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'DINACHARYA' (Daily Regimen): AN AYURVEDIC APPROACH FOR PREVENTION OF COVID-19

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Abstract

Ayurveda is the Science of Life. An ancient Indian system of medicine deals with almost all aspects of human life related to physical, mental and social health and overall development of a man. The basic principle of Ayurveda is prevention. Modern science also focuses on prevention when it comes to any viral infection. And thus vaccines (half killed virus) are injected to stimulate acquired immunity. Ayurveda also deals with the maintenance and enhancement of immune power. All of which have become an integral part of our lives nowadays in this pandemic situation. *Dinacharya* is the one part of Ayurveda which talks about daily regimen. It includes rules and regulations to be followed by an individual to maintain a happy, healthy, active and disease free life. COVID-19 is certainly a preventable disease which can be kept away by following the Ayurvedic principles mentioned in *Dinacharya*. If one follows the *Dinacharya* as per Ayurvedic treatises, he will be able to keep himself away from infections and if at all exposed to the infection, can overcome again with a good immune power.

Key words: Ayurveda, viral infection, vaccine, pandemic, *dinacharya*, COVID-19, immune power.

Introduction

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely absence of any disease or infirmity. According to Ayurveda- an individual is said to be healthy whose humours (*doshas*), tissues (*dhatu*s), excretory products (*mala*) and digestive capacity (*agni*) are in the state of equilibrium along with mental sensory and spiritual pleasantness and happiness. Ayurveda is an ancient Indian Medicine. It is the oldest system of Indian Medicine. Ayurveda means the Science of Life. It teaches us the basic principles of life which are eternal. Ayurveda basically focuses on preventive approach. It deals with the root causes of any disease rather than focusing symptomatic approach as in allopathic medicine or modern medicine. Ayurveda has given a very comprehensive approach for the prevention



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"TERRACE GARDENS" UTILIZATION OF TERRACES FOR GREEN FUTURE: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

In today's urban environment high rise buildings, parking areas, network of roads have acquired major urban land. In such congested environment rooftop and terrace of buildings provide a valuable potential source of outdoor space accessible to users of building. (A. Patel, R. Yadav, B. Singh, 2019) The purpose of this study is to give an insight into what motivates middle-class citizens to engage in gardening. The Indian middle classes are described as well educated with busy, stressful lives and with a high resource use due to consumption, however, also with increasing awareness and practices of pro-environmental behaviour. (Mathur 2010) Balcony and terrace gardens give pleasure to city dwellers and provide an opportunity for enhancing creativity as well psychological benefits. In addition, they change the visual appearance of the building, screening from neighbors, and conceal unwanted pipeline and unappealing scenery (Green, 2004). The findings of this article are based on literature review. The study concludes that, regardless of the type of home, both Individual house and apartment respondents prefer a terrace Gardening for the purpose of relaxation and decreases recorded in global Warming is the greatest benefit.

Keywords: Roof garden, Sustainability, Roof Top Gardening, eco-design, Urban Gardening, Benefits of Terrace Garden

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is not an option but a compulsion. People residing in the city, finds this life very hectic as there is a very rare chance to feel the nature. So, in order to enjoy the country side

Id. PRIYA KANDALKAR

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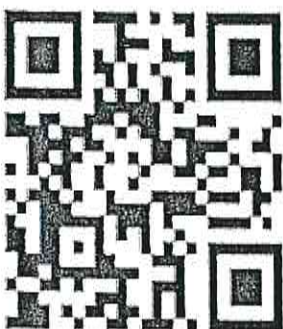
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COMMUNITY SPACES: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY SPACES IN URBAN AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Community spaces play a very important role in the social life of communities. Community spaces in urban areas are present in variety of functions, spaces, activities, etc. Increasing migration of people from rural to urban areas has led to the scarcity of open spaces. Urban living also limits the access to open spaces and further restricts the community life of people. It is important for the architects and urban planners to first understand how the community interacts and behaviour of community to design these spaces. Also, the successful protection and development of community spaces in urban areas is required.

Keywords: Migration, scarcity.

2.1 INTRODUCTION



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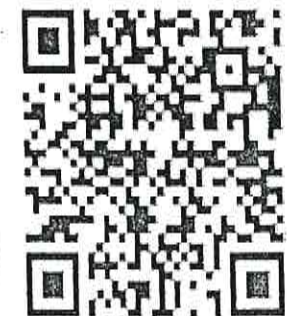
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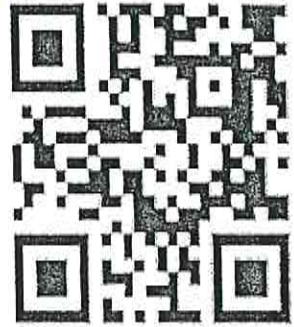
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INTERIOR FINISHING MATERIALS A REVIEW PAPER

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ABSTRACT

Finishing can be defined as the final layer which protect and fix the surface of the building elements. This layer plays an important role in visual and psychological definition of interior space. At the period of traditional building techniques; buildings were usually produced by traditional materials such as stone, wood and adobe. They were used uncoated or sometimes plastered. After the transition to modern building techniques; the building section got thinner and new layers had to be added in order to provide comfort requirements. Consequently finishing layers were needed. The main purpose of finishing layer is to fix the surface. Also it is essential to coat wall, floor and ceiling in order to create a suitable appearance and to protect the construction from effects of water, heat, moisture, abrasion

Key Notes: finishing, building, layer, material, techniques

1 INTRODUCTION

After the improvement of new building techniques, interior space gained importance. In order to create an esthetic and durable interior space, some factors had to be taken into consideration. At the prehistoric age, human beings built huts in order to defend themselves from environmental factors and other living creatures. They were the first architectural samples. In order to build these huts simple materials, which can be gathered easily from the environment, were used. Afterwards different construction techniques developed and the building materials also improved and evolved. At the beginning, construction and strength of

Ar. GURUPRASAD J. YERNALKAR

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TRANSITION OF COMMERCIAL INTERIORS THROUGH SYSTEM DESIGN FOR ENHANCEMENT OF WORKABILITY & COMFORT

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ABSTRACT

There is a vast difference between residential & commercial interiors. Houses utilize comfortable stays inside, while commercial structures have very different needs to enhance workability & productivity of employees. There are so many other important factors like an interior environment, and the comfort level for the users which are always followed by the system design & ergonomics which can enhance functionality of furniture & workability of the workers. An interior designer can help a business to make money in various ways. The interior designer balances the functional needs of a commercial building in terms of physical space and its aesthetics using system design principles based on ergonomics and human anthropometry. All type of commercial spaces need some degree of flexibility in design for changing needs. This flexibility also can be achieved by proper system designs. Another aspect of system design is appropriate interior detailing. This paper focuses on the orientation of interior design process of commercial spaces based on the system designs of each & every interior element ; truly based on the anthropometry & ergonomics, purpose & keen use of particular furniture element, and the technologies and systems to work out the related task easily in less time span. With this design orientation one can have increased productivity than the conventional approaches.

Keywords: Commercial interiors, interior environment, system design & ergonomics, functional needs, productivity

INTRODUCTION

We know there is a vast difference between household & commercial buildings; same way there is lot of differentiation in residential & commercial interiors also. A commercial building is one used for some sort of business purpose, such as a store, warehouse, restaurant

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VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE : A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

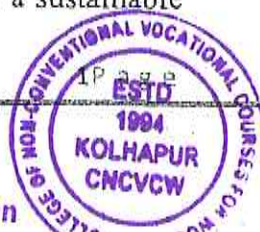
Vernacular architecture is a form of architecture that considers all of the needs and requirements of the inhabitants, as well as nature, building materials, and cultural traditions and values. It evolves over time to reflect the community's culture, traditions, history, climate, residents' desires and needs, and economy. Structures designed by professional architects are not considered as vernacular architecture. The main concept of vernacular architecture is architecture that is not intentionally or knowingly planned. It is designed specifically for the local environment, using local environment. Architect Paul Oliver stated that vernacular architecture is "the architecture of the people, and by the people, but not for the people". The main purpose of this study is to investigate passive/ bioclimatic/ environmental ecological design principles/ measures/ features to achieve a comfortable living environment, eco-friendly and energy-efficient architecture.

Keywords: Vernacular Architecture, Vernacular Planning, Local Resources, Tradition, Climate Responsiveness, Indian Vernacular Architecture, Sustainability, Building Scale, Vernacular Buildings.

1 Introduction

The term "Vernacular" is derived from the Latin word "vernaculus" which means domestic, native, indigenous. (O. Paul, 1997) Vernacular architecture is now considered a sustainable

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MINERALOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL OF PANCHANGANGA RIVER BASIN FROM INFRA-RED ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Infra-red spectroscopy is a well known technique for the characterization of the substances. The principle of the technique is to pass infra-red radiation (4000 to 400 cm^{-1}) through a sample and the absorbed radiation is dispersed through a grating or a set of gratings and is allowed to fall on the detector. Vibrations in the region 550 to 960 cm^{-1} can be attributed to R – OH bending vibrations. Strong vibrations in the region below 550 cm^{-1} arise principally from in – plane vibrations of octahedral ions and their adjacent oxygen layers. The detector signal is amplified and recorded. There will be absorption peaks at frequencies corresponding to the substances. In certain cases, it may be possible to see the influence of rotation of the molecules. From the analytical point of view, the type of chemical bond present, the quantitative estimation of the components of a mixture, the association constant and the binding energy of the complexes can be determined. The Infra-red spectroscopy soils of Panchanganga river basin revealed the presence of kaolinite, halloysite, montmorillonite, attapulgite, nontronite and illite in all the soil samples though in different proportions in association with Quartz and humic acid.

KEY WORDS : Absorption, Clay minerals, Frequencies, Infrared, Panchanganga, Weathering process.

INTRODUCTION

Atoms in the molecules or in the crystal lattice are never at rest and the energy of the characteristic vibration lies in the infra-red region and hence anything happening to the molecular framework finds its effect on the infra-red absorption. The infrared studies are most useful for the identification of the clay constituents and also for the study of fine points of the structure of the clay. The clays from the weathered rocks fall into three main classes in the order of decreasing chemical complexity: the smectite, the illite and the kaolinite clay minerals. Deer *et al.* (1978) classified the clay minerals into five main groups, based on the basal spacing viz. kandite group (7\AA^*), illite group (10\AA^*), smectite group (15\AA^*), vermiculite group (14.5\AA^*)

and palygorskite group. Grim (1968) suggested a classification based on the distinction of shape of the clay minerals and expandable or non-expandable characters of the 2:1 and 1:1 and 1:1 layer silicates into amorphous, allophone group and crystalline group.

Study area: The study area of the Panchanganga river basin selected is bonded between latitude $16^{\circ} 18' 00''\text{N}$ to $16^{\circ} 50' 00''\text{N}$ and longitude $73^{\circ} 50' 00''\text{E}$ to $74^{\circ} 16' 6.42''\text{E}$. The river basin has been carved out in basalt flows of the Deccan Volcanic Province. These rocks now form the valley side, hills and ridges within the basin. At higher altitudes they have been converted into laterites that contain pockets of bauxites. The soils derived from these rocks form a thin veneer on the valley floor. Because of the intensive weathering of parent rock and their



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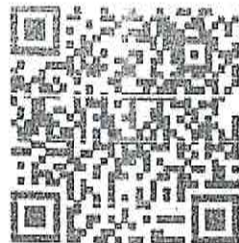
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MINING AND ENVIRONMENT

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"Sustainable development" is that pattern of development which "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs [World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987]"

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Minerals are valuable natural resources that are finite and non-renewable. The history of mineral extraction in India dates back to the days of the Harappan civilization. The wide availability of minerals in the form of abundant rich reserves and the eco-geological conditions make it very conducive for the growth and development of the mining sector in India. As a major resource for development the extraction and management of minerals has to be integrated into the overall strategy of the country's economic development. The exploitation of minerals has to be guided by long-term national goals and perspectives. Thus, minerals play a key role in the evolution of human society and its overall economic development. metals/stones, electrical & electronics equipment, glass and ceramics etc. There will be huge demand for minerals in view of the rapid urbanization and projected growth in the manufacturing sector in India. India occupies a dominant position in the production of many minerals across the globe.

