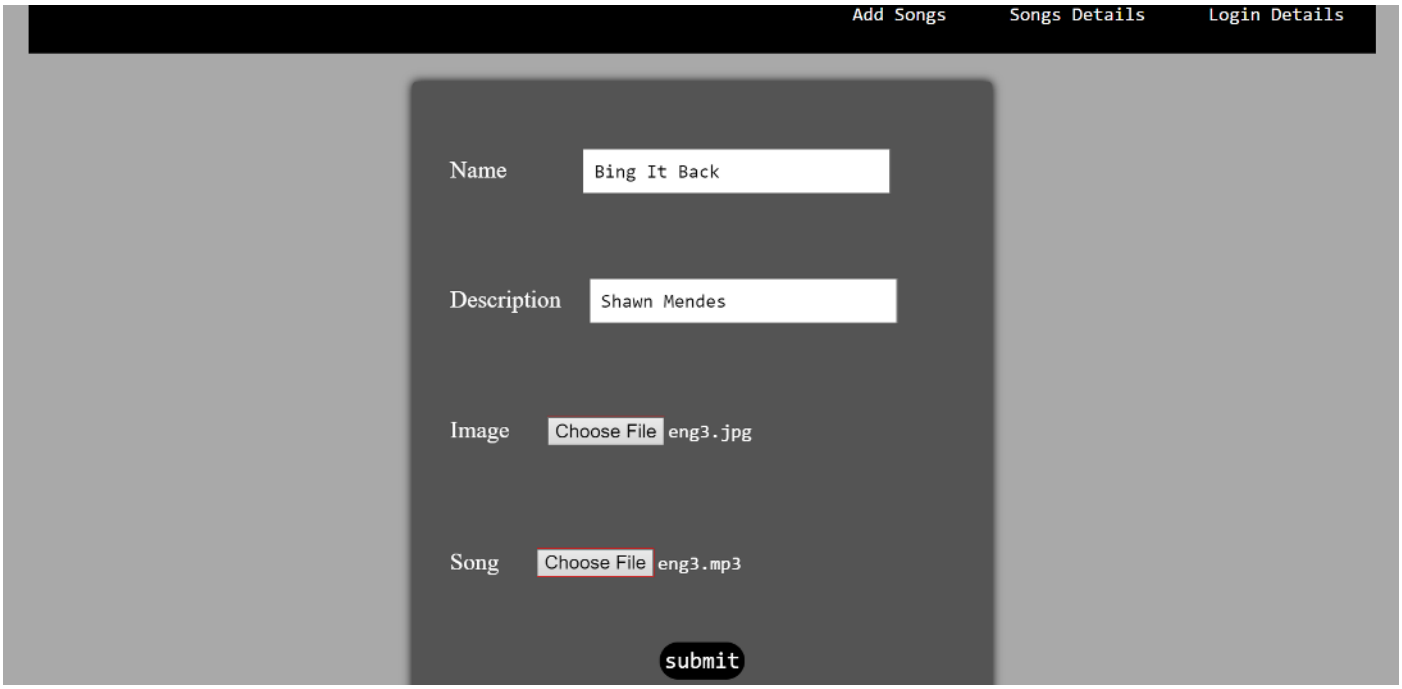


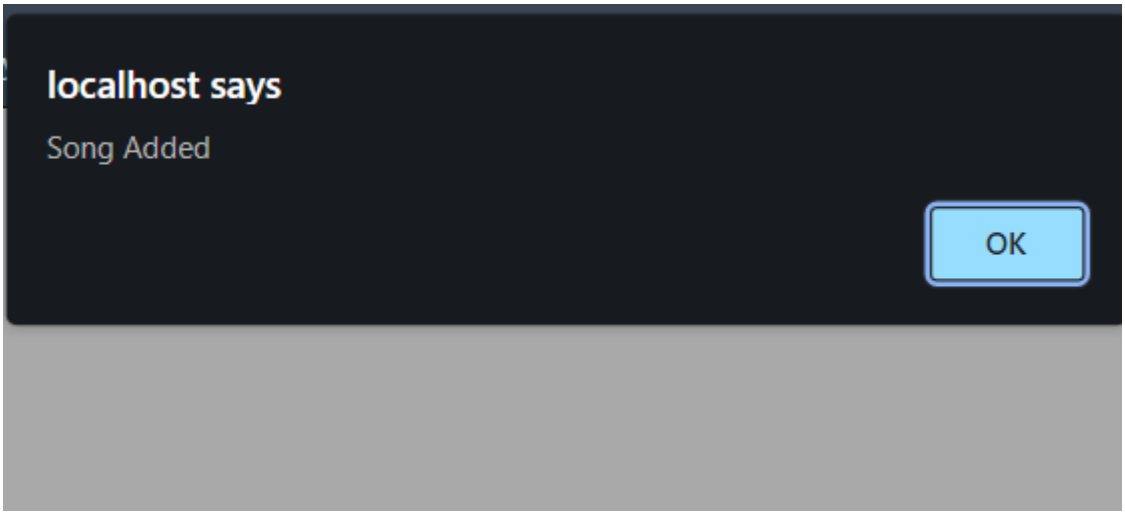
Admin Homepage



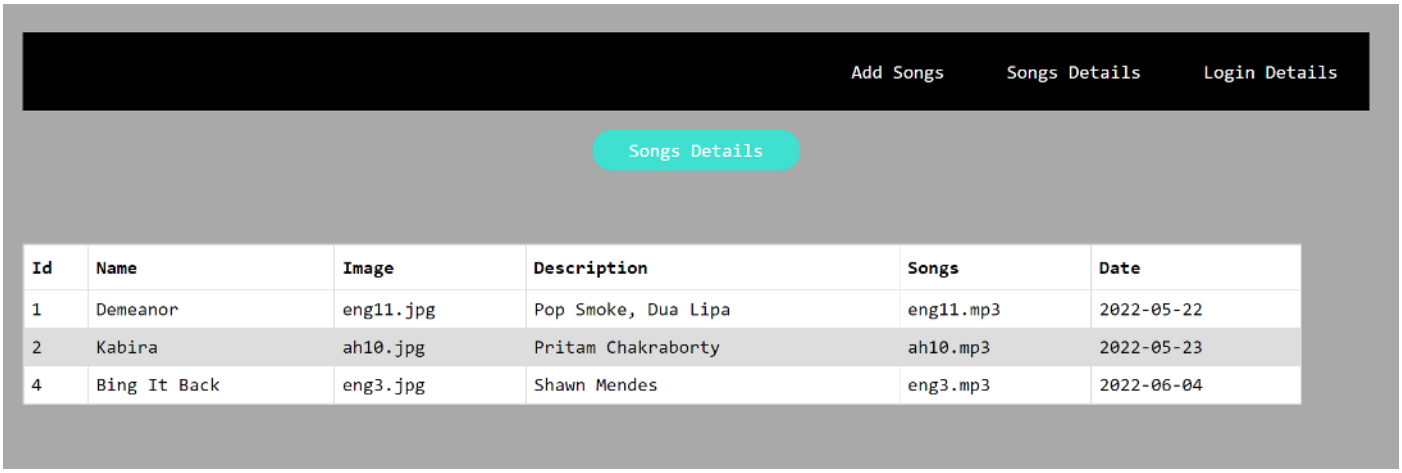
Add Songs





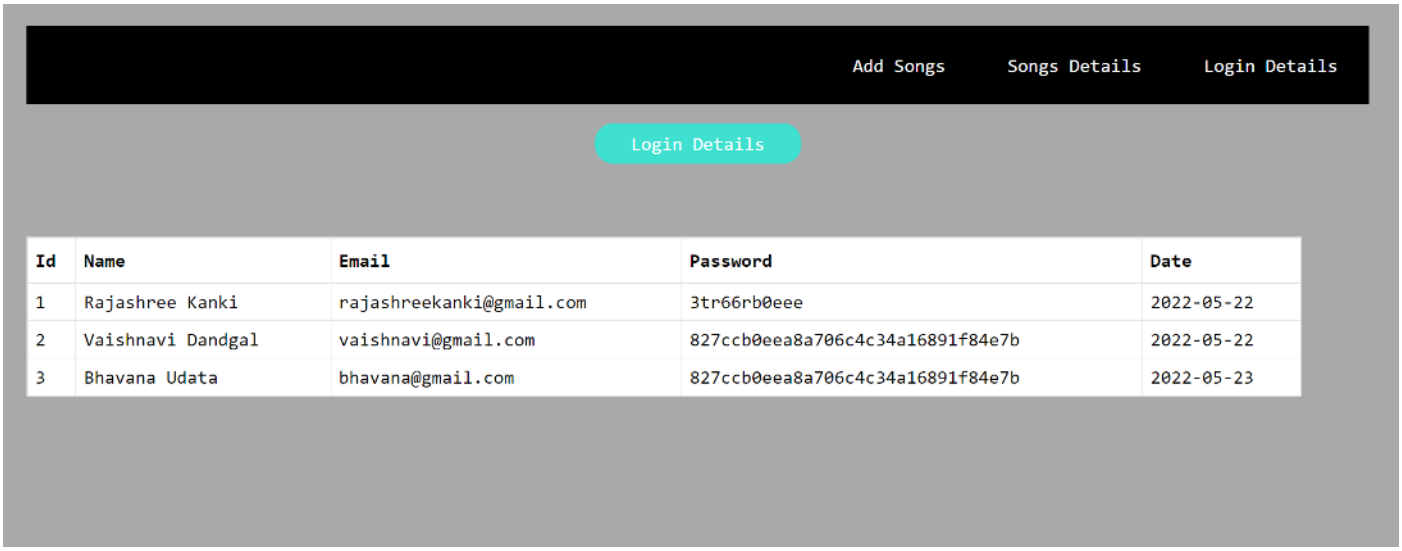


Song Added Details



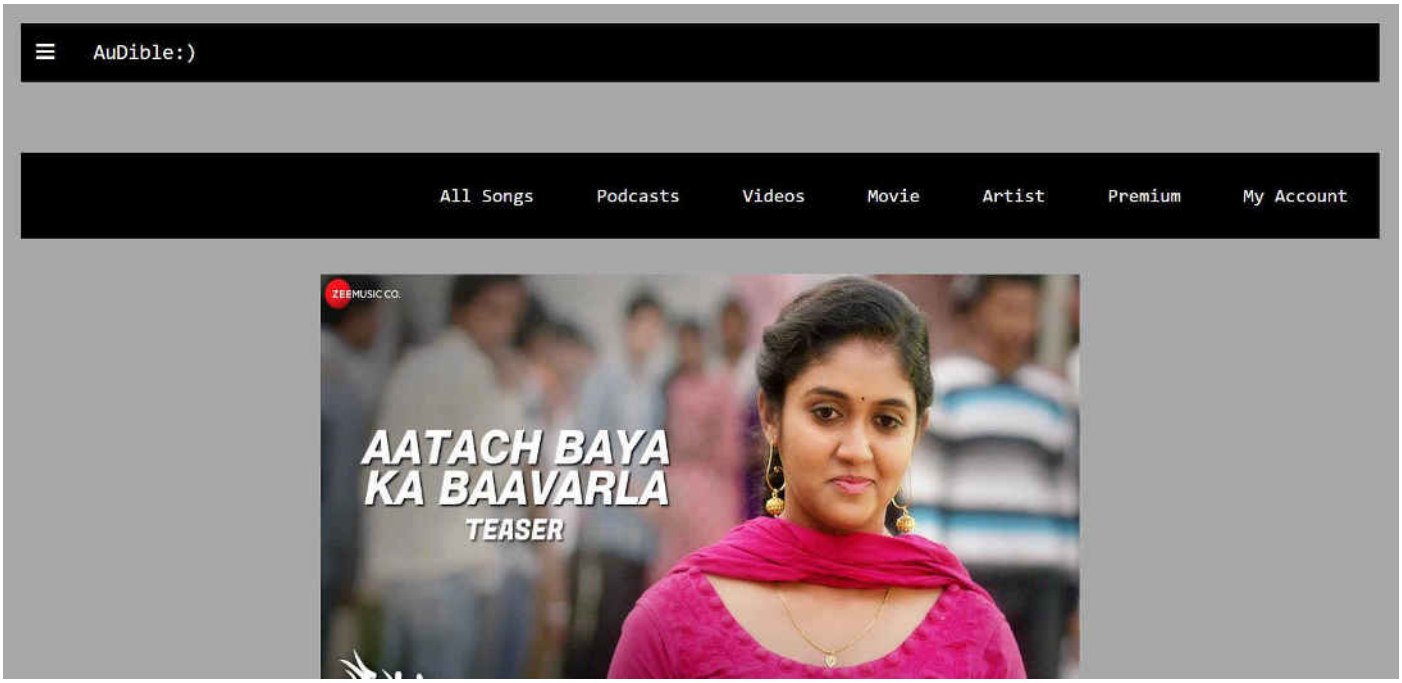
Id	Name	Image	Description	Songs	Date
1	Demeanor	eng11.jpg	Pop Smoke, Dua Lipa	eng11.mp3	2022-05-22
2	Kabira	ah10.jpg	Pritam Chakraborty	ah10.mp3	2022-05-23
4	Bing It Back	eng3.jpg	Shawn Mendes	eng3.mp3	2022-06-04

Signup Details

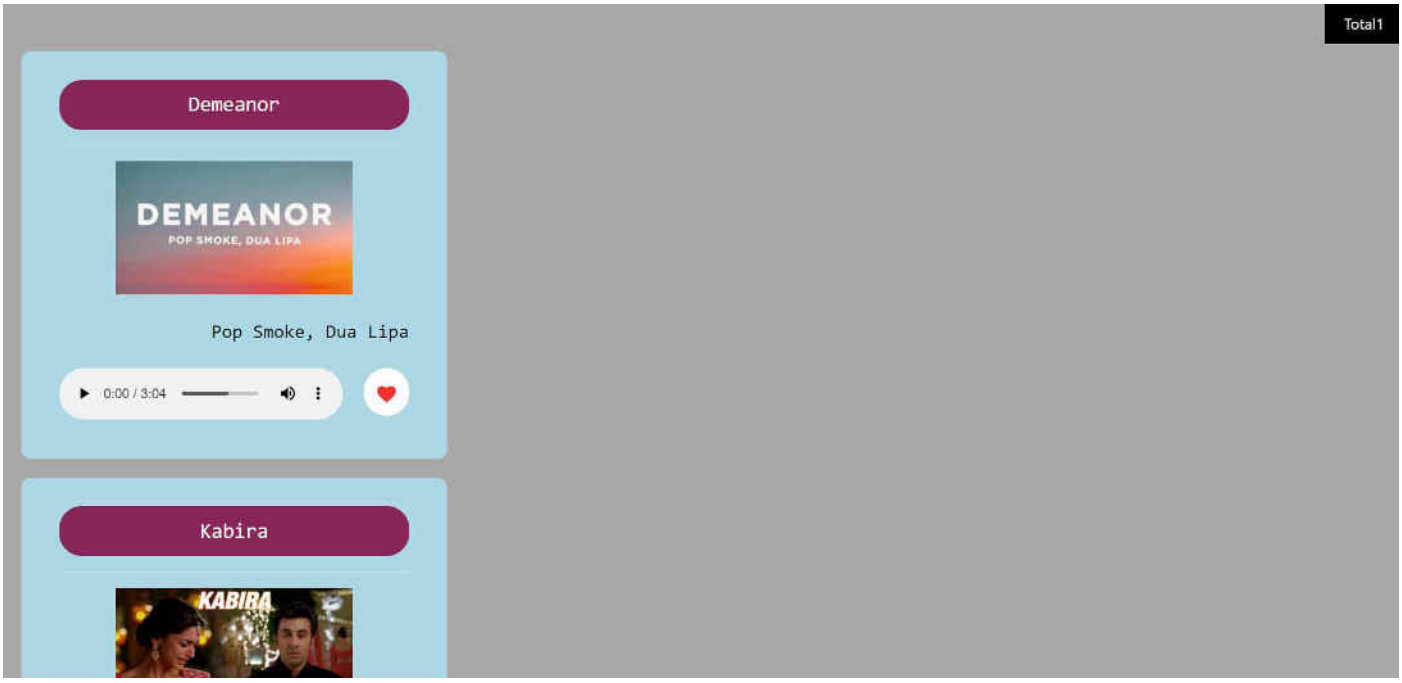


Id	Name	Email	Password	Date
1	Rajashree Kanki	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	3tr66rb0eee	2022-05-22
2	Vaishnavi Dandgal	vaishnavi@gmail.com	827ccb0eea8a706c4c34a16891f84e7b	2022-05-22
3	Bhavana Udata	bhavana@gmail.com	827ccb0eea8a706c4c34a16891f84e7b	2022-05-23

Home Page

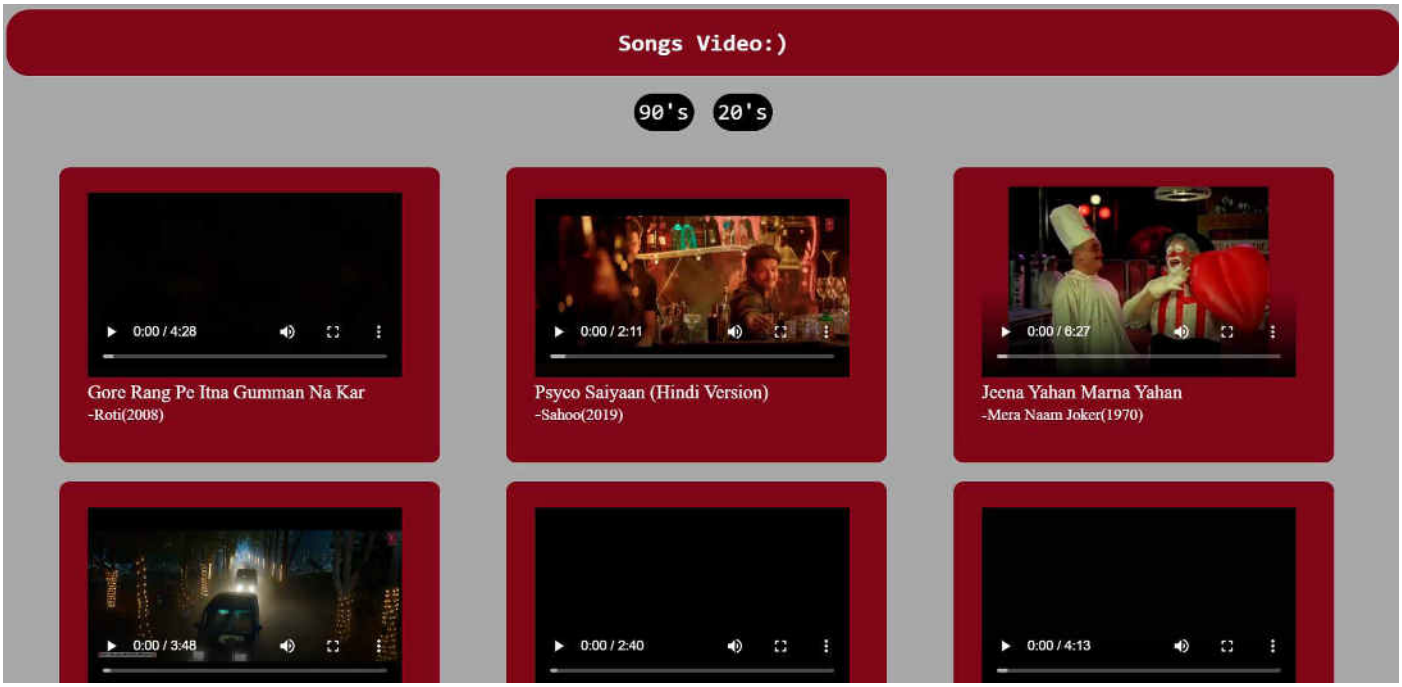


All Songs

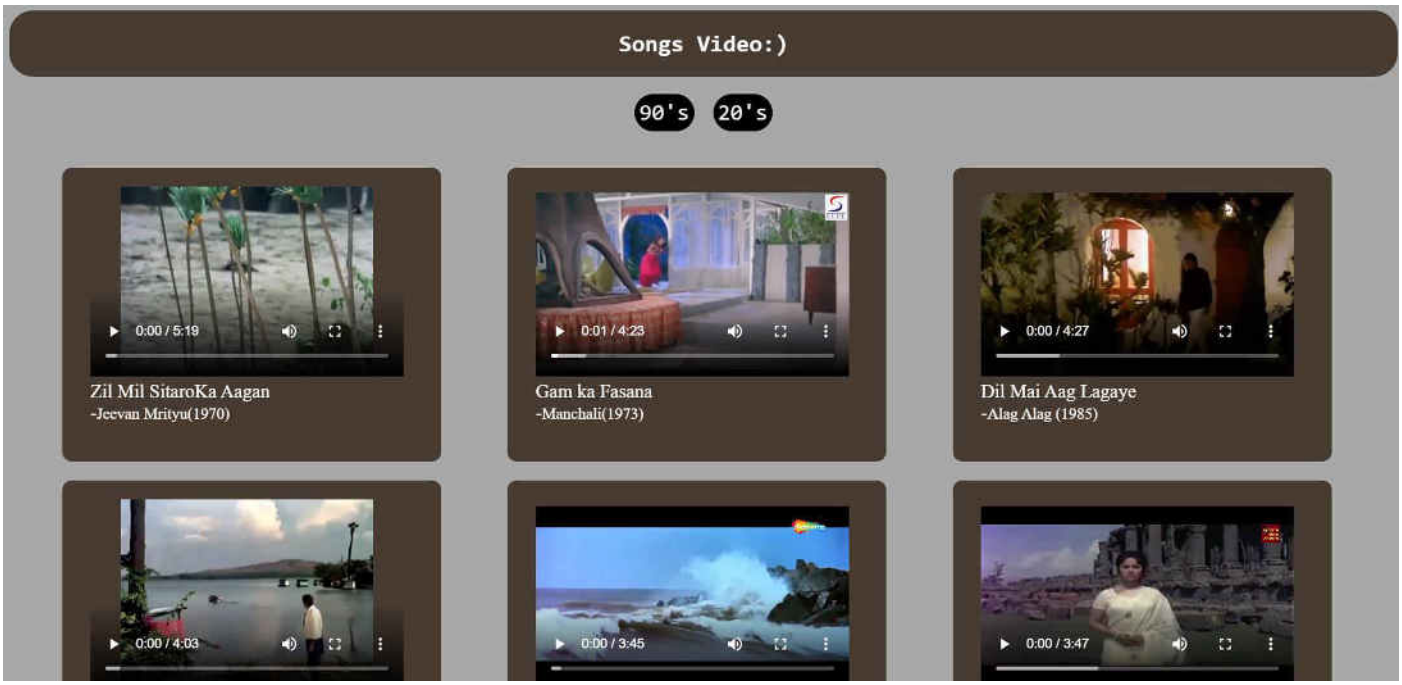


Podcasts

Videos

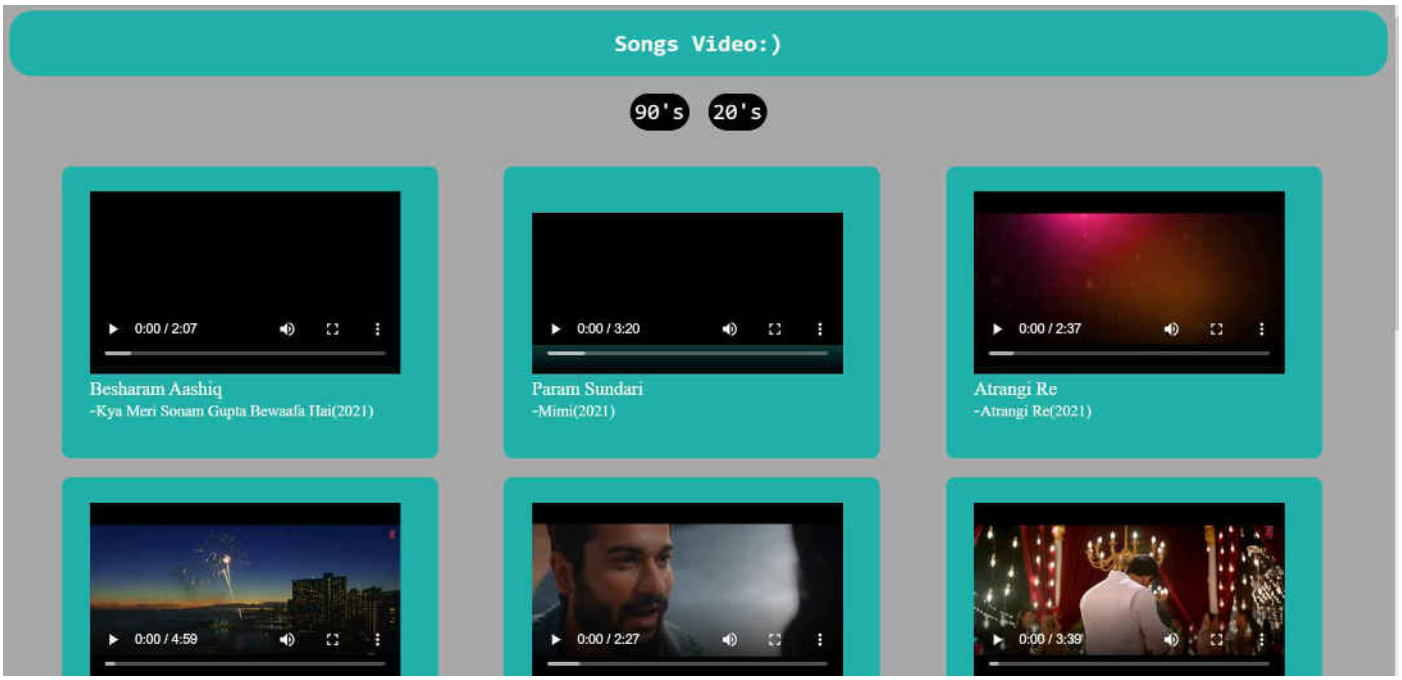


90’s Videos



Screen in Full Size

20’s Videos


Songs Video:)
90's
20's
0:00 / 2:07
Besharam Aashiq
-Kya Meri Sonam Gupta Bewaafa Hai(2021)
0:00 / 3:20
Param Sundari
-Mimi(2021)
0:00 / 2:37
Atrangi Re
-Atrangi Re(2021)
0:00 / 4:59
0:00 / 2:27
0:00 / 3:39

Movies

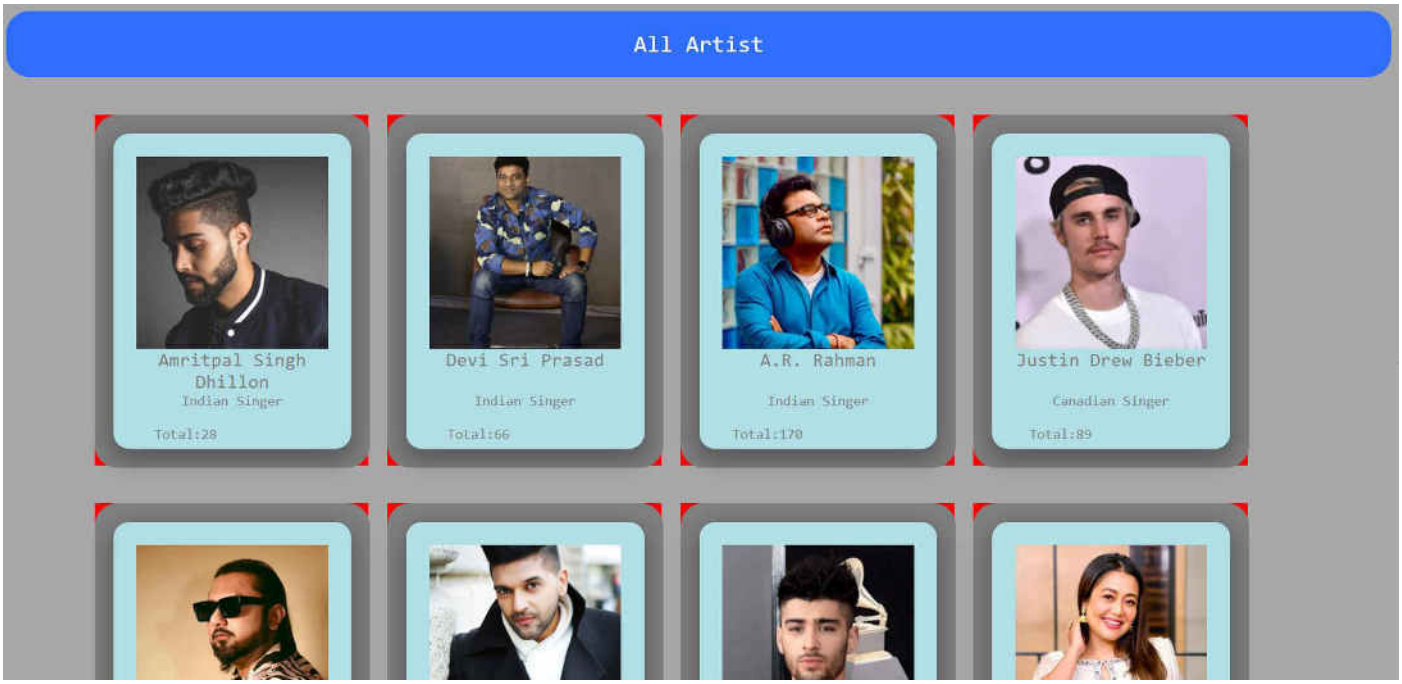
Movie:)
GABBAR IS BACK
HASEEN DILLRUBA
NETFLIX
OFFICIAL TRAILER
2 STATES
Kabhi Khushi Kabhie Gham...
SQUID GAME
BAJIRAO MASTANI
THE FALCON

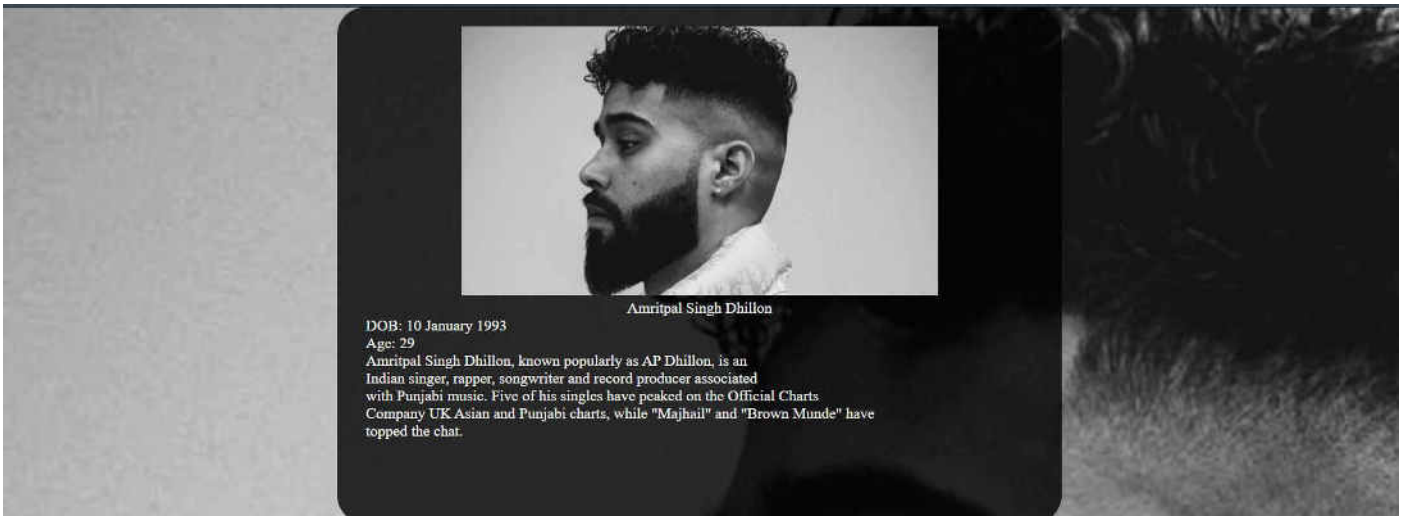
Squid Game
SQUID GAME
2021 Drama 1 season
IMDb:8/10
Written by: Hwang Dong-hyuk
Language: English/Hindi
Original release: September 17,2021

Web series

Screen in Full Size

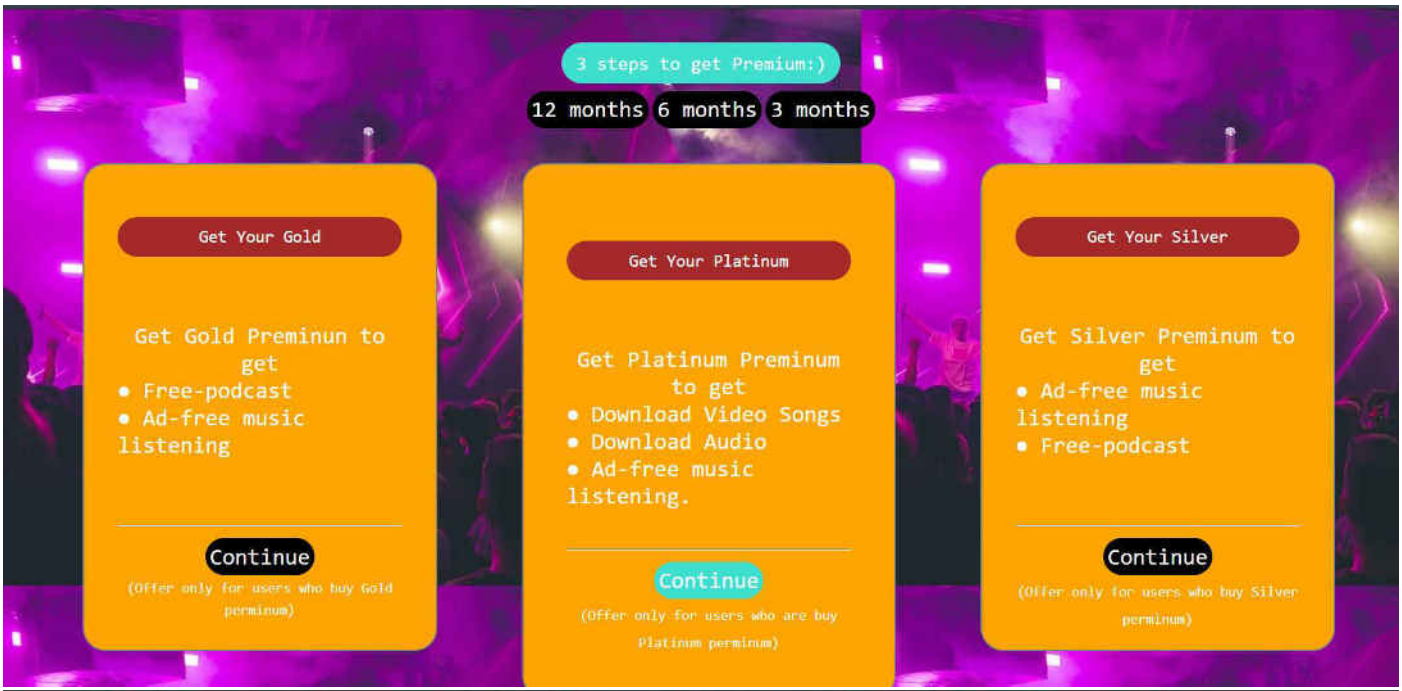
Artist

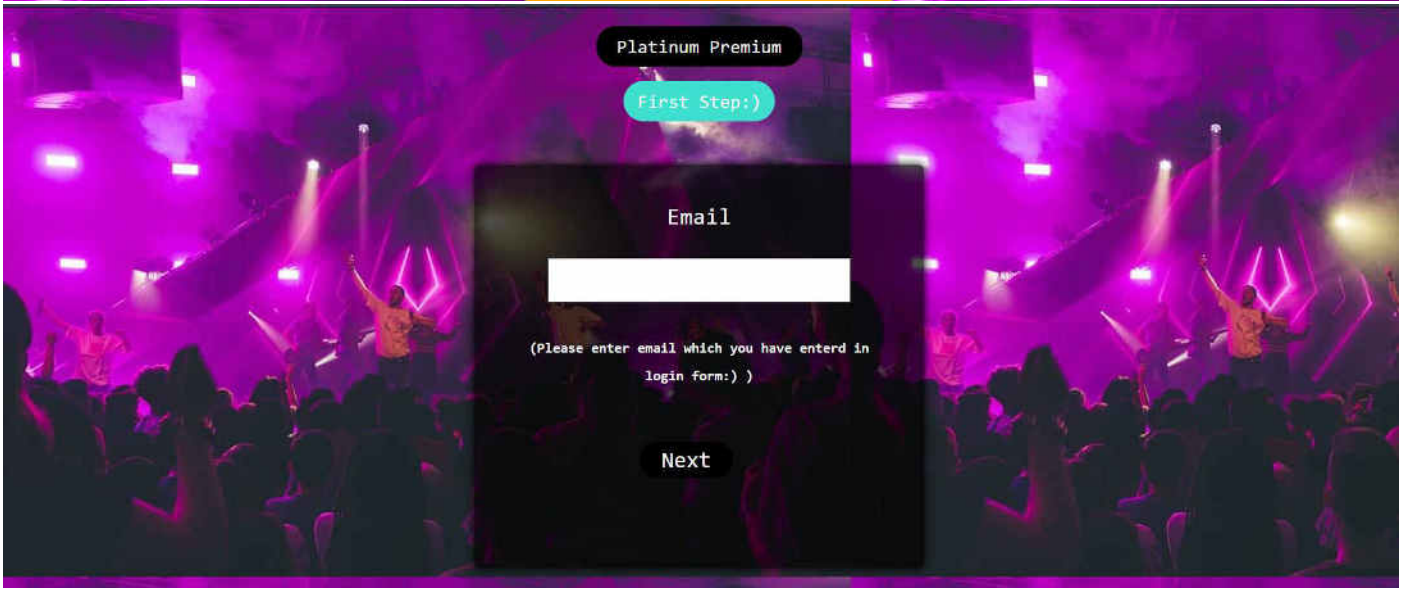

All Artist
Amritpal Singh Dhillon
Indian Singer
Total:28
Devi Sri Prasad
Indian Singer
Total:66
A.R. Rahman
Indian Singer
Total:170
Justin Drew Bieber
Canadian Singer
Total:89

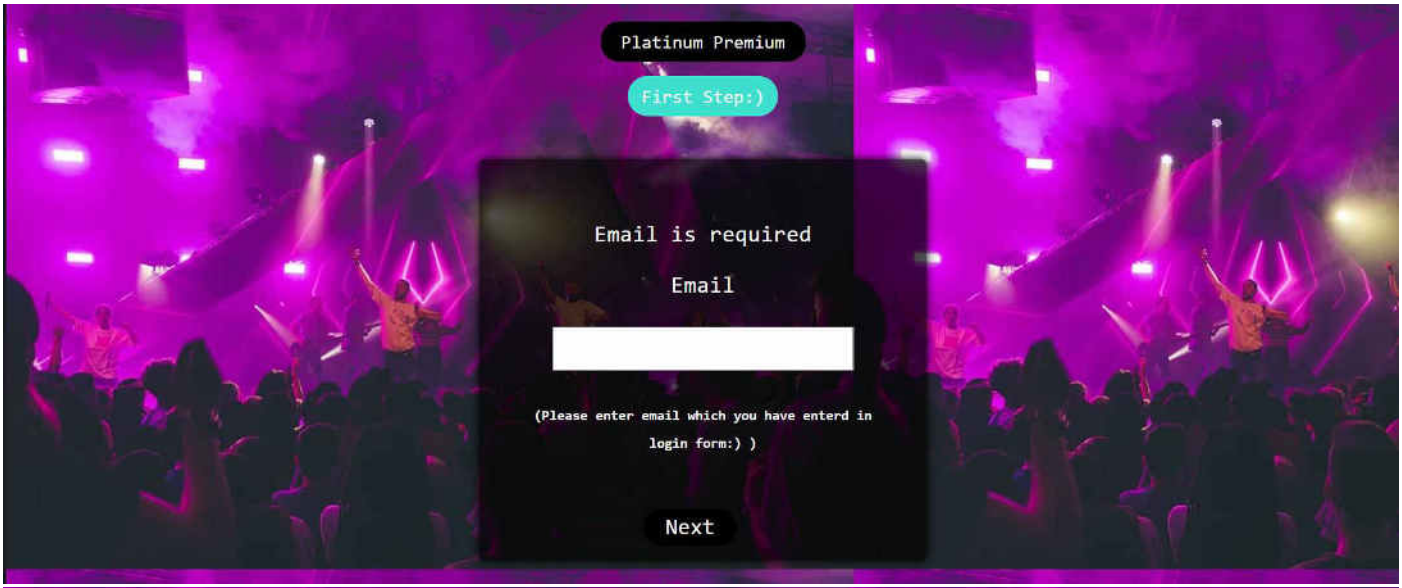

Amritpal Singh Dhillon
DOB: 10 January 1993
Age: 29
Amritpal Singh Dhillon, known popularly as AP Dhillon, is an Indian singer, rapper, songwriter and record producer associated with Punjabi music. Five of his singles have peaked on the Official Charts Company UK Asian and Punjabi charts, while "Majhail" and "Brown Munde" have topped the chat.

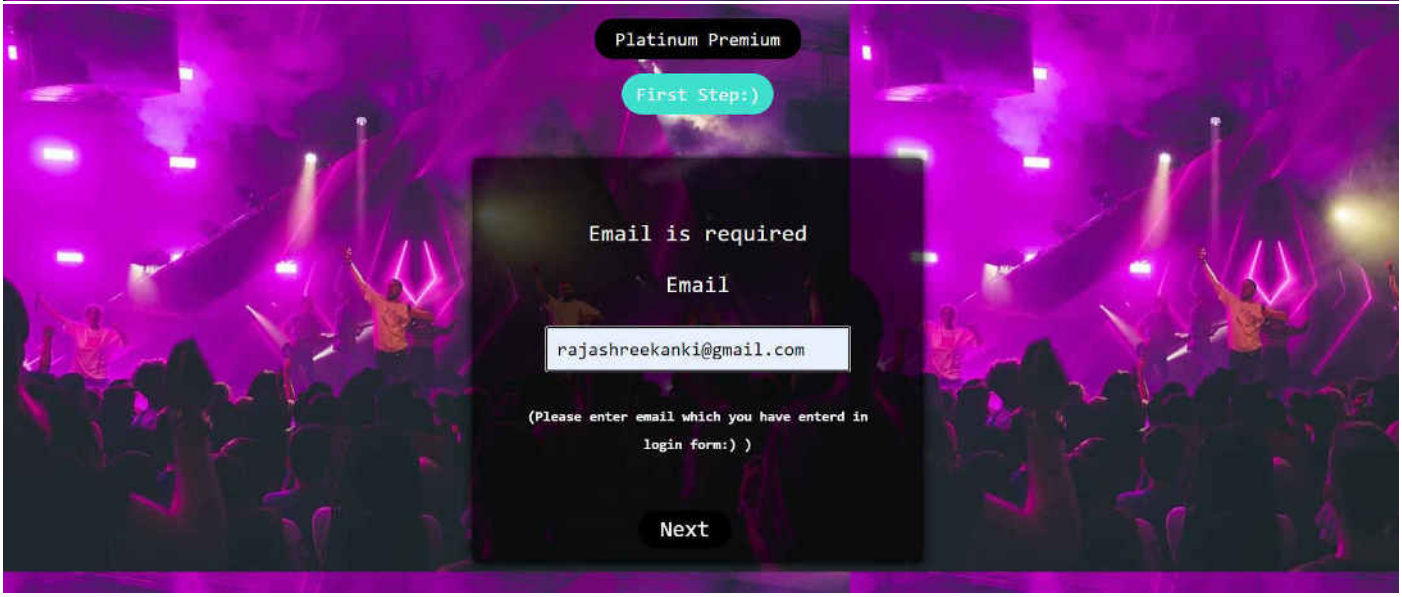
Excuses
Majhail
Desires
Against All Odds
Hustlin
Majhe Aale
Idol
Brown Munde
Sadda Pyaar

Premium

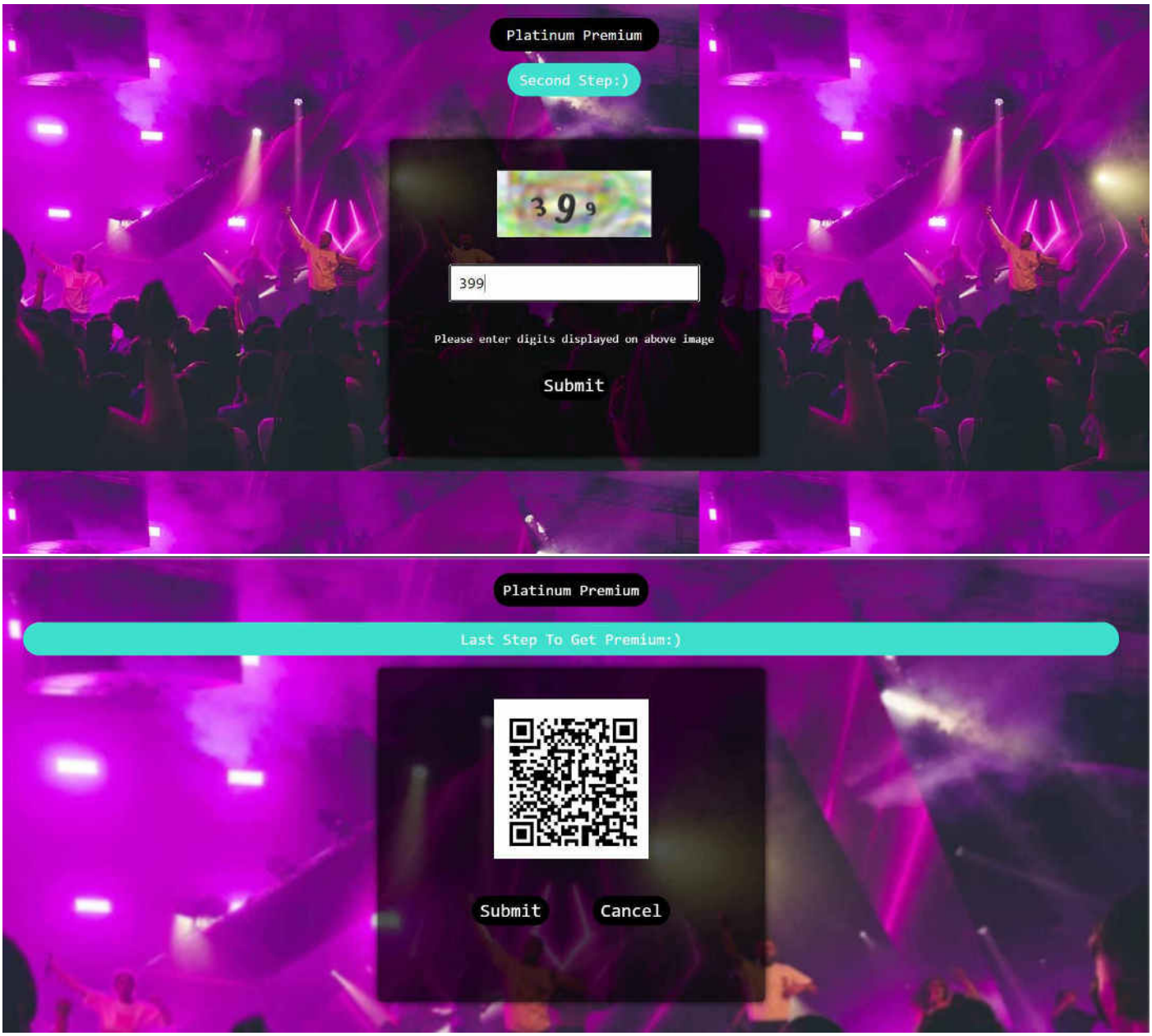

3 steps to get Premium:)
12 months
6 months
3 months
Get Your Gold
Get Gold Preminun to get
• Free-podcast
• Ad-free music listening
Continue
(Offer only for users who buy Gold perminum)
Get Your Platinum
Get Platinum Preminum to get
• Download Video Songs
• Download Audio
• Ad-free music listening.
Continue
(Offer only for users who are buy Platinum perminum)
Get Your Silver
Get Silver Preminum to get
• Ad-free music listening
• Free-podcast
Continue
(Offer only for users who buy Silver perminum)


Platinum Premium
First Step:)
Email
(Please enter email which you have enterd in login form:))
Next

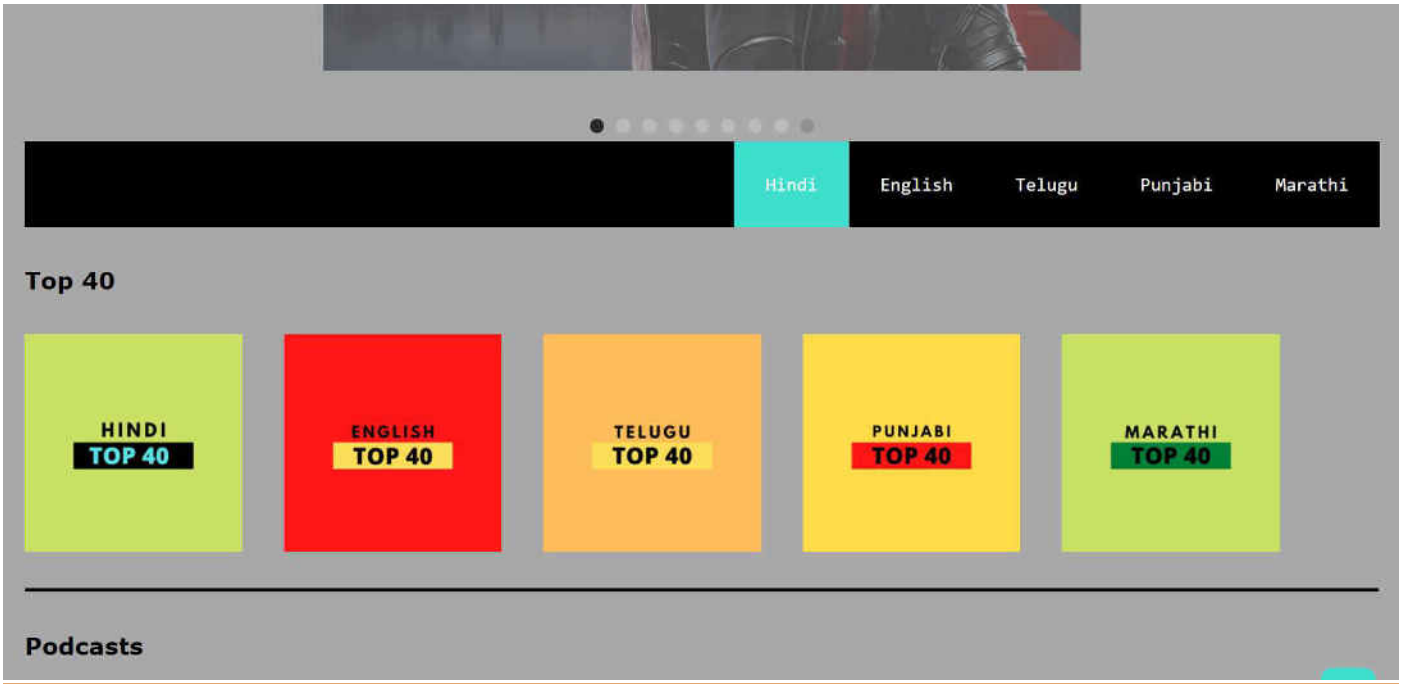

Platinum Premium
First Step:)
Email is required
Email
(Please enter email which you have enterd in login form:))
Next

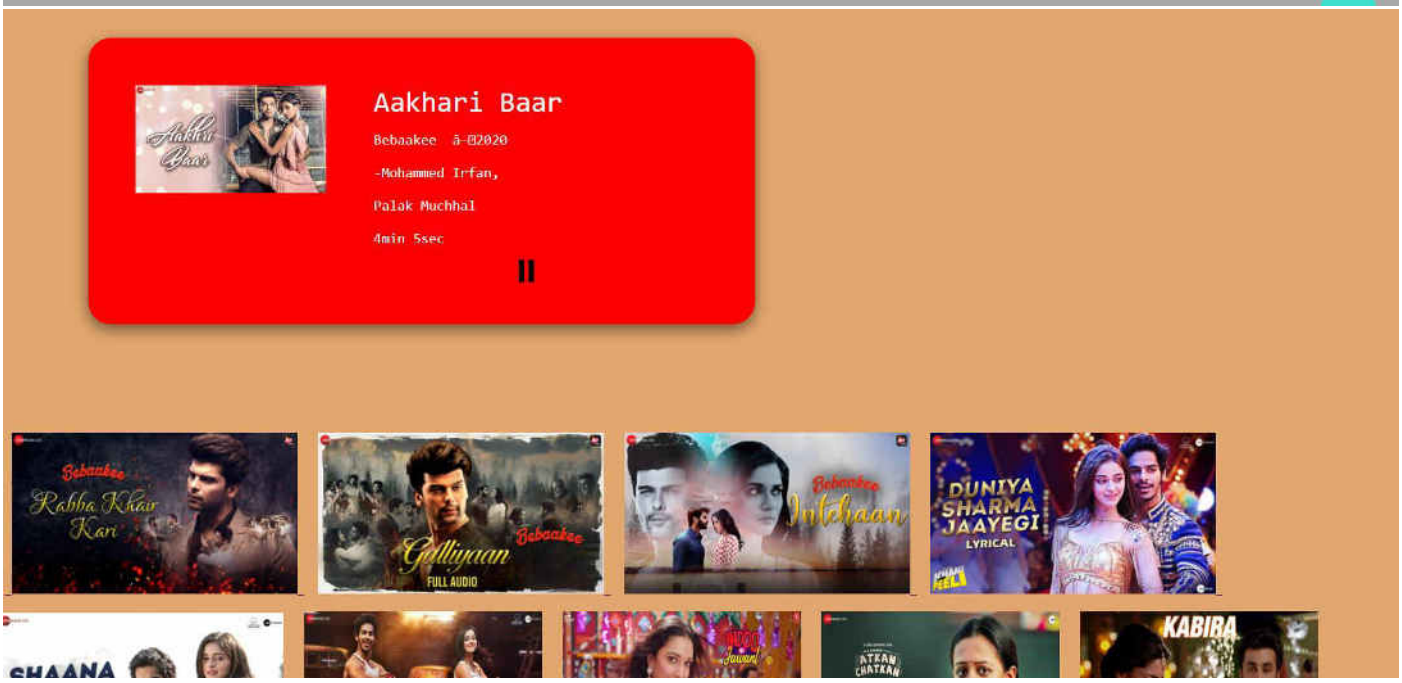

Platinum Premium
First Step:)
Email is required
Email
rajashreekanki@gmail.com
(Please enter email which you have enterd in login form:))
Next

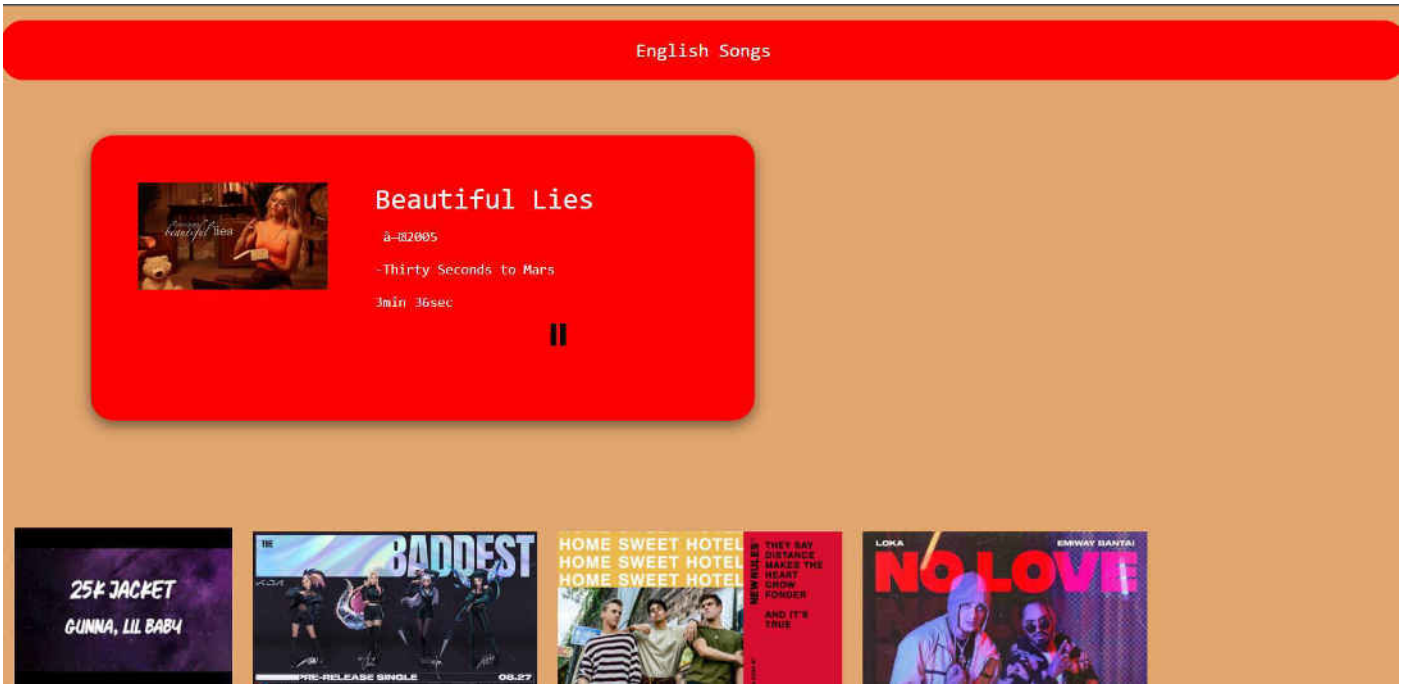
After entering correct email



All Languages

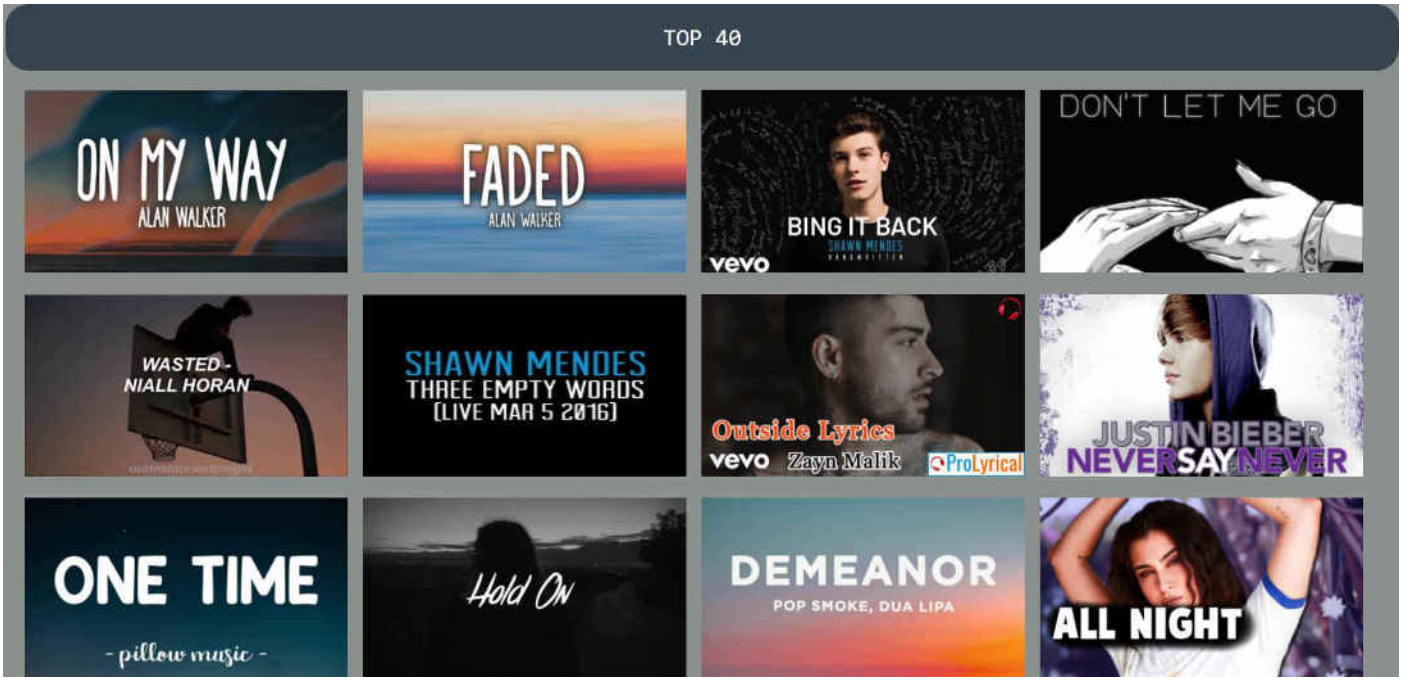





English Songs
Beautiful Lies
â-ß2005
-Thirty Seconds to Mars
3min 36sec
25k JACKET
GUNNA, LIL BABY
THE BADDEST
PRE-RELEASE SINGLE
08.27
HOME SWEET HOTEL
HOME SWEET HOTEL
HOME SWEET HOTEL
NEW RULES
THEY SAY DISTANCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER
AND IT'S TRUE
LOKA
EMIWAY BANTAI
NO LOVE

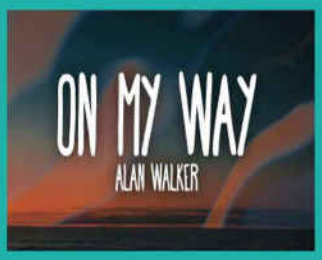
Top 40

English TOP 40



English:)

TOP 40



Singer: **Alan Walker**

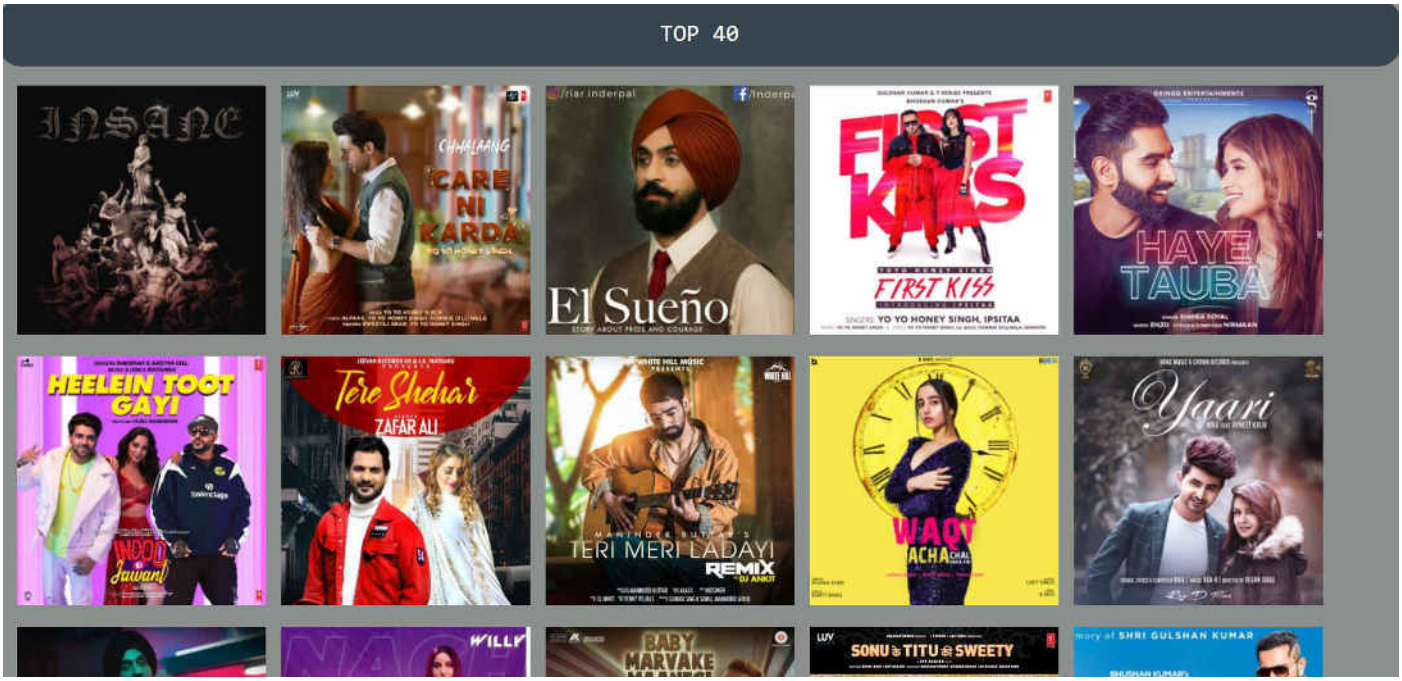
Song: **On My Way**

0.00

3.13

I'm sorry but
Don't wanna talk, I need a moment 'fore I go
It's nothing personal
I draw the blinds
They don't need to see me cry
'Cause even if they understand
They don't understand
So then when I'm finished
I'm all 'bout my business and ready to save the world
I'm taking my misery
Make it my bitch, can't be everyone's favorite girl
So take aim and fire away
I've never been so wide awake
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way
The blood moon is on the rise
The fire burning in my eyes
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way
Lo siento mucho (Farru), pero me voy (rh)
Porque a tu lado me di cuenta que nada soy (rh-ey)
Y me cansé de luchar y de guerrear en vano
De estar en la línea de fuego y de meter la mano
Acepto mis errore', también soy humano
Y tú no ve' que lo hago porque te amo (pum-pum-pum-pum)
Pero ya (Ya) no tengo más na' que hacer aquí (aquí)
Me voy, llegó la hora 'e partir (partir)
De mi propio camino, seguir lejos de ti
So take aim and fire away
I've never been so wide awake
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way

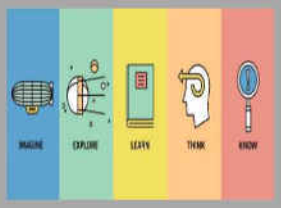
Punjabi TOP 40



After all Languages Songs

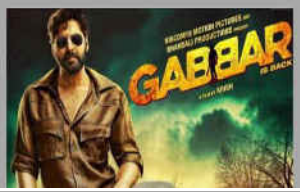
Podcasts

More



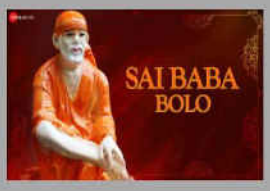
Movies

More



Traditional Songs

More



Energtic Songs

More

Audible
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Premium
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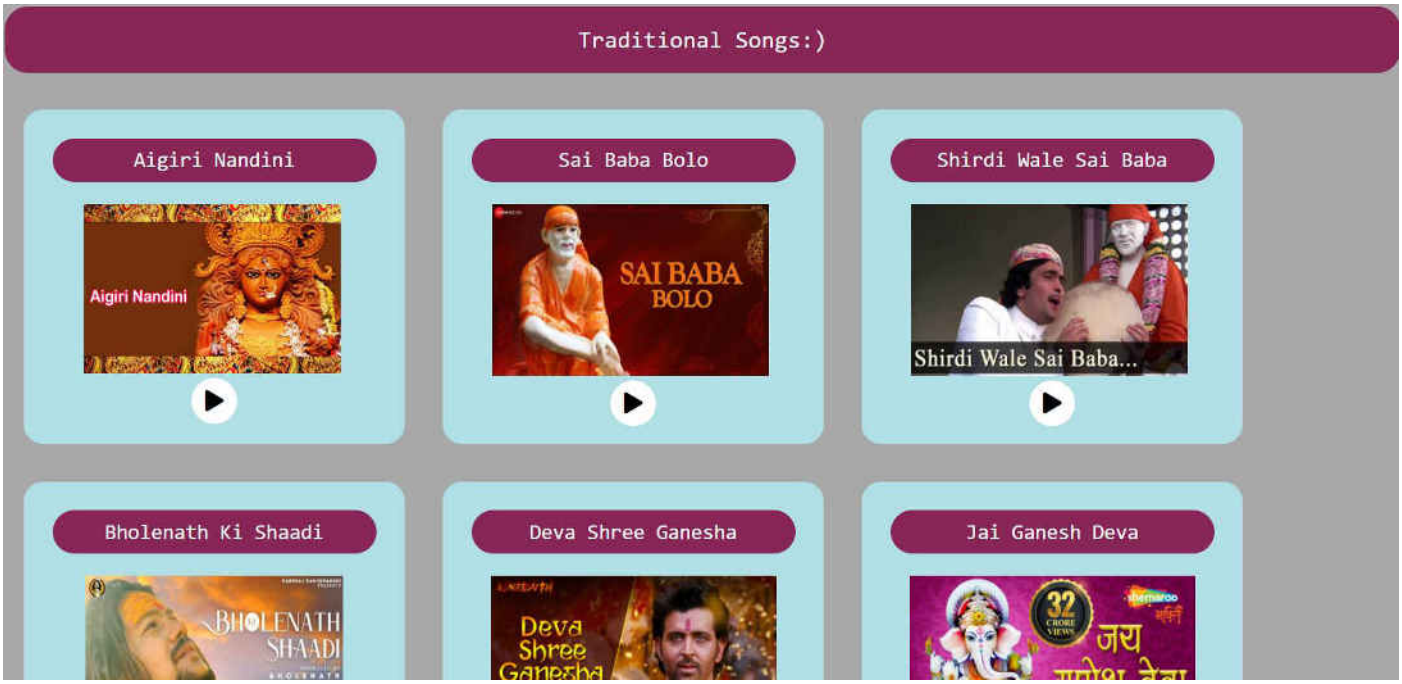
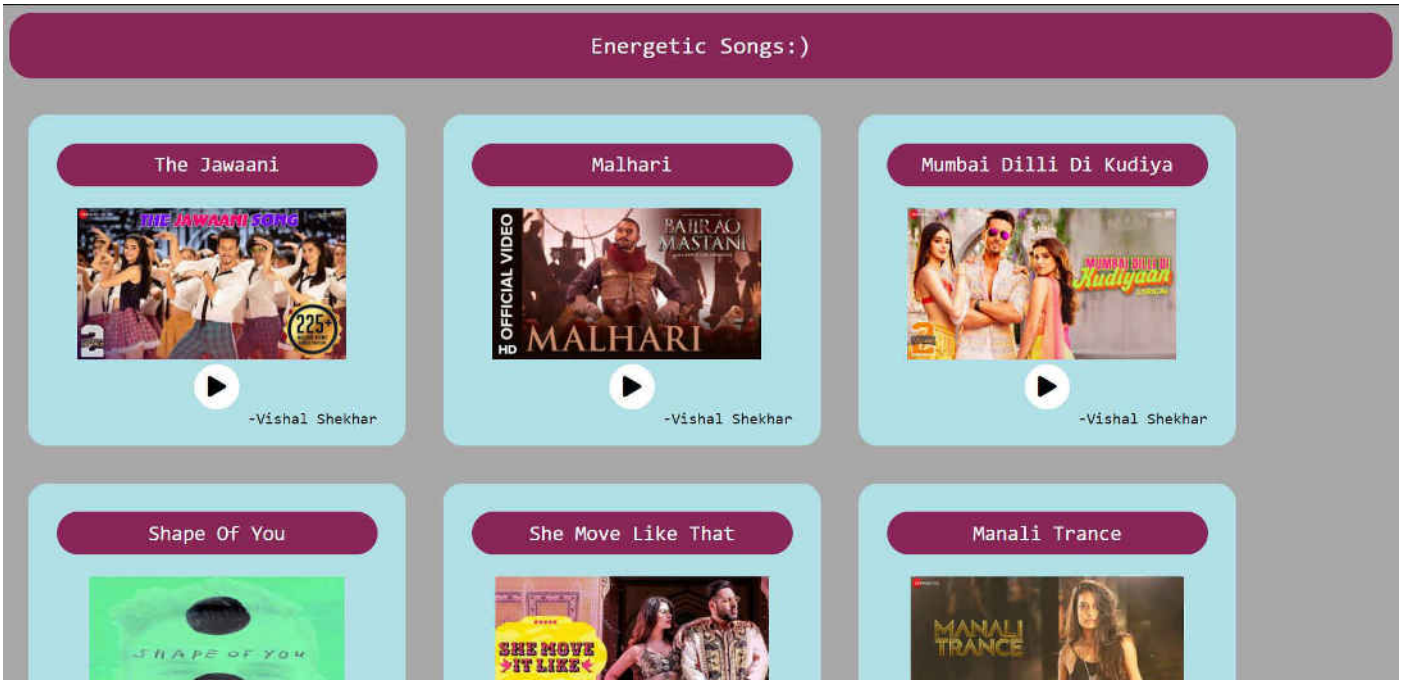
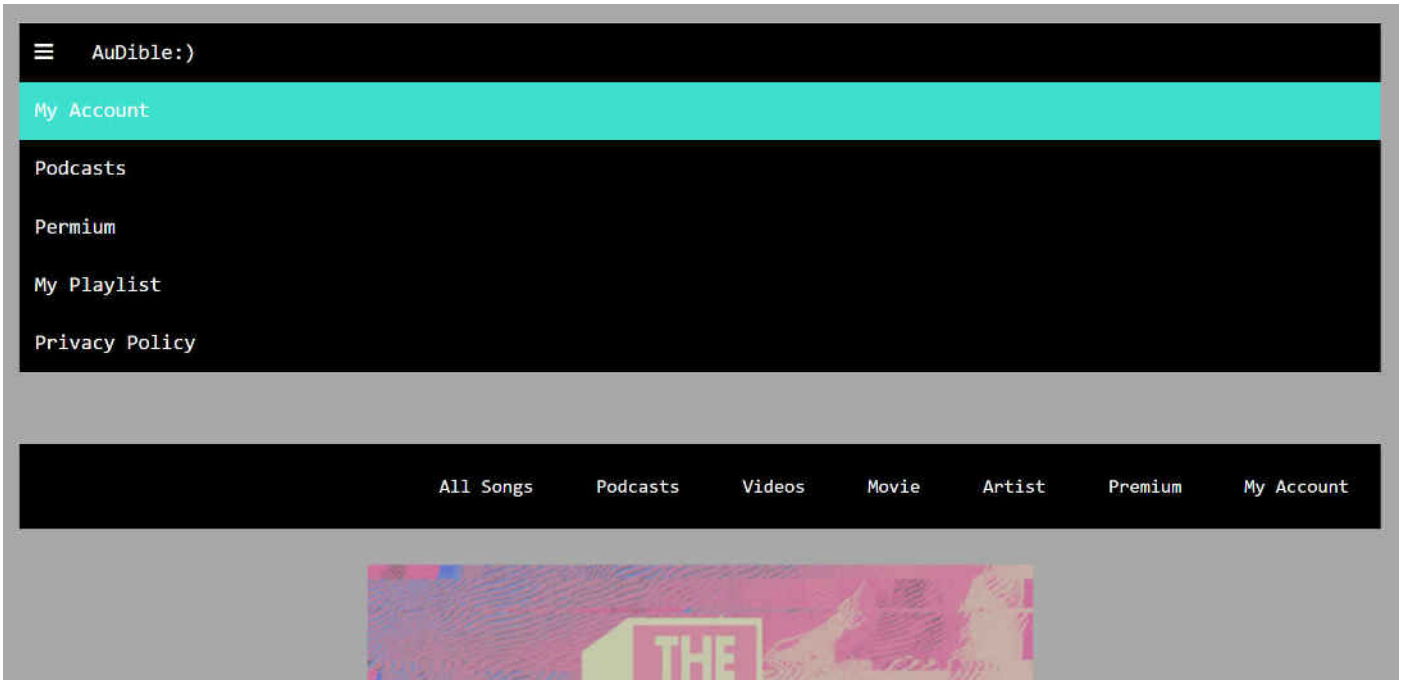
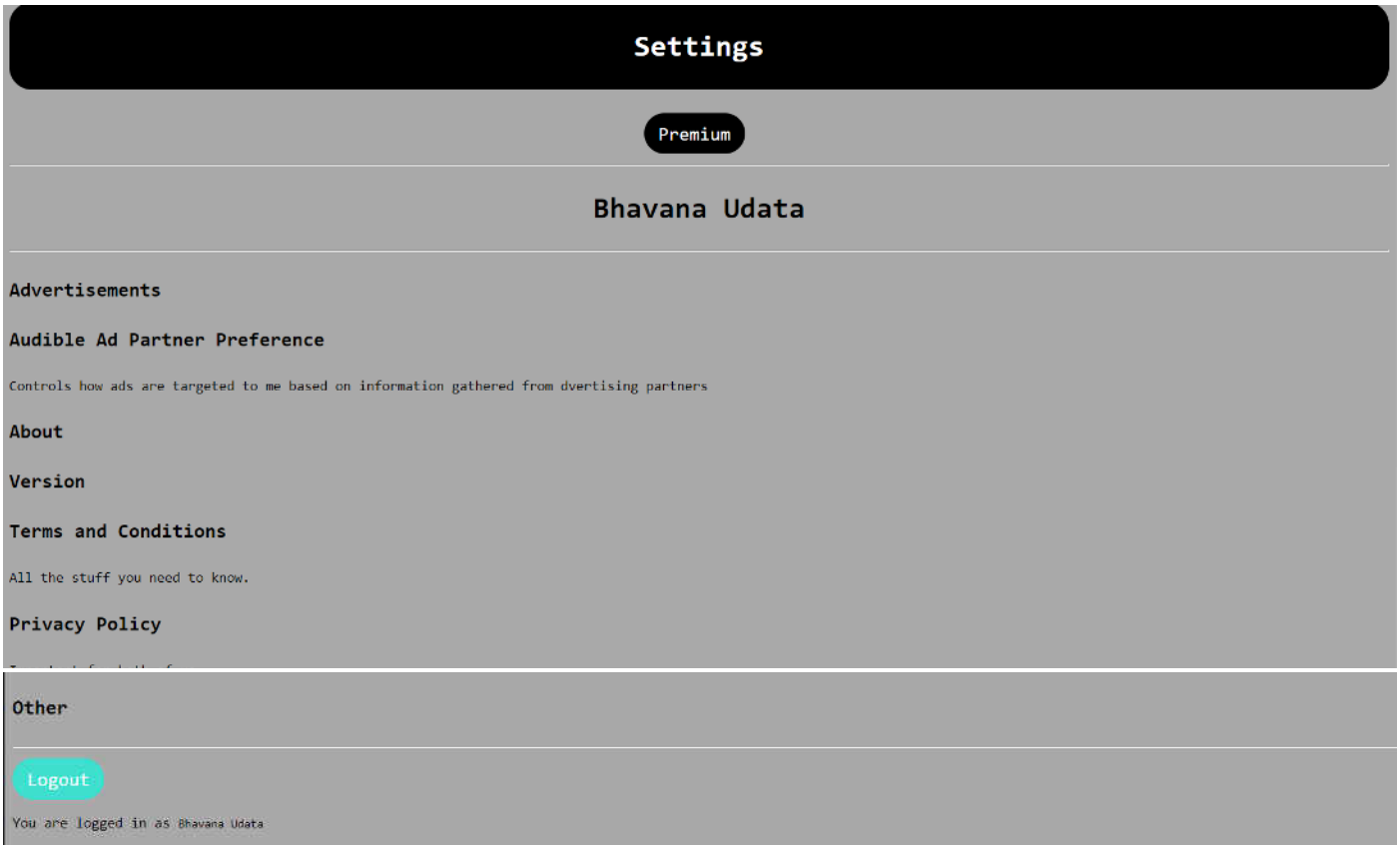
Traditional Songs



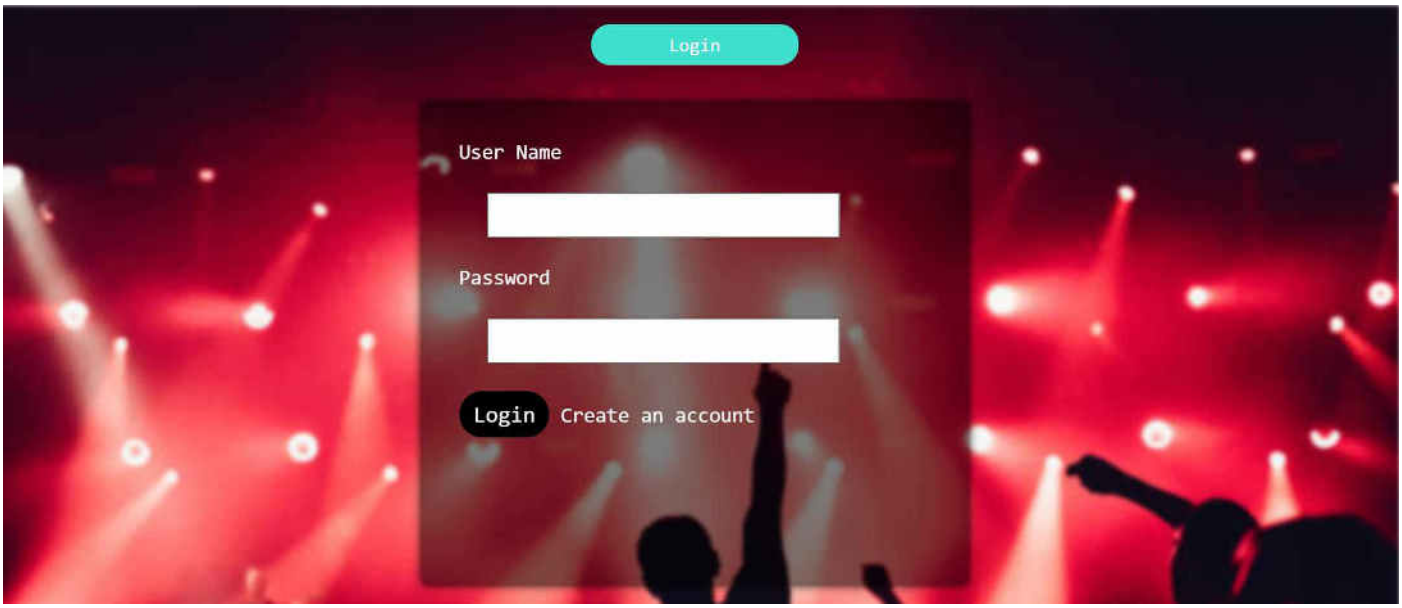
Energetic Songs




AuDible:)
My Account
Podcasts
Permium
My Playlist
Privacy Policy
All Songs
Podcasts
Videos
Movie
Artist
Premium
My Account
THE

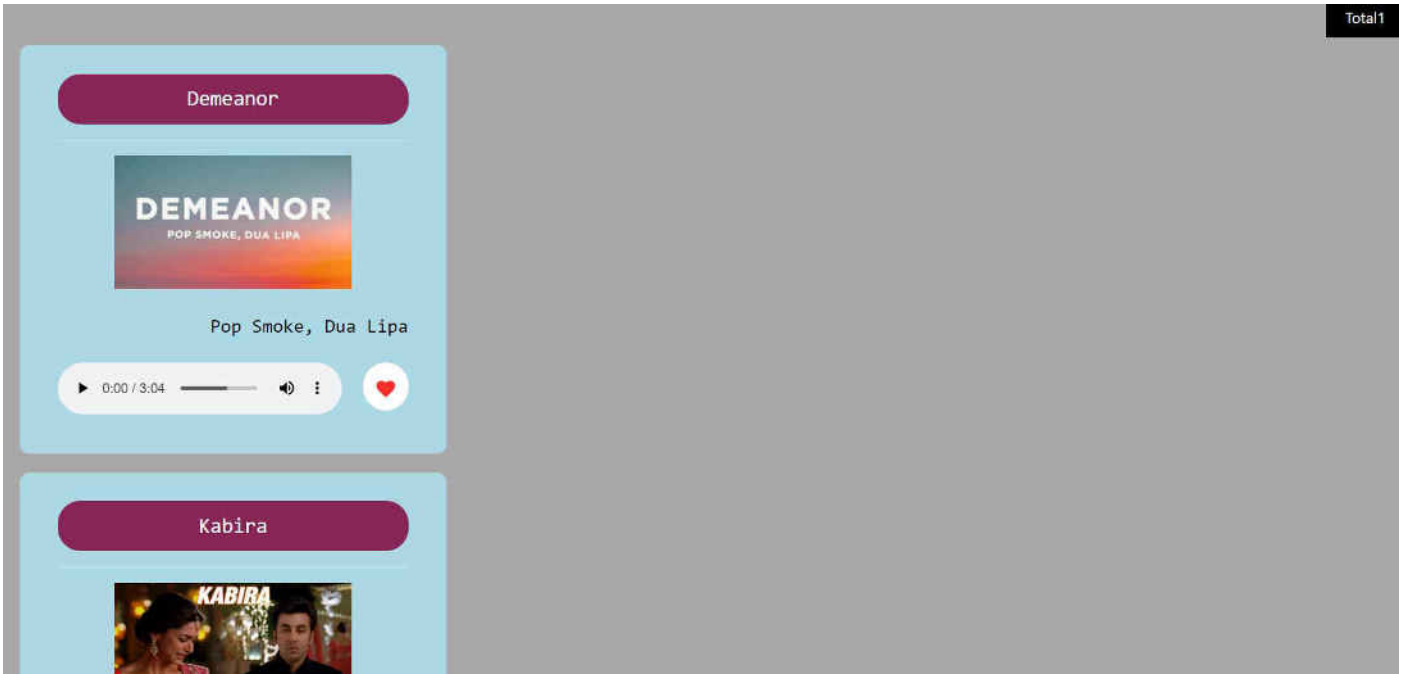

Settings
Premium
Bhavana Udata
Advertisements
Audible Ad Partner Preference
Controls how ads are targeted to me based on information gathered from dvertising partners
About
Version
Terms and Conditions
All the stuff you need to know.
Privacy Policy
Other
Logout
You are logged in as Bhavana Udata

After Logout User come directly to Login Page

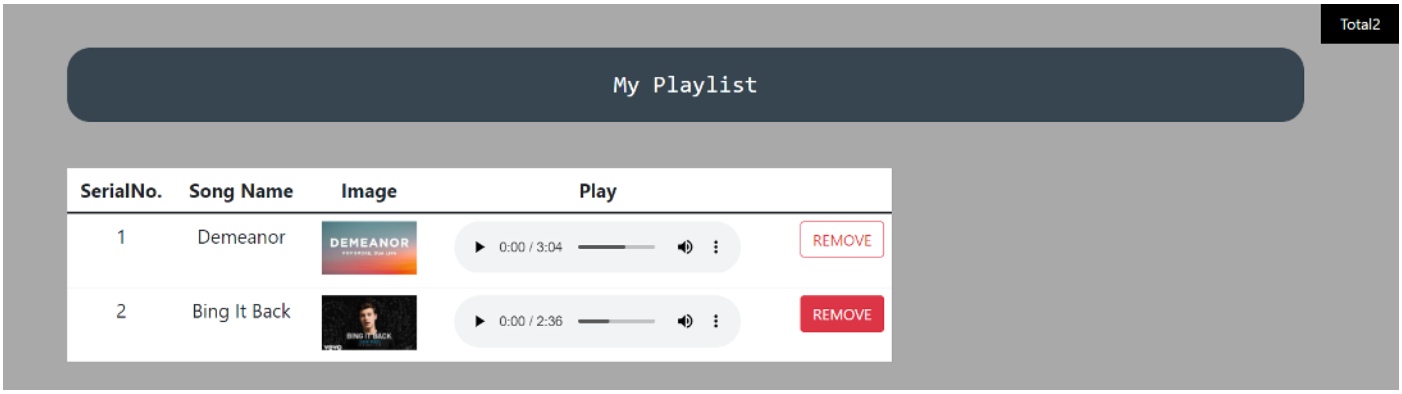


My Playlist

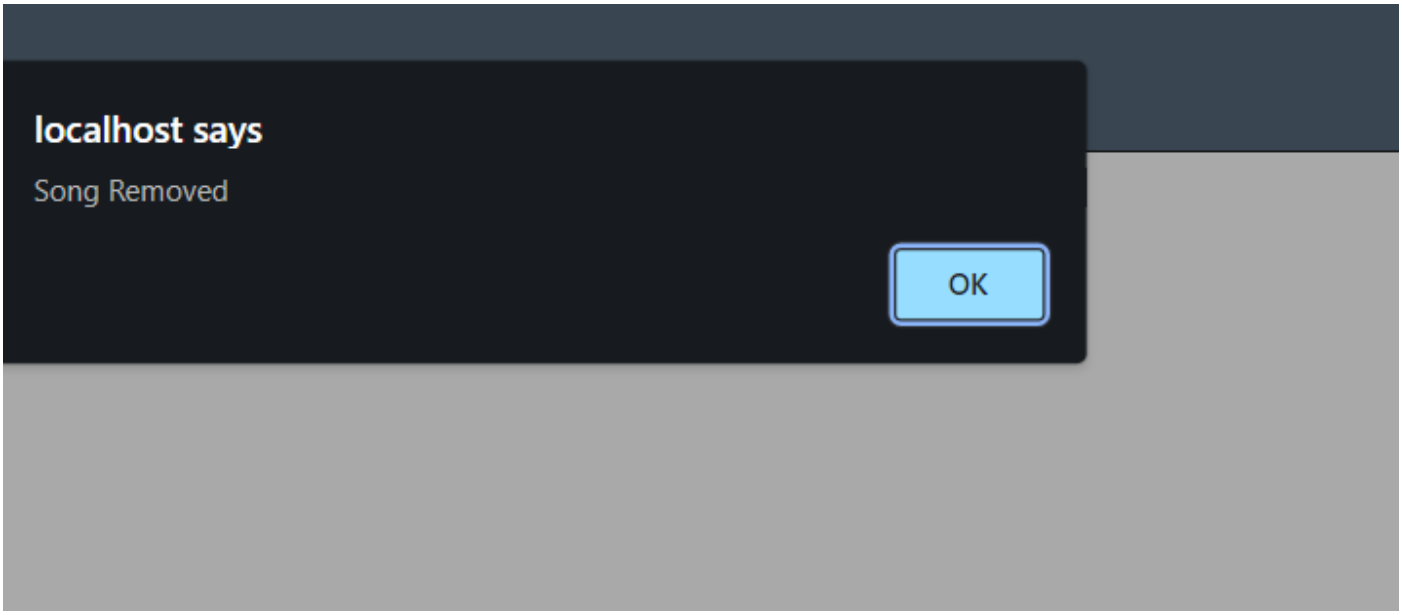
First User have to like audio which they wanted to add on My Playlist

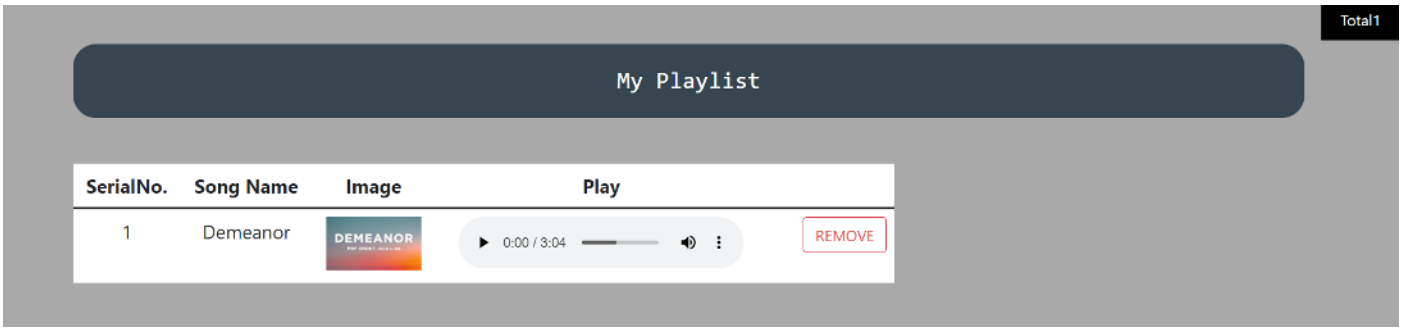


Song Added on Playlist

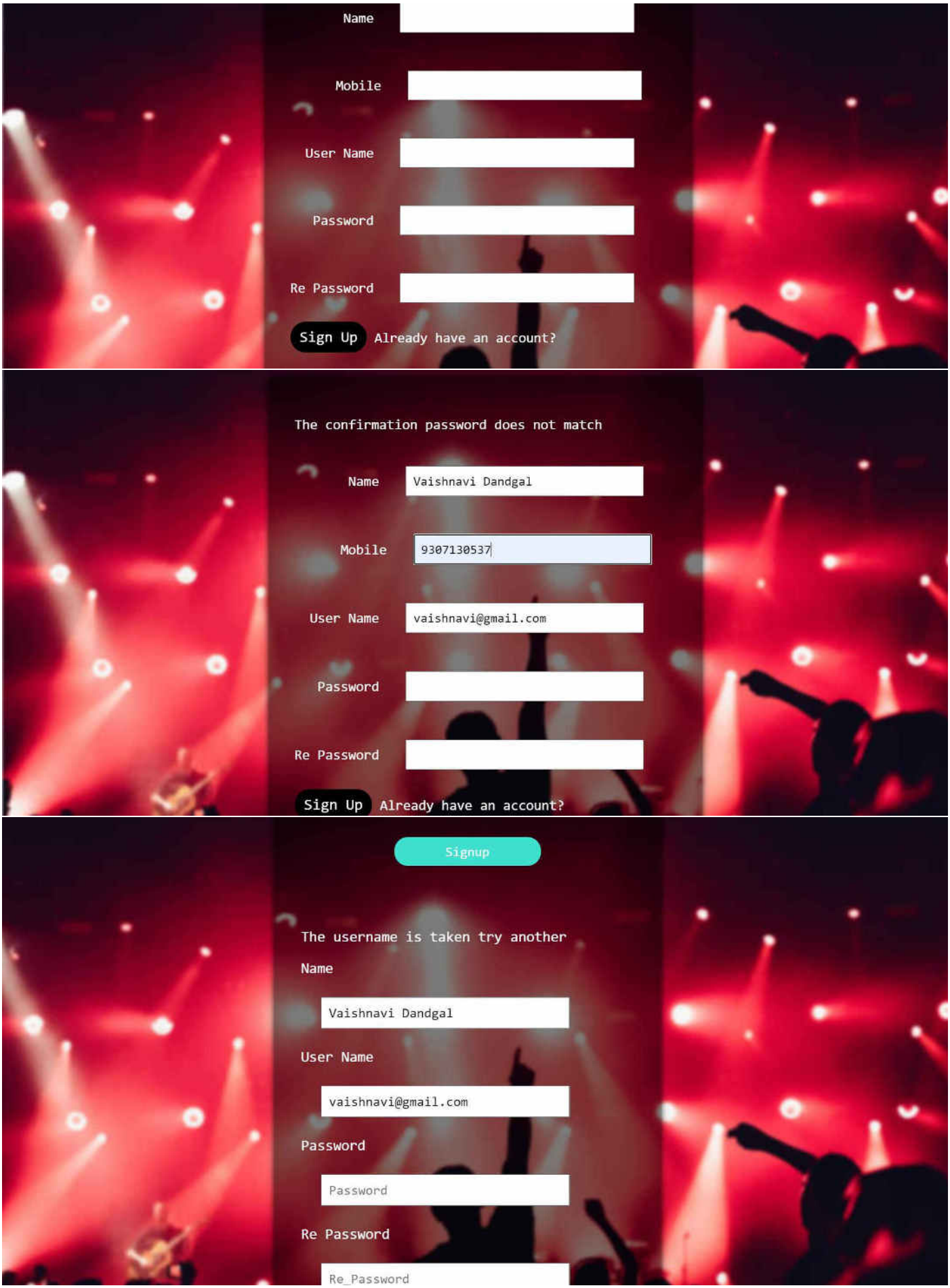


And can remove it

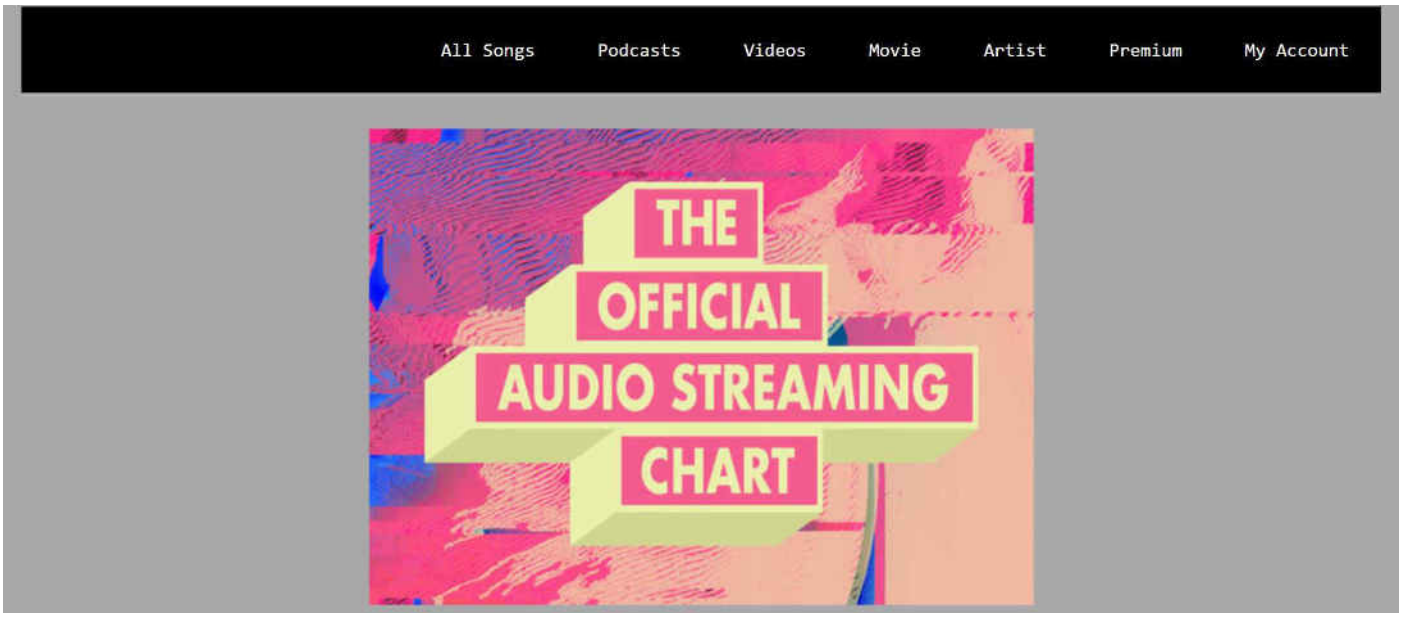




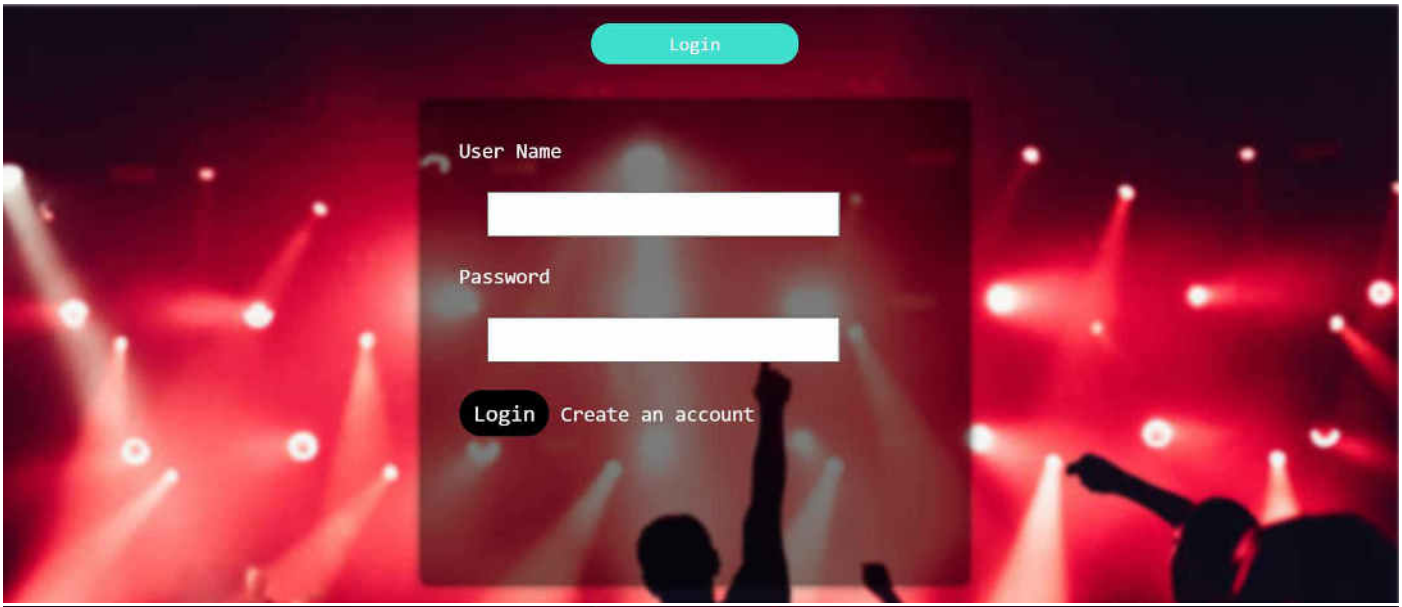
User Signup

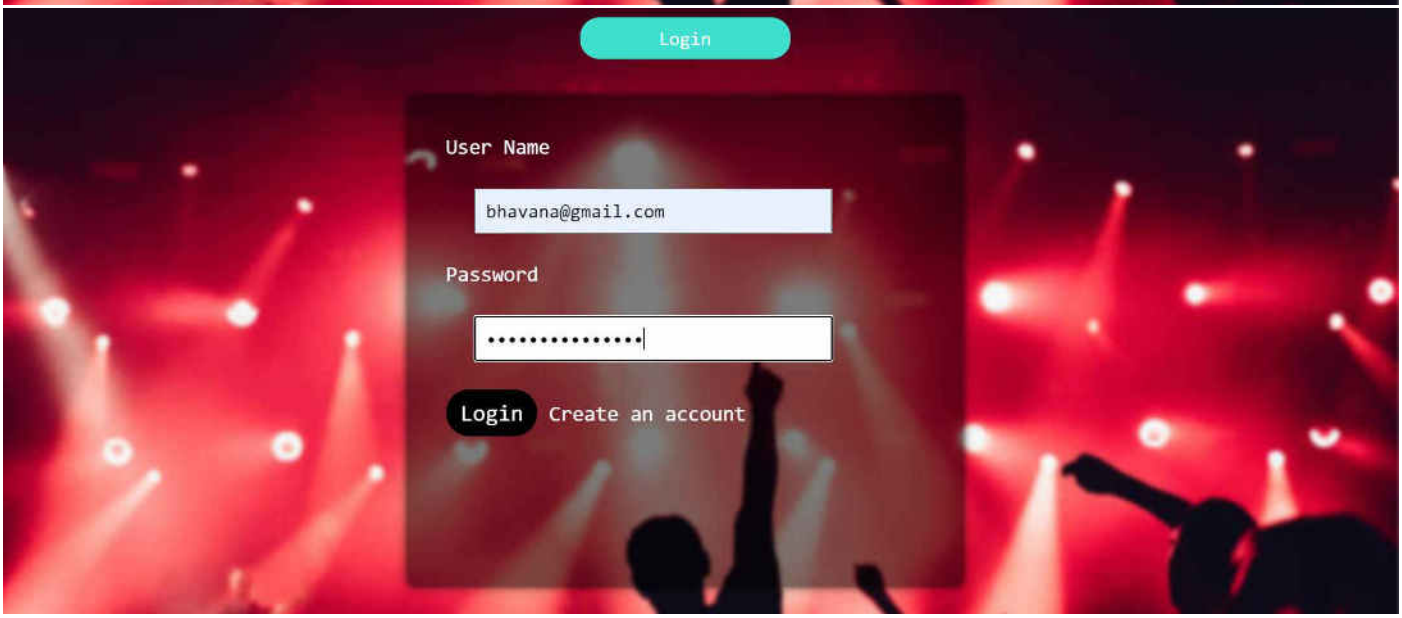

Name
Mobile
User Name
Password
Re Password
Sign Up
Already have an account?
The confirmation password does not match
Name
Vaishnavi Dandgal
Mobile
9307130537
User Name
vaishnavi@gmail.com
Password
Re Password
Sign Up
Already have an account?
Signup
The username is taken try another
Name
Vaishnavi Dandgal
User Name
vaishnavi@gmail.com
Password
Password
Re Password
Re_Password

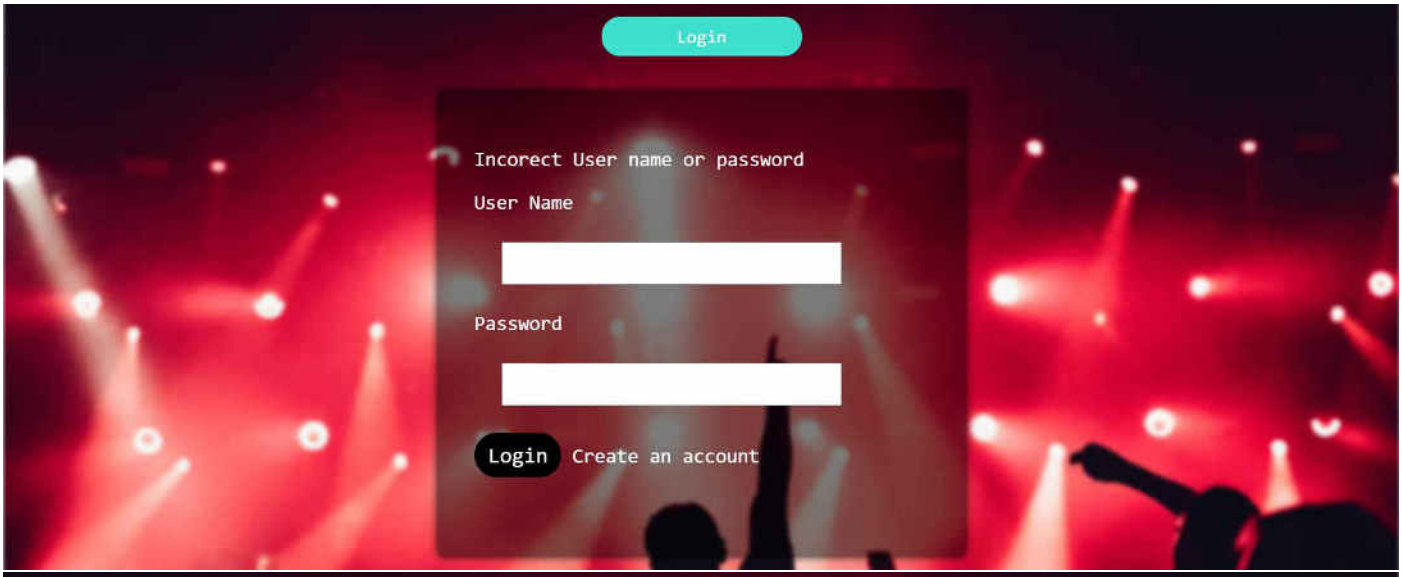
After created account it goes on home page

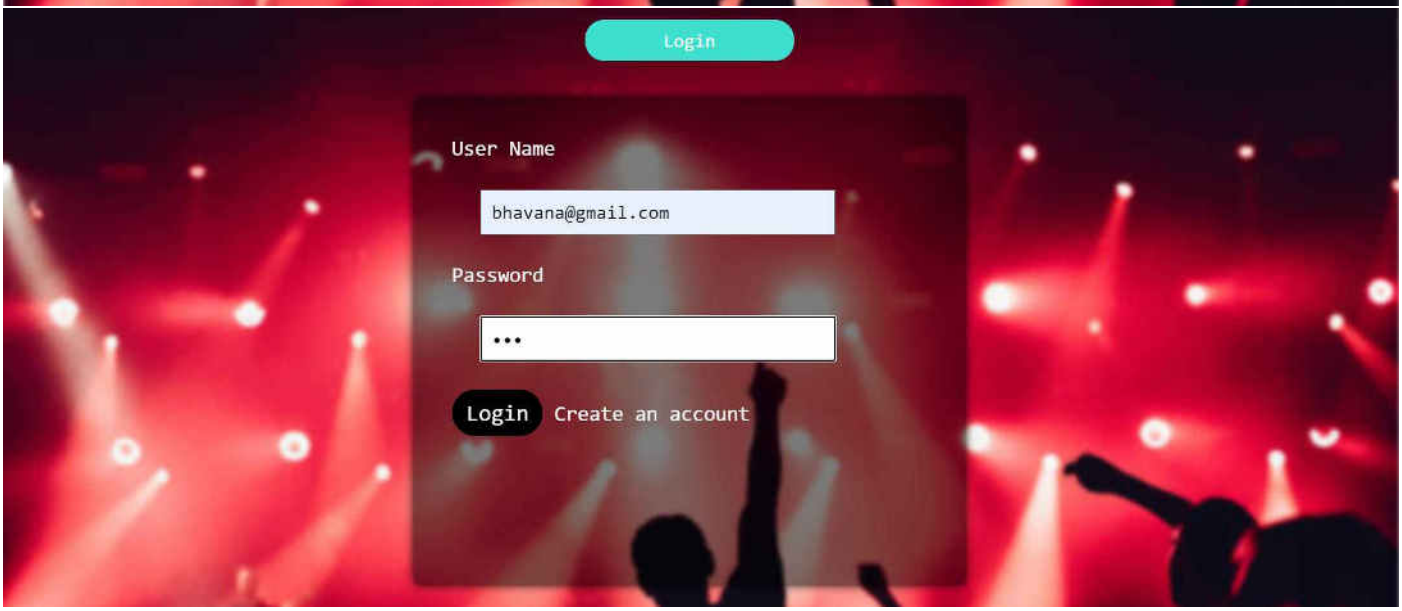


User Login









After Login it goes on home page.

3.3 Reports

Sign Up

id	user_name	password	name	mobile	date
1	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	3tr66rb0eee	Rajashree Kanki	9307130537	2022-05-22
2	vaishnavi@gmail.com	827ccb0eea8a706c4c34a16891f84e7b	Vaishnavi Dandgal	8989670980	2022-05-22
3	bhavana@gmail.com	827ccb0eea8a706c4c34a16891f84e7b	Bhavana Udata	9307130537	2022-05-23

Song Added

id	name	description	audio	image	date
1	Demeanor	Pop Smoke, Dua Lipa	eng11.mp3	eng11.jpg	2022-05-22
2	Kabira	Pritam Chakraborty	ah10.mp3	ah10.jpg	2022-05-23

Admin Login

id	email	password
1	vaishnavi@gmail.com	123
2	bhavana@gmail.com	123

4. SYSTEM TESTING

4.1 Types of Testing

Admin:

Invalid Username or password

Adding Song (admin):

Song Added

Login:

Incorrect User name or password

Signup:

- The confirmation password does not match
- The username is taken try another one
- Username required

Song adding on playlist:

Song Added

To remove Song from playlist:

Song Removed

5. Implementation

5.1 Implementation

We shall refer to implement the application in parallel processing to

To existing sites. Our computerized application for “Audible (Website)” will provide accurate maintenance of the users data and fear can be removed due to which he can efficiently handle the system.

We shall follow this process so that doesn’t cause drastic change in working environment as well as the user can get time to learn and understand the new computerized system. Also we can know the demands of the users and change can be made accordingly from the future point of view.

5.2 User Manual

To start the software, first you have to open the folder “Storevideo (Website)”.And execute the solution file. You will be able to proceed future. Then home page of application will be displayed.

- **Home**
- **All Songs**
- **Podcasts**
- **Videos**
- **Movies**
- **Artist**
- **Premium**
- **My Account**
- **Top 40**
- **Energetic Songs**
- **Traditional Songs**

1. Home

Here users visit all pages like podcasts, my account, audio, video, etc.

2. All Songs

Here all songs are available (all languages).

3. Podcasts

On this page motivation, story, science, and learning all kinds of podcasts are available.

4. Videos

On this page users can watch 90's and 20's movie songs videos. They can watch it in full screen. They can also increase or decrease the speed of video.

5. Movies

Here all languages movies are available even web series with good quality. They can watch it in full screen. They can also increase or decrease the speed of video.

6. Artist

In this page users can see all artists like (Hollywood, Tollywood, Pollywood, and Bollywood).With their information and the number of songs they have sung.

7. Premium

Here users can buy a premium pack according to months. It helps to listen to songs offline or can download songs.

8. My Account

It shows details of the user which they have created while signup.

9. Top 40

Here in TOP 40 all languages famous songs of the year are available.

10. Energetic Songs

Here users can listen to songs at workout or in the party.

11. Traditional Songs

Here users can listen to classic songs.

6. Conclusion and Enhancement

6.1 Conclusion

The Audible website is useful in the following features.

- The system will help to protect the data because the system requires the username and password.
- Using Premium user can listen songs offline. And can also download songs, podcasts, etc. According to Premium packs.

6.2 Enhancement

The Enhancement that can be done are as follows:

- Xampp PHP MyAdmin doesn't have much memory to store songs, audio, video, etc. And due to less memory all audio and video and in URL form.
- To buy premium user have to fist create account.
- In future this application can be larger, that is we can modify the system to add songs on database extra features like the system can check the solution automatically. We can also resend the solution to the server.

7. BIBLOGRAPHY

7.1 Reference

- PHP & MySQL (By Kevin Yank)
- Xampp
- https://spotify.com
- https://hungama.com

Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A.R.Burla Mahila Varishta Mahila Mahavidyala, Solapur.

Project Report

On

"Environmental Studies"

Class: - BCA-II (sem-IV)

Name of the student: - Miss. Kamurti Mayuri Basavaraj

Title of project: "Environment "

Under guidance of

Dr. T.V. Shinde

Department of Computer Application

Academic Year 2021-2022

Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A.R.Burla Mahila Varishta Mahavidyalyala,Solapur.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Miss. Kamurti Mayuri Basavaraj class BCA-II (sem-IV) Completed project worktitle " Environment " under my guidance during the academic Year 2021-2022 in A. R. Burla Mahila Varishta Mahavidyalyala, Solapur affiliated We are doing project under Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur.

Dr. T.V. Shinde
Project Guide

Dr. Rajendra Shendge
Principal

Place:
Date:

Seal of the College

DECLARATION

To,

The principal,

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishta Mahavidayala, Solapur

Respected Sir,

We unsinged student of BCA(Bachelors's in Computer Application)-II hereby declares the project report entitled, **“Environment”**.

Written and submitted by us is our original work. The empirical binding in this report is based on the collection by us, while preparing this project report.

From:

Miss. Kamurti Mayuri Basavaraj

Roll No.:2220 Student Signature

Place: Solapur

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Operation That I received from other preparation of project of the subject Environmental Education titled "Environment" has been remarkable. Many people have contributed generously to help me to complete the project.

Firstly, I Would like to express my gratitude to my guide-teacher of A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidylaya, Solapur for giving Valuable guidance from time to time. His/her genuine instructions and proper suggestions greatly strengthened my confidence and inspired me to complete the project.

At last I Would like to thank the concerned authority and friends for co-operation is completion of my project.

THANK YOU!

Place: Name: -Kamurti Mayuri B.

Date: Roll No.: -2220

INDEX

Sr.No.	Title	Page No.
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2.	Lokmangal College, Wadal	3-4
3.	Colour Capsicum	5-6
4.	Uses of color capsicum	7-8
5.	Advantages of color capsicum	9-10
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8.	Kal-Bhairava	16-17
9.	360 Bhaumukh Shivling	18-19
10.	Shree Saibaba Temple	20-21
11.	Shree Sangmeshwar Temple	22-23
12.	Bhima and Sina Sangam	24-26

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION OF VISITED PLACE

Introduction of visited place

We are visited at two places. Our trip is gone on 16th April, 2022. In our environment trip there are two departments involved first is BCA and second is BA. We are doing full enjoyment with teachers and friends. It was unmemorable moment.

We are visited at 1st place is Lokmangal College, Wadala. It is very beautiful college. There are too much places to saw. We saw Color capsicums, Tissue Plants, Fish tank. There is big fish tank and some peoples are caught fishes.

Then we are visited at Hattarsang Kudalsangam. It is 1000 years ago temple. In the kudalsangam there are two rivers joint together. The bhima and sina rivers come together. All statues are made with sangam-ravari stones. There is most beautiful one temple that is Shree Harihareshwar temple.

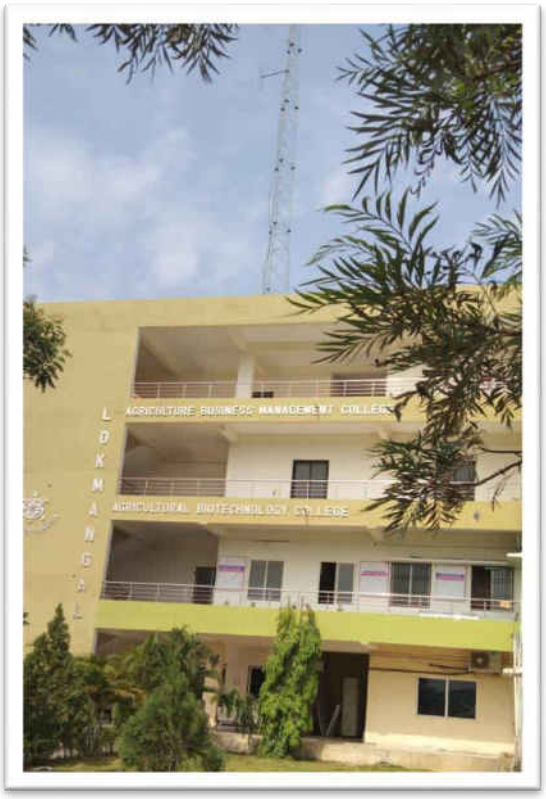
CHAPTER – 2

LOKMANGAL COLLEGE, WADALA

LOKMANGAL COLLEGE, WADALA

There are two departments in Lokmnagal College, Wadala.

1.Agriculutre Business Management College.



2.Agriculutre Biotechnology College.

We are visited at Biotechnology Department.

In this department we saw that some places.

Firstly we saw that Color Capsicum, Tissue Plants, Fish Tank.

Lokmangal College of Agricultural Biotechnology, Wadala is a well known College / Institute based in Solapur, Maharashtra, India and established /founded in the 2008 is a modern educational institution.

Fig.: Lokmangal College, Wadala

Lokmangal College of Agricultural Biotechnology, Wadala is a Government / Public) College and offers education mainly in ARTS/SCIENCE/ENGINEERING/ LAW ETC. The main object of the institute is to provide quality education to enhance individual performance and elevate professional standards through innovative training programs in varied disciplines, research and extension activities. Lokmangal College of Agricultural Biotechnology, Wadala has established itself as an institute of great repute in the area of ARTS/SCIENCE/ENGINEERING/ LAW ETC. Join us in building a successful partnership in carving a great future and embark on a fascinating journey with Lokmangal College of Agricultural Biotechnology, Wadala.

CHAPTER – 3

COLOUR CAPSICUM

COLOUR CAPSICUM

They are two types of color capsicum 1. Green color capsicum and 2. Red color capsicum.

We saw red color capsicum.

They plant red color capsicum in 12th Feb 2022.

It occurs 5.5 ft. X 1.25 ft. space.

They plant 4400 number of plants red color capsicum.

Green capsicum can be harvested at 55 to 60 days after transplanting, yellow capsicum at 70-75 days whereas red capsicum at 80-90 days.

Fig.: Coloured Capsicum, Wadala

Fruits can be harvested once in 3 to 4 days. Yellow and red fruits can be harvested when they have gained 22 50-80 per cent of the colour development.

CHAPTER – 4

USES OF COLOR CAPSICUM

USES

Red Capsicums are **a decent source of iron and vitamin C**, which increases the absorption of iron from the gut. One medium-sized red capsicum may contain 169% of the RDI for vitamin C. Thus, eating them may help increase the body's iron stores, cutting the risk of anemia.

Fig.:Red Colour Capsicum

Capsicums are cultivated worldwide and used in many cuisines. They are very versatile in nature and can be eaten both cooked and raw. They are also referred to as bell peppers or sweet peppers. The Capsicum species originated in South and Central America, and Christopher Columbus brought it back to Europe when he returned from the Americas. Records show that capsicum has been used in cooking since 6000 BC.

CHAPTER – 5

ADVANTAGES OF COLOR CAPSICUM

ADVANTAGES

1. **Lowers the risk of cancer:-**

Capsicum lowers the risk of cancer as it contains anti-inflammatory nutrients and antioxidants. The carotenoid lycopene present in the bell pepper is also effective in lowering the risk of cervix, prostate, pancreas and bladder cancer. The enzymes in capsicum help in the prevention of esophageal and gastric cancer as well.

2. **Good for your heart:-**

Lycopene, a phytonutrient, in the red capsicum keeps your heart healthy. The vegetable is a rich source of folate and vitamin B6, which lowers homocysteine levels, thereby lowering the risk of heart disease. It also contains antioxidants that protect the body against free radicals.

3. **Improves immunity:-**

Vitamin C in this vegetable decreases the risk of arthritis and improves immunity. It also helps reduce inflammation. Capsicum also has vitamin K, which is important for blood clot formation.

4. **Relieves pain:-**

Capsicum contains a compound called capsaicin and it is believed that it blocks the pain transmission to the spinal cord. It is effective in treating pain related to herpes zoster and neuralgia. It provides pain relief.

5. **Cures iron deficiency:-**

Capsicum is rich in vitamin C, which plays an important role in the absorption of iron by the body. It contains around 300 percent of the daily requirement of vitamin C. If you suffer from iron deficiency, eat red bell pepper.

CHAPTER – 6

BANANA TISSUE CULTURE

BANANA TISSUE CULTURE

Polybags is separated from the plant without disturbing the root ball of the plant and then plants are planted in the pits keeping the pseudo-stem 2cm below the ground level. Soil around the plant is gently pressed. Deep planting should be avoided. It was take in cool places.

Tissue culture is an exciting new way to rapidly produce and supply disease-free seed cane of existing commercial varieties. Uses meristem to clone the mother plant. Preserves genetic identity.

Fig.: Banana Tissue Plant

Cane and sugar yield of tissue culture plants similar to conventionally propagated plants.

SUGARCANE TISSUE CULTURE

Sugarcane is globally the main source of raw material for the production of sugar.

Although many countries are sugarcase produces only six of them account for 65% of the world.

Sugarcane is grown from setts or cuttings that are dropped into furrows. It takes 25,000 cane setts to plant 1Ha of land.

Plantting is semi-mechanical process whereby trucks bring the sets to the fields workers drop the setts, so they lay horizontally, in the furrows.

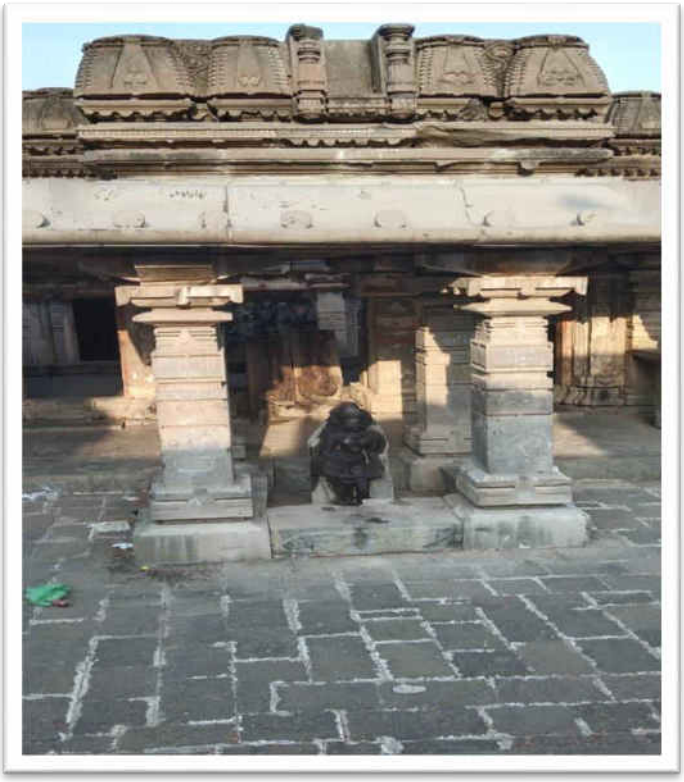
There are tissue culture plants. They are put into the cool place.

Fig.: Tissue culture plants

CHAPTER- 7

HATTARSANG KUDALSANGAM

HATTARSANG KUDALSANGAM



2nd Place we are visited at Hattargi Kudalsangam. In kudalsangam we saw 2nd temples. One is in downstairs is the Shree Harihareshwar Temple.

1000 year's ago god ganesh structure. This was very attraction for everyone who is visited at hariharshawar temple.

Fig.:HATTARSANG KUDALSANGAM

The Harihareshwar temple, the chalukyan-era structure was discovered by prof. GAJANAN BHIDE, from Dayanad College, Solapur in the year 1999 while excavating this site. 1000 villages are attached with each other, so it is called Hattargi Kudalsangam.

CHAPTER- 8

KAL-BHAIRAVA

KAL-BHAIRAVA

Kala Bhairava is a Shaivite deity worshiped by Hindus. In Shaivism, he is a powerful manifestation, or avatar, of Shiva associated with annihilation. In Trika system Bhairava represents Supreme Reality, synonymous to Para Brahman. Generally in Hinduism, Bhairava is also called Dandapani, as he holds a rod or Danda to punish sinners, and Swaswa, meaning "whose vehicle is a dog". In Vajrayana Buddhism, he is considered a fierce emanation of boddhisatva Manjushri, and also called Heruka, Vajrabhairava, and Yamantaka.

Fig.: Kal-Bhairava

Kaal Bhairav, **a fierce form of Shiva associated with annihilation**. Kaal Bhairav Jayanti is also known as Kaal Bhairav Ashtami. People worship Kaal Bhairav for courage and happiness. Kaal Bhairavis believed to be the form of Lord Shiva who is easily pleased with simple offerings.

As the name suggests, the temple is dedicated to Kal Bhairav (or Kala Bhairava). The deity's image is a face in form of a rock layered with kumkuma or vermilion. The deity's silver head is adorned with a Maratha-style pagri, a tradition dating back to the days of Mahadaji Shinde.

The worship of Ashta Bhairava ("eight Bhairavas") is a part of the Saivite tradition, and the Kal Bhairav is considered their chief. The worship of Kal Bhairav was traditionally popular among the Kapalika and Aghora sects, and Ujjain was a prominent centre of these sects.

CHAPTER- 9

360 BHAUMUKH SHIVLING

360 BHAUMUKH SHIVLING

Placing the Shivling on the Northern or the eastern side is considered auspicious. The Joytrilinga should always face the East or North direction as the east is considered the direction of Shiva and Kailash Parvat is located in the North.

Fig.: 360 Bhaumukh Shivling

A Shivling symbolises the Hindu God Shiva. In Indian culture, the Shiva Linga is considered the source, energy, spirituality and capability. The Shiva linga is known to be represented with the yoni, which symbolises Shakti. Shakti denotes the female creative energy. The Shiva linga, therefore, represents both masculine and feminine energies together. Most of us worship the Shiva Linga in the house to invite positivity. Therefore, it is important for us to know the placement of the Shivling direction.

Kudal Sangam is a Hindu Religious Place to visit. This place is a place where Malaprabha River and Krishna River. The river joins and there is "SHIV LINGAM".

Once upon time Shiv Ling use to be covered by water when there is heavy rainfall. Now recently few years back government has build up temple in the river side where pilgrims can at least worship Shiv Ling.

One should take a dip in river and go down more than 100 feet steps and worship Shiv Ling. The peple might have issues in food but you have good place to live in Yatri Nivas.

CHAPTER – 10

SHREE SAIBABA TEMPLE

SHREE SAIBABA TEMPLE

Fig.: Shree Saibaba Temple

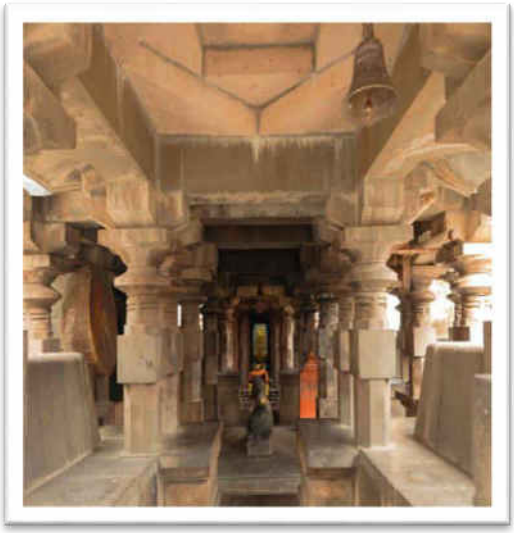
Sai Baba of Shirdi (died 15 October 1918), also known as Shirdi Sai Baba, was an Indian spiritual master who is regarded by his devotees to be a manifestation of Sri Dattaguru and identified as a saint and a fakir. He was likely born around 1838 and was revered by both his Hindu and Muslim devotees during, as well as after, his lifetime.

According to accounts from his life, he preached the importance of "realization of the self" and criticized "love towards perishable things". His teachings concentrate on a moral code of love, forgiveness, helping others, charity, contentment, inner peace and devotion to the God and guru. He stressed the importance of surrender to the true Satguru, who, having trod the path to divine consciousness, will lead the disciple through the jungle of spiritual training.

CHAPTER – 11

SHREE SANGMESHWAR TEMPLE

SHRI SANGAMESHWAR TEMPLE



At the entrance there are many trees amongst one near to the entrance is a big Banyan tree. There were many birds enjoying the fruits of this tree and making a lot of chirping calls. I could identify 15 different varieties of birds on this tree.

The atmosphere was so peaceful and holy. I started imagining the glory of Chalukya kingdom as well as people of that era in this premise. I was envy of this past golden era and appreciate the architecture for constructing this beautiful temple.

Fig.: Shri Sangmeshwar Temple

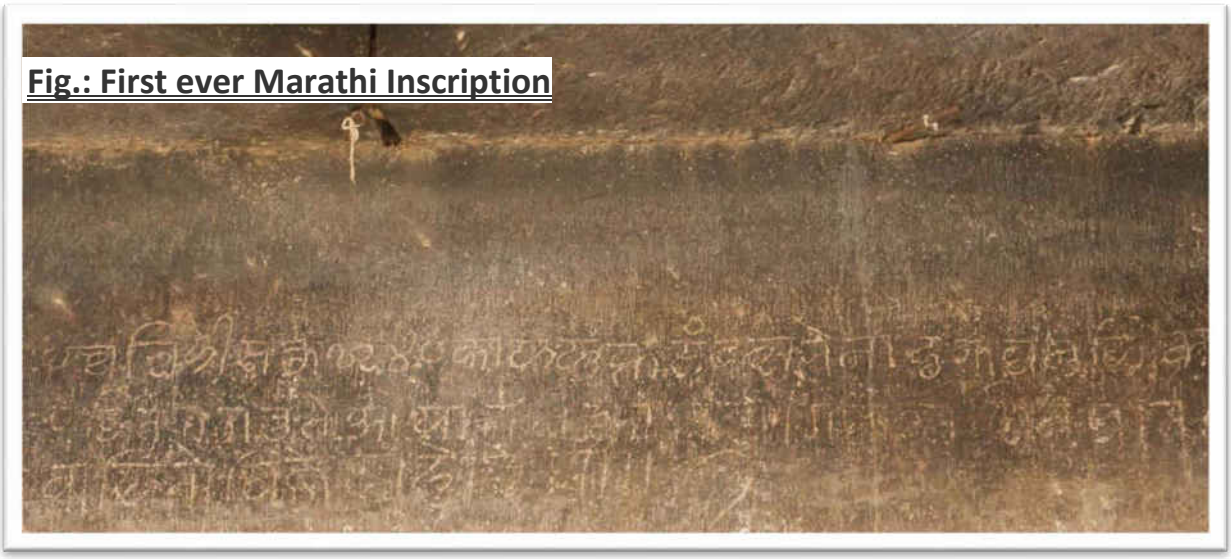


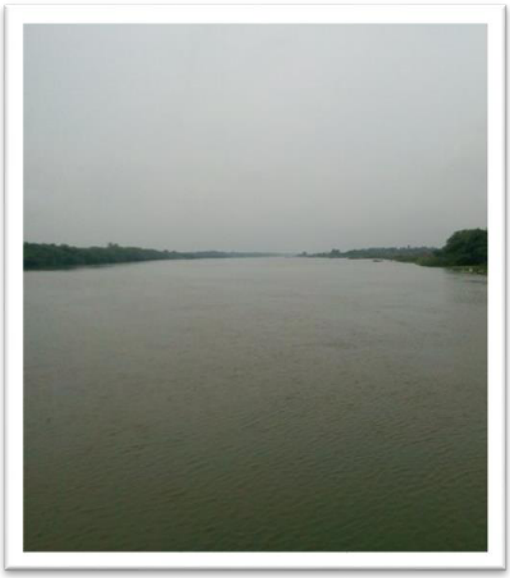
Fig.: First ever Marathi Inscription

CHAPTER – 12

BHIMA AND SINA RIVER SANGAM

BHIMA AND SINA RIVER SANGAM

Solapur district has an amazing history with many historical places, forts, monuments, and temples. In ancient times the region Solapur and Satara was known as Kuntal. It is depicted on the inscription that Solapur was known as 'Sonnalige' later on is was changed as Sonlipure, Sonalpur, Sandalpur, Sholapur, and at present Solapur.



The history of Solapur can be known up to the 3rd Century B.C. (300 B.C.). Kudal Sangam is a very popular pilgrim center of prime historic prominence.I have a passion to know & learn our Indian history, travel to explore beautiful temples / monuments /heritage and do photography & produce documentaries.

I always love to share my knowledge, experiences, and joy with others. With this intension herewith I have written this booklet.

Among many beautiful temples in Solapur district Shri Sangameshwar and Shri Harihareshwar temples at Kudal Sangam, Hattarsang, one of the best temples to visit in Solapur.

Sina River is a large tributary of the Bhima river which is starting near Ahmednagar city. It has two chief sources, one near Jamgaon about 20 km. west of the town of Ahmednagar and the other near Sasewadi,Jeur about 16 km. to its north-east. For a distance of about 55 km. roughly, the river forms boundary between Ahmadnagar District on the one hand and Beed district on the other.

Fig.: Bhima and sina river

On the right, it receives the waters of Mahekri, and ultimately joins the Bhima on the Karnataka State border. It has earth filled Sina Dam near Karjat in Ahmadnagar District.

THANK YOU!

A

PROJECT REPORT

ON

“KIDS PLANET”

SUBMITTED TO

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha’s

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement of

B.C.A. III

Sem VI

By

Miss. Rajashree Shriniwas Kanki (902927)

Under the Guidance of

Prof. Gayatri Bengiri

Department of Computer Application

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

(2021-2022)

Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

Department of Computer Application

B.C.A. III

Sem VI

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that,

Miss. Rajashree Shriniwas Kanki (902927)

I have successfully complete the project work titled "**KIDS PLANET"** Particial of bachelor of computer application (Sem VI), Solapur University, Solapur and I have found their work satisfactory.

Prof. Gayatri Bengiri
Project Guide

Dr. Ashok Yekkaldevi
Co-ordinator

Date:

Place: Solapur

Dr. Rajendra Shendge
Principal

Seal of the college

DECLARATION

To,
The Principal,
A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya,
Solapur.

Respected Sir,

I undersigned hereby declare that the project entitled '**KIDSPLANET**' written and submitted under the guidance of Prof. Gayatri Bengiri is my original work. The empirical findings in this report are based on the data collected myself. While preparing this report, I have not copied from any other report.

I understand that any such copy is liable to be punished in a way. The University authorities may deem fit.

Prof. Gayatri Bengiri
Project Guide

Prof. Gayatri Bengiri
Head of department

Date:
Place: Solapur

Acknowledgement

I feel immense pleasure in expressing my sense of gratitude to prof. Gayatri Bengiri head of department (B.C.A.) for their active guidance and constant encouragement during the course my study

I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep sense of appreciation and special thanks to Prof. Gayatri Bengiri for providing necessary facilities.

My special thanks to Prof. Gayatri Bengiri for her practical assistance, Active guidance and constant encouragement during the work. Finally, I'm also thankful to all teaching for their kind of cooperation.

Date:
Place: Solapur

Seal of the Department

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Organization

Kids Planet is the platform where a confidence is built in kids and they learn many more new things like creating crafts, public speaking and various interesting activities etc. These classes are conducted with respective sessions. There are three sections in this platform firstly Kids enrollment, Candidate enrollment and Managing Team. Also Kid gets certificate if they complete their course for which they have requested.

1.2 Introduction to Existing System

Before the project is implemented, it undergoes a lot of tests in terms of is it feasible to execute this project and take it to the implementation stage. A study of current market trends and culture along with cost-benefits associated with the project is carried out. So the person we meet had no software they had small institute to take tution.

1.3 Introduction to Proposed System

So basically in this platform kids are going to perform various activities and many more things. In the kids enrollment part parents/guardians can book a free trial session before Enrollment and can go through information about regular sessions. If they are interested they can enroll their child name to the respective course and grade. In this platform there are some clubs where kids can participate in various activities.

Candidate Enrollment - Here candidates can apply for a job according to their profession, where they have to qualify various rounds and if they get selected in this rounds, they are introduced to the training process. After successful training the respective HR provide Login id and Password to access Learning Management System (LMS). In LMS candidate can directly contact to parents, gets notification about meetings, after conducting successful sessions teacher give feedback of particular session to the managing team

Managing Team - They receives daily report provided by the selected teacher and held meetings

Objectives of Proposed System

- System stores information about (kids, demos, tutors and etc.)
- To book a free trial session parents have to fill form with few details.
- And this form will accessed by selected tutors, so they will select demo according to their post and confirm booking and handle class.
- If a child parents are fulfilled of trial session and wanted to continue then they can go to further process. And also parents can view curriculum activity and demo certificates.
- Admin gets report according to date wise. Even admin can send notification to all tutors which is visible on (LMS) page.

1.4 Scope of Proposed System

In this project, we tried to minimize the paper works in a municipality and further balancing good communication between the user and the tutors. Thus, the manual errors will be reduced. Further, we can also include extra security for the data that is stored in the database. That is if a person is viewing their Application Status rather than others, it should show only theirs. We can also move this to the next step by giving some more definitions.

2 DATA REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 Fact Finding Technique

Fact-finding techniques are a process of collection of data and information based on techniques that contain a sampling of existing documents, research, observation, questionnaires, interviews, prototyping, and joint requirements planning. System analyst uses suitable fact-finding techniques to develop and implement the current existing system. Collecting required facts are very important to apply tools in System Development Life Cycle because tools cannot be used efficiently and effectively without proper extracting from facts.

Fact-finding techniques are used in the early stage of the System Development Life Cycle including the system analysis phase, design, and post-implementation review. Facts included in any information system can be tested based on three steps: data facts used to create useful information, process- functions to perform the objectives, and interface-designs to interact with users

Questions:

- Do you have any existing software?
- How much data is stored?
- How many years of data is sorted and how much data you want to store. And you want to access?
- Why you won't use software?
- What kind of curriculum do you apply on children, and how do you complete it within time?
- What do you think that kids are more attracted to games then study?
- If you buy software what kind of features you want to add, and why?
- How many kids do you handle in one class, and how many batches do you handle?
- What are interesting things that today's generation kids get attract?
- Do you have any suggestion for us?

2.2 Feasibility Study

As the name implies, a feasibility analysis is used to determine the viability of an idea, such as ensuring a project is legally and technically feasible as well as economically justifiable. It tells us whether a project is worth the investment—in some cases, a project may not be doable. There can be many reasons for this, including requiring too many resources, which not only prevents those resources from performing other tasks but also may cost more than an organization would earn back by taking on a project that isn't profitable.

A well-designed study should offer a historical background of the business or project, such as a description of the product or service, accounting statements, details of operations and management, marketing research and policies, financial data, legal requirements, and tax obligations.

2.2.1 Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility evaluates the technical complexity of the expert system and often involves determining whether the expert system can be implemented with state-of-the-art techniques and tools. In the case of expert systems, an important aspect of technical feasibility is determining the shell in which the system will be developed. The shell used to develop an expert system can be an important determinant to its quality and makes it vital to the system's success. Although the desirable characteristics of an expert system shell will depend on the task and domain requirements, the shell must be flexible enough to build expert reasoning into the system effectively. It must also be easily integrated with existing computer-based systems. Furthermore, a shell providing a user-friendly interface encourages end users to use the system more frequently.

2.2.2 Economic Feasibility

Economic feasibility is the cost and logistical outlook for a business project or endeavour**.** Prior to embarking on a new venture, most businesses conduct an economic feasibility study, which is a study that analyses data to determine whether the cost of the prospective new venture will ultimately be profitable to the company. Economic feasibility is sometimes determined within an organization, while other times companies hire an external company that specializes in conducting economic feasibility studies for them.

2.2.3 Operational Feasibility

Operational Feasibility means that a Qualified Professional or operational specialist rationalizes that a goal can be completed without unreasonable difficulty, without employing unnecessary means and without incurring extreme costs to achieve the same outcome by removing the factor that will require said difficulty, unnecessary means and incurring extreme costs. An intergovernmental process will occur when operational feasibility is used as a rationale to adhere to a result or strategy.