Mining sector, being one of the core sector of economy, provides basic raw materials to many important industries like power generation (thermal), iron and steel, cement, petroleum and natural gas, petro-chemicals, fertilizers, precious & semi-precious.

On one hand mining is essential for the socio-economic development of our country and at the same time there are number of health and environmental impacts at various stages of mining. There are different phases of a mining project, beginning with mineral ore

exploration and ending with the post-closure period. What follows are the typical phases of a proposed mining project. Each phase of mining is associated with different sets of environmental impacts. It is need of the time to understand and address the environmental issues at the beginning of the projects so that adverse impacts can be minimized. The development of mining industry should be sustainable in nature. This can be done by the implantation of Sustainable Development Framework (SDF) Developed by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India. The sustainability of the mining industry stands on three pillars: economic, environmental and social. Striving for sustainable development involves balancing the inevitable conflicts in these three areas.

2.0 MINING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

India is home to 1,531 operating mines and produces 95 minerals – 4 fuel-related minerals, 10 metallic minerals, 23 non-metallic minerals, 3 atomic minerals and 55 minor minerals ((including building and other materials and the recently notified 31 additional minerals). Area occupied by mining in India just less than 2%. Area occupied. Area occupied major and minor minerals are approximately 60% and 40 % respectively.

India is the 3rd largest producer of coal. Coal production grew at CAGR 5.17% over FY14-FY19 (to 739.36 MT) and is expected grow 6-7% Y-o-Y over FY20 as miners focus on surface mining of coal. Coal's share in India's primary energy consumption is expected to be 48% in 2040. India is the 2nd largest crude steel producer in the world, generating an output of 106.5 MT in 2018, a growth of 3.7% Y-o-Y (<https://www.investindia.gov.in> > sector > metals-mining).



Dr. A. R. Kulkarni

Studies on Tropics of Fish Along Upper Tungabhadra Channel, Ballari District, Karnataka

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Abstract

Gut analysis is the tool to understand the feeding patterns of fishes and is an important aspect of fisheries management. It also provides the basis for understanding trophic interactions in aquatic food webs and to investigate the most frequently consumed prey or to determine the relative importance of different food types to fish nutrition. In the present study the gut content analysis was performed in Garra, Gobi, Notopterus and Tilapia fishes collected from Tungabhadra upper irrigation channel at Ballari, Karnataka. Bacillariophyceae showed maximum number in all the four fish species. Over all it showed 40 % followed by Detritus (30 %), Chlorophyceae (17 %), Cyanophyceae (7 %) and Zooplankton (6 %). Among fishes Garra showed maximum food items (2272) followed by *Glossogobius giuris* (1538), *Notopterus notopterus* (996) and *Oreochromis mossambicus* (769). The relative abundance of food items in the guts also revealed the *Garra gotylaster* < *Glossogobius giuris* < *Notopterus notopterus* < *Oreochromis mossambicus*. The variation is due to availability of food organisms during the study period and anthropogenic influence on channel water.



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Keywords

Diatom;
Garra;
Gut analysis;
Notopterus;
Plankton;
Tilapia.

Introduction

Riverine fishery plays an important role in supporting livelihoods for millions than lacustrine fisheries. It is particularly important to the rural population accounting for direct and subsidiary employment.¹ The riverine fishery resources in India are immense as large numbers of productive rivers are present. Geotopically the wealth of stream fishes appears

to be influenced by both the abiotic and the biotic factors.²

Research on feeding behavior of freshwater fishes certainly helps in developing a successful management programme respect to capture and culture fisheries.³ Feeding is the major activity of fish to sustain the nature by increasing growth and

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It is to inform that paper number **U 10** entitled "**HYDROCHEMICAL FACIES OF GROUND WATER OF PANCHAGANHA RIVER BASIN, KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA**" authored by **Dr. A.R.Kulkarni** (College of Non-Conventional Vocational Courses For Women (CNCVCW), affiliated to Shivaji University Kolhapur-Kolhapur) has been accepted for publication in the Indian Journal of Environmental Protection, ISSN - 0253-7141, after peer-review process and will be published soon in our journal.

The journal is indexed / abstracted in SCOPUS, ULRICH, CAS and ICI etc. The Indian Journal of Environmental Protection is included in the Group A of UGC-CARE List of Recommended Journals.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

M. Kumar

(Mrs Mohini Kumar)

Proprietor



[Signature]

Hydrochemical Facies Of Groundwater Of Panchaganga River Basin, Kolhapur

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Groundwaters undergo changes in their chemistry and quality as they pass through rocks, soils and human settlement areas. The modification is manifested in variations in their cation and anion constituents. Attempt has been made to classify groundwater on the basis of their chemistry, the sources of the major ions and to categorize quality of groundwater for irrigation purposes. The physical parameters, such as pH (7.5 average 8.5), EC (400-3268 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$) and TDS (1166-2451.25 mg/L) found to be higher in groundwater samples near the sugar factories. Average values of cations and anions were in the order of Ca (107.04 mg/L), Na (67.46 mg/L), Mg (61.31 mg/L), K (11.44 mg/L) and Cl (245.38 mg/L), HCO_3^- (192.50 mg/L), SO_4^{2-} (59.51 mg/L), respectively. Average sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) was 1.35. Calcium - magnesium, cation hydrochemical facies is most dominant with 92% followed by 8% of sodium - calcium facies. Anion hydrochemical facies is dominated by chloride - sulphate - bicarbonate facies (65.39%), bicarbonate - chloride - sulphate facies (19.23%) and chloride - sulphate facies (15.38%). The dominance of calcium - sodium facies can be attributed to the leaching or ion-exchange reactions. Because of medium to high salinity hazard ground water is by and large suitable to moderate to high salt tolerant crops demanding for reclamation of soil for better agriculture yield.

KEYWORDS

Groundwater, Physico-chemical parameters, Hydrochemical facies, Hydrolysis, Salinity hazard

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of groundwater composition also known as hydrochemical facies is useful for the identification of the hydrochemical facies, water type, hydrochemical processes, chemical character of the water, their similarities and differences in any given aquifer system [1,2]. The concept of hydrochemical facies was introduced by Back to indicate the diagnostic chemical characteristics of groundwater [3]. Earlier, Piper had used a triangular diagram for the graphical representation of water analysis [4]. The hydrochemical facies are the distinct zones that have cation and anion concentrations describable within defined composition categories. Handa recognized the different hydrochemical zones in India with respect to their geological and geographical distribution [5]. Handa correlated the dissolved mineral matter with changes in the ionic character of water in basaltic terrain [6]. Pawar studied the hydrochemical facies of shallow groundwater bodies in Basaltic terrain around Pune and reported the seasonal variation in the cation and anion hydrochemical facies [7]. The mechanisms that control the chemical

composition of the major dissolved salts of the groundwaters have been discussed by Gibbs and Ramesam [8,9]. Viswanathiah and Sastri established the relationships of composition of water to aquifer lithology [10,11]. The degree to which rock/mineral weathering influences groundwater chemistry is a function of several factors, such as residence time of groundwater in the host rock, the ambient temperature and pH, among others [12,13,14,15].

In order to evaluate the geochemical changes in groundwater, hydrochemical facies are broadly classified into cation hydrochemical facies and anion hydrochemical facies. The cation hydrochemical facies give the proportions of the cations, that is sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium, in the groundwater. The cation hydrochemical facies are subdivided into four types, namely calcium - magnesium [$\text{Ca} + \text{Mg}$] facies, calcium - sodium [$\text{Ca} + \text{Mg}, \text{Na} + \text{K}$] facies, sodium - calcium [$\text{Na} + \text{K}, \text{Ca} + \text{Mg}$] facies and sodium - potassium [$\text{Na} + \text{K}$] facies. The anion hydrochemical facies reflect the proportion of anions in the groundwater. This facies is further subdivided into four groups. Bicarbonate [$\text{CO}_3 + \text{HCO}_3$] facies, bicarbonate - chloride - sulphate [$\text{HCO}_3, \text{Cl} + \text{SO}_4$] facies, chloride - sulphate - bicarbonate [$\text{Cl} + \text{SO}_4, \text{HCO}_3$] facies, chloride - sulphate [$\text{Cl} + \text{SO}_4$] facies.



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Comparative Analysis Of Soil Quality Of Surface Mined Land In Allipura, Ballari District, Karnataka

A. R. Kulkarni*

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Agriculture and mining practices have been the earliest endeavours of humankind. It is the extraction of mineral wealth from the earth. An indiscriminate mining activity causes massive damage to land fertility and biological communities. The study was conducted to evaluate the soil quality and impact of surface mining activities on different physico-chemical parameters of soils of agricultural land in Allipura which is located outside Ballari town, Karnataka. During the present study, the sand composition was found to be high at study sites, 66% and 64%, respectively. The silt proportion was less than clay at both sites. The moisture content was high station II than station I whereas the bulk density did not vary in both sites. The other chemical parameters, such as pH (6.5 ± 0.126), organic matter (2.8 ± 0.346), phosphorus (3.53 ± 0.30), calcium (1.14 ± 0.188) and magnesium (0.37 ± 0.092) were high at station II. The total nitrogen (0.17 ± 0.011) and potassium (0.36 ± 0.18) values were comparatively high in the station I than at station II. Soil analyses demonstrated that there is a distinct variation in the level of nutrient elements of the surface soil. The possible reasons and reclamation measures are discussed.

KEYWORDS

Surface mining, Soil texture, Soil moisture, Bulk density, Nutrients

1. INTRODUCTION

Soil is the main natural habitat for thousands of species of flora and fauna. It allows the production of food and raw materials, recycles waste, creates forest-agricultural land, filters and retains water, maintains a diversity of plants and animal species [1]. Variation in the soil quality, pasture and water holding capacity, mainly depends on the porosity and composition of soil particles [2]. Surface mining and agriculture are fundamental to the development and continuation of civilization [3]. Depending on the economic, geologic, engineering, type of location and nature of the resource, there are surface and subsurface mining [4]. Quarries are a kind of surface mining activities, generally used for extracting materials for construction, such as dimension stone, ornamental stones, road building and industrial raw materials. The demand for these quarry material is increasing at an alarming rate with increasing urbanization and the demands of urban dwellers [5]. Irrespective of its economic benefits, mining operations also have adverse impacts on the environment. Mining disturbs the land surface, affects the topogra-

phy and change the hydrogeological conditions of the earth's surface.

The mined soils usually contain low concentrations of soil organic carbon (SOC), nitrogen (N), and phosphorus (P), high bulk density (BD), rock fragments, unfavourable soil pH, poor water-holding capacity and low biomass productivity [6,7,8,9]. This lowers the overall fertility of the soil and increases water movement through the soil and landscape [10]. Mining activities impose environmental problems throughout the extraction and subsequent processing of the resources and at times persist even after the entire operations are over [11]. Mining brought new potential hazards and risks to the environment and creates wasteland as a byproduct [12,13]. Poulin has stated that mining has environmental impacts such as deforestation, loss of biodiversity, water, soil and air pollution, land-use conflicts, socio-economic impacts and depletion of non-renewable resources, subsidence, aesthetic degradation and noise [14,15]. According to mining and quarrying, state environmental report (2003), Ballari is one of the districts in the state of Karnataka where abandoned mines are present where environmental degradation is very high around 8,896.89 ha (15.12%) followed by Chikkaballapura district (8,028.33 ha, that is 13.64%).