2.3 Hardware and software Requirements

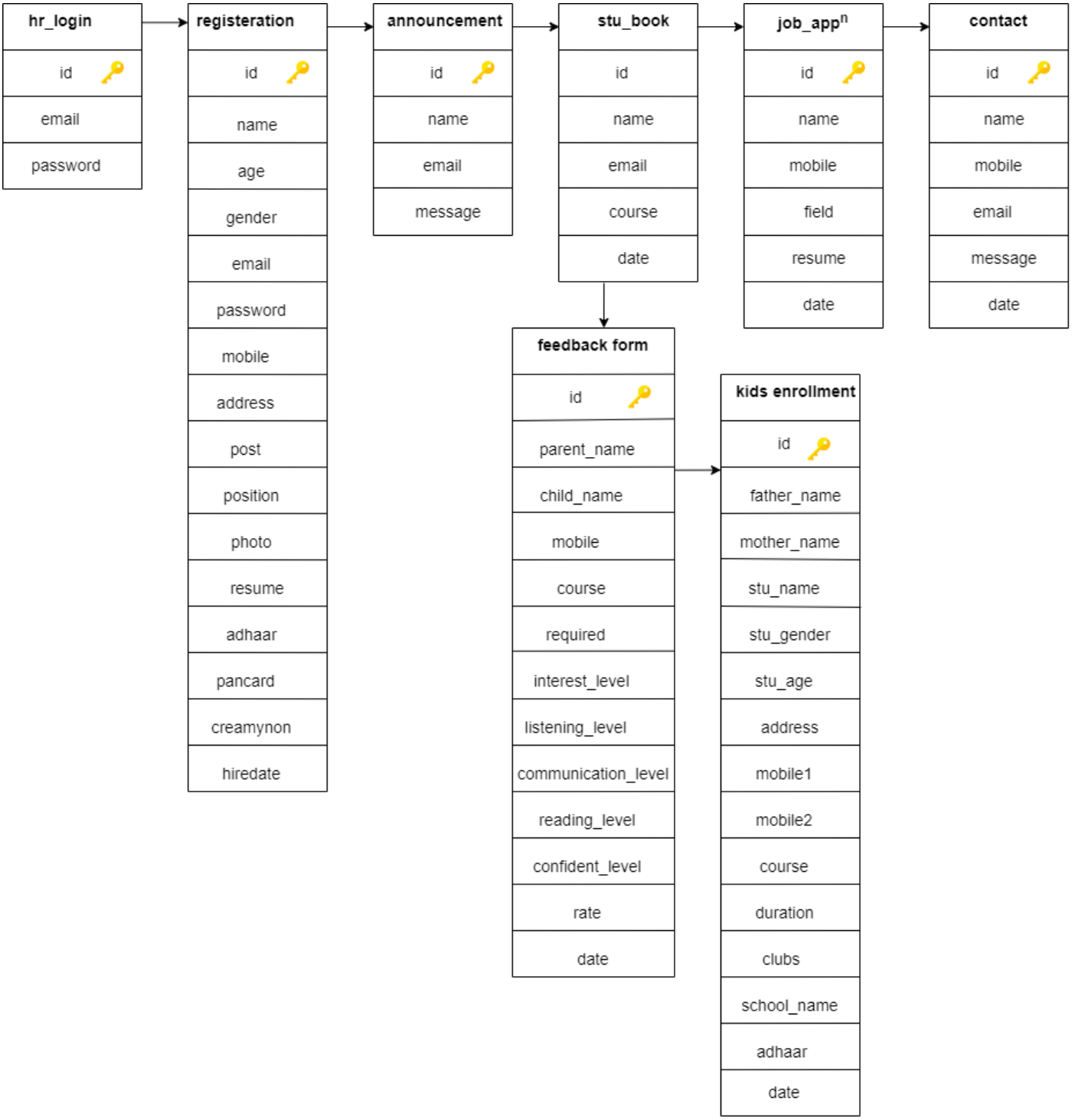
Hardware:

- RAM: 4GB
- Hard Disk: 1 TB
- Operating System: Window 11

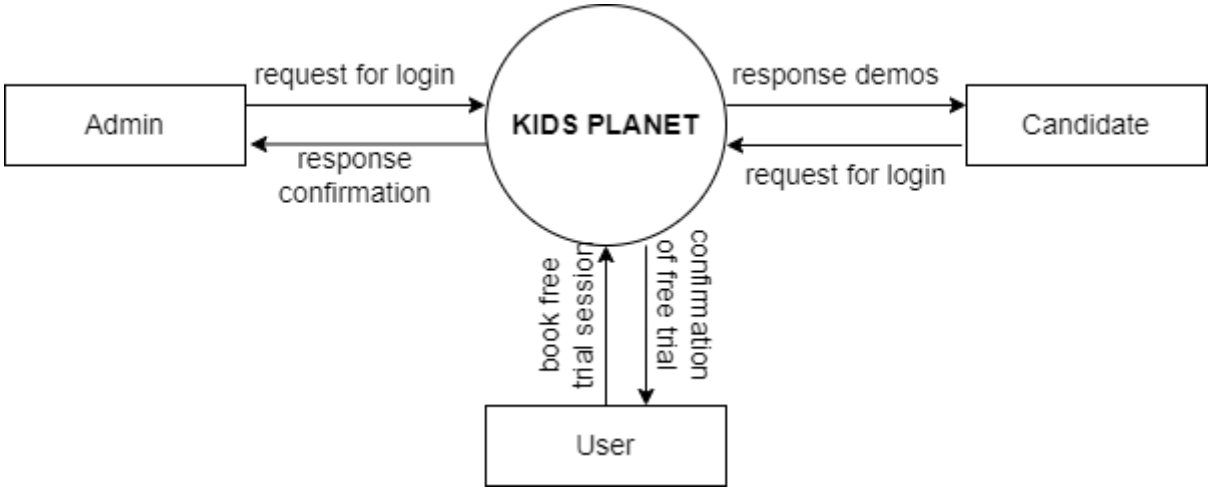
Software:

- Frontend: PHP
- Backend: MySQL Server

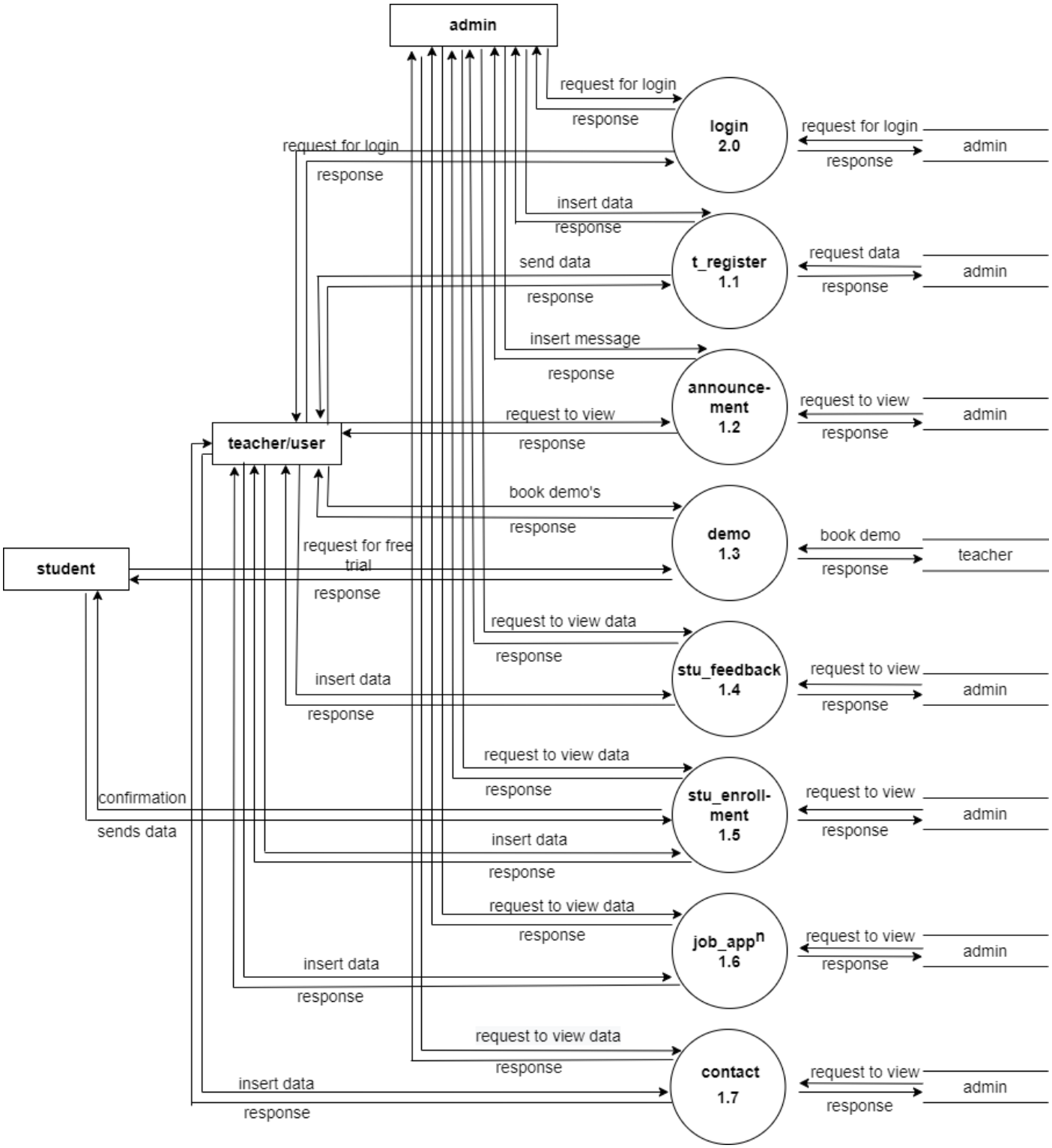
2.4 Entity Relationship Diagram



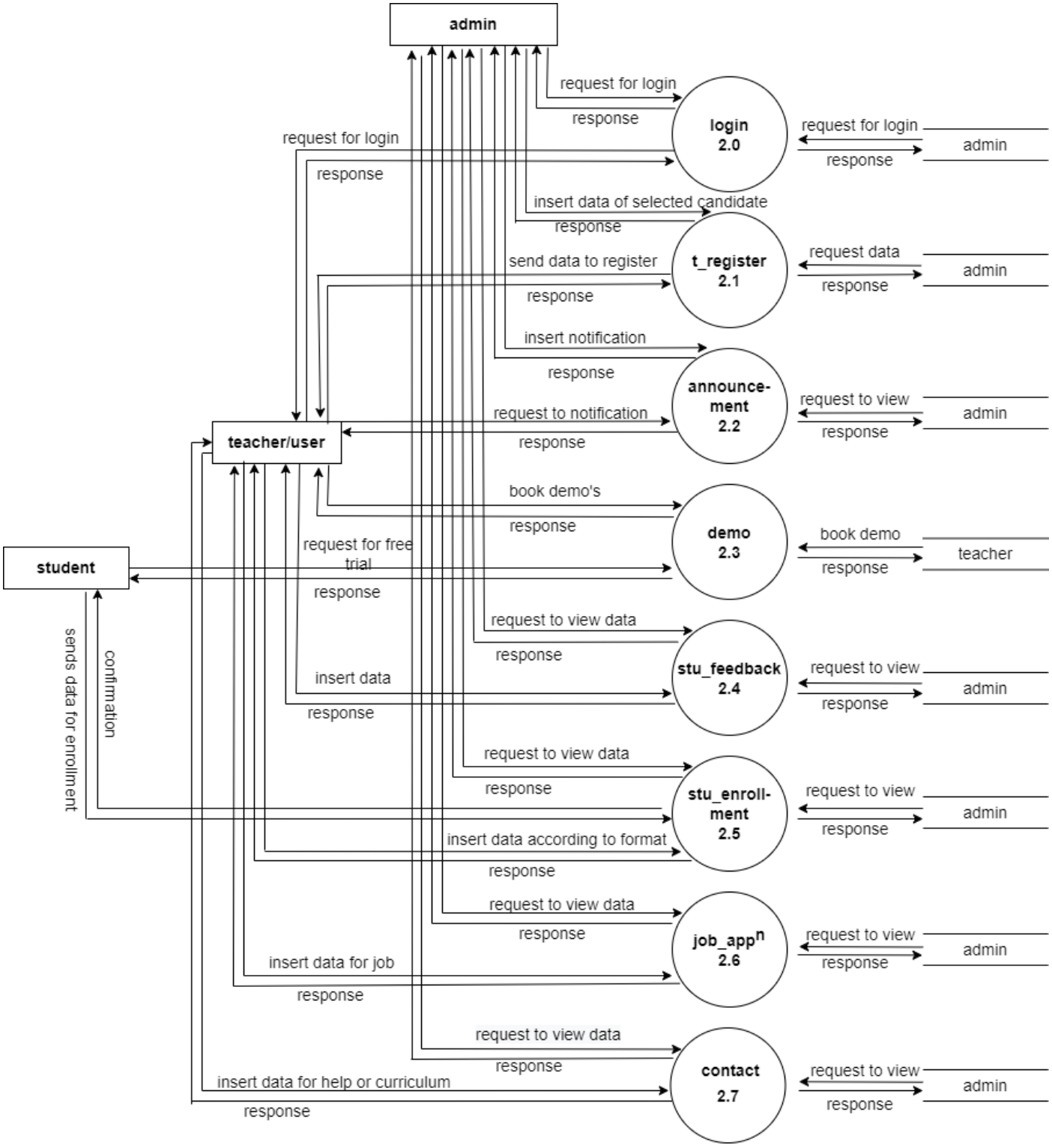
2.5 Data Flow Diagram



0th Level DFD



1st Level DFD



2nd Level DFD

2.6 Data Dictionary

Admin Login

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	01	Primary key, not null
email	varchar	50	50	Name for user	Admin	Not Null
password	varchar	10	10	Password for user	Admin	Not Null

Candidate Registration

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	01	Primary key, not null
name	varchar	50	50	Name of candidate	Rajashree Kanki	Not Null
age	varchar	3	3	Age of candidate	20	Not Null
gender	varchar	7	7	Gender of candidate	Female	Not Null
email	varchar	50	50	Email of candidate	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	Not Null
password	varchar	10	10	Password	*****	Not Null
mobile	varchar	11	11	Mobile of candidate	9307130537	Not Null
address	varchar	50	50	Address of candidate	Kannna Chowk, Solapur	Not Null
post	varchar	20	20	Post of candidate	Teaching	Not Null
position	varchar	20	20	Position of candidate	Junior	Not Null
photo	varchar	100	100	Photo of candidate		Not Null
resume	varchar	100	100	Resume of candidate	Resume.pdf	Not Null

adhaar	varchar	100	100	Adhaar card of candidate		Not Null
pancard	varchar	100	100	Pan card of candidate		Not Null
passbook	varchar	100	100	Pass Book of candidate		Not Null
creamynon	varchar	100	100	Creamy or non-Creamy		Not Null
date	date			Date for admin	2022-03-01	Not Null

Announcement

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	01	Primary key, not null
name	varchar	50	50	Name of Admin	Rajashree Kanki	Not Null
email	varchar	50	50	Email of admin	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	Not Null
message	varchar	100	100	Message Description	(message that admin wanted to send)	Not Null

Free Trial Session

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	1	Foreign key, not null
name	varchar	50	50	Name of kid	Annapurna Kanki	Not Null
email	varchar	50	50	Email of parent	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	Not Null
course	varchar	20	20	Course that Kid want to take	Public Speaking	Not Null
hiredate	date			Date for tutor	2022-03-01	Not Null

Job Application

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	1	Foreign key, not null
name	varchar	50	50	Name of candidate	Rajashree Kanki	Not Null
mobile	varchar	50	50	Mobile number of candidate	9307130537	Not Null
field	varchar	20	20	Field candidate want to apply	Teacher	Not Null
resume	varchar	100	100	Resume of candidate	resume.pdf	Not Null
date	date			Date for admin	2022-03-01	Not Null

Contact Us

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	1	Foreign key, not null
name	varchar	50	50	Name of User	Rajashree Kanki	Not Null
mobile	varchar	10	10	Mobile Number of user	9307130537	Not Null
email	varchar	50	50	Email of user	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	Not Null
message	varchar	50	50	message	(message user want to send)	Not Null
date	date			Date for admin	2022-03-01	Not Null

Kids Enrollment

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	1	Foreign key, not null
father_name	varchar	50	50	Name of Child Father	Shriniwas Kanki	Not Null
mother_name	varchar	50	50	Name of Child Mother	Vijayalaxmi Kanki	Not Null
stu_name	varchar	50	50	Name of Child	Annapurna Kanki	Not Null
stu_age	varchar	3	3	Age of Child	11	Not Null
stu_gender	varchar	7	7	Gender of Child	Female	Not Null
address	varchar	50	50	Address of Child	Kanna chowk , Solapur	Not Null
mobile1	varchar	11	11	Mobile number of parents	9307130537	Not Null
mobile2	varchar	11	11	Alternate Mobile number	7559300961	Not Null
course	varchar	20	20	Course name child joined	Public Speaking	Not Null
duration	varchar	30	30	Duration of course	Basic (3 months)	Not Null
clubs	varchar	20	20	Joined Club Name	No	Not Null

school_name	varchar	50	50	Child School Name	D. R. S.E.M.school	Not Null
school_id	varchar	100	100	Child School Id		Not Null
adhaar	varchar	100	100	Adhaar card photo		Not Null
date	date			Date for admin	2022-03-01	Not Null

Feedback Form

Data Item	Data Type	Number of bytes for storage	Size for display	Description	Example	Validation
id	int	11	11	Unique identified for admin	01	Primary key, not null
parent_name	varchar	50	50	Name of user	Rajashree Kanki	Not Null
child_name	varchar	50	50	Participate Child name	Annapurna Kanki	Not Null
mobile	varchar	11	11	Mobile no. of user	9307130537	Not Null
course	varchar	20	20	Course Name	Public Speaking	Not Null
required	varchar	50	50	Requirement of parents	More activity	Not Null
Interest_level	varchar	10	10	Interest in session	Excellent, Good, fair	Not Null
listening_level	varchar	10	10	Listening to tutors	Excellent, Good, fair	Not Null
communication_level	varchar	10	10	Communication of kid	Excellent, Good, fair	Not Null
reading_level	varchar	10	10	Reading of kid	Excellent, Good, fair	Not Null
confident_level	varchar	50	50	Confidence of kid	Excellent, Good, fair	Not Null
rate	varchar	10	10	Rate Class	Excellent, Good, fair	Not Null
date	date			Date for admin	2022-03-01	Not Null

2.7 Data Tables

Admin Login

Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
username	varchar	not null
password	varchar	not null

Candidate Registration

Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
name	varchar	not null
age	varchar	not null
gender	varchar	not null
email	varchar	not null
password	varchar	not null
mobile	varchar	not null
address	varchar	not null
post	varchar	not null
position	varchar	not null
photo	varchar	not null
resume	varchar	not null
adhaar	varchar	not null
pancard	varchar	not null
creamynon	varchar	not null
hiredate	date	not null

Announcement

Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
name	varchar	not null
email	varchar	not null
message	varchar	not null

Free Trial Session

Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	foreign key
name	varchar	not null
email	varchar	not null
course	varchar	not null
date	date	not null

Job Application

Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
name	varchar	not null
mobile	varchar	not null
field	varchar	not null
resume	varchar	not null
date	date	not null

Contact Us

Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
name	varchar	not null
mobile	varchar	not null
email	varchar	not null
message	varchar	not null
date	date	not null

Kids Enrollment

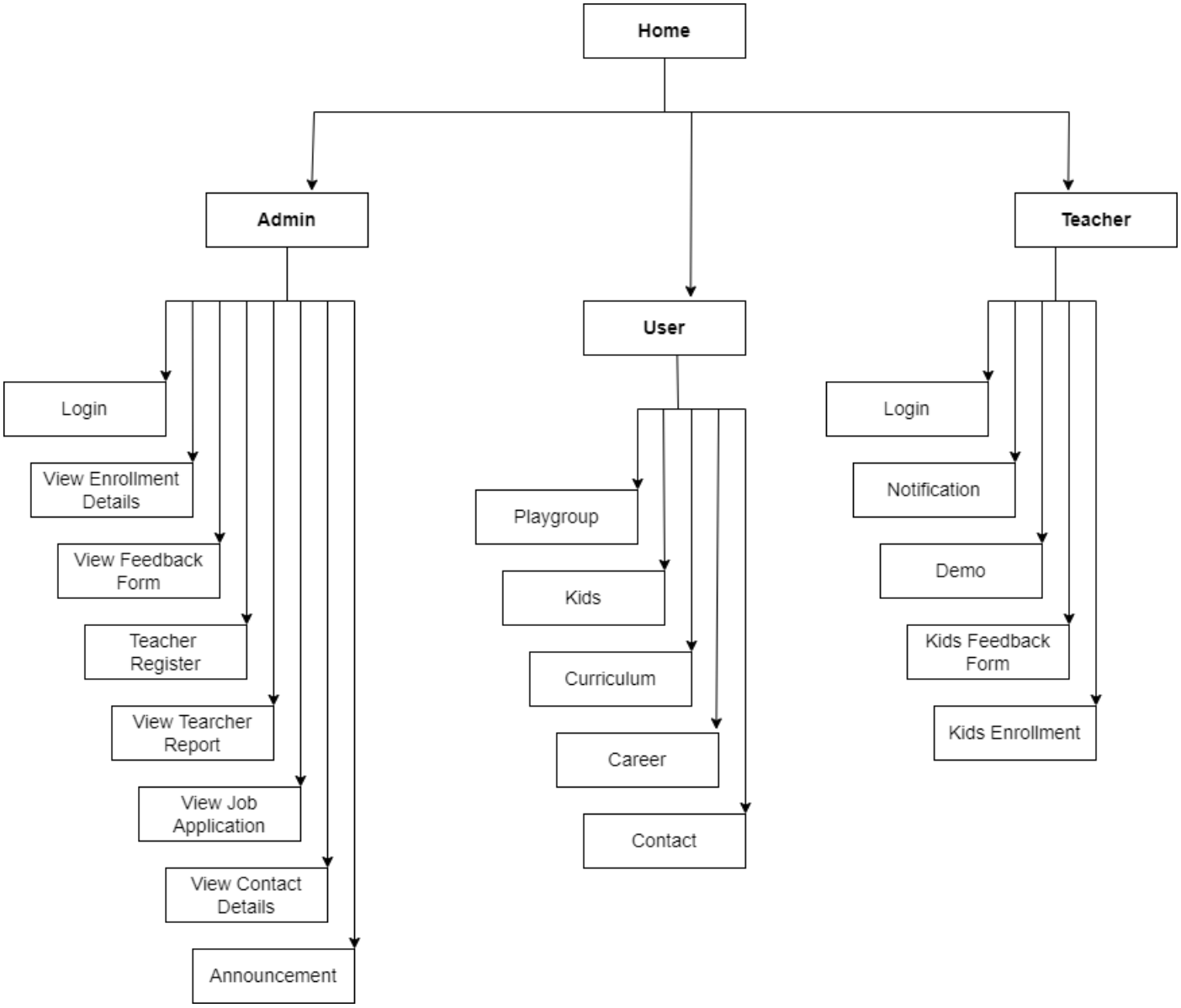
Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
father_name	varchar	not null
mother_name	varchar	not null
stu_name	varchar	not null
stu_gender	varchar	not null
stu_age	varchar	not null
address	varchar	not null
mobile1	varchar	not null
mobile2	varchar	not null
course	varchar	not null
duration	varchar	not null
clubs	varchar	not null
school_name	varchar	not null
adhaar	varchar	not null
date	date	not null

Feedback Form

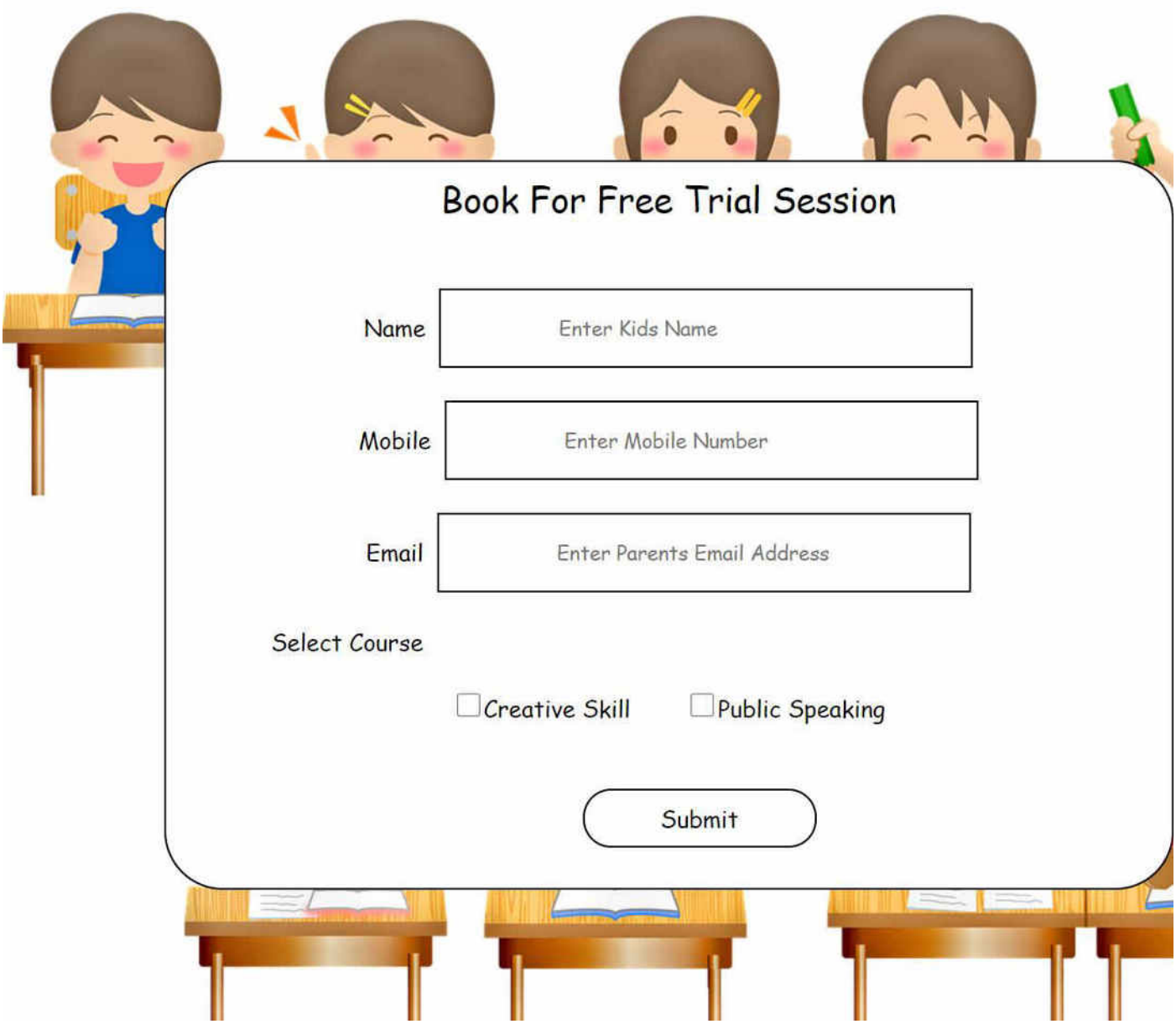
Column Name	Data Type	Specification
id	int	primary key
parent_name	varchar	not null
child_name	varchar	not null
mobile	varchar	not null
course	varchar	not null
required	varchar	not null
interest_level	varchar	not null
lestening_level	varchar	not null
communication_level	varchar	not null
reading_level	varchar	not null
confident_level	varchar	not null
rate	varchar	not null
date	date	not null

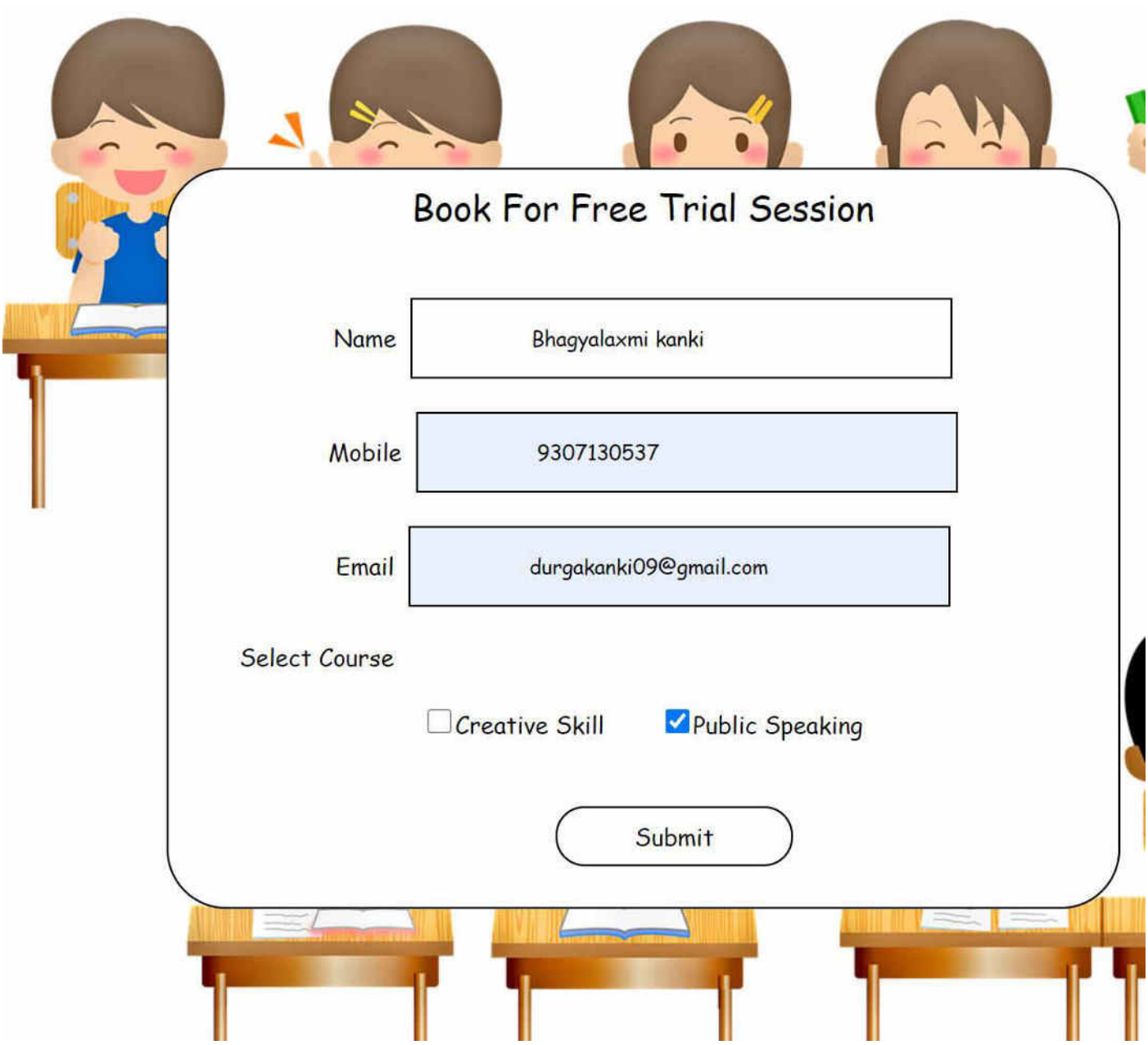
3. SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 Site Map

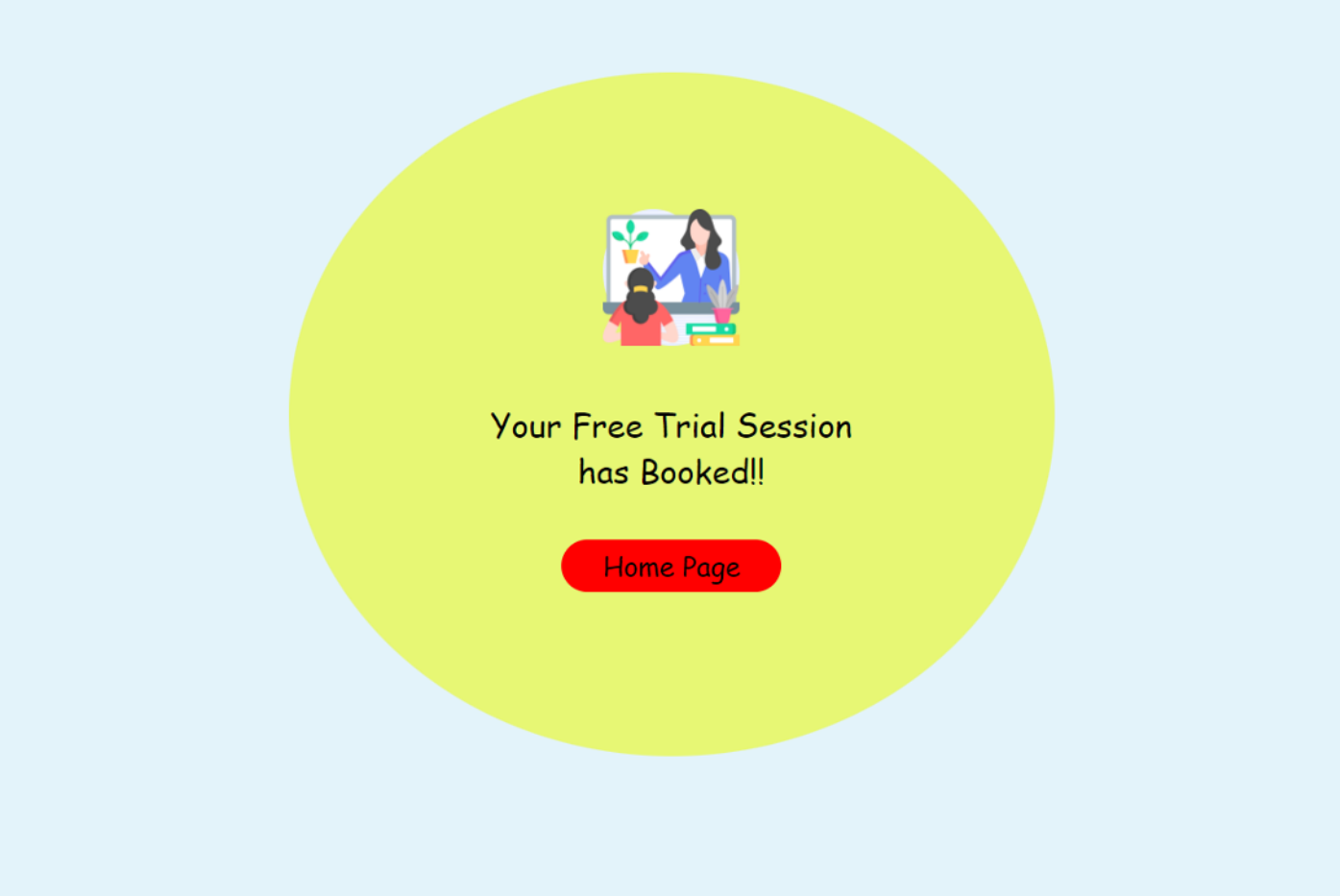

Home
Admin
User
Teacher
Login
View Enrollment Details
View Feedback Form
Teacher Register
View Tearcher Report
View Job Application
View Contact Details
Announcement
Playgroup
Kids
Curriculum
Career
Contact
Login
Notification
Demo
Kids Feedback Form
Kids Enrollment

3.2 Screen Layouts



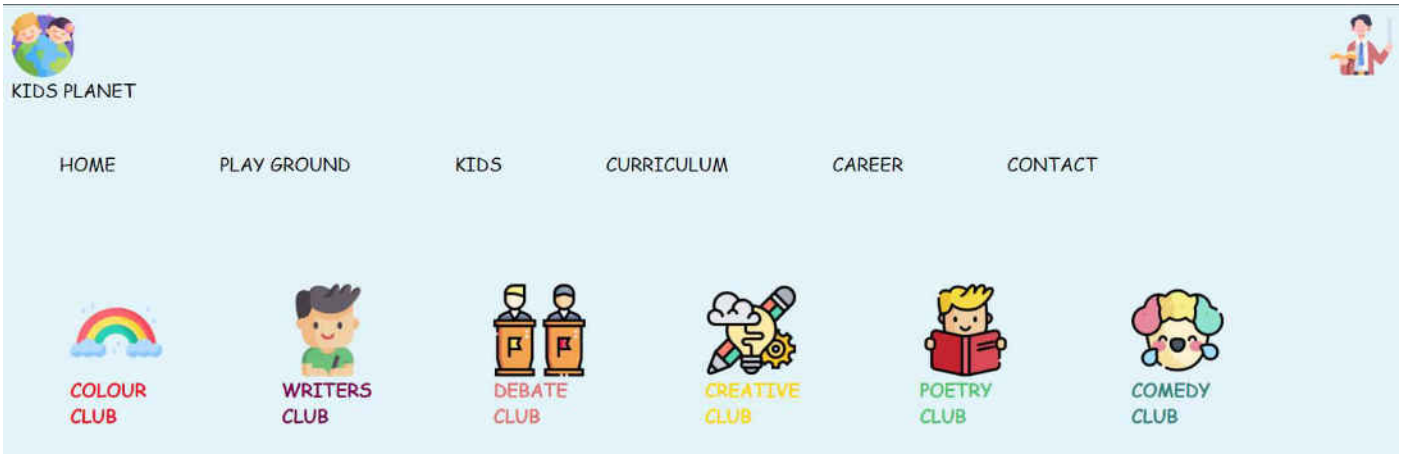


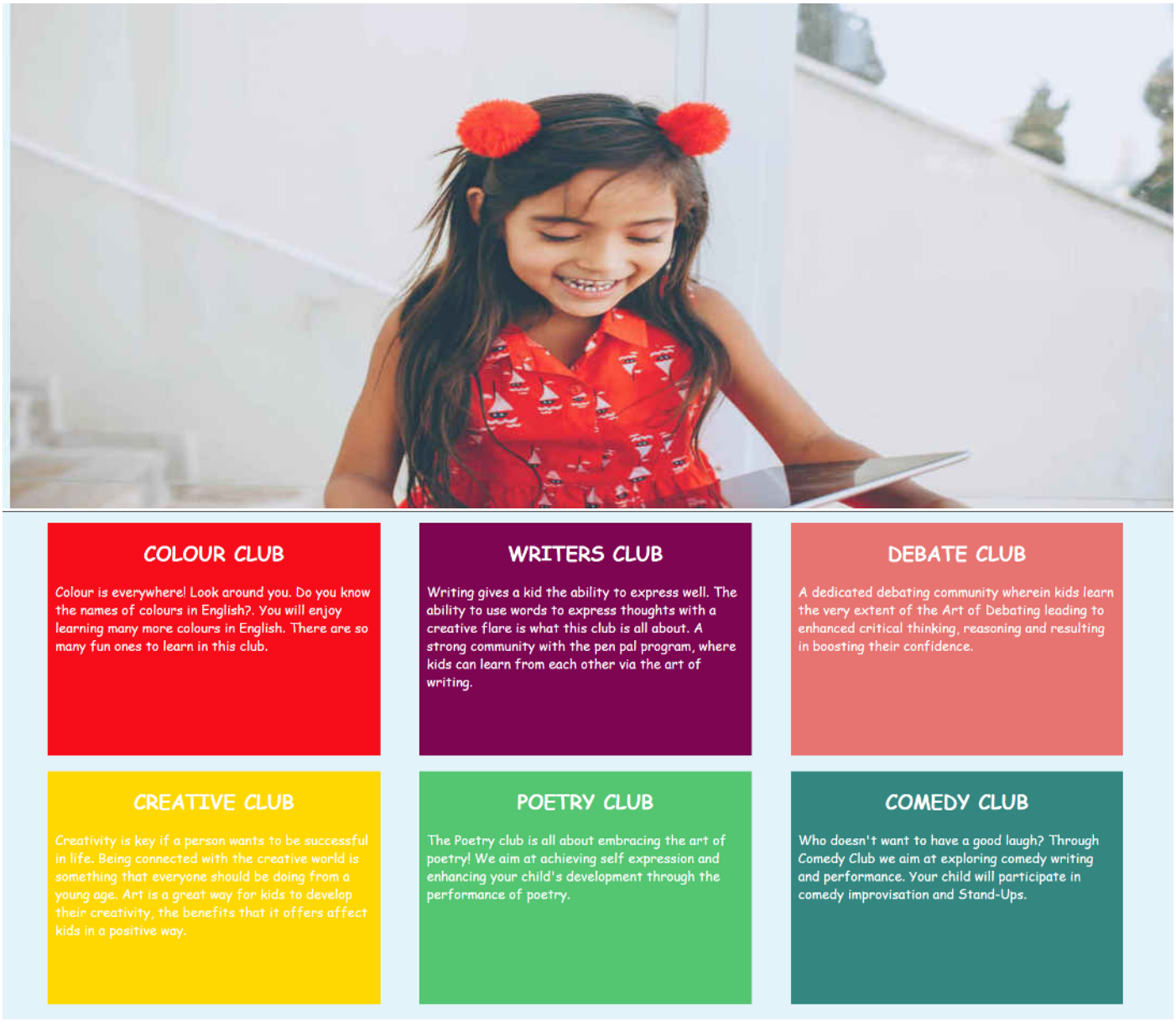
(Free Trial Session Page)



(Confirmation of free trial session)

KIDS PLANET
HOME
ACT
WELCOME TO KIDS PLANET
Online Classes for Public Speaking & Creative Writing to improve fluency, confidence overall personality
Checkout Curriculum
COLOUR CLUB
WRITERS CLUB
DEBATE CLUB
CREATIVE CLUB
POETRY CLUB
COMEDY CLUB


KIDS PLANET
HOME
PLAY GROUND
KIDS
CURRICULUM
CAREER
CONTACT
COLOUR CLUB
WRITERS CLUB
DEBATE CLUB
CREATIVE CLUB
POETRY CLUB
COMEDY CLUB



(Kids Planet website homepage)

KIDS PLANET

HOME PLAY GROUND KIDS CURRICULUM CAREER CONTACT

Mr.Gafoor Shaikh

Need Help?

Class Playground provides a space for teachers to play around with new ideas to help improve student outcomes and make learning more fun!

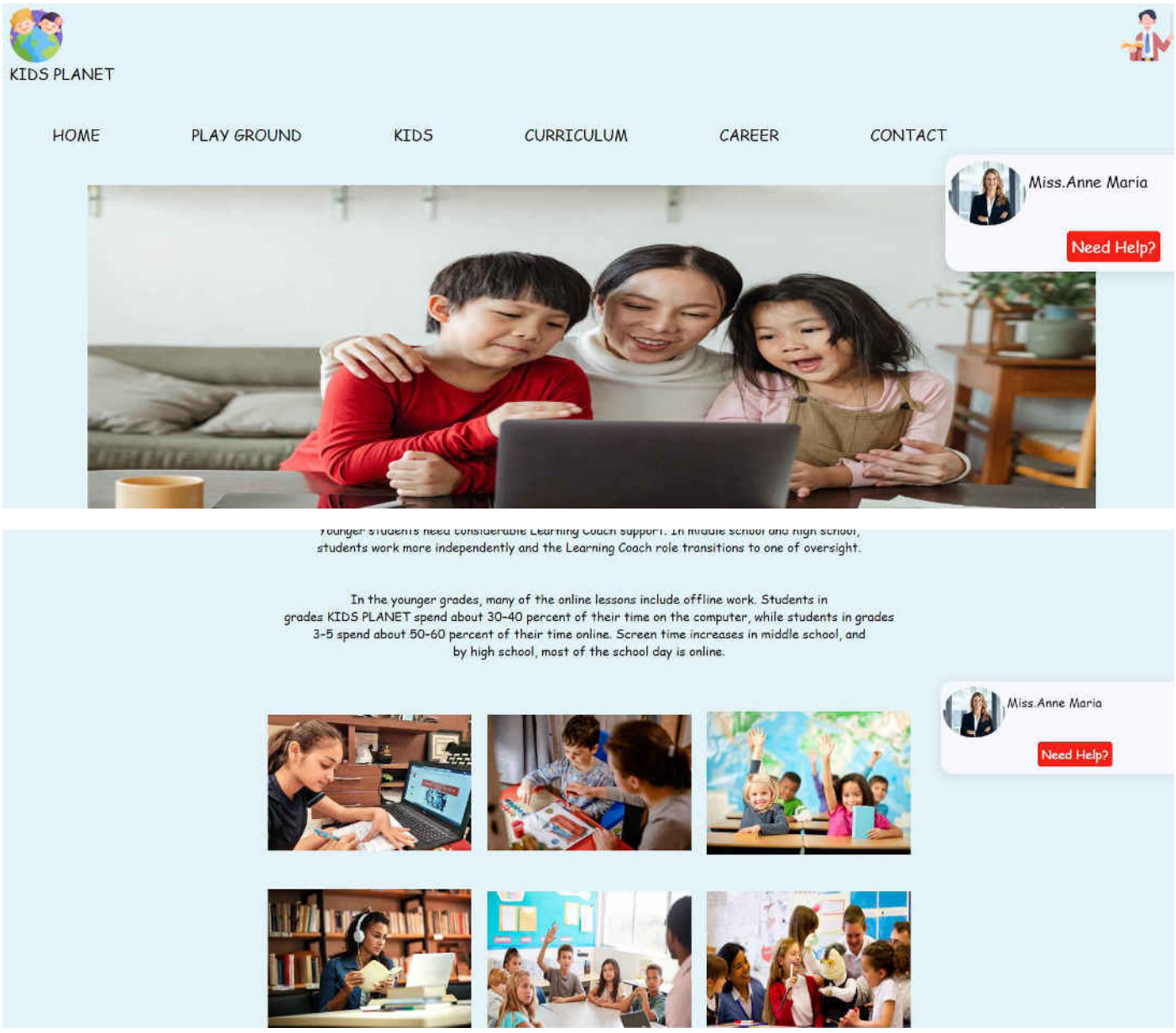
Our Kid's Planet provides comprehensive and affordable option for parents that want their child to experience a complete education curriculum geared towards their child's primary years . We have a quality preschool program that is focused on making sure your child will enter school as a confident and pro-active learner. We have a nurturing environment that helps set a solid foundation for your child's future learning and growht. Kids Planet covers a wide range of courses under Pre-school to help children learn and grab the concepts in an easy manner. The courses covered under it are Varn Mala, Learn Maths, Learn ABC, Phonic Alphabets, Khel Khel Main, Pre-school activities, fairy tales, color worksheets, color groups, etc. which provide a platform for parents to teach children effectively.

Mr.Gafoor Shaikh

Need Help?

A Pre-school is also known as Nursery or pre-primary school, where students learn while playing. This is the beginning of their academics. Every school gives its best to create a friendly environment for the students to sit and start learning. At home parents can help them understand the concepts or revise the course they studied in school.

(This page is for playgroup kids)



(This page is for 1st to 10th standard kids)

PLAYGROUP [BASIC]

- Talking About Self
- Learning Volume Control Understanding Tone of Voice And Expression Quite Sounds and Noisy Sounds
- Developing a Positive Attitude Overcoming Shyness Building Positive Self-Esteem
- Acquiring the Mechanics of Writing Words Spacing and Puntuation

KID'S PLANET

Miss. Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki

KIDS(1st-10th) [BASIC]

- Talking about Time, Setting and People Describing Thinds Adding Details
- Introduction to Letter Writing Starting a Letter Anding a Letter
- Using Simple Pronouns Adjectives and Prepositions Tenses and Subject Verb Agreementn
- Expanding my Writing Making a Card Writing Letters
- Talking about time, Talking about the setting(where) Describing Things.
- Effective Listening Speaking and Listening

KID'S PLANET

Miss. Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki

PLAYGROUP [ADVANCED]

- Using Our Senses My Acrostic and Shape Poem A feelings Poem
- Choosing My Hero Drafting My Comic Book Finalizing My Comic Book
- Research Process The Habitat and Food Great Words and a Cover Page
- Social Skills Managing Anger Learning Self Control
- Identifing Emotions and Feelings

KID'S PLANET

Miss. Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki

KIDS(1st-10th) [ADVANCED]

- Brainstroming Ideas Writing Steps Editing and Creating a Cover Page
- Journaling Your Feelings Journaling about Surroundings Journaling About People
- Stating My Opinion Explaining My Opinion Writing a Book Review
- Conflict Resolution Making Choices Decision Making Identifying Emotions Writing Complete Sentences
- Let us debate: Cats vs Dogs Let us debate: Summer vs Winter
- What is Realistic Fiction?

KID'S PLANET

Miss. Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki

(Here are some content according level grade that is conducted during session)

KID'S PLANET

PLAYGROUP
ADVANCE CERTIFICATION

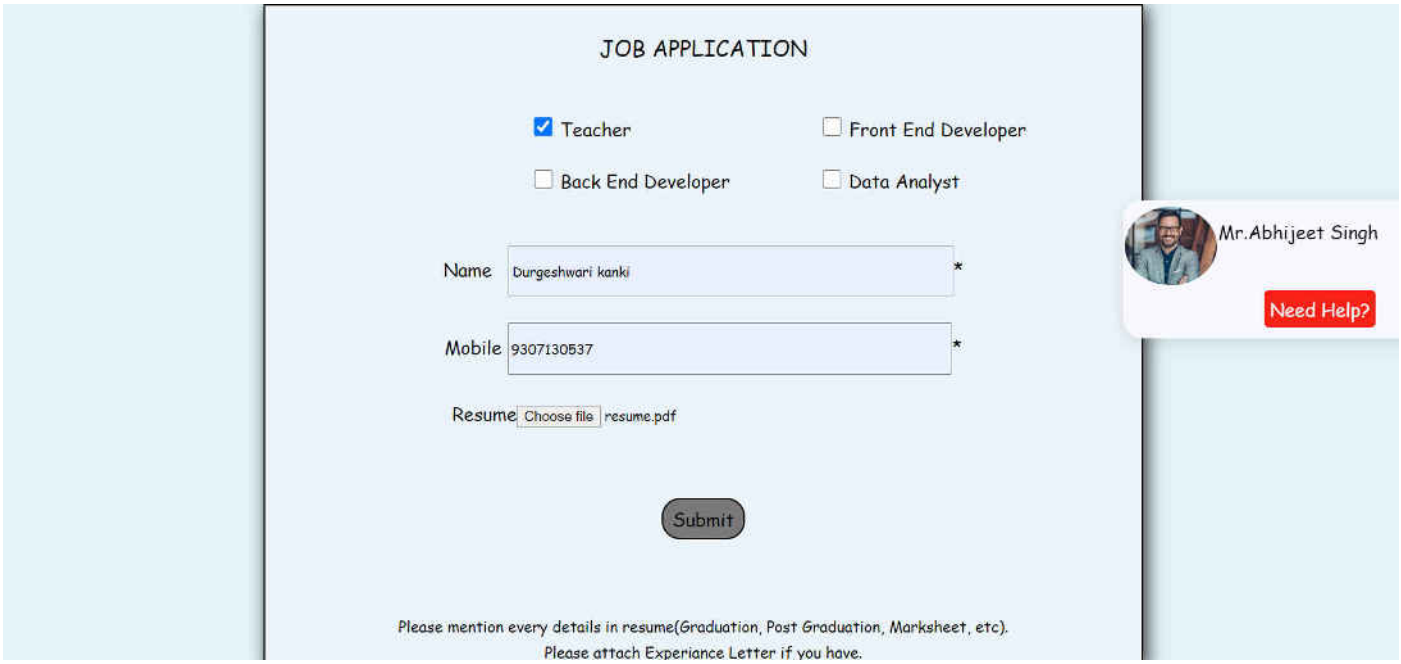
Miss. Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki

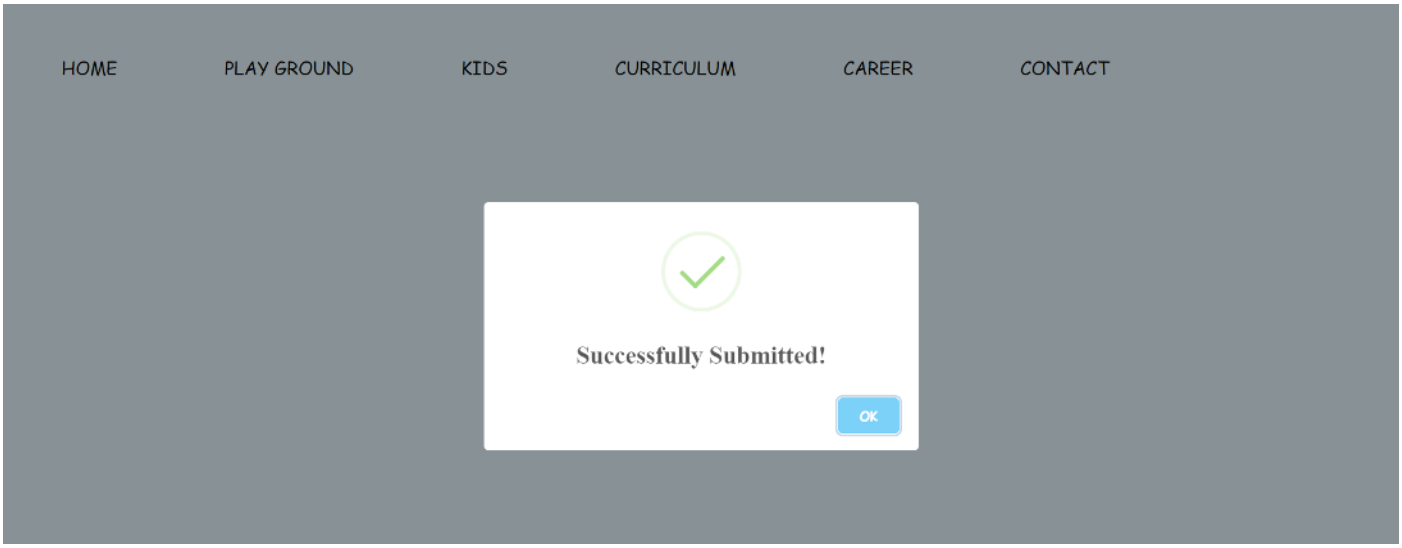
FOR SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING
THE READING AND WRITING ADVANCED CETIFICATE

CO-ODINATOR
DR. KRISHNAPRIYA PATEL

CO-ODINATOR
DR. NAVACHAND SWAMI

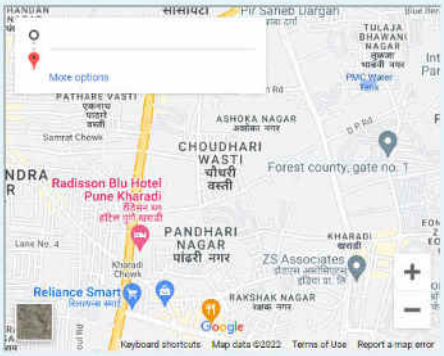
(Example of certificate)





(In this page user can apply resume, details for job)

CONTACT US



We will Contact you soon

Name

Email

Mobile

Message

Submit

HOME PLAY GROUND KIDS CURRICULUM CAREER CONTACT

CONTACT US

We will Contact you soon

Rajashree kanki

rajashreekanki@gmail.com

9307130537

When I do get my free trial

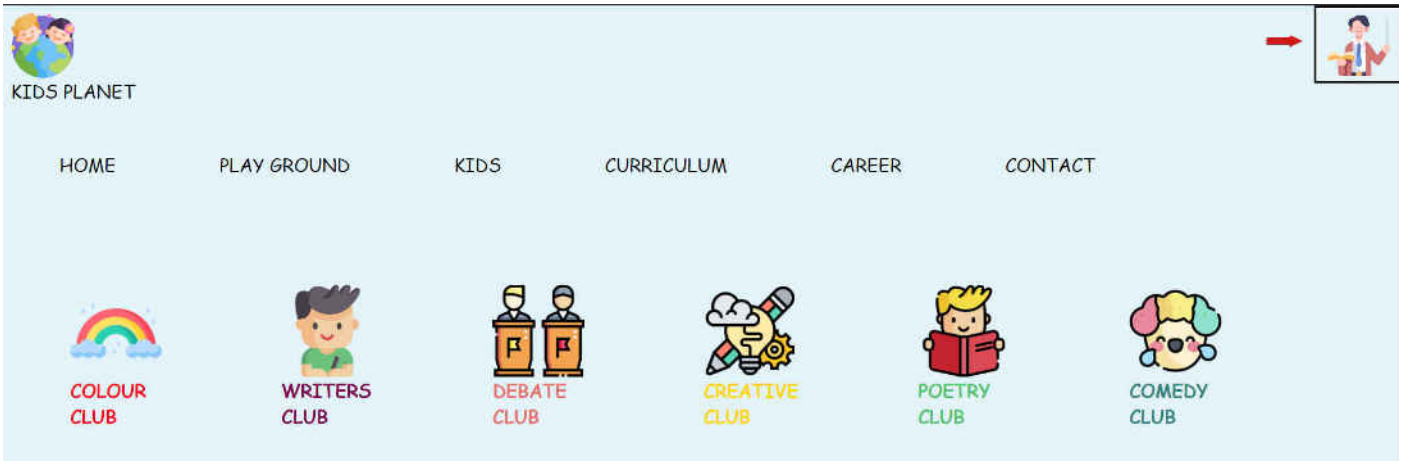
Submit

HOME PLAY GROUND KIDS CURRICULUM CAREER CONTACT

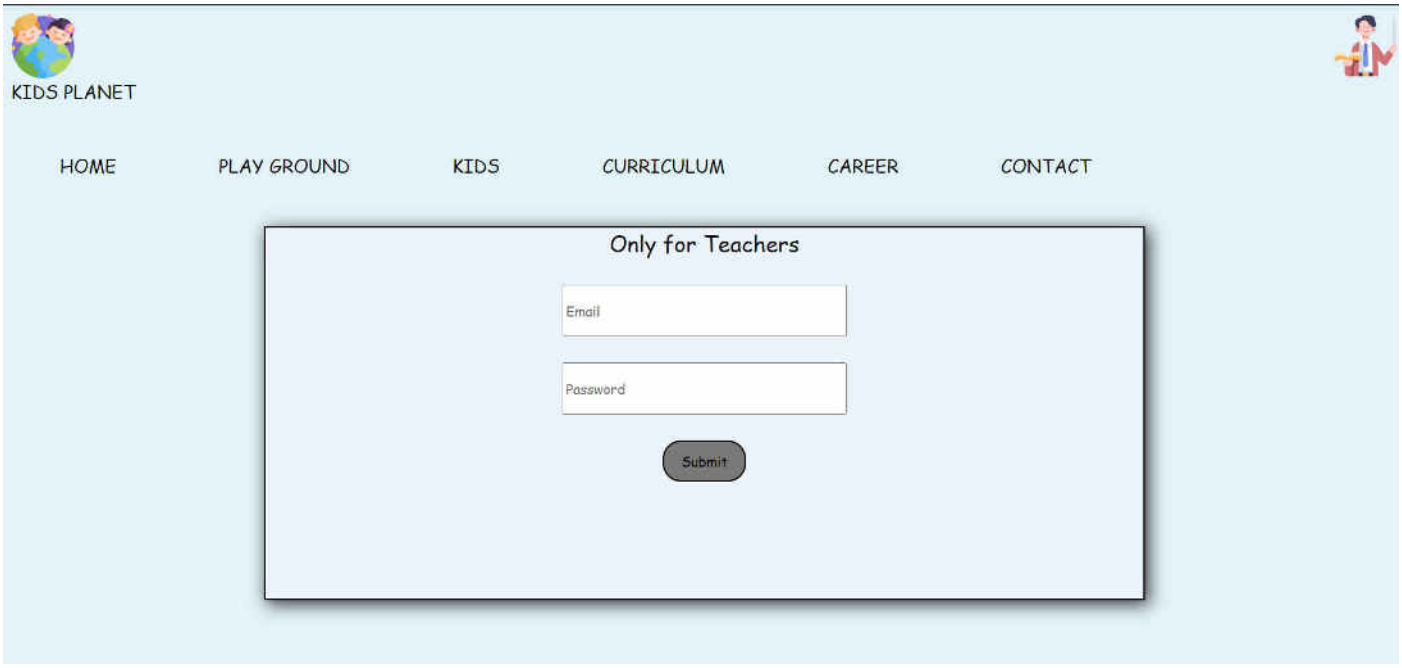
Successfully Submitted!

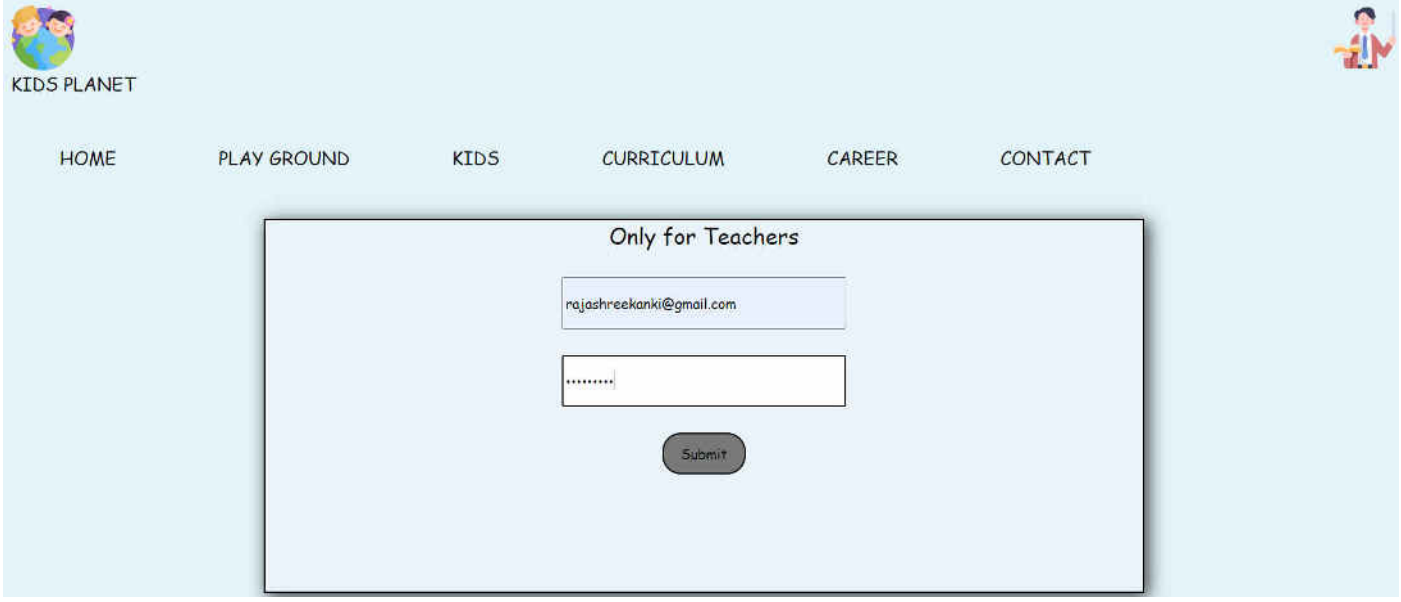
OK

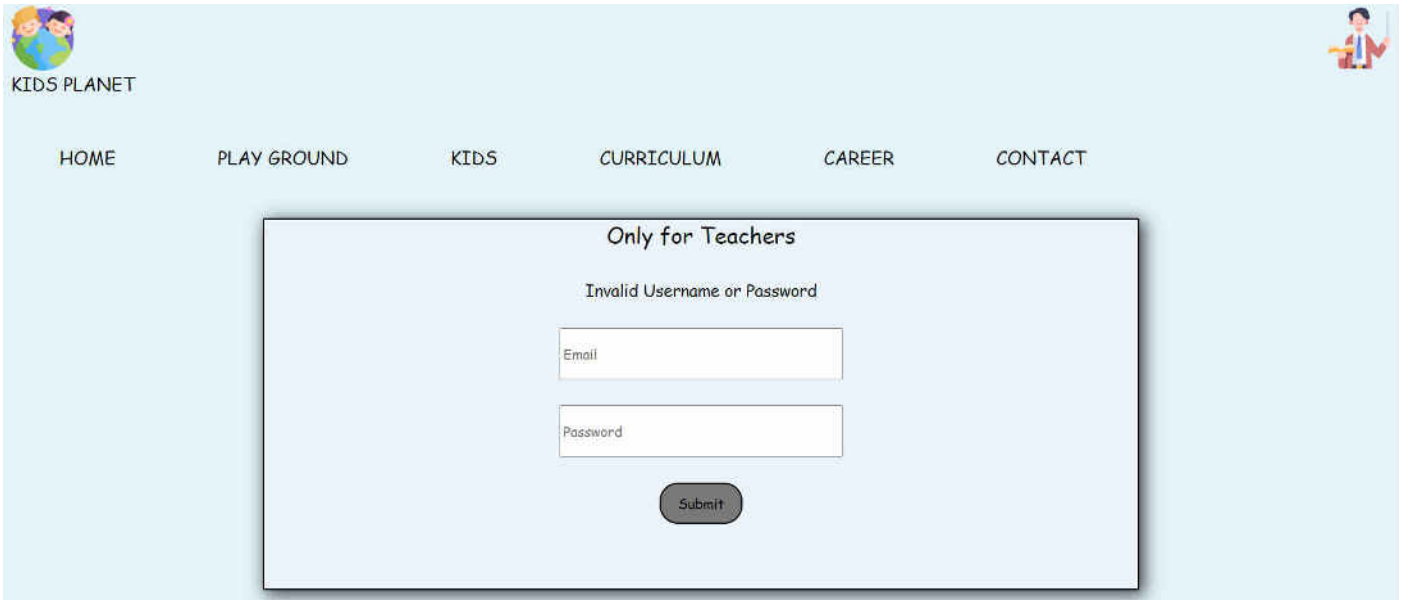
(User contact through this page)



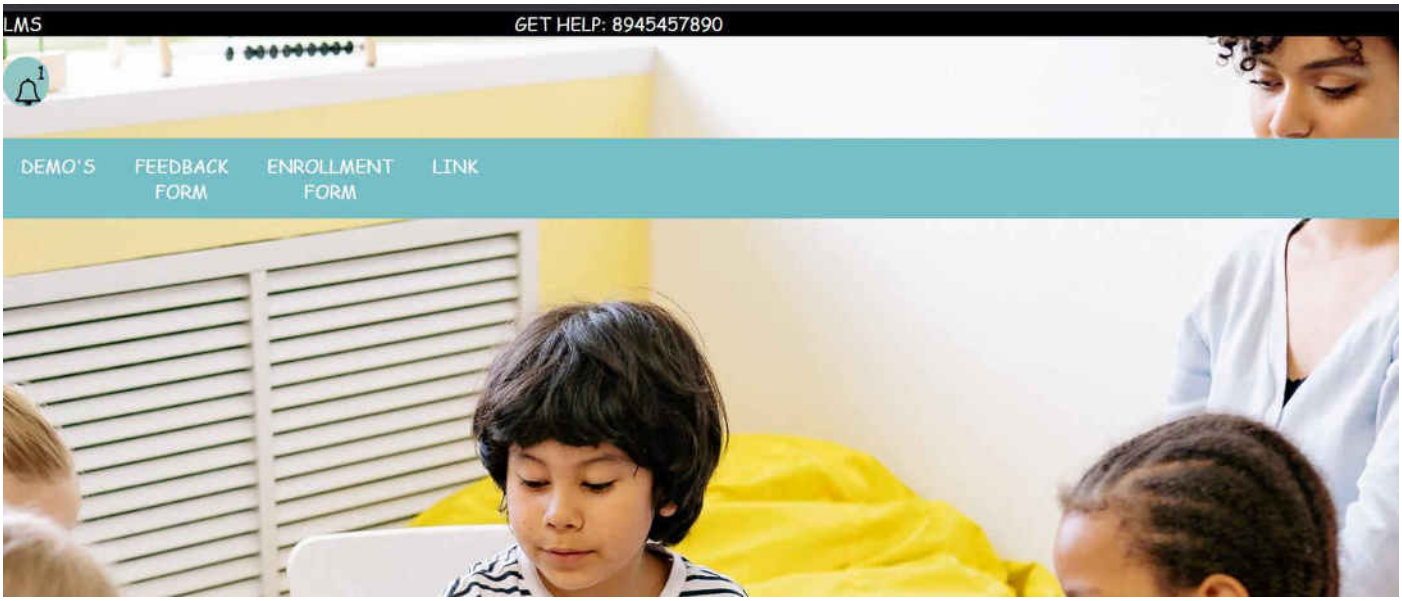
(From here tutors login their account)





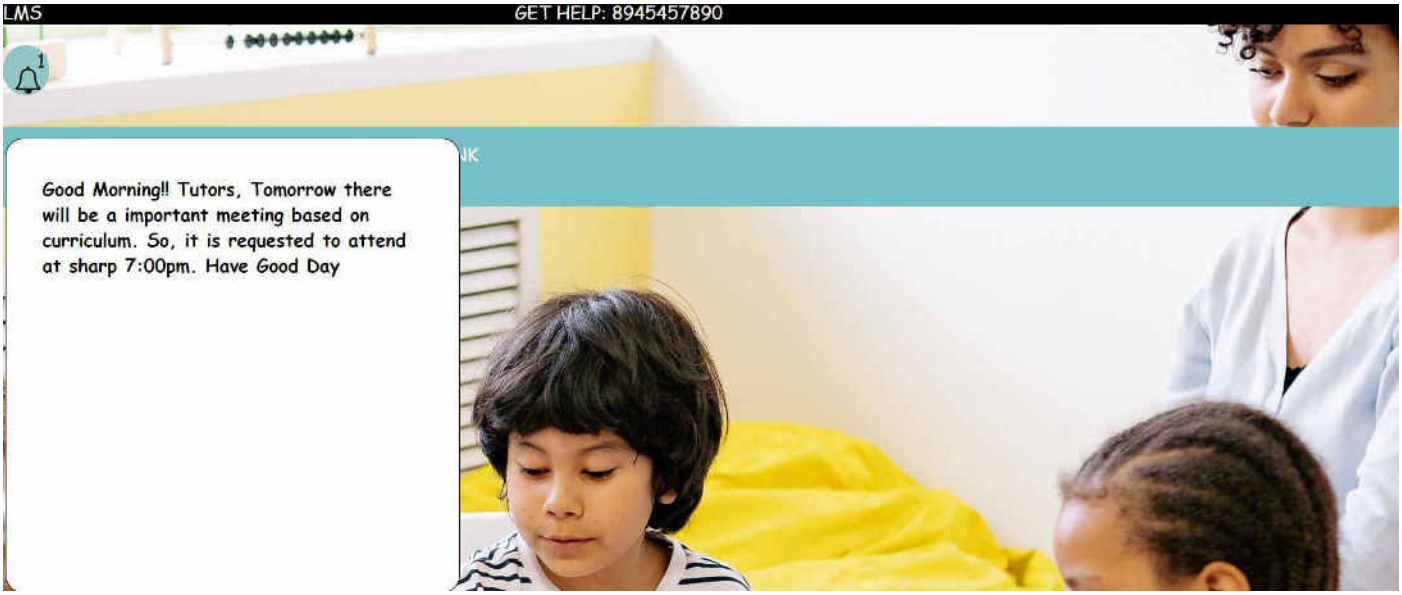


(Page Validation)