**College of Non-Conventional Vocational Courses for Women,
Kolhapur
A Report on**

**“Workshop on “Mandatory Audits in Educational Institutes for the
NAAC accreditation”, an IQAC Initiative.**

One day workshop was organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell, College of Non-Conventional Vocational Courses For Women, Kolhapur on 29th January 2021, Friday at 10 am in Radhabai Shinde Hall, CSIBER, Kolhapur. The NAAC expects the institutions to undertake Administrative audit to monitor and evaluate the institutional process through systematic internal and external reviews. In order to introduce academic reforms, review their progress and support reforms in the respective Higher Education Institutions, it is necessary to implement Academic and Administrative Audit. One of the tools available to measure the adequacy of planning to achieve quality enhancement in Higher Education is academic audit. Academic audit provides an opportunity for a regular strategic overview of a college teaching-learning process.

• **OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP**

1. To understand the existing system and assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Departments and Administrative Units.
2. To suggest the methods for improvement and for overcoming the weaknesses.



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3. To identify the bottlenecks in the existing administrative mechanisms and to identify the opportunities for academic reforms, administrative reforms, examination reforms etc.
4. To evaluate the optimum utilization of financial and other resources.
5. To suggest the methods for continuous improvement of quality keeping in mind criteria and reports by NAAC and other bodies.
6. To secure the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health by analyzing the patterns & extent of resource used in the campus by adopting Eco friendly techniques.
7. To Foster gender equality in all aspects of college community, overall Academic and Administrative Development.

The registration started at 10 am in morning. Total 80 participants registered for the workshop (Annexure I). Workshop had received overwhelming response from various colleges like G I Bagewadi College-Nipani, Annasaheb Dange College – Ashta, Sanjay Ghodawat Institute, Rajaram College, Mahavir College, Dept.of Food Science Technology-SUK, Bharati Vidyapeeth College, Devchand College- Nipani, Shahaji College, D Y Patil College-Talsande, Yashwantrao Chavan College- Karad, Ratnadeep Highschool, Kabnoor, Dr. Ghali College-Gadhinglaj, Dr. D. Y. Patil College-Kolhapur, Gokhale College, S. K. Patil-Kurundwad CSIBER and CNCVCW.

The workshop was inaugurated with the auspicious hands of Chief guest Dr. R. K. Kamat, Dean, Science and Technology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Dr. Neelam Jirge introduced the Chief Guest of workshop. Convener and Principal of CNCVCW, Dr. A. R. Kulkarni felicitated Chief guest Dr. R. K. Kamat. Mrs. Jyoti Hiremath, Organising Secretary of Workshop and IQAC Co-ordinator briefed about the college highlighting on various programmes run by college and various academic activities conducted during the year 2020-21. Mrs. Shweta Patil, Co-



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ordinator of workshop and Head of Food Technology Dept. briefed about the workshop and its objectives. Dr. R. K. Kamat was the keynote addressee for the inauguration ceremony, who focused on implementation of good-curriculum and outcome based education system. He also briefed on graduate attributes, effective-teaching learning process, Learning Management System and ICT based teaching learning. Principal Dr. A. R. Kulkarni gave the Presidential speech. The inauguration ceremony was anchored by Dr. Neelam Jirge.

The speaker for the first session was Dr. H. V. Deshpande, Retired Principal, Ajara College, Ajara. Mrs. Ashwini Raibagkar introduced the resource person. Principal Dr. A. R. Kulkarni felicitated Dr. H. V. Deshpande. Dr. H. V. Deshpande briefed on topic "New approaches to Academic & Administrative Audits of Colleges". He elaborated on features of Administrative and Academic audits. He gave glimpses on the book written by him including rational marking system, website access to all stake-holders, Objectives, Constitution and Procedure for conducting Administrative and Academic audit in his speech.

The second session started post lunch at 2:30 pm. The resource person for the same was Dr. Bharati Patil, Presiding Officer, Internal Complaint Committee, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Ar. Amarr Mestry introduced the resource person for the same. Mrs. Jyoti Hiremath, Organising Secretary and IQAC Co-ordinator felicitated Dr. Bharati Patil. Dr. Bharati Patil highlighted on the topic "Aquanting with gender audit". She updated on Gender differences and Gender Equality. She also briefed on gender sensitive policies & rules and explained how gender audit will help in giving equal opportunities in participation of women in various colleges, committees, contribution in Research etc.

The resource person for the third session of workshop was Dr. A. R. Kulkarni, Principal CNCVCW, Kolhapur. Ms. Priyanka Magdum introduced the resource person of the third session. Mrs. Shweta Patil, Co-ordinator of workshop



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felicited Dr. A. R. Kulkarni. Dr. A. R. Kulkarni focused on "Preparation of Green Initiative Report" and has conceptually briefed about the necessity of Plan, Do, Check, Act cycle to achieve continuous improvement in the performance of Green Initiatives taken up by college. He focused on conceptual backgrounds of environment, environmental impact, types of environment audits and preparation of green audit. Sir also focused on Criterion 7 of NAAC – Institutional values and Best practices.

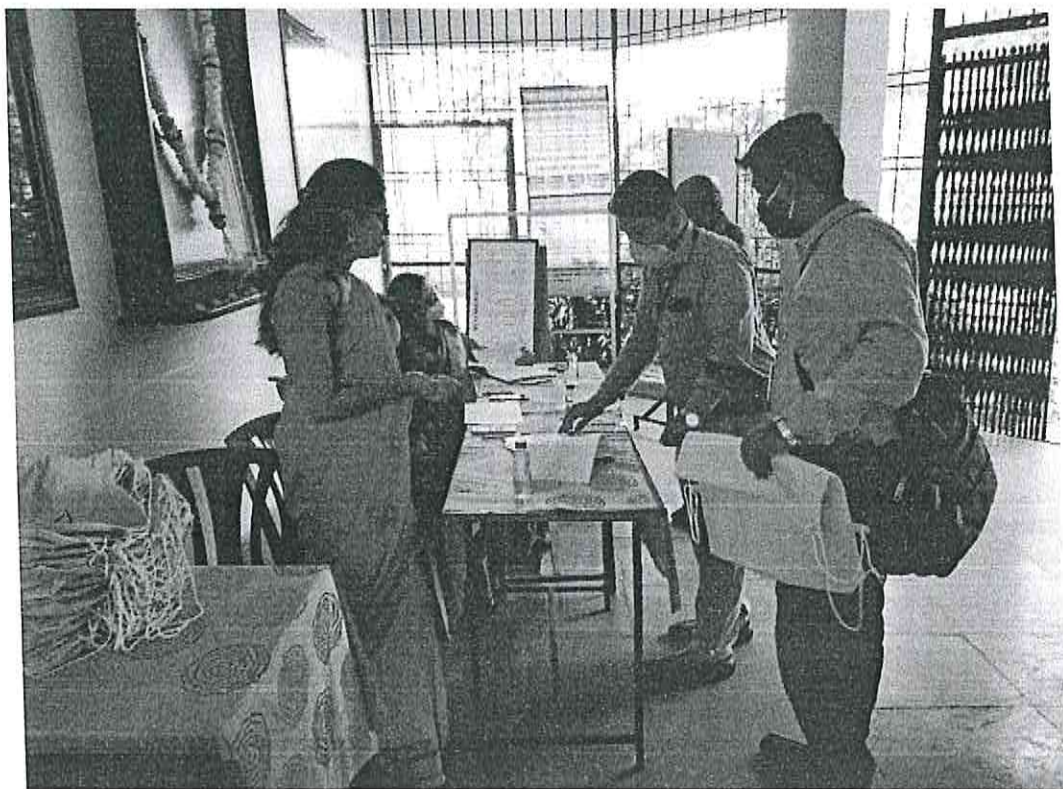
The workshop concluded with the Valedictory function. Dr. T. V. G. Sarma, IQAC Co-ordinator, CSIBER, Kolhapur was the Chief Guest and Dr. D. M. Bhosale, Associate Professor, MSW Dept, CSIBER, Kolhapur was the Guest of Honour for the same. Principal Dr. A. R. Kulkarni felicitated the guests. Mrs. Shweta Patil, Co-ordinator of workshop briefed the summary of whole day workshop. The participants gave excellent feedback regarding the workshop. Participants expressed their high degree of satisfaction to organize such thought provoking theme in physical form often a long gap of pandemic situation and stressed to have similar programmes in near future. The Chief guest Dr. T. V. G Sarma congratulated the organizing committee and the participants involved in the workshop. The Guest of Honour, Dr. D. M. Bhosale briefed about the importance of such workshops for the academic and administrative improvements in institutions. Principal Dr. A. R. Kulkarni in his presidential speech appreciated all the resource persons, the organizing committee, all participants and teaching and non-teaching staff for the successful event organized in campus. This was followed by certificates distribution amongst the participants (Annexure II). The workshop schedule is attached herewith (Annexure III).

The valedictory function was anchored by Ms. Nirali Gilbale. Mrs. Jyoti Hiremath, Organising Secretary and IQAC Co-ordinator proposed the vote of thanks. The whole workshop was given coverage by Speed 24 News Live Channel.

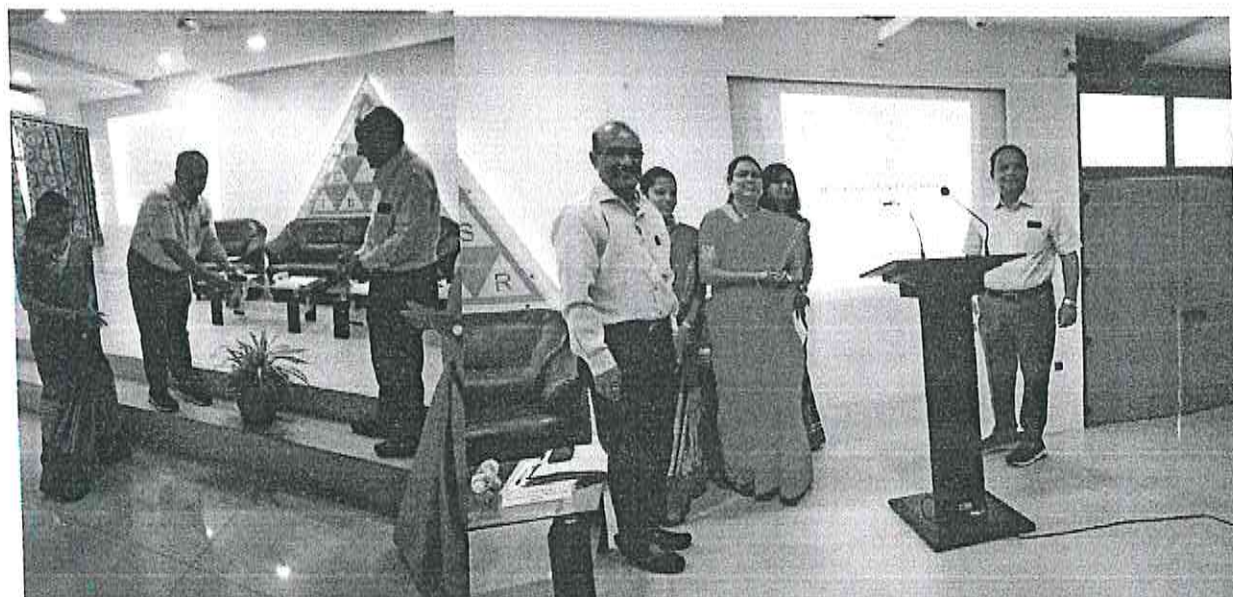


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Registration for the workshop on "Mandatory Audits in Educational Institutes for the NAAC accreditation"



Inauguration Ceremony of Workshop by Chief Guest Dr. R. K. Kamat, Dean, Science and Technology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur and Dr. A. R. Kulkarni, Principal, CNCVCW, Kolhapur

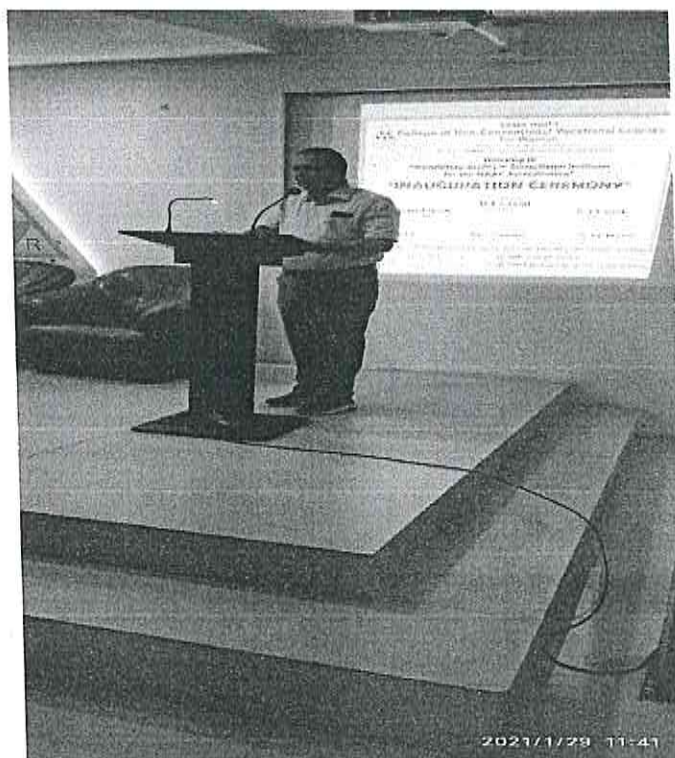


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Felicitation of Chief Guest Dr. R. K. Kamat by Dr. A. R. Kulkarni, Principal, CNCVCW



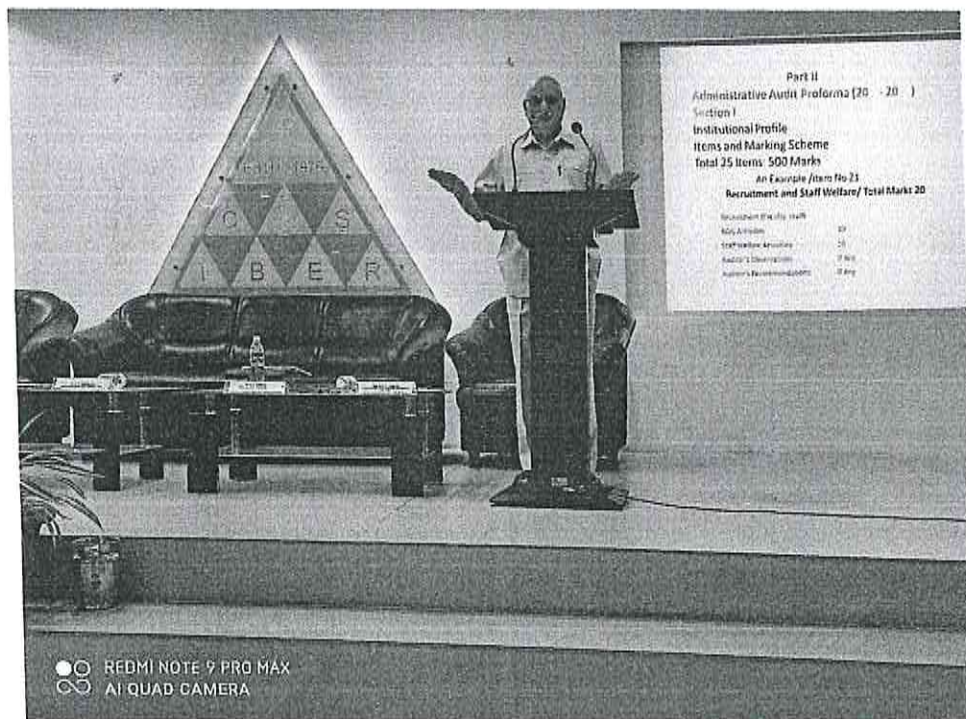
Keynote Address by Chief Guest Dr. R. K. Kamat



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Felicitation of Resource person Dr. H. V. Deshpande by Dr. A. R. Kulkarni, Principal, CNCVCW

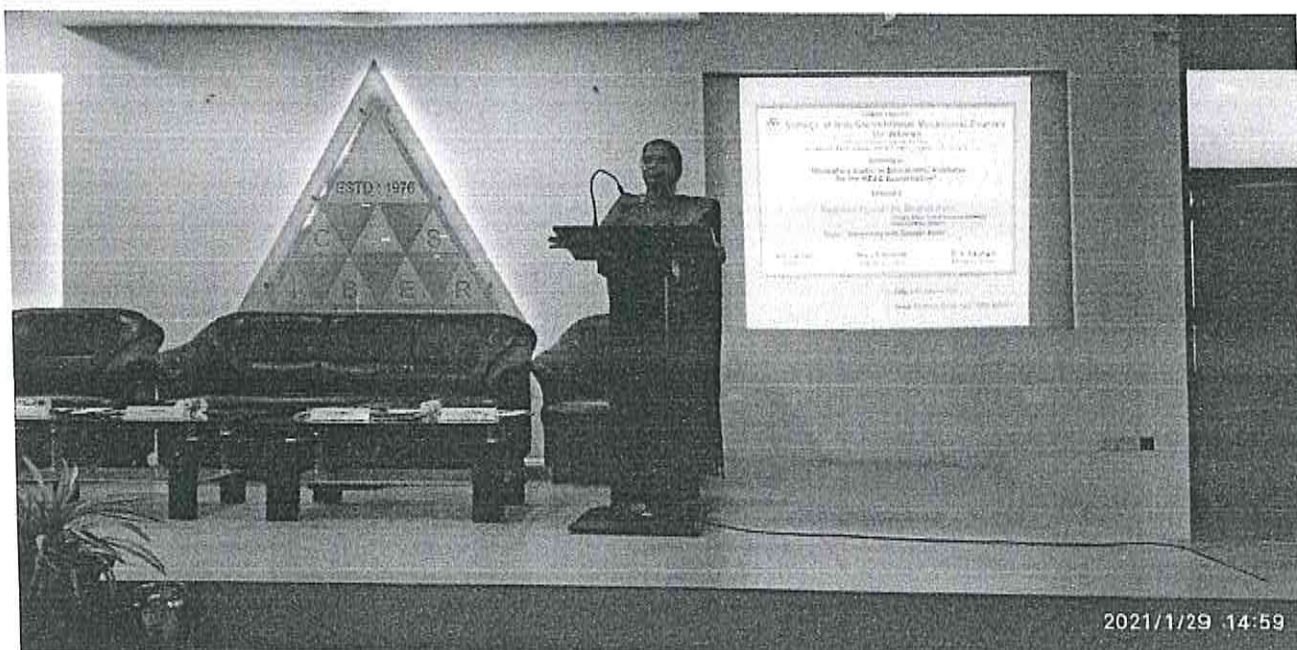


Resource person for Session I - Dr. H. V. Deshpande, Retired Principal, Ajara College, Ajara delivering speech on topic "New approaches to Academic & Administrative Audits of Colleges"



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Resource person for Session II -Dr. Bharati Patil, Presiding Officer, Internal Complaint Committee, Shivaji University, Kolhapur focusing on topic "Aquanting with gender audit".



Resource person for Session III - Dr. A. R. Kulkarni, Principal, CNCVCW, Kolhapur elaborating on "Preparation of Green Initiative Report"

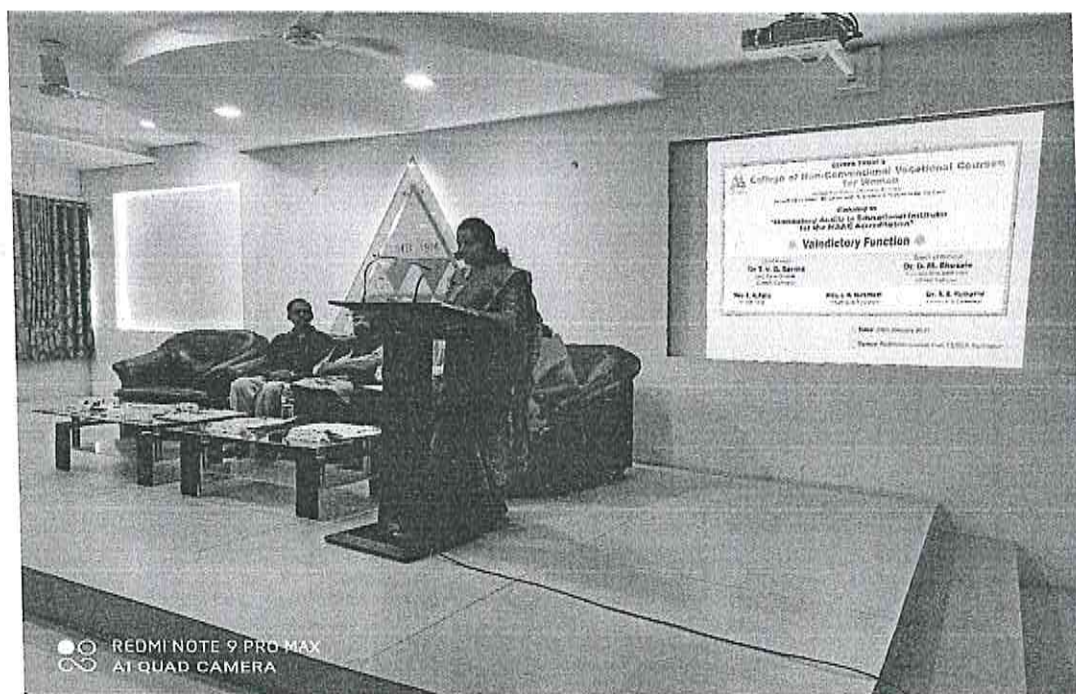


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Felicitation of Valedictory function Guests by Principal Dr. A. R. Kulkarni: Chief Guest Dr. T. V. G. Sarma, IQAC Co-ordinator and Guest of Honour Dr. D. M. Bhosale, Associate Prof. MSW Dept. CSIBER, Kolhapur