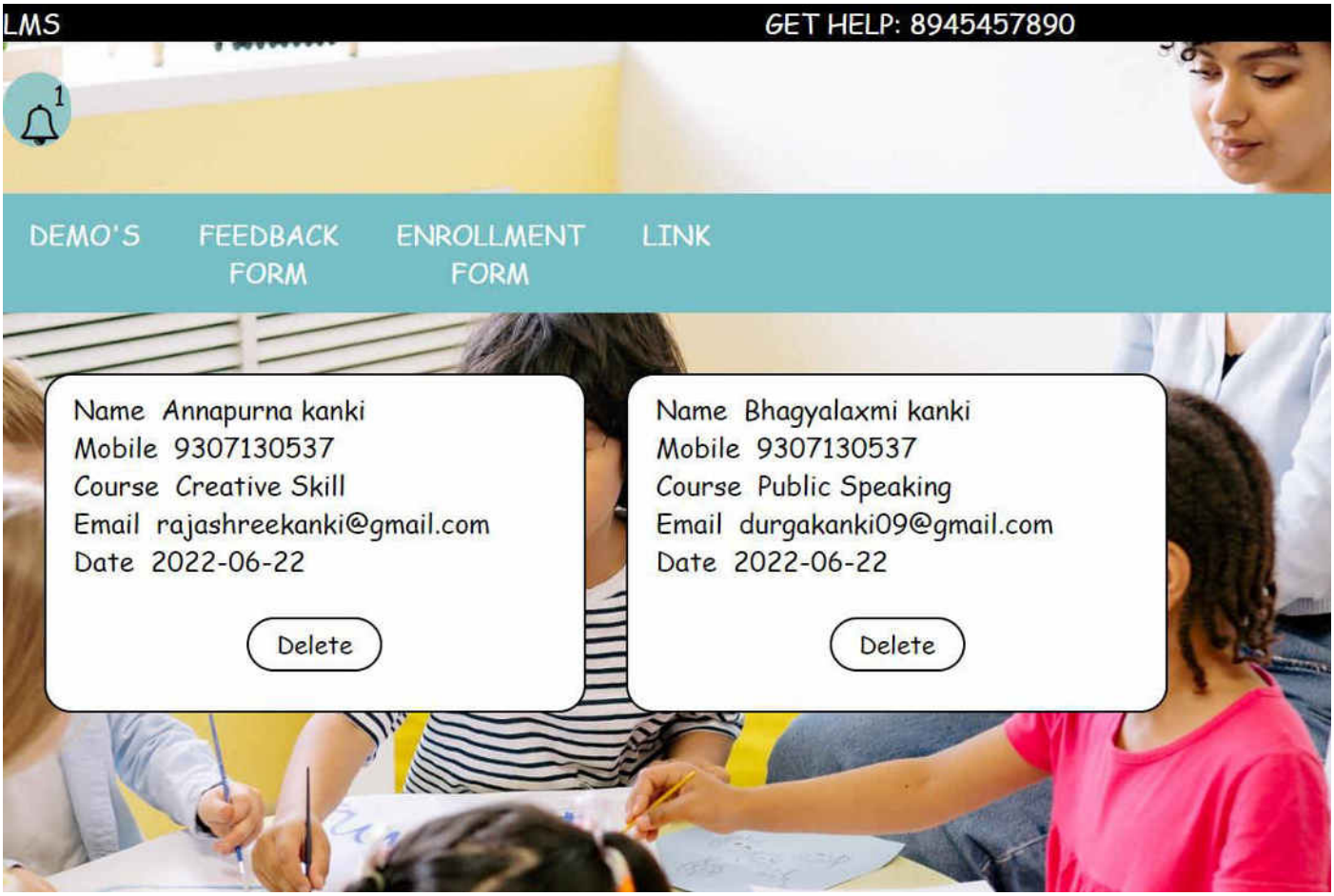


(Homepage of tutors, after successfully login tutors enter LMS

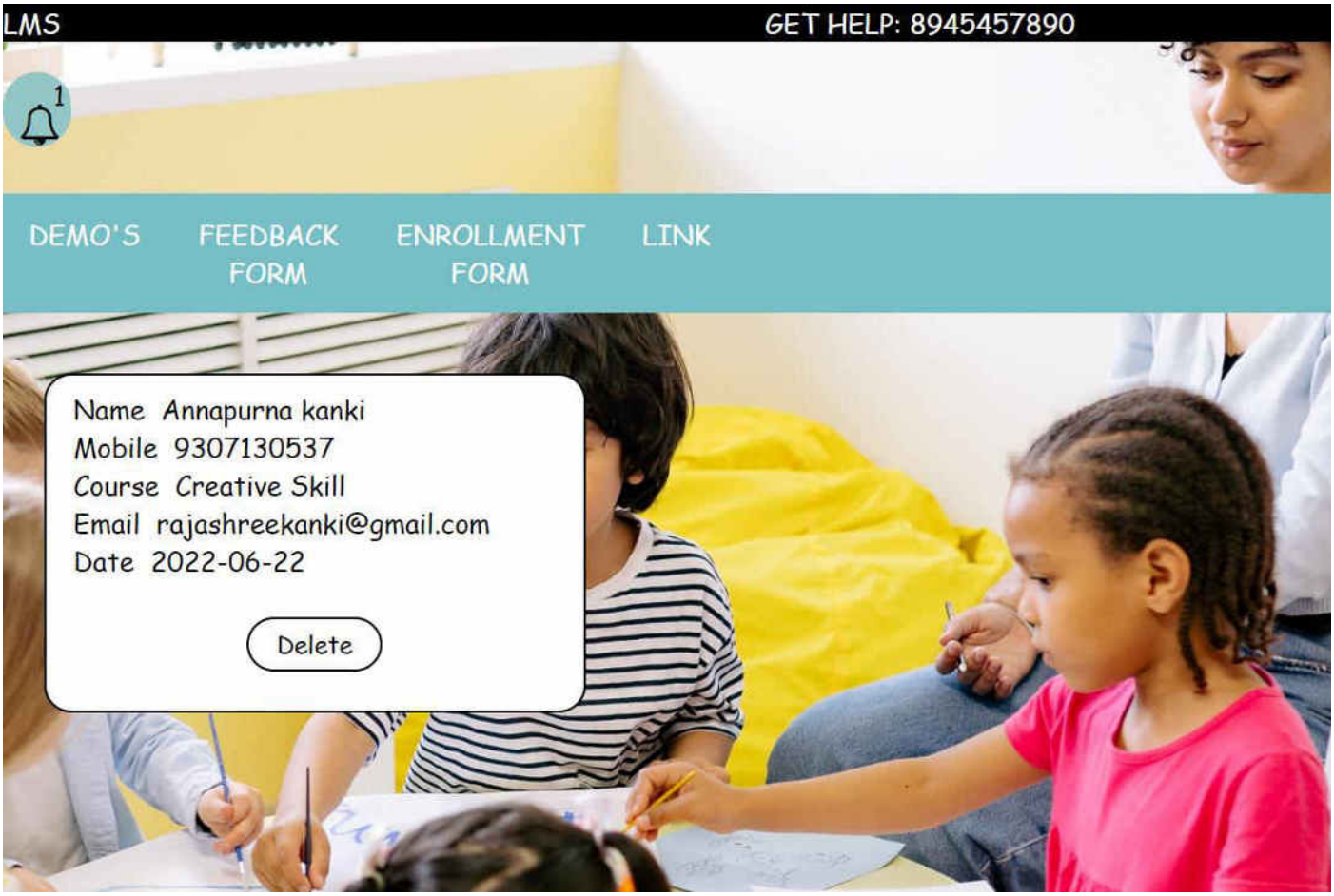
(Learning Management System))



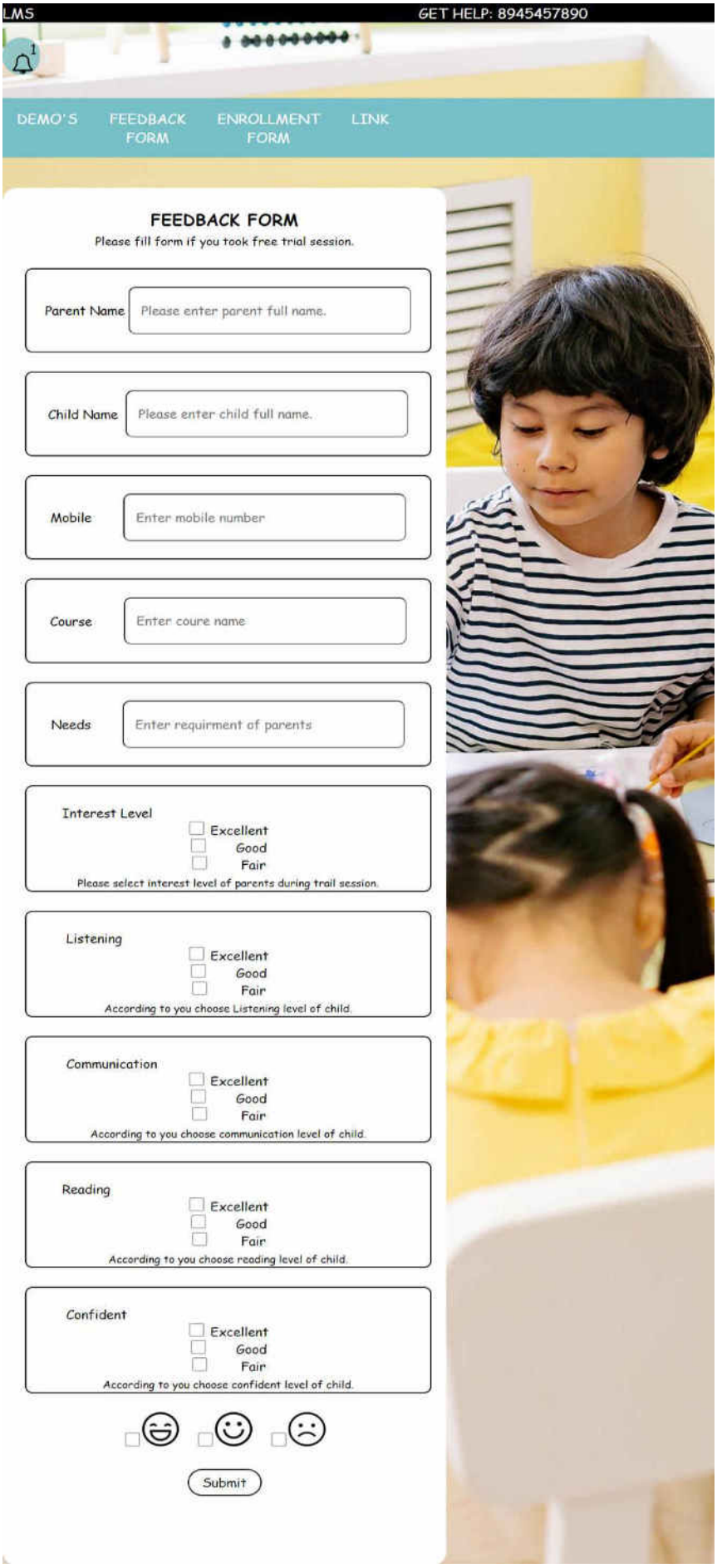
(Here all tutors gets notification from Leader)



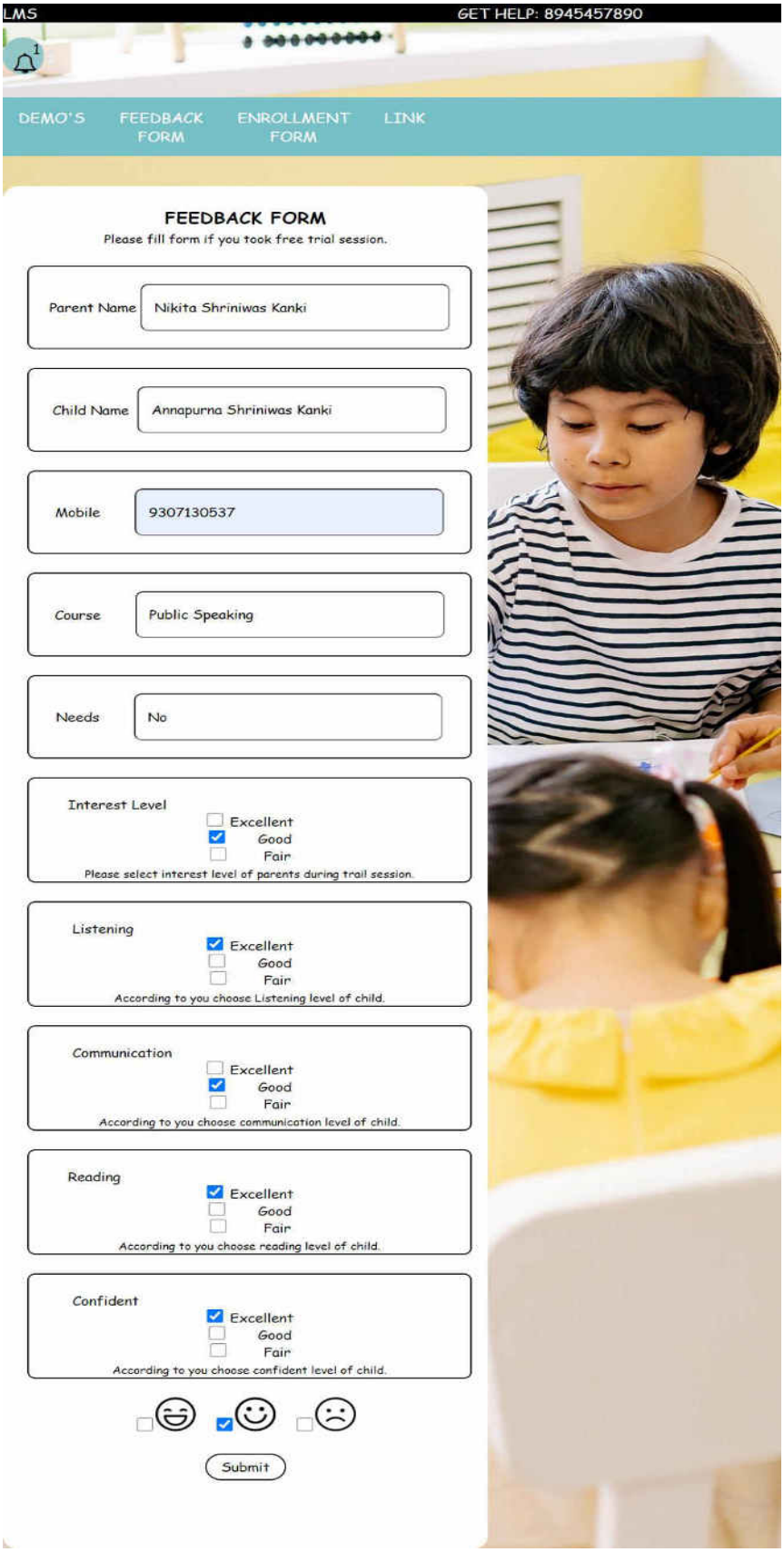
(Free Trial Session booked by parent details to tutors for booking and confirming particular time.)

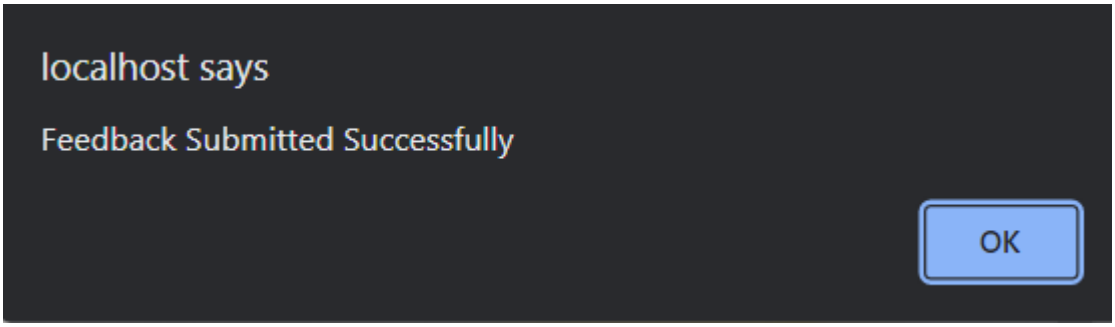


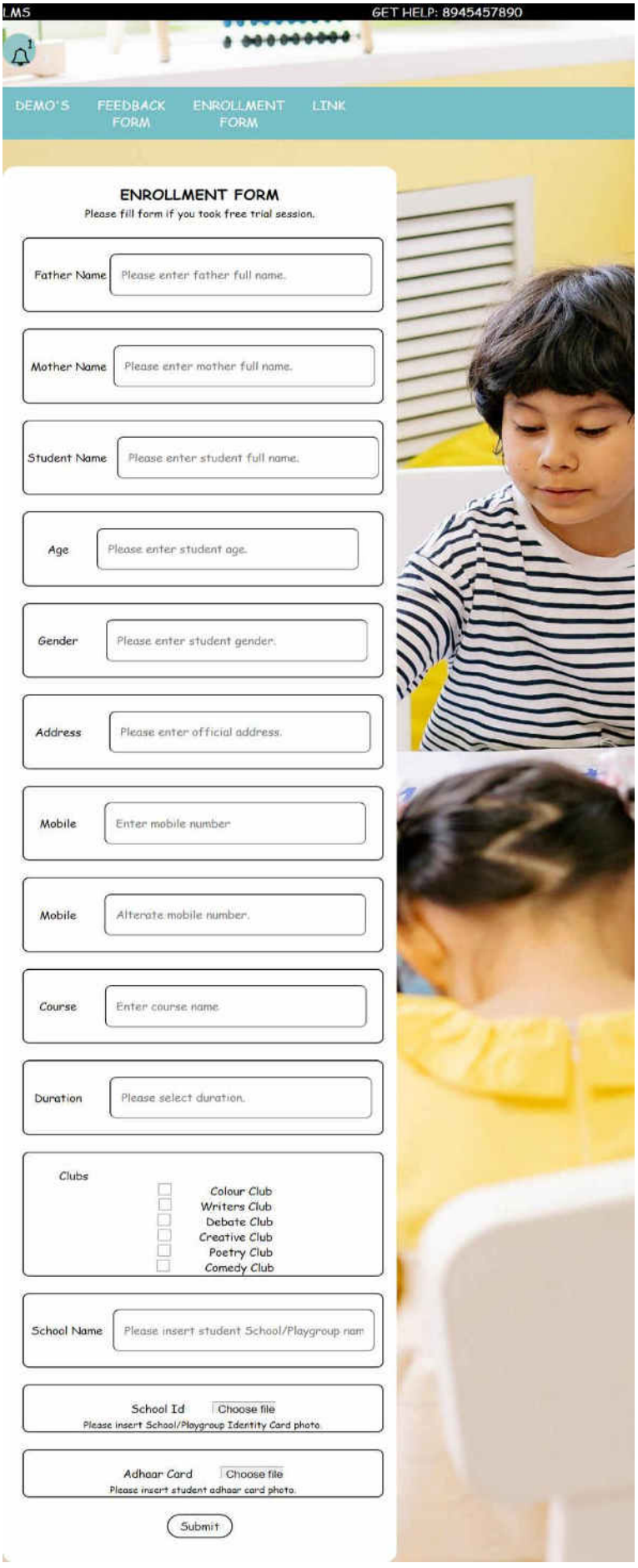
(After confirming tutor delete session.)



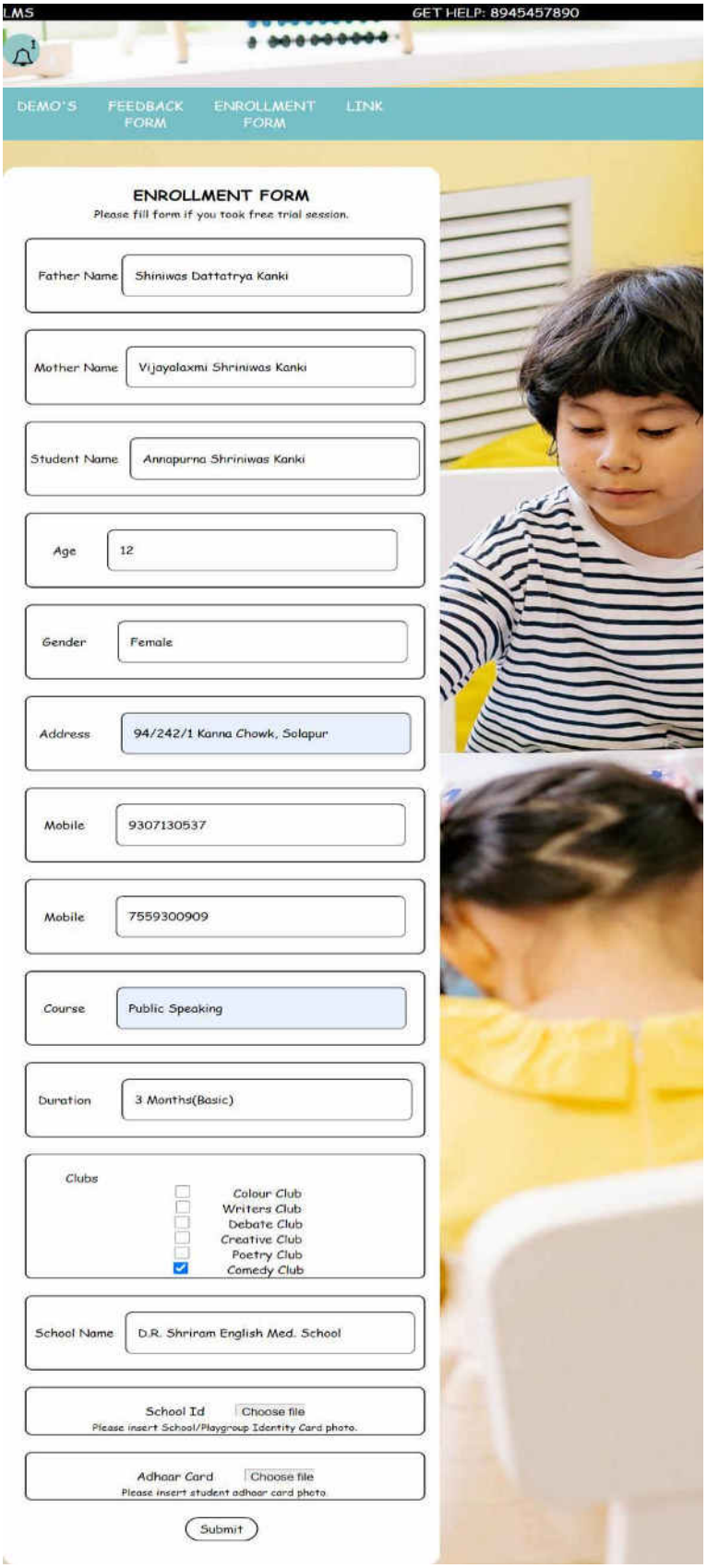
(Here tutor give feedback about free trail session to Leader)


LMS
GET HELP: 8945457890
DEMO'S
FEEDBACK FORM
ENROLLMENT FORM
LINK
FEEDBACK FORM
Please fill form if you took free trial session.
Parent Name
Nikita Shriniwas Kanki
Child Name
Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki
Mobile
9307130537
Course
Public Speaking
Needs
No
Interest Level
Excellent
Good
Fair
Please select interest level of parents during trail session.
Listening
Excellent
Good
Fair
According to you choose Listening level of child.
Communication
Excellent
Good
Fair
According to you choose communication level of child.
Reading
Excellent
Good
Fair
According to you choose reading level of child.
Confident
Excellent
Good
Fair
According to you choose confident level of child.
Submit

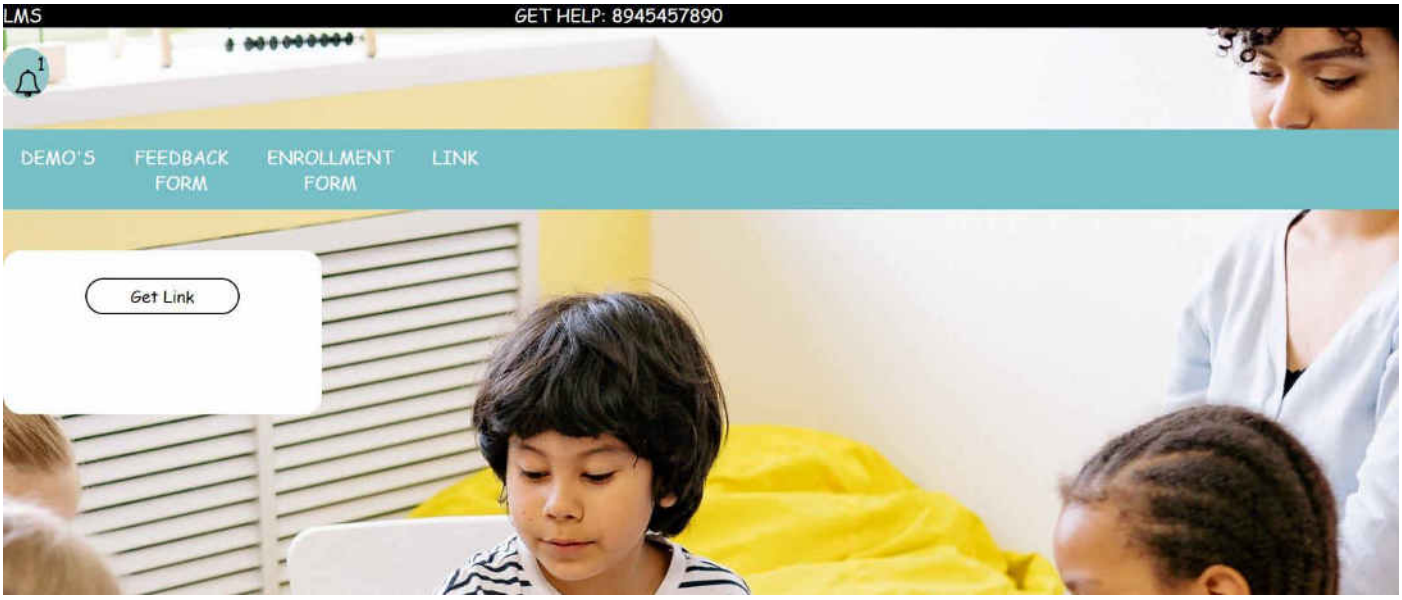

localhost says
Feedback Submitted Successfully
OK



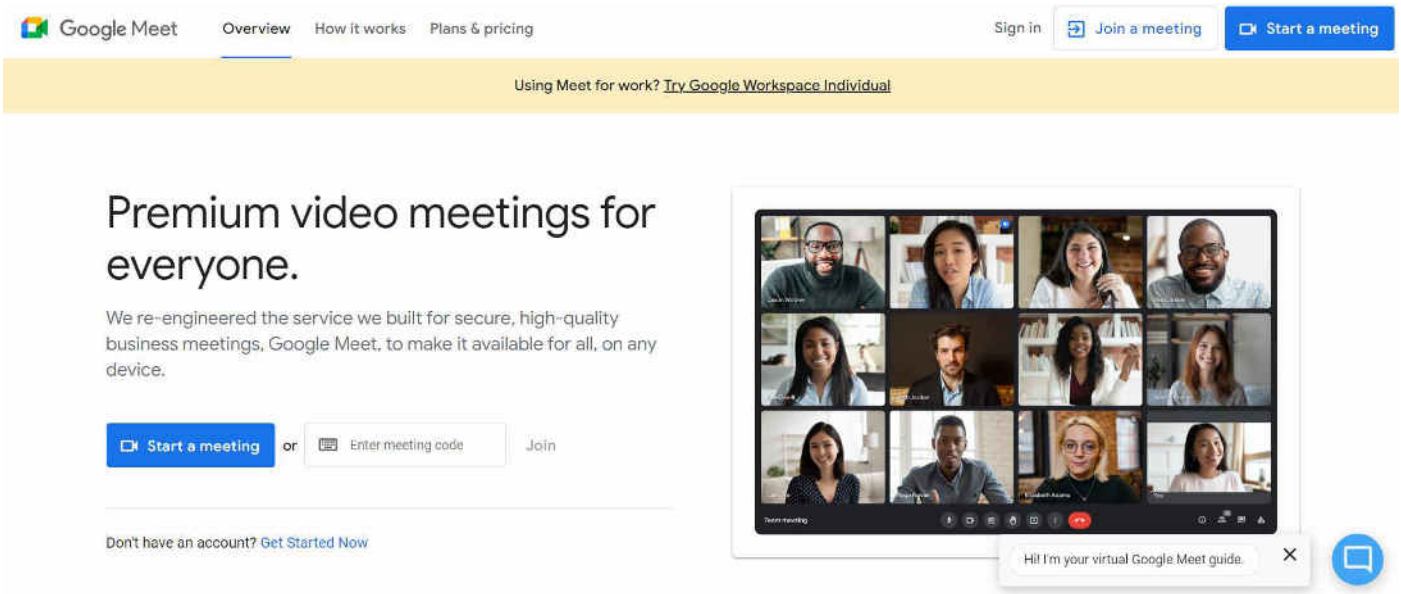
(Here tutors enroll kids in case after trial session kid want to continue)


LMS
GET HELP: 8945457890
DEMO'S
FEEDBACK FORM
ENROLLMENT FORM
LINK
ENROLLMENT FORM
Please fill form if you took free trial session.
Father Name
Shiniwas Dattatrya Kanki
Mother Name
Vijayalaxmi Shriniwas Kanki
Student Name
Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki
Age
12
Gender
Female
Address
94/242/1 Kanna Chowk, Solapur
Mobile
9307130537
Mobile
7559300909
Course
Public Speaking
Duration
3 Months(Basic)
Clubs
Colour Club
Writers Club
Debate Club
Creative Club
Poetry Club
Comedy Club
School Name
D.R. Shriram English Med. School
School Id
Choose file
Please insert School/Playgroup Identity Card photo.
Adhaar Card
Choose file
Please insert student adhaar card photo.
Submit

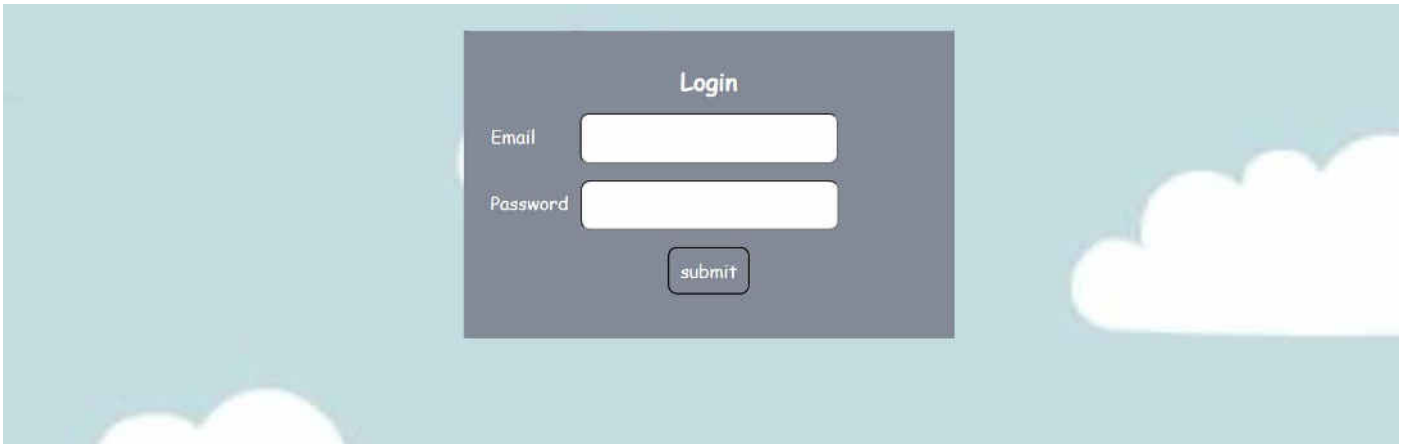
localhost says
SuccessFully Enrolled
OK



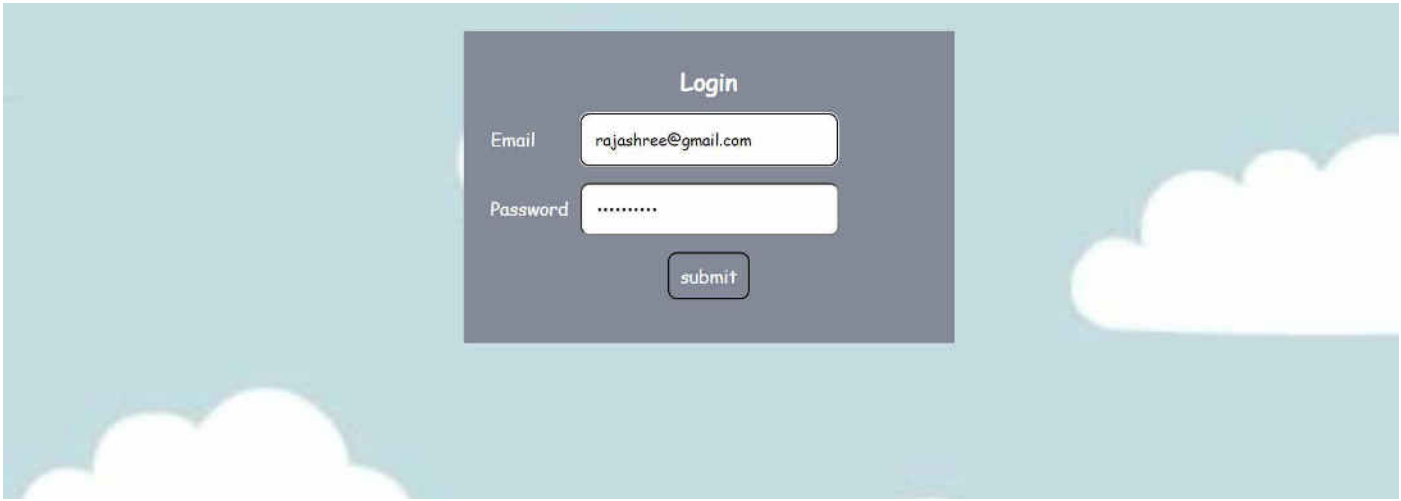
(From this page tutor get link for classes)

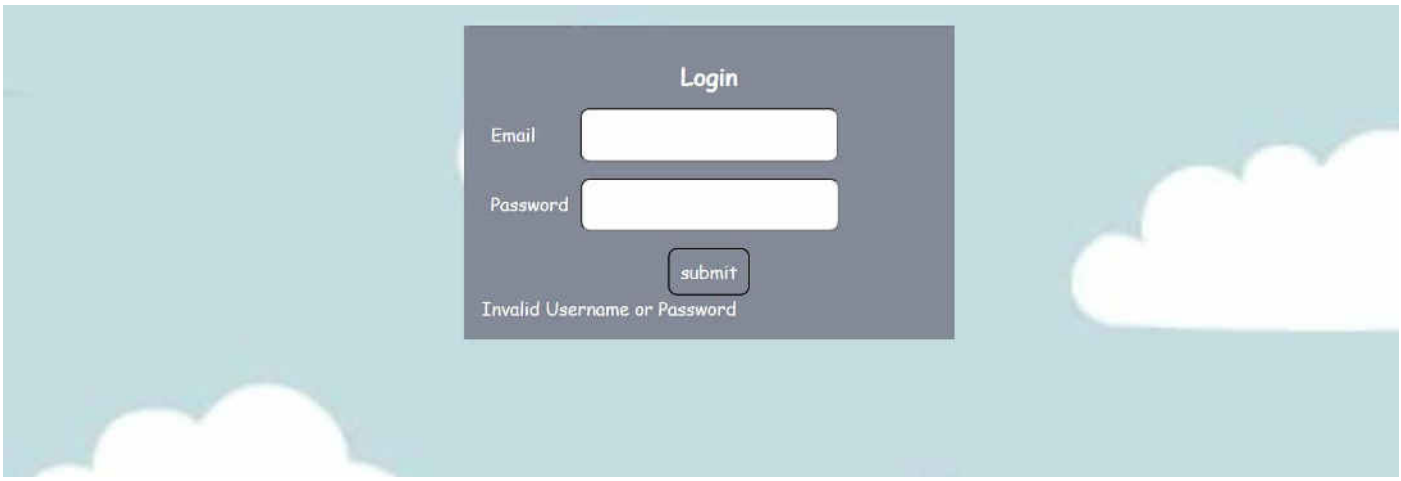


Admin Login

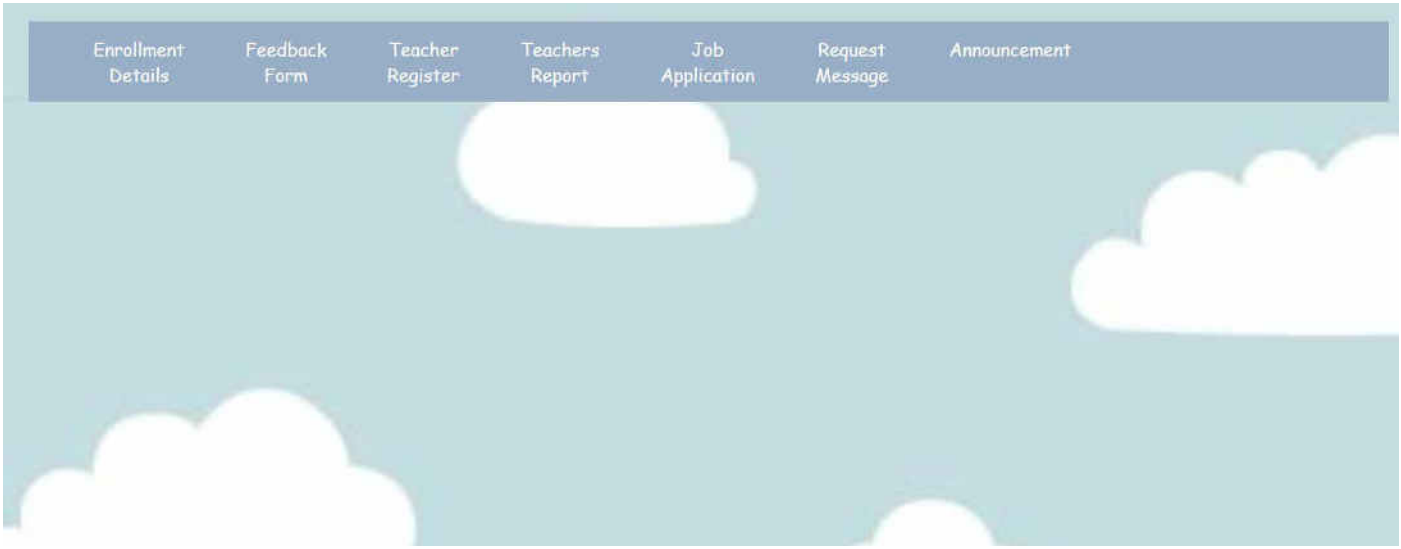


(To enter in admin panel admin have to login)



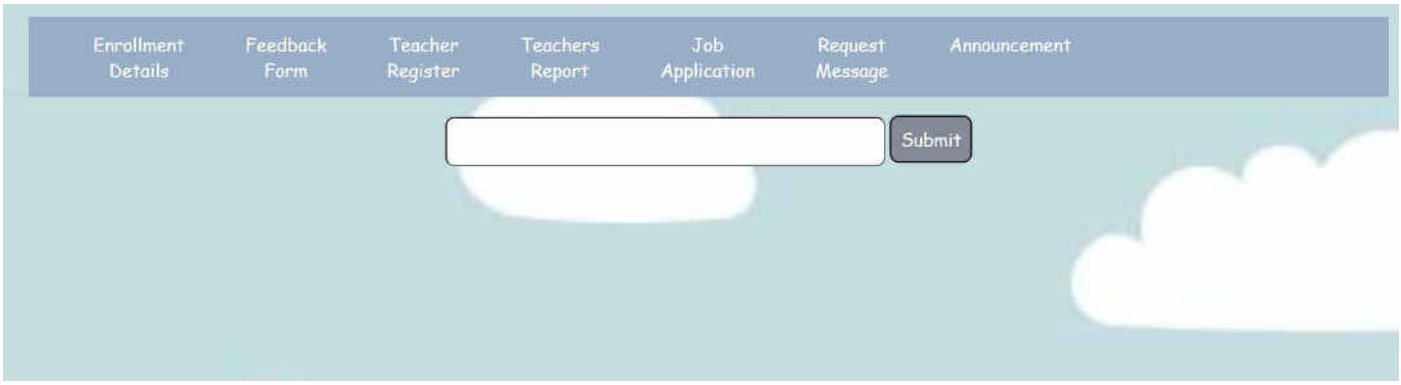


(Login Validation)



(Admin Panel page)

Enrollment Details



(From here Admin can search date wise details)

(Page Validation)

ID	1
Student Name	Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki
Fatder Name	Shiniwas Dattatrya Kanki
Motder Name	Vijayalaxmi Shriniwas Kanki
Age	12
Gender	Female
Address	94/242/1 Kanna Chowk, Solapur
School Name	D.R. Shriram English Med. School
Mobile No.	9307130537
Alternative No.	7559300909
Clubs	Comedy Club
Enrolled Date	2022-06-12

(Student enrollment details)

Feedback Form

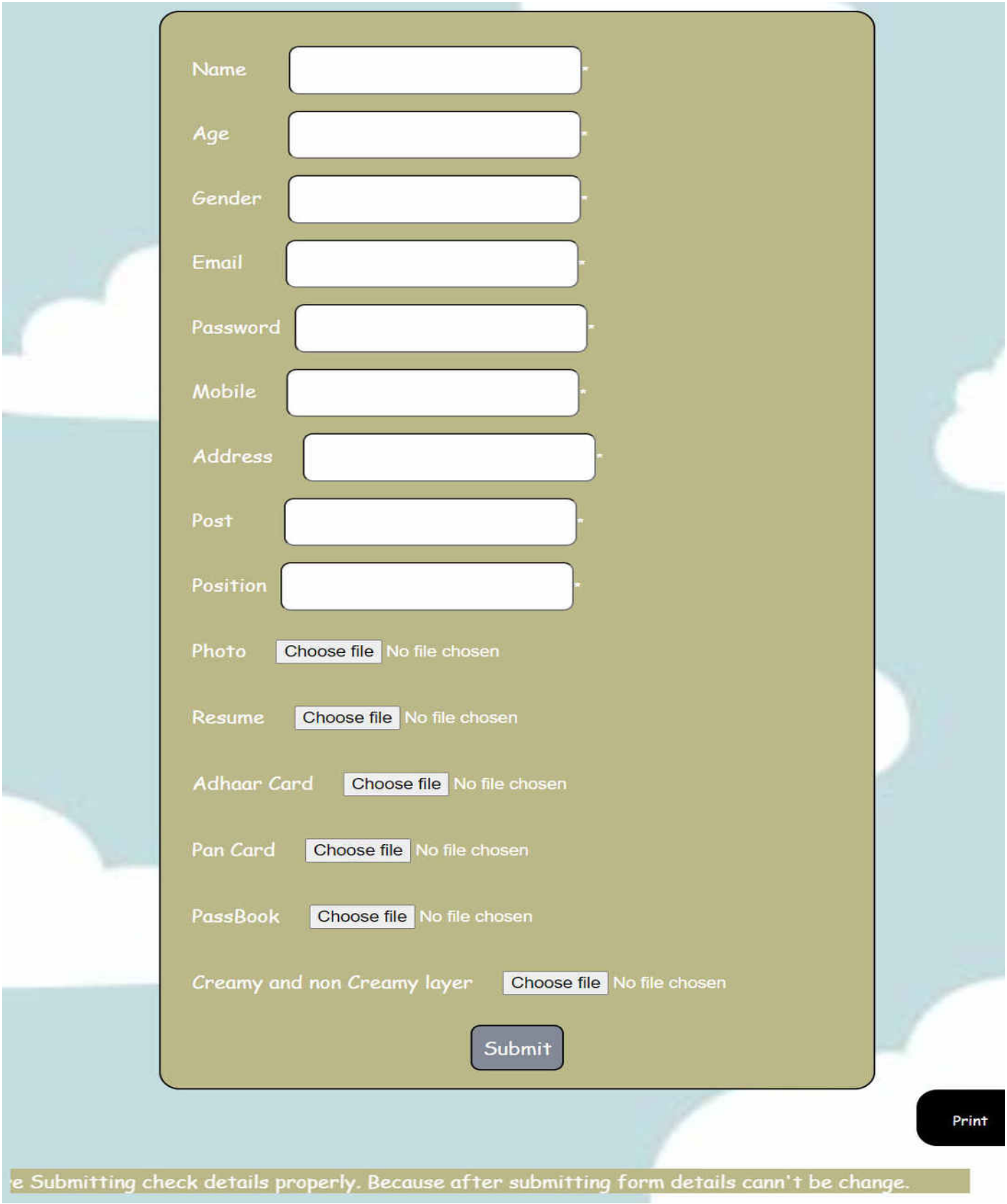
(From here Admin can search date wise details)

(Page Validation)

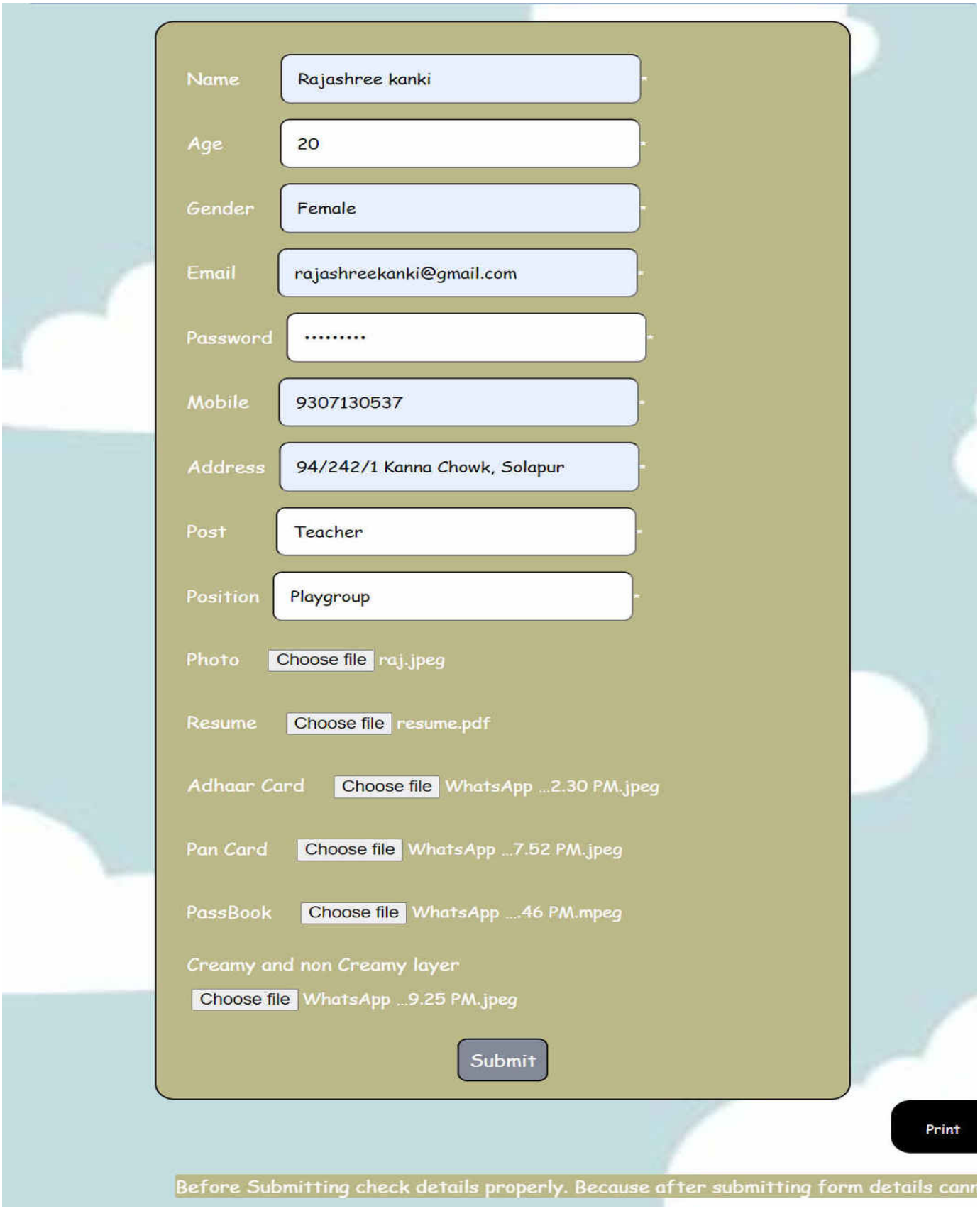
ID	1			
Parent Name	Nikita Shriniwas Kanki			
Child Name	Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki			
Mobile	9307130537			
Course	Public Speaking			
Needs	No			
Date	2022-06-12			
Interest Level	Listening Level	Communication Level	Reading Level	Confident Level
Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent

(Feedback details)

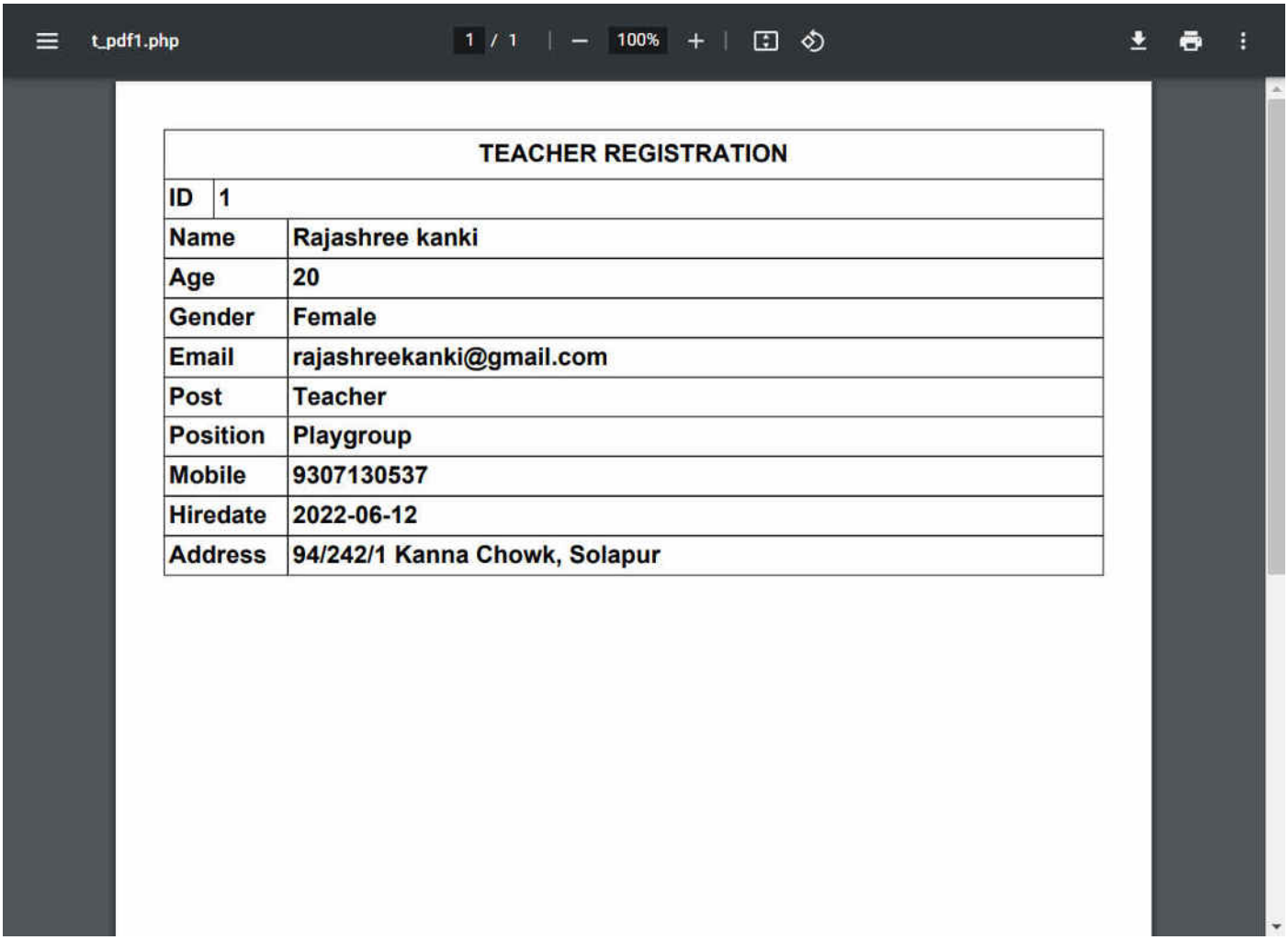
Teacher Register



(Here admin register selected candidate and provide them email and password)


Name
Rajashree kanki
Age
20
Gender
Female
Email
rajashreekanki@gmail.com
Password
Mobile
9307130537
Address
94/242/1 Kanna Chowk, Solapur
Post
Teacher
Position
Playgroup
Photo
Choose file
raj.jpeg
Resume
Choose file
resume.pdf
Adhaar Card
Choose file
WhatsApp ...2.30 PM.jpeg
Pan Card
Choose file
WhatsApp ...7.52 PM.jpeg
PassBook
Choose file
WhatsApp ....46 PM.mpeg
Creamy and non Creamy layer
Choose file
WhatsApp ...9.25 PM.jpeg
Submit
Print
Before Submitting check details properly. Because after submitting form details cann

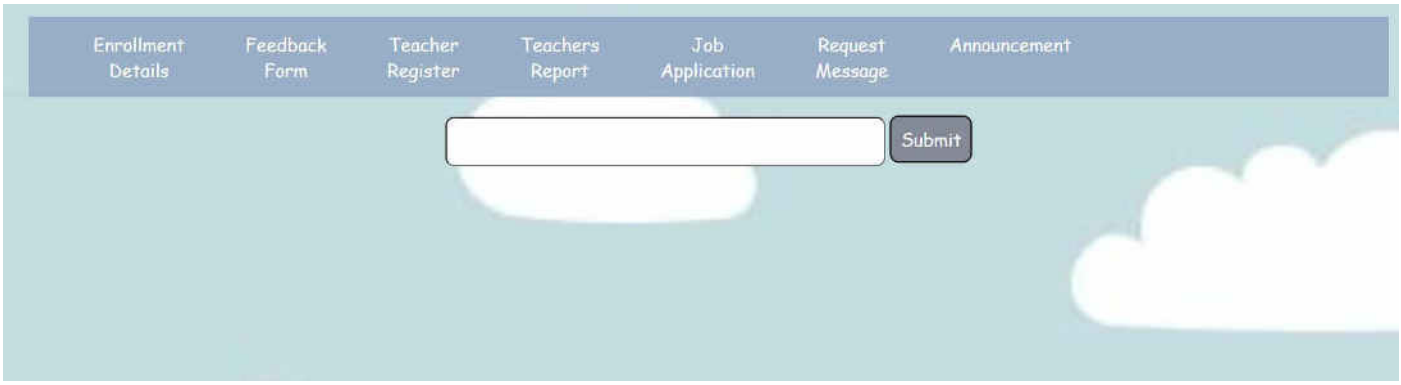
localhost says
Registered Successfully
OK



TEACHER REGISTRATION	
ID	1
Name	Rajashree kanki
Age	20
Gender	Female
Email	rajashreekanki@gmail.com
Post	Teacher
Position	Playgroup
Mobile	9307130537
Hiredate	2022-06-12
Address	94/242/1 Kanna Chowk, Solapur

(Teacher Registration in pdf form)

Teachers Report



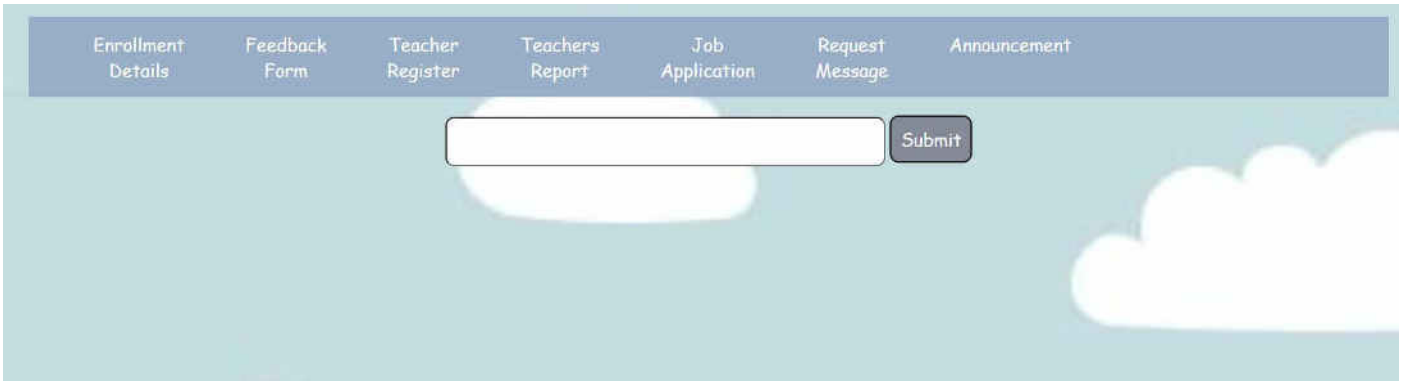
(From here Admin can search date wise details)

(Page Validation)

ID	1
Name	Rajashree kanki
Photo	
Gender	Female
Age	20
Email	rajashreekanki@gmail.com
Password	123456789
Mobile	9307130537
Address	94/242/1 Kanna Chowk, Solapur
Post	Teacher
Position	Playgroup
Hiredate	2022-06-12

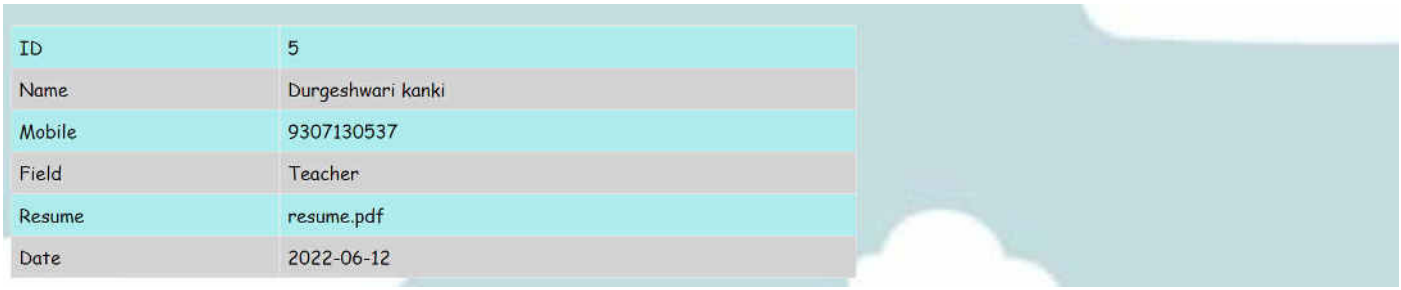
(Even admin after registration can see details)

Job Application



(From here Admin can search date wise details)

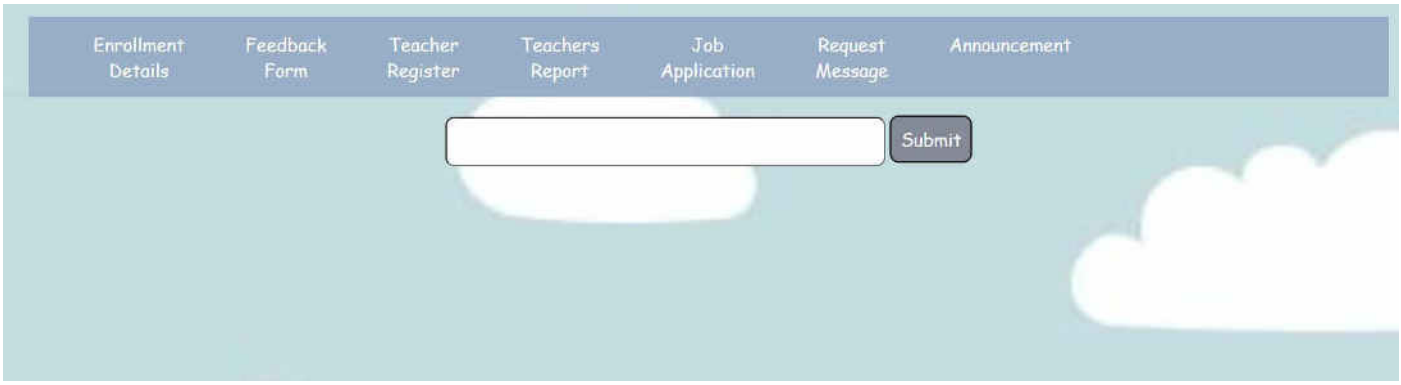
(Page Validation)



ID	5
Name	Durgeshwari kanki
Mobile	9307130537
Field	Teacher
Resume	resume.pdf
Date	2022-06-12

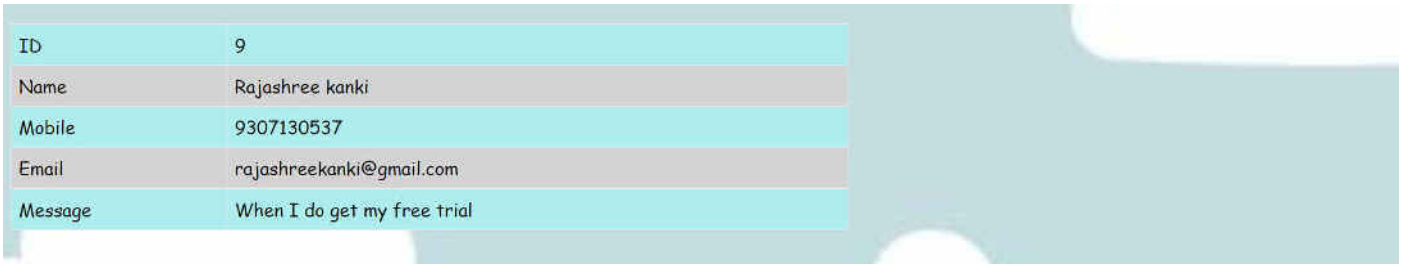
(Candidate who applied for job)

Request Message



(From here Admin can search date wise details)

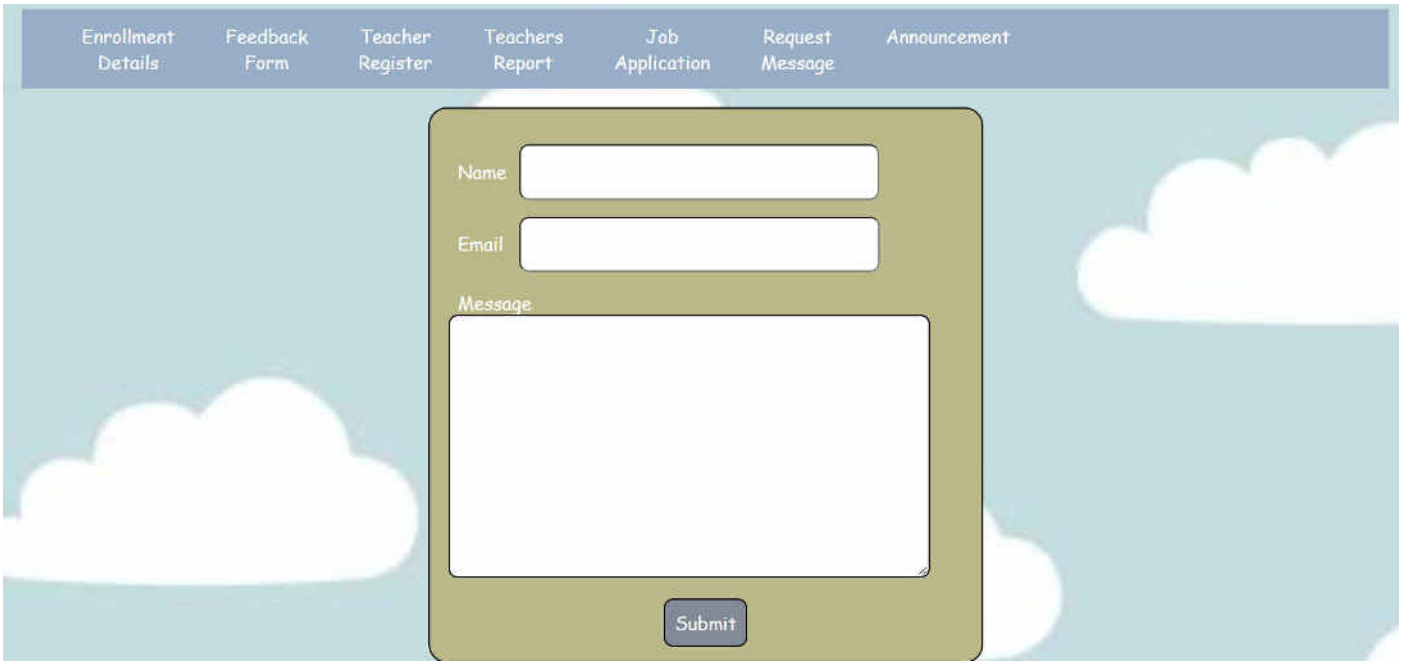
(Page Validation)



ID	9
Name	Rajashree kanki
Mobile	9307130537
Email	rajashreekanki@gmail.com
Message	When I do get my free trial

(Contact us details)

Announcement



(From here admin sends notification to tutors)

3.3 Reports

Admin Login

id	email	password
1	raja@gmail.com	raja123
2	rajashree@gmail.com	rajashree1

Notification

id	name	email	message	status
2	Rajashree Kanki	raja@gmail.com	Hello! Good Evening, 20-4-22 There will be meeting...	0

Free Trial Session

id	name	email	mobile	course	date
6	Rajashree Kanki	raja@gmail.com	9876543212	public Speaking	2022-06-06

Tutor Registration

id	name	age	gender	email	password	mobile	address	post	position	photo	resume	adhaar	pancard	passbook	creamynon	date
1	Rajashree kanki	20	Female	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	123456789	9307130537	94/242/1 Kanna Chowk, Solapur	Teacher	Playgroup	raj.jpeg	resume.pdf	WhatsApp Image 2022-04-06 at 9.02.30 PM.jpeg	WhatsApp Image 2022-01-25 at 12.57.52 PM.jpeg	WhatsApp Audio 2022-01-11 at 4.19.46 PM.mpeg	WhatsApp Image 2020-12-20 at 1.39.25 PM.jpeg	2022-06-12

Feedback Form

id	parent_name	child_name	mobile	course	required	interest_level	listening_level	communication_level	reading_level	confident_level	rate	date
1	Nikita Shriniwas Kanki	Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki	9307130537	Public Speaking	No	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Good	2022-06-12

Kids Enrollment

id	father_name	mother_name	stu_name	stu_age	stu_gender	address	mobile1	mobile2	course	duration	clubs	school_name	school_id	adhaar	date
1	Shiniwas Dattatrya Kanki	Vijayalaxmi Shriniwas Kanki	Annapurna Shriniwas Kanki	12	Female	94/242/1 Kanna Chowk, Solapur	9307130537	7559300909	Public Speaking	3 Months(Basic)	Comedy Club	D.R. Shriram English Med. School	WhatsApp Image 2022-04-27 at 8.28.25 AM.jpeg	WhatsApp Image 2022-04-27 at 8.35.33 AM.jpeg	2022-06-12

Job Application

id	name	mobile	field	resume	date
3	Durgeshwari kanki	9307130537	Teacher	resume (1).pdf	2022-06-10
4	Rajashree kanki	9307130537	Data Analyst	resume.pdf	2022-06-10

Contact Us

id	name	mobile	email	message	date
1	Rajashree Kanki	9307130537	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	Can i get more infomation about clubs	2022-05-10
7	Rajashree kanki	9307130537	rajashreekanki@gmail.com	When I do get my free trial	2022-06-10

4. SYSTEM TESTING

4.1 Types of Testing

Admin

Invalid Username or password

Tutor Registration

Registered Successfully

Notification

Message Sent

Tutor Login

Invalid Username or Password

Feedback Form

Feedback Submitted Successfully

Kids Enrollment

Successfully Enrolled

Free Trial

Your Free Trial Session has booked

Job Application

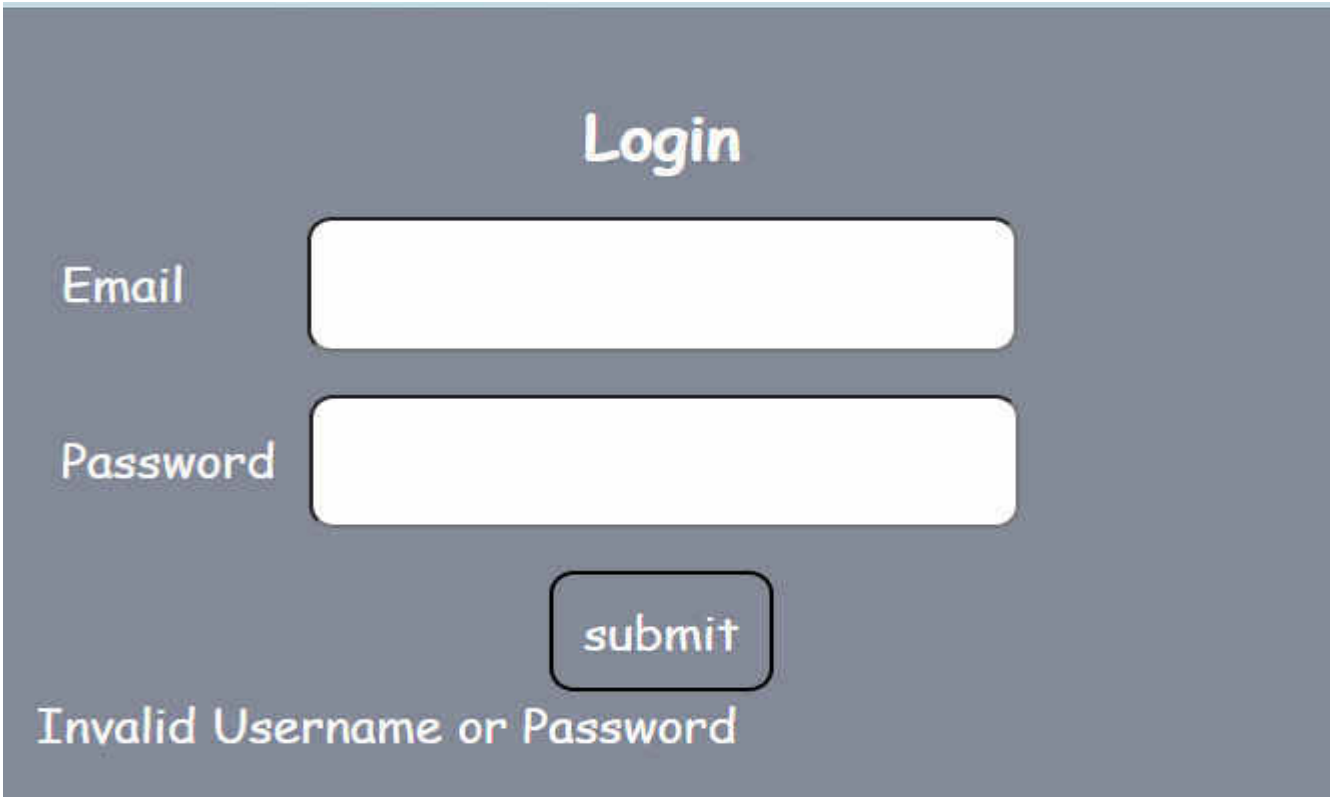
Successfully Submitted

Contact Us

Successfully Submitted

4.2 Program Specification and Validations

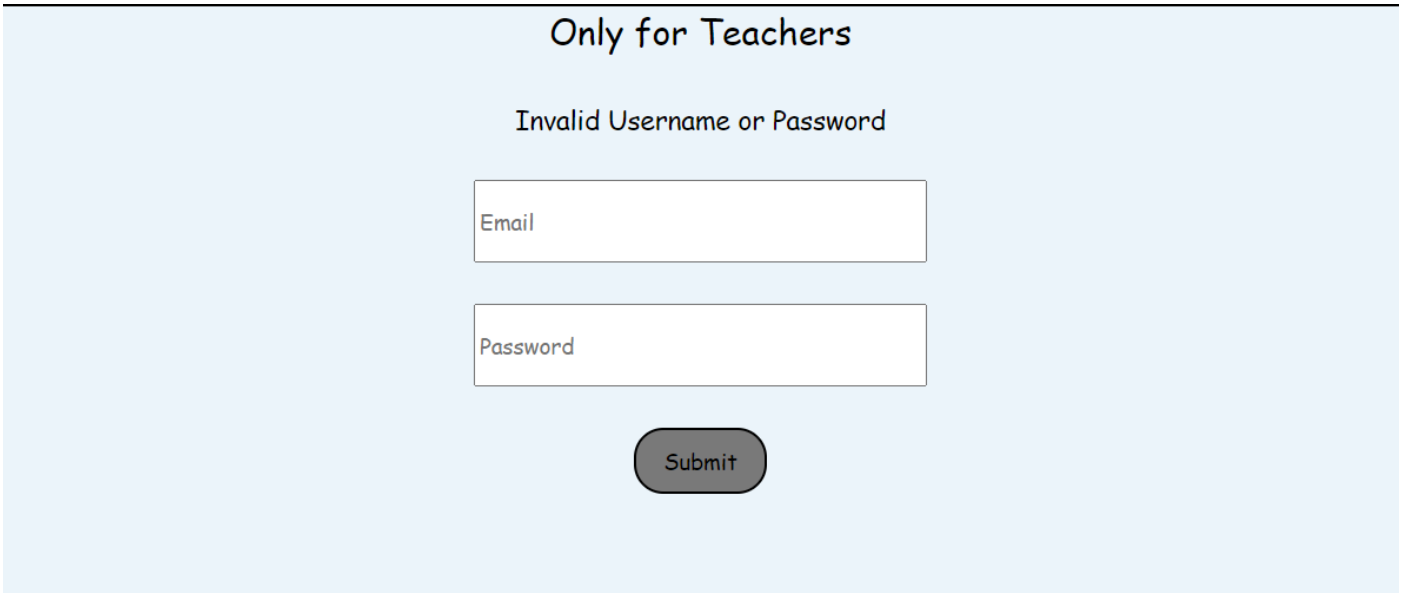
Admin



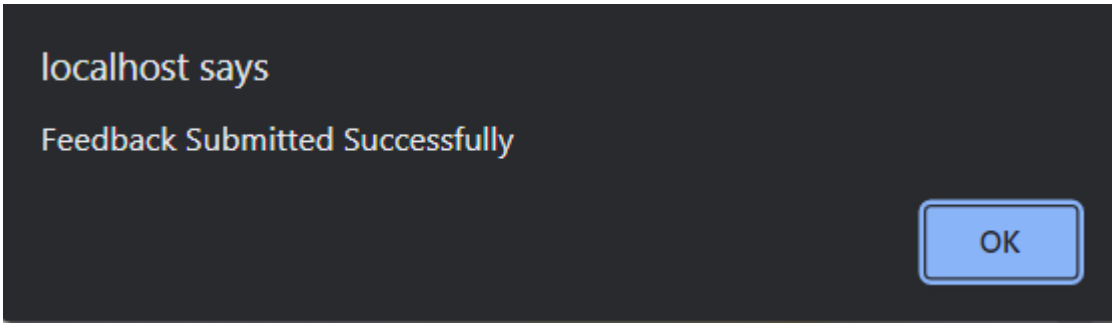
Tutor Registration

Notification

Tutor Login



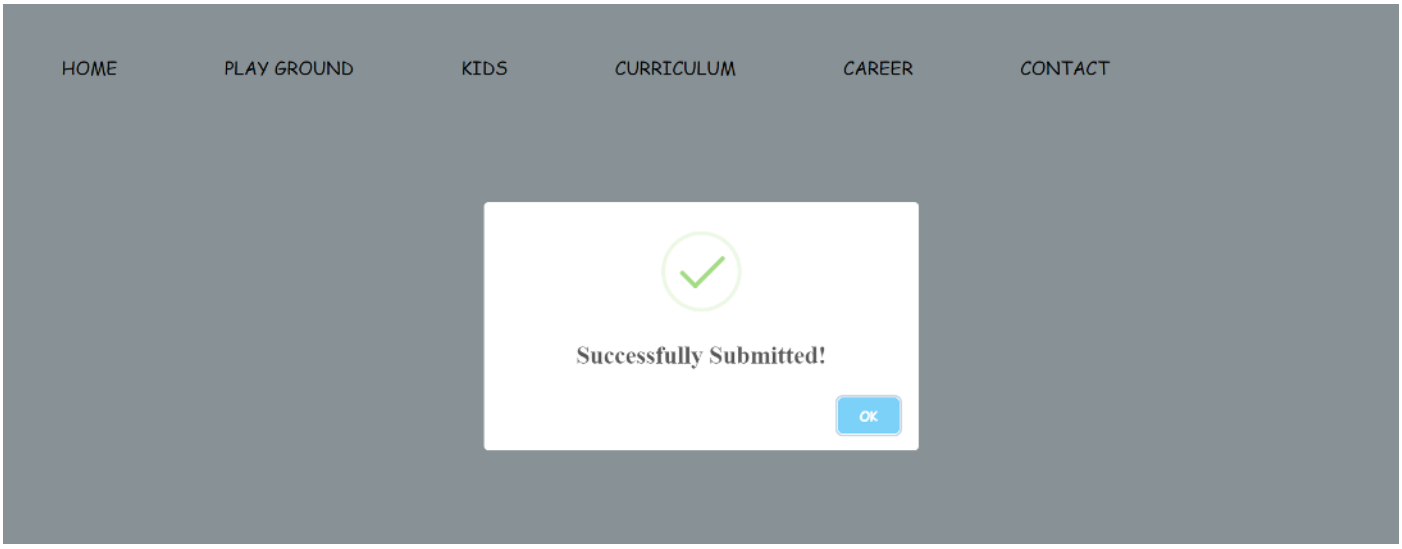
Feedback Form



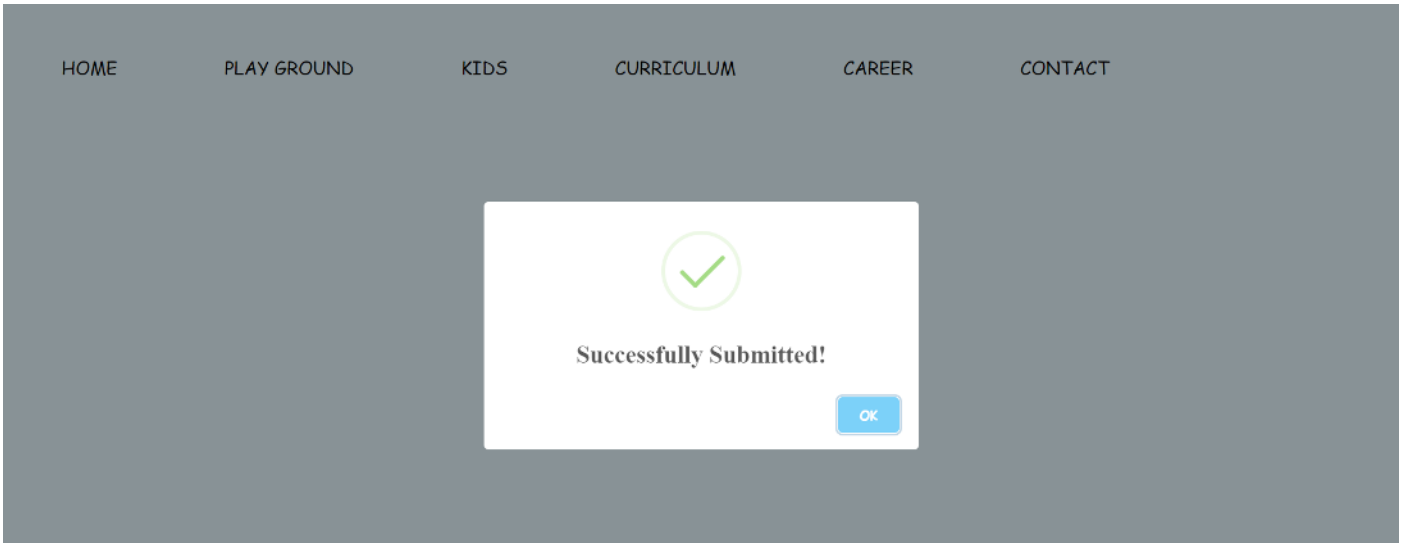
Kids Enrollment

Student Book

Job Application



Contact Us


HOME
PLAY GROUND
KIDS
CURRICULUM
CAREER
CONTACT
Successfully Submitted!
OK

5. Implementation

5.1 Implementation

We shall refer to implement the application in parallel processing to

To existing sites. Our computerized application for “Audible (Website)” will provide accurate maintenance of the users data and fear can be removed due to which he can efficiently handle the system.