Mrs. Shweta Patil, workshop Co-ordinator summarizing the whole day workshop



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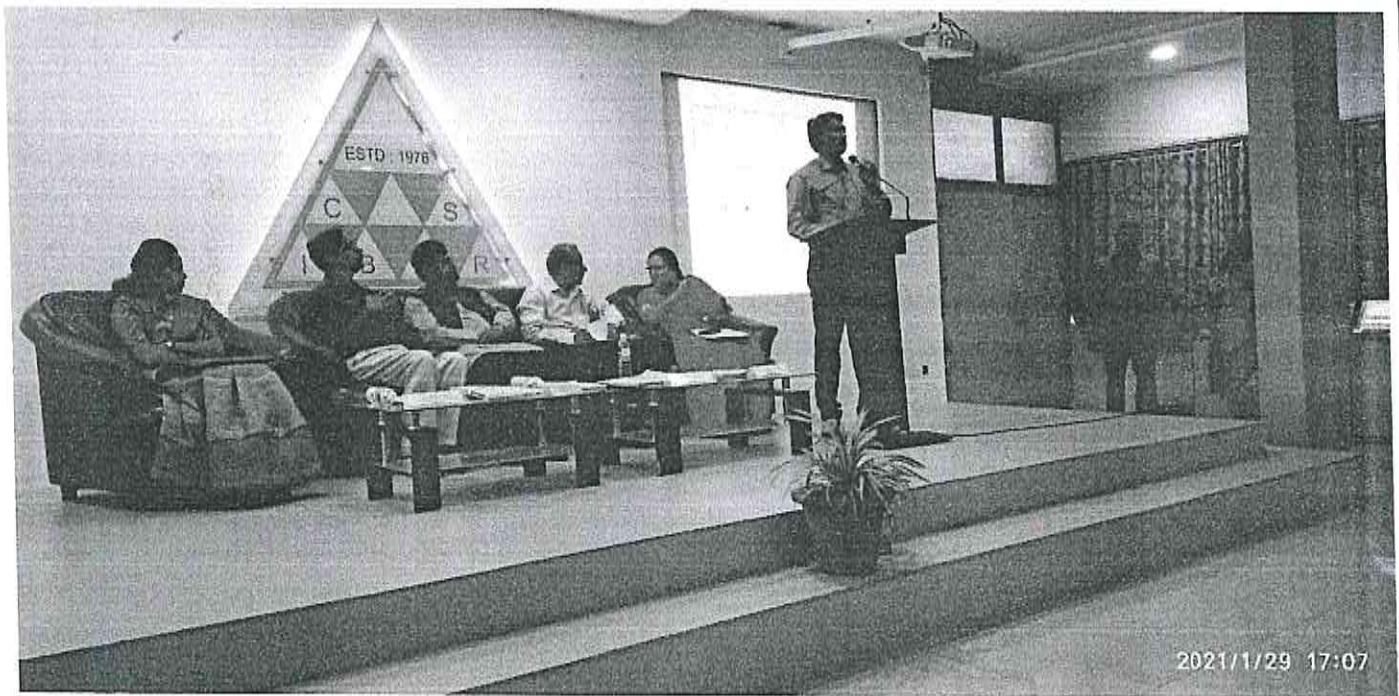
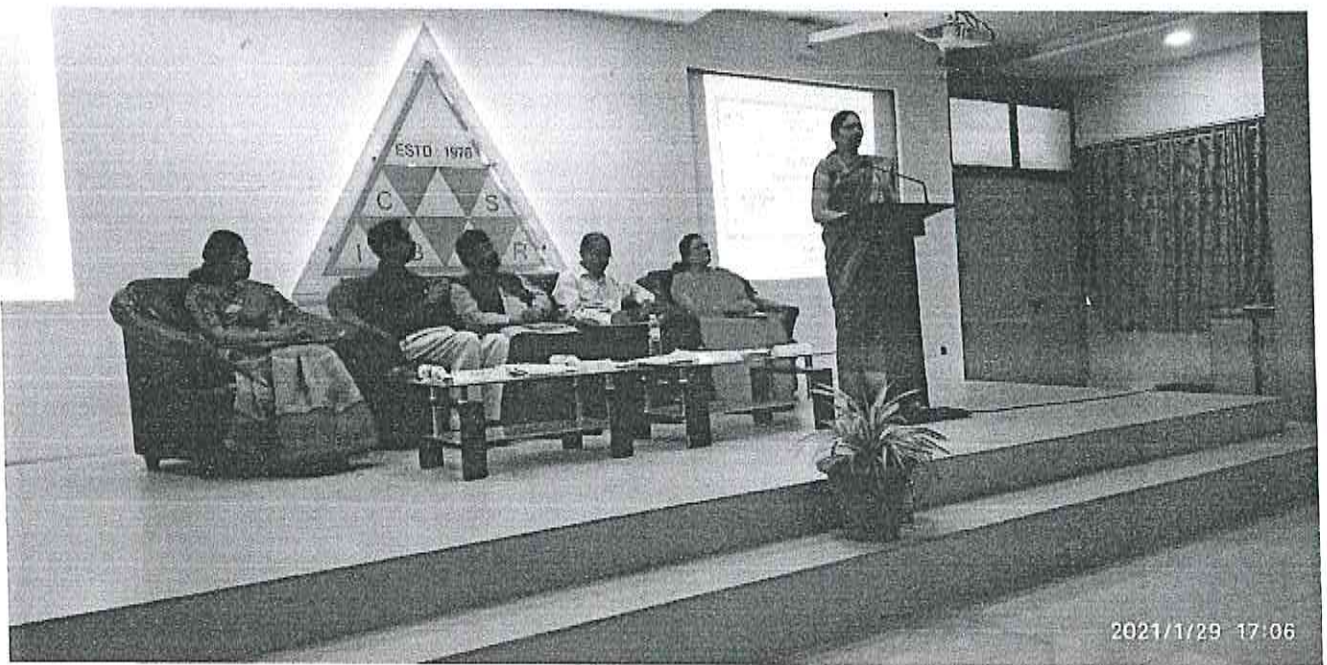


Participants of the workshop



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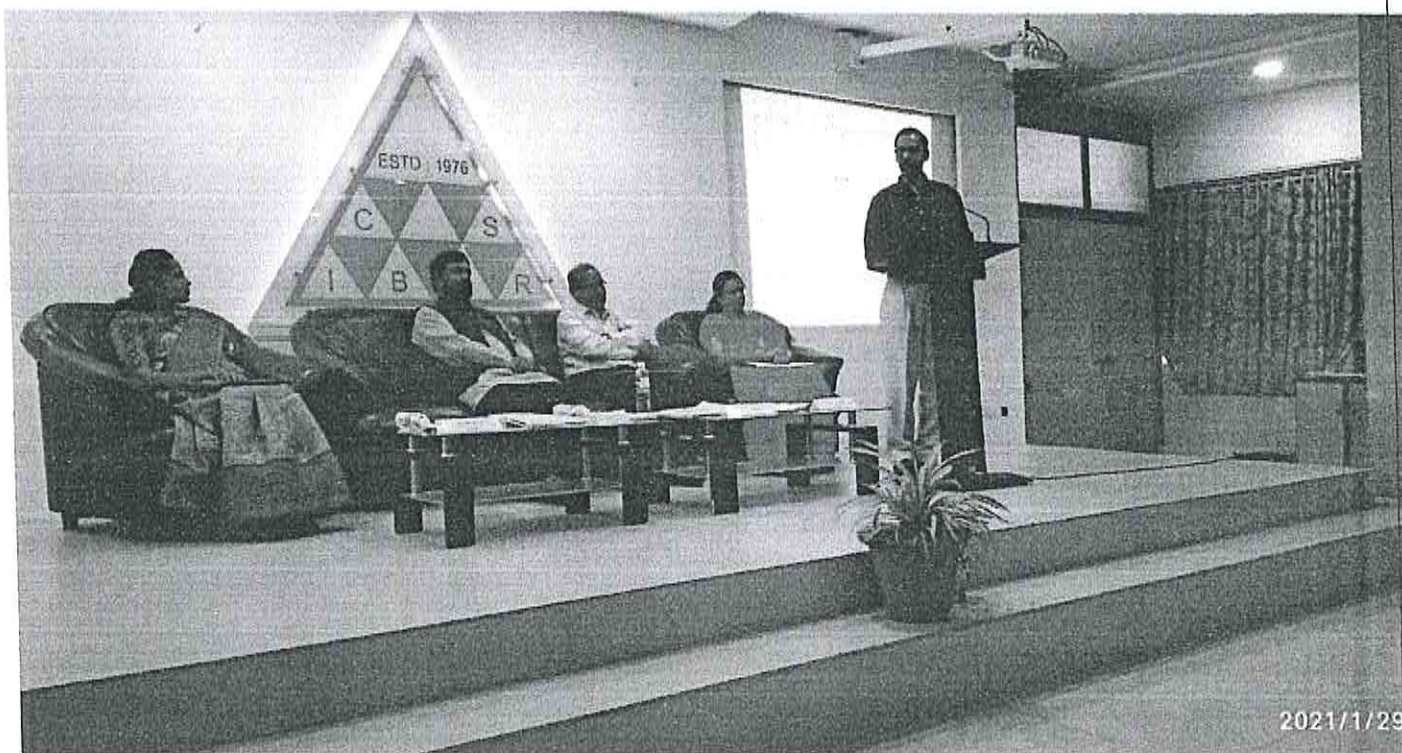


Participants giving feedback of workshop

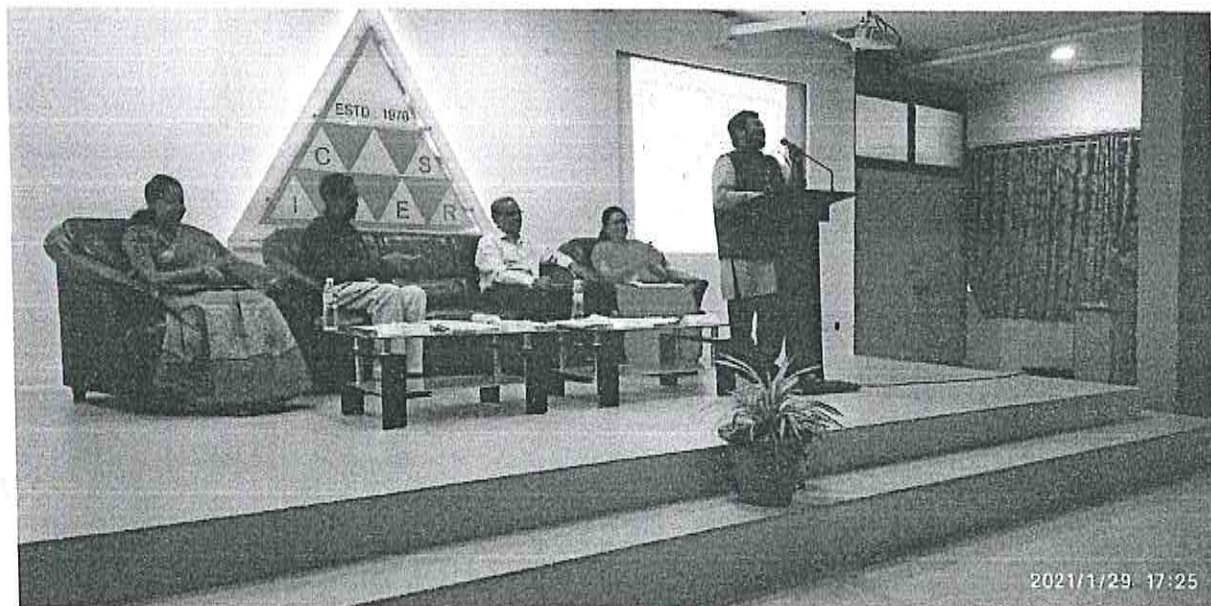


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**Chief Guest of Valedictory function: Dr. T. V. G. Sarma, IQAC Co-ordinator, CSIBER, Kolhapur
addressing participants**

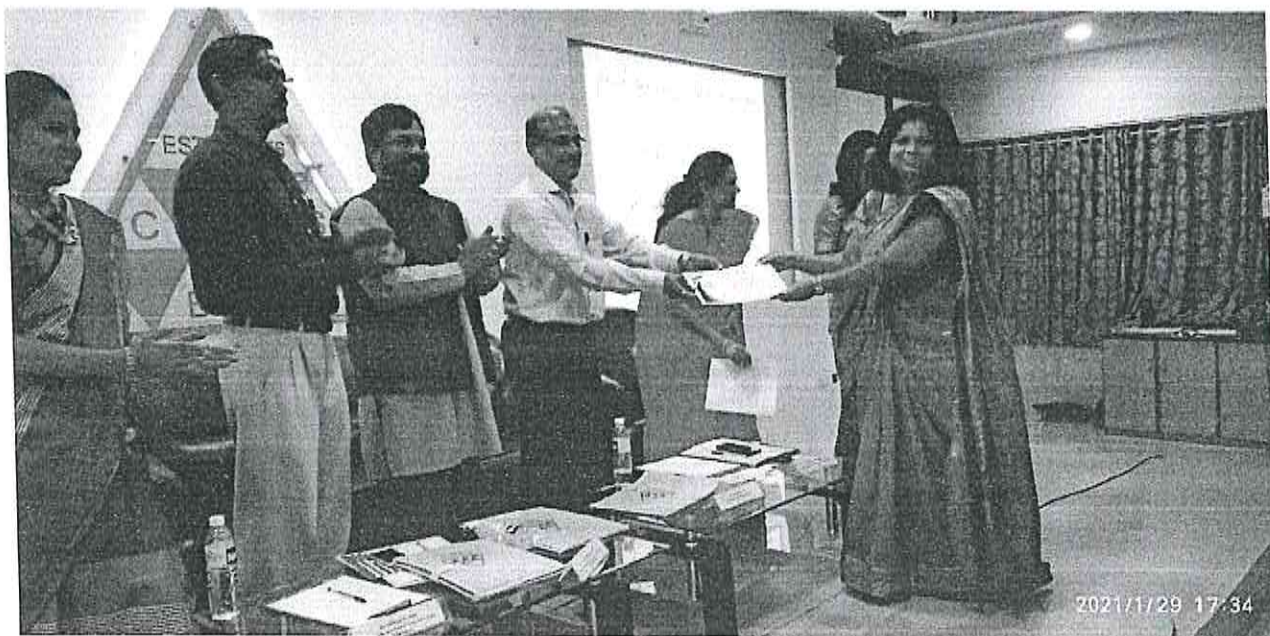


**Guest of Honor of Valedictory Function: Dr. D. M. Bhaosale, Associate Prof. MSW Dept.,
CSIBER, Kolhapur**



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Certificates Distribution amongst the Participants of the workshop



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Principal Dr. A. R. Kulkarni appreciating the Resource persons, organizing committee, delegates, teaching & non-teaching staff



Mrs. Jyoti Hiremath, Organising secretary of workshop & IQAC Co-ordinator proposing Vote of Thanks

Patil
Mrs. Shweta Patil
 Workshop Co-ordinator

Hiremath
Mrs. Jyoti Hiremath
 Organising Co-ordinator
 IQAC Co-ordinator

A. R. Kulkarni
Dr. A. R. Kulkarni
 Convener & Principal,
 CNCVCW, Kolhapur



Hiremath

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CSIBER TrustCollege Of Non Conventional Vocational Courses For Women, Kolhapur"Mandatory Audits in Educational Institutes For NAAC Accreditation"Workshop Registration

Sr.No	Resource Person	Designation	Signature
1	Dr. R. K. Kamat	Director, IQAC Shivaji University, Kolhapur	
2	Dr. H. V. Deshpande	Retired Principal, Ajara College, Ajara	
3	Dr. Bharati Patil	Presiding Officer, Internal Complaint Committee, Shivaji University,	
4	Dr. A. R. Kulkarni	Principal CNCVCW	
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CSIBER Trust

College Of Non Conventional Vocational Courses For Women ,Kolhapur

"Mandatory Audits in Educational Institutes For NAAC Accreditation"

Workshop Registration

Sr.No	Name of Participant	Designation	Name of College	Signature
1	Mrs. Dipali Atmaram Dhavale ✓	HOD and Asst professor	Rajaram college kolhapur (NEFT)	
2	Dr. Namdev Shamrao Jadhav ✓	IQAC Coordinator	Shri Shahaji Chhatrapati Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur	
3	Mr. Ravindra Jayavantrao Bhosale ✓	Registrar	Shri Shahaji chh. Mahavidyalaya Kolhapur	
4	Dr Girish Gajanan Potdar ✓	Assistant Professor	Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad	
5	Mr. Sidagouda patil ✓	Research scholar	CSIBER ,Nipani	
6	Dr. Jayendra Anandrao Khet-	Principal	D.Y. Patil College of Engg & Polytechnic, Talsande	
7	Ar. Pramod Dattatray Bhise ✓	Assistant Professor	Kalaprabodhini's Institute of Design	
8	Ar. Kedar Govind Kulkarni ✓	Asst. Professor	Kalaprabhidhin's Institute of Design	
9	Mrs. Jaysheela Mahadev karade ✓	Lecturer	Devchand college Arjun Nagar, Nipani	
10	Mr. Utkarsh Arun Avalekar ✓	Head Of Department	D.Y. Patil College of Engg & Polytechnic, Talsande	
11	Ms. Pushpalata Mahadev Ghadage ✓	Assistant professor	Yashwantrao Chavan college of science karad	
12	Ms. Priyadarshini A Patil ✓		Yashwantrao Chavan college of science karad	
13	Prashant Shinde		IQAC Coordinator College of Non-Conventional Vocational Courses for Women,	



- Receipt



Sr.No	Name of Participant	Designation	Name of College	Signature
14	Gayatri Suryakant Ghorpade	Assistant Professor	Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Nandini S Misal	Assistant Prof.	D. Y. Patil College of Engg and technology	<i>Nandini</i>
16	Dr. Anuradha P-Patale	Assistant Prof.	Rajaram College, Kol.	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Dr. Sonia P. Rajput	Asso. Prof.	CSIBER, Kolhapur	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Mr. Sanket Kumbhojkar	Asst. Prof.	N.D. Chougule college of food science and technology	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Dr. Abhijeet Arun Gatade	Assistant Prof.	Shivaji University Kolhapur	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Manojkumar Dinkarrao Mane		Ratnadeep Highschool, Ganganagar-kabnoor.	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Tejaswini Ashish Vhaskoti	Teaching Assistant	Shivaji University Kolhapur	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Mrs. Pratibha Kamble	Librarian		<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Sonam Rajaram Nalawade	Asst. Professor	S.K. Patil College kurundwad	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Rajendra Sakharam Savekar	Librarian	Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj Dist-Kolhapur	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Mr. Ashvin Govinda Godghate	Assistant Professor	Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj Dist-Kolhapur	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Deepali P Damugade	Assistant Professor	Kalaprabodhini Institute of Design. KPID. Kolhapur.	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Dr. Sanjay Omase	Asst Professor	Maharaja Mahavidyalaya, Kop.	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Ritviraj Mumukshu	Asst. Professor.	KLE's Institute of Fashion Design & Apparel Design College, Belgaum	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Mr. Mandar D. Khataekar	Asst. Prof.	D.Y. Patil Technical Campus, Talasare	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Sr.No	Name of Participant	Designation	Name of College	Signature
30	Sagar Sanjay Deepnubh	T.A.	Dept. of Food Science & Tech.	Sagar
31	Sasane Hema Raju	Lib. Assistant	Sanjay Chudawat University	Sasane
32	Dr. Jyotsana M. Shrivastava	Asst. Prof.	KMC college Kolhapur	Jyotsana
33	Dr. Vishal S. Moony	Asst. Prof.	SSK college Kurundwad.	Jyotsana
34	Dr. B. S. Kumbale	Asso. Prof.	KLE Solapur G. I. Bagewadi College, Nipani Karanavale	B.S.
35	Dr. G. A. Chougale	Asst. Prof.	K. L. E. Solapur's G. I. Bagewadi College, Nipani, Karanavale	G.A.
36	Smt. S. B. Patil	Asst. Prof.	Shahaji law college, Solapur	Smt. Patil
37	Dr. M. C. Shelkar	Asso. Prof.	—	Dr. Shelkar
38	Shri. Purnai S. R.	Asst. Prof.	—	Shri. Purnai
39	Ms. Chetan P. Bhagat	Asst. Prof.	Karmaveer Hire College, Ghatgaon	Ms. Bhagat
40	Dr. Sagar A. Vhanalakar	Asst. Prof.	"	Dr. Sagar
41	Dr. Ravindra P. Jadhav	Asst. Prof.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale College	Dr. Jadhav
42	D. S. Kamble	Asst. Prof.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale College	D. S. Kamble
43	Mrs. A. M. Kurane	R. F.	Dept. of food Sci & Tech.	Mrs. Kurane
44			IGAC Coordinator College of Non Conventional Vocational Courses for Women, Kolhapur-416004.	
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Sr.No	Name of Participant	Designation	Name of College	Signature
46	Dipali A. Dhavane	Asst. Prof & Head	Rajaram College, Kolhapur	
47	Kiran J. B	Asst. Prof.	Anandshah Dange College of Engg. & Tech. Atrata	
48	Mrs. Sushil Prashant Patil	Asst. Prof.	Venuturi Chavan College, Karad	
49	Dr. Shivraj Rajaram Nibani	Asst. Prof. Received	KBPIMS, Satara	
50	Ms. J. M. Karade	Lect.	Devchand college, Arjun Nagar, Nipani	
51	Mrs Deepa V. Patil	Asst. Prof.	Smt. Shahaji Chh. M. Vidyalaya, Kop	
52	Dr. Namdev S. Jadhav	Asst. Prof.	Smt. Shahaji Chh. M. Kop	
53	Sahasepe Nirmal C	"	Maharaja Mahavidyalaya, Kop	
54	Mrs. Asst. Prof. Rupali Sunil Patil	Asst. Prof. ✓	Asst. Prof. Science College	
55	Mrs. Namdev Arjun Ingavale	Asst. Prof. ✓	Asst. Prof. Science College	
56	Dr. Bhagyashri M. Patil	Asst. Prof.	K.M.C College, Kolhapur	
57	Dr. Smita S. Giri		Gopal Krishna Gokhale Coll.	
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Dr. Smita S. Giri

CSIBER Trust

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"Mandatory Audits in Educational Institutes For NAAC Accreditation"

Workshop Registration

Sr.No	Name of Participant	Department	Designation	Signature
1	Mrs. Shweta A Patil	Food Tech	Head & Asst. Prof.	Patil
2	Mrs. Neha A. Patil	Food Tech	Assistant Prof.	Patil
3	Dr. N. S. Jirage	PGDPO (Food Tech)	PGDPO Co-ordinator	Kecole
4	Mrs. Yogita R. Mirajkar	Food Tech	Assistant Professor	Rinjale
5	Ms. Tejashri B. Magdum	Food Tech.	Assistant Professor	Ptenger
6	Ms. Shradha S. Bhat	Food Tech	Assistant Professor	Shah
7	Mrs. Ashwini Rishabkar	Food Tech	Asst. Prof.	Aslambekar
8	Ms. Priyanka B. Magdum	B.Sc. (Env. Sci.)	Assistant Professor	Hoghe
9	Mrs. Anagha A. Raut	B.Sc. (Env. Sci.)	Assistant professor	A. Raut
10	Ms. Rugveda R. Topkar	B.Com [Bank Mng.]	" "	Topkar
11	Ms. Sharmal A. Pawar	B.Com (Bank Mng.)	Asst. Professor	Pawar
12	Ms. Tejaswini R. Uile	Communications	Assistant Professor	P. Uile
13	Mr. Raghumath Topkar	Multimedia	Assistant Professor	Topkar



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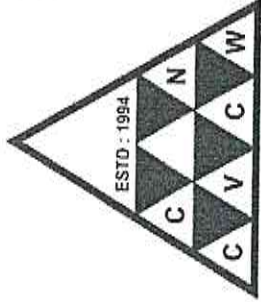
Sr.No	Name of Participant	Department	Designation	Signature
14	Shamashree Shivram Kamble	B.A. Multimedia	Asst. professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Adarsh P. Chavan.	BA. Fashion	Asst Prof	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	AKSHAY P. PATIL	B.A. Fashion	Asst. Prof	AKSHAY
17	Mrs. Pradnya Konde	BA Fashion Design	Asst. Prof	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Mrs. Archana R. Patil	---	---	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Ar. Gunvanshi Yerradkar	BID	Asst. Prof.	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Priya R. Kandalkar	B.I.D	Asst. Prof.	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Ar. Samruddhi Chitnis	B.I.D	Assistant Professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Ar. Nikali K. Giltile	BID	Assistant Professor	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Mr. Gore B.S.	Office.	O.S	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Mrs. Anuradha A. Bhole	Office	Clerk	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Mrs. A.A. Kumbhar	Library	Asst Librarian	Ashwini
26	Mrs. S.A. Ghorade	Computer Lab	Lab Assistant	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Ar. Anuradha S. Meshi	BID.	Asst. Librarian	<i>[Signature]</i>
28				
29			IQAC Coordinator College of Non Conventional Vocational Courses for Women, Kolhapur-416004	

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Accredited by NAAC, Bengaluru with 'B' Grade (2.79 score in the 3rd Cycle)



CERTIFICATE

Workshop on

“Mandatory Audits in Educational Institutes for the NAAC Accreditation”

This is to certify that Dr.H.V. Deshpande has contributed as a Resource Person on the topic “New Approaches to Academic & Administrative Audits of Colleges” in one day workshop on “Mandatory Audits in Educational Institutes for the NAAC Accreditation”, organised by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), CNCVCW, on 29th January 2021.