We shall follow this process so that doesn’t cause drastic change in working environment as well as the user can get time to learn and understand the new computerized system. Also we can know the demands of the users and change can be made accordingly from the future point of view.

5.2 User Manual

To start the software, first you have to open the folder “Kids Planet (Website)”.And execute the solution file. You will be able to proceed future. Then Book Free Trial Session page of application will be displayed.

- **Student Booking**
- **Homepage**
- **Playgroup**
- **Kids**
- **Curriculum**
- **Career**
- **Contact**

1. Student Book

On this page parents will book free trail session by giving few details (name, course name, grade, timing, mobile and etc.)

2. Homepage

Here users get information about clubs and other detail.

3. Playgroup

Here users get information about playgroup session.

4. Kids

Here users get information about playgroup session.

5. Curriculum

Here users get all content of (playgroup and 1^{st} – 10^{th}) all grade.

6. Career

On this page users can upload resume and some details for job.

7. Contact Us

Using this page user can contact to admin for any requirements, feedback, etc.

6. Conclusion and Enhancement

6.1 Conclusion

The KIDS PLANET website is useful in the following features.

- The system admin panel will be protected data because the system requires the username and password.
- Admin gets reports according to date wise.
- Admin himself creates email and password for tutors to login.
- Tutors themselves book trial sessions according to their post. Also they will get a link for the session on the website itself.
- After conducting trial session every tutor have to fill feedback form related to session. And if kids' parents want to continue then the tutor who conducted the free trial theme self has to enroll a form.

6.2 Enhancement

An enhancement is a user-interface feature that speeds up or enriches the interaction on some platforms for some users. Enhancements take advantage of special user or device capabilities and need to be backed up by more traditional ways of implementing the same interaction.

The Enhancement that can be done are as follows:

- Xampp has very less storage capacity so there is lot of chance to data loss.
- In this website there is no proper contents for kids.

7. BIBLOGRAPHY

7.1 Reference

- PHP & MySQL (By Kevin Yank)
- Xampp
- Live 1:1 Public Speaking & Creative Writing Classes | PlanetSpark

A Project Report
On

To identify The Over all Impact Of Jio – A Study on Reliance Jio

Submitted to

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

For the Partial Fulfilment of Master Degree

In

Commerce

Under the Faculty of Commerce and Management

By

MISS. PRAVLEKHA SHRINIWAS YERLA

Under the Guidance of

DR. SHIVANAND BABURAO BHANJE

M.Com. MCA, M. Phil., B. Ed. Ph. D.

Professor

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A.R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur

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June 2022

Seat No - 717970

Roll No - 3104

PRN No - 2017032500179703.

DECLARATION

I the undersigned hereby declare that the project entitled "**To identify The Over all Impact Of Jio A Study on Reliance Jio** " is prepared by me. It is genuine and original work. It is submitted to A. R. Burla Mahila VarishthaMahavidyalaya, Solapur affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur for the partial fulfillment for the award of degree of Master of Commerce (M. Com.) in 2022. The project work has not been submitted to any institution or university for any degreeor diploma.

Pravlekha.

MISS. PRAVLEKHA SHRINIWAS YERLA

Research Student

Place: Solapur

Date: 5/8/2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled "**To identify The Over all Impact Of Jio – A Study or Reliance Jio**" has been prepared by **MISS. PRAVLEKHA SHRINIWAS YERLA**
It is the original work and not previously submitted toany other institution or university. It is submitted to A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur for the partial fulfillment for the award of degree of Master of Commerce (M. Com.) in 2022. She has successfully completed this project under my supervision.

Project Guide Dr. Shivanand Baburao Bhanje Head, Department of Commerce, A.R. Burla Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Solapur	A.R. Burla Mahila Mahavidyalaya ARBM Solapur	**Principal** A.R. Burla Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Solapur

Seal

Place: Solapur

Date: 5/8/2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely express my gratitude to the college for granting me permission to undergo my research project. Thanks to our esteemed Principal of the college for his wonderful motivation. I express my thanks to my Project Guide Dr. Shivanand Bhanje for his incessant support and valuable guidance. I also extend my sincere gratitude to all teachers of commerce faculty to complete this project work. I also thanks to the institution or industry for their valuable information for the fulfilment of the research project.

Pravlekha.

MISS. PRAVLEKHA SHRINIWAS YERLA

Research Student

Place: Solapur

Date: 5/8/2022

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd (popularly known as Jio), is an Indian mobile network operator launched commercially on September 5, 2016. Owned by Reliance Indus- tries, the entry of Jio revolutionised the telecommunication sector. In this project the success story of this recent entrant and management principles adopted by thecompany were analysed on the basis of researches and studies conducted in these fields. Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited, popularly known as Jio, is an Indian mobile network operator. Owned by Reliance Industries and headquartered in Mumbai, Maharash- tra, it operates a national Long-Term Evolution (LTE) network with coverage across all 22 telecom circles. Jio does not offer 2G or 3G service, and instead uses Voice over LTE (VoLTE) to provide voice service on its network. The launch of Reliance Jio has caused a revolution in the telecom industry. Now, Jio claims to be the world's largest data network, based on mobile data consumption.

According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), as of February 2019, there are 1.17 billion mobile-phone subscriptions in India, an increase of roughly 140 million subscriptions since August 2016—the month before Jio launched. The growth is especially pronounced in rural areas, where there are now over 500 million wireless subscriptions, roughly 80 million more than there were before the company formally began its operations. As more Indians gain phone subscriptions, more are coming online. A 2017 report by the Internet and Mobile Association of India estimated that nearly 50 million Indians gained internet access between December 2016 and December 2017, allowing many of them to surf the web, send WhatsApp messages and stream videos for the first time.

1.2 Jio logo

Figure 1.1: The hidden symbolism in Jio logo

The logo of Reliance Jio has a hidden symbolism in it. When you flip the Jio logo around, it is read 'oil'. The Jio logo seems to represent the past and future of Reliance. Oil is what had propelled Reliance to become India's biggest company in the 20th century. When flipped over into the 21st, it's probably going to be Jio.

1.3 Technology

Jio High Speed Internet service is the fourth generation (4G) mobile technology that enables the delivery of high-speed internet services. It uses voice over LTE to provide voice service on its network. LTE refers to Long Term Evolution of telecom technology that enables High Definition voice and high-speed internet access.

1.4 Network

Jio owns spectrum in 850 MHz and 1,800 MHz bands in India's 22 circles, and also owns pan-India licensed 2,300 MHz spectrum. The spectrum is valid until 2035. Jio shares the spectrum with Reliance Communications. The sharing deal is for800 MHz band across seven circles other than the 10 circles for which Jio already owns. In September 2016, Jio signed a pact with BSNL for intra-circle roaming which would enable users of the operators to use each other's 4G and 2G spectrumin national roaming mode. In February 2017, Jio announced a partnership with Samsung to work on LTE - Advanced Pro and 5G.

1.5 Beta launch

The 4G services were launched internally to Jio's partners, its staff and their familieson 27 December 2015. Bollywood actor Shah Rukh Khan, who is also the brand ambassador of Jio, kick-started the launch event which took place in Reliance Cor- porate Park in Navi Mumbai, along with celebrities like musician A R Rahman, actors Ranbir Kapoor and Javed Jaffrey, and filmmaker Rajkumar Hirani. The closed event was witnessed by more than 35000 RIL employees some of whom were virtually connected from around 1000 locations including Dallas in the US.

Figure 2.1: Bollywood actor Shah Rukh Khan promotion

CHAPTER 2

Organisational Structure-KeyExecutives

Jio is owned by Reliance Industries and is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra.The Key Executives are:

Figure 3.1: Mukesh Ambani: Chairman

Figure 3.2: Pravir Kumar: CEO

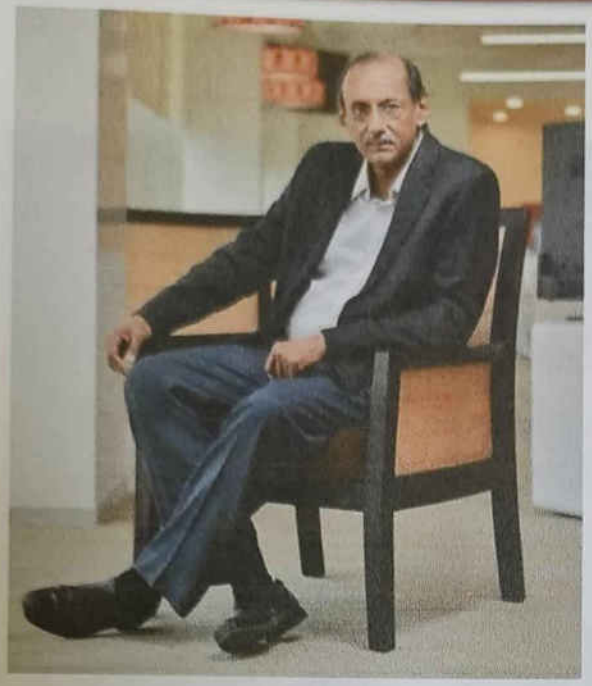


Figure 3.3: Sanjay Mashruwala: Managing Director

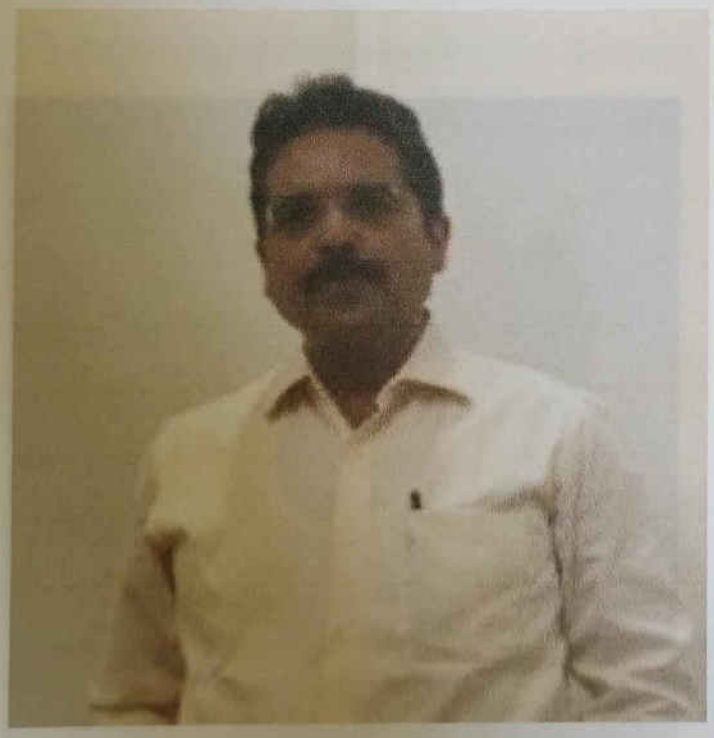


Figure 3.4: Rajneesh Jain: CFO

Figure 3.5: Vishal Sampat: Chief Digital Officer

Figure 3.6: Mathew Oommen: President of Network, Global Strategy & Service Development and Director

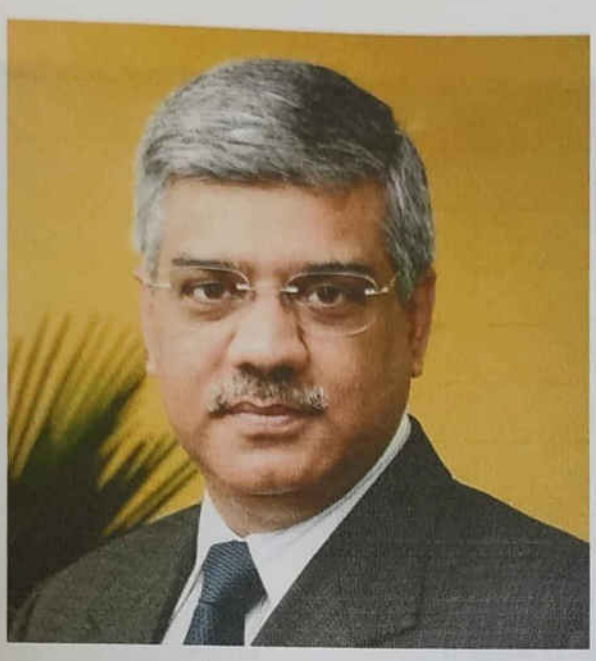


Figure 3.7: Sunil Dutt: President of Devices Business

Figure 3.8: Akash M. Ambani: Director

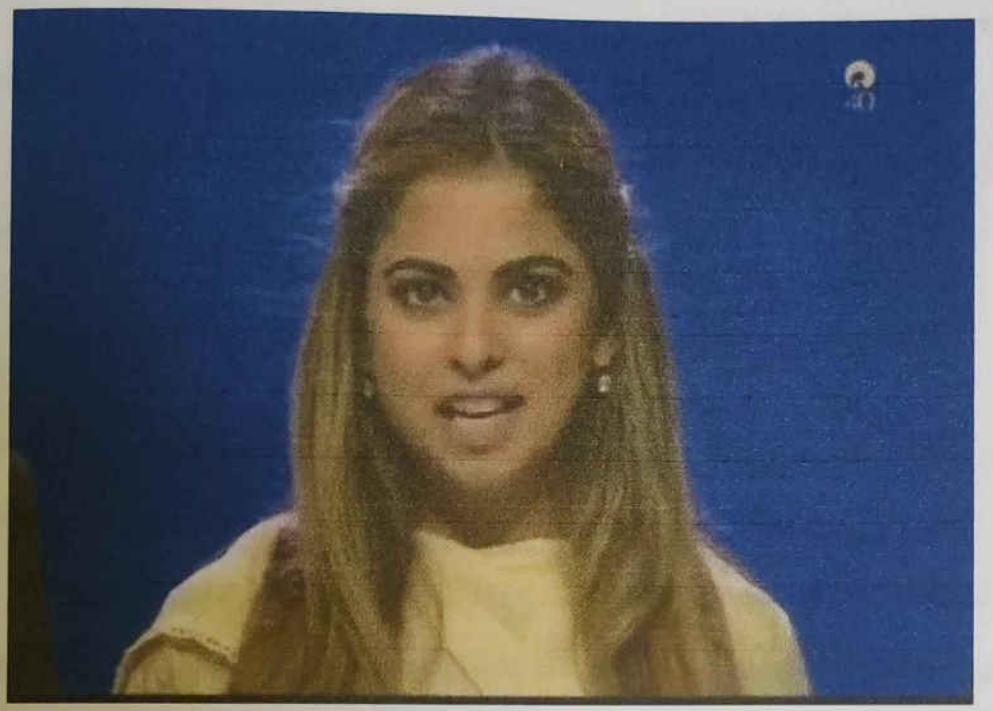


Figure 3.9: Isha M. Ambani : Director

1.1 Planning and Marketing Strategy

Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited revolutionised the telecom sector. The scenario ofIndian telecom market before JIO entered it was:

- There were more than 1 billion mobile users in India, out of which only 34%. were connected to the internet.
- Only 12% from these 1 billion used 3G data or above

Then came Jio which took the market by storm by offering Data Centric plans and free promotional data.

The Biggest difference between JIO and others is its Optical Fibre Network. An optical fibre is a wire that converts your data signal into light and transfers them at the speed of light. Reliance Jio has the longest fibre optic network in the country, ranging over 2,50,000 km and 90,000 eco-friendly 4G Towers to provide the greatest 4G Coverage in all of India's 22 telecom circles. Reliance Jio invested Rs 150,000 crore to put this in perspective – this is more than two times the combined investment of Airtel, Idea, and Vodafone in the 4G Segment.

The success of Jio can be mainly attributed to its clear operational planning

which can be summarised into five distinct steps:

Step One: Undercut the market price by giving attractive discounts and free promotional Data.

Step Two: Let everyone switch to Jio or at least buy a Jio sim to experiencedata for free.

Step Three: Unleash the power of fibre optic network to give super fastinternet and make people realise that 1GB data is not really much.

Step Four: Grow your subscriber base by having good customer care andawesome plans.

Step Five: Recover your investment using the large number of users accu-mulated Once the fibre optic network is laid down, the cost of operating is not very huge.On the contrary, the network can be at minimal cost; therefore the only focus was to get more internet users. If 60% of the people in India use 1 GB internet per month then Jio can recover the initial investment in 3 y ears. The company also plans to rake in profits from its mobile apps which include a variety of services which are described in subsequent sections

- **Future driven technology** -Reliance Jio uses VoLTE 4G network which is scalable to accommodate 5G and 6G technologies.This offers numerous avenues to Jio or future expansion of bandwidth.

- **Apps**- Reliance Jio has VoLTE which has a lot of scope in terms of bandwidth.Thus they can offer apps to customers which are chargeable or even free initially and pay per use later.

- **Competitive Pricing Strategies**-Reliance Jio prides itself on being a low-cost Internet service provider and mobile operator. This can be used as a positioning to target more markets and grow their market share since most oftheir competitors' cannot afford their prices.

- **Expansion to other countries**- Currently Reliance Jio is operational only in India. There is, however, a lot of scope for expansion to foreign countries

- **Data for billion people**-The core opportunity is data and speed of data. Millennials are hugely involved in various platforms. The government push for digitisation is making data a necessity rather than privilege.
- **Smartphones**- Smartphones are becoming hugely popular. Affordable smartphones are a huge opportunity for boosting the brand.

- **Focus on customer service and MNP**-More focus on customer-based services and Mobile Number Portability can increase th inflow of new customersand persuade customers to prefer Jio over other operators.

- **Partnerships and collaborations**-Partnering with digital entrepreneurs accelerate their growth but also give them opportunity to form strategic part- nerships.

- **Focus on 3G customers also**-Now, Jio benefits 4G users only, so they have opportunity to concentrate on 3G users also to increase the number of customers.

- **Television**-Opportunities in related segments like television can be thought of. for free for 3-6 months to all their users. This resulted in millions of users using Reliance Jio and resulted in one of the best customer acquisition strategy in the history of telecom.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regulates the telecommunication sector in India. A series of suspiciously timed changes in regulations by the TRAIhave allowed the company Jio to sail towards the top. It has undermined the healthof its competitors by offering prices that many analysts argue are predatory, despitelaws meant to monitor and restrict anti-competitive activities.

They started by acquiring a small, obscure firm that had won an auction for nationalwireless spectrum.According to the spectrum licence, the firm was only permitted to provide internet service. But three years later, the government allowed that firm,by then renamed Jio, to upgrade to a "full mobility" licence and offer every kind of cellular service for a fraction of what its full-mobility licences should have cos

The TRAI came under sharp criticism from the rest of the telecom industry for allowing RIL to "test" the connectivity of its network for 253 days. The regulator also raised eyebrows for eliminating data share from its definition of what constitutes "significant market power" not long after Jio became India's largest data provider. This allowed Jio to sidestep competition laws and stricter regulatory scrutiny. Only companies that have significant market power, the TRAI wrote, could be viewed as engaging in monopolistic behaviour.

Infotel, by contrast, participated only in the country's broadband wireless auction, which offered spectrum designed for internet service. The company was not even licensed to provide cellular service.In April 2012, the TRAI recommended letting

companies with internet-only licences upgrade to unified-access licences. In February 2013, the department of telecommunications began allowing companies to do so.RIL was the first provider to take advantage of the department's decision. It wasalso, for Reliance, a money saver. The entry fee for the internet-only auction was substantially lower than the fee for the unified-services auction, and the government charged Jio a comparatively modest amount to upgrade.The national exchequer lost over Rs 20,000 crore, or approximately $4 billion, in the process.

Until October 2017, a telecom company had to pay a competitor 14 paise for every minute that their customers called someone who subscribed to the competitor's network. But Jio protested that these payments unfairly advantaged its opponents,all of whom had a larger customer base and a more developed network and, as a result, carried more incoming telephone traffic than Jio did. Incumbent operators, including Airtel and Vodafone, countered that the fees were necessary and fair, given the costs incurred to maintain their infrastructure. The TRAI sided with Jio.

In September 2016, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) summoned Jio and the country's existing telecom operators like Airtel, Vodafone, and Idea Cel-lular to meet and discuss an issue regarding interconnection between the

operators. This was a result after Jio complained to TRAI and Department of Telecom (DoT)about other operators not honoring their commercial agreements to let Jio use theirnetwork resources. The company further added that the operators are trying to sabotage its entry into the telecom scene. However, DoT dismissed the request anddirected TRAI to help settle the dispute amicably. Moreover, the Cellular Opera- tors Association of India (COAI) requested TRAI to include all the

operators in the discussion instead of the three.The incumbent operators had previously approached the country's PMO to re- iterate their stance they "are in no way obliged or in any position to entertain Jio's requests for interconnection points as they do not have either the network or the financial resources to terminate the latter's humongous volumes of potentially asym- metric voice traffic." Responding to this, Mukesh Ambani, owner of Jio, said, "Alloperators have publicly said last week that they will provide this (interconnect and MNP). So, we are waiting. These are all great companies. They have their own rep- utations to protect. I am confident they won't violate the law." Commenting about

number portability, he added, "The number belongs to the consumer. No operator can cause trouble if they want to change operators." However, on 12 September 2016, Idea Cellular agreed to allow Jio to use 196 of its interconnection access points [10].

On July 10, 2017, Reliance Jio's customer data was allegedly leaked on the website magicapk.com. The website was suspended shortly after the news of the breach broke out. [11]

Over 12 crore calls were failing between Jio and other networks due to inadequate Points of Interconnection (PoI). Each operator provided only 400-600 PoIs against the required 4000-5000. The failure was 80-90% while the allowed was only 0.5%. TRAI asked the operators to sit for a meeting together and provide the requires PoIs.

Another serious allegation levelled against Reliance is the improper means that were used to win the auction of the use of spectrum. This detailed investigation by Paranjoy Guha Thakurta, published in the EPW finds that a forged bank guarantee document was used by the winning company, Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited (IBSPL) in 2010, and was soon after acquired by Reliance.

However, when the Center for Public Interest Litigation filed a case asking questioning the manner in which Jio obtained the license; the Supreme Court did not take many of the irregularities into account. Moreover, the final CAG report too did not contain many of the issues included in the draft stage [12].

Employee unions of BSNL blamed Reliance Jio for financial woes of the telecom sector, and alleged that the government was favouring the latest entrant over other firms. The employee unions claimed that the government has not allotted spectrumfor 4G services to BSNL in order to prevent it from competing against Reliance Jio. Reliance Jio has not commented on the allegations.
All Unions and Associations of BSNL (AUAB) alleged that with its huge finan-cial muscle, Reliance Jio is offering services at 'below-cost' rates. It said that pri- vate telecom companies like Aircel, Tata Teleservices, Anil Ambani-owned Reliance Communications and Telenor have already closed their mobile service businesses. It alleged that Reliance Jio will steeply raise call and data tariffs once the entire competition is wiped out.

competition to Reliance Jio".
It also alleged that whosoever tried to act against Reliance Jio had to pay the price, including former telecom secretary J S Deepak. "JS Deepak wrote to the Trai demanding action on Reliance Jio, for adopting predatory pricing. As a result, JS Deepak was instantaneously shunted out of the DoT. . . This was a clear signal given by the Narendra Modi government, as to what would happen to any one who dares to speak against Reliance Jio," the unions alleged.

1.2 Staff Recruitment and Training

Recruitment Process

The selection procedure in Reliance Jio is completed in following three steps:

- Written test (Aptitude): It analyses the skills in topics like ratio, simple logics, comparisons, analogy etc.
- Technical written test: It analyses the knowledge of the candidate in fields of electronics and networking subjects.
- Technical and HR interview : This being the final step is based on national merit test. It tests the technical and personality skills of the candidat

Staff Training

About 10 to 20 training programs are scheduled for the employees in a year, although the organisation does not give much importance to it. Most of the training is givenon the bases of requirement of employees and organisational work schedule. The training method used in the organisation is based on conference/discussion held time to time according to the work and situations. Training given to the new recruitment in the organisation is based on the requirement that whether it is necessary or notand what is the duration.

Surveys show that most of the employees agreed that the training sessions conducted in the organisation are useful to the employees. Usually 1-2 days were takento implement the training process in the organisation because of the work demand. It has been observed by studies in this field that the organisation has to put more inputs in training and development of every employee for better growth and productivity of the organisation in an effective manner. There are gaps betweenthe training sessions organised by the company because of which trainees lose touch with training.

Recommendations By Various Studies

Responses to surveys conducted by studies in this field are given below[1]:

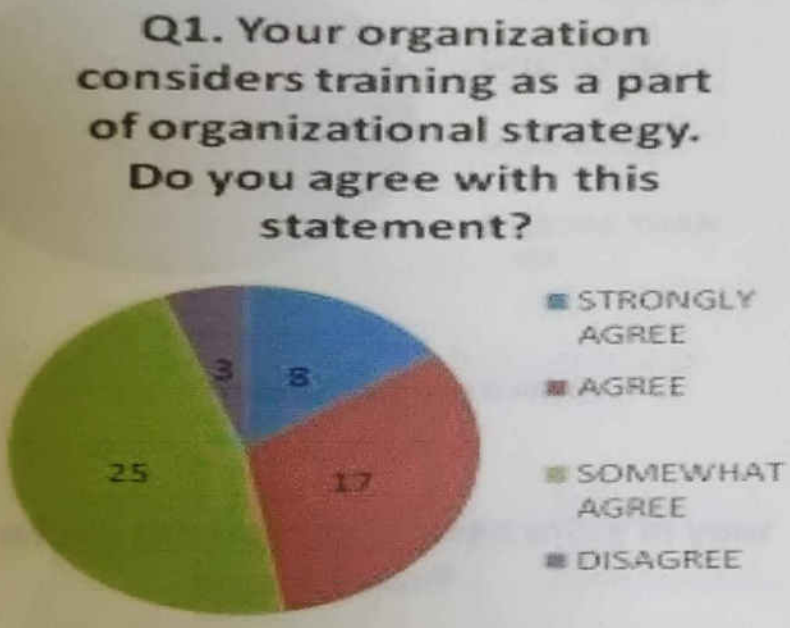


Figure 5.1: Responses in surveys

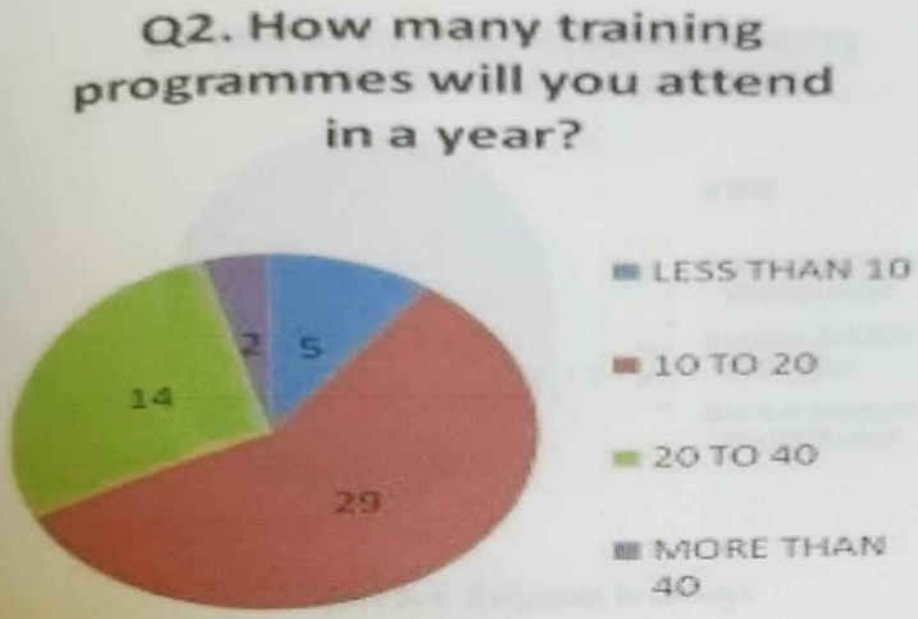


Figure 5.2: Responses in surveys

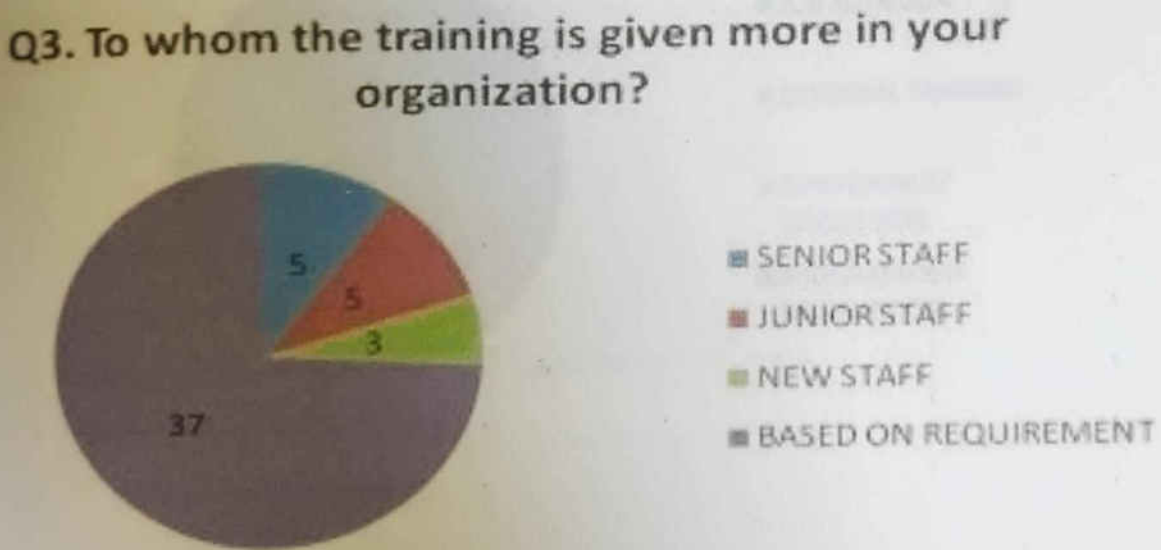


Figure 5.3: Responses in surveys

Figure 5. 4: Responses in surveys

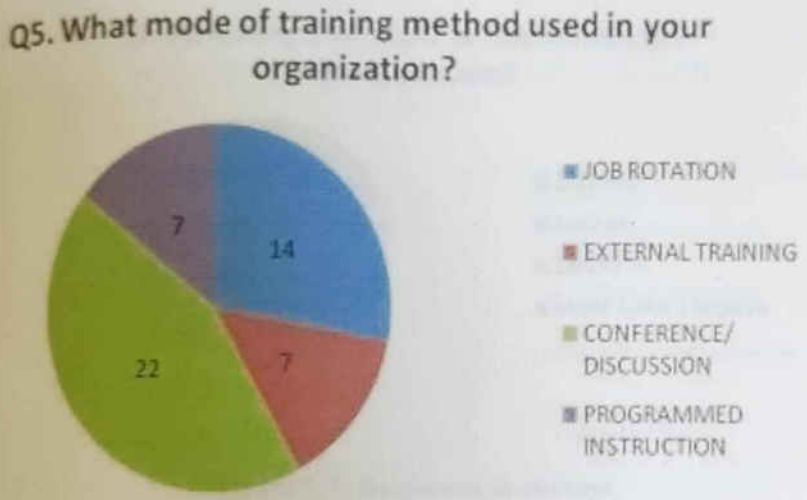


Figure 5.5: Responses in surveys

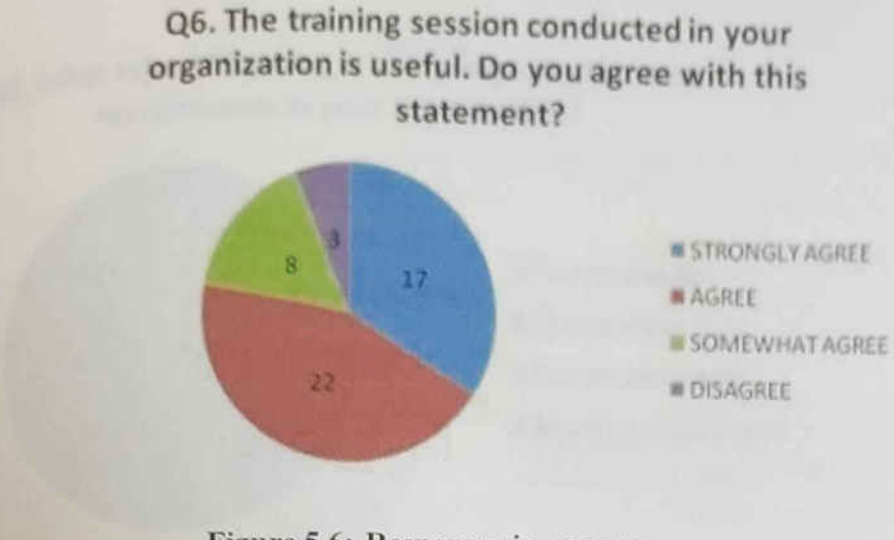


Figure 5.6: Responses in surveys

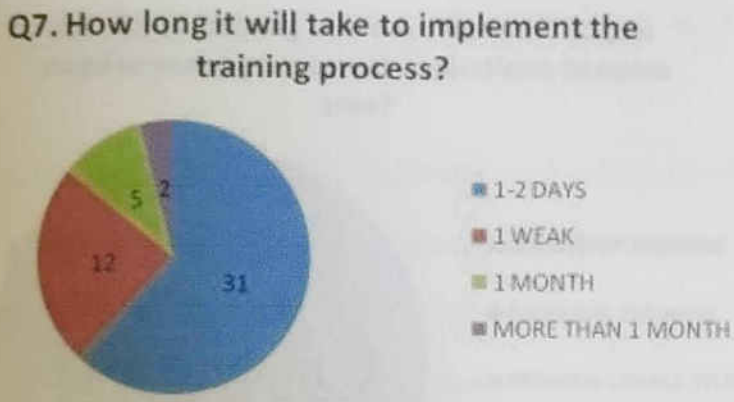
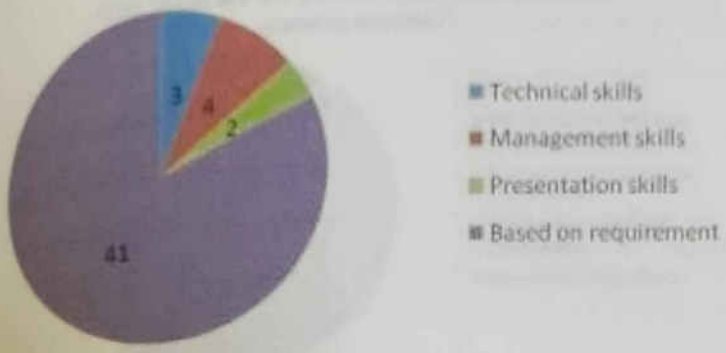


Figure 5.7: Responses in surveys

Q8. What type of training is being imparted for new recruitments in your organization?



Q9. What training and development do you need to make your career aspirations to come true?

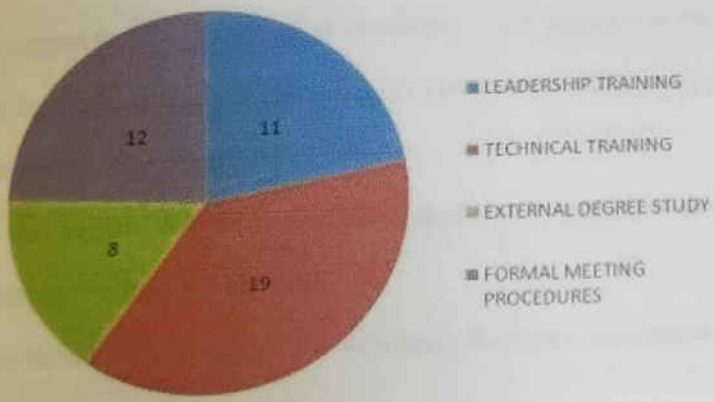


Figure5.8: Responses in surveys

Figure 5.9: Responses in surveys

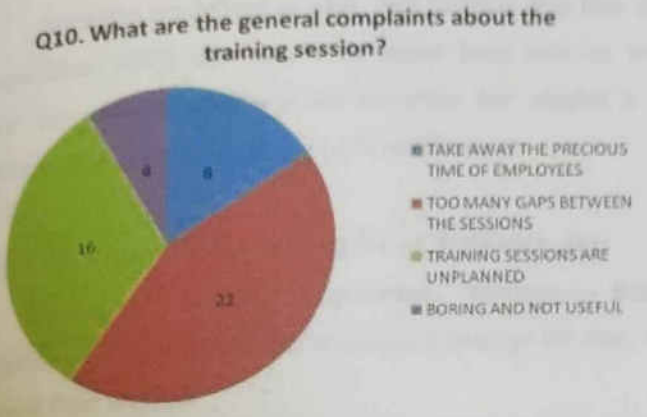


Figure 5.10: Responses in surveys Some recommendations based on these studies are:

- Studies suggest that the organization should pay much attention to the train-ing of employees based on specific departments to enrich their skills and to achieve organizational goals.
- Studies also suggest that the organization should also emphasize on out bond trainings for healthy working environment.
- Company should practice modern HR techniques during the recruitment pro-cess for selecting desired resource for the job.
- Company should give appraisals and motivate employees for achieving indi-vidual targets.

Company should enhance its Annual increment policies for Employee Sustain-ability

1.3 Strengths of Reliance Jio

Strengths are defined as what each business does best in its gamut of operations which can give it an upper hand over its competitors. They are internal attributes and resources that support a successful outcome and can be used for competitive advantage.

The following are the strengths of Reliance Jio:

- **Strongest Customer Acquisition strategy** – Reliance Jio probably has the best customer acquisition strategy till date. The brand offered their services for free for 3-6 months to all their users. This resulted in millions of users using Reliance Jio and resulted in one of the best customer acquisition strategy in the history of telecom

- **Strong backing by parent company**-Jio is a subsidiary of Reliance Indus- tries Limited which is high on its finance and can act as a backup for innovativefuture ventures. Reliance is a popular brand with a pan-Indian presence and has high trust amongst customers.

- **Innovative technology**-Jio currently uses the latest 4G LTE technology which is one of the world's best technologies for the future. This is supported by Voice over LTE which makes it scalable and supportive of 5G and 6 G technologies which are expected to be the future in wireless communication.

- **Strong customer base**-Jio boasts of a whopping 100 million subscribers in the first 170 days of its launch a record which no other provider has been able to register. This has also made Reliance Jio India's largest Internet Service Provider.

- **Market share**-First mover advantage in making data cost more affordable. Forced other operators to slash charges by winning a huge market share.

- **Brand management and advertising strategies**-The reason for the huge customer base of Reliance Jio is the brand management strategies that it has adopted. Most of the advertising campaigns are lively and are targeted at millennials which proved a winning strategy. The right promotion backed by lucrative offers and credible brand ambassadors like Shah Rukh Khan and Amitabh Bachchan have helped in building connectivity with the customers.

- **Fast and wide network**-Reliance Jio has a presence in all 22 telecom circles in India and is known to be a robust and fast network with fewer connectivity issues.

- **Multiple offerings under a single name**-Reliance Jio offers a variety of services like movies, games, shopping, chats, and messenger etc. giving the customer a lot of options to choose from.

- **LYF Smartphones**-Affordable smartphones will make the brand more pop-ular among the masses, even in rural areas and pave way for future growth. Itwould also boost the brand Reliance Jio.

1.4 Weaknesses of Reliance Jio

Weaknesses are internal attributes and resources that work against a successful outcome. It is used to refer to areas where the business or the organisation needs improvement.

1.4.1 **Late entry into the market**-Reliance Jio has made a late foray into the market which already had established players like Airtel and Vodafone who had occupied a place in the minds of the customer. It would be challenging to increase market share significantly since the competitors are strong MNC's where cash wouldn't be a barrier to keep Jio at check

1.4.2 **Activation Issues**-Reliance Jio faced numerous gestation issues owing to not being able to contain the huge volumes of customers it had acquired. On such was delays in SIM Card activation during the period that followed its launch.

1.4.3 **High dependency on data**- Reliance Jio is highly dependent on data charges since call charges are free.

1.4.4 **Pricing Controversies** - Reliance Jio was criticised for having lowered its prices beyond what was ethical to penetrate into the market and this stirred allegations like corruption and money laundering against them.

1.4.5 **Too many freebies**-Reliance Jio currently offers many services for free and this was one reason for share increase in sales. However, the company may not be able to afford all of them in the long run which may affect the business negatively.

- **Poor data connection**-The data connection is many times poor from Re- liance Jio and the range is less, causing slower loading speeds in selected re- gions. **The ad campaign of Reliance Jio showing the PM was controversial**- Jio used the photograph of the Prime Minister in their full page advertise- ments contravening the 'prior permission' stipulated under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act of 1950, which bars use of Prime Minister's name and picture for commercial use. They have apologised for their "inadvertent mistake"

- **Issues in calls**- There were several issues with calls from and to jio simsand lyf smartphones. This had influenced customers to consider other service providers as more reliable.

- **Will not support 3G**- 3G was in common use during the launch of Reliance Jio. It did not support 3G. Up next the company is expected to launch the Jio DTH services with Jio GigaFiber. Reliance Jio is offering a special Jio GigaTV box with its broadband service, whichis expected to its next unannounced service. The company will roll out its DTH services once the GigaFiber is fully connected across all the homes. The company aims to power up more than 50 million users in its first leg.

Jio GigaTV

Reliance Jio will offer its Jio GigaTV with the Jio Suite when the broadband services are offered. The platform will use the bandwidth from its fibre network to offer TV channels which offer 4K support, video calling and added other services. The GigaTV set-top box will support voice commands with access to 600 TV channels, free collection of movies and millions of songs.

Promotional Strategy

Jio had appointed 50 customer acquisition and relationship managers who are hiring teams to target to sign up 1 million users each in the first two months. Mukesh Ambani thought "globally consumers pay for either calls and texts, or data- they do not pay for both" Based on this promotional strategies adopted by Jio are given below:

- With every Reliance Jio sim, regardless of the package, the following are absolutely free:

1. Unlimited free voice calling to any other network, any other number (local and STD)
2. No roaming charges, same price is applicable all over India
3. Jio applications will provide Internet surfing, music, movies, programs free of cost.

- Jio targets customers ranging from high end to mid and low range segments by offering all services at reasonable prices
- LYF smartphones are priced between Rs. 4000 to Rs.19000 which provides maximum off take, therefore helping JIO derive high returns
- If you buy a monthly plan worth Rs. 500 or more, you will get the following

additional benefits:

- Unlimited SMS (STD and local)
- High speed 4G internet- unlimited at night
- If you have a student registered SIM ID, you will receive 25% extra data usage

	S	M	M	L	XL	XXL	XXXL
JIO TARIFFS	Rs 149	Rs 499	Rs 999	Rs 1499	Rs 2499	Rs 3999	Rs 4999
FREE VOICE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4G DATA	0.3GB	4GB + Unlimited 4G at Night	10GB + Unlimited 4G at Night	20GB + Unlimited 4G at Night	35GB + Unlimited 4G at Night	60GB + Unlimited 4G at Night	75GB + Unlimited 4G at Night
Jio Apps Subscriptions worth Rs 1,250	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unlimited SMS	100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WiFi Unlimited Hotspots	-	8GB	20GB	40GB	70GB	120GB	150GB
Validity of Pack (Days)	28	28	28	28	28	28	28

Figure 8.1: Rates of Reliance Jio data pack

91 mobiles	Jio
Cost	Rs 499
4G data	4GB
Validity	28 Days
Other benefits	Unlimited voice calls + free SMS + Unlimited night data
Cost	Rs 999
4G data	10GB
Validity	28 Days
Other benefits	Unlimited voice calls + free SMS + Unlimited night data
Cost	Rs 1,499
4G data	20GB
Validity	28 Days
Other benefits	Unlimited voice calls + free SMS + Unlimited night data
Cost	Rs 2,499
4G data	35GB
Validity	28 Days
Other benefits	Unlimited voice calls + free SMS + Unlimited night data
Cost	Rs 3,999
4G data	60GB
validity	28 Days
Other benefits	Unlimited voice calls + free SMS + Unlimited night data
Cost	Rs 4999
4G data	75GB
Validity	28 Days
Other benefits	Unlimited voice calls + free SMS + Unlimited night data

Figure 8.2: Comparison of Jio services with other competitor

	2019-20	2020-21
SALE	1,00,000	1,50,000
Recharge	20,000	30,000
expenses	10,000	25,000
Total balance	1,40,000	1,55,000
performance	Good	Strong

1.5 Impact of Jio launch

Over a very short span of time, Reliance Jio became a phenomenon in India. Re- liance's shares, having languished for several years, took off in early 2017 after it said Jio would emerge from its trial period and begin charging for service. The shares have almost doubled since then

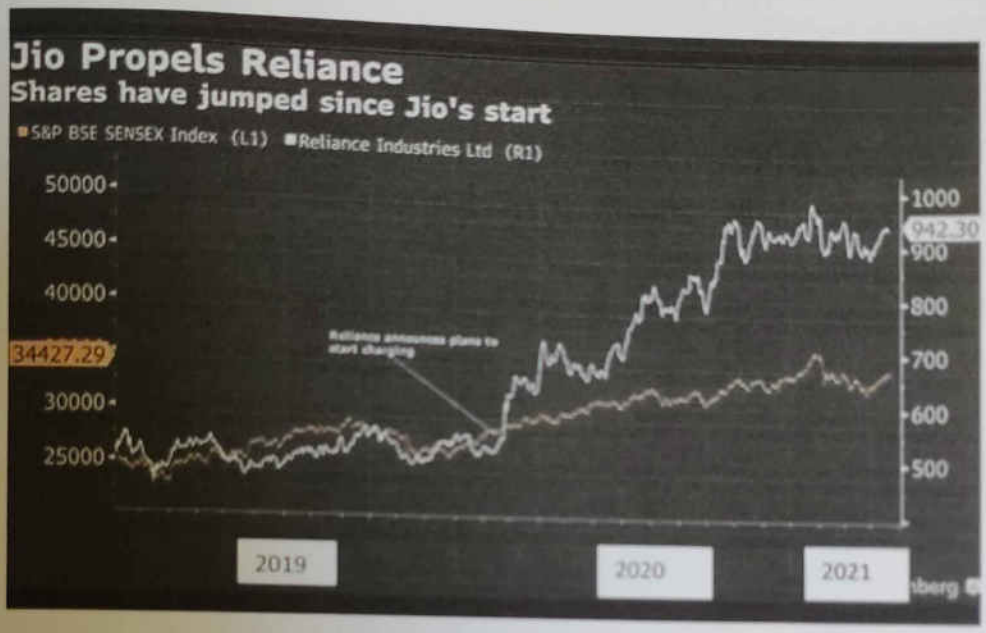


Figure 9.1: Reliance's shares have have almost doubled since early 2021.

A price war arose between telecommunication operators and people were able to access services at very cheap rates. The impacts of the Jio launch are described below.

CHAPTER 3

Government policies

1.1 Digital India

Digital India is an amalgamation of various projects, aimed at increasing connec- tivity in the country. Promoted by government officials as an attempt to bridge the divide between "digital haves and have-nots," the initiative has been pitched as an ambitious modernising measure. According to the Digital India website, its various projects are all unified by a three-part vision: making online infrastructure available to every Indian, providing government services on demand and the "digital empowerment of citizens."

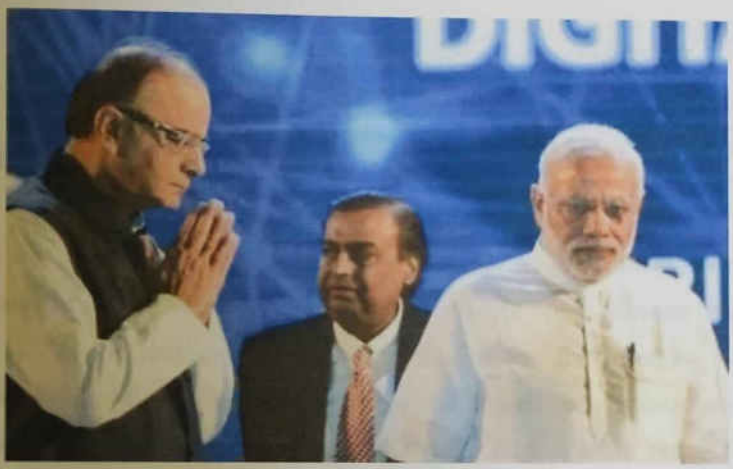


Figure 10.1: Mukesh Ambani at the launch of Digital India Week

During the launch of the government's Digital India initiative, Ambani promised to partner with the government and invest over Rs 250,000 crore, or $39.29 billion,in its projects. He pledged to lay out a next-generation wireless network across all

Indian states, create a nationwide cellular distribution network involving 150,000 retailers, encourage phone manufacturers to set up shop in the country, and help small start-ups. When Jio formally launched over a year later, Indians woke up to front-page advertisements for the company in the Times of India and the Hindustan Times that featured a large image of Narendra Modi below the Jio logo. "Jio is dedicated to realising our Prime Minister's Digital India vision for 1.2 billion Indians," it read. In almost every public statement about the company, Ambani has continued to reference Digital India, claim credit for the country's growing internet usage and promise even bigger gains.

1.2 PM Modi on Jio Ad Campaign

A day after the Reliance Jio launch, full-page advertisements were printed on the first page of many national dailys in India, featuring Prime Minister Narendra Modi (Fig. 11.1). "In the journey of time, there come a few life changing moments. Our honourable Prime Minister's inspiring vision of a Digital India is one such movement. Jio is dedicated to realising our Prime Minister's Digital India vision for 1.2 billion Indians. Jio Digital Life will give the power of data to each Indian, to fulfil every dream and collectively take India to the global digital leadership. read a paragraph of text just below the image of Modi in dark blue jacket, which is incidentally the same colour as Jio's logo. Opposition leaders and many other hitout at the Prime Minister, some calling him a "stooge" of the richest man in India.

Figure 11.1: The Modi-Reliance Jio advertisement in newspapers

Later on the day, a ninety-second clip also featuring the PM was released on television and other platforms. The final portion of the video links Reliance Jio's aims specifically with Digital India, and talks of how the service will connect India's 1.2 billion people with free voice calls. The ad campaign was accused to be a clever play, endorsing the product as a blessing to the nation.

A debate rose online and otherwise on the legality of using the PM on a private product campaign. According to the National Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) 1950 - No person shall, except in such cases and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government use, or continue to use, for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession, or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, any name or emblem specified in the Schedule or, any colourable imitation thereof without the previous permission of the Central Government or of such officer of Government as may be authorised in this behalf by the Central Government. This law suggests that written permission is required. In December 2016, the information and broadcasting minister, Rajyavardhan Singh

Rathore, told the parliament in a written reply that the government was aware that RIL had used Modi's image, but that it had not granted the company permission to do so. In March 2017, RIL apologised for putting the prime minister's face in its ads. In an editorial, the Economic and Political Weekly suggested that beyond legality, "the question to be asked is why it suits both—Reliance and Modi—to be seen as sharing a vision and what implications that has for RJIO's future

Ventures, Collaborationsand Future Projects

Jio is a company which has launched and continues to launch new ventures everytime into the market and be in the nascence of the market and thus extract the initial boom of consumer response at the most all the time. This chapter deals the present running projects, services, collaborations and future projects to be launched.

1.3 JIO Apps

A mobile app or mobile application is a computer program or software application

designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone/tablet or watch. Apps were originally intended for productivity assistance such as Email, calendar, and contact databases, but the public demand for apps caused rapid expansion into other areas such as mobile games, factory automation, GPS and location-based services, order- tracking, and ticket purchases, so that there are now millions of apps available. Apps are generally downloaded from application distribution platforms which are operated by the owner of the mobile operating system, such as the App Store (iOS)or Google Play Store. Some apps are free, and others have a price, with the profit being split between the application's creator and the distribution platform.

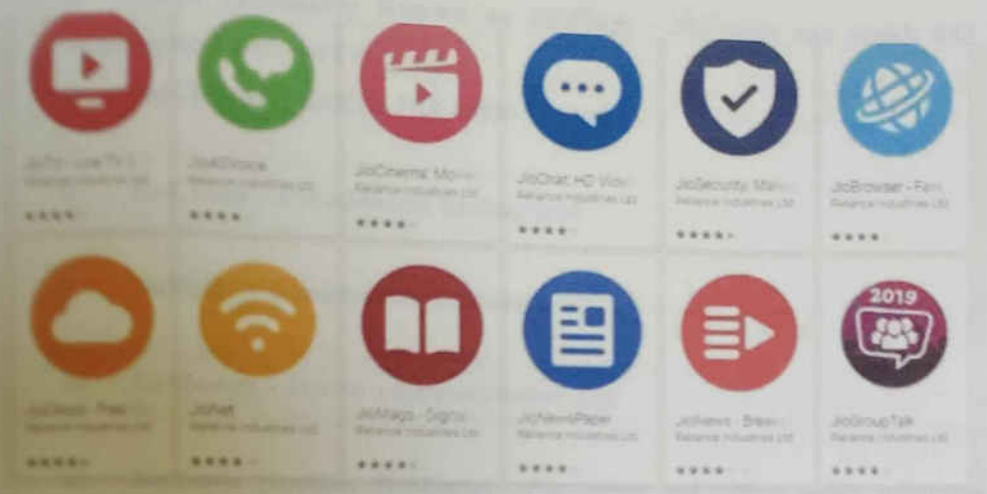


Figure 12.1: JIO apps

1.4 Apps owned by JIO

In May 2016, Jio launched a bundle of multimedia apps on Google Play as part of its upcoming 4G services. Many apps were launched late too. While the apps are available to download for everyone, a user will require a Jio SIM card to use them. Additionally, most of the apps are in the beta phase. Notable apps include:

1. **JioChat** - instant messaging app.
2. **JioXpressNews** - e-news app.
3. **JioNewsPaper** - News paper app.
4. **JioNet** - App connecting to Jio wifi.
5. **JioHealth Hub** - Free accssto tests, doctors and reports.

6. **JioTv (Formerly Known as JioPlay)** - Jio users can watch 642 Tv channelsfree with JioTv.
7. **JioCinema** - Online HD video library.
8. **JioCloud** - Cloud-based backup tool.
9. **JioMags** - E-reader for magazines.
10. **JioMoney** - Online payments/wallet app.
11. **JioSaavn (earlier, JioMusic)** - For online and offline music streaming in English and Indian languages.
12. **JioSecurity** - Security app.
13. **Jio4GVoice (earlier, JioJoin)** - VoLTE phone simulator
14. **MyJio** - Manage Jio account and digital services associated with it.

1.5 Jiophone

On 21 July 2017, Jio introduced its first affordable 4G feature phone, powered by KaiOS, named as JioPhone. The price announced for it is Rs. 0 with a security deposit of Rs. 1500 which can be withdrawn back by the user by returning the JioPhone at Jio stores only after three years. This phone was released for beta users on 15 August 2017 and pre-booking for regular users started on 24 August 2017.

JioPhone 2: A second model with a QWERTY keyboard, as well as Facebook, WhatsApp and YouTube applications, was released in July 2018 for Rs:2,999.

The company launched its 4G broadband services throughout India in September 2016. It was slated to release in December 2015 after some reports said that the company was waiting to receive final permits from the government. Jio offers fourth- generation (4G) data and voice services, along with peripheral services like instant messaging and streaming movies and music.

1. Market shares of other major players in the industry, such as Airtel, Vodafone and Idea fell abruptly. They were forced to re-think and reduce their tariffs. Cost of data cut down to less than Rs. 15/GB from at least Rs. 250/GB.

2. Bharti Airtel, Vodafone and Idea Cellular petitioned a plea to TRAI regarding the tariff rates set by Jio. TRAI dismissed the motion.

3. The state-run telecom operator, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) also cut down their rates in an unprecedented move. They also started to use theirunderutilised 7 lakh kilometres of fibre network and reduced internet usage charges

4. As the rivals were forced to lower their prices, the industry-wide monthly average revenue per user (ARPU) fell by roughly a third. This had a negative effect on the revenue of the sector. In March 2017, TRAI reported that the turnover from the telecom industry (including the fixed segment) had fallen by INR 100 billion between June 2016 and March 2017 (Fig 9.3).

5. Jio's explosive growth did not have a negligible impact on the overall take-up rates of existing companies, although new subscriptions for 3G and 4G services slowed down somewhat. Large operators continued to expand their bases with roughly the same pace, while the smaller providers saw a slight downturn. Thetrend suggests that many of Jio's subscribers had signed up to their services alongside plans with other providers to capitalize on the free services while they were available.

6. To keep up with the competition, mergers and consolidations took place among players. The major shareholders reduced from about twelve into three large private players — Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel and Vodafone Idea — accountingfor more than 90% of revenue and 80% of spectrum holding

CHAPTER 4

1.1 Jio Enterprise Services

Reliance Jio up next will enter the enterprise server market. The pilot launch has already happened,and the company will officially launch it by next year. Reliance Jio will offer enterprise services for small and medium-sized businesses. Among the top upcoming Reliance Jio services in 2019, the enterprise services will include unified communications, cloud services, managed video conferencing, cybersecurity and more. Reliance Jio has tied up with a number of content companies to boost its content offerings. Reliance Jio is already a partner Star India for cricket, Zee for TV channels and AltBalaji and Eros for the web series and online entertainment content. With Jio GigaFiber on the way, we hope to see more content on Jio's radar. The companyalso tied up with online music streaming major Saavn to launch of JioSaavn .Jio users will soon get free access to Disney Classics and Pixar animation. You can also watch free movies from Marvel and Star Wars with a host of international films as well as locally created content with Jio in 2019.

1.2 Jio VoWi-Fi service

Reliance Jio will launch its voice over Wi-Fi (VoWi-Fi) service in 2019. The trails are on and will start with Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, and Telangana. Among the top upcoming Reliance Jio services in 2019, the Reliance Jio VoWi-Fi isin the first list. It will offer Wi-Fi calling to help users stay connected even without any cellular signal. BSNL already offers VoWi-Fi in select circles.

Reliance Jio will soon launch its much-touted Jio Smart Home with Jio GigaFiber and GigaTV services . The company will bring a complete connected home plat- form to offer services connecting smart speakers, Wi-Fi extenders, smart plugs, door sensors, TV cameras, audio/ video dongles, smart locks and various connected cam- eras. Jio Smart Home platform will allow you to connect all your smart devices and control nearly every appliance at your home from an application.

Conclusion

Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited, known as Jio, is an Indian mobile network oper- ator. Owned by Reliance Industries and headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, itoperates a national LTE network with coverage across all 22 telecom circles. Jiodoesnot offer 2G or 3G service, and instead uses voice over LTE to provide voiceservice on its network. The launch of Reliance Jio has caused a revolution in thetelecom industry. Now, Jio claims to be the world's largest data network, based onmobile data consumption.

In this project, a complete analysis of the upcoming of Jio and its sudden success story was looked into. The organizational structure, planning and marketing strategy, staffing and recruitment, SWOT analysis, PEST analysis, promotional strategy, the impact of coming of Jio, Government policies, controversies surrounding Reliance JIO, its ventures and collaborations and future projects were discussed in detail. In this process efforts were made to bring in data and informations from various researches and studies conducted in these fields. The management principles adopted by the company were also analysed and studied in this project.

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A PROJECT REPORT

ON

"To Study on Ratio Analysis with Reference to The Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd"

Submitted to

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

For The Partial Fulfilment of Master Degree

In

Commerce

Under the Faculty of Commerce and Management

By

Miss. Shirisha Vyankatesh Parkipandla

Under the Guidance of

PROF. DR. SHIVANAND BABURAO BHANJE

M.com, M.C.A., M.Phil, B.Ed, Ph.D

Professor

Head Department of Commerce.

A.R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur

June 2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled "Ratio Analysis" has been prepared by Miss. Shirisha Vyankatesh Parkipandla. It is the original work and not previously submitted to any other institution or university. It is submitted to A. R. Burla Mahila Varishatha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur forthe partial fulfillment for the award of degree of Master of Commerce (M.Com.) in 2022. She has successfully completed this project under my supervision.

Project Guide **Dr. Shivanand Baburao Bhanje** **Head, Department of Commerce, A. R. Burla Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Solapur**	A. R. Burla Mahila Mahavidyalaya ARBM Solapur	**Principal** **A. R. Burla Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Solapur**

Seal

Date: 5/08/2022
Place: Solapur

Ref : SJSB/P&A/2022-23/ 4765 Date : 03/08/2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Miss. Shririsha Vyankatesh Parkipandla,** a bonafide Student of **Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar, Solapur University, Solapur** has successfully completed her Intership Programme on the topic of **"A study on Ratio Analysis" of Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.**

She has submitted her report to us for reference. The observations and study made in the report was with reference to our Annual Financial Report and the conclusions & findings made in the report are purely dependent on our Annual Financial Report and have not yet been validated by the bank.

During the period of training we found her sincere and hardworking.

For Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.,

SOLAPUR JANATA SAH. BANK LTD. * SOLAPUR. *

Milind P. Kulkarni
Senior Officer

DECLARATION

I the undersigned hereby declare that the project entitled **"To Study on Ratio Analysis with reference to the Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd"** is prepared by me. It is genuine and original work. It is submitted to A. R. Burala Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur affiliated to Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award degree of Master of Commerce (M. Com.) in 2022. The project work has not been submitted to any institution or university for any degree or diploma.

S.V. Parkipandla

Miss. Shirisha Vyankatesh Parkipandla

Research Student

Place: Solapur

Date: 5.08.22

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely express my gratitude to college for granting me permission to undergo my project training. Thanks to our esteemed Principal of the college for his wonderful motivation. I express my thanks to my project guide **Mr. Dr. Shivanand Bhanje** for his incessant support and valuable guidance. I also thanks to the institution or industry for their valuable information for the fulfillment of the research project.

S.V. Parkipandla

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Place: Solapur

Date: 5.08.22

PRN NO : 2017032500181362

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CHAPTER NO. 1 INTRODUCTION TO STUDY

Introduction Of the Study

Ratio Analysis is the process of identifying the financial strength and weaknesses of the enterprises by logically establishing relationship between the items of balance sheet or income statement or both and interpreting the results their order to desire meaningful conclusion. A ratio can be computed from any pair of numbers. Given the large quantity of variables included in financial statements, a very long list of meaningful ratios can be derived. A standard list of ratios or standard computation of them does not exist. The following ratio presentation includes ratios that are most often used when evaluating the credit of a customer. Ratio analysis becomes a very personal or company driven procedure. Analysts are drawn to and use the ones they are comfortable with and understand.

This study deals with the assessment of financial performance "Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd." The subject matter of the study is financial analysis of the published of financial statements of bank for 2 years. Ratio analysis is a widely used tool of financial analysis. It is defined as the systematic use of ratio to interpret the financial statement so that strength and weakness of a firm as well as its historical performance and current financial condition can be determined for the purpose ofinvestment. Ratio analysis is carried out with help of financial information of the company, using this information we calculate various ratios and make graphs and know the company profit/loss, growth/decline, etc. On the company could make its further strategy to improve or make healthier organization. We were given an extensive training in the working of "Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd." Organization during the span of the training, I realized the discipline and immense desire to excel as the experienced individual working in this organization have done. Analysis of financial statement is very useful in assessing corporate excellence, judging credit worthiness, valuing equity shares, forecasting bond ratings, predicting bankruptcy and assessing market risk. Hence this study on financial statement is carried on bring out managerial efficiency and strengths both for productions as well as sales in chosen field.

Objectives Of the Study

- To study mobilization of saving
- To evaluate the performance of the co-operative bank in rural and urban development.
- To review the overall efficiency of the organization.
- To analyze income statement and balance sheet of credit society.
- To study the different ratio suitable to the organization.
- To know the profitability position of the organization.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is based on the accounting information of the "**SOLAPUR JANATA SAHAKARI BANK LTD**" The study covers the period from 2018 to 2020 for analyzing financial statement such as income statement & balance-sheet. This study aims analyzing the overall performance of the company by using various financial tools.

Helpful In Decision Making

All our finance statement is made for providing information. When we calculated different ratio in ratio analysis, at the same time, we get information. I can explain with it with simple example. Suppose, we calculated our interest coverage ratio which is 10 times but our competitor company's interest coverage ratio is 15 Times. It means capacity of the perfect of our competitor company is more than us. By seeing this we, can takedecision for increasing our profitability.

Helpful in Financial Forecasting& Planning

Every year firm calculates lots of accounting ratio. When it makes trend of these entire ratio, can get useful information for our future forecasting &planning. From this trend, firm known that we are decreasing the days for collection money from our debtors. With this information, we can make two plans .one is effective use of money which we are getting from our debtors faster and second, we can also check the behavior of our debtors by comparing this with sales trend. Like this, there are lots of ratios which are useful for better planning.

Helpful In Communications

Ratio analysis are more important form communication point of view. Suppose, we have to appoint new sales agents for our company. At that time, we can communicate them by using our company sales and profit related ratio, there is no need of hi-tech for understanding the meaning of any specific ratio.

Helpful in Co-ordination

No company has all the strength points, company's financial result shows some points & some weak point. Ratio analysis can create co-ordination between strength points and weak points.

Help in Control

Ratio analysis can also use for controlling our business. we can easily create the standard of each financial item of our balance sheet & profit account . on this basis ,we can also calculate standard ratio .By comparing standard ratio with actual accounting ratio ;we can find variance .these variance may be favorable & unfavorable . On this basis we can control our business point of view.

Research Methodology

The data needed for the study has been collected from the statements of 'Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd' for a period of 2 years i.e., for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.This study is based on both the data primary data as well as secondary data.

(a) Primary Data: -

It involves the data collected with help of actual visits to the bank and interview of related authority.

The primary data that which is collected fresh or first-hand information and for first time which is original in nature. There are the various methods of collecting primary data.

- Observation method.
- Interview method.
- Questionnaires

(i) Observation Method: -

In observation method the information is sought by way of investigator's own direct observation without asking from the respondent. The main advantage of this method is that itis free from subjective business, as it is free from respondent's willingness.

(ii) Interview Method: -

Primary data may be collected either through personal interviews or through telephonic interviews:

In the personal interviews the interviewer asks questions generally in a face-to-face contact. Through interview method more and reliable information may be obtained.

In telephonic interviews contact is made with the respondents through telephone.

(iii) Questionnaires method: -

Questionnaires can be classified as both, quantitative and qualitative method depending on the nature of questions. Specifically, answers obtained through closed-ended questions with multiple choice answer options are analyzed using quantitative methods and they may involve pie-charts, bar-charts and percentages. Answers obtained to open-ended questionnaires questions are analyzed using qualitative methods and they involve discussions and critical analyses without use of numbers and calculations.

Secondary Data

The readymade collected data is known as Secondary data. It is second hand collected data. This data is collected company accounts, reference books, internet, etc. annual reports, other financial statements of the organization published Data, unpublished Data

CHAPTER NO. 2 BANK PROFILE

2. INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATION

Co-Operative banks came into existence in the year 1960. Co-Operation is a word is derived from Latin word "Co-Operari" „co" means together and „operari" means working other is the meaning of Co-Operation for the prosperityof everybody. One for all and all for one is the hidden fact of success behind this co-operation.

Though Co-Operative movement was started, in 1844 in India it started from 1904 with unlimited responsibilities. In 1918 this act was undertaken by state government and in the year 1925 Mumbai Government passed independent Co-Operative act.

Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank was established on 23 April 1966, under the Maharashtra State Co-Operative Society Act 1960. Bank has always kept the goalof helping economically weaker sections and carved a place as bank of masses and not only for classes.

SJSB is making steady progress and the shareholders, customers, and well-wishers are integral part of this progress. Their involvement and contribution is immense. Today the bank has wide network of 34 branches and also 2 commencing branches in Maharashtra. All this progress has led towards RBI including the bankin second schedule from 1 June 2002.

SJSB is currently functional as schedule co-operative bank. As a result, bank

is accepting deposits from government and semi government organizations. SJSB bank has in progress to implementation of core banking Technology. This results to prompt and accurate service to customers through any branch banking facility.

Introduction to the Industry

Profile of the bank

Name of the bank	Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd
Address	"Gaganbharari" Shivsmarak Sankul, Goldfinch Peth, Solapur 413 007
Telephone/Fax no	**0217 274 1122**
E-mail address	**Info@sjsbbank.com**
Date of establishment	23 April 1966
Registration no. & date	SUR/ BNK/ 119, 28/02/1966
RBI License no. & date	M.H.459/P dated 19-04-1986
Area of operation	Entire state of Maharashtra
Number of branches + Head Office	Total branches 41+1
Name of Chairman	Shri. Kishor A. Deshpande

Brief History of the Bank

Samarth Sahakari Bank was established in 1996 & in a short span of time the Bank grow into a successful entity winning people's trust. The Bank has a Business mix of about 1800 crore & more than 5 thousand shareholders are its member. In the last financial year, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 10 crores.

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared & presented in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India the bank has prepared these financial statements to complete in all material respects with the accounting statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) to the extent applicable & applicable statutory provisions under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 & Maharashtra State Co-Operative Societies Act, 1960, the Maharashtra State Co-Operative Societies Rules, 1961 circulars & guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time & current practices prevalent in the Co-Operative Banking Sector in India.

The Accounting policies adopted in the current year are consistent with those of previous year are consistent with those of previous year.

Associates of the Bank

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sr. No.	Name	
1	Shri. Kishor A. Deshpande	Chairman
2	Shri. Varadraj R. Bhang	Vice-Chairman
3	Shri. Sadashiv D. Date	Director
4	Shri. Gajanan R. Dharane	Director
5.	Shri. Mukund S. Devkar	Director
6.	Shri. Maheshkumar M. Andeli	Director
7.	Shri. Sanajy S. Chabukswar	Director
8.	Shri. Mukund S. Kulkarni	Director
9.	Shri. Bhupati S. Samleti	Director
10.	Dr. Suhasini Y. Shaha	Director
11.	Adv.Pradeepsing M. Rajput	Director
12.	Shri. Ashok N. Sarvade	Director
13.	CA. Suhas G. Shirgondekar	Director
14.	Shri. Nitin M. Kotecha	Director
15.	Shri. Pramod D. Butada	Director
16.	Shri. Prabhakar Bhalchandra Vaiikar	Chief Executive Officer

SOCIAL COMITTMENTS AND ACHIVEMENT

SJSB has from inception committed itself to the social cause. They also provide financial support to the victims who has engulfed in flood, earthquake etc.

The bank achieved the special place i.e. scheduled bank in year 2002 in the sector of banking. They also achieved their main target 1660 core in 2011.

MISSION AND VISION

Mission:

To ensure anywhere and anytime banking for the customer with latest state-of-art technology and by developing effective customer centric relationship and to emerge as a world class services provider through efficient utilization of Human Resources and product innovation. To establish a high quality, customer centric, service driven, private Indian Bank catering to the „Future Businesses of India"

Vision:

To put the bank on a higher growth path by building a strong customer-based through Talent Management, induction of State-of- the-art. Technology and through structure re-organization. To be the
„Finest Quality Bank in India" by 2020.

AREA OF OPERATION:

Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd. Is operating in 7 districts of Maharashtra i.e., Solapur, Osmanabad, Latur, Mumbai, Pune, Nanded and Beed etc. But in Solapur city and district the Navi Peth branch is main operating area of Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank.

Bank provides the special facilities to customer are as follows: -

- Bank provides loans and advances to the needy people, businessman,industrialist and merchants.
- Education loans are provided for the students of B.E, B. Tech, MBA,MCA, etc.
- Housing finance is provided.
- Money transfers (DD/MT/TT).
- RTGS/NEFT (electronic transfer).
- Gold loans are also provided.
- Safe deposited, lockers, ATM.

BACKGROUND AND INSPECTION

It is noticed that the profit of the bank is increasing every year due to the investment of customers the bank Background and inception of the company Established on 23 April 1966, Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd. Solapur is today reckoned as one of the top notch & leading amongst the Urban Co- operative banks operating in the region of Western Maharashtra & Marathwada.In the five decades of its existence, the performance of bank has been prototypical in terms of growth in deposits, advance & overall operational preeminent. The bank epitomizes the traditional values and combines these with its financial acumen, innovating products and unique customer service. The success of the bank lies in increasingly promoting saving at the grass root levelsand channelizing it to meet the needs of low and middle-income segments of society involved in lowly craft trade and commerce as well as, providing succour to the salaried middle class who was hitherto denied access to institutional finance. Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank is among the few Urban Banks who have devised need-based loan schemes, keeping in view every imaginable need of an individual borrower to the large industrial/commercial enterprise.

Important Statistical Information

- Bank has to Deposit additional amount of money in the head office
- Bank has to get profit through the deposit interest
- To get profit through loan interest
- Concern for the people; commitment to social development
- Ethics and justice to customers
- Offer best quality services
- Technological upgradation and advancement

Current Deposit Schemes

Current bank account is opened by businessmen who have a higher number of regular transactions with the bank. It includes deposits, withdrawals and contra transactions. It is also known as Demand Deposit Account. In Current account; amount can be deposited and withdrawn at any time. It is also suitable for making payments to creditors by using cheques. Cheque received from customers can be deposited in this account for collection

Features & Benefits:

- Customer can deposit or withdraw the amount as many times required. Minimum Balance to be maintained Rs. 2,000/- in the account.
- Any Branch Banking Facility throughout all Branches of the Bank for operations in Current Accounts

Saving Deposit Schemes

The balance in the account earns an interest of 4% p.a. calculated every month on daily product basis but paid once every 6 months, via in September and March every year. The account also has nomination facility. Our savings account can be operated through a cheque book or through RuPay ATM card anywhere across India in any of the RuPay enabled ATMs Savings account offered by our bank is ideal for any customer who wishes to save regularly as well as have the benefit of easy liquidity and access to the funds in the account in times of emergency of exigencies. Savings account holders can enjoy additional benefits such as Electronic Funds Transfer Facility (vide NEFT & RTGS).

Features & Benefits:

- Individual can open account with Minimum Rs. 500/- with no ceiling for the maximum
- Individual Deposit/ Joint Deposit / Deposit in the name of Minors with guardian can be made.
- Open a Savings Bank Account with us and avail Cheque Book facility (minimum Rs.1000/-balance required).
- Free Passbook Facility.
- Any Branch Banking.
- Nomination facility.
- Benefits of Adhar Based Payment System.

Fixed Deposit Schemes

Money invested under this plan provide fixed monthly income by way of interest to the deposit for a specified period leaving the amount intact.

Deposit Schemes

- Short Term Deposit
- Dam Duppat Deposit
- Cumulative Deposit

Recurring Deposit

The advantage in opening a Recurring Deposit Account that the depositor would be able to save certain sums in fixed monthly installments' so that depositor would be able to meet an anticipated liability / obligation after the end of a specified period.

Recurring Deposit Schemes

- Lakshadeesh Recurring Deposit
- Samrudh Laxmi Recurring Deposit

Future Prospects

The rapid changes that the banking sector in India has experiencedare indicative of the future of banking in India.

The future of Indian banking sector is tied in with the future of banking technology.

- **Machine Learning**
- **Artificial Intelligence**
- **Personalized Service**
- **Security**
- **Blockchain Technology**

CHAPTER NO. 3 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

3. Theoretical Background

The theoretical framework contains the theoretical aspect of techniques or analysis. Such as for instance meaning of financial statements analysis their objectives techniques of financial statements analysis usefulness &meaning of financial statement analysis, type's purposes & it's limitations of financialstatement analysis. This part of the study gives brief explanation of each and every aspect of financial statements analysis. We use the term ratio in relation to financial statement analysis. It may properly mean, "Accounting ratio" or "financial ratio". Accounting ratios show an inter-relationship which existsamong various figures shown in the financial statements.

Definition of Ratio

"Ratio can be defined as numerical or an arithmetical relationship between two figures." It is expressed when one figure is divided by the other.

E.g.: if 4000 is divided by 10000, the ratio can be expressed as 0.4 or 2.5 or40%.

Ratio Analysis

The financial analysis always needs certain yardsticks to evaluate the efficiency and performance of any business unit. The one of the most frequently used yardsticks is ratio analysis. Ratio analysis involves the use of various methods for calculating and interpretation financial ratios to assets the performance and status of the business unit. It's a tool of financial analysis, which studies the numerical or quantitative relationship between two variables.

Definition

"Single most important techniques of financial analysis in which quantities are converted into ratios for meaningful comparisons, with pastratios and ratios of other firms in the same or different industries, is called as ratio analysis". Ratio analysis determines trends and exposes strengths or weaknesses of a firm.

Significance / Advantages of Ratio Analysis

- Ratio Analysis reflects the working efficiency of a concern.
- Ratio Analysis facilitates comparison between on firm and another firm in the same industry over a number of years to ascertain profitability since; ratio analysis reflects the financial health of a concern; bank, insurance and other financial institutions rely on them while judging loan application and in taking vital investment decisions.
- Ratio Analysis helps in establishing trend since the results are analyzed over s number of years. Trends analysis is fruitful in preparing plans for the future.
- Ratio Analysis is helpful in forecasting likely events in future.
- Investment debt facilitates the accounting information to be summarized and simplified in a concise and concrete form which is comprehensible to the user.
- It depicts the inter-relationship between the facts and figures of various segments of business which are instrumental in taking important financial decisions.
- Ratio analysis clears all the impediments and inefficiencies related to performance of the firm/individual.
- It equips the management with the requisite information enables them to take prompt business-decisions
- It helps the management in effectively discharging its functions/operations such as planning, organizing and controlling, directing and forecasting.
- Unprofitable activities. Thus, the management is able to concentrate onunprofitable activities and consider the necessary steps to overcome the existential shortcomings.
- Ratio analysis is used as a benchmark for effective control of performanceof business activities.
- Ratios are an effectual means of communications and informing about financial soundness made by the business concern to the proprietors, investors, creditors and other parties.
- Ratio analysis is an effective tool which is used for measuring the operating results of the enterprises.

- It facilitates control over the operation as well as resources of the business.
- Ratio analysis provides all assistance to the management to discharge responsibilities.
- Liquidity profitability and solvency position of the business concern.
- Decision can be based on the conditions raveled by certain ratios.

Limitations/ Disadvantages of Ratio Analysis

- The striking aspect of ratio analysis is the absence of an explicit theoretical structure. Different methods of calculations are adopted by different concerns.
- For correct analysis information must be known by the analyst sincemost concerns resort to portray a rosy picture of the financial attainments. For E.g., a concern may draft its balance sheet when its inventory level is low, to reflect better Liquidity position etc. Thus, to come to correct conclusions, ratios must be calculated after full adjustments are made Change in the basis of accounting may pose difficulty in analyzing ratios between one period and another period.
- There may be peculiar circumstances which may not be reflected in ratio analysis.

Types of Ratios

A ratio can be computed from any pair of numbers. Given the large quantity of variables included in financial statements, a very long list of meaningful ratios can be derived. A standard list of ratios or standard computation of them does not exist. The following ratio presentation includes ratios that are most often used when evaluating the credit worthiness of a customer. Ratio analysis becomes a very personal or Bank driven procedure. Analysts are drawn to and use the ones they are comfortable with and understand

I] Liquidity Ratios

The liquidity ratio measures the firm's liquidity and its ability to meet its maturing short-term obligations. It is defined as the ability to realize value in money, the most liquid of assets. It refers to the ability to pay in cast, the obligation that is due. The quantitative aspects include the quantum, structure and Utilization of liquid assets and in the qualitative aspect, it is the ability to meet all present and potential demands on cash from any source in a manner that minimize cost and maximize the value of the firm.

1. Current ratios

This ratio is also known as "Working Capital Ratios". Current ratio indicates how the expected current claims are covered by current ratio may not indicate a very favorable position because it means that excessive investments in current assets are made. The current ratio 2:1 shows highly solvent position.

Current ratio=

$$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liability}}$$

2. Liquid/Quick/Acid Test Ratio

This ratio is known as quick capital ratio. It is the ratio between liquid assets. The quick ratio 1:1shows highly solvent position.

Liquid ratio=

$$\frac{\text{Liquid Current Assets}}{\text{Liquid Liability}}$$

3. Cash ratio

This ratio considers only the absolute liquidity available with firm. The cash and bank balances are the most liquid assets. The ideal cash ratio is taken as 1:2. It is calculated as follows:

Cash Ratio=

$$\frac{\text{Cash In Hand at Bank+ Marketable Securities}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

II] Turnover Ratios

Assets management ratio measures how efficiently the firm employs its resources. These ratios are also called activity or turnover ratio which involve comparison between the level of sales and investment in various account are converted into sales or cash.

4. Inventory Turnover Ratio

It establishes relationship between cost of goods sold during a given period &low ratio shows slow moving stock.

Inventory Turnover Ratio=

$$\frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

5. Debtors Turnover Ratio

This ratio indicates the cried policy followed by a business firm. The higher the ratio lower is the collection period while low ratio indicates higher collection period. An average collection periods. This is shorter, need to be analyzed carefully.

Debtors Turnover Ratio= $\frac{\text{Credit Sales}}{\text{Average Debtors}}$

6. Creditors Turnover Ratio

This ratio indicated the credit period allowed by the creditors. A high turnover ratio indicates that payment to creditor is quite prompt but it also implies the full advantage of credit allowed by creditors is not taken. Allow ratioindicate that payment to creditor is not quite prompt and it need to be improved.

Creditors turnover ratio= $\frac{\text{Credit purchases}}{\text{Average creditors}}$

7. Fixed Assets turnover ratio

This ratio is indicating the number of times fixed assets are being turned over during a particular period it is one of the indications of efficiency of using fixed assets in the business. A high ratio indicated that fixed assets are contributing quiet substantially in making sales while low ratio indicates that fixed assets are not being used efficiency.

Fixed assets turnover ratio= $\frac{\text{Net sales}}{\text{Fixed assets}}$

8. Total Assets Turnover Ratio

This ratio indicates the number of times total assets are being turned in a year. The higher ratio indicates overtrading of total assets while a low ratio indicates idle capacity.

Total Assets Turnover Ratio –

$$\frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

9. Working Capital Turnover Ratio

These ratios company the net sales with net working capital. This indication given by this ratio is the number of times working capital is turned around in a particular period. The higher the ratio the better the utilization of working capital and lower is the investment in working capital. However, a very high working capital turnover ratio is a sign of overtrading and a firm mayface shorting of working capital.

Working Capital Turnover Ratio=

$$\frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Working Capital}}$$

10. Capital Employed Turnover Ratio

This ratio shows efficiency of capital in the business by computing how many times capital employed is turned over in a given period.

Capital Turnover Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Capital Employed}}$$

III) Leverage Ratios

Leverage ratio laid emphasis on long term financial prospects. In order to assess the long-term financial soundness, it is necessary to find out whether the organization is able to meet is long term financial commitments whenever they become due and whether the organization is able to maintain to increase tomarket value of its shares. The long-term financial stability of the firm may be considered as dependent upon its ability to meet all its liabilities, including those not currently payable. The ratios which are important in measuring the financial leverage of the company are as follows.

11. Debt Equity Ratio

This ratio is calculated to measure the comparative proportions of outsiders "funds and shareholder's funds invested in the company. In indicated how many rupees have come from every rupee of shareholder funds. A low ratio indicated that management of the firm is firm is following conservative policy, which is quite satisfactory from creditor's angle, but not for shareholders.

Debt equity ratio = $\frac{\text{Long Term Debt}}{\text{Equity}}$

12. Shareholders' Equity Ratio

It is assumed that larger the proportion of the shareholder equity, the stronger is the financial position of the firm. This ratio will supplement the debt equity ratio. In this ratio the relationship is established between shareholders' funds find and the total assets shareholder's funds represent equity preferences capital plus reserve and surplus less accumulated losses.

Shareholders' Equity Ratio= $\frac{\text{Shares Holders Equity}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

13. Interest Coverage Ratio

This ratio is the net profit before interest and tax with the interestpayment and long-term liabilities. This ratio indicates whether adequate coverage of net profit is available for the payment of interest or not. If this ratiois very high it means the margin for creditors and lenders is very high if the ratio is just one it will indicate that the profits are just one it will indicate that the profits are just to interest which is not at all satisfactory.

Interest coverage ratio = $\frac{\text{Net Profit before Interest and Tax}}{\text{Interest}}$

14. Proprietary Ratio

It is the ratio between proprietors' fund and total assets the strength of the funding of the company. A high ratio will definitely indicate high financial strength but a very high ratio will indicate inadequate utilization of external equities.

Interest coverage ratio = $\frac{\text{Proprietor's Funds}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

IV) Profitability Ratios

With a very few exceptions the entire corporate sector aims at maximizing the amount of profits. Some of the public sector undertaking isalso aiming at earring reasonable amount and rate of profit. Even a few services oriented organizations are working on a 'no-profit, no- loss 'basis. Profit maximization is therefore one of the primary objectives of businessenterprises. Profit maximization is therefore one of the primary objectives of business enterprises. Profit should not be confused with profitability because profit is one of the determinants of profitability. Profit represents the absolute quantum of profit whereas (profitability) refers to the ability of the firm to earn profit.

15. **Gross Profit Ratio**

The ratio shows the margin the manufacturing costs. It measures the efficiency of production as pricing. A high gross profit ratio means high margin for covering other exp, other than the costs of goods gold. A high GPO ratio achieved by an organization indicated the organization's successful attempts to produce the product at relatively lowers costs.

Gross profit ratio = $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Profit *100}}$

16. **Net Profit Ratio**

This ratio indicates the earning left for shareholders (equity 7 preferences) as percentages of net sales. It measures the overall efficiency of all the functions of a business firm like production, administration, selling, financing, pricing, tax management etc. This ratio proves to be very useful for prospective investors because it reveals the overall profitability of the concern. Higher the ratio better it is because it gives idea of improved efficiency.

Net profit ratio= $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}}$

17. **Return on Total Assets: -**

This ratio is also known as profit to assets ratio and it establishes the relationship between net profit and assets. As net profit and assets have anumber of meanings there are a number of approaches to compute the returns on assets ratio.

Returns on total assets = $\frac{\text{Net Profit after Tax}}{\text{Total Asset}}$

18. Returns on Shareholders Fund or Returns on Net Worth

It shows the percentage of net profit available for equity shareholders to equity shareholders' funds. This ratio indicates the productivities of the ownership capital employed in the firm. However, in him under judging the profitability of the firm it should not be overlooked that during inflationary periods the ratio may show upward trend because the numerator of the ratio represents current values whereas the denominator represents historical value

$$\text{RONW} = \frac{\text{Net Profit after Interest \& Tax}}{\text{Total Asset}}$$

19. Return on Capital Employed

This ratio indicated the percentages of net profit before interest and tax to total capital employed. Capital employed refers to long term supplied by the lenders and owners of the firm. It is calculated as equity capital + preference capital + reserves surplus + long –term debts- factious assets. A comparison of these ratios with similar firm with the industry average and overtimes would provide sufficient insight into how efficiently the long – term funds of lenders and owners are being used. Higher the ratio the more efficient is the use of capital employed.

$$\text{ROCE} = \frac{\text{Net Profit before Interest \&Tax}}{\text{Capital Employed}*100}$$

V] Market Based Ratio: -

The market-based ratio relates the firm's stock price to its earning and book value per share. These ratios give management indications of what investors think of the company's past performance and future prospects. If firm's profitability, solvency and turnover ratio are good, then the market-based ratio will be high and its share price is also expected to be high.

20. Earning Share: -

$$\frac{\text{Net Profit before Interest \& Tax}}{\text{Capital Employed}}$$

This ratio indicates the amount of net profit available per equity shares of a business firm EPS is one of the criteria of measuring the performance of a company. If ESP increases. the possibility of a higher dividend payable by the company increases. The market price of the share of the company may also be affected by this ratio. EPS of different companies may vary due to the following of different practices regarding stock in trade, depreciation etc.

EPS =

$$\frac{\text{Net Profit after Interest Tax and Preference Dividend}}{\text{Number of Equity Share}}$$

21. Cash Earnings per Share

Cash earnings per share are more reliable yardstick for measurement of performance of companies, especially for highly capital-intensive industries where provision for depreciation is substantial. This measures the cash earnings per share and is also a relevant factor for determining the price for the company shares.

CEPS=

$$\frac{\text{Net Profit after Tax + Deprecation}}{\text{Number of Equity Share}}$$

22. Dividend Pay-out Ratio

This ratio indicates the percentage of profit distributed as dividends to the shareholders. A higher ratio indicates that the company follows a liberal dividend policy while a lower ratio implies a conservative dividend policy.

Dividend Pay-Out Ratio =

$$\frac{\text{Dividend per Share}}{\text{Earnings per Share * 100}}$$

3.5 Uses of Ratio Analysis

A) Following are the impor[illegible]

1. Aids in Financial Forecast: -

Ratio Analysis is very helpful [illegible]

relating to past sales, profit and [illegible]

thebase for future trends.

2. Aids in Comparison: -

With the help of ratio analysis ide[illegible]
used for comparison of particular firm's p[illegible]

3. Aids in Cost Control: -

Ratio is very useful for measuring the performance [illegible]

4. Communication Rule: -

Different financial ratios communicate the strength and [illegible] of the firm of internal and external parties.

5. Other Uses: -

Financial ratios are very helpful in the diagnosis of financial health of a firm. They highlight the liquidity, solvency, profitability and capital gearing etc. of the firm. They are a useful tool of analysis of financial performance.

6. To Financial Executive: -

The first person to who interest in the financial ratio analysis is the financial dept. of the business concern itself. The financial ratio gives vital informationas well as result of the operation.

B) To the Top Management: -

Is interested in the analysis of the ratio as it helps them in reaching to the conclusions,

1) Performance appraisal of overall business activities.

2) Inquiry about the current financial position.

3) Question concerning the relationship of earning and trend in sales etc. and

4) Question concerning the relationship earning to investment.

C) To the Creditors: -

The ratio analysis is useful to creditors, some of the aspects of the enterprise's operation, which are of interest to the creditors, in regard to liquidity, soundness of the financial structure profitability of the operation, effectiveness of the working capital management etc. The banker's financial institution and creditors of business Enterprise are interested in its cash generation and credit worthiness.

D) To the Inventor's and Others: -

Inventors present as well as prospective are also interested in the measurement of earning capacity of the securities. Investors have been increasingly concerned with the cash generating capacity of an organization primarily to acquire other business and new assets an advantages basis.

Techniques of Financial Statement

The following six techniques of financial statements: -

1) Horizontal Analysis. (Comparative Statement)

2) Vertical Analysis. (Common Statement)

3) Trend Analysis.

4) Ratio Analysis.

1. Horizontal Analysis

The percentage analysis increases and decrease in corresponding items in comparative financial statements is called Horizontal Analysis, in intra firm, comparison is made of the financial statements of the same firm. In this statement 2 or more periods, figures are presented for comparison.

2. Vertical Analysis

The common size statement facilities comparison between the amounts in the same statements and also between the amounts in the successive statements. They do not give information about the trend of individual items. These statements are not of much use of financial analysis, they are useful for studying the comparative financial positions of 2 or more, and concept business, conversion

3. Trend Analysis

For the purpose of comparative study of financial statements over a number of years, trend percentage or ratios are very useful.

4. Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis is considered to be a very [illegible] of management control. Ratios enable data to be summarized and [illegible] to management for managerial decisions. By [illegible] the management can understand the financial facts of the [illegible] as long term solvency, capital structure, its ability to earn a fair return on its investment, the performance and efficiency of various departments. The benefit of ratio analysis depends to a great extent upon their correct interpretation. Ratio analysis is an important means of expressing the relationship between two numbers. A ratio can be computed from any pair of number.

CHAPTER NO. 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

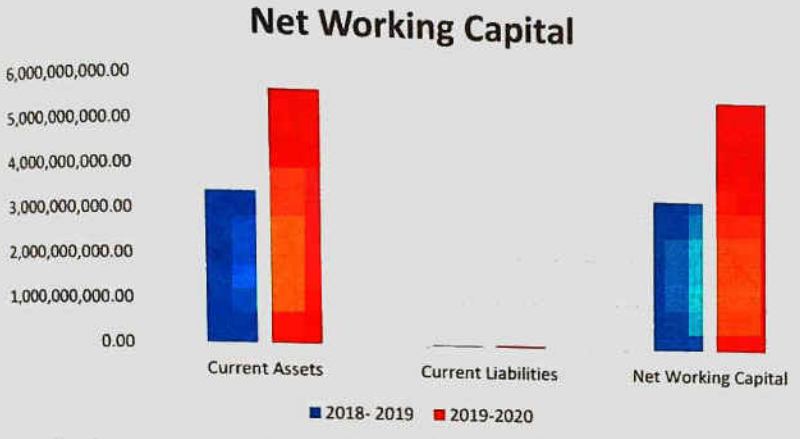
4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

1. Net Working Capital

Current Assets - Current Liabilities

Year	2018- 2019	2019-2020
Current Assets	3,39,31,78,370.00	5,64,10,23,830.22
Current Liabilities	3,07,32,955.04	5,36,48,078.30
Net Working Capital	**3,36,24,45,414.96**	**5,58,73,75,751.92**

Chart

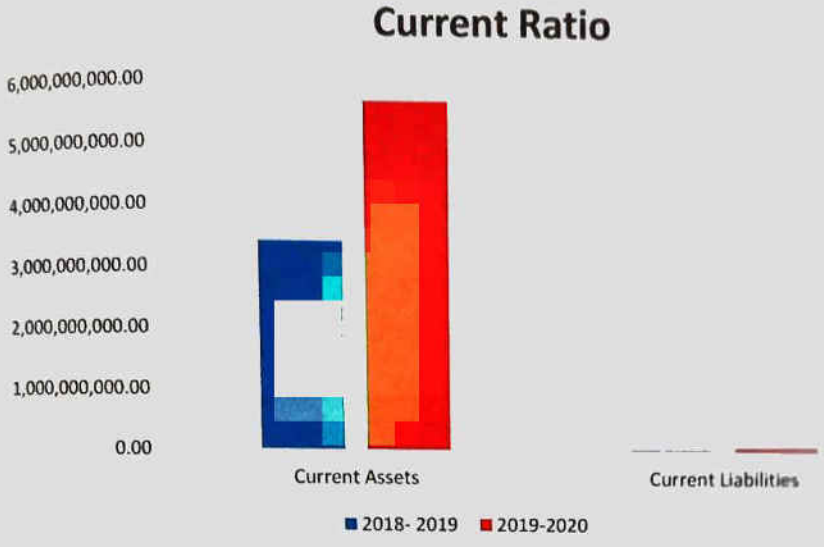


2. Current Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Total Current Assets}}{\text{Total Current Liabilities}}$$

Year	2018- 2019	2019-2020
Current Assets	3,39,31,78,370.00	5,64,10 [illegible]
Current Liabilities	3,07,32,955.04	5,56 [illegible]
Net Working Capital	**110.45%**	**105.15%**

Chart



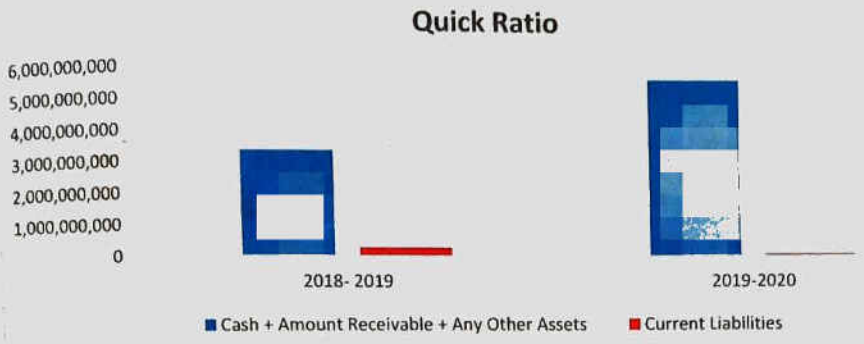
Percentage Chart

3. **Quick Ratio**

$$\frac{\text{Cash + Amount Receivable + Any other Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Year	2018- 2019	2019-2020
Cash + Amount Receivable + Any Other Assets	3,34,14,86,500	5,64,10,23,830
Current Liabilities	26,47,90,412.56	5,36,48,078.30
Quick Ratio	**12.62%**	**105.15%**

Chart



Percentage Chart

4. Debt to Equity

$$\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

Year	2018- 2019	2019-2020
Total Debt	5,71,16,066	5,36,48,978
Total Equity	71,46,58,900	70,42,71,100
Debt To Equity	**7.99%**	**7.62%**

Chart

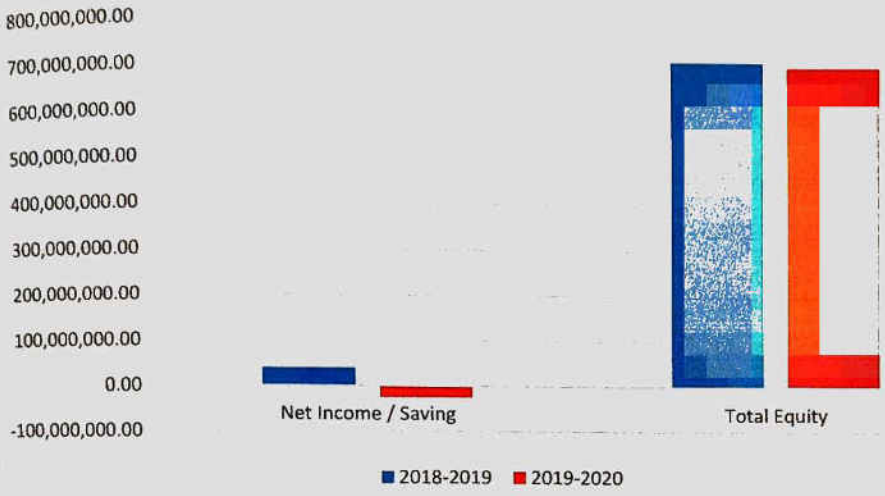
Percentage Chart

5. Return on Member Equity

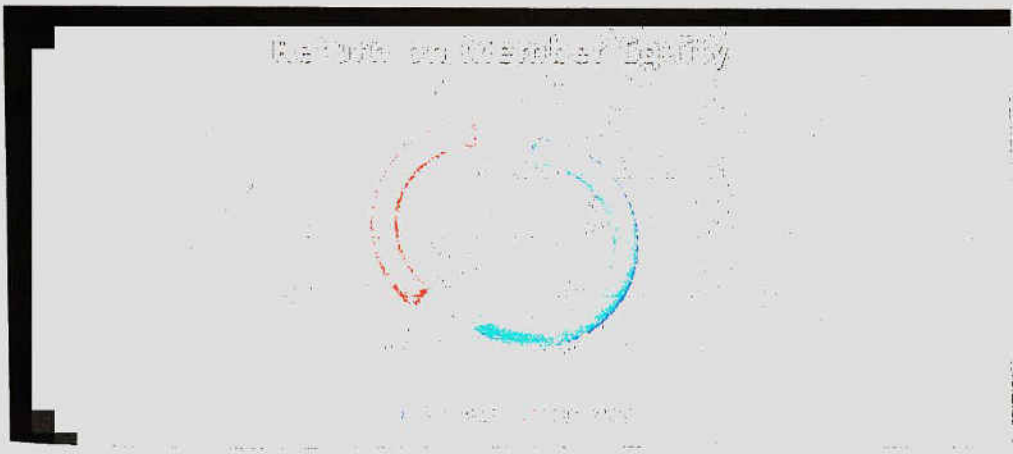
$$\frac{\text{Net Income / Savings x 100}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

Year	2018-2019	2019-2020
Net Income / Saving	3,86,19,704.32	-2,49,66,177
Total Equity	71,46,58,900	70,42,71,100
Return on Member Equity	**540.39%**	**-354.50%**

Chart



Percentage Chart

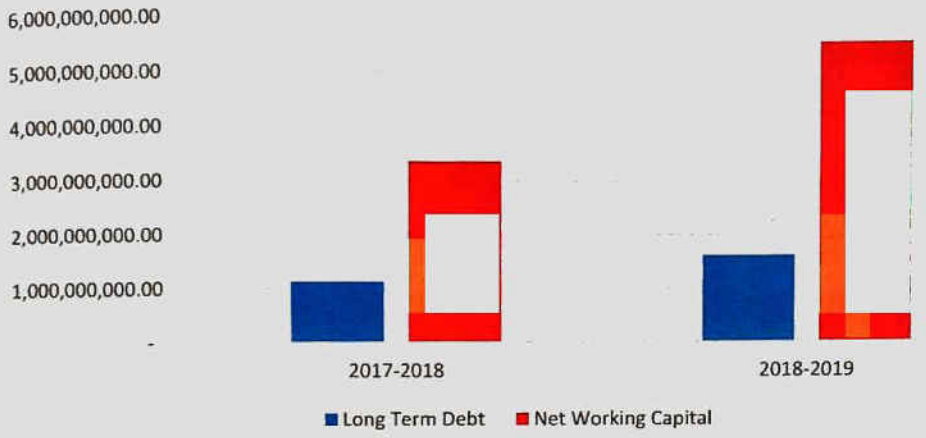


6. Long Term Debt to Working Capital

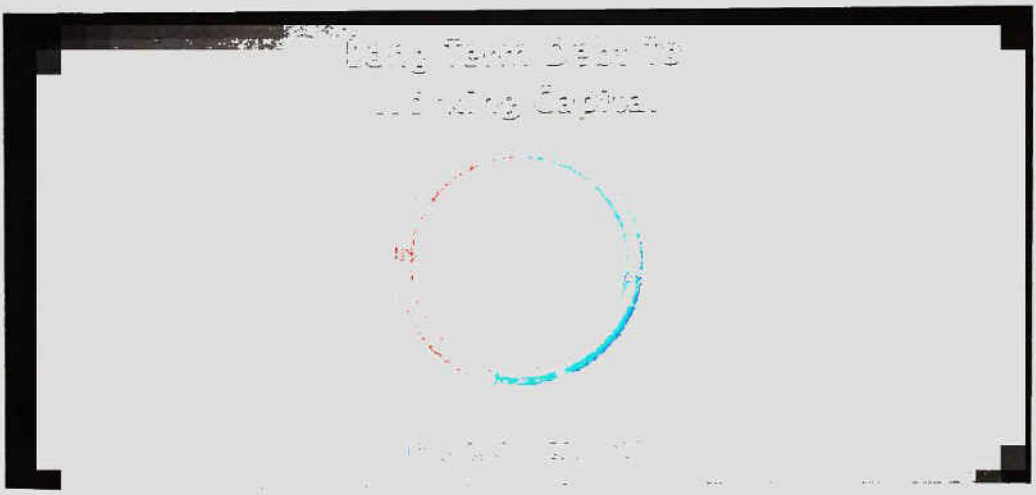
$$\frac{\text{Long Term Debt x 100}}{\text{Net Working Capital}}$$

Year	2017-2018	2018-2019
Long Term Debt	1,13,40,13,874.28	1,62,13,46,547.19
Net Working Capital	3,36,24,45,414.96	5,58,73,75,751.92
Long Term Debt To Working Capital	**33.72%**	**29.01%**

Chart



Percentage Chart

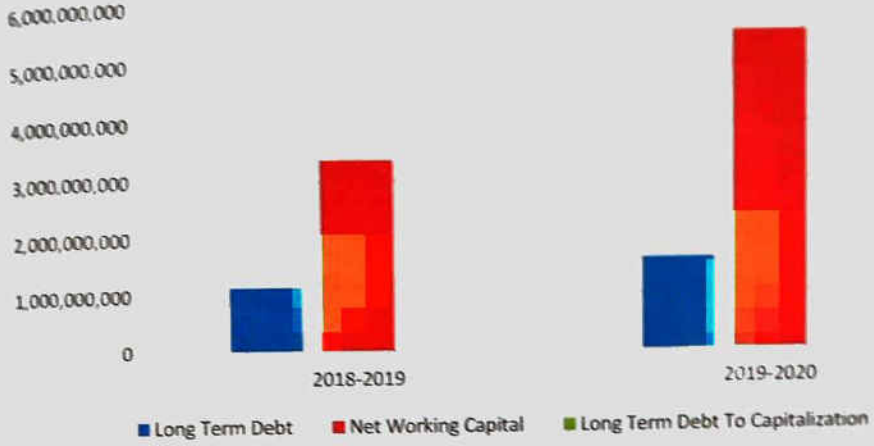


7. Long Term Debt to Capitalization

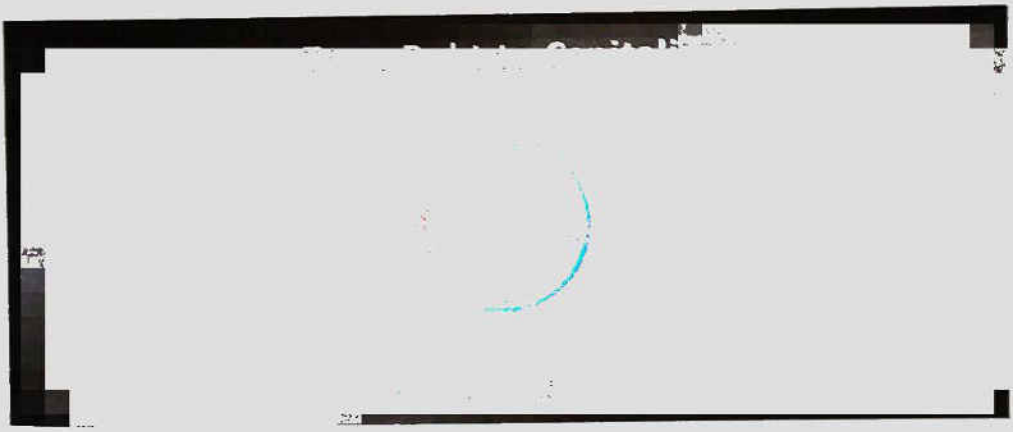
$$\frac{\text{Long Term Debt x 100}}{\text{Total Capitalization}}$$

Year	2018-2019	2019-2020
Long Term Debt	1,13,40,13,874	1,62,13,46,547
Net Working Capital	3,36,24,45,474.96	5,58,73,75,751.92
Long Term Debt to Capitalization	**33.72%**	**29.02%**

Chart



Percentage Chart

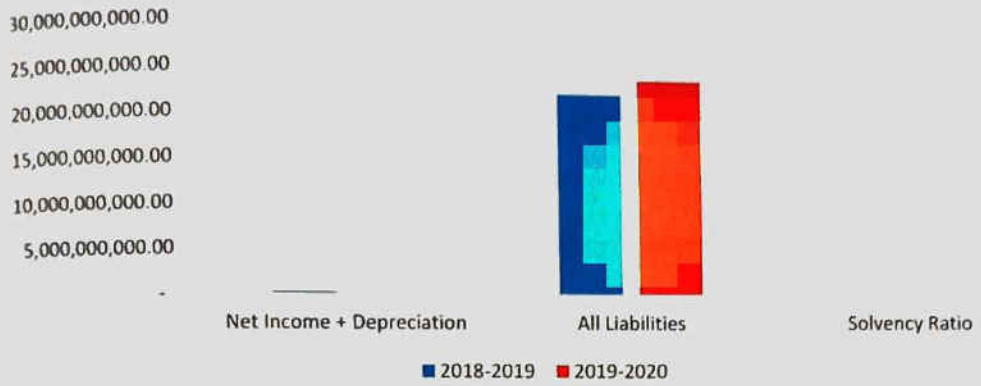


8. Solvency Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Net Income + Depreciation x 100}}{\text{All Liabilities}}$$

Year	2018-2019	2019-2020
Net Income + Depreciation	21,40,78,918.95	5,35,23,195.82
All Liabilities	22249279477	23,91,23,40,651
Solvency Ratio	**96.22%**	**22.38%**

Chart



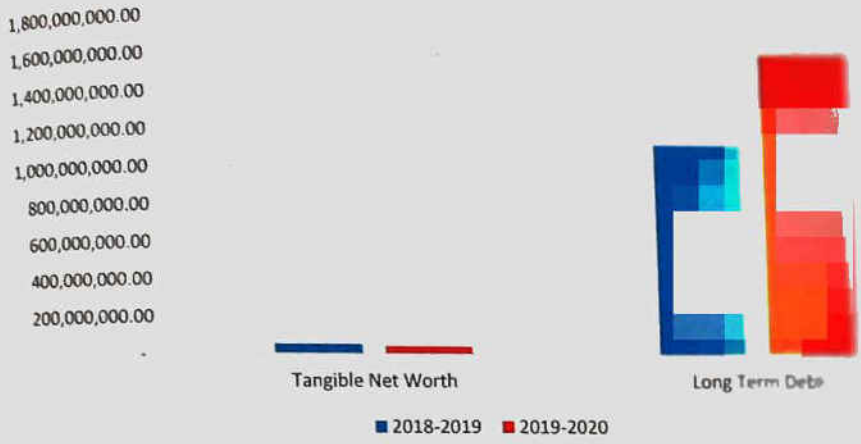
Percentage Chart

9. Adjusted Solvency Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Tangible Net Worth x 100}}{\text{Long Term Debt}}$$

Year	2018-2019	2019-2020
Tangible Net Worth	5,16,06,846.00	4,16,61
Long Term Debt	1,13,40,13,874	1,62,13
Adjusted Solvency Ratio	**4.55%**	**2.5**

Chart



Percentage Chart

CHAPTER NO. 5 FINDINGS

Apart from project, Summer Internship Project is good opportunity given to explore the theoretical knowledge. The opportunity has helped in the learning actual practical application beyond project work.

Opportunity to learn how the actual functioning takes place in the organization.

Learning the working culture of the organization, and also to accept responsibilities and work with team spirit

Actual learning of the functioning of each department and the all the departmental works are inter-related and they work to achieve a common goal.

This project helped in learning about to deal with actual workload and behave accordingly, in the business environment.

Learning of to take initiative and complete the work in the given deadline.

6. Suggestions

From all studies we can suggest some point to improve the profitability of the bank.

- To strengthen the financial efficiency, long-term funds have to be used to finance core current assets and a part of temporary current asset. It is better if the companies can reduce the oversized short-term loans and advances eliminates the risk arranging finance regularly
- Cost accounting and cost audit should be made mandatory for this units and cost sheet along with annual financing statements should be prepared.
- Improper planning and delay in implementation of projects lead to rise in their cost, so properly planning should be made.
- At the present, there is no standardization in the assumption variables that the analysts choose in preparing financial projections of the bank. While each bank in different sectors will be different the quality of analysis can be improved by standardizing the list of assumptions.

Conclusion

- I have studied the attached balance sheet and profit and loss account of Solapur Janata Sahakari bank from 2018 to 2020.
- The financial statements are responsibilities of the bank's management. the analysis and interpretation of financial statements is essential to bring out the mystery behind the figure in financial statement.
- The transactions of the bank, which have come to my notice, have been within the powers of bank.
- The balance sheet and profit and loss account are in agreement with the books of account.
- The study helps to achieve the objective of the study.
- The project has assisted to learn the various tools of financial analysis like comparative analysis, common size statement, Trend analysis, Ratio analysis, Du-point Analysis which helped to analyze the financial position of the organization.

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1. Solapur Janata Sahakari bank " Annual Report 2018-19
2. Solapur Janata Sahakari bank " Annual Report 2019-20

सोलापूर जनता सहकारी बँक लि; सोलापूर (मल्टिस्टेट शेड्यूल्ड को- ऑप बँक)

दि. 31 मार्च 2019 ची ताळेबंद पत्रक

31- Mar-2018	Properties & Assets जिंदगी व येणी	SCH	31- Mar-2019
305,81,24,761.40	1) Cash & Bank Balances हातावरील रोख व बँकेतील शिल्लक	K	210,94,24,730.76
192,86,81,070.42	2) Balances with Other Banks इतर बँकेतील ठेवी	L	321,87,05,527.36
—	3) Money At Call & Short Notice अल्पसूचना ठेवी	M	—
393,98,07,802.00	4) Investments गुंतवणूक	N	434,36,39,357.00
1204,58,87,184.40	5) Loans & Advances दिलेली कर्जे	O	1270,68,41,864.99
102,24,24,990.66	6) Interest Receivable व्याज येणे	P	128,37,53,639.24
25,22,985.03	7) Bills for Collections (as per Contra) वसुली साठी पाठविलेली बिले (उलट बाजूप्रमाणे)	Q	18,93,407.00
14,74,653.58	8) Branch Adjustment शाखा समन्वय	R	2,20,089.00
5,16,06,846.00	9) Land & Building जागा व इमारत	S	4,16,61,339.00
7,36,44,258.69	10) Furniture & Dead Stock (Less Depre.) फर्निचर व डेड स्टॉक (झीज वजा जाता)	T	6,06,35,690.89
20,64,500.00	11) Motor Vehicles (Less Depre.) मोटार वाहन (झीज वजा जाता)	U	16,51,500.00
12,30,40,425.17	12) Other Assets इतर जिंदगी	V	14,39,13,505.26
2224,92,79,477.35	TOTAL एकूण देणेज		2391,23,40,650.50

SOLAPUR JANATA SAHAKARI BANK LTD., SOLAPUR (Multi-State Scheduled Co-op Bank)

Balance Sheet As on 31st March 2019

31- Mar-2018	Capital & Liabilities भांडवल व देणी	SCH	31- Mar-2019
	1) Share Capital भाग भांडवल	A	
100,00,00,000.00	i) Authorised Share Capital अधिकृत भाग भांडवल		100,00,00,000.00
68,71,93,300.00	ii) Paidup Share Capital वसूल भाग भांडवल		71,46,58,900.00
146,94,78,507.17	2) Reserves & Other Funds विधीविहीत गंगाजळी व इतर निधि	B	158,32,33,070.86
1885,80,59,293.07	3) Deposits ठेवी	C	2017,51,31,281.48
—	4) Borrowings घेतलेली कर्जे	D	0.00
25,22,985.03	5) Bills for Collection (as per contra) वसुलीस स्विकारलेली बिले (उलट बाजूप्रमाणे)	E	18,93,407.00
—	6) Branch Adjustments शाखा समन्वय (Net)	F	—
91,51,55,964.14	7) Overdue Interest Reserve थकित व्याज निधी	G	113,40,13,874.28
4,29,69,405.60	8) Interest Payable On Deposits ठेवीवरील व्याज देणे	H	2,88,39,548.04
25,62,03,273.11	9) Other Liabilities इतर देणी	I	23,59,50,864.52
1,76,96,749.23	10) Profit & Loss A/c. नफा तोटा खाते	J	3,86,19,704.32
2224,92,79,477.35	TOTAL एकूण बेरीज		2391,23,40,650.50

सोलापूर जनता सहकारी बँक लि; सोलापूर

31-Mar-2018	Income उत्पन्न		31-Mar-2017
191,97,01,992.59	1) Interest Received मिळालेले व्याज		
47,13,09,667.54	a) On Investment गुंतवणुकीवरील		
144,83,92,325.05	b) On Loans & Advances कर्जावरील मिळालेले व्याज	59,22,13,145.54 145,13,43,075.74	
80,70,000.00	2) Income Received From Trading in Govt. Securities & Non-SLR Investment सरकारी रोखे व नॉन एस एल आर इनव्हेस्टमेंटचे ट्रेडिंगमधून मिळविलेले उत्पन्न		
1,80,60,326.65	3) Commission, Exchange etc. हुंडणावळ		
0.00	4) Profit on Sale of non-banking assets नॉन बँकिंग व्यवहारातील नफा		
0.00	5) Profit on Sale Banking Assets बँकिंग व्यवहारातील नफा		
5,24,95,997.99	6) Other Receipts इतर उत्पन्न		
5,05,00,000.00	6) Provision for IFR Excess written back गुंतवणूक घट उत्तर निधी परतावा		
2,75,00,000.00	7) Provision for Contigencies Written back आकस्मिक खर्च/नुकसान निधी परतावा		
0.00	8) Provision for IDR Excess Written back गुंतवणूक घसारा निधी परतावा		
207,63,28,317.23	C/F केरीज पुढील पानावर		

SOLAPUR JANATA SAHAKARI BANK LTD., SOLAPUR (Multi-State Scheduled Co-op Bank)

Profit & Loss Account For the Financial year from 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019

31- Mar-2018	Expenditure खर्च		31- Mar-2019
173,42,16,867.42	B / F. बेरीज मागील पानावरुन		178,40,92,015.60
5,29,75,843.58	12)Other Expenses इतर खर्च		6,53,14,120.79
3,14,38,039.63	a) Miscellaneous expenses सांदिल खर्च	3,05,67,500.45	
7,246.00	b) Locker Rent Paid लॉकर भाडे	12,213.00	
97,970.36	c) Vehicle repairs expenses वाहन दुरुस्ती खर्च	1,72,479.32	
4,71,167.91	d) Vehicle fuel expenses वाहन इंधन खर्च	4,99,639.36	
95,57,281.50	e)Commission paid on Pigmy Collection संग्रेप ठेव कमिशन	99,90,403.00	
85,78,304.06	f) Computer Software development Charges कॉम्प्युटर सॉफ्टवेअर डेव्हलपमेंट चार्जेस	87,61,810.92	
28,25,834.12	g) Hardware Maintenance Charges हार्डवेअर मेंटेनन्स चार्जेस	43,02,321.49	
---	h) Input GST credit not availed GST चा न मिळणारी रक्कम परतावा	1,10,07,753.25	
18,07,25,000.00	13) Provisions तरतूदी		22,22,88,000.00
12,92,25,000.00	a) Provision for bad & doubtful debts Reserve संशयित व बुडीत कर्ज निधी तरतूद	22,17,88,000.00	
5,15,00,000.00	c) Provision & Contingencies of Govt. Securities (AFS) गुंतवणूक किंमत घसारा खर्च तरतूद	5,00,000.00	
9,07,13,857.00	14) Income Tax provision (आयकर तरतूद)		6,71,24,050.00
1,76,96,749.23	15) Excess of Income over expenditure (Net profit) निव्वळ नफा ताळेबंदाकडे वर्ग		3,86,19,704.32
207,63,28,317.23	TOTAL एकूण बेरीज		217,74,37,890.71

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31-Mar-2018	Income उत्पन्न	31-Mar-2019
207,63,28,317.23	B / F. मागील पानावरून	217,74,37,890.71
207,63,28,317.23	TOTAL एकूण देणेज	217,74,37,890.71

SOLAPUR JANATA SAHAKARI BANK LTD., SOLAPUR (Multi-State Scheduled Co-op Bank)

Balance Sheet As on 31st March 2020

31- Mar-2019	Capital & Liabilities भांडवल व देणी	SCH	31- Mar-2020
	1) Share Capital भाग भांडवल		
100,00,00,000.00	i) Authorised Share Capital अधिकृत भाग भांडवल	A	100,00,00,000.00
11,46,58,900.00	ii) Paidup Share Capital वसूल भाग भांडवल		70,42,71,100.00
158,32,33,070.86	2) Reserves & Other Funds विधीविहीत गंगाजळी व इतर निधि	B	158,12,82,855.95
2017,51,31,281.48	3) Deposits ठेवी	C	2027,26,87,957.09
0.00	4) Borrowings घेतलेली कर्जे	D	0.00
18,93,407.00	5) Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable (as per contra) वसुलीस स्विकारलेली बिले (उलट बाजूप्रमाणे)	E	9,00,000.00
113,40,13,874.28	6) Overdue Interest Reserve थकित व्याज निधी	F	162,13,46,547.19
5,71,16,066.04	7) Interest Payable On Deposits व्याज देणे ठेवीवरील	G	5,36,48,078.30
20,76,74,346.52	8) Other Liabilities इतर देणी	H	23,76,97,046.32
3,86,19,704.32	9) Profit & Loss A/c. नफा तोटा खाते	I	0.00
2391,23,40,650.50	TOTAL		2447,18,33,584.85
70,80,99,796.73	CONTINGENT LIBILITIES / संभाव्य देणी		80,84,62,232.70

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दि. 31 मार्च 2020 रोजीचे ताळेबंद पत्रक

31- Mar-2019	Properties & Assets जिंदगी व येणी	[illegible]
205,77,32,861.20	1) Cash & Bank Balances हातावरील रोख व बँकेतील शिल्लक	[illegible]
327,03,97,396.92	2) Balances with Other Banks इतर बँकातील ठेवी	[illegible]
—	3) Money At Call & Short Notice अल्पसूचना ठेवी	[illegible]
434,36,39,357.00	4) Investments गुंतवणूक	[illegible]
1270,68,41,864.99	5) Loans & Advances दिलेली कर्जे	[illegible]
128,37,53,639.24	6) Interest Receivable व्याज येणे	[illegible]
18,93,407.00	7) Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable (as per [illegible]) वसुली साठी पाठविलेली बिले (उलट बाजूप्रमाणे)	[illegible]
2,20,089.00	8) Branch Adjustment शाखा समायोजन	[illegible]
4,16,61,339.00	9) Land & Building जागा व इमारत	[illegible]
6,06,35,690.89	10) Furniture & Dead Stock (Less Depre.) फर्निचर व डेड स्टॉक (झीज वजा जाता)	[illegible]
16,51,500.00	11) Motor Vehicles (Less Depre.) मोटार वाहन (झीज वजा जाता)	[illegible]
14,39,13,505.26	12) Other Assets इतर जिंदगी	[illegible]
0.00	13) Defferred tax Asset	[illegible]
	14) Current Year's Loss / [illegible]	[illegible]
2391,23,40,650.50	TOTAL [illegible]	[illegible]
	Notes on Accounts	

SOLAPUR JANATA SAHAKARI BANK LTD., SOLAPUR

Profit & Loss Account For the Financial year from 1st Apr [illegible]

31-Mar-2019	Expenditure खर्च		31 Mar-2020
139,07,71,375.27	1) Interest Paid दिलेले व्याज		142 91 42 532 46
139,07,71,375.27	a) Interest Paid on Deposits ठेवीवर दिलेले व्याज	142 91 42 532 46	
---	b) Interest Paid on Borrowings घेतलेल्या कर्जावरील दिलेले व्याज	---	
26,59,40,360.19	2) Salaries & Wages Salaries & Wages paid to staff inclusive of P.F. Contribution, Gratuity premium, all allowances, medical & conveyance expenses, travelling allowances etc. staff expenditure सेवकांचे पगार भते, प्रोव्हेन्ट फिंड्स निधी, प्रवास खर्च इ		26,93,18,997.78
9,04,199.31	3) Director's & Committee Member's Meeting Allowances, Travelling & Training expenses. संचालक मेहेनताना व समिती सभेचे भते, प्रवास व प्रशिक्षण खर्च		11,16,726.64
6,01,59,494.32	4) Rent, Taxes, Insurance Premium, Electricity Charges etc. भाडे, कर, विमा, वीज खर्च इ.		6,45,60,437.58
38,10,961.00	5) Court expenses & Legal Fees Etc. कोर्ट खर्च, कायदे सल्लागार फी इ.		18,45,476.00
36,55,941.26	6) Audit Fees लेखा परिक्षकांची फी		40,22,000.00
98,65,426.80	7) Postage, Telegram, Telephone Exp. टपाल, तार, दूरध्वनी इ. खर्च		1,08,70,476.35
3,03,78,975.05	8) Repairs & Depreciation झीज व दुरुस्ती खर्च		2,36,73,858.73
56,36,600.86	9) Printing, Stationary & Advt. Exp. छपाई, स्टेशनरी व जाहिरात खर्च इ.		49,53,398.86
177,69,23,334.06	C/F पुढील पानावर		180,95,05,904.37

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

सोलापूर जनता सहकारी बँक लि ; सोलापूर

१ एप्रिल 2019 ते दि 31 मार्च 2020 अखेरचे आर्थिक वर्षाचे नफा-तोटा पत्रक

31-Mar-2019	Income उत्पन्न		31-Mar-2020
204,35,56,221.28	1) Interest Received मिळालेले व्याज		
145,13,43,075.74	a) On Loans & Advances कर्जावरील मिळालेले व्याज	134,70,10,973.79	200,70,25,250.53
59,22,13,145.54	b) On Investment गुंतवणुकीवर	65,96,08,276.74	
3,57,15,366.27	2) Commission, Exchange etc. कमिशनवर		4,11,86,213.85
5,42,98,634.74	3) Other Receipts इतर उत्पन्न		4,66,88,534.46
1,24,12,665.00	4) Profit on Sale of non-banking assets नॉन बँकिंग व्यवहारातील नफा		1,86,97,500.00
23,17,512.42	5) Profit on Sale Banking Assets बँकिंग व्यवहारातील नफा		0.00
37,491.00	6) Profit on Sale Banking Assets बँकिंग व्यवहारातील नफा		1,81,798.00
1,00,00,000.00	7) Provision for IFR Excess written back गुंतवणूक वर उत्तर निधी परतावा		0.00
1,91,00,000.00	8) Provision for IDR Excess Written back गुंतवणूक घसारा निधी परतावा		0.00
0.00	9) Provision for Contigencies Written back आकस्मिक खर्च / नुकसान निधी परतावा		2,95,00,000.00
0.00	10) Deffered tax Asset ooooo		8,76,82,093.00
0.00	11) Excess of Expenditure over Income (Net Loss) / तोटा		2,49,86,177.33
217,74,37,890.71	C/F बेलीज पुढील पानावर		225,63,27,567.17

SOLAPUR JANATA SAHAKARI BANK LTD., SOLAPUR (Multi-State Scheduled Co-op Bank)

Profit & Loss Account For the Financial year from 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020

31- Mar-2019	Expenditure खर्च		31- Mar-2020
177,69,23,334.06	B / F. वरील पानावरून		180,95,05,904.37
5,98,13,839.08	10)Other Expenses इतर खर्च		5,87,14,911.45
3,05,67,500.45	a) Miscellaneous expenses सांदिल खर्च	3,13,24,336.54	
12,213.00	b) Locker Rent Paid लॉकर भाडे	6903.00	
1,72,479.32	c) Vehicle repairs expenses वाहन दुरुस्ती खर्च	1,37,003.76	
4,99,639.36	d) Vehicle fuel expenses वाहन इंधन खर्च	4,45,752.53	
99,90,403.00	e)Commission paid on Pigmy Collection मंक्षेप ठेव कमिशन	75,84,301.20	
87,61,810.92	f) Computer Software development Charges कॉम्प्युटर सॉफ्टवेअर डेव्हलपमेंट चार्जेस	1,04,88,476.56	
43,02,321.49	g) Hardware Maintenance Charges हार्डवेअर मेंटेनन्स चार्जेस	43,53,223.28	
55,07,471.54	h) Repairs / दुरुस्ती	43,74,914.58	
1,10,07,753.25	11) Input GST credit not availed GST चा न मिळालेली रक्कम परतावा		93,63,765.25
16,61,210.00	12) Amortized Premium on Investment गुंतवणुकीपोटी दर्शनी किंमतीपेक्षा जास्त केलेली रक्कम निरस्त		12,88,860.00
6,71,24,050.00	13) Income Tax provision / (जायकर तरतूद)		12,04,06,126.10
	i) Advance Tax	7,56,00,000.00	
	ii) Previous Tax	4,42,50,610.00	
	iii) TDS	5,55,516.10	
22,22,88,000.00	14) Provisions तरतूदी		25,70,48,000.00
22,17,88,000.00	a) Bad & Doubtful Debts Reserve	25,70,48,000.00	
5,00,000.00	b) Provision for Contingencies of Govt. Securities (AFS)	0.00	
3,86,19,704.32	15) Excess of Income over expenditure (Net profit) नियव्ळ नफा ताळेबंदाकडे वर्ग		0.00
217,74,37,890.71	TOTAL एकूण रोजेज		225,63,27,567.17

सोलापूर जनता सहकारी बँक लि; सोलापूर (मल्टिस्टेट शेड्युल्ड को-ऑप बँक)

दि. 1 एप्रिल 2019 ते दि. 31 मार्च 2020 अखेरचे आर्थिक वर्षाचे जमा-खर्च पत्रक

31- Mar-2019	Income उत्पन्न		31- Mar-2020
217,74,37,890.71	B / F. वरील मागील पानावरून		225,63,27,567.17
217,74,37,890.71	TOTAL एकूण वरील		225,63,27,567.17

Linguistic (Telugu) Minority Institution
Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. BURLA MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SOLAPUR

Department of English

Certificate

This project work has been done by the whole hearted effort of Ms. **Vaibhavi Balaji Patil** (620) from B. A. III (English Department).

The topic taken is **Life and Works of William Shakespeare**. The subject topic and other relevant issues have been aptly compiled. This project helps in a better understanding of the subject.

Prof. Dr. Annie John
Head, Dept. of English

Life and Works of William Shakespeare

Ms. Vaibhavi Balaji Patil
Course: B. A. III
Roll No. 620

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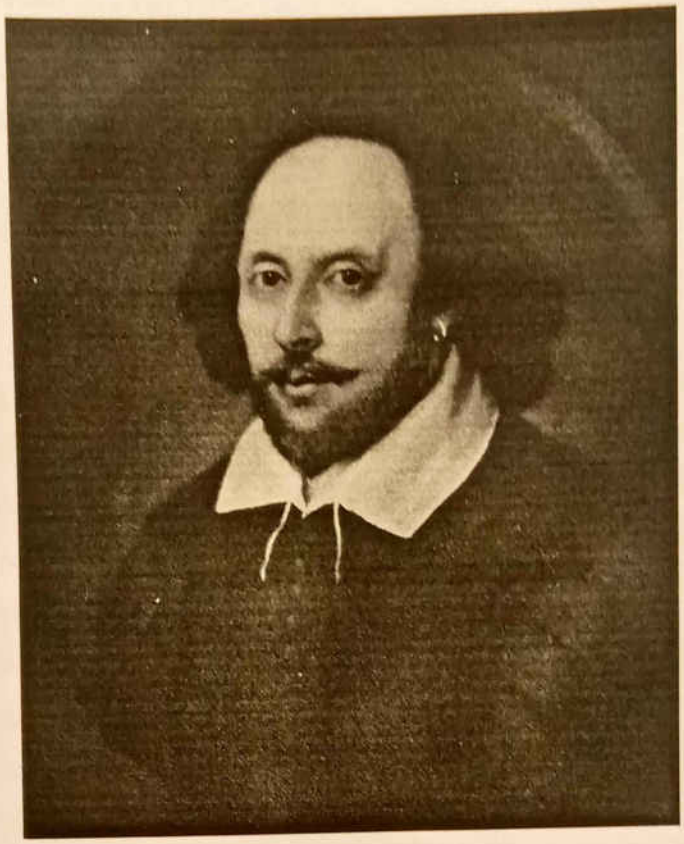
2.	Early Life
3.	LONDON AND THEATRICAL CAREER
4.	PLAYS
5.	POEMS
6.	CLASSIFICATION OF THE PLAYS

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE:



William Shakespeare *(26 April 1564) – 23 April 1616)* was an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon. His extant works, including some collaborations, consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, the authorship of some of which is uncertain. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.[6] Shakespeare was born and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's

Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613 at age 49, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his physical appearance, sexuality, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others. Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, genres he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights.