Patil

Mrs. S. A. Patil
Workshop Co-ordinator

Hiremath

Mrs. J. R. Hiremath
Organizing Secretary

A. R. Kulkarni

Dr. A. R. KULKARNI
PRINCIPAL

**REPORT
ON
ONE WEEK FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
ON
“USE OF MICROSOFT EXCEL IN RESEARCH”
10TH to 16TH December 2020**



An IQAC Initiative



**CSIBER TRUST's
College of Non-Conventional Vocational
Courses for Women, CNCVCW, Kolhapur**

Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade in 3rd cycle (CGPA- 2.79)



Triath
IQAC Coordinator
College of Non Conventional
Vocational Courses for Women,
Kolhapur-416004.

Chief Patron: Dr. R. A. Shinde
Managing Trustee and Secretary, CSIBER.
CA. H. R. Shinde, CSIBER.
Trustee Member,

Convener: Dr. A. R. Kulkarni
Principal, CNCVCW.

IQAC Coordinator: Mrs. J. R. Hiremath

Organising Secretary: Mrs. P.P. Kapdi

Organising Committee: Ar. Amarr Mestry, HOD Interior Design.
Mrs A. S. Raibaghkar, I/c HOD Food Technology.
Mr Adarsh Chavan, Asst Prof, Fashion Design.
Mr Raghunath Topkar, Asst Prof, Multimedia.
Ms Shamal Powar, Asst Prof, Commerce.
Ms P. Magdum, Asst Prof, Environment Studies.



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**ONE WEEK FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
ON**

“USE OF MICROSOFT EXCEL IN RESEARCH”

10TH to 16TH December 2020

An IQAC Initiative

One week faculty development programme in ‘Use of Microsoft Excel in Research’ was organized by IQAC for Teaching and Non-teaching staff of the college from 10th to 16th December 2020. The one week FDP programme provided participants a comprehensive understanding of “USE OF MICROSOFT EXCEL IN RESEARCH” and conducting hands on training in Excel, Data analysis, Data validation, Data Visualization, Analysis tool pack to have fruitful conclusion. The programme was designed to be generic in nature to satisfy the needs of the faculty pursuing research in any field. This was a unique FDP where teaching staff, Clerical staff and attendant were enrolled to undergo training as a part of Capacity Building. This can be one of the best practice. The notice of the same was circulated four days before the programme. (Annexure 1).

Objectives of the programme:

- To explicate the participants about Microsoft excel in research.
- To adopt the functions of Excel components.
- To learn entering and editing data, formatting data & cell, create & modify charts, including built in functions.
- To study the functions of Data analysis and Statistical data analysis.

Course Content:

- Keynote on Importance of research and use of Excel.
- Data Analysis and Business Module through Excel
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA).
- Advanced Conditional Formatting, Working with basic Excel.
- Use of Excel in Data Mining.
- Basic Data Analysis.
- Excellence in Research
- Validating Data, Data Visualization using excel.
- Importing and exporting data. Installing an analysis tool pack.
- Statistical Analysis using excel.

About the participants:

There were total 20 participants from teaching and non-teaching faculty. (Annexure 2).



Small
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Eminent Speakers:

Details of experts faculty members as Resource Person for FDP with brief profile:
Annexure 3

Sr No	Name
1	Dr. C. S. Dalvi Director, CSIBER, Kolhapur
2	Mr. Sachin Jagtap Asst. Professor, Business Management Department (MBA), CSIBER, Kolhapur
3	Dr. Mrs. Rajani Kamat Associate Professor, Computers Studies Department (MCA), CSIBER, Kolhapur
4	Mrs. Shruti Jamsadekar Asst. Professor, Computers Studies Department (MCA), CSIBER, Kolhapur
5	Dr. Babu Zakariah Associate professor, Social Welfare Department, CSIBER, Kolhapur

Inaugural Session:

Dr. C. S. Dalvi, Director, CSIBER was the chief guest, Dr A R Kulkarni Principal was the President of the inaugural function, Mrs. Jyoti R. Hiremath, IQAC Coordinator, Mrs. Pradnya P. Kapdi, Organizing secretary played a major role in this ceremony. All the participants along with invited faculty members and guest were also present during the inauguration of FDP. As per the tradition of CNCVCW the FDP was e-inaugurated.

Mrs. Pradnya P. Kapdi, Organising secretary welcomed the gathering. Mrs. Jyoti R. Hiremath, IQAC Coordinator, had briefed about the FDP and its importance. She explained the various outcomes of the programme. He also gave a brief outline of the programme and requested to all the participants to enrich their knowledge from this FDP by effective participation.

Dr. A. R. Kulkarni Principal gave a brief about the college and the various activities conducted in the college. He also highlighted the various achievements of the college.

Dr. C. S. Dalvi, Director, CSIBER Chief guest and the Keynote addressee of the programme highlighted the need of research and use of excel in the research work. He also briefed about the Artificial intelligence (AI) and how it has captured the young generation of this world.



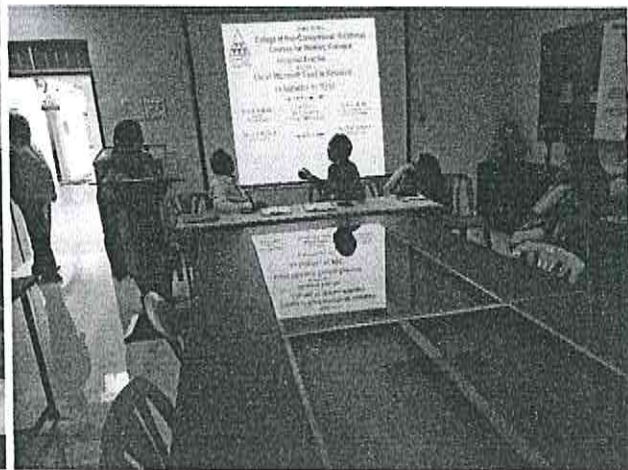
J. Smith
IQAC Coordinator
College of Non Conventional
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Kolhapur-416004.

Mrs Pradnya P Kapdi, Organising secretary presented the vote of thanks for the inaugural function.

Few Glimpses of the Inaugural Function of FDP on 10th December 2020:



Welcome by the Organising Secretary
Mrs. P. P. Kapdi



e- Inauguration of FDP by the Chief Guest Mrs.
Dr. C. S. Dalavi, Director, CSIBER



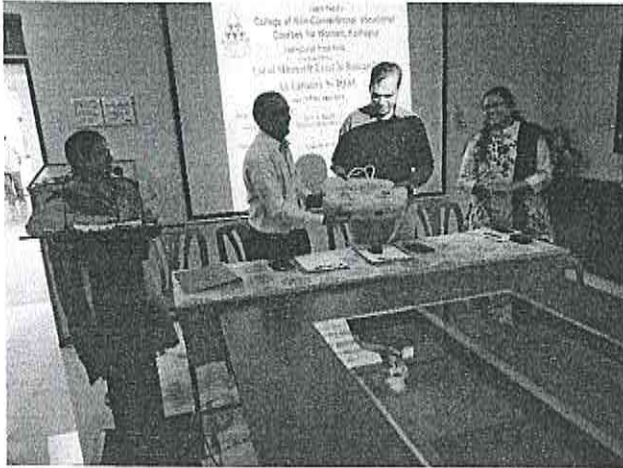
Briefing of Objectives of the FDP
Mrs. J. R. Hiremath IQAC Coordinator



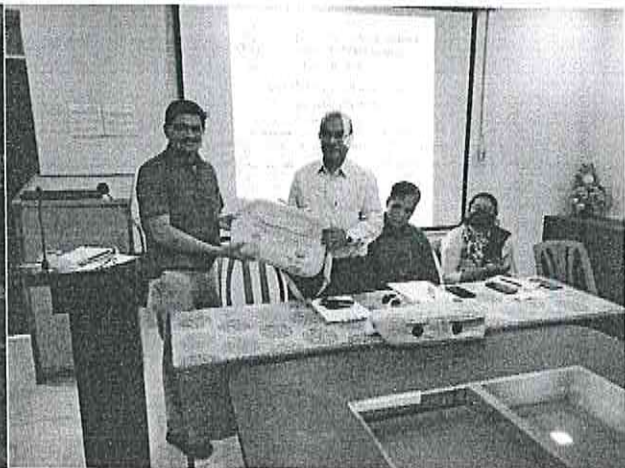
Highlighting activities of College
Dr A R Kulkarni Principal CNCVCW



J. R. Hiremath
IQAC Coordinator
College of Non Conventional
Vocational Courses for Women,
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Felicitation of the Chief Guest Dr. C. S. Dalvi



Felicitation of Key Resource Person
Mr. Sachin Jagtap

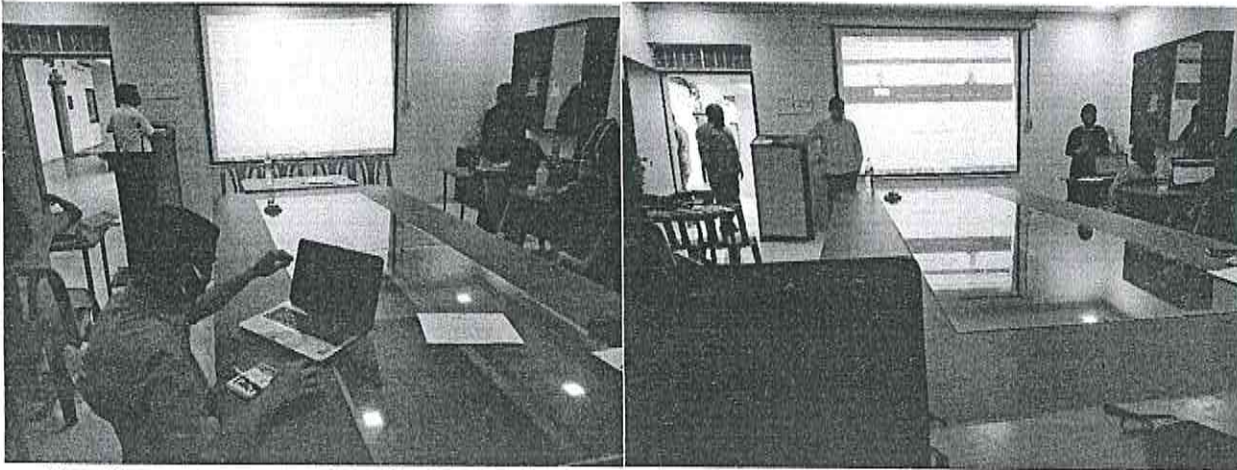


Keynote address by Chief guest Dr. C. S. Dalvi, Director, CSIBER Kolhapur



Er. Math
IQAC Coordinator
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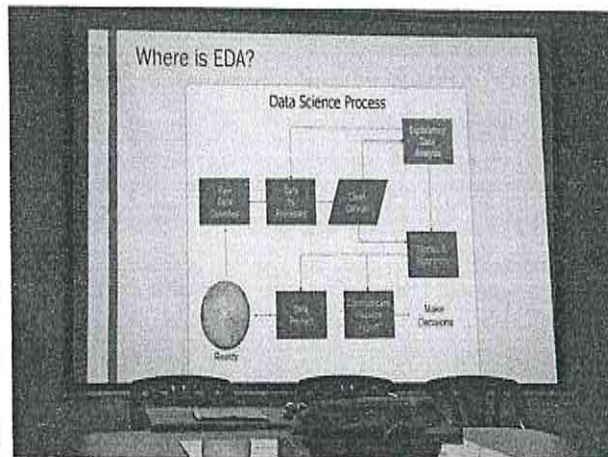
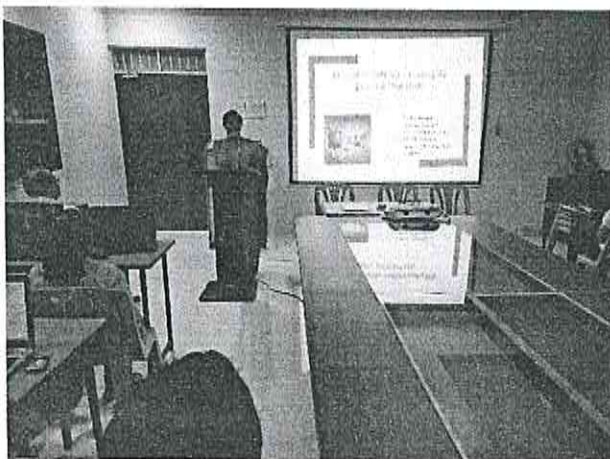
About the Eminent speakers and their Expert Talks



Key Resource person Mr. Sachin H. Jagtap, Asst Prof, Business Management Department, CSIBER, Kolhapur

Topics:

- Data Analysis and Business Module through Excel
- Advanced Conditional Formatting, Working with basic Excel.
- Basic Data Analysis.
- Validating Data, Data Visualization using excel.
- Importing and exporting data. Installing an analysis tool pack.
- Statistical Analysis using excel



Dr. Mrs. Rajani Kamat Associate Professor, Computer Studies Department, CSIBER

Topic:

- Exploratory Data Analysis using MS Excel

Smith



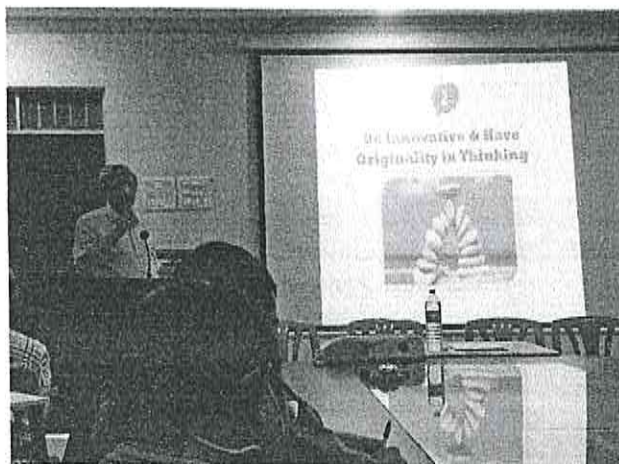
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Mrs. Shruti Jamsandekar Asst Professor, Computer Studies Department, CSIBER

Topic:

- Use of Excel in Data Mining.



Dr. Babu Zakariah, Associate Professor, Social Welfare Department, CSIBER

Topic:

- Excellence in Research



Shruti
IQAC Coordinator
 College of Non Conventional
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Feedback by Participants:

Teaching Staff:

Dr Nilam Jirage: A Very informative and valuable six days. I always thought about excel very blindly and always thought its not user friendly. But during this fdp my view towards MS Excel has totally changed. I learnt a lot many amazing facts and techniques in Excel and will surely help me to perform my work quickly, accurately and more efficiently. Thank you all the organisers and resource persons of this FDP.

Ms Nirali Gilbile: This FDP was really helpful for all of us. There were many new things that we learnt during this programme. The knowledge and techniques of using the tools in MS Excel shared by you will certainly make things easier for all of us, not only in terms of research but also our day to day activities. I am sure that we will dwfinitely use the tools on daily basis.

Non -Teaching Staff:

Ms Anuradha Bhosale: I thank Principal for giving us this opportunity to attend FDP. I would like to thank resource persos for giving us information and hands on training in MS Excel. As it's a vast subject we need more training about MS Excel.

Mr Vishalraj Patil: I thank all the organisered for giving him this opportunity in participating this FDP. I have completed my MS CIT course in addition this FDP has given me more knowledge in MS Excel. My sincere gratitude to all the members who supported me for successfully completing this FDP.

Most Participants felt that the knowledge of MS Excel and its use in research was obtained in the workshop. The Technical sessions and the hands on training empowered participants to strengthen their skills in MS Excel.

Valedictory Session:

The FDP was concluded with valedictory function on 16th December 2020. In the valedictory function Dr. A. K. Sahoo, Coordinator Department of Technology (DOT), Shivaji University was the Chief guest and Smt. Pratibha Dixit, Prashasakiya Adhikari, Joint Director Office, Higher Education, Kolhapur, was the Guest of Honour Dr. A. R. Kulkarni, Principal, Mrs. Jyoti R. Hiremath, IQAC Coordinator, Mrs. Pradnya P. Kapdi, organizing secretary were present.

The highlights of the FDP was given by the IQAC Coordinator Mrs Jyoti R Hiremath. Dr. A. R. Kulkarni Principal gave a brief about the college and the various activities conducted in the college. He also highlighted the various achievements of the college. Dr. A. R. Kulkarni thanked all the Resource Persons for their sincere efforts to make this FDP very informative and also congratulated all the faculty memebers for successful completion of FDP.



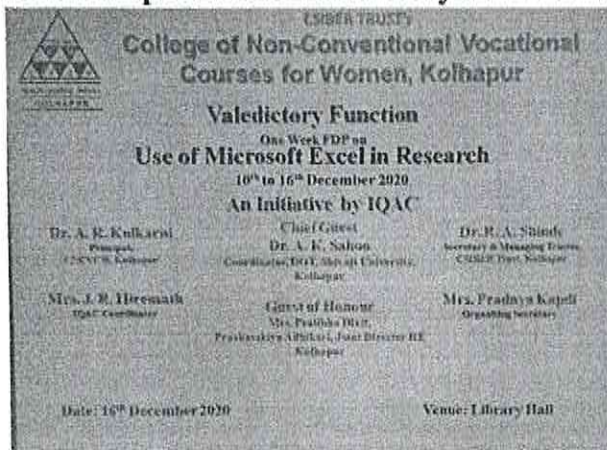
Jyoti R. Hiremath
IQAC Coordinator
College of Non Conventional
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Kolhapur-416004.

The valedictory speech was given by Dr. A. K. Sahoo and he congratulated Principal and the organizing committee for successfully conducting the FDP, He also appreciated the FDP theme and expressed his desire to conduct similar FDP for the staff and Students of Department of Technology (DOT), Shivaji University.

The guest of Honour also addressed the participants and gave her valuable inputs. All the Participants were distributed with the participant certificates on successful completion of one week Faculty Development Programme by the dignitaries on the Dias. **Annexure 4**

Organising Secretary Mrs Pradnya Kapdi presented the vote of thanks. She showed gratitude towards all the members of organizing committee the event. She thanked all the speaker who spared their valuable time. She also thanked all the participants who made this event a grand success by participating wholeheartedly, and also thanked all the teaching and nonteaching staff who contributed to the event.

Few Glimpses of the Valedictory Function of FDP on 16th December 2020:



Welcome by Mrs. Pradnya P. Kapdi Organising Secretary for the Valedictory Function



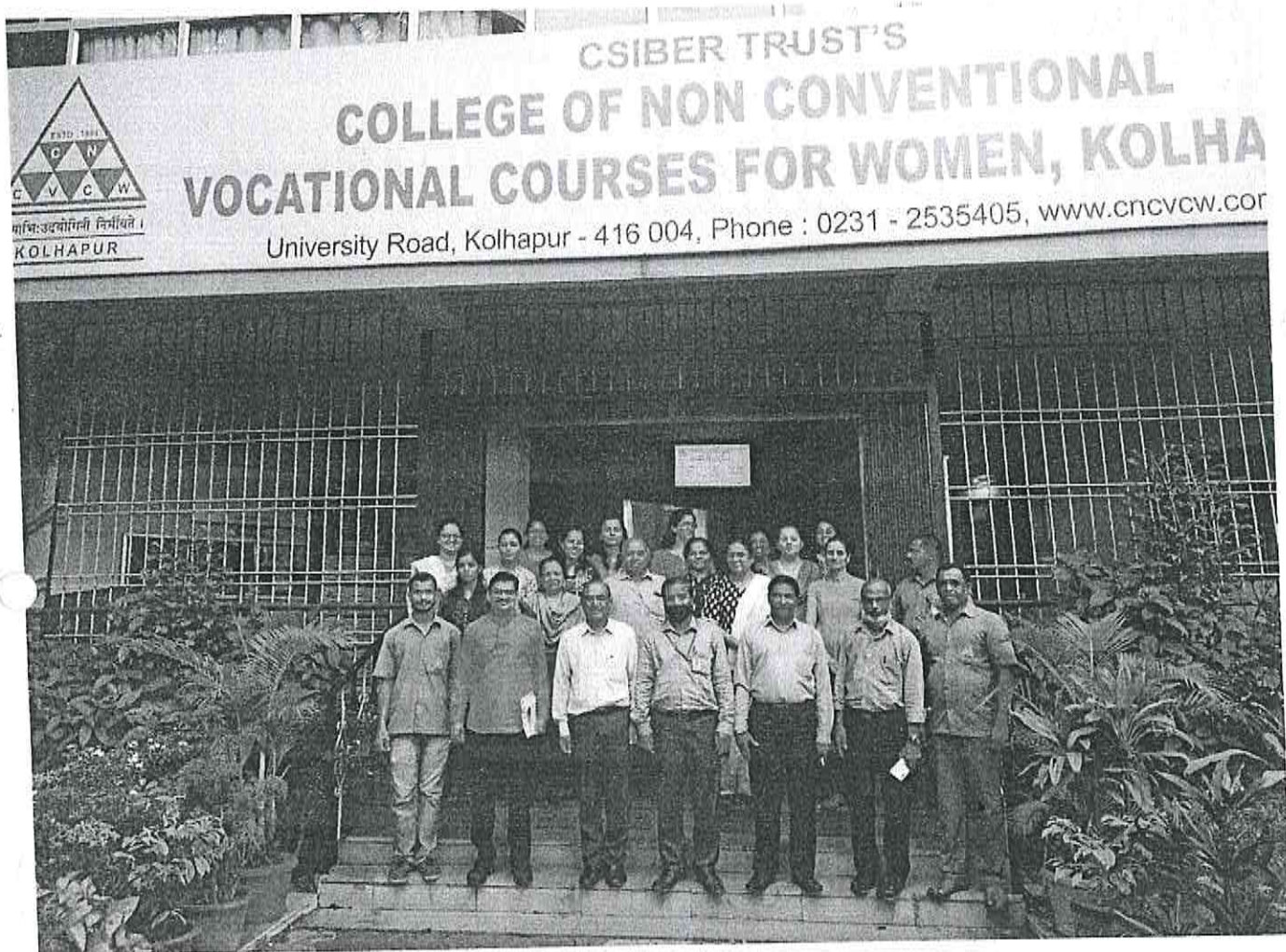
Flute by Mr. Sachin H. Jagtap



Felicitation of Chief Guest Dr.A.K. Sahoo



Imathi
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The Valedictory session ended with the Group Photo.

Jyoti R. Hiremath
17/12/2020
Mrs. Jyoti R. Hiremath
IQAC Coordinator

Pradnya P. Kapdi
Mrs. Pradnya P. Kapdi
Organising Secretary



Jyoti R. Hiremath
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