EARLY LIFE:

William Shakespeare was the son of John Shakespeare, an alderman and a successful glover originally from Snitterfield, and Mary Arden, the daughter of an affluent landowning farmer.[He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and baptised there on 26 April 1564. His actual date of birth remains unknown, but is traditionally observed on 23 April, Saint George's Day. This date, which can be traced back to an 18th-century scholar's mistake, has proved appealing to biographers, since Shakespeare died 23 April 1616.He was the third child of eight and the eldest surviving son. Although no attendance records for the period survive, most biographers agree that Shakespeare was probably educated at the King's New School in Stratford, a free school chartered in 1553, about a quarter-mile from his home. Grammar schools varied in quality during the Elizabethan era, but grammar school curricula were largely similar, the basic Latin text was standardised by royal decree, and the school would have provided an intensive education in grammar based upon Latin classical authors. At the age of 18, Shakespeare married the 26-year-old Anne Hathaway. The consistory court of the Diocese of Worcester issued a marriage licence on 27 November 1582. The next day two of Hathaway's neighbours posted bonds guaranteeing that no lawful claims impeded the marriage. The ceremony may have been arranged in some haste, since the Worcester chancellor allowed the marriage banns to be read once instead of the usual three times, and six months after the marriage Anne gave birth to a daughter, Susanna, baptised 26 May 1583. Twins, son Hamnet and daughter Judith, followed almost two years later and were baptised 2 February 1585. Hamnet died of unknown causes at the age of 11 and was buried 11 August 1596. After the birth of the twins, Shakespeare left few historical traces until

he is mentioned as part of the London theatre scene in 1592. The exception is the appearance of his name in the 'complaints bill' of a law case before the Queen's Bench court at Westminster dated Michaelmas Term 1588 and 9 October 1589. Scholars refer to the years between 1585 and 1592 as Shakespeare's "lost years". Biographers attempting to account for this period have reported many apocryphal stories. Nicholas Rowe, Shakespeare's first biographer, recounted a Stratford legend that Shakespeare fled the town for London to escape prosecution for deer poaching in the estate of local squire Thomas Lucy. Shakespeare is also supposed to have taken his revenge on Lucy by writing a scurrilous ballad about him. Another 18th-century story has Shakespeare starting his theatrical career minding the horses of theatre patrons in London. John Aubrey reported that Shakespeare had been a country schoolmaster. Some 20th-century scholars have suggested that Shakespeare may have been employed as a schoolmaster by Alexander Hoghton of Lancashire, a Catholic landowner who named a certain "William Shakeshafte" in his will. Little evidence substantiates such stories other than hearsay collected after his death, and Shakeshafte was a common name in the Lancashire area.

LONDON AND THEATRICAL CAREER

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players: they have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts..." —As You Like It, Act II, Scene 7, 139–42

It is not known exactly when Shakespeare began writing, but contemporary allusions and records of performances show that several of his plays were on the London stage by 1592.[33] By then, he was sufficiently well known in London to be attacked in print by the playwright Robert Greene in his Groats-Worth of Wit: ...there is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his Tiger's heart wrapped in a Player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you: and being an absolute Johannes factotum, is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country. Scholars differ on the exact meaning of these words,[35] but most agree that Greene is accusing Shakespeare of reaching above his rank in trying to match university-educated writers such as Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Nashe and Greene himself (the "university wits"). The italicised phrase parodying the line "Oh, tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hide" from Shakespeare's Henry VI, Part 3, along with the pun "Shake-scene", identifies Shakespeare as Greene's target. Here Johannes Factotum—"Jack of all

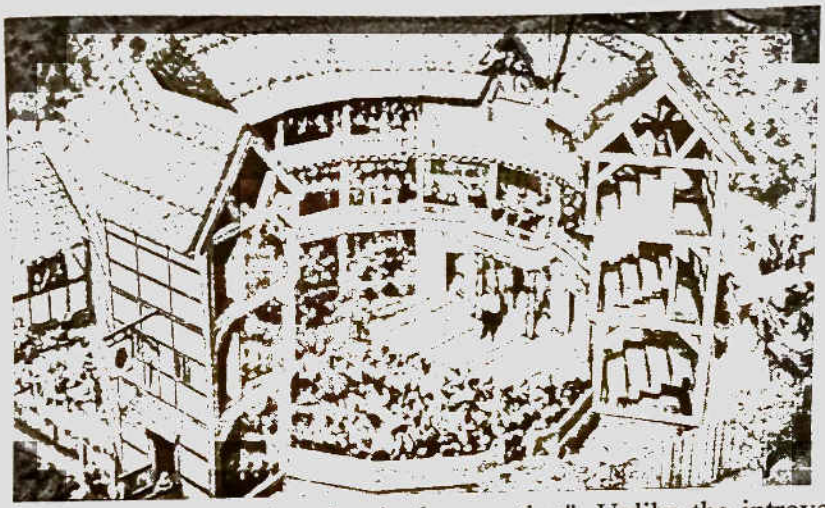
trades"— means a second-rate tinkerer with the work of others, rather than the more common "universal genius". Greene's attack is the earliest surviving mention of Shakespeare's career in the theatre. Biographers suggest that his career may have begun any time from the mid-1580s to just before Greene's remarks. From 1594, Shakespeare's plays were performed by only the Lord Chamberlain's Men, a company owned by a group of players, including Shakespeare, that soon became the leading playing company in London. After the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, the company was awarded a royal patent by the new king, James I, and changed its name to the King's Men. In 1599, a partnership of company members built their own theatre on the south bank of the River Thames, which they called the Globe. In 1608, the partnership also took over the Blackfriars indoor theatre. Records of Shakespeare's property purchases and investments indicate that the company made him a wealthy man. In 1597, he bought the second-largest house in Stratford, New Place, and in 1605, he invested in a share of the parish tithes in Stratford. Some of Shakespeare's plays were published in quarto editions from 1594. By 1598, his name had become a selling point and began to appear on the title pages. Shakespeare continued to act in his own and other plays after his success as a playwright. The 1616 edition of Ben Jonson's Works names him on the cast lists for Every Man in His Humour (1598) and Sejanus His Fall (1603). The absence of his name from the 1605 cast list for Jonson's Volpone is taken by some scholars as a sign that his acting career was nearing its end. The First Folio of 1623, however, lists Shakespeare as one of "the Principal Actors in all these Plays", some of which were first staged after William Shakespeare 4 Volpone, although we cannot know for certain which roles he played. In 1610, John Davies of Hereford wrote that "good Will" played "kingly" roles. In 1709, Rowe passed down a tradition that Shakespeare played the ghost of Hamlet's father. Later traditions maintain that he also played Adam in As You Like It and the Chorus in Henry V, though scholars doubt the sources of the information. Shakespeare divided his time between London and Stratford during his career. In 1596, the year before he bought New Place as his family home in Stratford, Shakespeare was living in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, north of the River Thames. He moved across the river to Southwark by 1599, the year his company constructed the Globe Theatre there. By 1604, he had moved north of the river again, to an area north of St Paul's Cathedral with many fine houses. There he rented rooms from a French Huguenot named Christopher Mountjoy, a maker of ladies' wigs and other headgear.

PLAYS:

Most playwrights of the period typically collaborated with others at some point, and critics agree that Shakespeare did the same, mostly early and late in his career. Some attributions, such as Titus Andronicus and the early history plays, remain controversial, while The Two Noble Kinsmen and the lost Cardenio have well-attested contemporary documentation. Textual evidence also supports the view that several of the plays were revised by other writers after their original composition. The first recorded works of Shakespeare are Richard III and the three parts of Henry VI, written in the early 1590s during a vogue for historical drama. Shakespeare's plays are difficult to date, however, and studies of the texts suggest that Titus Andronicus, The Comedy of Errors, The Taming of the Shrew and The Two Gentlemen of Verona may also belong to Shakespeare's earliest period. His first histories, which draw heavily on the 1587 edition of Raphael Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, dramatise the destructive results of weak or corrupt rule and have been interpreted as a justification for the origins of the Tudor dynasty. The early plays were influenced by the works of other Elizabethan dramatists, especially Thomas Kyd and Christopher Marlowe, by the traditions of medieval drama, and by the plays of Seneca. The Comedy of Errors was also based on classical models, but no source for The Taming of the Shrew has been found, though it is related to a separate play of the same name and may have derived from a folk story. Like The Two Gentlemen of Verona, in which two friends appear to approve of rape, the Shrew's story of the taming of a woman's independent spirit by a man sometimes troubles modern critics and directors.

Shakespeare's early classical and Italianate comedies, containing tight double plots and precise comic sequences, give way in the mid-1590s to the romantic atmosphere of his greatest comedies. A Midsummer Night's Dream is a witty mixture of romance, fairy magic, and comic lowlife scenes. Shakespeare's next comedy, the equally romantic Merchant of Venice, contains a portrayal of the vengeful Jewish moneylender Shylock, which reflects Elizabethan views but may appear derogatory to modern audiences. The wit and wordplay of Much Ado About Nothing, the charming rural setting of As You Like It, and the lively merrymaking of Twelfth Night complete William Shakespeare 6 Shakespeare's sequence of great comedies. After the lyrical Richard II, written almost entirely in verse, Shakespeare introduced prose comedy into the

histories of the late 1590s, Henry IV, parts 1 and 2, and Henry V. His characters become more complex and tender as he switches deftly between comic and serious scenes, prose and poetry and achieves the narrative variety of his mature work. This period begins and ends with two tragedies: Romeo and Juliet, the famous romantic tragedy of sexually charged adolescence, love, and death; and Julius Caesar—based on Sir Thomas North's 1579 translation of Plutarch's Parallel Lives—which introduced a new kind of drama. According to Shakespearean scholar James Shapiro, in Julius Caesar "the various strands of politics, character, inwardness, contemporary events, even Shakespeare's own reflections on the act of writing, began to infuse each other". Hamlet, Horatio, Marcellus, and the Ghost of Hamlet's Father. Henry Fuseli, 1780–5. Kunsthaus Zürich. In the early 17th century, Shakespeare wrote the so-called "problem plays" Measure for Measure, Troilus and Cressida, and All's Well That Ends Well and a number of his best known tragedies. Many critics believe that Shakespeare's greatest tragedies represent the peak of his art. The titular hero of one of Shakespeare's most famous tragedies, Hamlet, has probably been discussed more than any other Shakespearean character, especially for his famous soliloquy which begins "To be or not to be; that is the question". Unlike the introverted Hamlet, whose fatal flaw is hesitation, the heroes of the tragedies that followed, Othello and King Lear, are undone by hasty errors of judgement. The plots of Shakespeare's tragedies often hinge on such fatal errors or flaws, which overturn order and destroy the hero and those he loves. In Othello, the villain Iago stokes Othello's sexual jealousy to the point where he murders the innocent wife who loves him. In King Lear, the old king commits the tragic error of giving up his powers, initiating the events which lead to the torture and blinding of the Earl of Gloucester and the murder of Lear's youngest daughter Cordelia. According to the critic Frank Kermode, "the play offers neither its good characters nor its audience any relief from its cruelty". In Macbeth, the shortest and most compressed of Shakespeare's tragedies, uncontrollable ambition incites Macbeth and his wife,



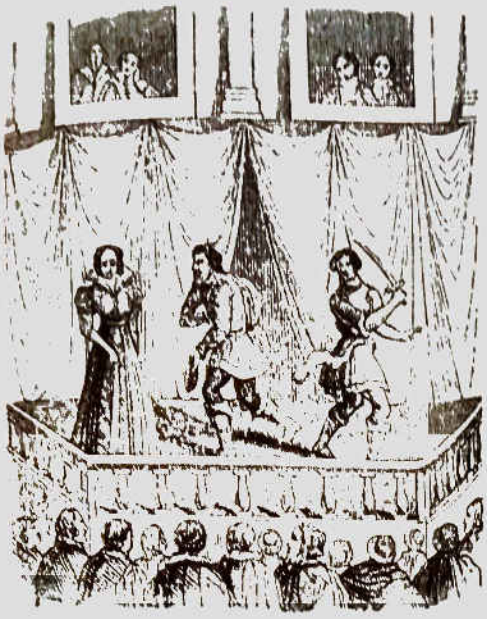
Lady Macbeth, to murder the rightful king and usurp the throne, until their own guilt destroys them in turn. In this play, Shakespeare adds a supernatural element to the tragic structure. His last major tragedies, Antony and Cleopatra and Coriolanus, contain some of Shakespeare's finest poetry and were considered his most successful tragedies by the poet and critic T. S. Eliot. In his final period, Shakespeare turned to romance or tragicomedy and completed three more major plays: Cymbeline, The Winter's Tale and The Tempest, as well as the collaboration, Pericles, Prince of Tyre. Less bleak than the tragedies, these four plays are graver in tone than the comedies of the 1590s, but they end with reconciliation and the forgiveness of potentially tragic errors. Some commentators have seen this change in mood as evidence of a more serene view of life on Shakespeare's part, but it may merely reflect the theatrical fashion of the day. Shakespeare collaborated on two further surviving plays, Henry VIII and The Two Noble Kinsmen, probably with John Fletcher.

POEMS

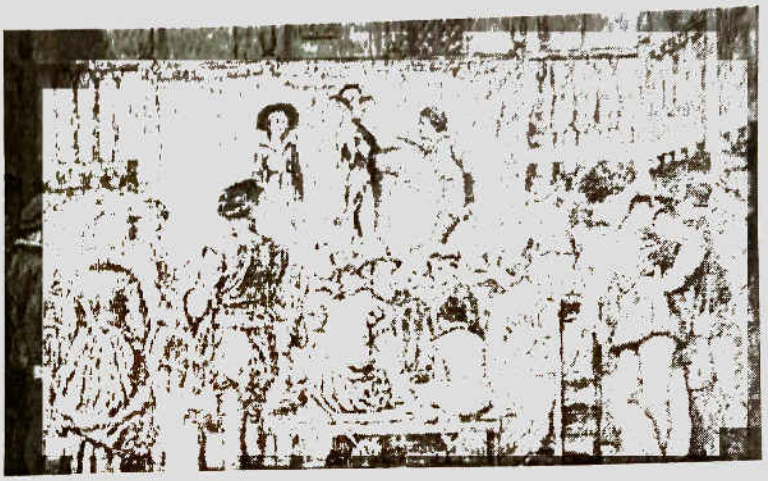
In 1593 and 1594, when the theatres were closed because of plague, Shakespeare published two narrative poems on erotic themes, Venus and Adonis and The Rape of Lucrece. He dedicated them to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. In Venus and Adonis, an innocent Adonis rejects the sexual advances of Venus; while in The Rape of Lucrece, the virtuous wife Lucrece is raped by the lustful Tarquin. Influenced by Ovid's Metamorphoses, the poems show the guilt and moral confusion that result from uncontrolled lust. Both proved popular and were often reprinted during Shakespeare's lifetime. A third narrative poem, A Lover's Complaint, in which a young woman laments her seduction by a persuasive suitor, was printed in the first edition of the Sonnets in 1609. Most scholars now accept that Shakespeare wrote A Lover's Complaint. Critics consider that its fine qualities are marred by leaden effects. The Phoenix and the Turtle, printed in Robert Chester's 1601 Love's Martyr, mourns the deaths of the legendary phoenix and his lover, the faithful turtle dove. In 1599, two early drafts of sonnets 138 and 144 appeared in The Passionate Pilgrim, published under Shakespeare's name but without his permission.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PLAYS

THE PLAYS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.



By Sir John Gilbert, 1849. Shakespeare's works include the 36 plays printed in the First Folio of 1623, listed below according to their folio classification as comedies, histories and tragedies. Two plays not included in the First Folio, The Two Noble Kinsmen and Pericles, Prince of Tyre, are now accepted as part of the canon, with scholars agreed that Shakespeare made a major contribution to their composition. No Shakespearean poems were included in the First Folio. In the late 19th century, Edward Dowden classified four of the late comedies as romances, and though many scholars prefer to call them tragicomedies, his term is often used. These plays and the associated Two Noble Kinsmen are marked with an asterisk below. In 1896, Frederick S. Boas coined the term "problem plays" to describe four plays: All's Well That Ends Well, Measure for Measure, Troilus and Cressida and Hamlet. "Dramas as singular in theme and temper cannot be strictly called comedies or tragedies", he wrote. "We may therefore borrow a convenient phrase from the theatre of today and class them together as Shakespeare's problem plays." The term, much debated and sometimes applied to other plays, remains in use, though Hamlet is definitively classed as a William Shakespeare 13 tragedy. The other problem plays are marked below with a double dagger. Plays thought to be only partly written by Shakespeare are marked with a dagger below. Other works occasionally attributed to him are listed as apocrypha.



TOPIC: _____ DATE: _____

पद्मशाली शिक्षण संस्था संचलित

अे. आर. बुर्ला महिला महाविद्यालय सोलापूर

हिंदी विभाग

शोध परियोजना

विषय

भगवानदास मोरवाल

शोध छात्र

विद्या मल्लेश जिंदम

बी. ए - भाग 3

मार्गदर्शक

प्रा. प्राजक्ता जोशी

अध्यक्ष हिंदी विभाग

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

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का बाखूबी निर्वाह किया है। परिवार के सभी सदस्यों में आपसी प्रेम और सहयोग का वातावरण है। लेखक के लेखन में पारिवारिक जीवन का सशक्त पुट इसलिए मिलता है क्योंकि लेखक ने सदैव ही एक भरे पूरे परिवार में जीवन व्यतीत किया है, जहाँ आपसी सहयोग और प्रेम का वातावरण बना रहता है।

भगवानदास मोरवाल शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के उपरान्त नौकरी व रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में दिल्ली आ गए। लगभग सात-आठ वर्षों की लम्बी जद्दोजहद के पश्चात सफलता प्राप्त हुई। वर्ष 1987 में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड की मासिक पत्रिका 'समाज कल्याण' में सहायक निर्देशक के पद पर आसीन हुए। समाज कल्याण बोर्ड में नौकरी करने से पहले भगवानदास मोरवाल मंजुली दर्पण; मासिक पत्रिका में सहसंपादक; सुलभ-इण्डिया; मासिक में उप-संपादक के रूप में तथा 'सारंग'; अनियतकालीन आदि पत्रिकाओं से जुड़े रहे। इन्होंने सात वर्षों; 1981 से 1987 तक स्वतन्त्र पत्रकारिता की। अब तक इनके विभिन्न सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं साहित्यिक विषयों पर 200 से अधिक आलेख, रिपोर्ताज, समीक्षात्मक लेख हिन्दी की सभी लब्ध-प्रतिष्ठित पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित हो चुके है।

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भगवानदास मोरवाल : एक साहित्यकार के रूप में :-

वर्तमान समय में भगवानदास मोरवाल हिन्दी तथा जगत के एक प्रसिद्ध रचनाकार हैं। वह अपने लेखन कार्य में व्यक्त हैं। उनके उसके व्यक्तित्व में सरलता है, सहजता है, सादगी है, नम्रता है, इसका प्रमाण उनसे मुलाकात के दौरान मिला। इसके साथ ही वे स्पष्टवादी भी हैं। वे उन लेखकों मे से नहीं है जो स्वयं को असाधारण साबित करने के लिए कुछ तथ्यों को छिपा जाते हैं। वे खुली किताब हैं। इसलिए स्पष्ट कहते हैं कि 'बचपन में साहित्यिक माहौल नहीं था और न ही साहित्य की कोई खास समझ थी। बस, प्रेमचन्द, और जैनेन्द्र की कुछ कहानियाँ, जो पाठ्यक्रम में लगी थी, वे ही पढ़ी थी। दिल्ली आने से पूर्व मुझे यह भी मालूम नहीं था कि 'सारिका' जैसी पत्रिका भी हिन्दी में छपती है हां, बचपन में नाम छपने की आकांक्षा से प्रेरित होकर कुछ तुकबंदियां अवश्य स्थानीय अखबारों में प्रकाशनार्थ भेजी थी। उनमें अनुभव, सूक्ष्मदृष्टि और कल्पनाशीलता का सामंजस्य है। उनके पास व्यापक अनुभव है जिसमें निरन्तर विस्तार होता रहा है। पिता का फक्कड़ाना स्वभाव और बचपन में ही शादी का होना उनके जीवन संघर्ष की वृद्धि का कारक बना किन्तु वे मानते हैं कि मेरा अच्छा लेखन इन्हीं संघर्ष पूर्ण दिनों के संचित अनुभवों का परिणाम है। लेखन भगवानदास मोरवाल के लिए महज एक शौक नहीं, बल्कि तपस्या है। उनके लिए लेखन बड़ी मेहनत और एकाग्रता का काम है। वे बाकायदा फील्ड में जाकर तथ्यों की खोज और

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अध्ययन करते हैं। प्रामाणिकता और मार्मिकता के लिए एक-एक संवाद को दस-दस बार संशोधित करना भी उन्हें मंजूर है। अपने लेखन के बारे में वे कहते हैं, अपने प्रति निर्ममता लेखन के प्रति ईमानदारी, वैचारिक प्रतिबद्धता एवं स्पष्टता जरुरी है। क्योंकि कथा साहित्य में पाठक को भ्रम में डालने की चालाकी अधिक समय तक नहीं चल सकती है। इसी ईमानदारी और प्रतिबद्धता का परिणाम है कि वे अपने लेखन व रचनाओं से हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में अपना स्थान बना चुके है।

उपन्यास :-

भगवानदास मोरवाल ने कविता को अपने अनुकूल नही पाया। कहानियों ने उन्हें नाम दिया और उपन्यासो ने उन्हे प्रसिद्धी दिलवाई। उनके अब तक पाँच उपन्यास प्रकाशित हो चुके है :-

① 'काला पहाड़' ; 1999
② 'बाबल तेरा देस में' 2004
③ 'रेत' 2011
④ 'नरक मसीहा' 2014
⑤ 'हलाला' 2016

① 'काला पहाड़' - 'बाबल तेरा देस में'

'काला पहाड़' और 'बाबल तेरा देस में' दोनों उपन्यास शैक्षिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए मेवात क्षेत्र के समाज और उसकी

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संस्कृति का जीता जागता अर्थना है। शंभू गुप्त का कहना है कि 'काला पहाड़' और 'बाबल तेरा देस में' इन दोनो उपन्यासो में मेवात का न केवल वर्तमान यथार्थ रुपांकता है बल्कि अतीत का काला-सफेद वृतान्त भी भरपूर उजागर हुआ है। लेखक की निगाह यहा केवल समय पर नही, संवेदना पर भी है। समय और संवेदना दोनों मिलकर मेवात की एक मुकम्मल और प्रामाणिक तस्वीर पेश करते है। इस प्रकार इन दोनों उपन्यासों में लेखक ने 'मेव' समाज को उठाया है।

★ 'रेत' :-

भगवानदास मोरवाल का तिसरा उपन्यास 'रेत' है जो मेवात से भिन्न पृष्ठभूमि पर आधारित है। यह उपन्यास एक अपराधी जनजाती 'कुंजर' पर आधारित है। वर्षो तक अपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम के तहत अनुसूचित कुंजर समुदाय के जीवन को लेकर लिखा गया यह उपन्यास कुंजरों के गाँव गाजूकी पर आधारित है, जिसमें वहाँ की स्त्रियों की व्यथा कथा का वर्णन किया गया है।

★ 'नरक मसीहा' :-

मोरवान के चौथे उपन्यास का नाम है 'नरक मसीहा'। जो देश में तेजी से पनप रही एन जी ओ संस्कृति अर्थात् देश में फैल रहे गैर सरकारी संगठनो के वास्तविक स्वरुप को पेश करता है। उपन्यास में गैर सरकारी संगठनो के कार्यो तथा उनके प्रभाव को

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परिप्रेक्ष्य में देख व जानकर ,उसके उन कुछ सत्यों से पाठक का साक्षात्कार करना है , जिसे वह जानता नहीं है।

★ कहानी संग्रह :-

भगवानदास मोरवाल अब तक लगभग चार दर्जन कहानियां लिख चुके हैं , जो पांच कहानी संग्रहों में प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। 'सिला हुआ आदमी' 1986 'सूर्यास्त से पहले' 1990, 'अस्सी मॉस्ट उर्फ सूबेदार' 1994 'सिढ़ियाँ ,माँ और उसका देवता' 2008, 'लक्ष्मण रेखा' 2010 , ये पांच कहानी संग्रह उनके प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं।

अपने पहले कहानि संग्रह 'सिला हुआ आदमी' 1986 के बारे में भगवानदास मोरवाल को आपत्ति है। 'लक्ष्मण रेखा' 2010 कहानी संग्रह की भूमिका में उनका कहना कि 'सूर्यास्त से पहले' को मैं अपना पहला कहानी संग्रह मानता हूँ। हालांकि प्रकाशन के लिहाज से मेरा पहला संग्रह 'सिला हुआ आदमी' है। किन्तु इसमें सम्मिलित कहानियों को 'कहानी' कहने में मुझे सन्देह और संकोच होता है। सन्देह इस अर्थ में कि शिल्प बल्कि कहीं कहानी की उन शर्तों और कसौटियों पर ये खरी नहीं उतरती हैं, जिनसे एक कहानी का मूल्यांकन होता है। उन्होंने अपने कहानी संग्रह 'सूर्यास्त से पहले' की सभी कहानियों को 2010 में प्रकाशित 'लक्ष्मण रेखा' कहानी संग्रह में सम्मिलित कर दिया है। इस प्रकार 'सूर्यास्त से पहले' कहानी संग्रह की समस्त कहानियां 'लक्ष्मण रेखा' कहानी संग्रह में दर्ज हैं और इस तरह भगवानदास मोरवाल के तीन संग्रहों 'अस्सी मॉस्ट उर्फ सूबेदार', सिढ़ियां ,माँ और उसका देवता', तथा 'लक्ष्मण रेखा' की ही हम बात करेंगे।

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बड़े सशक्त ढंग से अभिव्यक्ति मिली है।

★ 'हलाला' :-

उनका पाँचवा उपन्यास 'हलाला' की पृष्ठभूमि भी मेवात है। इस्लाम धर्म में प्रचलित हलाला प्रथा पर आधारित इस उपन्यास में धर्म की आड़ में स्त्री के शोषण की गाथा है।

★ भगवानदास मोरवाल की रचनाओं में समाजशास्त्रीय सन्दर्भ:-

भगवानदास मोरवाल अपनी रचनाओं में जिस समाज की भी बाते करते हैं, उन्होंने उस समाज के प्रत्येक पहलू को उजागर किया है। उस समाज के सभी पक्षो, मूल्यों, संस्कृति, परिवर्तन तथा समस्याओं आदि सभी का वर्णन यथार्थ रूप में किया है। उनकी रचनाओं में उनका समाज सापेक्ष दृष्टिकोण उभर कर सामने आता है। भगवानदास मोरवाल अपनी रचना प्रक्रिया के दृष्टिकोण के बारे में कहते है कि 'अपनी रचनाओं को लिखने के लिए मैं शोधपरक प्रविधियों का सहारा लेता हुँ। इनमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है सम्बन्धित समाज या समुदाय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और रोजमर्रा के क्रिया-कलापों और पक्षों का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन। मुझे लगता है कि एक लेखक को सबसे पहले एक समाजशास्त्री के साथ-साथ मानवशास्त्री भी होना चाहिए। सम्बन्धित समाज या समुदाय की उसे विशद और गहरी समझ होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि एक कथाकार का काम केवल कथासार कहना नहीं होता बल्कि सम्बन्धित समाज या समुदाय के सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक और दूसरे सन्दर्भो को वर्तमान

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परिवेश, समाज और भगवानदास मोरवाल :-

समाज का निर्माण व्यक्ति से होता है। व्यक्ति समाज की सबसे छोटी इकाई है। व्यक्ति से परिवार बनता है और परिवार से समाज बनता है। समाजशास्त्र में समाज को इस तरह परिभाषित किया गया है कि व्यक्तियों के समूह को समाज नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक सम्बन्धों के जाल को समाज कहते हैं। जब दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्ति आपस में मिलते हैं तो उनमें क्रिया - प्रतिक्रिया होती है तथा वे एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं। परिणाम स्वरूप उनमें सम्बन्ध कायम होते हैं, इन्हीं सम्बन्धों से धीरे - धीरे समाज बनता है। समाज के विकास की प्रक्रिया तथा उसकी गतिविधियाँ साहित्य की समस्त विधाओं में प्रतिबिम्बित होती रही हैं। समाज के प्रत्येक पक्ष का उल्लेख साहित्य मे होता है।

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में जन्में बच्चो को करना पड़ता है। गाँव में ही विद्यालय होने के कारण हायर सैकण्डरी तक शिक्षा बिना विघन के पूरी हो गई। लेकिन कॉलेज के दिनों में बेहद कठिनाइयों का विशेषकर आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा। हर महीने फीस और बस-पास के पैसो के लिए जो कि उन दिनो ; 1978-81 आज की दृष्टि से मामूली से बस के किराए जितनी थी, परिवार से माँगते हुए मशक्कत करनी पड़ती थी। मोखाल कहते हैं कि माँ का सहयोग नही होता तो शायद स्नातक करना मुश्किल हो जाता। पिता को पढ़ाई लिखाई से मतलब नहीं था। आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का आलम यह था कि बी.ए अन्तिम वर्ष में तो हिन्दी विषय की आठ दस रुपये की पुस्तक भी नहीं थी।

भगवानदास मोरवाल का विवाह बाल्यावस्था में हो गया था। क्योंकि मेवात अँचल में उस समय बाल-विवाह का चलन था, इसलिए लेखक का विवाह 1977 में गुड़गांव में रहने वाली सुनीता नामक लड़की से हुआ, तब वह दसवी कक्षा में पढ़ते थे। इनकी पत्नी पढ़ी लिखी नही है, परन्तु एक कुशल गृहिणी के सारे गुण उनमें मौजूद है। अपने पति के हर सुख-दुःख में वे उनके साथ रहती है। एक प्रकार से उनको लेखक की शक्ति ही कहा जा सकता है। भले ही श्रीमति सुनिता स्वयं पढ़ी लिखी नही है परन्तु उनकी इच्छा थी उनके बच्चे खूब पढ़े। भगवानदास मोरवाल के एक बेटा और एक बेटी है। बेटे ने एम.सी.ए की पढ़ाई पूरी की है और बेटी ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली से हिन्दी साहित्य में पी.एच.डी की है। भगवानदास मोरवाल एक पारिवारिक व्यक्ति हैं, उन्होंने अपने परिवार की सारी जिम्मेदारियों

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जन्म एवं पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि :-

भगवानदास मोरवाल आधुनिक हिन्दी कथा साहित्य के एक उभरते हुए रचनाकार हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी रचनाओं में हरियाणा की संस्कृति और लोक जीवन को अनेक रूपों में सशक्त अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान की है। उनका जन्म हरियाणा के अत्यन्त पिछड़े एवं उपेक्षित क्षेत्र मेवात के छोटे से कस्बे नगीना में 23 जनवरी 1960 को एक मजदूर परिवार में हुआ। उनके पिता का नाम मंगतूराम तथा माता का नाम कलावती था। माता कलावती जिनका निधन 1996 में हो चुका है आभावों से जूझते परिवार को संभाले रही, जबकि पिता मंगतूराम का अपने परिवार व बच्चों की ओर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं था। न ही उनकी इस बात में कोई विशेष रुचि थी की उनके बच्चे पढ़े। यही कारण है कि मोरवाल के बड़े भाई मनोहर लाल मात्र सातवीं कक्षा तक ही पढ़ पाए और छोटे भाई सुभाषचन्द्र मैट्रिक तक ही पढ़ाई कर सके। केवल भगवानदास मोरवाल ही अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी कर पाए। पढ़ाई जारी रखने में लेखक की माँ की भूमिका सराहनीय रही क्योंकि उनकी माता ने पढ़ाई के दौरान हमेशा उनका साथ दिया।

तमाम विपरित परिस्थितियों और आभावों से जूझते हुए भगवानदास मोरवाल ने अपनी प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा राजकीय उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय, नगीना से प्राप्त की तथा यासीन मेव डिग्री कॉलेज, नूह से स्नातक किया। उन्होंने एम. ए हिंदी एवं पत्रकारिता डिप्लोमा राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर से भागते दौड़ते पूरा किया। विद्यार्थी जीवन में उन्हें उन सभी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ा जिनका सामना प्राय: एक मजदूर परिवार

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प्रस्तावना :-

किसी भी साहित्यकार के साहित्य को समझने के लिए उसके व्यक्तित्व को समझना आवश्यक है क्योंकि साहित्यकार का व्यक्तित्व ही वह आधार होता है, जिस पर रचना अपना आकार ग्रहण करती है। रचना की जीवन्तता भी लेखक के व्यक्तित्व से प्राप्त होती है। इस दृष्टि से रचनाकार के व्यक्तित्व का उसकी विशेषताओं का प्रस्तुतिकरण तथा मूल्यांकन महत्व-पूर्ण और अपेक्षित होता है। साहित्यकार अपने आप में जो कुछ होता है और जो कुछ वह समाज से ग्रहण करता है, दोनो को मिलाकर ही उसके व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण होता है।

इस प्रकार किसी भी रचनाकार के साहित्य को समझने के लिए उसके व्यक्तित्व, सामाजिक तथा पृष्ठभूमि को जानना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि वही व्यक्तित्व उसके कृतित्व को आधार प्रदान करता है।

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पद्मशाली शिक्षण संस्था संचलित

अे. आर. दुर्गा महिला महाविद्यालय सोलापुर

हिंदी विभाग

शोध परियोजना

विषय

ध्वनीयंत्र और उसकी कार्यप्रणाली

शोध छात्र

संध्या शंकर भरवदे

बी.ए – भाग 3

मार्गदर्शक

प्रा.डॉ.राजेंद्र वडजे

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* ध्वनि-विज्ञान *

ध्वनि के अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित शास्त्र या विज्ञान ध्वनि विज्ञान कहलाता है। अँग्रेजी में ध्वनि विज्ञान के लिए फोनेटिक्स और फोनोलॉजि शब्द प्रयुक्त होते है। इनमें Phone का अर्थ ध्वनि है तथा 'टिक्स' और 'लॉजि' का अर्थ शास्त्र या विज्ञान है। फोनेटिक्स में भाषा, ध्वनि, ध्वनियों को उत्पन्न करनेवाले अंग, ध्वनियों का वर्गीकरण और उसके स्वरूप का सैद्धान्तिक अध्ययन रहता है। इस प्रकार फोनेटिक्स ध्वनि के अध्ययन का सामान्य विज्ञान है। यह अपने अध्ययन के लिए संसार की समस्त भाषाओं से सामग्री लेता है। फोनोलॉजि का सम्बन्ध भाषा विशेष से होता है। इसमें किसी भाषा या बोली विशेष की ध्वनियों पर विचार करते है।

संस्कृत में ध्वनि-विज्ञान को पहले ध्वनि-शिक्षा कहा जाता था। हिंदी में फोनेटिक्स के लिए ध्वनि-तत्व, ध्वनि-शिक्षा, ध्वनि-विचार, ध्वनि-शास्त्र, वर्ण-विज्ञान, ध्वनि-विज्ञान तथा फोनोलॉजि के लिए ध्वनि-विकार, वर्ण-विचार, ध्वनि-विचार आदि नाम दिए जाते है। ऊपर बताया जा चुका है कि फोनेटिक्स और फोनोलॉजि के अर्थ में अधिकांश विद्वान विशेष अंतर नही मानते। अतः दोनों के लिए ध्वनि-विज्ञान ही एकरूपता की दृष्टि से नाम देना उचित होगा।

ध्वनि के अर्थ को लेकर डॉ. भोलानाथ तिवारी जी ने कहा है- वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से ध्वनि वायु मंडलीय दबाव में होनेवाले उतार-चढाव का नाम है। प्रस्तुत परिभाषा ध्वनि के व्यापक अर्थ को स्पष्ट करती है। मानव जिसके द्वारा बोलता है या जो वायु मुख-विवर से निकलकर वागेंद्रिय के द्वारा कुछ वाणी प्रकट करती है उसे ध्वनि कहा जाता है। वायु की विशिष्ट कंपनात्मक गती द्वारा उपलब्ध श्रोतेंद्रिय के अनुभव को ध्वनि कहते है।

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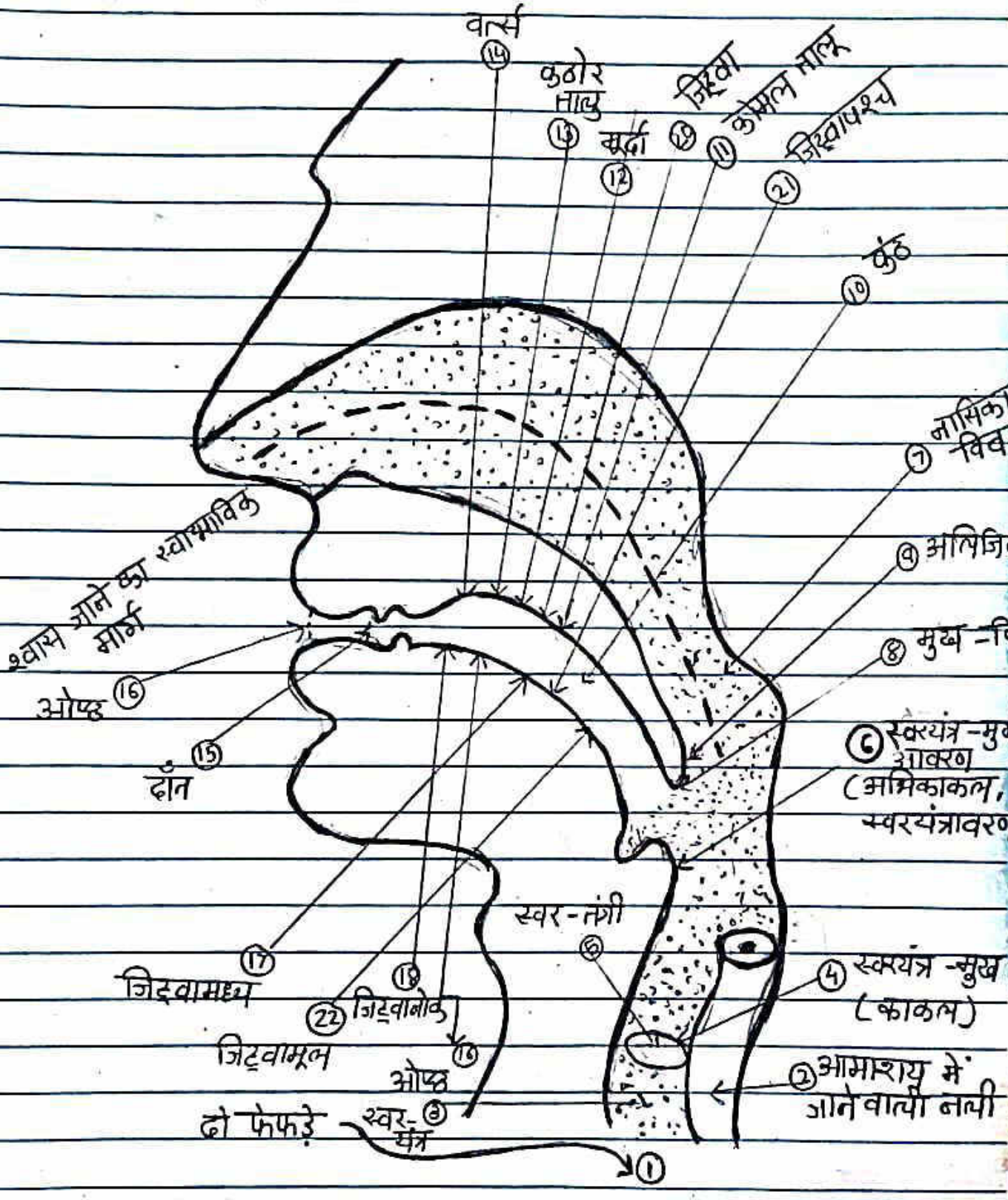

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* ध्वनियंत्र और उसकी कार्यप्रणाली :-

मानव शरीर के जिन अवयव से ध्वनि की उत्पत्ति होती है। उन अवयव के समुदाय को ध्वनियंत्र या वाग्यंत्र भी कहते है। ध्वनियंत्र की उत्पत्ति के साथ-साथ उनके उच्चारण में भी इन समस्त अवयवों का संयोग रहता है। इन प्रक्रिया में ध्वनि उच्चारण के प्रमुख अवयव निम्न स्वरूप है।

① फेफड़े :-

फेफड़े हमारे शरीर का दूसरा अंग है। हमारे शरीर को अन्न, जल, और पोषक तत्वों को जरूरत होती है। उसी तरह शुद्ध ऑक्सीजन भी हमारे लिए जरूरी है। फेफड़ों में श्वास नि:श्वास प्रक्रिया चलती रहती है। श्वास अर्थात प्राणवायु (ऑक्सीजन) को अंदर लेना और प्रश्वास अंदर की दूषित वायु को बाहर निकालना यह प्रक्रिया चलती रहती है। हम सांस के बिना जीवित नहीं रह सकते और फेफड़े ही हमारी सांस क्रिया को पूर्ण रूप से चलाते है।

② भोजन-नलिका :-

भोजन नलिका का स्थान श्वास नलिका के पास होता है। इसी के द्वारा भोजन अमाशय (जठर) तक पहुँचाया जाता है। श्वास नलिका और भोजननली एक पतली दिवार के द्वारा अलग कर दी गई है। प्रकृति ने इसी कारण भोजन नलिका के द्वारा पर एक आवरण लगा दिया है। जो भोजन निगलने समय श्वासनलिका के मुख को बंद कर देता है और भोजन नली खुली जाती है, जिससे भोजन सीधा अमाशय तक पहुँचता है।

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③ स्वर-यंत्र :-

श्वास-नलिका के ऊपरी भाग में अभिकाकल से कुछ नीचे ध्वनि उत्पन्न करने वाला प्रधान अवयव होता है जिसे ध्वनि-यंत्र या स्वरयंत्र कहते हैं। बाहर गले में जो उभरी घाँटी दिखाई पड़ती है, वह यही है। स्वर-यंत्र में पतली झिल्ली के बने दो लचीले परदे या कपाट होते हैं जिन्हे स्वर-तंत्री या स्वर-रज्जु कहते हैं। स्वर-यंत्र की प्रमुख भूमिका रहती है।

④ स्वर-तंत्र :-

स्वर-तंत्र में झिल्ली के बने हुए कुछ लचिले पर्दे होते है, उनमें कंपन होने पर अनेक ध्वनियाँ निर्माण होते है। उसे स्वरतंत्र कहा जाता है। पाश्चात्य विद्वान प्रो. नेगस स्वरतंत्र के बारे में कहते है कि यह एकतंत्र ही है। जिसने मानव को भाषा देकर उसे मानव की श्रेणी में रखा है। फेफड़े में जानेवाली श्वास और फेफड़ो से बाहर आनेवाली निष्प्राण वायु स्वरतंत्र के मध्य से आती जाती है। विभिन्न ध्वनि के उत्पादन में स्वर की अनेक परिस्थितीयाँ बन जाती है। उदा- स्वरतंत्री सिमट जाती है, तब सघोष ध्वनियाँ उत्पन्न होती है।

⑤ काकल :-

स्वरतंत्र के झिल्ली के परदों के बीच में जो भाग खुला रहता है उसे काकल या स्वरयंत्रावरण कहते है। प्राचीन काल में इसे कंठनाम दिया है। संगीत दर्पन में इसे शरीर-वीणा नाम दिया है। काकल के द्वारा वायु आती और जाती है। यह आवश्यकतानुसार सिकुड़ना और फैलना है। यह कंठद्वार विभिन्न मात्रा में खुला और बंद रह सकता है।

colors

से लेकर कोमलतालु तक मुखविवर के ऊपरी भाग में फैला हुआ है। यह वागयंत्र का स्थिर भाग है। कठोर तालु से तालव्य ध्वनियाँ उत्पन्न होती है।
उदा – च, छ, ज, झ आदि।

(14) वर्त्स :–
ऊपर के दाँतो के मूल से कठोर तालु के प्रारंभ तक का विस्तृत उभरा हुआ भाग वर्त्स कहलाता है। जिह्वा के विभिन्न भाग इसका स्पर्श करके ध्वनि उत्पन्न करके सहायक होते है।

(15) दाँत :–
ध्वनि की सृष्टी में ऊपर की पंक्ति के सामने वाले दाँत विशेष रूप से व्यवहार में लाये जाते है। ये दाँत नीचे के ओठ और जिह्वा की नोंक के साथ मिलकर ध्वनि उत्पन्न करते है।

(16) ओष्ठ :–
मुखविवर के द्वार में दाँतो की पंक्ति को ढँकनेवाले अवयवयों को ओष्ठ कहा जाता है। यह ध्वनी यंत्र का सबसे बाहरी भाग है। ध्वनी उत्पन्न करने के कार्य में दोनों ओठों मे से नीचे केंद्र ओठ भी अधिक सक्रिय रहते है। ध्वनियों के उच्चारण में ओठों की स्थिती सामान्यत: तीन प्रकार की होती है।
(1) उदासीन स्थिती
(2) पूर्ण गोलाकार स्थिती
(3) पूर्ण विस्तृत स्थिती
ओष्ठ से उत्पन्न ध्वनियों को ओष्ठ ध्वनियाँ कहा जाता है।
उदा – प, फ, ब, भ, म

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(20) जिह्वा :-

ध्वनिनिर्माण में जिह्वा का स्थान सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। भाषण क्रिया में इसकी प्रधानता होने के कारण इसे भाषणयन्त्र का प्रमुख अंग माना जाता है। भाषणतत्व के क्षेत्र में जिह्वा का प्राधान्य है। मुखविवर के मध्य में जिह्वा होती है। जो साधारण: ढिलीयी होकर नीचे के ओर पड़ती है। बोलते समय वायु रोकने के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। ध्वनि उच्चारण में भी महत्वपूर्ण अवयव है। जिह्वा ओठो से लेकर कठोर तालु के अंत के प्रत्येक स्थान को स्पर्श कर सकती है। कोमल और लचकार होने के कारण यह सहज रूप में आगे-पीछे ऊपर-नीचे तथा इधर-उधर हो सकती है। रचना के आधार पर जिह्वा को पाँच भागों मे विभाजित किया जा सकता है। (1) जिह्वा नोक (2) जिह्वाग्र (3) जिह्वामध्य (4) जिह्वापश्च (5) जिह्वामूल

(21) जिह्वापश्च :-

जिह्वाग्र के उत्त डेढ़ इंच के बाद जो शेष भाग है उसे जिह्वापश्च कहा जाता है। ध्वनि-उत्पादन में यह विभाग इसका व्यवहार निम्न प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

(1) फेफड़ों से निकलने वाली हवा को मुखरन्ध्र मे विभिन्न रूपों में प्रभावित करके उ, ओ आदि ध्वनियों के उत्पादन में यह विभाग सहायक होता है।

(2) जिह्वापश्च कोमलतालु और कौवा के साथ मिलकर विभिन्न ध्वनियाँ के उत्पादन में सहायक होता है। हिंदी 'क' और उर्दू काफ़ ध्वनियाँ क्रमश: इसी प्रकार की है।

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(17) जिह्वामध्य :-

यह जिह्वाग्र और जिह्वापश्च्य के मध्य का भाग है। यह कठोरतालु के ग्रंथिस्थल के नीचे का स्थान है। जिह्वामध्य के द्वारा मध्य स्वर या केंद्रिय स्वरों का उच्चारण होता है। ऐसी ध्वनि यूँ अंग्रेजी तथा जर्मन में मिलती है।

(18) जिह्वानोक :-

जिह्वा के सबसे आगे के नुकीले भाग को जिह्वा-नोक कहा जाता है। जिह्वा का यह अंश सबसे अधिक गतिशील होता है। अनेक प्रकार की ध्वनियों विशेषत: आ, इ, आदि स्वरों के उच्चारण में जिह्वानोक उदासीन भी रहती है। ऊपर की पंक्ति के सामने वाले दाँतों को स्पर्श करती हुई त, थ, आदि ध्वनियों के उच्चारण में सहायक होती है। फेफड़ों से निकलने वाली हवा द्वारा विताड़ित होकर यह एकाधिक बार जोर से हिल कर उच्चारण में सहायक होती है। जिह्वा की नोक पीछे की ओर ऊपर को मुड़ती हुई रहकर मूर्धन्य ध्वनियों के उच्चारण में सहायक करती है। यह हिंदी ट, ठ में पाई जाती है।

(19) जिह्वाग्र :-

मुखरन्ध्र में निष्क्रिय अवस्था में रहने समय जिह्वा का जो भाग कठोर तालु के विपरित रहता है, उसको जिह्वा कहा जाता है। यह भाग जिह्वा फलक के अंत से लेकर लगभग डेढ़ इंच तक लम्बा होता है। इस विभाग की सहायता से उत्पन्न होनेवाली ध्वनियों को मुख्यत: तालव्य कहा जाता है। यह भाग तालु में पहुँचकर वायु को पुरी तरह से रोक देता है।

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(10) कंठ :-
कोमलतालु के नीचे तथा काकल के ऊपर स्थित अवयवों को कंठ कहते हैं। समस्त क, ख, ग, घ, ङ जैसी कंठ ध्वनियाँ यहाँ से उच्चारित होती है।

(11) कोमलतालु :-
जहाँ कठोरतालु का अंत है, वहीं कोमलतालु प्रारंभ है। वह भाग एक कोमल मांसखण्ड-सा प्रतीत होता है। यह कोमलतालु ऊपर नीचे हो सकता है। कोमलतालु वाग्यन्त्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। यह मुखरन्ध्र और नासारन्ध्र के बीच में किवाड़ का काम करता है। क, ग, आ, इ आदि ध्वनियों के उच्चारण में यह कोमलतालु ऊपर उठकर नासारन्ध्र मार्ग को बंद कर देता है। यह अवयव उच्चारण स्थान भी है और उच्चारण सहायक भी है। ध्वनियंत्र का यह महत्वपूर्ण भाग होता है, यह अवयव मुखविवर और नासिका विवर के मध्य ढक्कन के समान कार्य करता है, इस में से ध्वनियाँ उत्पन्न होती है।

(12) मुर्धा :-
ऊपर की दंत पंक्ती के पास तथा कठोरतालु के अंत में स्थित मुख के उभरे भाग को मुर्धा कहते हैं। यह कठोरतालु के पीछे अंतिम भाग है। 'ट' वर्ग की ध्वनियाँ इसी स्थान से उच्चारित होती है।

(13) कठोरतालु :-
यह तालु का मध्य भाग होता है। यह अस्थिमय होने के कारण कठोरतालु कहलाता है। कठोरतालु वर्तुलाकार होता है। यह वर्त्स

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⑥ अभिकाकल :-

श्वासनलिका के ऊपर जो आवरण के रूप में छोटा जीभ के आकार का मनमल भाग है, उसे अभिकाकल या स्वरयंत्र मुख्य आवरण कहा जाता है। यह स्वरयंत्र ऊपर का आवरण होता है; जब भोजन या पानी मुख के मार्ग से भोजन नलिका के पास आता है, तब यह अभिकाकल तुरंत नीचे झुककर श्वासननलिका बंद कर देता है और भोजन या पानी आगे सरककर भोजननली में चला जाता है।

⑦ नासिका-विवर :-

मुख के उपरवाला भाग नासिका-विवर कहलाता है। अनुनासिक ध्वनियाँ यही से उच्चारित होती है।
उदा - आँगन, चाँद, चाँदनी, आँचल, यहाँ, वहाँ आदि।

⑧ मुखविवर :-

मुखविवर में कोमलतालु, तालु, कठोरतालु, वर्त्स, जिह्वा, दाँत आदि अवयव होते है, अलिजिह्वा के एक ओर मुखविवर एवं दूसरी ओर नासिकाविवर होता है।

⑨ अलिजिह्वा या कौआ :-

अलिजिह्वा या कौआ कोमलतालु का अंतिम भाग है। यह एक छोटा-सा गोलाकार लटकता हुआ मांसपिण्ड होता है। साधारण भाषा में इसे कौआ कहते हैं। कोमलतालु से संलग्न यह ऊपर नीचे होता है। और ध्वनिउत्पादन में विभिन्न रूपों मे सहायक होता है।

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(22) जिह्वामूल :-

जिह्वा के कुल दो तिहाई पश्चम भाग को जिह्वामूल कहते है। जो कंठ से जुड़ा होता है।

(23) श्वासनलिका :-

ध्वनि उच्चारण मे सहायता करनेवाला दूसरा अवयव है-श्वासनलिका। इस नलिका द्वारा बाहर की वायु को फेफड़ों तक पहुँचाया जाता है। श्वासनलिका के बाहर आनेवाली इस वायु से ही ध्वनियाँ उत्पन्न होती है।

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महाविद्यालयाचे नाव :-

अ. आर. बुर्ला महिला वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय

विद्यापिठाचे नाव :- पुण्यश्लोक अहिल्यादेवी होळकर सोलापूर विद्यापीठ

विषय :- पर्यावरण शास्त्र

प्रकल्पाचे नाव :- कंबर तलावातील जलपर्णीची वाढती समस्या

विद्यार्थिनीचे नाव :- पूजा नरसिंग वडिहल्ला

वर्ग :- B.Com II 'B' रोल नंबर :- 1491

मार्गदर्शक :- प्रा. प्रसन्न शेट्टर

शैक्षणिक वर्ष :- 2021-2022

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अनुक्रमणिका

क्रमांक	घटक	
1	प्रस्तावना	
2	उद्दीष्टये	
3	उपाय	
4	कारणे	
5	विषय मांडणी	
6	संदर्भ सुची	
7	नोंदी	

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कुंवर तलाव

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प्रस्तावना :-

विजयपूर शेजारील श्री धर्मवीर संभाजीराजे तलावातील (कंवर) जलपर्णी व गाळ काढला जाणार आहे. बुधवारी (ता. २३) जलपर्णी काढण्याचे प्रात्यक्षिक करून मशिनच्या वेलन्स आहे का, काही अडचणी येतील का; याची चाचपणी झाली आहे. आहे आता आजपासून कामाला प्रत्यक्षात सुरुवात झाली.

केंद्र सरकारच्या राष्ट्रीय सरोवर संवर्धन योजनेत श्री धर्मवीर संभाजीराजे तलावाच्या समावेश झाला. नंतुती सकाळच्या माध्यमातून सातत्याने पाठपुरावा सुरु होता. त्यानंतर माजी सहकारमंत्री सुभाष देशमुख यांच्या प्रयत्नातून तत्कालीन पर्यटन मंत्री जयकुमार रावल यांनी प्रयत्नातील तलावासाठी निधी मिळवून देण्यात मोठे योगदान दिले. केंद्र सरकारकडून तलावाच्या सुशोभिकरणासाठी सात केंद्र सरकारकडून तलावाच्या निधी मिळाला आहे. त्यानंतर महापालिकेनेही चार कोटी हिस्सा दिला आहे. निविदा प्रक्रिया राबविल्यानंतर तामिळनाडूतील सेक-वे कंपनीला हे कंत्राट देण्यात आले पहिल्या टप्प्यात जलपर्णी काढण्याचे काम महिनाभर चालणार आहे. यासाठी तलावातील गाळाचा सर्वे केला जाणार आहे.

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उद्दीष्टये :-

1] विविध विधुनिहा कोणीच्य सुभ सुशोभिकरणाचे काम द्यायला तयार नसून यावेलेचा निधीही परत जाण्याची शक्यता असल्याचा आरोप पर्यावरण प्रेमींनी केली आहे.

2] स्मार्ट सिटी योजने अंतर्गत संभाजी तलावाचे सुशोभीकरण करण्यात येणार असून आचारसंहितेची प्रक्रिया थांबली होती. अता पुन्हा कामाच्या सुरुवात होईल. असं सांगण्यात आल मात्र आता आचारसंहिता संपली. तरीही प्रत्यक्ष कामाला सुरुवात झालेली नाही.

3] यंदाही शासनाने 17 कोटी रुपये मंजूर केले आहेत मात्र अद्याप कोणतीही कारवाही करण्यात आलेली नाही.

4] संभाजी तलावाच्या सुशोभीकरणासाठी शासनातर्फे गेल्या वेलेस आर्थिक तरतूद करुन निधी मंजूर करण्यात आला होता. मात्र निधी वापरला गेला नसल्याने परत गेला..

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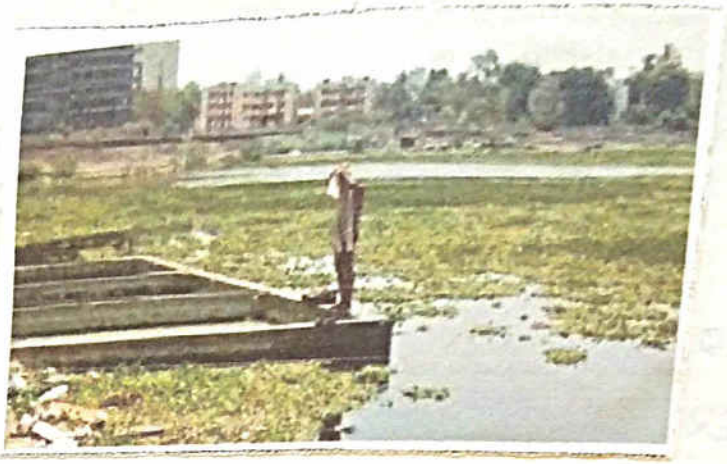

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5) आजूबाजूच्या सोसायटीमधून सांडपाणी तलावामध्ये विनाअडथळा सोडलं जातं. मात्र शासनाच्या कोणताच अंकुश यांच्यावर नाही.

6) गेल्या सहा-सात वर्षांपासून तलावाची अशीच अवस्था आहे. काही सामाजिक संस्था, नागरिक आणि प्रशासन यांच्या वतीने श्रमदान करून जलपर्णी काढली मात्र दुसऱ्या दिवशी उजाडत नाही. तोपर्यंत पुन्हा जलपर्णी येते. म्हणून यावर काही कायमचा तोडगा काढण्याची - आवश्यकता आहे.

7) एकेकाळी कमळांच्या आकर्षक फुलांमुळे कमळ तलाव अशी ओळख असलेल्या या तलावाला गटारीचे स्वरूप आलं आहे.

8) वाढलेल्या जलपर्णीमुळे तलावाच्या अक्षरशः ऱ्हासाचे स्वरूप आलं आहे. परिसरात अत्यंत दुर्गंधी पसरली स्वरूप असून नागरिकांना त्रास होत आहे. मात्र प्रशासन फक्त आश्वासनाशिवाय दुसरं काहीच करत नाही.

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उपाय :-

1) तलस्थ्रुढतीकरण करणे

2) सांडपाणी व गैरला सोडण्यापूर्वी विशेष प्रक्रिया करणे

3) पिण्याची पाण्याचे नियमित परीक्षण करणे.

4) पाण्यातील रोगकारक जीवाणूंचा संख्येन वाढ रोखणे. यासाठी निर्जंतुकीकरण देणे.

5) क्लोरिनीकरण किंवा ओझोनीकरण व किरणोत्सर्गाचे यांचा वापर करून निर्जंतुकीकरण करणे अथवा हाकणे.

6) कृत्रिम खतांचा वापर कमी करून सेंद्रिय खतांचा वापर वाढ करणे.

7) पिण्याच्या पाण्यातील रसायनांच्या प्रमाणाची विशिष्ट मर्यादा असते. या सहज मर्यादेपेक्षा अधिक प्रमाणात रसायनांची वाढ होऊ नये. त्यासाठी योग्य ते - दक्षता घेणे.

8) किरणोत्सर्गी अपशिष्टे विशिष्ट जागी बंदिस्त करून ठेवण्याच्या पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे.

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9] औद्योगिक जल प्रदुषणामुळे जलाशय किंवा समुद्रातील पाण्याचे तापमान 2° से पेक्षा अधिक वाढणार नाही. यांची खबरदारी होणे.

10] खनिज तेलामुळे होणाऱ्या जल प्रदूषण समस्येवर उपाययोजना आखणे.

11] कुचरा-कुंडीतच टाका. जाळून त्यांची विल्हेवाट लावू नये.

12] हवेच्या प्रदूषण संबंधीत फायदे व नियमांची माहिती करुन द्या. व त्याचे पालन करा.

13] रासायनिक खताऐवजी सेंद्रियत पॉलिस्टरऐवजी सुती कपड्यांचा वापर, प्लॉस्टिक ऐवजी कागदाच्या पिशव्याचा वापर करा.

14] रासायनिक प्रदूषण संबाधीत सर्व फायदे माहिती करुन द्या व त्याचे पालन करा.

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कारण

① मानवी मलमूत्र व औद्योगिक कार्बनी सांडपाण्यामधून उत्सर्जित होणारे मलमूत्र यांसारखे औद्योगिक किंवा इतर जलाशयात थेट जलाशयात पाण्यात अतिप्रमाणात कार्बनी पदार्थ आल्यास सूक्ष्म जीवांची ऑक्सिजनची मागणी वाढते परंतु पाण्यातील ऑक्सिजनची उपलब्धता घटते.

② सांडपाण्यातील व पाणलोटातील गाळ :- शेतीच्या पाण्यातील गाळामुळे जलाशय गाडले जातात. गाळाचे थर जमा होऊन कधीकधी जलाशय गाळल्याने भरून व सांडपाणी कोंडले जाऊन चिकट गाळ साचत बसते. त्यात विनॉक्सिजीवी सूक्ष्मजीव निर्माण होतात.

③ किरणोत्सारी पदार्थ किरणोत्सारी अपशिष्टांची विल्हेवाट लावण्यासाठी ती जलप्रवाहाच्या मदतीने विरल करून विखुरली जातात. ही सांद्र अपशिष्टे जलप्रवाह किंवा समुद्रात मिसळल्यास तेथील पाणी प्रदूषित होते.

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4] उष्णता - पाण्याचे निक्षारीकारक संयंत्ते, औष्णिक विद्युत निर्मिती रसायनिक व पोलाद कारखाने अणुकेंद्रीय संयंत्ते अशा आधिक प्रमाणात पाण्याची गरज असणाऱ्या आस्थापनातून बाहेर पडणार पाणी अतिशय उष्ण असते. हे पाणी इतर जलाशयात सोडल्यास औष्णिक प्रदूषण होते. अशा अनैसर्गिक उष्णतेमूळे तेथील पाण्यातील सजीवांच्या जीवनचक्रास बाधा निर्माण होते व परिसंस्थेचे संतुलन बिघडते.

5] खनिजे व ज्वालाग्राही तेल कधीकधी समुद्रा पृष्ठावर आपघात घडून येतात. त्यामूळ जलप्रदूषण होते. खनिजे व ज्वालाग्राही तेलाची वाहतूक बहुधा जहाजातून होत असते. त्यातील तेलाच्या टाक्या फुटून तेल समुद्रावर पसरते. अशा पाण्यामूळ पक्षी, मासे व इतर जलचर तसेच पाणवनस्पती मृत्यूमुखी पडतात. सागरी संसाधनाचा ऱ्हास होतो. समुद्रकिनाऱ्या वरील खनिज तेल परिष्करण कारखान्यातून विहीरीतून व साठवणूक टाकीतून काही प्रमाणात गळत राहते. व पाझरत असते. अशा - दुर्घटनामूळे माशांना धोका निर्माण होतो.

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मल्लव / महिती विषय मांडणी

कंबर तलाव म्हणजेच धर्मवीर संभाजी तलावाच्या निर्मितीचा इतिहास मोठा मनोरंजक आहे. तलावाचा उल्लेख उत्तरेच आढळा वर्षापासून आढळतो. श्री सिद्धेश्वर या ग्रामदेवतेच्या गुरुस्थानी असलेल्या मंगलवेढा रेणासिद्ध या सांप्रदायिक महायोग्याने आपला योगदंड आपटून ते तळे निर्माण केले. अशी आख्यायिका आहे. तर काही जणांच्या मते उल्कापातातून हे तळ निर्माण झाले आहे. त्याच्या पश्चिमेला रेणासिद्धेश्वरांचे प्राचीन हेमाडपंथी देवालय आहे. व त्रिकोकाली हे मंदिर तलयाकाही होते. असे सांगितले गेले.

लोकांनी भर घालून हे तळ आटवून त्याचा आकार लहान करून टाकला असे म्हटले. इंग्रजांनाही या तळ्याने आपल्या सौंदर्याने वेड लावले होते. 1875 मध्ये सर ॲलन ह्यूम यांनी आपल्या स्टेट फिडर्स या संशोधनपर पुस्तकामध्ये सोलापूरातील या तळ्याचे सुंदर वर्णन केल्याचे आढळते.

पुर्वी तलावात भरपूर झाडे व कमळाचे फुले होती. परंतु तलाव स्वच्छ करताना ही झुडपे व कमळाचे फुले काढण्यात आली. याला पूर्वी मोतीबाग तळे देखील म्हणत.

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दुष्परिणाम

आज या जल प्रदूषण धोकादायक पातळीवर पोहोचले आहे. त्याचा परिणाम आज सजीव सृष्टीवर जाणवत दिसत आहे.

भारतात जल प्रदूषण ही एक गंभीर पर्यावरण संबंधी समस्या बनली आहे. भारतातील जलप्रदूषणाचे सर्वात मोठे स्रोत म्हणजे शहरी भागातील सांडपाणी आणि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील दूषित पदार्थ आहेत. हे दोन्हीही अपायकारक घटक हे कोणतीही प्रक्रिया आहे. यांच्या मूळ मानवी आणि पशूपक्ष्यांवर विपरित परिणाम होत आहे.

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TOPIC: जलपर्णीचे तोटे

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१) जलपर्णीच्या वाढत्या प्रसाराबरोबरच तिला काढण्यासाठी दर वर्षी खर्चाचे आकडे मोठे आहेत. या वर्षी - महापालिकेने हे जोले काढण्यासाठी तब्बल १२ लाख रुपयांची तरतूद केली आहे.

२) ① जलपर्णीमुळे पाण्याचा प्रवाह तर अडतेच; पण तिच्या पाण्याखालील शरीराचे मूळ क्रिया आणि ऑक्सिजन पाण्यात तळापर्यंत पोहोचत नाही. ② पाणवनस्पतींवर राहणाऱ्या पक्ष्यांना आवश्यक असलेले कीटक आणि जलचरांचे प्रमाण घटते.
③ जलजीवांवर विपरीत परिणाम होतो.
④ जलजीवांवर व मुळांच्या पोकळीत डास अंडी घालतात.
⑤ पाणी दूषित असल्यावर जलपर्णी फोफावते.

३) पावसाळ्यातील संसर्गजन्य रोगांमध्ये जलपर्णीचा भाग वाटा आहे. ४) तलावांमधील मुक्काम ठोकलेल्या जलपर्णीचे जलजीवसृष्टीवरही दुष्परिणाम जाणवत आहेत.

५) नदी प्रदूषण कमी होण्याची वाट बघण्यापेक्षा सध्या तरी दर वर्षी नियमित जलपर्णी काढत राहणे एवढा एकच पर्याय महापालिकेच्या कीटक प्रतिबंधक विभागाकडे आहे.

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संदर्भ सूची :-

① ^ ab ऐतिहासिक महत्व सोलापूर
W.W.W. Solapur.gov.in

② ^ सोनवणे, विजयकुमार
" कालकुपी कुंबर तलाव सकाळ २० डिसेंबर २०१५.
रोजी पाहिले / access-date- मधील दिनांक मूल्ये

③ प्रेस नोट - मागस प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग

④ स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था आयोग - कार्यक्रम

⑤ महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिनियम १९१५ च्या नियम 3 अन्वये जाहीर नोटीस मौजे देवगांव, ता. बार्शी.

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College Name :- A. R. Burla Mahila Varishta Mahavidyalaya. Solapur.

Student Name :- Pratibha Iranna kalshetti

Standard :- B. Com III

Division :- A Roll No :- 1720

Project Name :- Peanut oil [Groundnut oil] Extraction.

Owner Name :- Sangamshwer kalshetti

Established :- 2005

Address :- Juna Gorkul. Solapur 413006

Contact No :- 9850279049

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Introduction :-

The groundnut or peanut is a species in the family fabaceae. Groundnt oil, also known as peanut oil or arachis oil is a mild tasting vegetable oil derived from peanuts. Groundnt oil is a kind of light yellow transparent edible oil with clear color and lecture, pleasant fragrance and good taste. is relatively easy to digest. Groundnut oil contains more than 80% unsaturated fatty acids. It also contains 19.9% of palmitic acid, stearic acid, arachidic acid and other unsaturated fatty acids. The fatty acid composition of peanut oil is relatively good. therefore it is easy for human bodies to digest and absorb. The groundnut is an annual herbaceous plant growing 30 to 50 cm tall. the leaves are opposite, pinnate with flour leaflets each leaflet is 1 to 7cm long and 1 to 3cm across. peanuts have high oil content compared too many other oil seed crops.

Market potential :-

The global groundnut oil market is highly congested with high level ofcompetition among key players. Moreover, since there is no uniquefunctionality of groundnut oil when compared to other vegetable oils, thedemand is anticipated to remain stagnant throughout the forecastperiod. peanut oil is an edible vegetable oil that is derived from peanuts.

The peanut oil market size has the potential to grow by USD 1.90 billion during 2020-2024, and the market's growth momentum will accelerate during the forecast period.

peanut or groundnut oil is a well-established product with a historically high use in several Asian foods and cuisines. It is used either as a base for cooking or to enhance the flavor of the underlying food.

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Product Description :-

product benefits

The use of groundnut oil can make the body's cholesterol into bile acids and excreted, thereby reducing the plasma cholesterol levels.

In addition, the peanut oil also contains sterol, wheat germ phenol, phospholLpids, vitamin E, choline and other beneficial substances for human.

Regular consumption of peanut oil can prevent the skin wrinkle aging, protect the vessel wall, prevent thrombosis, help prevent atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease.

The choline in peanut oil can also improve the memory of the human brain and slow down brain function decline.

Raw material

Groundnuts are the main raw material for manufacturing Groundnut butter cost per king in approx. 80-85.

Groundnut are a nutritious, hunger-satisfying, low-glycemic snack. Groundnut in India are available throughout the year due to a two-crop cycle harvested in march and octobar. Ground Nuts are

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important protein crops in india growth mostly under rain-fed conditions. The awareness and concern for quality amongst the Indian groundnut shellers and processors are growing steadily

Manufacturing Process :-

Raw Material Procurement

↓

foreign Material Removal

↓

Vibratory cleaning

↓

Decortication

↓

Washing in steam

↓

oil Extraction → Defatted solid after Drying

↓

filtration

↓

Quality Inspection

↓

Bottle filling

↓

printing

↓

packing and dispatch

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A complete seed of Groundnut is called as pod and contains one to five kernels. which develops underground in a needlelike structure called as peg In the first step. the healthy and mature seeds of ground nut are harvested from the authorized vendor and stored in the inventory.

In the next step. the foreign impurities like metal. plastics. husks etc are sparated from the kernels manually. than place the kernels over the vibratory pre-cleaner machine to remove dirt, sand and stone particles. The vibro sifter machine works on the principle of gyratory vibrations. The material is separated on the basis of their particle size. Once the motor gets energized. vibration is caused in the screen/sieve making the material to travel across the sieves according to its particle size.

After this. the cleaned groundnuts are fed into Groundnut Decorticator Machine using screw conveyors. Decortication of groundnut is a tedious and time consuming process. Groundnut decorticator is operated on the shearing action blowering action and sparating action. firstly the groundnut sare fed to the machine. then groundnuts come in contact with the two members, one is semicircular net and another is roll shaft having soft wooden

core semi-circular net is a stationary member. while the roll shaft of wood is rotating member. when the groundnut comes in contact with these two members then the shearing action takes place there. Due to shearing action the groundnuts gets shelled and divided into two parts that is in the kernels and outer shell of the groundnuts. there clearance is provided between the net and softrolls. The clearance provided is depends upon the size of the groundnuts which is to be decocted.

The kernels have to be prepared for efficient oil recovery by pressing. this is done by adjusting their moisture content and temperature, while keeping the seeds hot for aperiod of 30-60 minute. To perform this outer shells of groundnuts separated out in previous step are fed into the cross tube boiler and burned to generate steam. This steam is further utilized to heat the kernels for oil extraction kernels are stored in the containers and steam is processed at controlled puressure to treat the kernels.

In the next step, the kernels are fed into oil expeller. The steam is also fed through the expeller to maintain the temperature

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for oil extracted is collected in the containers The oil cake obtained after compression has also some percentage of oil content remains in it. The cake is again fed into other oil expeller to remove the oil content presence in it. The cake is again fed into other oil expeller to remove the oil content presence in it through conreyor. steam is fed into the machine to maintain the temperature. The oil extracted is stored in the containers.

The crude oil obtained after crushing has impurities present in it. In the next step, the crude oil is fed into filter machine The pump feed the crude oil from container through pump and transfer the oil to filter cloth The filter cloth soak the fine impurities present in the oil. The filter oil is passed through the tap present in the machine and collected in the tray. from the machine tray it is collected into the container

In the next step, the oil is tested for quality prospective regarding the presence of fatty acids in the edible oil as per the fassai norms. After this, the oil is filled into the bottles as per the required quantity using oil filling machine. It should be ensure

that the bottle must be clean and dry before filling. The caps are mounted precisely to ensure proper sealing.

In the next step, the expiry date, specification are printed over the bottle using printing machine. printed labels of company information are pasted over the bottles. After this, the bottles are packed and dispatched as per the required quantity.

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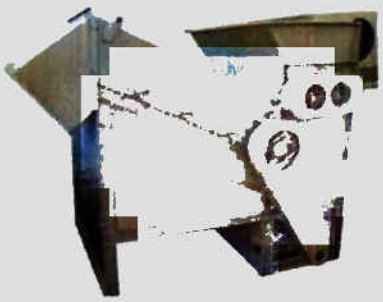
Project Components :-

1. plant and Machinery

1. Vibratory peecleaner machine



This machine is used to remove foreign impurities like husk, stone, plastics from the harvested peanuts the vibro sifter machine works on the principle of gyratory vibrations. The material is separated on the basis of their particle size.

2. Groundnut Decorticator Machine

This machine divides the groundnut into two parts that is in the kernels and outer sheel of the groundnuts by shearing action.

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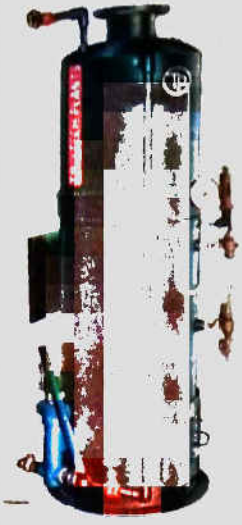
3. Groundnut oil expeller



this machine is used to crush the groundnut kernels to produce oil. The expelling unit consists of a screw arrangement is made in the machine for crushing the groundnut the heating of groundnut seeds is achieved by generated heat, which heats the surrounding of seeds passage

4. Cross Tube Boiler

The feed water is fed to the cross drum through feed water inlet. Then this water comes down through the down-comer pipe and enters into inclined water tube placed in hot chamber. Here, the water becomes hot and steam is produced in the water which comes into steam chamber.

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5. oil fiter press.	An industrial fiter press is a tool used in separation processes, specifically to separate solids and liquids. The machine stacks many filter elements and allows the filter to be easily opened to remove the filtered solids, and allows easy cleaning or replacement of the filter media.
6. Bottle filling machine	this machine is used to fill oill within the bottles at sufficient pressure in required quantity.
7. other machineries and equipments	oil collection tank pump, Screw Conveyor, bins etc.

2. Land :-

Land required 1500-1800 square feet approx

Approximate rent for the same is Rs. 30,000-35,000 per month

3. Misc. Assets :-

S.N.	Item Description	Rate
1	Electricity connection and other fittings	1,00,000
2.	furniture and equipment's	50,000

4. Powar Requirement :-

The borrower shall require power load of 50 HP which shall be applied with power corporation. However, for standby power arrangement the borrower shall also purchase DG set

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Manpower Requirement :-

5 - 6 Manpower are required for the Ground nut oil unit.

Includes :

2. Skilled Labour
3 Unskilled Labour
3 Helper
1 Accountant

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License and Aprovals :-

* obtain the GST registration
* Additionally, obtain the Udyog Aadhar registrati on Number.
* AGMARK license as required
* FSSAI license
* choice of a Brand Name of the product and secure the name with Trademark if required.

Implementations Schedule

S.N.	Activity	Time Required (in month)
1.	Acquisition of premises.	1-2
2.	procurement & installation of plant & Machinery	1-2
3.	Arrangement of finance	1-2
4.	Requirement of required Manpower.	1
Total time Required [some activities shall run concurrently]		5-6 Months.

Assumptions :-

1. production capacity of peanut oil is 300 kgs per day. first ~~day~~year. Capacity has been taken @40%.
2. working shift of 8 hours per day has been considered.
3. Raw Material stock is for 10 days and finished goods closing stock has been taken for 10 days.
4. Credit period to sundry Debtors has been given for 10 days.
5. Credit period by the sundry Creditors has been provided for 10 days.
6. Salary and wages rates are taken as per the Current Market Scenario.
7. power Consumption has been taken at 50 HP
8. Interest on working Capital loan and Term loan has been taken at 11%.

Interview questions I asked him

1. tell me your full name ?
   Sagmeshwar sidram kalshetti

2. when did you start the business ?
   2005. start my oil mil business

3. How much do you earn per month is this business ?
   1.120.000

4. How much do you earn per day is this business :- ?
   40.000 Sometime 50.000

5. you your How much do you pay the workers ?
   per day 200/ 5.600 per month.

6. who helps you in this business ?
   my wife . my son . my brother's . my sister's in low . to work in this business and the salary does mostly house people work we have 1 worker and no go to outsiders It is available to wages the people of the house.

7. what your the dream was so starting a business?
I wanted to grow my business

8. who has helped you the most in this business?
my all family members help me.

9. How did you start your business? what did you do and how did you go about doing it? your own point? How to start a business?
There are a lot of ways to start a business, but the most common way is by doing something you are passionate about and have a lot of skills in. You can also look for grants or loans to help you get started. It is also important to create a great business model that can support your business goals.
finally, you need to be determined and work hard from day one to make your business thrive.

10. what about your business trademark?
Siddharameshwar oil mill

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Date

पुण्यश्लोक अहिल्यादेवी होळकर सोलापूर, विद्यापीठ
अे. आर. कुर्ला महिला वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय, सोलापूर

नाव :- बंडा दर्शना दुर्गादास

रोल नं :- १४४३ वर्ग :- बी-कॉम II B

विषय :- पर्यावरण शास्त्र

प्रकल्पाचे नाव :- श्री सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून वाढते हवा प्रदूषण

मार्गदर्शक :- प्रा. एस. एस. राजे. सर

शैक्षणिक वर्ष :- 2021-22

10/10 छान

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क्रमांक	नाव
1)	प्रस्तावना
2)	विषयाचे महत्त्व
3)	हवा प्रदूषणाची कारणे
4)	हवा प्रदूषणाची उद्दिष्टे
5)	हवा प्रदूषणाची फायदे व तोटे
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10)	हवा प्रदूषणाचे निष्कर्ष
11)	प्रदूषणाचे उपाय योजना
12)	संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची

Warrant To The Collector Of Sid...

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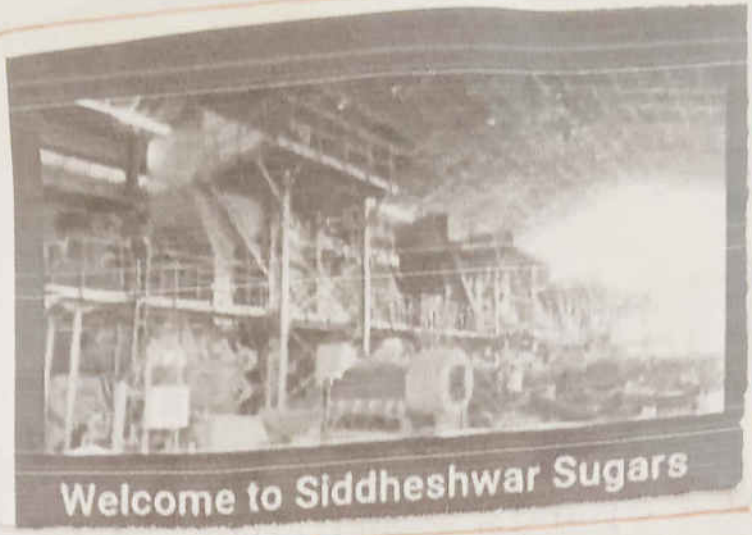
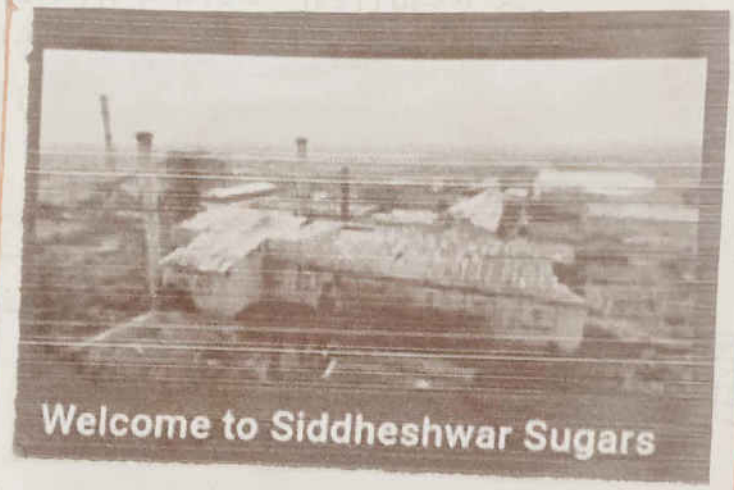
प्रस्तावना :-

मानव, प्राणी व इतर जीवांना जागावयास घातक असतात अशा पदार्थांची, द्रव्यांची निर्मिती झाल्याने प्रदूषण निर्माण होते. अशुद्ध, दूषित, दुर्गंधी विषारी धूर यांच्यामुळे हवेतील प्राणवायूचे प्रमाण 20.95 % पेक्षा कमी होते. त्यापासून आरोग्याला हानी पोहोचते तसेच पाण्यातील प्राणवायूचेही प्रमाण कमी होते या प्रकारे प्रदूषण होते त्यालाच "प्रदूषण" असे म्हणतात.

आजच्या युगात पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण हा मानवजातीसाठी सर्वात मोठा धोका आहे. वाढत जाणारी लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणाबाहेर वाढत चालले औद्योगिक क्षेत्र आणि वाढती शहरी आणि नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा बेजबाबदारपणे वापर यामुळे पर्यावरण दुषित होऊन जाते. प्रदूषणामुळे पर्यावरणावर घातक परिणाम होऊन पर्यावरणावर गंभीर परिणाम होतात. मानवाच्या तीन मूलभूत गरजा म्हणजे जल, हवा आणि जमीन या वेगवेगळ्या मानवी कृतींमुळे प्रदूषित होतात होतात तर आज आपण सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातुन हवा प्रदूषण कसे होते हे पाहणार आहोत.


Welcome to Siddheshwar Sugars


Welcome to Siddheshwar Sugars

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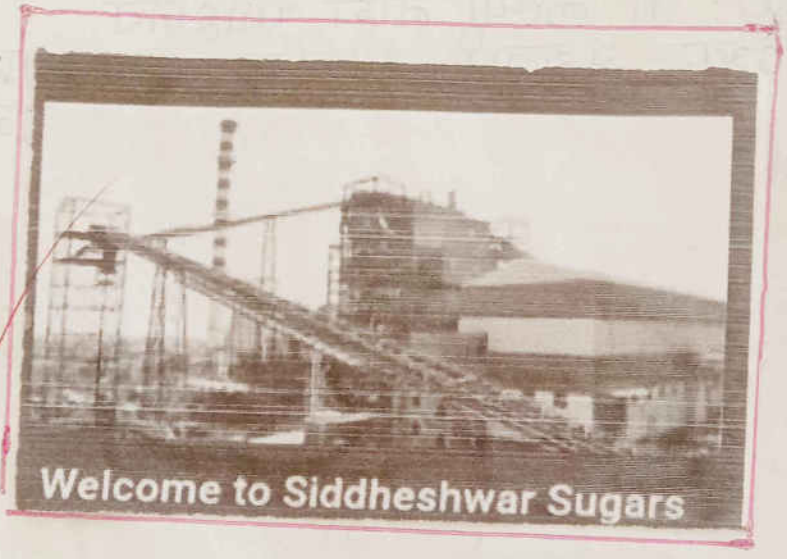
हवा प्रदूषणाचा जर आपण इतिहास पाहिला तर पूर्वीची हवा ही आताच्या हवेपेक्षा कित्येक पटींनी शुद्ध होती औद्योगिक क्रांतीची सुरूवात आणि त्यानंतर वाढत जाणारे उद्योग धंदे आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढत जाणारी लोकसंख्या या लोकसंख्येला पुरवल्या जाणाऱ्या सोई सुविधा त्यासाठी तयार केली जाणारी उपकरणे यातून दिवसें-दिवस वाढ होऊन त्यामधून बाहेर पडणाऱ्या विविध प्रकारच्या वायूमुळे दिवसेंदिवस पृथ्वीवरील हवा ही प्रदूषित होत चालली आहे

हवा प्रदूषणाची कारणे कोणती आहेत हवा प्रदूषणाची कारणीभूत ठरणारे घटक कोणते आहेत आणि हे हवा प्रदूषण रोखण्यासाठी कोणत्या उपाय योजना केल्या गेल्या पाहिजेत किंवा कोणत्या गोष्टी केल्या पाहिजेत आणि कोणत्या गोष्टी या केल्या नाही पाहिजेत याबाबत सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून वाढते हवा प्रदूषण या प्रकल्पाच्या माध्यमातून सविस्तर माहिती ही घेणार आहेत

Siddheshwar Sahakari Sakhar K...



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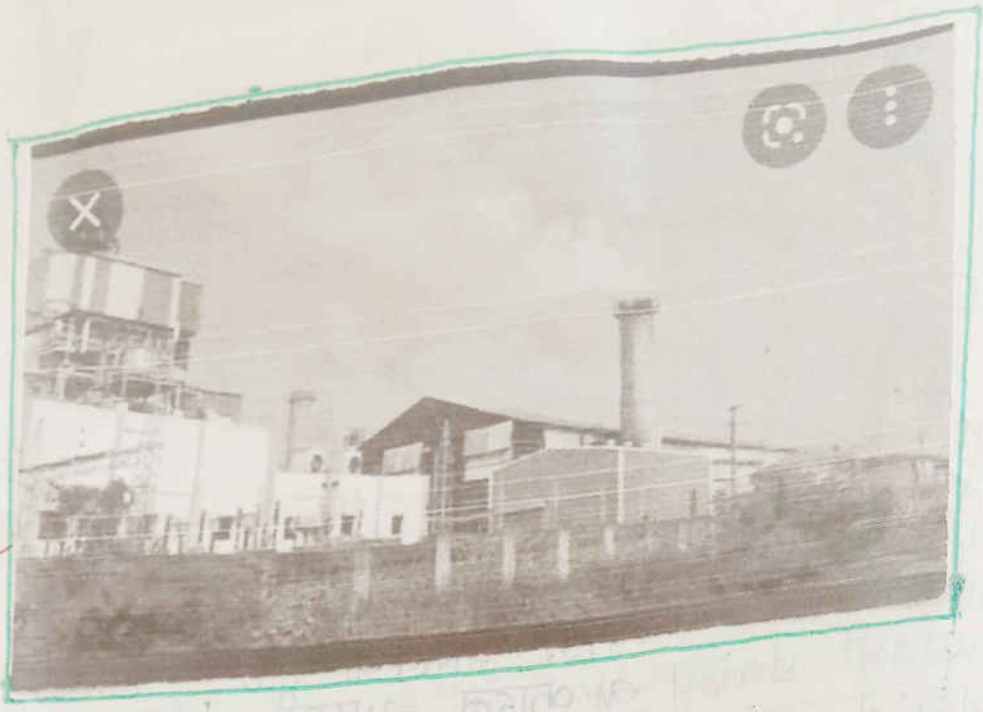
विषयाचे महत्व :-

श्री सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखाना लिमिटेड याच्या मार्फत साखर उत्पादन [2500 टीसी डी ते 7500 टीसीडी] आसवनी [20 केएलपीडी ते 90 केएलपीडी व नवनीन 38 मेम मेगॉवॉट कोजेन प्रकल्प आधुनिकरण व विस्तार प्रस्ताव सादर करण्यात येत आहे. यामध्ये यामध्ये 20 केएलपीडी क्षमतेचा मळी आधारित आसवनी प्रकल्प ~~का~~ काइन त्याजगी नवीन अद्यावत तंत्रज्ञान व इंसिनरेटर क्षमतेचा प्रकल्प स्थापित केला जाईल.

"हवा, पाणी आणि माती च्या भौतिक, रासायनिक किंवा जैविक वैशिष्ट्यामध्ये अनिष्ट बदलामुळे सजीवांच्या जीवनावर घातक परिणाम होतात किंवा कोणत्याही सजीवाच्या आरोग्याला धोका निर्माण होतो" यालाच प्रदूषण असे म्हणतात

आज प्रदूषण उद्योगधंद्याचे बेसुमार वाढती संख्या जर आपण पहिली तर त्यामधून उत्सर्जित होणाऱ्या विविध विषारी घटकांचा समावेश असलेल्या वायुप्रदूषणामुळे हवा प्रदूषित होऊन जाते आणि याच वायू आणि याच हवा प्रदूषणामुळे अनेक व्याधी जडत आहेत. सजीवा मध्ये



साताऱ्यातील 5 कारखाने Black list या...

सोलापुरातील 'सिद्धेश्वर' साखर ...

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बुद्धीमान प्राणी म्हणून मानव वावरत आहे. त्याच्या वागणूकीतून सजीवसृष्टीच्या विकासापेक्षा स्वहितार्थ त्या सृष्टीच्या विनाशाचे वरचढ पाऊल पडत आहेत.

औद्योगिकीकरण

औद्योगिकीरणामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन करणे शक्य होत असले तरीही स्वत:ची प्रगती करण्याच्या चढाओढीत जलद विकास प्रक्रियेमुळे पर्यावरण मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नुकसान होत आहे. पर्यावरणाचे स्थिती सुधारण्याची गरज असल्याने स्पष्ट झाले आहे. आज विकास प्रकल्पातून होणाऱ्या हवेच्या प्रदूषणामुळे पर्यावरणावर विपरीत परिणाम होऊ लागले.

आज मानवाच्या कृतीमुळे निष्काजी-पणामुळे सभोवतालच्या पर्यावरणावर घातक परिणाम होत असेलेल दिसून येत आहे. आज हवा प्रदूषणाबाबत सर्वांनी सविस्तर माहिती जाणून घेऊन त्यावर वेगळीच उपाय करणे गरजेचे आहे म्हणून हवा प्रदूषण हा विषय आजच्या आधुनिक जगात फार महत्वाच आहे.

ऊस गाळपात जयमहेश कारखाना ...

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हवा प्रदूषणाची कारणे :-

सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून होणाऱ्या विविध प्रकारे हवा प्रदूषणाची कारणे पुढील प्रमाणे आहे.

- सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून बाहेर पडणारे अतिसूक्ष्म कण, काजळी, धूर, डांबर किंवा धुळ आणि कचरा याच्यामुळे हवा प्रदूषण होतो.
- साखर कारखान्यातून बाहेर पडणारे विषारी वायू- कार्बन मोनोऑक्साईड, नायट्रोजन ऑक्साईड सल्फर ऑक्साईड व संलग्नीत सेंद्रिय संयुगेमुळे हवा दूषित होतो.
- औद्योगिक प्रदूषकामुळे होणारे बेंझीन इथर, असीटिक असिड, सायनाइड संयुगे इत्यादीमुळे हवा प्रदूषीत होत.
- कारखान्यातून बाहेर पडणारे दुषित हवा हे मानवाच्या जीवनाला घातक आहे.

अशा प्रकारे सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून विविध प्रकारे हवा प्रदूषण होते.

उद्योगांना पूर्वपदावर आणण्यासाठी ...

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हवा प्रदूषणाचे उद्दिष्टे :-

सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून वाढते हवा प्रदूषणाचे उद्दिष्टे पुढील प्रमाणात -

- हवा प्रदूषण म्हणजे काय त्याची संकल्पना जाणून घेणे.
- हवा प्रदूषणामुळे पर्यावरणावर होणारे घातक परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी करण्यात येणाऱ्या उपाय योजनांची माहिती घेणे.
- हवा प्रदूषणाचा पर्यावरणावर कोणत्या परिणाम होतो याची माहिती मिळवणे.
- हवा प्रदूषणाची करणे आणि हवा प्रदूषण होण्यास कारणीभूत ठरणारे घटक याची माहिती मिळवणे.
- हवा प्रदूषण रोखण्यासाठी शासनाने केलेल्या उपाय योजना माहित करून घेणे.
- हवा प्रदूषणामुळे होणाऱ्या घातक परिणामांची माहिती इतरांना करून देणे.

अशा विविध उद्दिष्टे साखर कारखान्यातून दिसून येतात.

सिद्धनाथ सहकारी साखर
कारखाना (जेऊर)
2:12
सिद्धनाथ सहकारी साखर कारखाना ...

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हवा प्रदूषणाचे फायदे :-

सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्याला होणारे हवा प्रदूषणाचे फायदे पुढील प्रमाणे :-

- ऊर्जा बचत, प्रक्रियेवरील खर्च कमी करणे व प्रक्रियेची कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे इत्यादी गोष्टींकडे लक्ष केंद्रित करून साखर उद्योग नफ्यात आणणे.
- आसापासून निर्माण होणाऱ्या भूशाची सुरक्षित साठवण व योग्य विल्हेवाट लाऊन पैशांची बचत करणे.
- केलेल्या गुंतवणुकीवर त्वरित परतावा आणि अतिरिक्त महसूल निर्मिती
- साखर कारखान्यांना निर्धान करण्यायोग्य अधिशेष व विक्रीमुळे आर्थिक फायद्याबरोबरच प्रक्रियेमध्ये सुधारणा करता येते.
- प्रकल्पातील प्रत्येक ~~क~~ घटकाच्या व्यावसाईक उपलब्धतीवर ~~प्रभाव~~ प्रस्ताव करत आहोत.

अशा प्रकारे सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्याला होणारे विविध फायदे आहे.

Page No.

Date :

हवा प्रदूषणाचे तोटे :-

सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे हवा प्रदूषणाचे तोटे फुड फुढील प्रमाणात आहे :-

- हवा प्रदूषणामुळे इमारतीचे नुकसान होणे, रंग बदलणे, वस्तुची शक्ती कमी होणे, त्यांचे आयुष्य घटणे इत्यादी गोष्टी घड शकतात.
- दूषित हवेमुळे वातावरणातील तापमान वाढते व त्याचा परिणाम हवामानावर तसेच पावसावर होतो.
- प्रचंड वेगाने हवा, वादळे यामुळे हवेत धुळीच्या सूक्ष्मकणांचे प्रमाण वाढते. उत्प्रेरकातुळे ज्वलन क्रिया होऊन कार्बनडायऑक्साईडचे प्रमाण वाढते. ज्वालामुखीमुळे वातावरणात अमोनिया व गंधकाची वाफ यांचे प्रमाण वाढते व हवा दूषित होते. या सर्वांचा समावेश नैसर्गिक प्रदूषणात होतो.
- हवाच नव्हे तर साखर देखील हे केमिकल्स विविध केमिकलची बनवतात व तेच साखर खाणाऱ्या कॅन्सर, विषी, शुगर अशा विविध रोगाला सामोरे करावा लागते.

colors

सिद्धनाथ सहकारी साखर
कारखाना (सातारा)
:: सिद्धनाथ सहकारी साखर कारखाना ...

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हवा प्रदूषणाचे परिणाम :-

सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्याचे वाढते हवा प्रदूषणाचे परिणाम पुढीलप्रमाणात

- मानवाच्या बाबतीत प्रमुख रोग हे श्वसन, मार्गास आणि फुफ्फुसाला होतात त्याच प्रमाणे दमा, कॅन्सर, बेशुद्ध पडणे, ~~घ~~ घसा खवखवणे, डोळ्यातून पाणी येणे इत्यादी विकार होतात.

- वनस्पतींच्या बाबतीत त्यांची वाढ खुंटणे पाने वाळणे, वाकणे, झाड मरून जाणे किंवा उत्पन्न कमी येणे इत्यादी परिणाम होतात.

- हवा प्रदूषणामुळे इमारतीचे नुकसान होणे, रंग बदलणे, वस्तूंची शक्ती कमी होणे, त्यांचे आयुष्य घटणे इत्यादी गोष्टी घडू शकतात.

- दूषित हवेमुळे वातावरणातील तापमान वाढते व त्याचा परिणाम हवामानावर तसेच पावसावर होतो.

- हवा प्रदूषणाचे परिणाम विकार होतात.

- वनस्पती जास्त काळ टिकत नाही.

अशा विविध परिणाम आहेत हवा प्रदूषणाचे

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हवा प्रदूषके तापसण्याच्या पद्धती :-

सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्यातून वाढेत हवा प्रदूषणाचे तापसण्याच्या पद्धती पुढील प्रमाणात :-

- कारखान्यातून सोडल्या जाणाऱ्या वायूमध्ये किती प्रमाणात प्रदूषके आहेत हे तपासणे.
- आपल्या सभोवतालच्या हवेत किती प्रमाणात प्रदूषके आहेत हे तपासणे.
- कारखान्याच्या धुराड्यातून किंवा वाहनाच्या इंजिनातून जे दूषित वायू बाहेर पडतात त्यात प्रदूषकांचे प्रमाण खूपच असते. दूषित वायू पंपाच्या साहाय्याने गोळा करून त्याचे प्रयोगशाळेमध्ये पृथ:करण करणे शक्य होते त्यावरून प्रदूषकांचे प्रमाण काढता येते.
- सभोवतालच्या हवेतील प्रदूषकांचे प्रमाण त्या मानाने कमी असल्याने, प्रदूषकांचे प्रमाण माहिती करून घेण्यासाठी खूप जास्त आकारमानाची हवा यंत्राद्वारे गोळा करावी लागते.

बस्तर में लगाए जाएंगे 24 सहायक उद्यो...

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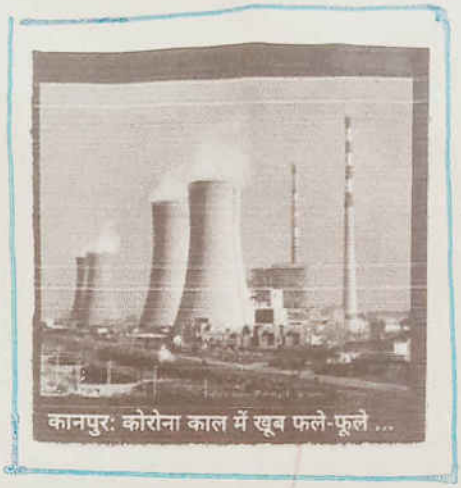
- यालाच हाय व्हाल्युम सॅपलर असे म्हणतात या यंत्राच्या साहाय्याने वायू प्रवाहके व घुलिकण हे दोन्ही मोजली जातात.



कानपुर: कोरोना काल में खूब फले-फूले ...

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हवा प्रदूषणाचे पर्यावरणावर प्रभाव :-

सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून वाढते हवा प्रदूषणाचे पर्यावरणावर प्रभाव कश्याप्रकारे होते ते पुढील प्रमाणात आहे.

① हवा प्रदूषण :-
प्रकल्पांमधून होणाऱ्या उत्सर्जनामुळे हवेतील प्रदूषकाच्या प्रमाणामध्ये संभाव्य वाढ होऊ शकते

② पाणी प्रदूषण :-
औद्योगिक व घरगुती सांडपाण्याची निर्मिती होईल. कारखान्यातून बाहेर दुषित पाणी निर्मिती होणे.

③ परिस्थिती :-
योग्य रूंदी असलेल्या हरित पट्ट्याची निर्मिती केली जाईल व प्रस्ताकर्त्यामार्फत त्याची देखभाल केली जाईल. प्रकल्पामार्फत "झिरो लिक्विड डिस्चार्ज" प्रणालीचा वापर करणार असल्यामुळे सभोतालच्या वनस्पती व मानवी जिवणावर प्रभाव होतो.

उद्योग

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④ सामाजिक पर्यावरण :-

सभोतालच्या क्षेत्राच्या पायाभूत सुविधाच्या संदर्भात सर्वांगीण विकास, शैक्षणिक व आरोग्य सुविधामध्ये वाढ इत्यादी होऊ शकतात.

⑤ आर्थिक परिणाम :-

प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पामुळे स्थानिक भागावर व देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर सकारात्मक परिणाम होईल. अल्कोहोल निर्यातीमुळे महसूल वाढेल.

⑥ ध्वनी प्रदूषण :-

प्रकल्प क्षेत्राच्यामध्ये ध्वनी पातळीत किरकोळ वाढ होईल.

व्यवसाय आरोग्य व सुरक्षा : आरोग्यस गंभीर व धोकादायक परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी पूर्व तयारी केली जाते.

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पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन खर्च

# पर्यावरणाचे पैलू	भांडवली खर्च कोटी रुपयां मध्ये	आवर्ती खर्च कोटी रुपयांमध्ये (प्रतिवर्ष)
1) हवा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण [एपीसी] उपकरणे - कोजेन प्रकल्पात बॉयलर, आसवनी बॉयलरसाठी व धुराड्या साठी ईएसपी,	3.75 कोटी ₹	0.75 कोटी ₹
2] स्पेंट वॉश प्रक्रिया प्रणाली - स्पेंट वॉश साठवन टाकी, ड्रामईई, बोर्डिंग यंत्रणा व जाळण्यासाठी बॉयलर सीपीयु साखर कारखान्यांनी उपलब्ध ईटीपी मध्ये सुधारणा	30.0 कोटी ₹	0.10 कोटी ₹
3] हवनी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण	0.50 कोटी ₹	0.10 कोटी ₹
4] पर्यावरणीय घटकांचे परीक्षण व व्यवस्थापन	-	0.50 कोटी ₹
5) व्यावसाईक आरोग्य व सुरक्षा	0.50 कोटी ₹	-

colors

रसायनिक पदार्थ

रसायनिक युक्त

साखर

कच्चा माल

6)	हरित पट्ट्यांची निर्मिती व पावसाच्या पाण्याचे संकलन	0.35 कोटी रु	0.10 कोटी रु
7)	पंचवार्षिक सीएसआर उपक्रम खर्च	3.0 कोटी रु	5.0 कोटी रु
	एकूण	38.10 कोटी रुपये	3.45 कोटी रुपये

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lokmat.com

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हवा प्रदूषणाचे निष्कर्ष :-

सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून वाढते हवा प्रदूषणाचे निष्कर्ष पुढील प्रमाणात

- कार्यक्षम उपाययोजना अमलबजावणीसह झिरो डिस्चार्ज
- धुराड्यामधून बाहेर पडणारे वायू प्रदूषके वेट स्क्रबर व ईएसपी द्वारे नियंत्रित केले जातील
- वनस्पती व अधिवास नष्ट होणार नाही याची काळजी घेतली जाईल
- वयक्तिक सुरक्षा उपकरणे, सुरक्षितता, खबरदारी, आपत्कालीन उपाययोजना व आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन योजनेद्वारे पर्यावरणावर होणारे दुष्परिणाम कमी केले जातील

सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्याची चिमणी ...

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हवा प्रदूषणाचे उपाय योजना

सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून वाढते हवा प्रदूषणाचे उपाय योजना कोणत्या प्रकारे होते ते पुढील प्रमाणात.

- कोळसा, जलाऊ लाकूड आणि कचरा याना जाळणे टाळा.
- पुनर्नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संसाधनाचा उपयोग करा
- प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कायद्याचे काटेकोर पणे पालन करणे
- भूपृष्ठी भूपृष्ठावरील प्रदूषण कमी करण्यासाठी धुंराच्या धुराड्याची उंची शक्य तेवढी उंच करा.
- वातावरण शुद्ध राखण्यासाठी वृक्षारोपण करण्यावर भर द्या वृक्ष प्रदूषित वायू शोषून घेतात व त्यांच्या पानावर हवेत तरंगणारे कणयुक्त घटक चिकटतात
- वाहनामुळे बाहेर पडणारे हवामुळे पडणारे हवा हे घातक असल्याने वनस्पती लावणे गरजेचे आहे.

सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्याची चिमणी ...

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- हवा प्रदूषणावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याची उत्तम पद्धत म्हणजे 'प्रदूषण प्रतिबंध' ज्याला स्रोत कमी करणे असेही म्हणतात. ही प्राक्रिय स्रोत प्रदूषण कमी करते. नाहीसे करते किंवा प्रतिबंधित करते.

- प्रत्येक वाहनासाठी तुम्हाला नियमितपणे पीयूसी [PUC] प्रमाणपत्र घेणे आवश्यक आहे जे भारतातील मोटार वाहने उत्सर्जन आणि प्रदूषण नियंत्रणाचे निकष पूर्ण करणारे प्रमाणपत्र आहे.

सिद्धेश्वर साखर कारखान्याची चिमणी ...

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संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची

मी शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2021-22 मध्ये पर्यावरण या विषयाचा प्रकल्प करण्यासाठी श्री सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यातून होणारे हवा प्रदूषण या विषयाचा प्रकल्प करीत असताना प्रकल्पाची माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी मी श्री सिद्धेश्वर सहकारी साखर कारखान्यात क्षेत्रभेट दिलेला आहे.

तसेच दैनिक वर्तमान पत्रांत आलेल्या बातम्या आणि लेख यांचा उपयोग केला आणि वेबसाईट वर उपलब्ध असलेल्या माहितीचे वाचन करून प्रकल्प याबाबत माहितीचे संकलन केलेले आहे ते पुढीलप्रमाणे.

① https://mr.vikaspedia.in/rural-evergy/environment/90792493O/93993593e-92a94d93269429392 9

② https://www.mpcb.gov.in/mr/node/5827

③ https://www.educationalmarathi.com/2021/07/hava-pradushan-project.html?m=1

Topic :

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Date : _____

Name : Sanjana Mohan Saka

College : A.R. Burla Mahila Varishta Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

Class : B. Com III Div : B

Roll No. : 1854

Subject : Process Costing

Guidance : Ranjana Bansude Mam

PRN No. : 20190325000028694

Company Name : Banda Textile Pvt. Ltd. (Terry Towel)

Sign: .....

colors GOLD Flowers PPEG-26

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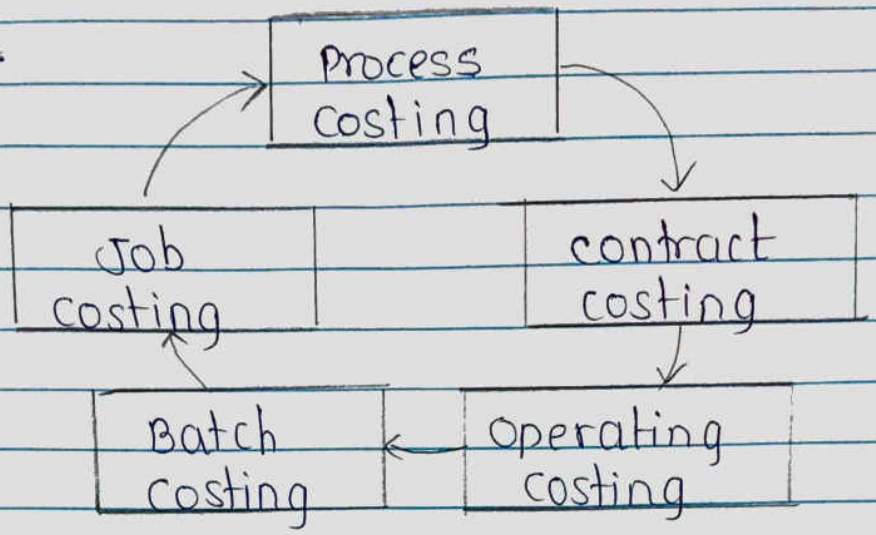
INTRODUCTION OF COSTING

In a business where a product through different stage of production, each dipstick and well a defined process costing is employed. A separate account of each process is opened and all expenditure is charged there on. Industries using process costing system include food, textile and oil refining, chemical, cement, sugar etc. The Indian textile industry has a significant presense in economy as well as in the international textile economy.

Costing may be defined as the technique and process of ascertaining costs costing is classifying, recording, allocation of expenses for the determination of suitably arranged data for the purpose of control & guidance of Management It include the ascertainment of every order, job, control, process for ascertaining of costs a scientic procedure should be followed.

METHODS OF COSTING

cost method are those which help a firm to compute the cost of production or service offered by it. Following are the methods of costing.



1) Process Costing :

Some of the products like sugar, chemical, involved continuous production process and hence process costing method is used to work out the cost production. The meaning of continuous process in that outcome of process.

2) Job Costing :

The costing is used in firms which work on the basis of job work. Production is used in firms which work on the basis of job work.

3) Batch Costing :

This method of costing is used in those firms where production is made on continous basis. Each unit coming out is uniform in all respect and production is made prior to the demand i.e. in anticipation of demand e.g. T.V. , A.C etc.

4) Operating Costing :

This type of costing method is used in service sectors to work out the cost of services offered to the consumers. E.g. this method is used in hospitals, transportation.

5) Contract Costing :

This method of costing is used in construtions industry to work out the cost of contract undertaken E.g. Brjdge, commercial complex.

Industry Application Of Process Costing

Process costing is mainly used in manufacturing industry. Following are the industries where process costing applied.

1) Identical products industries
2) Industries with multiple department.
3) Industries with interchangeable parts.
4) Industries Innovative Industries
5) Industries with varying product features.

Such as :

- Textile mills
- Paper manufacture
- Chemical work
- Cement manufacture
- Oil refining
- soap making
- food processing
- sted mills
- sugar work
- paint manufacture.

Application of process costing Methods in Industries

Textile.

The word "Textile" is from Latin. from the objective textiles, meanings. woven, from textiles, from past principle of the verb textile "to weave".

Textile Industry in India.

The textile industry in India traditionally after agriculture, is the only industry that has generated huge employment for both skilled & unskilled labour in textiles. The textiles industry continuous to be the second largest employment to over 35 million in the county. there were 2500 textile weaving factories and 4135 textile finishing in all in of India.

Different companies will adopt different cost accumulation procedures. cost accumulation procedure applied by manufacturing industries are classified as either 1) job order cost system or procedures or 2) process costing system or procedures.

INTRODUCTION OF ORGANISATION

Banda Textiles Pvt Ltd. Solapur is counted among the prominent manufacture and supplier of diverse range of terry towel range of wide variety of products offered by us are both towels, solid towels, white towels, kitchen towels, promotional towels, printed towels, solid towels, Cabana towels, floor towels and beach towels these are available at the market leading prices to our valuable clients.

Banda Textile pvt ltd is group of companies with over 29 years of experience and prides it its self as one of the India's leading manufacture and exports of terry towels and textile products since it's inception.

Banda textile pvt. Ltd has carved a niche for itself and grown to become a market leader in it's industry, with an extensive product portfolio to make itself a no one stop shop for its buyer buy offering consumers a strable of products with an experienced team.

Introduction Of Industry

Name of Industry : Banda Industries
Address : 155/3 Gandhi Nagar, Akkalkot road, Solapur
Establishment : 1993
chairman : Sri Basavraj krishnahari Banda.

Mr. Basavraj krishnahari Banda is the current owner of this firm. He is basically experienced in manufacturing chadors and Towels.

Adminstrative Details

Name of company	:	Banda Textiles Pvt. Ltd.
Concern	:	Company
Establishment	:	1993
Name of the M.D	:	shri. Basavraj krishnahari Banda
No. of staff	:	60 members
Raw Material	:	cotton, colour and chemical
finished product	:	Terry Towels
Market area	:	Indian
Email id	:	banda1993@gmail.com.

MEANING OF PROCESS COSTING

In a business where a product passes through different stages of production each district and well defined. process costing is employed. A separate account of each process is opened and all expenditure is charged thereon. Thus the cost of the product at each stage of manufacturing is found out. The partially worked product of a process may either be transfered to process stock account from where it will be sent to the next process has a when required may be sent directly to the next process. Thus process costing is the finished product of a proceeding process.

Process costing has defined by Kholer as

" A Method of process where by cost is changes to progress or operations and averaged overunit's. products.

Purpose of Process Costing

1) To control the process
2) To know cumulative cost.
3) To calculate the value of inventory of raw material, work-in-progress & finished goods at the end of the period.
4) It is also used to assign price of the products.

Features Of Process Costing

1) Product of one process becomes input material of another process.
2) The production is continuous
3) Out put of one process become raw material of another process
4) Production is reported by department or process.
5) Cost is assumlated at the end of each process and other expiry of certain period.
6) Costs are collected process wise
7) Both direct & indirect costs are accumulated in each process
8) If there is a stock of semi-finished goods, it is expressed in terms of equality units.

ELEMENTS OF PROCESS COST ACCOUNTING

1) Materials :

Raw materials and sundry supplies required for each process are obtained from stores through stores requisitions. So, the costs of materials and sundry supplies chargeable to any process can be ascertained from stores requisition.

In case, the materials are issued in bulk to any process concerned intimates to the cost office the exact quantity of materials consumbed in the process during the particular period, and with the help of this data, the cost of materials chargeable to the process is ascertained.

2) Labour :

Wages to paid to workers engaged in a particular process are ascertained through the pay-rolls maintained for the concerned process, and are allocated directly to the process concerned. However

where workers are engaged in two or more processes, their wages, ascertained through the relevant wage records, are apportioned among the different processes on the basis of time spent.

3) Direct Expenses

All direct expenses incurred on a particular process are directly allocated to that process.

4) Overheads

Overheads incurred on two or more processes are apportioned on the basis of direct wages, ~~prime~~ cost, or on any other suitable basis. Sometimes overheads are recorded at pre-determined rate based on direct wages, prime cost etc.

COSTING PROCEDURE

For each process an individual process account is prepared. Each process of production is treated as a distinct cost centre.

Items On the Debit side of process A/C
Each process account in debited with
a) Cost of materials used in that process
b) Cost of labour incured in that process
c) Direct expenses incurred in that process
d) Overheads charged ~~on~~ to that process on some per determined.
e) Cost of ratification of normal defectives.
f) Cost of abnormal gain

Items on the Credit side of Process A/C
Each Process account is credited with
a) scrap value of Normal loss (if any) occurs in that process
b) Cost of Abnormal loss (if any occurs in that process)

COST OF PROCESS

The cost of the output of the process (Total cost less sales value of scrap) is transferred to the next process. The cost of each process is thus made up to cost brought forward from the previous process & Net cost of material, labour & overhead added in that process after reducing the sales value of scrap.

Process A/C

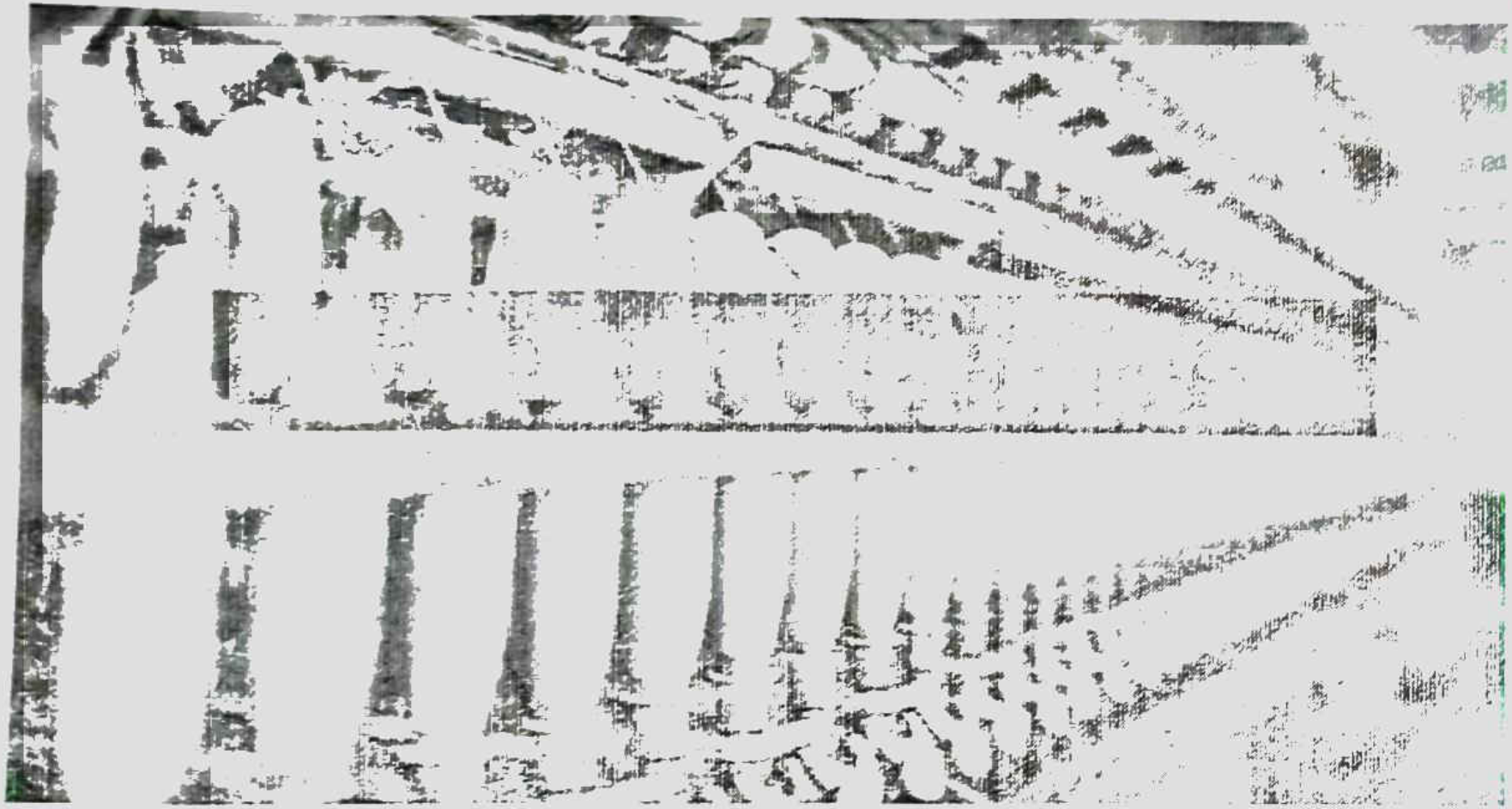
Particulars	units	Rs.	Particulars	units	Rs.
To Basic Material	xxx	xx	By Normal loss	xx	xx
To Direct material		xx	By Abnormal loss	xx	xx
To Direct Wages		xx	By process loss II A/c (Out put Transferred to Next process)		
To Direct exps.		xx	By process I stock A/C	xx	xx
To production overheads		xx			
To Cost of Rectification of Nomal Defects		xx			
To Abnormal loss		xx			
Total		xxx	Total		xxx

Manufacturing Process of Terry Towel

In the cottage industry of power looms, manufacturing tery towels most of the process is carried out manually. Modern machineries in any of the process will not be found at all. All the machinaries are totally conventional Dying, finishing and packing etc. are done manually while winding Doubling. Reeling. Warping, weaving etc. are carried out worker handles minimum of four looms, where as in solapur one worker is working one loom only. Hence the man power required in the solapur power loom industry is much more.
Following are the process of munafacturing of terry towels

Reeling Process

This process of producing towel is "Reeling" In this process twist yarn round out on big Reels made yarn marks for facilities the next process. The normal loss in this process is 4%. this wastage is sold Rs. 15 per kg. There work in it. workers having fixed charges Rs. 134 per day.

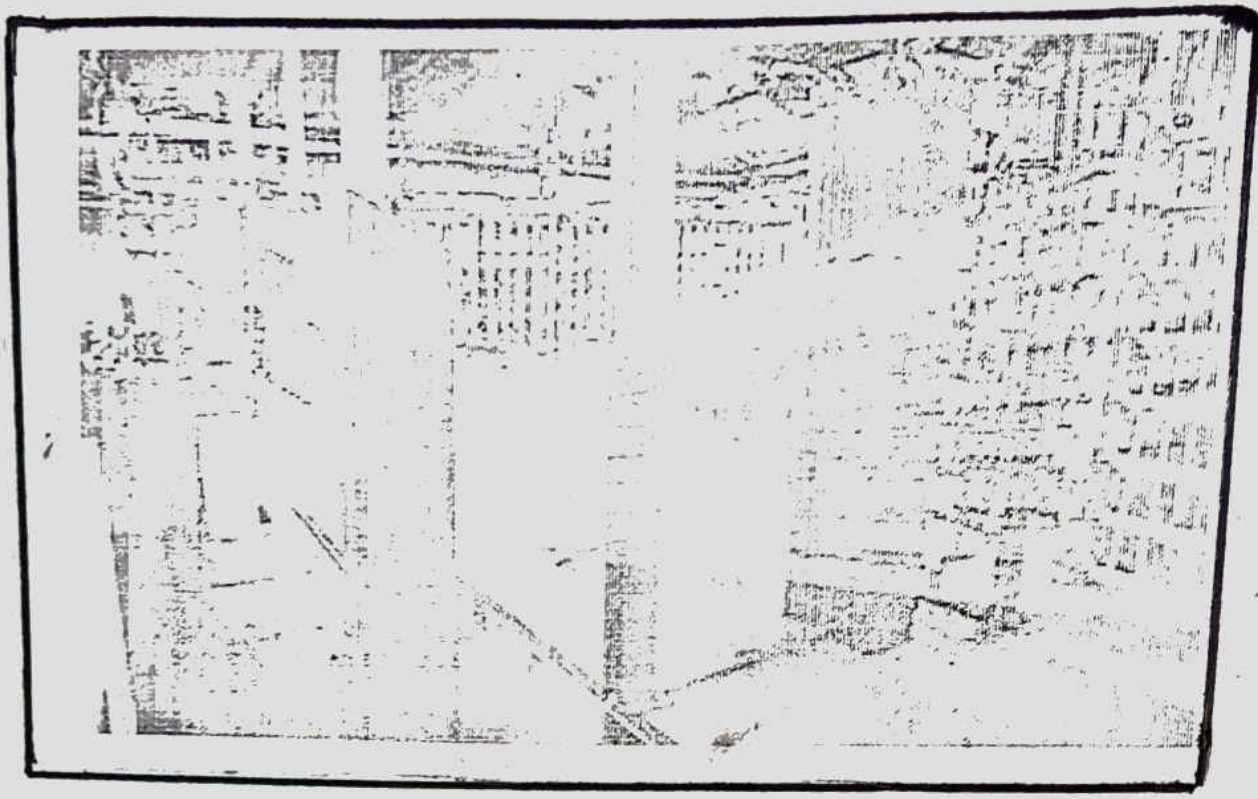


2) Dying Process

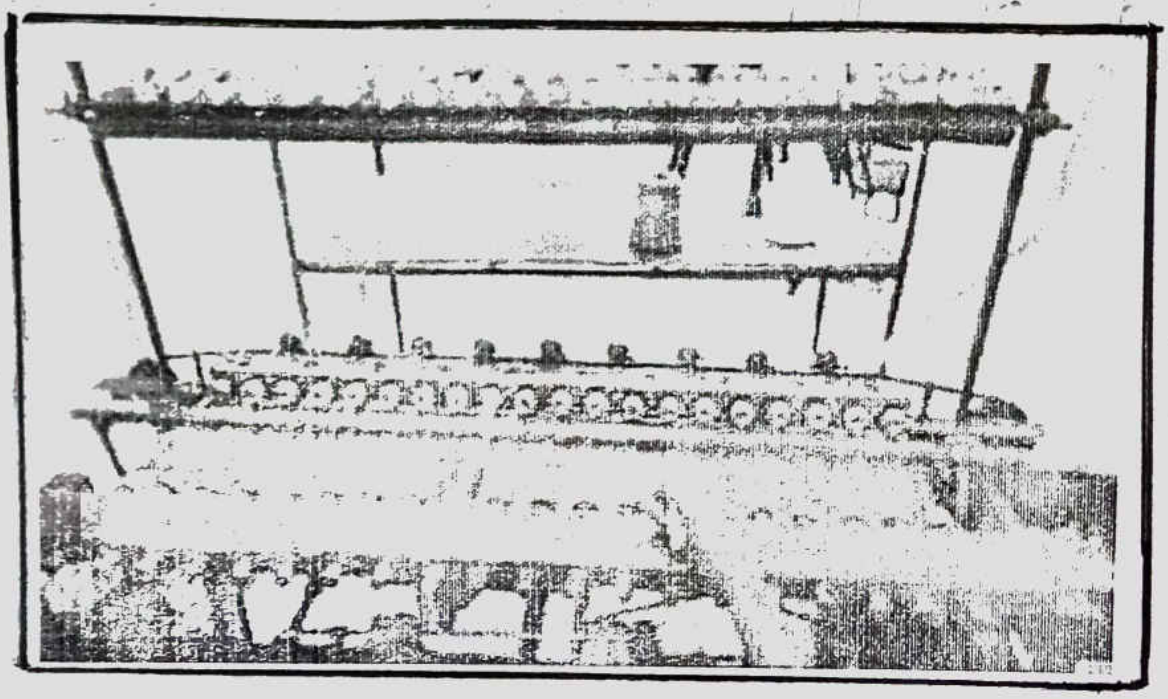
Gray yarn in hanks from is taken for dying and optical whitening process of gray yarn is done for whole night. In this process the hanks of gray yarn are submerged on water containing wetting for overnight. Next daymorning the hanks are taken out and washed in cold water. This yarn is then taken for bleaching process, where in the cotton impurities & coloring matter are removed. This yarn becomes of white. After bleaching this bleached yarn is taken for ant chlorination, this is done by agents like peroxide or sodium bisulphate etc. the hacks are washed and squeezed.

3) Winding

After dying of yarn hanks, these yarn hanks are transferred on flanged bobbins (in case of wrap) And on cones (in case of weft) with the help winding machines. There are five workers on it. Normal percentage of this process is 2% and it is sold at Rs. 15 per kg.



Warping



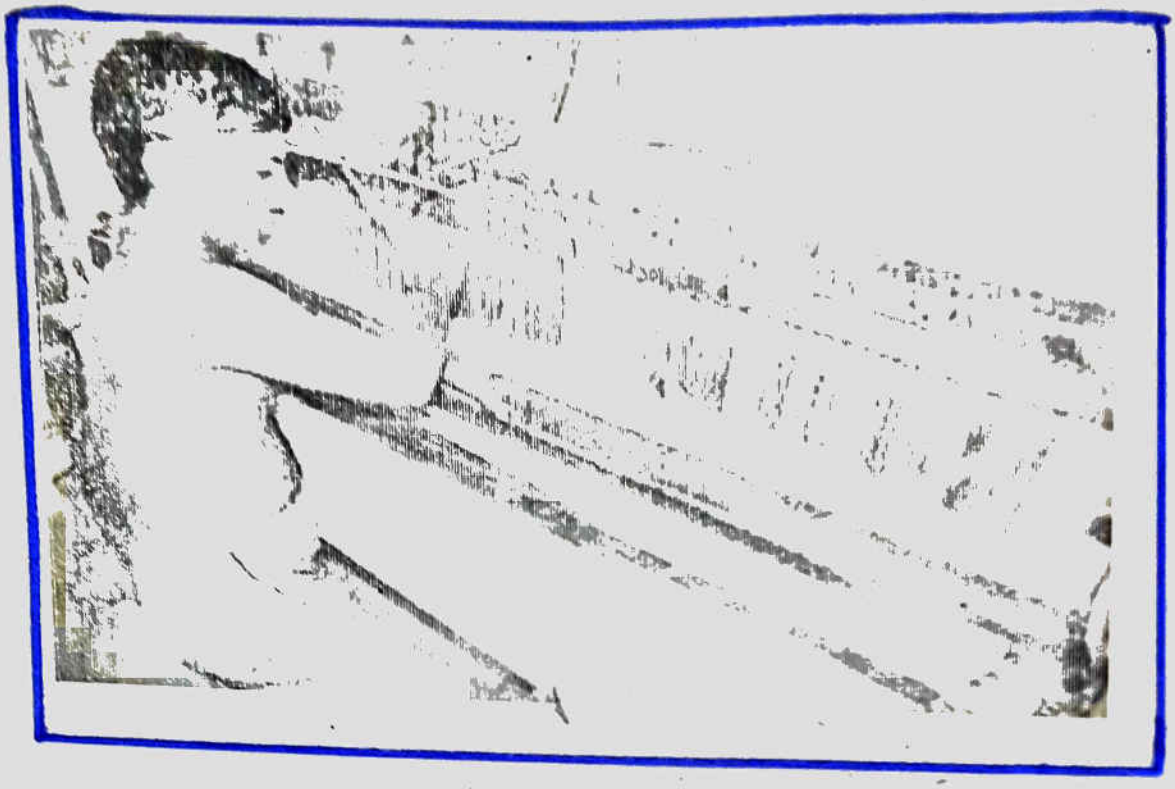
Pirn Winding

4) Warping

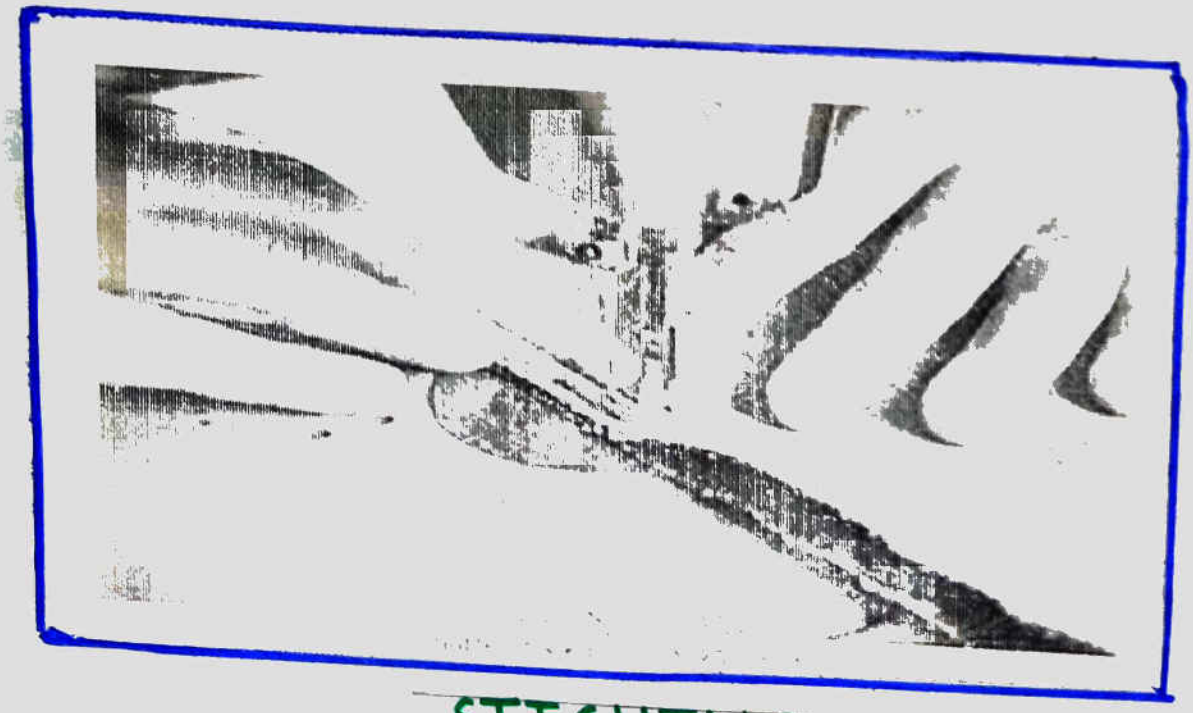
This process is carried out for warp yarn only. In process flanged bobbins having different color of yarn are arranged as per the design of towel on creel machine. This yarn transferred on drum and then to beams three workers are worked on it. Normal loss of in this process at 3 %. and is sold at Rs. 18 per k.g.

5) Pirn Winding

In case of weft yarn the cones transferred to pirns on circular or horizontal pirn winding machines. Two workers are worked on it. Normal loss of pirn winding process is 4 % and it sold at Rs. 12 per kg.



WEAVING



STICHING

6) Weaving

In this process two beams are attached to power loom, machine. These beams are used for warp and pirn wrap in shuttle is used for weft. The desired products is made according to design with help of jacquard machine fitted over the loom. 15 workers are worked on it. Normal loss percentage is 3% and it is sold at Rs. 25 per kg.

7) Cutting

After weaving the product is taken out for cutting. In this process pieces are made as perstandard size there are different sizes of towels. Two wokers worked on it. The normal loss of cutting process is 2% and it is sold at Rs. 40 per kg

8) Stiching

After cutting towels are packed defect towels are separated from the good towels. Three workers are worked on it.

PACKING

9) Checking

In this process towels are packed defeat towels are from the good towels. Three workers worked on it.

10) Packing

In this process towels are packed in plastic bags six or twelve pieces are packed in one plastic bag. six workers are worked on it.

11) Bale Packing.

After the packing the towels in six or twelve pieces each plastic bag. It's packed in bale one bale contains 60 to 80 towels i.e. for towel 10 to 30 dozens are baled together. Then these bales are dispatched through domestic market and agent for exports.

Fixed Charges Expenses

Staff	Number	Anually salary
Jobber	2	240000
Munim	4	576000
Leasing master	1	96000
office boy	2	96000
Folding Department	2	120000
sweeper	2	96000
watchman	2	120000
Accountant	1	84000
manager	1	120000
cheking Department	3	180000
Reeling	2	120000
stitching department	4	240000
Total	26	2,088,000

FINDINGS

Following are the purchase and observation during the research paper.

1) The industry purchase the raw material on credit basis, so the purchase cost or raw material has increased.

2) The management keeps on writen record of the cost.

3) The management of the firm does not recorded details of production expenses.

4) The management of the firm has poor inventory control system.

CONCLUSION

Solapur city well known for the industry of terry towels and chaders. Solapur city's climate also suitable for the textile industries.

1) The process involve Reeling, Dyeing, Winding, warping, Pirn, weaving, cutting, stiching, cheking. Packing, Bale Packing.

2) Raw materials used include plastic, patti.

3) Costs are charged to process and averaged over the units produced the period.

4) According to the analyses of the company's cost sheet the company will earn the profit of Rs. 1013479.

Questionnaire

1) When was the industry established ?
Ans : 1993

2) What is the final product obtained?
Ans : Terry Towel

3) Do you have shifts for your employee?
Ans 3 shifts

4) What type of benefits are given to an employee?
Ans : Bonus

5) What are the basic raw materials of the Industry?
Ans : Cotton, color and chemical, yarn.

6) How is an employee recruited?
Ans : with work experience.

7) Which type of labour is required?
Ans : Educated / uneducated both

8) How many labour are in your factory?
Ans Total 26

Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. BURLA MAHILA VARISHTHA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SOLAPUR

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment among Women of the Padmashali Community

(FIELD WORK)

Course Name: B. A. I

Academic Year 2021-22

Gender Equality is not only a fundamental human right , but a necessity for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Gender inequalities are still deep rooted in every society. Women do not have equal access to decent jobs and face occupational segregation. Very often they are denied access to basic education and health care. A number of them are victims of domestic violence and discrimination. They do not even have the liberty to make political and economic decisions. It goes without saying that women play a vital role and the need for their full and equal participation in all areas of sustainable development is reaffirmed.

Women need to empower themselves to be on par with their male counterparts. There is a need to promote women's sense of self worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their right to influence social change. This field work has been undertaken by the students of B. A . I year to comprehend the condition of the women belonging to the Padmashali Community. A majority of the women belonging to the Padmashali Community are not educated and have no source of financial stability. Most of them face a lot of personal difficulties and financial crises.

There is a need to empower these women and make them aware of their potentials

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6.	Boddu Kaveri Raju	B.K.R

5.	Huchce Vaishnvai Mahadev	Huchce V.M
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19.	Gundala Vaishnavi Ambadas	G.V.A
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23.	Jangavali Gayatri Tukaram	JGT
24.	Aalgikar Kaveri Ravindra	Aalgikal K.R

25.	Bhandari Vishalini Iresh	Bhandari
26.	Channur Reshma Dawalsab	Reshma. D.C
27.	Nadaf Saniya Salim	S.S.Nadaf
28.	Dane Ashwini Balaji	DAB
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30.	Kandikatla Rajshri Laxminaryan	KRL
31.	Gavandi Bhagyashri Subhash	Gavandi B.S
32.	Sarangi Sneha Vijaykumar	S.S.V
33.	Rebba Renuka Mohan	Renuka. M.R
34.	Gode Kalyani Balram	Gode.K.B
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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. BURLA MAHILA VARISHTHA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SOLAPUR

The Effect of Beedi Making on the Health of Women from the Easter Part of Solapur

(Field Work)

Beedi Workers

Beedi Making industry is predominantly a home based industry; the lion share of contribution comes from the women. There is a close relation between occupational tobacco exposure and health risks among women. Tobacco contains toxic nitrosamines which are readily absorbed by body tissues giving rise to cough, breathlessness and dermatological health issues.

Lack of other employment opportunities and financial crises force women to take up to beedi rolling. Long working hours and continuous exposure to tobacco fades the fingerprints of their palms, increases the risk of aggravated tuberculosis, asthma, anemia and other health issues. However, due to the employment crisis, many do not have the privilege to consider these health risks as a factor while deciding on livelihood.

This field work has been taken up by the students of B. C. A. II

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17.	Annam Neha Prabhakar	
18.	Dhotre Swati Tippana	Dhotre S.T
19.	Kudkyal Rutuja Ambadas	
20.	Kamurti Mayuri Basavraj	
21.	Guttikonda Shirisha Vasant	
22.	Kamble Mirabai Janappa	M.J. kamble
23.	Nora Laxmi Govind	
24.	Hanchate Yogita Sanjay	
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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. BURLA MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SOLAPUR

THE ROLE OF DIET & NUTRITION ON SPORTS PERFORMANCE

(Field Work)

SPORTS DEPARTMENT

Academic Year 2021-22

There is a strong relationship between sporting performance and food. Sports performance can be definitely enhanced by good nutrition. A well planned nutritious diet should meet the athlete's needs of vitamins, proteins and minerals needed to promote muscle growth and repair. Foods rich in unrefined carbohydrates should be the basis of their diet. While planning sports nutrition and the sportsman's diet care should be taken to consider their sport, goals, strength/ energy needed, food preferences and of course the practical challenges. This field work has been undertaken by the sports students of 2021-22.

The basic training diet should focus on the following:

- To provide enough energy and nutrients to meet the training and exercise demands
- Help aid adaptation and recovery between training sessions
- Aid in enabling the athlete to achieve optimal body weight and fat level needed for performance
- promote short/ long term health benefits to the athletes

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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur

THE ROLE OF DIET & NUTRITION ON SPORTS PERFORMANCE

(Field Work)

SPORTS DEPARTMENT

Academic Year 2021-22

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9.	Rapeli Ankita Madhukar	Ankita M. Rapeli
10.	Annaladas Shravani	Shravani. A
11.	Lakshetti Chilkamma	Lakshetti.C.
12.	Chitapalli Ankita	Chitapalli.P
13.	Mundase Prema	P. Mundase
14.	Goli Giteshwari Naghbhushanam	G.N. Goli
15.	Gaikwad Ambika Bhimashankar	Ambika.B.Gaikwad

16.	Tavati Aishwarya Gopi	
17.	Machha Soundarya Janardhan	
18.	Mirekar Komal Nagesh	
19.	Kaki Priyanka Mallesh.	
20.	Sarvade Nikita Chandrashekhar	
21.	Patange Sonali Deepak	
22.	Butla Pooja Rajasham	
23.	Machha Soundarya Janardhan	
24.	Kankatti Lavanya Naresh	
25.	Hegade Shivbai Vhanappa	
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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

A. R. BURLA MAHILA VARISHTHA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SOLAPUR

The Evil Effects of Plastic Bags on Environment

(Field Work)

Course Name: B. Com II

Academic Year 2021-22

Plastic is bad for the environment Plastic material never vanishes from the earth. Plastics once used are thrown away and this degrades the earth. It is a known fact that plastic is bad for the environment. It takes hundreds of years for plastic to decompose, which means oceans; landfills and the environment are polluted.

Plastic affects the environment in a negative way. PET (polyethylene terephthalate) is used to make bottles, food containers and packets for many products. PET being durable doesn't break down easily and therefore stays longer in the environment. Another type of plastic polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is used to make pipes, toys, clothing and packaging for some food products. PVC contains harmful chemicals that can leach into the environment thereby causing health issues in people and animals. This field work has been undertaken by the B. Com II students.

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Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's

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The Evil Effects of Plastic Bags on Environment

(Field Work)

Course Name: B. Com II
Academic Year 2021-22

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6.	Vanga Aarati Bhumesh	Vanga.A.B

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8.	Chitmil Ravliya Ambadas	chit-mil.R.A.
9.	Nora Sweety Purushottam	Nora.
10.	Adaki Nandini Basavaraj	adaki.N.B
11.	Madas Bhagyashri Ramesh	MBR
12.	Bollu Bhagyashri Ambadas	B.B.A
13.	Adaki Suchitra Ishwar	adaki S.I
14.	Gurram Akhila Anand	GAA
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16.	Myana Aishwarya Satyanarayan	Aishwarya.
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CERTIFICATE OF INTERNSHIP

To,
Principle
A.R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya Solapur.

Sub: Certificate of internship

This is to certify that the following students have undergone on the job learning at LBP Publication From 2021 to 2022 their performance during this period was appreciable.

Name of the students

1.	YEMEKAR ANUSHRI SURYAKANT	9096656896
2.	GAVALI PRIYADARSHANI BALASAHEB	9158332034
3.	HUCHCE VAISHNVAI MAHADEV	9175168747
4.	RODAGE SNEHA SANJAY	7620832832
5.	GADAGI SHRUTIKA NARASAPPA	9175727146
6.	SATPUTE SONALI KALIDAS	7420983984
7.	CHINTA RUPA RAJMOGALI	9881174585
8.	JANGAVALI GAYATRI TUKARAM	7840927256
9.	AALGIKAR KAVERI RAVINDRA	9138141891
10.	DANE ASHWINI BALAJI	8007915133
11.	KANDIKATLA RAJSHRI LAXMINARYAN	8999093140
12.	GAVANDI BHAGYASHRI SUBHASH	9518929124
13.	REBBA RENUKA MOHAN	7028616129
14.	BHANGE VIJAYALAXMI ASHOK	9307634130
15.	KONDAPURE AISHWARYA DATTATRAY	7620046068

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Sign

Thanking You,